Little Linens for Lunch-con or Breakfast-Table

Concluded from page 6

No. 40, about six inches longer than the
envelope is wide, and proceed with the
thick hemstitch, as follows, either put-
tting it on a hoop and basting it evenly
to stiff paper or old cloth in order that
the stitches will not draw: Working from
bottom, take a stitch over two teeth
stitched groups; then come back and
pick up to the middle of the group
before you, pull the thread up so that it
is drawn straight through, thus making
circular groups cross or overlap the other;
take the next two groups in the same
way and repeat. It is very easy to
hemstitch any other lines than the first,
and only the outer edge of this in order
to be hemmed in place. In working the
other lines simply take six threads
(four or two groups) for each one of
these, drawing them over the second
three.

On each corner of the cloth, about one
fourth inch from the intersection of the
second line of drawn threads, cut four
seven-eighths-inch squares, cutting these
by a thread in order to have them per-
fected. Clip the corners of each square
as before and turn under the edges of
the material, and make the stitches tight,
being careful to press the stitches, in not
crowding them at all. Baste to a firm piece of
paper, postal-card thickness. Fasten in the
thread, fold a piece of paper into a square
an inch to the middle of the next group
side, fasten the two corners of the paper
to the seams, wind the thread which was
left, to the right, and not making the stitches too
close, but letting them come apart. This
will bring you to the middle of the
second side, at the right. Take a loop to the
thread, wind it around the double-thread bar; make the two re-
versing stitches, the same at the fourth going when the first began. If
you have taken a thread sufficiently lengthen at forty inches to *4
* or 4, thus completing the fourth, accomplished without joining.

On each of these arches a point is
built to the center, using the five stitches
in the middle for a foundation, and leav-
ing three stitches at each end. Take
a thread long enough to make all four
points about a little longer than five
five middle stitches of one arch, too not
too tightly, working from left to right, then
over and back to the left, the same as
four stitches; this time make three but-
tom stitches, the same as the first and last, over back two stitches,
than buttonhole the one stitch, overcast
over the right side of the stitch, the
next arch on the right side to the point
when you have worked all of the five stitches, and continue as before. When
the four points are complete, connect
them before overcasting down the last
point. Now fastening in at a corner of the
square, lead across to the middle of an
arch, fasten in, returning, make double-a
thread bar, weave back and forth over
one thread and under next, until the bar
is filled, not too closely, and fasten off, or
run the needle around under the bottom
hem with this thread (a stitch per corner); repeat until you have four corner bars. Remove
papery paper to prevent

To make the picots: Catch the thread
with the loop of the hem by turning two
but-


tiny-tiny back-stitches. At the point where
the picot is wanted, make a stitch one
eighth of an inch, leaving one-eighth of
another picot, one-eighth inch long on the
outside, and repeat in the same half-inch
loop. Place a tiny wire hairpin over this,
ends outward. Holding this in place with
the fingers of the left hand, weave with your needle and thread and
make the stitches three to the thread of the hemstitch and the
hairpin until it is well filled. When at the tip draw your thread down
making a point, on one side of the thread,
not be seen and catch into the crease of the
hem. Again pass the needle through the
hairpin to the place where you wish the next
picot, and repeat. To make the picots from
two inches wide, the perforations
of it before removing the needle invisibly
through the hem. The picots can be

placed at any desired distance apart, de-

pending on the size of cloth. Those
illustrated are about two inches apart,
with an inch from the corner, each
side. Simply space the intervening dis-

tance evenly.

The napkins, thirteen inches square,
are worked in exactly the same way so
far as the first two and second lines of
draw threads are concerned. The squares
are worked in the corner, and the picots
are one fourth inch in length and corre-

cspondingly nearer together, about one
picot at each one on each side, one half inch from the corner.

This construction may be very at-
tractive applied to the "three-in-one"
set for breakfast or luncheon, making the place-mats, which serves
to hold the service-plate, bread- and butter plate, sugar and cream, or
glasses twice by eighteen inches or a little less, if preferred, with a centerpiece eighteen inches and each piece to be be
hemstitched as directed for the napkins
shown, but with the little squares in all
corners. A scarf for the sideboard or
buffet, a cover for the serving-table or
table-runner to use with place-mats in-
stead of a centerpiece, can also be made to
match. The design is simple, quickly
developed, and in the best of good taste.

August

10 sp. at 7; 3 sp. at 7; 3 sp. at 7, 10 sp. at 7, 7 sp. at 7, 3 sp. at 7, 3 sp. at 7, 3 sp. at 7; 10 sp. at 1, 7 sp. at 1, 10 sp. at 1; 169 sp. work back

50 cents; 326 sp. border

80 to 87. Like 7th to 1st row, reverts
in the order.

As made, the scarf is eighteen inches wide; if desired wider, in proportion to the block, if desired longer it may
be added, with spaces between, say 6 rows at the top, 2 rows at the other, making 9 rows in all. If one desires to work across instead of length-
wise, it is an excellent plan to piece
of checked paper, have someone read the directions, fill the
spaces or solid work, making one cross
for 4 trebles, 2 for 7 trebles, and so on;
then work from the paper across.

Answered by the Editor

I NOTICE you never explain your crochet-stitches in Needlecraft. For
example, the directions all call for treble stitch, which does not form a
square mesh. All other magazines call for double stitch for a mesh. Please
tell me what the stitch is called—
Mrs. Stanley Taylor, New Brunswick.

(Scroll down for the continuation of the previous code.)