

NEEDLECRAFT



JULY 1919



M E N U

BREAKFAST

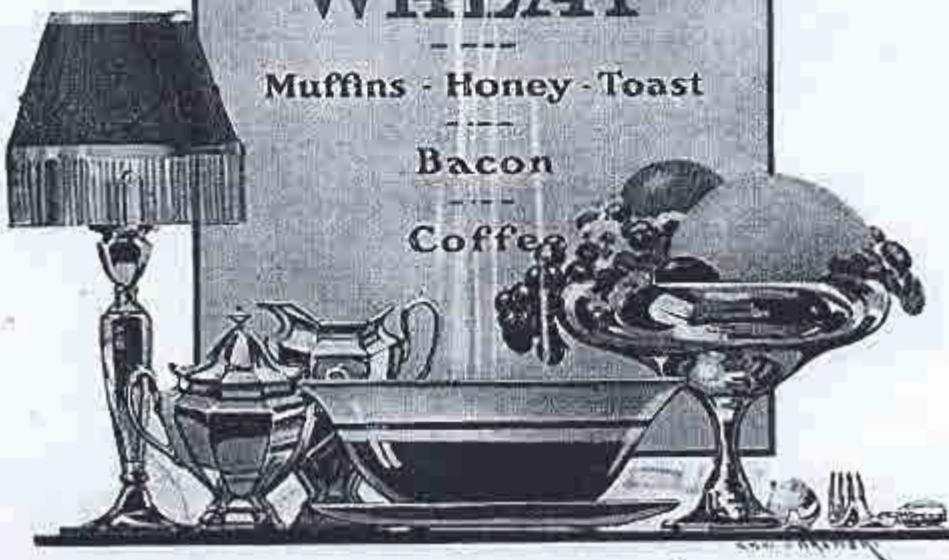
Grapefruit

CREAM of WHEAT

Muffins - Honey - Toast

Bacon

Coffee



You can learn a lot from ADVERTISING

The main thing an advertiser wants to do is to tell you plainly just how and why his goods are worthy of your consideration. You can learn a great deal from that alone, because many things you see advertised are the things you buy and use in your regular daily life. By reading the advertisements, you can learn the names and read descriptions of the things that are best and most satisfactory.

But advertising teaches even more than that. All advertisers try to make their advertisements themselves valuable to you.

A good many people have learned a whole lot about good music, good books, good food, good clothes, ways to keep healthy, ways to live

comfortably, ways to keep the house and grounds looking well--they've learned all these things and many other things *just by reading advertisements.*

Read the advertisements right along, and you will learn a great deal that will be helpful and valuable to you as you go through life.

NEEDLECRAFT

Devoted to HOME DRESSMAKING, HOME MILLINERY

FANCY WORK AND HOUSEHOLD DECORATION

Registered in United States Patent Office. Entered at the Post Office at Augusta for Transmission by Second Class Mail.

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Subscription Five Cents

No. 11

1913

Handsome Lunch-Cloth in Madeira Embroidery

By GRACE E. MACOMBER

THE time has been, and not so far in the past that all of us have forgotten it, when the sturdy household whose stores of table-linen included a gaudy number of table-cloths and napkins full that nothing more was needed for the uses of dining service. Later, centerpieces and doilies were added; and to-day it may be safely said that there is no piece of household embroidery that is in greater favor or more used than the lunch-cloth. It may be round or square, according to the shape of one's table, and extends to the edge of the latter, or looks over a very little. Being smaller than the table-cloth, it is of course easier to handle in laundering, and that may often be considered an item of no small importance; but perhaps the greatest reason for the sudden popularity of the lunch-cloth, even in the modest home where no-one entertains little, is due to the fact that "real linen damask" has more than屈ced in price, and that the best quality is almost unaffordable at any cost; hence the wise housekeeper wants to save what she has, and provides substitutes. And, when all is said and done, the luncheon it seemed to its own maker, if easily handled, may be beautified as one wishes, and it is certainly up to date.

The square presented—fifty-five inches when completed—might be designated *cross-embroidery*; were it not for the solid work used in developing the handsome, bantock-motif in each corner; and because the design is so open the cloth is particularly beautiful on a polished table of mahogany, oak, or other dark wood. However, one may easily vary the treatment by using padded satin-stitch for a portion of the bantocks, as well as for outlining the wings of the bantock. Seed-stitches are employed with crosses in filling the wings, and the spaces in flower-groups, adding much to the effect. Looking at a piece seemingly so elaborate, the busy woman is apt to think it quite impossible of accomplishment, so far as she is concerned, yet it is not. In the making of a bantock or petal now and then she can utilize the spare minutes in this useful industry, almost before she is aware the work is finished, and she has a piece of household embroidery that may well become an heirloom; properly cared for, it will last for years and years.

Solid-and-cross embroidery have been as frequently and explicitly described that there can be little added. One great trouble with crosses, as a rule, is that they are heavily runned, and this is caused by using too coarse thread. Fine thread should be used, and a fine needle. It is not the rim of the cross we wish to emphasize but the part played by the crosses itself in the whole design—the rim in the coarse detail, yet should be as perfect as possible, a tiny, fine loop or wire surrounding the crossing to keep it in shape. When the

close together they may be placed close—the connecting thread is always in evidence, particularly when a piece has been newly laundered. A very good way to finish off an eyelet, and one recommended by many teachers of embroidery, is as follows: Keep the thread of the last stitch's shuttle loose; then, after bringing the shuttle up, put it down through the loop of thread to the wrong side under the eyelet, and draw so snugly. Or, if a needle sufficiently fine is used, as should be the case, it can be pushed snug through several stitches on the wrong side before snipping off the thread.

Eyelet is one of the simplest of stitches, and greatly used in what is called "real French embroidery." Bring the needle up through the linen, put it down the length of the stitch, say three or four threads directly back of where it came up, and bring it out again twice the length of the stitch in advance. The stitch is made exactly as is the ordinary backstitch, much used in plain sewing before sewing machines came into general use—a short stitch backward on the surface and a long one forward underneath. The "seeds" are frequently made double, as in the present instance, by placing one stitch exactly beside another that is, after having made one short stitch as described, bring the needle up close to where it first emerged, having no more than a thread between, and is down a thread from where it first went down; then take the longer stitch forward and repeat. Small French knots are sometimes used in place of circumflexed seed-stitches.

No. 1900 D. Madeira embroidery pattern, one size, \$2.50. Includes directions for execution of embroidery. Four designs, each white on blue. Stamped on 16x20 in. system. \$1.25 extra.



No. 1900 D. Madeira Cloth-Cloth in Madeira Embroidery

crosses with fine stitches exactly on the stamped line; pencil the round crosses with the silktie, taking care not to stretch the material, and whip over and over with short, uniform stitches. Punch one end of the oval crosses—middle and petals—and all through the middle to the other end; then make tiny cuts on the edge at the sides, turn back the tail of linen, work over the doubled edge and clip away any surplus linen on the wrong side. And every eyelet should be fastened off separately; that is, the working-thread should not be carried from one to the next, but enter-

tain the other. Which is correct?

(Both—that is, it is really a matter of taste.)

Stich—that is, it is a matter of taste, and of every row, has neither right or wrong side, chain 4, properly; and the same is true of a gimp, chain 3, fuchs in length. When it is crocheted around a 1 next, chain 3, fuchs in, without turning, this side makes a 1 next, chain 3, considered the right side. Many people, however, fuchs in in reverse, in loops at point native of personal bias.)

PLEASE tell me which of crocheted lace has right side; some

right side; some

right side; some

Tatted Yokes for Your Camisole

By EVA M. BELL

ROCHET-MEDALLION. No. 40 was used for the medallions. This same medallion and border are used for both yokes, in one of which the points are turned downward, with heading for top and shoulder-straps, while in the other the points extend to the shoulder, and are joined, front & back, by a single medallion.

For the medallion: A ring of 9 double knots, 2 spaces, 2 double knots, 6 spaces; close; a chain of 3 double knots, 2 spaces, 3 double knots, 3 spaces; a ring as before; joining by 2d point to 1st point of preceding ring. Repeat, alternating rings and chains, until you have 8 of each, joining last ring by 4th point to 2d point of 1st ring, and last chain at base of 1st ring.

Make 24 of these medallions or as many as required for a yoke of the size desired.

Joining by middle point of 2 chains at each side, which will have 2 free chains at top and bottom. Join the last medallion also to 1st. Make the 1st row of a point of 4 medallions, joined by middle points of 2 chains at sides of each; join the 1st of the 4 medallions by middle point of 1st free chain at top of the 1st strip, and by middle point of next chain to middle point of 1st free chain of next medallion of 1st strip. Join the remaining 3 medallions in same way, so that each comes between 2 medallions of the 1st strip. Join 1 row of 3 medallions above the row of 4, as directed, thus 2 medallions above that 3, and 1 medallion between the 2.

Make 2 medallions of the 1st, join now and make the 2d medallion; 3 medallions more, and so on, make the 3d point, make 2 and make the 4th point, which will have 2 medallions for the other underarm. Join the points by the single medallion at top of shoulder.

For the heading: A ring of 5 double knots, 2 spaces, 3 double knots, 3 spaces; close; a chain of 5 double knots; a ring, as before; a chain & ring, joining to 1st ring by side point, a chain 1 rise, joining to 2d ring by side point. Repeat to length required. Joining last rings to 1st and last chain at base of last ring. Join 1st ring by middle point to middle point of 1st free chain at bottom of 1st long strip of medallions; leave 2d ring free; mix 2d to middle point of 2d free chain of same heading; leave 7th, 9th, and 11th rings free; join 13th to 1st free chain of next medallion, and so continue, leaving a free ring between 3rd rings, and 3rd rings between medallions.

For the 2d yoke make the long strip as directed. For the front of yoke make two points, joining as at 1st, but leaving no free medallions between points. The points will thus cover 10 medallions, leaving 14 for the shoulders and back. Make and join the heading, as for the first yoke; then make the strip of heading for each shoulder, each strip of 27 rings (on each edge) or as long as required. Join one end to 3 rings of the heading at top of yoke, over 2d medallion of point in front, and the other over 4th medallion of back; this will leave, when both strips are joined, 10 free medallions for 1st back, and give 4 medallions under each arm.

Run ribbon over and under the chains of the heading, around top of yoke (or the bottom of 1st yoke), and over the shoulders, knitting in a pretty bow at corners of strips or on top.

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A Dainty Garniture for Gown or Waist

Continued from page 6

spaces, 6 trebles, 4 spaces, * 18 trebles, 1 space, 10 trebles, 2 spaces, 2 trebles, 1 space, 10 spaces; work back;

10. Four spaces, 16 trebles, 6 spaces, 7 trebles twice,

10 spaces, 7 trebles, 1 space, * 4 spaces, 10

spaces, 10 spaces, 15 trebles, 5 spaces; work back;

11. Six spaces, 4 trebles, 4 spaces, 4

spaces, 4 trebles, 2 spaces, 4

spaces, 4 spaces, 13 trebles, 2 spaces, 10

spaces, * 10 trebles, 1 space, 10

spaces; work back;

12. Six spaces, 7 trebles, 2 spaces, 4

spaces, 4 trebles, 4 spaces, 4

spaces, 4 spaces, 13 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

13. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

14. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

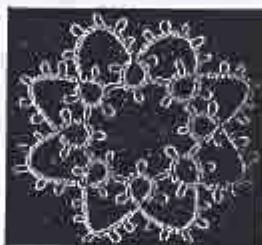
spaces; work back;



No. 1

60. Two spaces, 4 trebles, 1 space, 13 trebles, 2 spaces, 12 spaces, 6 trebles, 4 spaces, 9 spaces, 7 trebles, 1 space, * 16 trebles, 1 space, 10 trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles, 1 space, 16 trebles, 1 space, 10 trebles, 2 spaces, 4 trebles, 1 space, 10 spaces, 12 trebles, 4 spaces; work back;

61. Two spaces, 13 trebles, 4 spaces, 10 trebles, 10



Detail of Medallion

spaces, 6 trebles, 14 spaces, * 18 trebles, 1 space, 10 trebles, 2 spaces, 2 trebles, 1 space, 10 spaces, 12 spaces;

62. Two spaces, 7 trebles, 6 spaces, 10 trebles, 8 spaces, 16 trebles, 8 spaces, 10 trebles, 1 space, * 18 trebles, 1 space, 10 trebles, 3 times, 1 space, 18 trebles, 1 space, 7 trebles; work back;

63. Two spaces, 4 trebles, 6 spaces, 18 trebles, 2 spaces,



Detail of Border

10 trebles, 12 spaces, 10 trebles, 1 space, 7 trebles, 3 spaces, * 13 trebles, 11 spaces, 10 trebles, 4 times; work back;

64. Four spaces, 4 trebles, 4 spaces, 18 trebles, 2 spaces,

4 trebles, 14 spaces, 7 trebles, 1 space, 18 trebles, 3 spaces,

10 trebles, 12 spaces, 10 trebles, 2 spaces, 4

trebles, 1 space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

65. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

66. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

67. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

68. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

69. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

70. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

71. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

72. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

73. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

74. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

75. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

76. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

77. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

78. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

79. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

80. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

81. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

82. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

83. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

84. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

85. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

86. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

87. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

88. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

89. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

90. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

91. Four spaces, 1 space, 10

trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles,

* 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 1

space, 10 trebles, 2

spaces; work back;

92. Like 88 to 1st *, 13 trebles, 2 spaces,

10 spaces, 7 trebles, 1 space, 10 trebles, 1 space,

6 spaces, 8 trebles, 8 spaces, turn;

93. Three spaces, 4 trebles, 3 spaces, turn;

94. Three spaces, 4 trebles, 3 spaces, turn;

95. Like 88 to 1st *, 13 trebles, 2 spaces,

10 spaces, 7 trebles, 1 space, 10 trebles, 1 space,

6 spaces, 8 trebles, 8 spaces, turn;

96. Three spaces, 4 trebles, 3 spaces, turn;

97. Like 88 to 1st *, 13 trebles, 2 spaces,

10 spaces, 7 trebles, 1 space, 10 trebles, 1 space,

6 spaces, 8 trebles, 8 spaces, turn;

98. Three spaces, 4 trebles, 3 spaces, turn;

99. Three spaces, 4 trebles, 3 spaces, turn;

100. Three spaces, 4 trebles, 3 spaces, turn;

101. Three spaces, 4 trebles, 3 spaces, turn;

102. Like 88 to 1st *, 13 trebles, 2 spaces,

10 spaces, 7 trebles, 1 space, 10 trebles, 1 space,

6 spaces, 8 trebles, 8 spaces, turn;

103. Three spaces, 4 trebles, 3 spaces, turn;

104. Three spaces, 4 trebles, 3 spaces, turn;

105. Like 88 to 1st *, 13 trebles, 2 spaces,

10 spaces, 7 trebles, 1 space, 10 trebles, 1 space,

6 spaces, 8 trebles, 8 spaces, turn;

106. Like 88 to 1st *, 13 trebles, 2 spaces,

10 spaces, 7 trebles, 1 space, 10 trebles, 1 space,

6 spaces, 8 trebles, 8 spaces, turn;

107. Like 88 to 1st *, 13 trebles, 2 spaces,

10 spaces, 7 trebles, 1 space, 10 trebles, 1 space,

6 spaces, 8 trebles, 8 spaces, turn;

108. Like 88 to 1st *, 13 trebles, 2 spaces,

10 spaces, 7 trebles, 1 space, 10 trebles, 1 space,

6 spaces, 8 trebles, 8 spaces, turn;

109. Like 88 to 1st *, 13 trebles, 2 spaces,

10 spaces, 7 trebles, 1 space, 10 trebles, 1 space,

6 spaces, 8 trebles, 8 spaces, turn;

110. Like 88 to 1st *, 13 trebles, 2 spaces,

10 spaces, 7 trebles, 1 space, 10 trebles, 1 space,

6 spaces, 8 trebles, 8 spaces, turn;

111. Like 88 to 1st *, 13 trebles, 2 spaces,

10 spaces, 7 trebles, 1 space, 10 trebles, 1 space,

6 spaces, 8 trebles, 8 spaces, turn;

112. Like 88 to 1st *, 13 trebles, 2 spaces,

10 spaces, 7 trebles, 1 space, 10 trebles, 1 space,

6 spaces, 8 trebles, 8 spaces, turn;

113. Like 88 to 1st *, 13 trebles, 2 spaces,

Photograph-Frames Made with Hook and Shuttle

By MRS. L. J. RUSSELL



FIG. No. 1—Using No. 10 crocheting-cotton, make a chain of 16 stitches.

1. A treble in 6th stitch; chain 1, miss 1, 1 treble in 6th stitch, turn.
2. Chain 4, treble in next treble, 2 espaces, make 8 more spaces, turn.

Repeat 2d row until you have 20 rows of spaces. Finish the edge of strip all around, as follows: A double in space, 2 trebles in next space, chain 4, fasten in top of treble for a picot. 1 treble in same space; repeat around, making 2 picots in each corner space. The end strips have each 12 rows of spaces, finished in the same manner as the side strips.

Sew a stay between the center spaces of the side rows of end strips, and the 6th, 12th and 18th rows of side strips, thus: Work 1 double, 2 trebles and 1 double under 2 chain and treble all around the spaces, making 4 picots and fasten at ends.

For the nose at corners, make a ring:

1. In the ring make 1 double, 2 trebles, 1 double, repeat, making 4 small petals for center.
2. Chain 4, a treble in ring, 4 fasten of petal, chain 2, repeat around, joining last chain to 3d of 6 chain, and make 4 points in ring.

Fill each space with 1 double, 2 trebles, 1 double, 2 trebles and 1 double.

3. Chain 4, fasten between petals of last row, leaving this one blank.

Fill each space with 1 double, 2 trebles, 2 double, 2 trebles and 1 double.

4. Like 4th row, with chains of 5 stitches.

5. Like 6th row, with 2 double trebles at center of next petal. Fasten off.

Join the end and side strips by two corner points, and a ring for three sides, the points at center of each end of two strips to one petal, and a chosen point to petal each side.

For the third leaves at top of frame: Chain 8, rather loosely, turn; a double in 3d stitch and each following, then work down other side of chain to within 1 stitch of end, turn; chain 2, miss 1 double, a double in next (taking up back web to form a ring), continue with a double in each stitch to base of last, chain 8, a double in each double down other side to within 1 stitch of end, turn; repeat, putting 1 double, chain 8 and 1 double under 1 chain at base until you have 4 rows and 4 points; fasten off. Make two more leaves in the same way, joining at sides, and fasten to top of frame.

To cover the frame: Cut two pieces of cardboard the shape of frame but enough smaller so that the edges of the work project a little beyond the mount. Cut the opening in one piece, and leave the other without opening. Cover one side of each piece with silk of any desired color, binding the edges down with silk or tape. Mount the frame, binding just enough to hold in place; turn the corners together at bottom and sides, leaving a space at top to slip the picture in. If used as an easel-frame, cover a strip of cardboard with the silk and fasten to mid back as a support.

These frames make most acceptable gifts, and will wonderfully well at fair or bazaar.

No. 2— Using No. 10 crocheting-cotton, make first the strips of insertion. 10" wide in length the each side, and

knit, (picot, 2 double knots) 5 times, chain 4, a 2d and 3d ring in same way, joining each as preceding by 1st picot, a chain of 5 double knots a ring, joining by 1st picot to last picot of preceding ring; a chain of 6 double knots, picot, 2 double knots twice, chain 4, a ring like 2d, joining by 1st picot to last picot of preceding ring; a chain of 4 double knots, picot, 4 double knots; 2 rings, joining as before, and drawing together at the join to form a cloverleaf; chain of 4 double knots, join to picot of preceding chain, 4 double knots; a ring, joining to preceding as directed; chain of 5 double knots; a ring, joining as before, then a ring of 4 picots, joining by 1st picot to last picot of preceding ring, and fasten off.

Put the points at top of frame make just half the corner medallions, beginning with the 2d ring of a cloverleaf, and ending with the same, and making one whole corner.

Join a square medallion to each end of the side lengths of insertion by 2 picots at side of cloverleaves on each point of medallion, and the end pieces, in the same way; secure the points at top and bottom and sides, and the frame is completed.

No. 3— Using No. 10 crocheting-cotton, make ring of 5 double knots, picot, 2 double knots; a chain of 4 double knots; a ring; a chain of 4 double knots twice, chain 4, a ring like 2d, joining by 1st picot to last picot of preceding ring; a chain of 6 double knots, picot, 2 double knots twice, 2 double knots; repeat around; a cloverleaf of 3 large rings, joining each by 1st picot to last picot of preceding ring; a chain of 6 double knots, join to picot of preceding ring, 6 double knots, and repeat 2 rings, joining each to preceding ring, as before.

Fasten three of these points at top and two at bottom of frame, in free chain of 2d ring.

This is intended for an easel-frame, with cardboard support at the back of the board. The design may be used for many other purposes besides the one for which originally intended. The two first rows—without the

knit, and narrowing in 1st row may be used as a border for dollies or lace-work, while the half medallions joined side-by-side, make a very attractive border for straight or curved edges.

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A Dainty Garniture for Gown or Waist

(Continued from page 2)

1. Seven spaces (chain 6, treble in next treble for 1st space), 2 picots, 6 spaces, 10 trebles; * 2 spaces, 10 trebles, 1 space twice; work back.

2. Slip over 3 spaces, 12 spaces, 10 trebles, 2 spaces, 12 spaces, 1 space.

3. Slip over 2 spaces, 9 spaces, 7 trebles, 2 spaces, 10 trebles, 4 spaces, 10 trebles, 4 spaces, 10 trebles, 1 space, 4, 10 spaces, 6 spaces, turn.

4. After spaces 6, 2 spaces, 10 trebles, 1 space, 2 trebles, 12 spaces, 10 trebles, 2 spaces, 7 trebles, 4 spaces, 10 trebles, 4 spaces, turn.

5. Four spaces, 10 trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles, 4 spaces, 7 trebles, 2 spaces, 10 trebles, 2 spaces, turn.

6. Three spaces, 14 trebles, 2 spaces, 22 trebles, 4 spaces, 18 trebles, 6 spaces, turn.

7. Six spaces, 10 trebles, 10 trebles, 5 spaces, turn.

8. Eight spaces, 10 trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles, 2 spaces, 4 trebles, 2 spaces, 10 trebles, 10 spaces, turn.

9. Ten spaces, 7 trebles, 1 space, 7 trebles, 2 spaces, 7 trebles, 1 space, 7 trebles, 3 spaces, turn.

10. Slip over 6 spaces, 1 space, 7 trebles, 2 spaces, turn.

11. Three spaces, 13 trebles, 2 spaces, 4 trebles, 9 spaces, 12 trebles, 2 spaces, turn.

12. One space, 4 trebles, 6 spaces, 7 trebles, 3 spaces, 4 spaces, 3 spaces, turn.

13. Nine spaces, 12 trebles, 2 spaces, turn.

14. Six spaces, 12 trebles, 6 spaces, turn.

15. Eight spaces, 16 trebles, 7 spaces, turn.

16. Slip over 6 spaces, 1 space, 10 trebles, 2 spaces, turn.

17. Two spaces, 4 trebles, 2 spaces, turn.

18. 19, 20. Six spaces; fasten off.

The point has a border of roses, made as follows: Make a chain of 6 stitches, join:

1. Chain 6, 1 treble in ring; chain 13 times, join to 3d of 6 chain.

2. Under each 3 chain work 1 double, 3 trebles, 1 double.

3. Chain 4, fasten between last 2 picots, making chain just at back; repeat.

4. Fill each chain with 1 double, 3 trebles, 1 double.

5. Seven no 3d row, with chain of 7.

6. Fill each chain with 1 double, 11 trebles, 1 double.

Using pink thread, go around each petal with 1 double to every stitch. After working around the 3d row of petals, up to 1st stitch of 1st petal, * chain 8, miss 6, fasten in next, chain 8, fasten in 3d stitch of next petal, and repeat around, joining last chain where 1st started; these will be 12 pairs of petals.

Join the roses in the corners of the points, as follows:



No. 3

8 rings for top and bottom. A color was used for the second or chain thread, blue in the picture; instance, but this is a matter of preference.

1. Make a large ring, as before; chain of 5 double knots; a ring; a chain of 4 & double knot; a ring, joining by 1st picot to last picot of preceding ring; repeat, alternating rings and chains, until you have the required length for each strip, and fasten off.

2. For the corner medallions: A ring of 2 double

knots, (picot, 2 double knots) 5 times, chain 4, a 2d and 3d ring in same way, joining each as preceding by 1st picot, a chain of 5 double knots a ring, joining by 1st picot to last picot of preceding ring; a chain of 6 double knots, picot, 2 double knots twice, chain 4, a ring like 2d, joining by 1st picot to last picot of preceding ring; a chain of 4 double knots, picot, 2 double knots twice, 2 double knots; repeat around; a cloverleaf of 3 large rings, joining each by 1st picot to last picot of preceding ring; a chain of 6 double knots, join to picot of preceding ring, 6 double knots, and repeat 2 rings, joining each to preceding ring, as before.

Fasten three of these points at top and two at bottom of frame, in free chain of 2d ring.

This is intended for an easel-frame, with cardboard support at the back of the board. The design may be used for many other purposes besides the one for which originally intended. The two first rows—without the

(Continued on page 20)

A Dainty Set for a Dainty Bedroom

By HARRIET W. BAKER

HAT girl doesn't "just have" pretty things for her new room, whether at school or at home? For that matter, it is safe to say that no woman in this world of ours disdains attractive furnishings for the boudoir, or fails to improve the opportunity to provide them when it is offered. The average housekeeper and seamstress is a very busy woman, of course, and Needlecraft, recognizing this fact, and feeling rather proud of it in a general way, always endeavors to give some of the most charming pieces of household embroidery with simplest decoration—an witness the Bedroom-set, consisting of seat, pictures and border pillow, shown with pattern. Having the transferred pattern and a sheet of carbon-paper, or the perforated pattern, one can readily add to the set a commode-cover, chamber-curtain, and any piece desired or required.

The decoration is in shadow-embroidery, seen for the first time in padded satin-stitch at center of each motif, and four shades of a delicate color are used. Pink was chosen for the set illustrated, but any color may be substituted—gray, green, yellow, etc., will harmonize with the color-scheme of the room. The transfer is batiste, blue and soft, through which the stitching "shows" beautifully. But this style of embroidery is the most attractive, with its long, slender points, is extremely dainty, and the design shows an especially pleasing arrangement of the favorite motifs. The petals and the solid leaves are done with the darker shade, while for the gracefully curving scrolls, surrounding ribbon, the lighter shade is used.

Shadow-embroidery is not new. Although it had man-



No. 100 D. The Flowerette Motif for Seat

sway placed, as they should be, resemble a row of beads and, as suggested, the crossing threads should lap so closely on the wrong side as to give the effect of appoggiato or solid embroidery when looked at from the right side.

Probably every needlewoman is familiar with shadow embroidery under one or another of its various appellations, but a description of it may help some of our novices—since, Needlecrafter, is a new word. There are really two methods of doing the work, one not more difficult than the other, and the effect quite the same. In the case here given at the base of a petal, take a point pass. The needle being entered a tiny space, the length of the stitch—about half the last and beginning up in the same place where it was inserted so form the preceding stitch, by the second method, turn, reverse this process, entering the needle in the place where it before emerged, bringing it out, the tiny stitch in advance, first on one side, then on the other, the thread crossing the metal on a slant given by the length of the stitch. The shorter the stitch, of course, the heavier will be the "shadow." Personally I prefer the first method, perhaps because that is the one I first learned, but it is a matter of choice. All one needs remember is that the initial stitches must be of the same length or size, taken easily in the stamped line, and that the needle must enter or come out in the same place where the preceding stitch began or ended, according to the method of work chosen. A very little practice will make anyone expert in this simple shadow embroidery or Janine work, as our great grandmothers named it, and which is really one of the oldest and most favored varieties of needlecraft in Italy, where it is called Venetian embroidery.

The dinner-curtain, finished with a narrow hem and edge of baby-linen crochet, is about thirty-seven by sixteen inches when completed. The embroidery extends across the front, from corner to corner. The gingham matching the seat has the top and bottom hem together with ribbon matching the lighter shade of color, the embroidery passing through round eyelets about one inch apart, and forming a pretty border, bow at each end; and, by the way, it is better to make these bows so they may be detached and replaced, instead of tying them on, according to your fancy and fashion (necessity); the attach them to the eyelets by means of a pin passed through the center, inconsequently, as a small safety-pin on the back. The edges of the curtain, too, and valance, are also finished with the narrow lace-and-ribbons border and the gingham has the same border.

Using a fine couchet-cord, say No. 20 or No. 80, make a chain as long as required to extend around the piece. It is wise to leave a length of thread, a yard or two, at

beginning, so that the chain may be added to if need be, before joining. After the 1st stitch of chain, * 8 doubles, pass of 4 chain, 13 doubles in next 18 spaces, chain 8, turn, pass 6 doubles, turn to next, turn, 12 doubles under 8 chain, 1 double in next 2 spaces on foundation-chain, turn, chain 2, a triple between 3d and 4th double, 6 times, chain 2, fasten to last 18 spaces, 12 doubles back, turn, fill each space with 2 doubles, pass, 2 doubles, and repeat from *

With the foundation-chain to edge of sum with fine thread, using small even stitches. If another cord or trim is needed, add to the chain and make them. This is a simple but very pretty and durable border for any purpose.

II

A Dainty Garniture for Gown or Waist

Continued from page 9

row, together, chain 8, fasten in same corner space, join next 2 rows of the same way, thus the one at pass by 2 loops across 20th row, and continue down the other side.

Mak a row of spaces, using the color (which may be any light shade preferred) entirely around the outer edge, as 1st free loop of 1st row, chain 6, a triple at corner of 2d row of point (where 1st binding-loop started), 1 double in 1st free space of 1st row, 2 spaces in 1st row, chain 6, triple in 2d free space of 1st row, 1 triple in 2d row of 2d row, 2 spaces, then the triple to end of 9th row, beginning tab; work around tab, corners and back to the other side, ending with 6 chain fastened in 1st free chain of row. Fill the loops around rows with doubles, also the 6 chain, then 2 doubles in each of 2 spaces, chain 8, fasten



Sheet of Embroidery and Edging

when 1st 6 chain was fastened, turn, fill 8 chain with doubles, and continue all around, finishing off other side in same way.

To 2d in the little squares at the neck, back, waist, white under double border of 24th row, chain 6, miss the 3rd chain, fasten under next double triple, turn; fill 6 chain with doubles, slip to next space above, chain 6, fasten in center of filled chain, chain 6, fasten 6, corresponding space opposite, turn, 5d chain with doubles, and repeat, making 3 chains in next row, 4 in front, and 5 in back, fastening each chain in center of filled chain of preceding row, and filling all with doubles.

For the neck, use the color:

1. Make 9 double vertices in a square (chain 4, 1st 12 loops, double triple), chain 4, 3 double triples, chain 4, 3 double triples in same space, chain 2, miss 2 spaces, double stitching triple chain 2, miss 2 spaces, and repeat. Across the little filled point in front work double triples, 3 chain between, and missing the same space.
2. Under 4 chain of shell work 4 doubles, chain 4, fasten in last double for a plait 8 doubles under same chain, chain 4, 3 double triples, chain 4, repeat, filling each space across front, with 3 doubles,

No. 100 D. The Picotee Continuous Border-Pattern

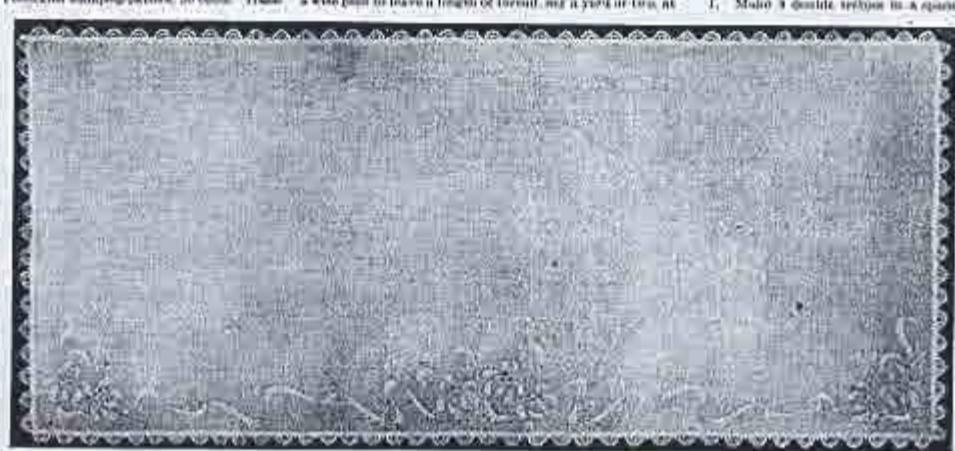
quanted under many new names during the years that have elapsed since it was introduced in its present guise—but it never lost its charm. As indicated by the name "shadow," it is done entirely on the wrong side of the goods—that is, the wrong side is toward you as you sew. The thread should be smooth and lustrous, and longer stitches to stand out well in the tiny stitches taken along the outline on the right side as the cross-hatched or "flemish-line" so worked. Some tabs to side, forming a close backroom which allows through the thin material. The little stitches which appear on the right side, if of uniform size, and

No. 100 D. Perforated sample-pattern, 10 rows. Transfer white under double border of 24th row, chain 6, miss the 3rd chain, fasten under next double triple, turn; fill 6 chain with doubles, slip to next space above, chain 6, fasten in center of filled chain, chain 6, fasten 6, corresponding space opposite, turn, 5d chain with doubles, and repeat, making 3 chains in next row, 4 in front, and 5 in back, fastening each chain in center of filled chain of preceding row, and filling all with doubles.

For the neck, use the color:

1. Make 9 double vertices in a square (chain 4, 1st 12 loops, double triple), chain 4, 3 double triples, chain 4, 3 double triples in same space, chain 2, miss 2 spaces, double stitching triple chain 2, miss 2 spaces, and repeat. Across the little filled point in front work double triples, 3 chain between, and missing the same space.
2. Under 4 chain of shell work 4 doubles, chain 4, fasten in last double for a plait 8 doubles under same chain, chain 4, 3 double triples, chain 4, repeat, filling each space across front, with 3 doubles,

No. 100 D. Perforated sample-pattern, 10 rows. Transfer



No. 100 D. A Sheet for the Dresser



Needlecrafters' Own Page



CONDUCTED BY OUR READERS

A Basket for Bonbons or Flowers

By EOLA M. RITES



② crocheted No. 20, white, even or color—yellow was chosen for the model—for sides of basket, and ordinary mercerized crochet-cotton for the bonbons. Chain 12, join.

1. Fill starting with 26 trebles (chain 3 for 1st), join to top of 3 chain.

2. Four doublets in 3 stitches (chain 3 for 1st treble of a row), chain 3 for last treble of a row, chain 3, miss 2,

repeat, join.

3. Slip across 6 trebles, * 2 trebles under 5 chain, chain 6; repeat around, joining last 6 chain to top of 3 chain representing last treble.

4. A double in each treble, 2 doublets under 5 chain; repeat around.

5. Chain 6, *miss 2, 1 treble, chain 3, repeat from * around, joining in 1st or 2 chain.

6. Three trebles in each missed and trebles in 1st, all around, join.

7. Three trebles in 3 stitches, chain 3, miss 3; repeat around, join.

8. Slip across to space, 2 trebles under 3 chain, chain 4; repeat.

9. Slip to space: * a treble under 4 chain, chain 4; repeat.

10. Four doublets in 4 trebles, chain 4; repeat.

11. Four trebles in 4 trebles, 3 under 4 chain; repeat, last 3 rows off center. The bottom of basket should measure about six and one-half inches in diameter. If wanted larger, repeat the 1st and 9th rows, adding to the chain between groups of trebles, to widen, until the circle is of desired diameter before finishing with 10th and 11th rows.

For the side: Make a chain of 44 stitches, turn.

1. A treble in 8th stitch, chain 2, miss 2, 1 treble, 32 times, making 12 spaces in all, turn.

2. Thirteen spaces (chain 6, 1 treble in next 6 trebles, for 2d space).

3. Six spaces, 4 trebles, 6 spaces.

4. Four spaces, 4 trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles, 2 spaces, 4 spaces.

5. Three spaces, 4 trebles, 1 space, 4 trebles, 3 times, 3 spaces.

6. 3, 2, 10. Like 6th to 2d row.

7. 11. Like 2d row.

8. 12. Three spaces, 22 trebles, 8 spaces.

14. Like 11th row.

Repeat from 2d row until you have seven complete patterns, or the strip is as long as the circumference of the circle. Join the ends neatly.

For the edge:

1. Trebles in 1st, 2 in space; repeat around, join.

2. Two double trebles in 2 spaces (chain 4 for 1st double treble of row), chain 6, miss 4; repeat.

3. Slip across double trebles to space: * 2 trebles under 5 chain, chain 8, chain 10 to 1st which for plow, 2 trebles, chain 5, chain 8, chain 10 under next 5 chain, chain 10; repeat around, join and turn off.

For the handles: Chain 8, join.

Chain 6, 2 doublets under 5 chain, turn.

2. Chain 8, 2 doublets under 5 chain, turn.

Repeat 2d row to desired length, then add the edge of 2 trebles, plow, and 2 trebles under next chain, chain 8; repeat.

Take a piece of ordinary baling-wire, wrap it around of week over it with doubles, and tack the covering to it. Work around the bottom of basket or side with needle to 1st, 2nd and 3rd in space, and whip neatly and securely to the circle with needle and thread. Select a vessel of suitable size and shape (a galvanized wash tub was used for the basket illustrated), have some very thick crooked marsh mud, and put it on the jar, pulling out each point to give an even appearance. When shaped, fasten on the handle and run ribbon in and out the spaces formed by the double trebles of edge.

The bottom may be of solid trebles, if preferred, and any pretty insertion chosen for the side. A rose design will result in still greater attractiveness for a flower-basket.

Baby's Crocheted Coat and Cap

By MRS. J. R. WEST

MATERIALS required are three skeins of white lustered cotton, each skein weighing four ounces, one and one-half yards of ribbons for lining, one half yard ribbon for neck, and eight pearl buttons, three-fourths inch in diameter. I used a wooden circular-basis of medium size, which makes the work looser and fluffier. The coat and hood or cap are made separately and joined, and the waist is very simple, shell and popcorn-stitch, or button-stitch as it is sometimes called, being used. Commence with a chain of 56 stitches, turn.

1. Miss 8, a treble in next stitch, chain 4, 2 trebles in same stitch, * chain 1, miss 1, 1 treble, repeat from * 24 times, miss 1, miss 1, shell of 2 trebles, 2 chain and 2 trebles in last stitch, turn. This gives you 26 spaces with a shell at each end.

2. Chain 3, shell in shell, * chain 1, a popcorn-stitch under 1 chain of previous row, repeat from * across, ending with shell in shell, turn.

3. Like 2d row.

4. Chain 3, shell in shell, (chain 1, popcorn under 1 chain) 8 times, widen (by making 2 chain and a popcorn in the same space with the last), (7 popcorns, 1 chain between,

width) twice, 8 popcorns, 1 chain between, chain 1, shell in shell. You now have 32 popcorns, with a shell at each end, forming the body of the coat.

5. The coat is made in sections, two front and back, continuing with right-front section, chain 3, shell as shell, shell under 1 chain of preceding row) 7 times, turn.

Work back and forth same as 6th row until you have 12 rows of shells, then make 16 rows of shells, each composed

of 8, 6, 5, 6, 7, 8, 6. A double in each double and shell in each shell of preceding row.

6. Make 4 shells (no chain between) over the doubles of preceding row, a shell in each of the 6 shells.

7. Finish with roundish scallops made as follows: Eight double trebles in shell, a double in next shell; repeat around.

Thread aarning-needle with yarn and run around abit of scallop to make the right size for wrist.

For the cap: Chain 6, 16.

1. (Chain 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6) 8 times, making 8 loops.

2. (Chain 6, * popcorn in loop, chain 4, repeat, popcorn in each loop.

3. (Chain 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6) 8 times, under each chain 2 popcorns in each loop.

4. Shell of 2 trebles, 1 chain and 2 trebles between 2 popcorns of preceding row. End with a double chain 3 chain; repeat around, making 12 shells in all.

5. Shell of 2 trebles, 1 chain and 3 trebles in each shell of preceding row.

6. Slip to center of shell, chain 3, 2 trebles, chain 1 and 3 trebles in same shell, shell in next shell 9 times, turn, 9, 10, 11, 12. Chain 3, shell in each of 16 shells, turn.

Make a row of shells of 2 trebles, 1 chain and 2 trebles around bottom of cap, spacing as evenly as possible, about 14 shells in all; this straightens the lower edge. Run to the coat with the yarn, leaving 2 stitches at each end of foundation chain when attaching the cap.

It is a very good idea to set a pattern for the lining when the coat is finished. Cut the left front from lining one end and one end and one-half inch from the leg. Make the lining for cap and attach to the coat lining. Both ribbons prevent the neck to drag up to the right side.

The coat will fit a baby a few months old, and by letting out the ribbons around the neck and putting a few rows of shells around front of cap, it will serve for a little one, one to two years old, as it is so elastic. If a lining of pink or blue is chosen no colored wool need be employed for trimming, and very little ribbon.

This makes a pretty and easy "candy" little wrap, and does away with the necessity of bending baby up to blankets. If he wears during the cool days or evenings of spring, summer and early fall in lining will be required; and when the soft weather comes it will be readily put in.

Requests

THE emblem pillows illustrated in Needlecraft interest me almost more than any other class of work. I am particularly anxious to secure such a design showing the emblem of the "Yankee," oder, logo. Will some one kindly send it? — Mrs. B. M. Jones.

I WISH a joke crocheted in Ha-Ha-ing effect. Will not some contributor oblige me? — Mrs. J. O. M. Principato.

I AM anxious to secure a doily-panted showing the " Statue of Liberty." In filet-crochet. — Anna Drury, Concord.

WILL out Mrs. Verburg, or some other contributor, send a border to match the square in March issue? I have the bedspread nearly completed, and it is lovely. — Mrs. C. G., California.

I AM making the child's bedspread, and intend of this summer to make it entirely of crocheted blocks animals, birds, etc., all different. Will not Mrs. Latimer send us another, in the same size? — Mrs. J. N., Nebraska.

I HAVE just finished the beautiful table-cum-rug of lines and filet-crochet, contributed by Helen Nixon in March, 1918, and wish to thank her for it, also to ask if she or some other contributor cannot send a decorative pattern for children to match, or a pattern that would look well with it—perhaps a rose-pattern. The pieces are intended for a total outfit. — E. M. L., Massachusetts.

WILL some contributor kindly send the emblem of "Daughters of America" in filet-crochet, the pillow-top? — Mrs. Mary E. Bangs, Kentucky.

I HAVE just finished the baby-cushion, etc., with filet turkish, and would very much like to see a pillow-top to match, or any nice design for baby, with strap, in filet-crochet. — Mrs. M. K., Indiana.

DO men of the needlecrafters do nothing? I have been watching for some new designs, and shall be most happy to see contributions to our paper. — Mrs. F. J. Peterson, Oregon.

I SHOULD like very much to have a胎ed nightgown with sleeves. Will some one send me one? with full directions? — B. M. Love.

HAS any contributor a soft-pillow with the emblem "State of Ben-Hur" in filet-crochet? If so, will she send it for illustration? — Mrs. Z. C., Ohio.

I SHOULD like knitted designs to insert in the corners of a lace-cloth and napkins. Will not some contributor send designs, with directions? — Mrs. L. A. Miller, Illinois.

WILL some one send dimensions, with illustrations, for twisted cloth in stripes and floral, which can be woven? — Mary C. Hogan, Connecticut.

I WISH to see a handsome pattern of lace for an oval library-table. — Freda Cleaves, Illinois.



A Basket for Bonbons or Flowers.



Baby's Crocheted Coat and Cap

shell under 1 chain of side of next shell) 6 times, shell in space between popcorns where shell was made before, shell in next space between popcorns 3 times. You have now worked nine around the armholes and should have 14 shells.

2. Slip over 1st shell, double between shells and double in top of shell, repeat until you have 16 doublets, then make a shell in each of 6 shells of preceding row.

"The Red Rose of Victory" Pillow

By IVA PEARL PERIGO

FOR this pillow-cover are required four balls of white crochet-cotton, and one ball each of red, deft-blush and leaf-green. No. 10 was used for the needler, but a coarser thread may be chosen, if preferred.

Using white thread, make a chain of 25 chains, turn.

1. A block in 5th stitch (chain 2, miss 2, 1 treble, 2 loops, turn). If preferred, the 1st row of spaces may be made with a chain, a treble in 1st stitch of chain, 2 more spaces, " chain 2, turn; miss 2 stitches of chain, a treble in next, and repeat from * until you have the required number of spaces.

2 to 6. Eighteen spaces (chain 6, 10 spaces in next stitch for 1st space of each row).

7. Thirteen spaces, 5 blocks, green, 12 spaces, turn. White is used unless a color is specified. A block consists of as many trebles as will cover one space; thus, 1 block consists of 4 trebles, 2 blocks of 7 trebles, 3 blocks of 10 trebles, and so on; adding a treble for each block after the 1st. Five blocks would be 16 trebles.

8. Forty-four spaces, 8 blocks, green, 33 spaces, turn.

9. Thirty-four spaces, 8 blocks, green, 34 spaces, 2 blocks, green, 16 spaces.

10. Fifteen spaces, 8 blocks, green, 10 spaces, 2 blocks, green, 4 spaces.

11. Thirteen spaces, 3 blocks, 15 spaces, 8 blocks, green, 3 spaces, 3 blocks, green, 2 spaces, 6 blocks, green, 12 spaces, 6 blocks, green, 4 spaces.

12. Fourteen spaces, 7 blocks, green, 8 spaces, 3 blocks, green, 5 spaces, 2 blocks, green, 1 space, 1 block, green, 10 spaces, 3 blocks, 13 spaces.

13. Thirteen spaces, 3 blocks, 10 spaces, 1 block, green, 1 space, green, 2 blocks, green, 6 spaces, 3 blocks, green, 5 spaces, 3 blocks, green, 7 spaces, 1 block, green, 12 spaces.

14. Twenty spaces, 3 blocks, green, 2 spaces, 2 blocks, green, 8 spaces, 4 blocks, green, 8 spaces, 2 blocks, green, 18 spaces, 2 blocks, 13 spaces.

15. Sixteen spaces, 1 block, 10 spaces, 2 blocks, green, 10 spaces, 0 blocks, green, 2 spaces, 1 block, green, 22 spaces.

16. Twenty-nine spaces, 2 blocks, green, 7 spaces, 0 blocks, green, 13 spaces, 1 block, green, 18 spaces.

17. Seventeen spaces, 1 block, 18 spaces, 1 block, green, 18 spaces, 1 block, 17 spaces.

18. Seventeen spaces, 1 block, 18 spaces, 1 block, green, 18 spaces, 1 block, green, 19 spaces, 1 block, green, 20 spaces.

19. Nineteen spaces, 1 block, green, 20 spaces, 0 blocks, red, 2 trebles, 1 block, red, 2 trebles, white, 8 times, 1 block, red, 1 block, 18 spaces.

20. Eighteen spaces, 1 block, 18 blocks, 7 blocks, 9 blocks, red, 22 spaces, 1 block, 18 spaces.

21. Seventeen spaces, 1 block, green, 17 spaces, 0 blocks, red, 6 blocks, 12 trebles, 2 blocks, 2 blocks, white, 8 times, 18 spaces.

22. Eighteen spaces, 1 block, 18 blocks, green, 17 spaces, 0 blocks, red, 12 trebles, 2 blocks, 2 blocks, white, 8 times, 18 spaces.

23. Eighteen spaces, 1 block, 18 blocks, green, 17 spaces, 0 blocks, red, 12 trebles, 2 blocks, 2 blocks, white, 8 times, 18 spaces.

24. Eighteen spaces, 1 block, 18 blocks, green, 17 spaces, 0 blocks, red, 12 trebles, 2 blocks, 2 blocks, white, 8 times, 18 spaces.

25. Eighteen spaces, 1 block, 18 blocks, green, 17 spaces, 0 blocks, red, 12 trebles, 2 blocks, 2 blocks, white, 8 times, 18 spaces.

26. Eighteen spaces, 1 block, 18 blocks, green, 17 spaces, 0 blocks, red, 12 trebles, 2 blocks, 2 blocks, white, 8 times, 18 spaces.

27. Eighteen spaces, 1 block, 18 blocks, green, 17 spaces, 0 blocks, red, 12 trebles, 2 blocks, 2 blocks, white, 8 times, 18 spaces.

28. Eighteen spaces, 1 block, 18 blocks, green, 17 spaces, 0 blocks, red, 12 trebles, 2 blocks, 2 blocks, white, 8 times, 18 spaces.

29. Eighteen spaces, 1 block, 18 blocks, green, 17 spaces, 0 blocks, red, 12 trebles, 2 blocks, 2 blocks, white, 8 times, 18 spaces.

30. Eighteen spaces, 1 block, 18 blocks, green, 17 spaces, 0 blocks, red, 12 trebles, 2 blocks, 2 blocks, white, 8 times, 18 spaces.

31. Twenty-four spaces, 2 blocks, 1 block, red, 7 blocks, 18 spaces.

32. Seventeen spaces, 2 blocks, 1 block, red, 7 blocks, 18 spaces.

33. Twenty-five spaces, 1 block, green, 20 spaces, 0 blocks, red, 7 blocks, 18 spaces.

34. Fifteen spaces, 2 blocks, green, 20 spaces, 0 blocks, red, 7 blocks, 18 spaces.

35. Twenty-four spaces, 2 blocks, green, 20 spaces, 0 blocks, red, 7 blocks, 18 spaces.

36. Thirteen spaces, 2 blocks, 0 blocks, red, 26 blocks, 8 spaces, 1 block, green, 22 spaces.



The Red Rose of Victory" Pillow

37. Thirteen spaces, 2 blocks, green, 33 spaces, 1 block, 4 spaces, 0 blocks, 2 spaces, 2 blocks, 11 spaces, 6 blocks, 12 spaces.

38. Thirteen spaces, 2 blocks, 1 block, 1 block, 1 space, 0 blocks, 1 space) twice, 2 blocks, red, 4 spaces, 1 block, 31 spaces, 4 blocks, green, 13 spaces.

39. Thirteen spaces, 5 blocks, green, 40 spaces, 1 block, 4 spaces, 2 blocks, 1 block, 1 space, 5 blocks, 1 space, 3 blocks, 1 space, 2 blocks, 1 space.

40. Thirteen spaces, 2 blocks, green, 40 spaces, 1 block, 4 spaces, 2 blocks, 1 block, 1 space, 5 blocks, 1 space, 3 blocks, 1 space, 2 blocks, 1 space.

41. Thirteen spaces, 2 blocks, green, 40 spaces, 1 block, 4 spaces, 2 blocks, 1 block, 1 space, 5 blocks, 1 space, 3 blocks, 1 space, 2 blocks, 1 space.

42. Thirteen spaces, 2 blocks, green, 40 spaces, 1 block, 4 spaces, 2 blocks, 1 block, 1 space, 5 blocks, 1 space, 3 blocks, 1 space, 2 blocks, 1 space.

43. Thirteen spaces, 2 blocks, green, 40 spaces, 1 block, 4 spaces, 2 blocks, 1 block, 1 space, 5 blocks, 1 space, 3 blocks, 1 space, 2 blocks, 1 space.

44. Thirteen spaces, 2 blocks, green, 40 spaces, 1 block, 4 spaces, 2 blocks, 1 block, 1 space, 5 blocks, 1 space, 3 blocks, 1 space, 2 blocks, 1 space.

45. Thirteen spaces, 2 blocks, green, 40 spaces, 1 block, 4 spaces, 2 blocks, 1 block, 1 space, 5 blocks, 1 space, 3 blocks, 1 space, 2 blocks, 1 space.

46. Thirteen spaces, 2 blocks, green, 40 spaces, 1 block, 4 spaces, 2 blocks, 1 block, 1 space, 5 blocks, 1 space, 3 blocks, 1 space, 2 blocks, 1 space.

47. Thirteen spaces, 2 blocks, green, 40 spaces, 1 block, 4 spaces, 2 blocks, 1 block, 1 space, 5 blocks, 1 space, 3 blocks, 1 space, 2 blocks, 1 space.

48. Thirteen spaces, 2 blocks, green, 40 spaces, 1 block, 4 spaces, 2 blocks, 1 block, 1 space, 5 blocks, 1 space, 3 blocks, 1 space, 2 blocks, 1 space.

49. Thirteen spaces, 2 blocks, green, 40 spaces, 1 block, 4 spaces, 2 blocks, 1 block, 1 space, 5 blocks, 1 space, 3 blocks, 1 space, 2 blocks, 1 space.

50. Thirteen spaces, 2 blocks, green, 40 spaces, 1 block, 4 spaces, 2 blocks, 1 block, 1 space, 5 blocks, 1 space, 3 blocks, 1 space, 2 blocks, 1 space.

51. Thirteen spaces, 2 blocks, green, 40 spaces, 1 block, 4 spaces, 2 blocks, 1 block, 1 space, 5 blocks, 1 space, 3 blocks, 1 space, 2 blocks, 1 space.

52. Thirteen spaces, 2 blocks, green, 40 spaces, 1 block, 4 spaces, 2 blocks, 1 block, 1 space, 5 blocks, 1 space, 3 blocks, 1 space, 2 blocks, 1 space.

53. Thirteen spaces, 2 blocks, green, 40 spaces, 1 block, 4 spaces, 2 blocks, 1 block, 1 space, 5 blocks, 1 space, 3 blocks, 1 space, 2 blocks, 1 space.

54. Sixteen spaces, 2 blocks, 1 space, 11 blocks, red, 2 spaces, 0 blocks, 2 spaces, 1 space, 1 block, 1 space, then * 1 block, 1 space and 2 blocks, green, 6 spaces, * 2 blocks, 1 space, 4 blocks, 1 space, 2 blocks, green, 17 spaces.

55. Sixteen spaces, 2 blocks, green, 10 spaces, 2 blocks, green, 2 spaces, 0 blocks, 2 spaces, 1 space, 1 block, 1 space, 4 blocks, 1 space, 17 spaces.

56. Eighteen spaces, 2 blocks, 1 space, 1 block, 1 space, 1 block, 1 space, 2 blocks, green, 1 space, 1 block, green, 18 spaces.

57. Fifteen spaces, 4 blocks, green, 0 spaces, 2 blocks, green, 10 spaces, 1 block, 2 spaces, 1 space, 1 block, green, 18 spaces.

58. Twenty-one spaces, 2 blocks, red, (the red may now be fastened off), 4 spaces, 1 block, green, 3 spaces, 2 blocks, green, 2 spaces, 1 block, green, 3 spaces, 1 block, green, 14 spaces.

59. Fourteen spaces, 1 blocks, green, 2 spaces, 0 blocks, green, 2 blocks, green, 8 spaces, 1 block, green, 14 spaces.

60. Twenty spaces, 4 blocks, green, 8 spaces, 1 block, green, 2 blocks, green, 6 spaces, 0 blocks, green, 18 spaces.

61. Fourteen spaces, 2 blocks, green, 8 spaces, 1 block, green, 2 blocks, green, 18 spaces.

62. Twenty-one spaces, 2 blocks, red, (the red may now be fastened off), 4 spaces, 1 block, green, 3 spaces, 2 blocks, green, 2 spaces, 1 block, green, 3 spaces, 1 block, green, 14 spaces.

63. Twenty spaces, 4 blocks, green, 8 spaces, 1 block, green, 2 blocks, green, 6 spaces, 0 blocks, green, 18 spaces.

64. Twenty spaces, 4 blocks, green, 8 spaces, 1 block, green, 2 blocks, green, 6 spaces, 0 blocks, green, 18 spaces.

65. Twenty spaces, 4 blocks, green, 8 spaces, 1 block, green, 2 blocks, green, 6 spaces, 0 blocks, green, 18 spaces.

66. Twenty spaces, 4 blocks, green, 8 spaces, 1 block, green, 2 blocks, green, 6 spaces, 0 blocks, green, 18 spaces.

67. Twenty spaces, 4 blocks, green, 8 spaces, 1 block, green, 2 blocks, green, 6 spaces, 0 blocks, green, 18 spaces.

68. Twenty spaces, 4 blocks, green, 8 spaces, 1 block, green, 2 blocks, green, 6 spaces, 0 blocks, green, 18 spaces.

69. Twenty spaces, 4 blocks, green, 8 spaces, 1 block, green, 2 blocks, green, 6 spaces, 0 blocks, green, 18 spaces.

70. Twenty spaces, 4 blocks, green, 8 spaces, 1 block, green, 2 blocks, green, 6 spaces, 0 blocks, green, 18 spaces.

71. Twenty-one spaces, 2 blocks, green, 8 spaces, 1 block, green, 2 blocks, green, 6 spaces, 0 blocks, green, 18 spaces.

72. Twenty spaces, 4 blocks, green, 8 spaces, 1 block, green, 2 blocks, green, 6 spaces, 0 blocks, green, 18 spaces.

73. Twenty spaces, 4 blocks, green, 8 spaces, 1 block, green, 2 blocks, green, 6 spaces, 0 blocks, green, 18 spaces.

74. Twenty spaces, 4 blocks, green, 8 spaces, 1 block, green, 2 blocks, green, 6 spaces, 0 blocks, green, 18 spaces.

75. Twenty spaces, 4 blocks, green, 8 spaces, 1 block, green, 2 blocks, green, 6 spaces, 0 blocks, green, 18 spaces.

76. Twenty spaces, 4 blocks, green, 8 spaces, 1 block, green, 2 blocks, green, 6 spaces, 0 blocks, green, 18 spaces.

77. Same as 70, reversed.

78. Thirty-four spaces, 1 block, 49 spaces, 1 block, green, 3 spaces, 4 blocks, green, 24 spaces.

79. Thirty-one spaces, 1 block, green, 15 spaces, 1 block, 3 spaces.

80. Twenty spaces, 1 block, green, 15 spaces, 1 block, 3 spaces, 1 block, green, 15 spaces.

81. With white make border, 7 blocks all around, 2 trebles in each space and 3 blocks in 1st and 2nd block, with 2 trebles in each corner space.

82. With white, 10 spaces in center, then 2 trebles in each border, 7 blocks all around.

83. With white, 10 spaces, 2 blocks, a chain between, 10 blocks all around, 10 spaces in center, then 2 trebles in each border, 7 blocks all around.

84. With blue, 10 spaces with 3 double crochets, making a chain of 6 double crochets each.

This chain is a separate border, and makes a very pretty decorative border to top up to 10 for the pattern. You can make several additional rows of spaces all around, and on the last row, 10 more must be crocheted to close off the corners. In every case the corners of the outer row to close, pull out the last on a 10th row, a little time will be needed to do this neatly.

Crocheted Daily, for Advanced Workers

Continued from page 7

IN the first issue of this year with similar bidding up of the cost of living, I decided to make a cushion, a sort of elbow-chaise, 22 inches on the thighs, 6 inches above to keep the feet. Begged at around

1000 to 1200 per yard, and when a soap dish, finding the soap dish a suitable vintage, and makes a very pretty decoration, it is elegant to top up for the pattern. For this elbow-chaise, I made additional rows of spaces all around, and on the last row, 10 more must be crocheted to close off the corners. In every case the corners of the outer row to close, pull out the last on a 10th row, a little time will be needed to do this neatly.

Put down the linen, space mostly, 2 double on the inner, turn, and work loops of 8, 13, 13, 13, 12, 10, round the armrests and the back with 0 double and 15 double respectively. Turn and work 2 rows of holes to match those of the hems. Next work double across the rest of the inner square and make 4 chain-stitches to reach the next short side. The corner trellises are worked like the others but without any row of 0 chain. The surrounding band is also the same as the last. The last row of all is worked over a padding-cocoon which is drawn into shape as the work proceeds. The rings are like the central ring and are to be seen into position.



"Here Is my First Birthday Present!"

JKNOW you are getting dozens of pretty, useless little fol-de-rols, so I decided to give you something practical.

"And I want to tell you, daughter, that raising a baby is a mighty practical job. It's not at all like playing with French doll. There are just two things necessary — proper feeding and a smooth, clean, comfortable skin. Baby will attend to the appetite, but when it comes to cleanliness the little thing is helpless. But if you use plenty of Mennen Borated Talcum every time you wash him, it will prevent chafing and the torture of raw, scalded skin."

Mennen Borated Talcum Powder has made comfortable the babies of several generations and has never yet irritated the most sensitive skin. The original Mennen Borated formula gives it unusual soothing and healing qualities.

Mennen Talcum is now sold in a new large-size, economical can, containing more talcum for the money than you could buy otherwise.



THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.

Laboratories: Newark, N.J.; Montreal, Quebec
Canadian Sales Agent:
Marshall F. Hinckley & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

For the Baby's Outing

By VIRGINIA STEWART

NEVER a mother ever who would not for rather have lovely things for her little ones than for herself if she could not have them for both; and perhaps she especially delights in something that can be worn — used when baby takes his walk.

A dainty bonnet of batiste, fine and sheer, has a round crown the edge of which is finished in a small swallow with white base. In the center of the crown is a little rose-spray, the leaves and stems of white, in padded satin-stitch, and the flowers of pink French knots, which somehow make you think of trailing-ribbons blossoms, peeping out from under the leaves in early spring — or a little rose face framed in this white bonnet! The small button-holed scallops extend back, and across the front, where five of them are arranged to form a wide, shallow scallop, and the rose-sprays are also carried from corner to corner over the top. There is a seam at the back, and the opening slightly full, is sewed to the scallops of the crown, on the wrong side. The back joining, as well as the sewing around the crown may be done with stitching that will hold firmly, but yet be easily removed when the instant requires laundering, so that it may be washed flat. Plain ends of the material are used on the model, but ribbon ties and rosettes, or a chin strap, fastened with loops or small bows and eyes to each side, may be substituted. Many mothers like to have two or three sets of ties for each bonnet; they are made separately and fastened on with safety-pins, as they may be changed in an instant. Incidentally, it often happens that the ties are removed while the bonnet is yet fresh; and many times, by the way, the bonnet may be laundered without paying a visit to the laundry, by providing it nicely.

Of course there must be a pillow to match the bonnet, and there could not be one more charming than that offered. In the center is a circle of French knots, larger than those which compose the blossoms, and caught into this are the sprays in delightfully fanciful fashion. Back and front of pillow are edged with the small batiste scallops, and about an inch from the edge is a line of ruffles, spaced six inches or so apart for the lacing ribbons. This is one of the most satisfactory ways of picotting the pillow together, since the lacing is usually taken out when laundering is necessary. The rosette of loops is better made separately and fastened to one corner with very small safety-pins and tying away with the necessity of untying and retying it when the pillow covers go to the laundress, as it must frequently do.

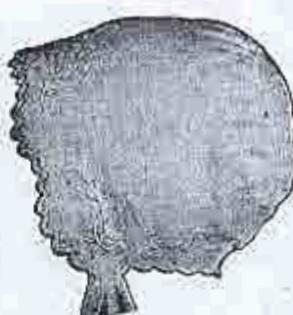
No. 1310 D. Perforated stamping pattern, 20 cents. Transfer-pattern, 10 cents. Stamped on calico, 15 cents. Price to embroiderer, 12 cents extra.

No. 1310 E. Perforated stamping pattern, 20 cents. Transfer-pattern, 10 cents. Stamped on calico, 15 cents. Price to embroiderer, 12 cents extra.

Cool Dressing for Hot Weather

ON any sweltering day this summer, when the thermometer is away up out of reach, one is sure to see some woman so irresponsibly clothed that the mere sight of her is a discomfort. And this is not because she cannot afford a costume suitable to the occasion. On the contrary, the group she wears is most expensive, but it absolutely defies all the dictates of common sense, and makes no hot just to look at.

When the temperature stands at ninety in the shade we can dress so as to look as cool as possible, and continue



No. 1310 D. A Baby's Bonnet

in warm weather is certainly the only becoming dressing. The shops are full of such lovely cool clothes of all varieties and prices that it seems almost an insanity to choose hot-looking, uncomfortable garments just because they are fashionable in Paris.

An ideal dress for a sultry July or August day is of some thin white muslin material. If it is sprigged, or faintly striped with pale green, it has a suggestion of coolness more refreshing to contemplate. But if green does not fit the complexion, pure white is very effective. The neck should be round,



No. 1310 E. Baby's Own Dress

square or V-shaped, or finished with some sort of cool flax collar that is low in the front, and the sleeves should not be tight if the cool effect is to be carried out properly.

If a study hat, trimmed with flowers, is worn on the head, and the feet are kept from getting overheated by light-weight sandals or pumps, and a parasol that casts a coolish green shade is carried, the girl or woman thus attired cannot fail to delight the eye of every peripatetic wayfarer she passes on the street.

Of course, the foregoing is only a



Detail of Embroidery

suggestion. These are dozens and dozens of other ways of cool dressing for hot weather; but one point should always be borne in mind: No matter how simple the costume may be, it should be spotlessly clean and uncrumpled. An absolutely fresh seventy-nine-cent white mouse-work with a

tiny-mighty-cute skin looks better than a shiny dress with gimp lace and bobbinets that originally cost ten of even twenty times that amount.

New Embroidered Handkerchiefs

SOME of the newest handkerchiefs have dainty designs embroidered in one color in colored embroidery-silk. There is nothing at all gaudy about this, for the patterns are very small and delicate and hardly look faintly embroidered. For instance, one of the prettiest of these handkerchiefs has two lines with a narrow interlined border. Placed diagonally in one corner about an inch and a half from each side of the corner is a small circle, no bigger than this a five-cent piece. This is simply a loop done in black wash-silk. In fine white or cream-silk. Within this is a rather conventionalized flower with three bright-blue petals and a tiny green stem with two infinitesimal leaves on each side of it, while between each petal and between the two lower petals and the stem is embroidered a deep-yellow dot, making four in all. Just below the circle about half an inch diagonally to the corner is another of these tiny dots about twice as large as the ones in the circle, entirely surrounded with a square placed end in diamond-shape formed of small black dots embroidered in silk.

Another handkerchief had the same design in lavender, black and yellow, while a very attractive model is a cluster of blossoms in pink set around the edge. Instead of the usual rounded corners, one corner is a single date in pink with a tiny yellow center and very small faint green leaves extending on each side from a dull-green stem, the whole thing being very small, and less than two inches long. Almost any design can be used to decorate these new handkerchiefs if it is only big enough and the embroidery is closely done, and above all finished very neatly on the wrong side. Such handkerchiefs launder well if wash-silk is used and a little curve taken in the washing.

60

Will you please tell me how much I should charge for edgings like per yard, knitted or crocheted, or for hats, or other articles? Is it better to charge by the yard? If so, how much and should the price vary with the size of thread? — R. F. Kraske.

Needlecraft's editor cannot undertake to give more definite information as to charges for work that has already appeared in this column. Several times when a price for a certain piece of work has been suggested the worker was disappointed in not securing the order. No uniform price can be named; it is a question to be decided by the individual buyer and the one who wishes to dispose of her work, and if both are willing to "do the right thing" there is not likely to be a disagreement. Many prefer to charge by the yard; but there is the objection that some patterns take up thread much more rapidly than others, so a fair average should be obtained. Classes are very simple pieces — perhaps of lace-crochet — and note the time required to use a yard, then take an intricate pattern for another yard, add the hours and minutes you have spent on both and divide by two, which will give you the average time. In making lace, note the time required for one pattern or repeat, and multiply this by the number of repeats in the piece, since you will get the amount of time spent on the whole, even though you may do much of the work in spare moments. This remains only to determine the charge per hour or day, which should not be difficult to arrive at on a basis satisfactory to all concerned.)

Answered by the Editor

I VERY much wish to make the Masonic soft-pillow in June, 1918, as I think it lovely; but the first row calls for 185 spaces, and the second row requires 105 spaces, so I cannot proceed with it. Will you kindly tell me where my trouble lies?—Mrs. C. A. Illinois.

In your "round" of spaces the first space is formed by a treble in the eighth stitch of chain, and there are one hundred and four spaces additional, making the requisite number for the second and following rows.

I HAVE a sample of old lace which I should like to use, but am unable to take it off without directions, and I thought perhaps Needlecraft would provide the working directions and illustrate the sample.—Mrs. E. W. R. Texas.

This will be done gladly, if it is possible to illustrate the design—which cannot be done if it was taken from some other fancy-work publication. However, on receipt of your full address, with postage, I will gladly post you in communication with some good workers who will copy the sample and furnish directions at a very reasonable price.)

PLEASE explain what is meant by "hat three under chain." In directions for the point in filet-crochet, sixth page, March issue I can get all the rest, but cannot understand this.—Mrs. W. A. Michigan.

I do not know how the directions can be made plain. At beginning of second row of points, instructions give for whitening; at end of fifth row the fifth, sixth, and seventh of the seven trebles are worked under the whitening chain of preceding row, that is, are worked in the loop of chain at end, after getting four trebles in first treble.

PLEASE tell me what to put in my "hope-chest,"—Write-T-A-B., North Dakota.

(Anything that will be useful and attractive for the fitting-up of the new home that is us in-store, table-linen of all descriptions, doilies, centerpieces, sheets, pillows, and so on and on, together with lingerie for personal wear.

The number of different articles—dishes, table-cloths, napkins, etc., etc., depends on the sort of home you are fitting out, whether pretentious, modest, or "halfway between," but it is better to err on the side of plenty than of lack, not of towels, of various sizes and purposes, you can hardly have too many.)

I HAVE several pretty pieces of work, both batched and crocheted, of my own designing, that I would like to share with my sister needleworkers and have my name placed on the working-but so that I may secure some orders for the articles. Please tell me how to do this.—M. G. S., Pennsylvania.

(Send the pieces, with return postage, if they can be used—the stamp will be refunded when the work is returned. Directions should accompany work that cannot be copied by close observation or that is intricate, but are not necessary for filet-crochet. You surely have the true spirit of Needlecraft—the "give and take" spirit which is surely needed in all the world to-day.)

I AM just learning to crochet and in many directions find the word "point." Am a bit in awe to know what it means, and the use. Would you mind explaining?—Almena Beford, Canada.

(Not a bit. Your dictionary will perhaps give you the following definition of point—permeated with, with the accent on the last syllable: "A small loop forming part of an ornamental edging, but larger than the pearl and thicker, consisting of a thread upon which either

thread has been wound of to which small stitches or knots have been added." Points are made in various ways, the most common being a chain of three, four five or more stitches, followed with a single or double in the first stitch of chain to form a tiny loop. Sometimes a knot is fastened in one of the preceding trebles or crochets. An "open piece" is made by putting a treble in the first stitch of chain.)

PLEASE give me full directions for making the roll-shawl.—Lizzie Shepard, Maryland.

One more—because several have asked the same question. Wind the thread evenly around your needle as many times as called for. "aving the "winds" of "verses" is one side name; a smooth, even coil; makes the back in the work, or the loop where the roll-shawl is to be made, thread over and draw through, again and draw through the rest of "verses" on the needle, over and draw through the stiches on needle. The length of the roll-shawl is regulated by the number of times the thread is wound around the needle, or the number of "verses." A needle that slides on the point should be used, and the roll-shawl kept in place with the thumb and finger of left hand while the hook is worked through. A little practice is all that is needed in order to make this stitch readily, and it is used in many attractive combinations.)

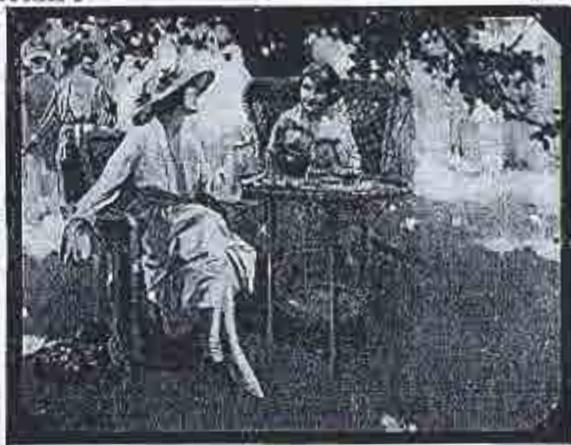
I HAVE some very pretty crocheted pieces that I should like to share with other needleworkers. How shall I present? Or do you not take patterns from "common people," like myself—not a hard-working wife and mother.—Mrs. L. C. H., Arkansas.

(Indeed, we do and like them "best of all," as the little girls say, so long as they are original, personal and attractive. Just what other homemakers want to make for themselves, their children and their home. Send the pieces, samples of lace, doilies, yokes, collars, or whatever they may be, stating whether they are strictly original or, if not, what changes have been made and where the idea came from. Directions should accompany intricate work, or such as can not be written off without revealing the stitches to count them. Filet-crochet does not require directions, as they are easily perceived by a good cropper. Return postage should be sent and this—if the articles are

such as can be illustrated—will be refunded when the work is sent back.)

I VERY much wish to make the charming yoke, rose-design, in May Needlecraft, but there seems to be no take in the directions. First, there is a chain of 500 stitches, or 185 spaces for this row. The second row begins with three spaces, thirteen trebles, and so on, but I cannot see where the tenth, or any place where 185 spaces are called for.—Mrs. M. A. A., California.

The first row only has the number of spaces stated—across—one from yoke, between the two rows which are added later. The first space of second row is made in a chain of five stitches and a treble in the next treble, then two more spaces—covering three spaces of first row—thirteen trebles, in all, covering four spaces, nine spaces, and so on to the +, when you will have covered sixty-nine spaces; continue with fourteen spaces, nineteen trebles, nine spaces, thirteen trebles, ten spaces, covering forty-seven more spaces, then work back from the + with nineteen spaces, three spaces, etc., covering the remaining sixty-nine spaces. I scarcely know how to make the shoulder pliable, and feel sure if not "set strong" you will have no difficulty in making the yoke—a lovely creation, indeed.)



Stylish—and oh, so comfortable!

Keds are the vogue.

After all there's nothing so essential as good-looking, comfortable, really suitable summer shoes.

On the lawn, the club-porch, the links or at home—anywhere, any time—there are styles for all occasions.

Keds are canvas rubber-soled shoes of unmistakable value. Every pair means solid comfort and lasting satisfaction.

You and every member of the family should be able to find just the Keds you want at any good shoe-store. Ask for them. Look for the name "Keds" stamped on the sole.

United States Rubber Company

Keds



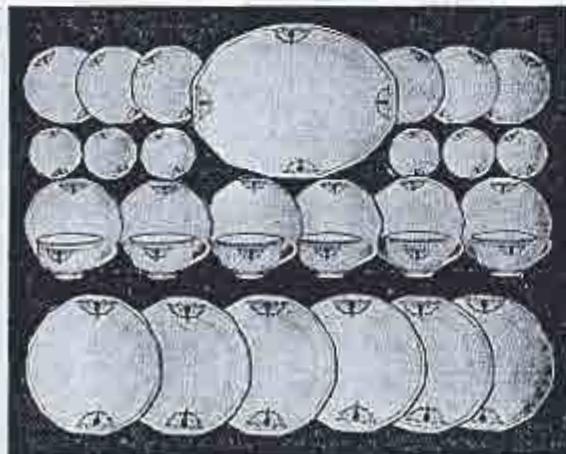


The Arcadia Dinner-Set

A 31-Piece Service of Exquisite Beauty

Premium No. 6441

Given for Thirty-Six Subscriptions



IT is a real pleasure to offer this exquisite 31-piece dinner-service of the famous Tortoiseshell claretware. The Arcadia is a pointed shape which is not found in the best expensive wares. The design is distinctive and it is beautiful. A broad gold band borders each dish, and within that is a narrow blue border. The one of the dishes is as shown in the illustration, only from the plates of it one can get full size of the Tortoiseshell-gold-blue-and-green set pieces, with the inside gold and green rim nearly that tortoiseshell. And from these small decorations of expense come the gold and blue borders, the claret now show-walls. This effect is truly marvellous. Following are the 31 pieces:

One Meat-Platter **Six Dinner-Plates** **Six Ind. Batter**
Six Crops **Six Saucers** **Six Dessert-Plates**

The set is sent to you, prepaid, and guaranteed against breakage. We want every subscriber to have one of these Arcadia dinner-sets. It will be the best advertisement we know of. Share our liberal offer.

SPECIAL OFFER. If you will send us a card of *Holiday* subscribers to *Needlecraft*, as our special Club-Master's premium of \$2 yearly each, we'll send each subscriber this magazine one year, and we will send you the *Arcadia Dinner-Set* (Premium No. 6441).

Address NEEDLECRAFT, Augusta, Maine.



Misses' or Small Women's Dress

In this design, No. 9329, a plain blue yoke is effectively combined with a blue-and-white figured yoke, the latter forming the two-piece skirt-section which extends into panels.

The ladies' or small women's dress pattern, No. 9329, is cut in sizes from 14 to 20 years. To make the dress in the 16-year size will require 21 yards of 32-inch figured material, with 11 yards of 36-inch plain material.

Ladies' and Misses' Waist

PRINTED Gingham will make a pretty waist in this style, No. 9326. The soft shoulder is slanted with a heading and inverted in the low opening of the front.

The ladies' and misses' waist-pattern, No. 9326, is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure. To make the waist in the 36-inch size will require 2 yards of 36-inch material, with 1 yard of 32-inch contrasting goods.

Ladies' and Misses' Dress

THE off-effect at front and back serves to carry the color of the narrow tri-pieces skirt up on to the white waist of this smart frock-coat, No. 9321.

The ladies' and misses' dress-pattern, No. 9321, is cut in sizes for 16 and 18 years, and from 30 to 42 inches bust measure. To make the dress in the 36-inch size will require 23 yards of 36-inch dark material, with 12 yards of 36-inch light material.

Children's Dress

SUMMER play-clothes for little tots must be made so that they can be laundered very easily, and this point was considered in designing this serviceable set, No. 9315, consisting of a 32-inch dress and a pair of bloomers.

The children's dress pattern, No. 9315, is cut in sizes for from 1 to 6 years. To make the dress in the 4-year size will require 11 yards of 36-inch material for waist and bloomers, with 13 yards of 36-inch material for skirt.

Ladies' and Misses' Blouse

A THICK blouse which is a little different from the usual thing of its kind is No. 9326, with wide bands at back and neck. It is just the thing for summer wearings and may be made up in colored velvets or linens, with trimmings of white.

The ladies' and misses' blouse-pattern, No. 9326, is cut in sizes from 36 to 44 inches bust measure. To make the blouse in the 36-inch size will require 3 yards of 36-inch material, with 1 yard of 36- or 44-inch goods for collar and cuffs.

Ladies' Two-Piece Skirt

THE two-piece skirt is in popular favor so much this season as ever and a very good model of medium width is No. 9723, for wash skirts.

The ladies' two-piece skirt-pattern, No. 9723, is cut in sizes from 24 to 32 inches waist measure. To make the skirt in any size will require 21 yards of 36-inch material. Lower edge is 12 inches.

We will send patterns of any of the garments illustrated and described above, by mail, postage, on receipt of *Holiday* contract. In ordering, give number of pattern and separated. Each number calls for a separate pattern.

Address NEEDLECRAFT, Augusta, Maine.



Ladies' and Misses' Dress

This slim-shaped waist is a prominent feature in the fashion. Sizes three, four, and five. It is a asymmetrical blouse in the sleeve, 250, \$3.00, which has high and low points in the hem. The waist is gathered and finished in the back. Three sets of sleeves—each has the blouse dress.

The ladies' and misses' dress pattern, No. 9311, is cut in sizes for 10 and 12 years, and from 10 to 18 inches bust measure. With a bust range of 18 inches. The blouse is 30 inches long and requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material, with 1 yard of binding.

Child's Dress

A simple, young blouse pattern, No. 9312, is suitable for girls, with red polka dots and red binding at neck. The skirt is one piece and is fitted to an underskirt. The separate overblouse slips on over the front and covers the underskirt.

The girls' dress pattern, No. 9313, is cut to stay size from 6 to 12 years. To make the dress in the 8-year size will require 3 yards of 36-inch goods, with 1 yard of 36-inch lining, and 1 yard of 36-inch contrasting material for ruffles.

Ladies' and Misses' Dress

CHIFFON or CHAMOIS in two shades will make a charming sports dress, No. 9319, for summer wear. The blouse is of dark material which contrasts smartly with the white skirt. A wide

trimming band at lower edge of the blouse forms deep pockets at the sides. The blouse is finished with a full collar and hemline.

The ladies' and misses' dress-pattern, No. 9320, is cut in sizes for 10 and 12 years, and from 10 to 18 inches bust measure. It makes the dress in the medium size very becoming. It requires 3 yards of 36-inch material for blouse, with 1 yard of 36-inch goods for skirt, and 1 yard of 36-inch for collar and hemline.

Ladies' One-Piece Dress

A SPLASH-OFF model for the beach blouse is cut in sizes 10 to 18, \$2.00. The lining will require one yard of contrasting goods. The dress features an off-the-shoulder neckline.

The blouse—chiffon or cambric pattern, No. 9321, is cut in sizes from 10 to 18 inches—long measure. To make the blouse in the 10-inch size will require 2½ yards of 36-inch material, with 1 yard of 36-inch contrasting goods.

IN these days of sunning galore even a spool of thread is to be considered. Here is a method which saves both thread and time: When you wish to make a French seam, lay the two right sides of the cloth together, the upper piece about one-fourth inch from the edge of the under piece, fold over the cloth extending and lay over the upper piece the desired width of seam, and pencil a French seam is made at one sewing.

Mrs. G. E. Bennett, Milwaukee.



Perspiration hurts fabrics

Launder your blouse the moment it gets soiled

YOU had a very precious little blouse, and you laid it away so carefully—and yet it wore out almost before you knew it!

Your wife traps creases in China, your doll yellow stains your lace, like wax—like creamy threads give washday burns when you lay them away without washing them.

If you only knew how to make them last longer!

Weasels and moles leave marks in every garment, and the most gossamer clothes are not safe from them. Perspiration stains are another reason that makes the blouse you made last only a month.

But there is a remedy, a plan

—safe and transparent. They melt instantly in hot water. You wash them up into the richest, loveliest wash, the most wonderful wash there ever was for laundry things!

You add cold water to Lux laundry, and dip the fabric through the solution six times and repeat. Then rinse in clear water, and, when dry, this wonderful blouse is as fine and as new as the day you bought it. That's the secret, Mrs. Formby, of the blouse you made last only a month.

The secret of the secret is that Lux laundry is the only laundry soap that removes stains and marks from clothes without leaving any residue.

It is the only laundry soap

that removes stains and marks

from clothes without leaving any residue.

If you are not sure of color or tint

try such a simple test as this. If the color looks like laundry water, it is nothing but water. If the color looks like laundry water, it is nothing but water.

LUX

There is nothing like Lux for fine laundering

Copyright, 1919,
by Lever Bros. Co.

Henry Tettew's
Swan Down
face powder

SWAN DOWN face powder is gentle to skin, prevents complexion from getting dry and cracking. The fine, delicate, inexpensive face powder made in America. Colors: white, pink, flesh, cream, and brown.

Free Sample on Request
SWAN DOWN face powder is a characteristic package with oval and rounded ends, etc., elegant powder in white box.

HENRY TETTEW CO., INC., 14482
Drexel Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

Freeman's
FACE WASH

AGENTS Quick Sales! Big Profits!

Needlecraft Magazine advertises are worthy of your confidence; therefore remember to identify yourself with it, when writing.

Freeman's is a most exquisite powder with fragrance of blossoming damask roses. Give the skin soft velvety feel and delicious freshness. Does not clog pores. At all toilet counters.

Freeman's
FACE POWDER

The Freeman Perfume Co., Chicago, Ill.

Freckles

"We like a woman without the 'tarnish' of make-up, just natural beauty. Who can appreciate your beauty?"

STILLMAN'S
Creme

"Worth Than Fair"

Stillman's Cream is a rich, creamy, non-greasy cream which contains a special extract of natural ingredients. It is a valuable addition to any cosmetic kit.

Beautifully Curly, Wavy Hair Like "Nature's Own"

"Try the new way—the Silmerine way."

Liquid Silmerine is applied at night with a clean toothbrush. It remains soft for over 24 hours. Perfect hair—silky smooth—no mineral damage for the hair. Combines with cosmetics. At your druggist's.

Liquid Silmerine



Children's Dress

THIS little frock, No. 9307, slips on over the head, and fastens in an original way at the front. The neck is flared at each side to form a tiny bight which may be fastened to allow the dress to go over the head with ease. The back is gathered at the neck and a small round collar is the finishing touch. There is an inverted plait under each arm for extra fullness.

The children's dress pattern, No. 9307, is cut in sizes for from 3 to 8 years. To make the dress in the 4-year size will require 2 yards of 36-inch, or 1½ yards of 36-inch material, with 1 yard of 30-inch or 36-inch contrasting goods.

Boys' Suit

A NEATLY summer suit for the small boy may be made from this pattern, No. 9324. The plaid waist closes at center front through a smocked box plait. The sleeves may be in long or short bags. The straight corners of colored chintz may be cut in shallow points at the top and buttoned on to a white waist.

The boys' suit pattern, No. 9324, is cut in sizes for from 2 to 6 years. To make the suit in the 4-year size will require 1 yard of 36-inch material for waist, with 4 yards of 36-inch plaid material.

Girls' Long-Waisted Dress

A DAINTY summer dress in long-waisted style, No. 9318, is shown of white voile trimmed with Valenciennes insertion and edging. There is a straight waist set in at the front and it is finished

by a long shawl collar. The one-piece skirt may be made with or without the straight gathered waist.

The girls' long-waisted dress pattern, No. 9318, is cut in sizes from 6 to 14 years. To make the dress in the 8-year size will require 2½ yards of 36-inch material for dress with hem, and 2½ yards of 4-inch ribbon for belt.

Girls' Slip-On Dress

THE popular ingenuity style is shown in No. 9322. The waist is of plain material and the lower edge is in arm shape. Gathering points at the sides. The round neck is smocked at each side of the front and fastened with loops and bell buttons. The two-piece skirt has an inverted plait at each side.

The girls' slip-on dress pattern, No. 9322, is cut in sizes for from 6 to 14 years. To make the dress in the 8-year size will require 1 yard of plain material, with 1½ yards of 36-inch plaid material.

Children's Box-Plaited Dress

A LITTLE frock which is neither very fussy nor very plain is illustrated in this tailored style, No. 9327. The dress has smocked straight from the shoulders and closes under the box plait at the left side of the front. The round neck is smocked with a little collar of white. A narrow sash slips under the box plait.

The children's box-plaited dress pat-

tern, No. 9327, is cut in sizes for from 3 to 10 years. To make the dress in the 8-year size will require 2½ yards of 36-inch material with 2 yards of 36-inch contrasting goods.

Children's Cape

A LIGHT wrap of some sort is really necessary for the little ones, even in the warm weather, and in this smart little cape, No. 9316, has been designed for the purpose. The three-piece lower section is gathered to the neck, and either style of collar may be used. The cape may be made with or without the wide openings.

The children's cape-pattern, No. 9316, is cut in sizes for from 2 to 8 years. To make the cape in the 4-year size will require 1½ yards of 44-inch, or 1½ yards of 36-inch material with up and down.

SEVERAL have suggested stitching around the edge of a duffel with unthreaded needles, and crocheting into the tiny perforations thus formed. This is an excellent plan, but I have carried it further. Before doing any fine gathering by hand, I run the unthreaded needles along the line I wish to gather, using the perforations as a guide for my stitching needs. The work is done quickly, easily and evenly done.—Alice M. Atkinson, New Hampshire.

We will send patterns of any of the garments illustrated and described above, by mail, postage paid, on receipt of fifteen cents each. In ordering, give number of pattern and size wanted.

Address NEEDLECRAFT, Duxbury, Mass.

Fourth of July Refreshments

Continued from page 18

served with mayonnaise or French dressing.

Washington Sponge-Cake. Beat the white and rock salt separately three eggs until very light, then place them together, beating lightly all the time. Sift for one and a half cupsful of sugar, a little at a time, adding two tablespoonsfuls of lemon-juice and one and a half cupsfuls of flour in which half a teaspoonful of baking-powder has been mixed through, and at the last stir in half a cupful of boiling water. All through the mixing of the ingredients you must keep stirring lightly.

Lobster or Salmon Cream. Take out the meat from a two-pound lobster, or use a large can of lobster or shrimp, salmon, or tuna-fish, and chop fine. Cook half a cupful of soft cream until it has lost its natural flavor for ten minutes. Add a fourth of a cupful of cream to the lobster-meat, and a teaspoonful of lemon-juice, salt and Cayenne to taste. Lastly, fold in the stiffly beaten white of two eggs. Turn into a large dish or individual dishes, and bake. When done, turn out on a warm platter, spoon over the cream, rub it well through a sieve, garnish with parsley and the lobster-shells, and serve with a good sauce.

Fruit Whip

This makes a sweet and delicious dessert. Whip one pint of cream very stiff. Blend it and stir in one cupful of orange-peel cut up fine or put through the food-chopper, and one cupful of strawberries or cherries—cut both up in small pieces and also one small banana, cut in fine slices. Serve very cold with cake or cookies.

Ramkin of Chicken. Cut into cubes enough cold chicken to make one and one-half cupsful. Have ready one cupful of cooked and drained peas, fresh or canned, and a fourth of a cupful of straw-mustard. Melt a fourth of a cupful of butter; when hot and bubbling add one fourth of a cupful of flour and gradually half a cupful each of chicken-stock, cream and the juice from canned mushrooms, or add the last named and use more chicken-stock. Season to taste with salt and paprika, add the chicken, peas and mushrooms, and when all are mixed thoroughly, place in ramkins. Cover with cream, set in the oven until the top is browned, and serve.

Red-Raspberry Fudge. Whisk a cupful of rich cream until stiff, add gradually a fourth of a cupful of red raspberry jam and a teaspoonful of gelatine dissolved in two tablespoonsfuls of water or raspberry-juice. Flavor with a few drops of vanilla and a teaspoonful of lemon-juice, then stir thoroughly. Serve in glasses, sprinkle the top generously with macaroons-crumb, or chopped nuts.

Chocolate Devil-Cake. Cook one cupful of brown sugar, one cupful of melted chocolate and one half a cupful of sweet milk. When thoroughly dissolved, set aside to cool. Cream one cupful of brown sugar with one half a cupful of butter, add the well beaten yolks of three eggs and one half a cupful of milk. Beat in two cupsfuls of flour sifted with one tablespoonful of baking-powder. Lastly, beat in the cold chocolate mixture and bake in these layers.

Chocolate Filling. Melt one and one-half squares of chocolate over hot water and add one cupful of brown sugar, three tablespoonsfuls of milk, the yolk of one egg and one tablespoonful of vanilla. Cook in a double boiler until thickened, and spread between the layers. Use the white of the eggs for making a white frosting.



This is Beaumaine Cakes' French Royal. It comes in the Chateau or Other Sweet Mixture. It is Plated in a Box Made of Cork-and-Sugar.

Lemon Cookies. These thin cookies are especially good. Take six cupsfuls of flour, three cupsfuls of sugar, one cupful of roses with oil, one cupful of lard, two eggs, two tablespoonsfuls of baking-powder, and two tablespoonsfuls of lemon-extract. Roll out, cut in squares with a knife, and bake in a quick oven.

Jellied Veal. Cut a knuckle of veal to pieces and boil in sufficient water to dissolve the meat until the meat will slip from the bone. Chop the meat fine; season with salt, pepper and sage or any other desired herbs. Add to the water one tablespoonful of gelatine previously dissolved in cold water; boil it and put back the chopped meat and stir until quite thick. Put it in a mold or pan until very cold. This is extremely appetizing when sliced.

Strawberry Ice. Whisk the white of three eggs with three tablespoonsfuls of sugar. Crush two quarts of hull-less berries with one-third of granulated sugar and let stand one hour. Strain and flavor with lemon-juice. Soak one tablespoonful of gelatine in cold water and dissolve with a little hot water. Cool and add to the berry-syrup. Place to the freezer, and when partly frozen beat in the white of eggs and freeze stiff.

A Novel Way To Serve Salad

This is sometimes called "Boxed Salad" and is extremely appropriate for refreshments that are to be passed around at evening or afternoon entertainments. Take four thin crackers, one for each side of your box. Dip the ends in liquid gelatine to make them stick together in the form of a box. Place on a plate in a cool place. Cut up some cold chicken in small pieces and also add some of the salad greens to blossom from a small stalk of the cold-dressed lettuce. Line the box with lettuce-leaves and fill it with the salad. Stand each little box on a plate so which is an extra attraction or aid to eating and a few knives.

Independence-Day Sandwiches

Mix one cupful of mayonnaise and two tablespoonsfuls of cream cheese together, with salt and pepper to taste. Now add grated apples and cheese together and spread between thin slices of toasted bread. Cut in halves and arrange on fancy plates.

Northern Marmalade. Take five medium-sized carrots. Grate them and add an equal amount of sugar. Mix and let them stand overnight. In the morning add the juice of one good-sized lemon and half a teaspoonful of ground cloves and the same amount of cinnamon. Cook very slowly one hour. If necessary add a very little water before cooking.

Apricot Jam. Pick over and wash two and a half pounds of dried apricots and soak them overnight. Next morning drain, add to them two pounds of sugar and a very scant cupful of the water in which they were soaked. Cook slowly until until reduced to a marmalade.

Fruit Lattice. Cook in double boiler fifteen minutes, four heaping tablespoonsfuls minute tapioca, one fourth cup sugar, plain salt to quart of hot water. Remove from fire, stir in one cup pineapple, strained or chopped and sweetened to taste. Serve with milk and sugar or whipped cream slightly sweetened and flavored. Any fruit or fruit may be used.

Thick Frosting. This frosting can be very quickly made. Stir together two tablespoonsfuls of milk with a generous half cupful of powdered sugar.



"Mine's Best"

"Oh, I know mine is best," Dorothy says. "Just taste it, Bobbie!"

And Bobbie says, "It's good, but mine's best."

For Dorothy's party mamma has made up six lovely dishes of

JELL-O

each of a different flavor, and all so good that three little girls and three little boys hold one opinion: "Mine's best."

Children know what is good to eat. Who ever heard of a child that did not like Jell-O, or ever saw two youngsters who could agree as to which flavor is best—all being so good?

At this season of fast-warm days when fresh fruit is scarce and high, and the appetite craves just such a picturesquely flavored as Jell-O provides, every woman should possess the recipes for the newest and best of the special Jell-O dishes.

One of the really important things for the young housekeeper to know is that whether fruit is pleasant or scarce, cheap or high-priced, she can serve Jell-O the year round—without the fruit when conditions are not right and with it if she wishes to when they are favorable.

Just now nothing is more thoroughly relished than the cool, sparkling delicious Jell-O dishes that are so easily made up.

To take the Strawberry Bavarian Cream, for example, Marion Hartland was one of the first of the great cooks to discover that Jell-O—whipped exactly as cream is whipped—formed the ideal base for all forms of Bavarian Creams. Almost any kind of fruit can be stirred into the whipped Jell-O, just as the cut strawberries are in the recipe below. With little effort and little expense any woman can make Bavarian Creams of Jell-O that she could never hope to equal in any other way. Pineapple, oranges, cherries, bananas or raspberries can be used instead of strawberries.

If you have ever whipped Jell-O and know nothing about the process, you will be glad to know that it is as simple a matter as whipping thick cream. Take an egg-beater and whip the Jell-O when it is cold and before it begins to congeal. It is easier, if anything, than whipping cream.

Only Hints

The Jell-O Book is full of information concerning the wonders that can be accomplished with Jell-O, which are no more than hinted at here. Desserts for luncheon and dinner, for the family and for parties; and salads for everyday and for special occasions—all these are explained and made easy in the Jell-O Book, which will be sent free to any woman who will send her name and address.

There are six pure fruit flavors of Jell-O: Strawberry, Raspberry, Lemon, Orange, Cherry, Chocolate.

All dealers sell two packages for 25 cents.

THE GENESEE PURE FOOD COMPANY
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Strawberry Bavarian Cream

Cook one package of strawberries, sprinkle with a half cup of sugar and add to a cylinder to drain. Dissolve a package of Strawberry Jell-O in a half pint of boiling water. When cool, measure the strawberry juice and add enough cold water to make a half pint, and mix into the dissolved Jell-O. Whip until of thickness of whipped cream, then fold in the cut strawberries. Serve in sherbet glasses. Garnish with fresh berries.

Even better than the fine Bavarian Cream made from the recipe above is the delightful Pineapple-Bavarian-Cream made as follows:

Pineapple Bavarian Cream

Dissolve a package of Lemon Jell-O in a half pint of boiling water and add a half pint of juice from a can of pineapple. When cold and still liquid whip to consistency of whipped cream. Add a cup of the shredded pineapple. This is not only the simplest but the best of all Bavarian creams.

Jell-O Fruit Salads

To make, without using moulds, individual fruit salads that will serve either as desserts or salads, dissolve a package of Lemon or Cherry Jell-O in a pint of boiling water and pour into a square shallow pan. Set it in a cold place and when it begins to thicken put in grapes, cherries or such bits of fruit as may be had, and allow to harden. Dig a knife in but never cut through, and serve on lettuce leaves or without mayonnaise, at choice.

What Other Needleworkers Have Found Out

TWO large eyelets or buttonholes worked in opposite corners of the kitchen towels are better than loops to hang up by.—*Mrs. A. B. Davis, West Virginia.*

THREE mother who wished to eliminate the time when every dollar counts, will make little daughter's coats and dresses for spring of burlap. It is very attractive, and wears almost like silk.—*Mrs. E. N. H. Ohio.*

I P. when stitching, you are annoyed by the silk unwinding from the spool on the machine faster than it can be taken up by the needle, try drawing a piece of common hard silk across the silk from top to bottom of the spool. It will not stop the silk but will prevent unwinding.—*Mrs. J. W., New Jersey.*

IN silk-embroidery I have found a good way to fasten the thread so it will not pull out is to leave the last three stitches loose, put your needle under those threads and draw up. Tiesets keep their shape better. I find, if the work is based on cotton instead of being put into loops.—*Mrs. R. W., New York.*

SHOULD your machine-ruffle not be working well, fill the bobbin with either coarse thread—say No. 30 or No. 40—thread the machine with No. 60 or No. 70, lengthen the stitch, and sew along the edge of ruffle to required length; then draw in the loops under-thread to the desired fullness; baste and set on garment.—*Mrs. G. C. W., Ohio.*

WHEN I crochet an edge on underwear or any garment or article likely to wear out before the trimming does, I follow the advice given by a certain famous man and—“In short, I sew a piece of tape or firm binding round the open end and attach the material to the garment, then turn the corner to the side where the garment is worn out, and have it tipped off and used on another. I have a lace that has worn out—between—three petticoats.”—*Mrs. M. L. J., Rhode Island.*

THIS sewing-machine may be used for darning knitted or jersey underwear as well as table-linen. Put an embroidery-loop over the hole, having it come as near to the center as possible; remove the presser-foot from your machine, and stitch back and forth across the hole. After filling one way turn the work and stitch back and forth across the first threads, and well out into the thin part of the garment. Mended in this way, it looks neater, wears longer, and the work is more quickly done than patching.—*Mrs. M. F. H., Maine.*

IN tailing, when fastening on the thread, I use a weaver's knot instead of the common knot; it is smaller and cannot slip. Then I do not leave the knot at the bottom of the ring. I carry it as a reminder that will show when it has been fastened on the work. When finishing a piece of work I have both spool and shuttle threads about two or three inches long, twist a knot and then still leaving thread attached. I sew in opposite directions through two or three stitches. This makes the tailing more secure and neater in appearance than if the threads were cut and left to show.—*V. E., Nebraska.*

NOT all home-needlewomen realize how useful handily the sewing-machine is for other than home sewing. Try sewing the worn places on trousers with the machine take thread to match the garment and stitch the skin place back and forth, having the lines of stitching very close together. Do this before the hole really is worn, and soon the patch must buy itself in. If you have the misfortune to get an ugly tear in table-linen, basic paper over the place and stitch closely back and forth, then turn and stitch closely back and forth. The effect is all that could be desired.—*Mrs. C. F., Indiana.*

I HAVE found starch made of flour better than any other “softening” for crocheted rats- or button-handles; at least, I prefer it to any I have used. Mix one tablespoonful of flour and one fourth-tablespoonful of cornstarch with a little cold water until smooth—no lumps; then add boiling water and cook a little. It is sometimes necessary to dip again after the baskets have been dried and pulled in shape.—*Mrs. E. C. J., Illinois.*

I HAVE found that, in making tailing, if the knot at the side of each ring to which it is to be joined on the previous ring, is made longer, the finished work is neater and smoother than if knots the same length are used throughout. One ring will give nearly the length of two using the short pivot. When the knots are drawn as tight as possible and the ring closed, pull the thread back under the ring and put the shuttle through as in joining, draw the thread tight, and the ring will not lose its shape when laundered.—*Mrs. J. G. S., North Carolina.*

LEAVE tell-silk medallions of a laundry-bag, one of which hangs in the corner of every bedroom in our house. Take a square of any desired material, denim, cretonne, gingham or even burlap; hem neatly and attach a large heavy ring to each of the four corners. The size of square depends on the size of bag desired. Slip all four rings on one hook, and you have a bag with four openings to which added handles, collars, or what you will. Loops may be used instead of rings, but are not so convenient, as they are hard to pull over the hook. I use this model for a laundry-bag, also it is easy to lay it flat, pick out the roll of pieces wanted, and hang it up again.—*Mrs. A. B., Massachusetts.*

For attaching a crocheted edge to a centerpiece I found that a lot improvement is made by crocheting both together on the right side; this gives a sort of cord and a pretty finish. When the edge is ready to do and the two bottom-folded around, baste the two together, opposite, touching, then crochet with the single chain, sometimes called chainette, as little as possible to keep the distance from the back thread of each edge on both the sides of lace and fastening. It is very neatly done and makes the centerpiece much handsomer. Then when you wish, for any reason, to take off the border you have only to unravel the crocheting.—*J. M. W., Director of Columbia.*

I WISH to tell other makers of tailing of a device which I find very convenient and helpful: I have a partitioned box, five inches long, three inches wide and two and one-half inches deep, covered with ribbon, with a cushion on top of the cover. At each end of the box just below the cover is an aperture, through which a large needle through which to put the thread from the spool when using two threads. A smaller box would do, but I find it convenient to sometimes have two kinds of work at the same time. My box is large enough to hold two spools of cotton and two shuttles, with any small pieces of work, and everything is together when wanted. Such a box is also very convenient for crocheting with two colors; and of course it may be covered with any preferred material or not at all.—*Mrs. M. A. P., New York.*

WIRING a larger square for my children's bed than the number of spaces recently given would make and shooting to make the rows exactly the pattern square—animals, birds, etc.—I hit upon the following method of supplying myself. First, I selected the design I wished to reproduce, and crocheted it in each way with lines intersecting at even distances. Summing the requisite number of checks in spaces contained in the blocks; then I filled in the design or solid work with trebles, leaving the background of open spaces. If the spaces are larger than you wish, make the spaces or checks larger, to correspond, always having the same number; if small, make the checks in proportion. This is very easy, once you get the “knock” of it, and the work is extremely interesting.—*Mrs. L. C. G., Nebraska.*

This label on a garment is more guarantee of a standard fabric, fast color and high workmanship.

Child's Sailor Collar

By NELLIE BIBBIE

USING No. 40 crocheted thread, or a size that will give you about 7 spaces on the hook, make a chain of 201 stitches, 1 knot.

1. A treble in 6th stitch, 31 more spaces of chain 2, miss 2, 1 treble on chain, turn.

2. Width (that is, chain 6, a treble in last treble made), 32 spaces, width (that is, chain 2, a double treble in same stitch with last treble, turn).

3. 6, 5, 6, 6. Width, space over spaces of preceding row (chain 2 spaces each row), width. The 6th row will have 40 spaces between widthings.

7. Width, 18 spaces, 6 trebles in next

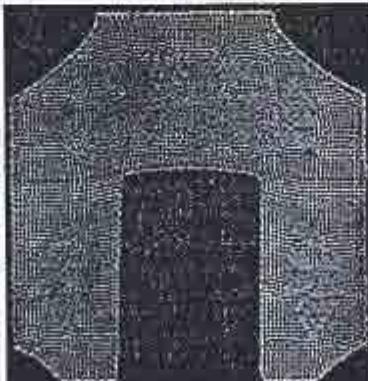
width, 2 knots, 9 spaces, 10 trebles, 16 spaces, width.

30. Width, 15 spaces, 13 trebles, 2 spaces, 6 trebles, 1 space, 13 trebles, 11 spaces, 10 trebles, 7 spaces, 4 trebles, 4 spaces, 10 trebles, 6 spaces, 3 knots, 9 spaces, width.

31. Width, 9 spaces, 4 grapes, 3 spaces, 16 trebles, 1 space, 10 trebles, 12 spaces, 10 spaces, 10 trebles, 2 spaces, 10 spaces, 10 spaces, width.

32. Eighteen spaces (chain 5, width in next treble for this, as the whitening is now completed), 10 trebles, 1 space, 12 trebles, 1 space, 7 trebles, 2 spaces, 10 trebles, 1 space, 10 trebles, 4 spaces, 10 spaces, width.

33. Eighteen spaces (chain 5, width in next treble for this, as the whitening is now completed), 10 trebles, 1 space, 12 trebles, 1 space, 7 trebles, 2 spaces, 10 trebles, 1 space, 10 trebles, 4 spaces, 10 spaces, width.



Child's Sailor Collar

Make your new filet blouse with Kloster, too!

Dainty, lacy, flowerlike in beauty, these pretty blouses and panels complete the costume with a charming freshness and appeal.

Wonderfully popular, they lend an individual touch—of airy texture, they cannot add warmth. Pleasant work for your daint fingers—start yours tomorrow and wear it in a few days.

Once you see the pretty effect of filet in delicate shell-pink, light blue, yellow, lavender, cerulean, delft, old rose, or pure white, the temptation to finish it quickly is irresistible.

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No. B-21



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Already 3-Hour Cooked



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Think of it—a hot, super-cooked oat dish ready in two minutes. Howsoever far a hundred years have waited since its birth,

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1/2-Cup—4 Dishes

After cooking we separate the oats. This preserves the food and flavor. Stir one-half cup in two cups boiling water and you have four big dishes of a most delectable oat food, seemingly just cooked.

Now this supreme food—the food that everybody needs—is quick, well-cooked and uniquely delicious. You have waited all your life for such a dish. Get it today. Price, 25 cents.

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Continued on page 27

The Favorite Summer Garment Is the Sleeveless Overblouse

By HARRIET STERLING

IMAY add that it is also among the most becoming and economical, since it can be worn with any skirt and waist, and always speaks distinction. The foundation is very simple, consisting of a plain waist closing in front and with the regulation narrow skirt attached to it. The model has a skirt and overblouse of organdy; a waist of white, with without even a trace of embroidery. The blouse has the elbow or pauper's sleeve, the front longer than the back, and the wide belt of plaid passes through girdles at the waistline, front and back, and fastens under the right arm, where the blouse closes. Snap-fasteners were used also to close the right shoulder.

As is evidenced by the decoration, braiding has come back and is again in high favor. White braid may be saved on bowers, following the lines of the pattern accurately, many prefer to substitute some fancy stitch. Chainstitch is a favorite, and many times this may be done on a machine. To make it by hand, bring the needle up through the straight line; put it down again and out in a forward stitch, so the line lengthens it out over the loop of thread which is turned to the left. For the next and succeeding stitches insert the needle downward through the tip of preceding loop, bringing it out again over the working thread. Draw the stitches carefully, having them in a uniform straight line.

Twisted chain or cable-stitch, mentioned in the same way; the preceding stitches, however, are made by putting the needle down outside the tip of loop instead of through it; a little work of it and bringing it out over the working thread as before. This makes a raised outline, somewhat resembling corduroy—which may also be used for the broiderie designs.—See No. 1519 D.



No. 1519 D. The Sleeveless Overblouse

dots in diamond, a rick and leaves, or other pretty design in each point, and with a neat heading for ribbon.—Cecilia Skeeter, California.

I AM greatly interested in the pieces both in tatting and crocheting, and think those given in *Needlecraft* the very prettiest I have ever seen. I should like the one with points running up to the shoulders, a rick and leaves, or other pretty design in each point, and with a neat heading for ribbon.—Cecilia Skeeter, California.

I AM always glad of any new designs in tatting and think we cannot have too many. Should like to see a doily for head-dress, in circles, and tatting.—Mrs. A. M. Askew, Pennsylvania.

HAVE been anxiously waiting for a "Bridge of Columbus" pillow, in filet-crochet. Will not someone send me one?—Alice Matlack, Illinois.

I SHOULD be very pleased to see a rose-pillow with the "Coat of Arms of Sweden" in filet-crochet.—Nancy E. Ruppert, Wisconsin.

HAS any one a design of "The Starry" pillow, in filet-crochet? It has the square and compass on one side, and double-headed eagle on the other, with the star and crescent and the motto "Alt erster ist der Herr".—Mrs. A. A. Ruppert, Wisconsin.

I WOULD like to see a pillow in filet-crochet with "Woodmen of the World" on one side, and "The Starry" on the other, with "Coats of Arms" on each side, with a central emblem.—Mrs. A. A. Ruppert, Wisconsin.

A FILET-CROCHETED square cushion, with a picture of a girl with "Ghosts of Hollow" embossed on it.—Mrs. R. A. Gresham, Illinois.

I HAVE been wanting for a child's easy-chair, like mine, to sit in March, 1919. Will someone send me a or another design equally pretty?—Mrs. G. G. O'Neil.

I SHOULD like to see an inset about three inches square for a boudoir set—some design other than a sun motif.—Clark Coulter, North Dakota.

WILL someone kindly send a pillow-top in filet-crochet, representing the "Woodmen of the World" emblem?—Mrs. S. W. Bradford, North Carolina.

A Mid-Summer Necessity

This cream will cool and soften and refresh the skin and delightfully keeping the complexion always attractive, —by simply applying a little morning and night. Hinds Cream has a soothing, healing effect upon warts and sores, that makes it a necessity in summer for thousands of attractive folks who enjoy its benefits.

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To make a buttonhole which is turn-
out, put a piece of strong tape back
of it, sew in place, hem the side button-

of last row; a chain of 2 double knots, (pico), 2 double knots; 7 loops; a ring, joining to 2d piece of next row of last row; a chain & a ring, joining to 4th piece of next row; 2 rows around, joining last chain at base of 1st row; fasten off.

6. Same as 4th row, save that on each side are 2 consecutive single rings, instead of 1; 1st row will always alternate.

7. Like 3d row.

8. Leaving 3 free chains for back of neck, fasten thread in middle piece of next row; make a chain, pass 2 rows, with chain between, to next row; a chain, a ring, joined to next row; a chain, fasten to middle piece of next and fasten off. Repeat on other side of the 3 free rings.

9. A ring, joining by middle piece to 4th piece of last chain of last row, at this side, a chain; a ring of 2 pieces, 2 double knots between, joined to 6th piece of same chain, then continue around as in 3d row, joining a ring to each chain, and also to each of the 2 rings across back of neck; pass 1st chain at base of 1st ring.

10. Leave 5 free chains at back of neck, make a ring of 9 pieces, 2 double knots between, joined by middle piece to middle piece of 6th chain; a chain of 9 pieces, 2 double knots between; a ring like last, joining to middle piece of next chain; a chain of 7 pieces, 2 double knots between; joined to middle piece of next chain; fasten off, and work the same on other side of the 5 free rings.

11. Fasten thread to the middle piece of chain between the 2 large ones of last row, a chain of 2 double knots, (pico) 3 times, 2 double knots; a ring; a chain of 8 pieces, 2 double knots between; 2 rows, joining chains to chains across front, and finishing with a ring after joining to the chain between 2 large rings.

12. Work all pieces alternating rings and chains, joining rings to rings across front, 2 rings with chain of 9 pieces, 2 rings between rings with chain of front, thus a ring to chain across lower edge, also a ring to side of each large ring, to make the edge perfectly straight.

13. For insertion across front, make a stag of 2 double knots, (pico) 3 times, 4 double knots; closer chain of 6 double knots; a stag; chain of 6 double knots; a ring, joining by 1st piece to last piece of preceding ring (last model); repeat until the insertion is of sufficient length to extend across front—55 loops on each edge were required for the model. The insertion may be joined as worked, or with needle and thread when completed; the latter is perhaps the better way; join 1st ring by middle piece to 5th piece of long chain at corner, 1 free ring, 10th ring in next chain (middle piece), and continue, having 2 free rings between every 3d or 4th joining, so as will make the edge smooth and even.

14. For the border main piece rows, including 2d row, joining ends to pre-

Directions for Stitches in Crochet

CHAIN: A series of stitches or loops, each drawn with the hook through the stitch preceding.

Slip-stitch: Drop the stitch on hook, insert hook in work, pick up the dropped stitch and draw through. This is used as a binding-stitch where very close work is wanted, or for "slipping" sewing point to another without breaking thread.

Double Crochet: Having a stitch on needle, insert hook in work, take up thread and draw through work and stitch on needle at same time. This is often called slip-stitch, for which it is frequently used, and also "chain chain-stitch." Double Crochet: Having a stitch on needle (as will be understood in following directions) insert hook in work, take up thread and draw through, thread over again and draw through the two stitches on needle.

Treble Crochet: Thread over needle, hook through work, draw over and draw through work, making three stitches on the needle, over and draw through two, over and draw through remaining two. Half treble or short treble crochets: Like treble, until you have the three stitches on needle, thread over and draw through all, as once, instead of working them off two at a time.

Long treble crochets: Like treble until you have the three stitches on needle, thread over and draw through one, (thread over, draw through two) twice.

Double treble: Thread over twice, back in work, draw through, making two stitches on needle, (over and draw through two) three times.

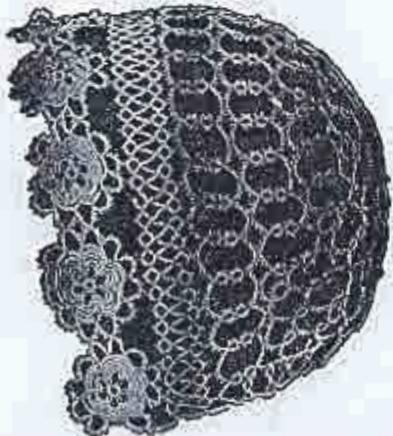
Triple treble crochets: Thread over three times, hook in work and draw through, making three stitches on the needle; work off the stitches even at a time, as before directed. For quadruple treble, pull thread over four times, and proceed in the same manner; other longer stitches the same.

—

WHEN beginning a round or oval especially or doily, start stitch on the machine about one eighth inch—or according to width of hem desired—from the edge; then turn the hem, following the line of perforations. The photo will be found of much better shape.—Mrs. F. D. H., Mississ.

—

WHEN making curtains of many sets, curtains, valances or other material, for bedrooms or other rooms, I have found it an excellent plan to make the



One of the Precious Turn-Down Rosette Bedspreads. By Anna M. Basile.

setting for middle piece of 2 chains as side, and 2 rows of insertion, leaving 3 free rings between side and insertion pieces, and a few chains on outer edge.

15. Take 1 chain and 1 insertion, joining to 1st row and fasten thread to middle piece of next chain; chain of 8 pieces, 2 double knots between, join to side piece of chain of insertion, a chain, join to side piece of next row, and continue across back of neck, joining chain to chain and ending row as begun.

hem and top casting of equal width, say two and one-half to three inches. Then when the curtains are finished turn them top to bottom, using the casting for the top, and running the rod through the hem; the arrangement will prevent the top of curtain from being too high, since all the weight and load is carried by the rod and rings come on the lower part, and by this means suspended it equally distributed.—Miss J. G. G., Gloucester.



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