

For the INDUSTRIOUS NEEDLEWOMAN

By ADELAIDE BYRD

KIMONO BLOUSE DESIGN

Designed by RHEA GRAHAM

THE ever-favorite kimono blouse pattern is here, all ready for your quick fingers. I have had shown for you the entire neck with its scalloped edge, one shoulder decoration and the front vine. At each side of the back you will continue from the stem in a straight line a flower and three leaves, which you will trace from the lower edge of the front vine and add. On the other shoulder you will find that a spray of leaves is required to complete the line of decoration.

At the edge of the kimono sleeves you will put the line of scallops and the flower motif. Make them as long or as short as you wish, although let

THREE WAYS TO TRANSFER

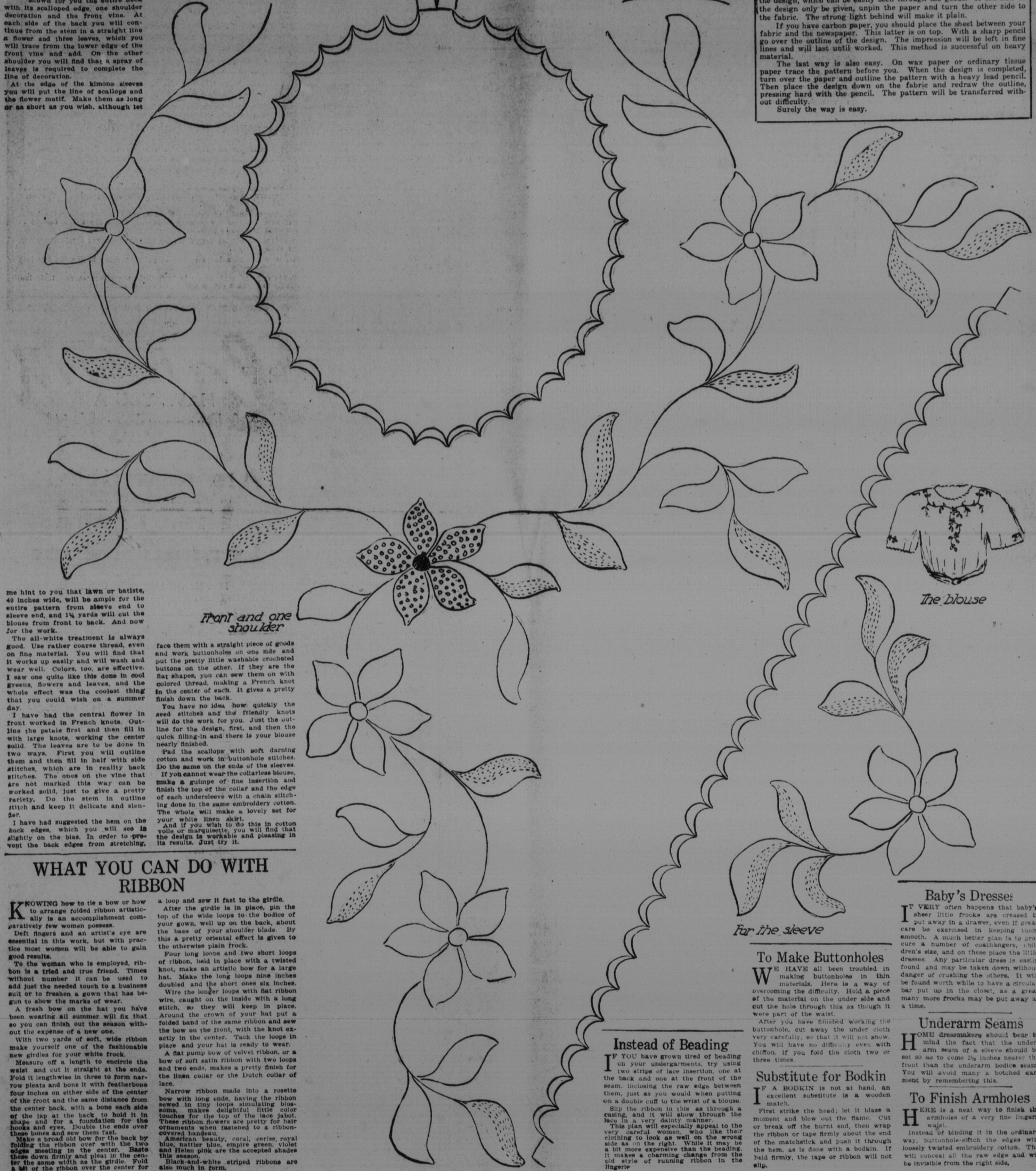
HERE are suggestions for transferring the pattern before you do any material before working.

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 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.



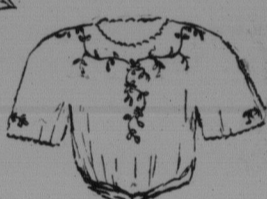
me hint to you that lawn or batiste, 49 inches wide, will be ample for the entire pattern from sleeve end to sleeve end, and 1 1/2 yards will cut the blouse from front to back. And now for the work.

The all-white treatment is always good. Use rather coarse thread, even on fine material. You will find that it works up easily and will wash and wear well. Colors, too, are effective. I saw one quite like this done in cool greens, flowers and leaves, and the whole effect was the coolest thing that you could wish on a summer day.

I have had the central flower in front worked in French knots. Outline the petals first and then fill in with large knots, working the center solid. The leaves are to be done in two ways. First you will outline them and then fill in half with side stitches, which are in reality back stitches. The ones on the vine that are not marked this way can be worked solid, just to give a pretty parity. Do the stem in outline stitch and keep it delicate and slender.

I have had suggested the hem on the back edges, which you will see in slightly on the bias. In order to prevent the back edges from stretching,

Front and one shoulder



The blouse

For the sleeve

WHAT YOU CAN DO WITH RIBBON

KNOWING how to tie a bow or how to arrange folded ribbon artistically is an accomplishment comparatively few women possess.

Definite fingers and an artist's eye are essential in this work, but with practice most women will be able to gain good results.

To the woman who is employed, ribbon is a tried and true friend. Times without number it can be used to add just the needed touch to a business suit or to freshen a gown that has begun to show the marks of wear.

A fresh bow on the hat you have been wearing all summer, will fix that so you can finish out the season without the expense of a new one.

With two yards of soft, wide ribbon make yourself one of the fashionable new girdles for your white frock.

Measure off a length to encircle the waist and cut it straight at the ends. Fold it lengthwise in three to form narrow pleats and sew it with featherbone four inches on either side of the center of the front and the same distance from the center back, with a bone each side of the lap at the back to hold it in shape and for a foundation for the hooks and eyes. Double the ends over these bones and sew them fast.

Make a broad old bow for the back by folding the ribbon over with the two edges meeting in the center. Baste these down firmly and pleat in the center the same width as the girle. Fold a bit of the ribbon over the center for

a loop and sew it fast to the girle. After the girle is in place, pin the top of the wide loops to the bodice of your gown, well up on the back, about the base of your shoulder blade. By this a pretty oriental effect is given to the otherwise plain frock.

Four long loops and two short loops of ribbon, held in place with a twisted knot, make an artistic bow for a large hat. Make the long loops nine inches doubled and the short ones six inches.

Wire the longer loops with flat ribbon wire, caught on the inside with a long stitch, so they will keep in place. Around the crown of your hat put a folded band of the same ribbon and sew the bow on the front, with the knot exactly in the center. Tack the loops in place and your hat is ready to wear.

A flat pump bow of velvet ribbon, or a bow of soft satin ribbon with two loops and two ends, makes a pretty finish for the linen collar or the Dutch collar of lace.

Narrow ribbon made into a rosette bow with long ends, having the ribbon sewed in tiny loops simulating blossoms, makes delightful little color touches for the top of the lace jabot.

These ribbon flowers are pretty for hair ornaments when fastened to a ribbon-covered hair comb.

American beauty, coral, cerise, royal blue, hatter blue, emerald green, violet and Helen pink are the accepted shades this season.

Black-and-white striped ribbons are also much in form.

To Make Buttonholes

WE HAVE all been troubled in making buttonholes in thin materials. Here is a way of overcoming the difficulty. Hold a piece of the material on the under side and cut the hole through this as though it were part of the waist.

After you have finished working the buttonhole, cut away the under cloth very carefully so that it will not show. You will have no difficulty even with chiffon, if you fold the cloth two or three times.

Substitute for Bodkin

IF A BODKIN is not at hand, an excellent substitute is a wooden match.

First strike the head; let it blaze a moment and blow out the flame. Cut or break off the burnt end, then wrap the ribbon or tape firmly about the end of the matchstick and push it through the hem, as is done with a bodkin. If held firmly, the tape or ribbon will not slip.

Instead of Beading

IF YOU have grown tired of beading on your undergarments, try using two strips of lace insertion, one at the back and one at the front of the seam, including the raw edge between them, just as you would when putting on a double cuff to the wrist of a blouse.

Slip the ribbon in this as through a casing, and it will show through the lace in a very dainty manner.

This plan will especially appeal to the very careful women, who like their clothing to look as well on the wrong side as on the right. While it may be a bit more expensive than the beading, it makes a charming change from the old style of running ribbon in the lingerie.

Baby's Dresses

IT VERY often happens that baby's sheer little frocks are creased if put away in a drawer, even if great care be exercised in keeping them smooth. A much better plan is to procure a number of coat-hangers, child's size, and on these place the little dresses. Any particular dress is easily found and may be taken down without danger of crumpling the others. It will be found worth while to have a circular bar put up in the closet, as a great many more frocks may be put away at a time.

Underarm Seams

HOME dressmakers should bear in mind the fact that the underarm seam of a sleeve should be set so as to come 2 1/2 inches nearer the front than the underarm bodice seam. You will avoid many a botched garment by remembering this.

To Finish Armholes

HERE is a neat way to finish the armholes of a very fine lingerie waist.

Instead of binding it in the ordinary way, buttonhole-stitch the edges with loosely twisted embroidery cotton. This will conceal all the raw edges and will be invisible from the right side.

