A Bewitching Dressing-Jacket with Cap To Match

By ADDIE MAY BOWDELL

There is no reason why the woman who possesses the slightest skill in the use of embroidery needle and cotton thread should go without any of the dainty garments in which every normal feminine heart delights. A little pleasant work now and then—work which is not a drudgery, because it is such a pleasure and a rest from the routine of household or other duties—will enhance her reputation in the feminine world and adorn her person in an apparel which her far wealthier sisters may not possess.

The charming jacket presented is unique as to style, consisting of two square sections of fabric, sixty inches long and twenty inches wide. This is finished with a narrow hem and a simple crocheted insertion at each side. The back, the insertion is joined from the bottom to a depth of three inches. Each sleeve is formed of a strip of material sixty inches long and twenty inches wide. Finished as described on one side and the end, the other side being joined to the front strip, ten inches from shoulder, back and front. The arm of the square piece is laced together for a few inches with a ribbon, which may be of any color desired, and a looped bow or some ribbon serves to fasten the front.

The embroidered design, while simple, is yet dainty, and seems not at all skilled in more intricate needlework to be able to develop with the greatest satisfaction. The wild roses are done in pique lace, basted nearly in place and hemmed with white cotton, each being four stitches being taken down well, and the original are embroidered. The center is a solid dot of white, with a circle of French knots—also of white—sewn in it; the design is continued with the semicircle and the shorter lines connecting the roses, are of pink. Shoulders and sleeves give a little different, but not as much of the motif as the work is done in the same way throughout. Black is true as well as brown where four roses, connected by the French knots, are arranged in a circle, two lines of knots indicating from each corner rose.

The design is crocheted thread, being made of three stitches, treble:
1. Miss 8, a treble in next stitch, chain 2, miss 2, a double crochet chain 3, miss 2, a treble in missing 3 times, a treble in next treble stitch 3 times, a treble in top of double chain 3, miss 3, a treble.
2. Chain 3, treble in treble, chain 3, treble in next treble 3 times, treble in top of 3 chain, miss 3, a treble.
3. Chain 3, treble in top of treble, chain 3, a double in 3d chain 3, treble 3, a treble in treble, chain 3, miss 3, a treble.

Repeat first and second row to length required, making the pieces a little longer than needed, first for the sides of the long coat, and after whipping neatly to the hem, be the pieces for the ends. The finish of the sleeve should be made and catch together at the underarm corners. For the band across front of coat a wider lacet border is used. Make a chain 45 inches long:
1. Same as 1st row of insertion, only without the directions enclosed in parentheses 7 times.
2. Chain 2, double in 3 rows insertion, with 7 bars of chain instead of 3.
3. Same as 3rd row, with 7 laces.

Finish one side and the ends of the band thus: Chain 5, fasten in top of two treble made at each side, chain 8, fasten in next treble, chain 5, fasten in same place, crochet 4 chain, crochet 4 chain, for border. 15 extra rows.

No. 1B23 D. Dressing-Jacket. Performed matching pattern, 25 cents. Crochet in thread, 10 cents. Embroidered pattern, 10 cents, as before. 10 cents. 2 cents. Floss 10 cents.

No. 1B22 D. Dressing-Jacket. Performed matching pattern, 25 cents. Crochet in thread, 10 cents. Stamped on basting, 15 cents. crochet 4 chain, for insertion and border, 45 cents each

Field - Grasses for Hat Trimming

By PAULA NICOLSON

Various styles of effective trimmings can be made for summer hats from common field grasses. When these grasses are properly prepared, they can be used in place of expensive algeeters, feathers or wings or artificial flowers. They are very pretty indeed just as they are in their soft greens, dull brown or faded yellow tints, and can also be made to look like something quite different by dipping them in a ten cent package of any preserved dye. In this way they can be made to match a hat of any shade. With a little practice even the wildest flowers can be made to match certain flowers in the grasses, and the additional beauty of the dyes will be to cover them is great, and the way they run and slow will start them about a little in the day and come up later. Keep it moist to penetrate every part, take them out, shake out the excess dye carefully, and then use them as a mallet with a string to drip. In this way they will dye evenly.

For this purpose you can use any of the wild grasses or oats, rye, wheat, or even Timothy, redtop, rabbit’s or hop clever or coarse of the forest. Pick all grasses with as long stems as possible, and lay them on a piece of brown paper; even newspaper will do. Put them in the sun for two or three days, but he careful to place something heavy over the ends of the grass so that they may not blow away.

They can be used in a great variety of ways from just a tiny sprig, rising from either trimmings, being put on a heavy bunch on one side of a hat. They can combine with anything used for millinery purposes, and can also be combined with the most expensive trimmings or the course of fernbery algeeters.

Laundering Embroidered Table-Linen

NEVER use any sort of washing powder in laundering any kind of fine table-linen if you wish to have it last as long as possible, because such things invariably weaken the fibre of the material. Clear warm water and mild soap are what are needed. Laundresses and the costumers at the corner which will in a short time result in a break in the fibers.

When linen is put away, not be too hasty in rolling it up; it should be rolled up on something. This heat causes a drying and brittleness of the threads, so that it is very destructive.

Much may be said also, about the method of ironing linen. For white pieces of linen or lace, it is well to use a white scarf or linen cloth as an intermediate layer. An overuse of the iron, also, is a method of ironing that is much to be deprecated. This is a much more destructive work than an overuse of the iron, also, is a method of ironing that is much to be deprecated. This is by far the most dangerous, though the most common method. What is needed is a great deal of time and patience.

Ironing on one side or the other, or on the back, or the other, or the back, or on the back, and finishing on both sides thoroughly until it is perfectly dry.

In ironing an object of lace or hand-embroidered piece, place a Turkish towel across the corners, and then a piece of board or a broicked on the portion of the cloth face down on this. This will make it stand out sharply.

Many women do not know how to iron a round, or oval centerpiece so that it will be flat. The round lunchdoth, to be ironed properly, must be placed upon the ironing-board with the embroidery work and the right side down to the board. Then the iron should pass over it, up and down, on each and both back and front, lengthwise of the board.
When it comes to the creases, the iron should be hauled up gently and smoothly, for it is very necessary to have a certain amount of creasing in any piece that is to be sent away. Not only does this give a certain amount of creasing in any piece that is to be sent away. Not only does this give a certain amount of creasing in any piece that is to be sent away. Not only does this give a certain amount of creasing in any piece that is to be sent away.