



COLLAR AND PLAIED JABOT IN EYELET OR SOLID EMBROIDERY DRAWN BY SARAH HALE HUNTER

WHEN using this printed design, from the paper the directions are as follows:
If the material used is very plain, the easiest way is to lay it over the design, which will show through, and draw over each line with a sharp lead pencil. If your material is heavy buy a piece of impression paper, the kind that does not take ink, lay it on your pattern, place the design over it and trace with a hard pencil. You will find the design easier transferred and ready to be embroidered.
In transferring a design, when only one piece is given, fold your fabric, so that the two right sides come together. Backing these two sides together, place the design on impression paper, placing the wrong side of paper toward each side of the fabric. The design on the fabric should and draw over the design with a hard, sharp pencil. You will find that both sides of the design are reproduced on the fabric.
A jabot and collar to match are given today.
The collars should be padded and heavily embroidered. The figures should be worked in the solid satin stitch, and the dots may be embroidered solidly or as eyelets.
The jabot should be laundered and then padded and then stitched into a jabot.
Merized cotton, No. 20, will be suitable for this work.

Design No. 217

No Patterns
of These Designs
Are Available

just overlapping the perforated circle inside of which is the plain one. The centerpiece may be left unlined or mounted on a silk of contrasting color, as brown over green, or red, or green over tan.

Collar.

Miss R. E. B.—I am very glad that you have found the patterns so satisfactory and will gladly give the collar you suggest as soon as there is an opportunity.

Yoke for Baby.

Mrs. Mary M.—A pretty design for the yoke of a baby dress is one of three small wreaths of forget-me-nots entwined, the center one lower than the other two.

The forget-me-nots are to be worked entirely as eyelets, and the rest of the design solid in satin stitch. Four clusters of forget-me-nots will be sufficient for each wreath.

If beading is used it can be run with pale blue ribbon suggestive of the design.

Utilizing Old Baskets.

Do not throw away your old baskets that have outgrown their first usefulness. Cover them with a coat of paint, soft gray below with different colored borders, and handle, and they make artistic receptacles for flowers for formal decorations.

To keep flowers fresh conceal a bowl of water in basket that will hold water. One such basket with wide spreading top and narrower base, had a border of soft purple. The handle was tied with violet tulle and the basket filled with white sweet peas.

A bunch of common wood ferns in a white and green basket, with tufts of white tulle on the handle, assumes the air of an expensive decoration.

Such baskets could also be used as a table centerpiece to hold fruit or flowers. Smaller ones that hold Easter gifts could be painted to match central basket, to heighten effect of decoration.

Miss Hunter's Correspondence

Miss H.—A most attractive little basket can be made of a small white napoleon, narrowed on the edge and the hem turned up basket shape, pressing the sides to form a shallow bowl. Little pieces of ribbon, sewed to the front and back.

A ribbon of light blue ribbon is used on both sides, with two ends of ribbon standing up to represent handles. Two or three pink rose buds may be placed in the basket to make them more attractive.

The lining is of thin pale pink silk, secured on the edge of the basket and tacked closely to the bottom.

No Perforated Patterns.

Miss L. H.—There are no perforated patterns of the designs which appear in the paper, but they are very easily taken off with a green paper.

Hudson Tie.

J. R. T.—I am giving the directions for the Hudson tie, which I think you will find most satisfactory.

Materials required.
One strand of half silk is sufficient for this pretty tie. Use steel crocheted hook, No. 2.
Double crochet, meshed. Hook into stitch, silk through 2 stitches, silk through 2 stitches.

First row. 1 double crochet, 2 chain, into every third stitch.

Second row. Turn, 1 chain, 1 double crochet, 2 treble under each, 2 chain of preceding row, making 1 chain between.

Third row. Same as first, taking the 1 double crochet under 1 chain of second row.

Continue these rows alternately until you have 18 inches for long end of tie. Then decrease near center of row by missing one space entirely every third row.

When a width of but 2 inches remains

work in mesh or row of perforated mesh, decrease by pulling 2 sets of stitches into one space every third row until original width is regained. Work in inches for short end. Little pieces of ribbon to prevent stretching.

Bridge Prize.

Miss C.—A very appropriate gift for a friend who lives in a bridge, as for a bridge prize is made from 12-8 yards of French cotton.

The ends are turned down and hemmed and a casing 1 inch wide for each, with a heading 1 1/2 inches wide, each casing.

The ribbon is then folded to half and sewed closely along each side so that a loop will be formed, large enough to hold the tie over the shoulder. Each end is then sewed in the same way to form a small bag on either side of the plug bag.

A pocket of cord is slipped into each of the smaller bags. Ribbon is run through the casing and drawn up and the dainty article is complete.

Apple Blossom Design.

Miss C.—A design of apple blossoms on the long neck towels will be dainty for June brides. The towels should measure 24 by 48 inches, with hemmed ends.

The design is arranged like a circle in the center to include the initials with a spray of flowers from each side. Eight blossoms, the stems connected, form the circle and in the spray a cluster of three blossoms, and one in the end, connected by the stems. The flowers should be well padded and worked solid.

Raised Stem Stitch.

It is desirable that the stem stitch be made by using a thick foundation thread along the line of the design, and working over it in wide slanting stem stitches, with another thread, the same number as the foundation thread, or a finer one.

If a little color is desired, use a thin thread of color in the stem stitch.

of these threads in the opposite direction to a raised thread. This will give width to the stitch.

Sofa Pillow.

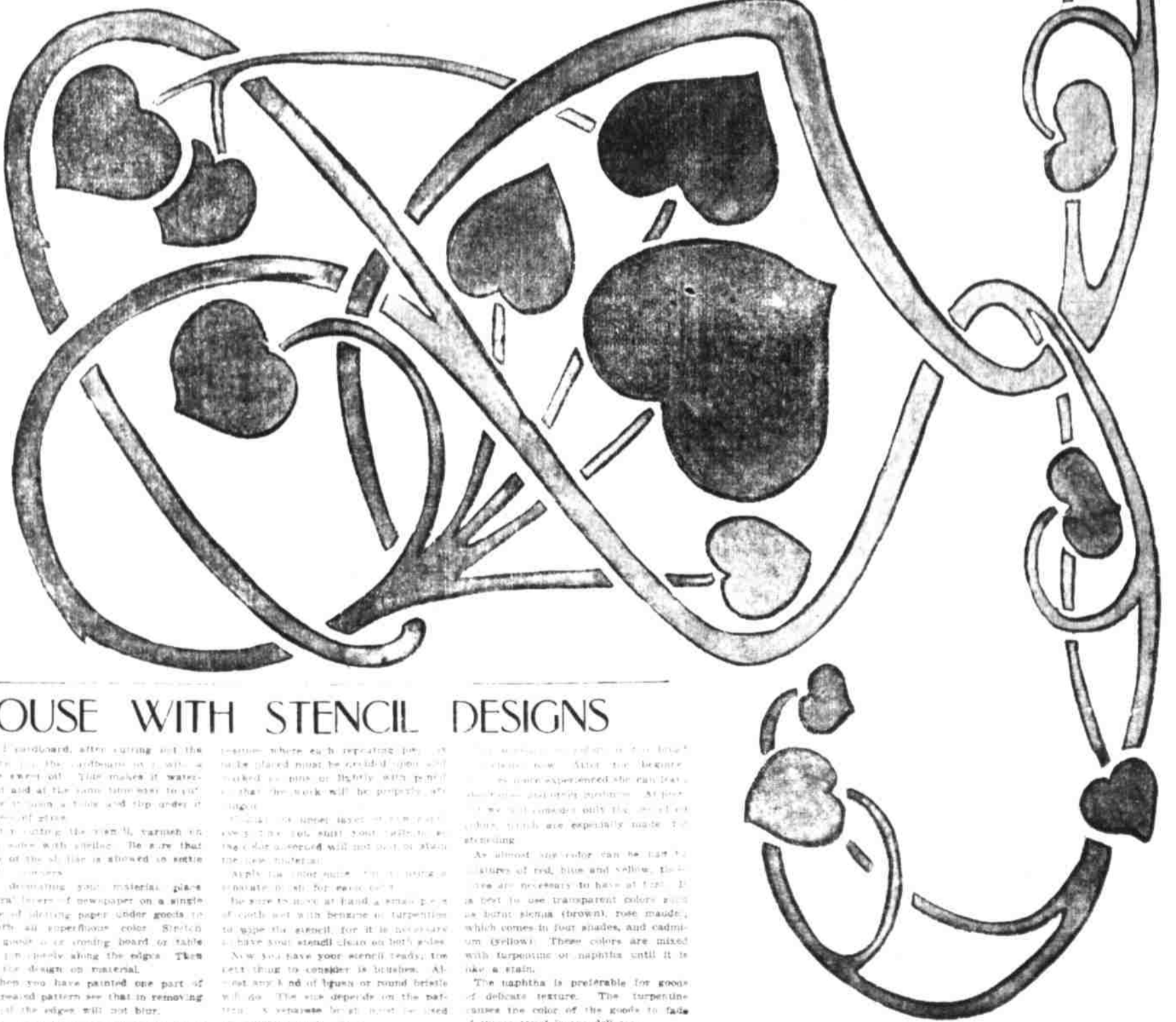
Miss C.—An attractive way to make a cushion sofa pillow is to use

white linen with a design of white leaves cut from green linen or satin, and applied upon it, either scattered or in clusters, the stems only to be outlined—the stems can be omitted entirely, and only the leaves used. The edges may be hemstitched and the cover

made to slip over the cushion so it can be laundered. The pillow to be used inside may be stuffed with dried clover blossoms.

Centerpiece.

Miss C.—A centerpiece of green or brown, once cut leather will be suitable to use on the library table. It should be about 20 inches in diameter with the cut design of large petalled flowers and scroll lines. These are arranged in five bunches around the edge, and



DECORATING THE HOUSE WITH STENCIL DESIGNS

BY GRACE EVANS.

IT IS NOT within the reach of every housewife who appreciates and enjoys having dainty and beautiful house furnishings, to own and look hand-embroidered and expensive decorated articles. There is, however, an excellent substitute in stencil work.

For decorative table covers, for bureau scarfs, dresser covers, sideboard usage, pillow tops, curtains, etc., there is nothing in the line of hand-made decorating more suitable nor more durable. No wonder it is so popular.

Any woman who is deft with her needle and thread can make a beautiful

stencil design, after cutting out the design from the cardboard with a little extra cut, the cardboard will be water-proof and at the same time easy to cut. It is a simple and the under it is a good plan.

When cutting the stencil, garnish the edges with a needle. Be sure that the line of the stencil is allowed to settle in the corners.

In decorating your material, place several layers of newspaper on a single piece of blotting paper under goods to absorb an superfluous color. Stencil the goods on a ironing board or table and pin down along the edges. Then stencil the design on material.

When you have painted one part of a repeated pattern see that in removing stencil the edges will not blur.

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