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**Home Needlework**, published monthly, is distinctly a woman's magazine, devoted principally to embroidery, macramé, and fancy needlework in all its forms. It is an authority on dress garniture and home decoration.

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Trade Mark Registered U. S. Patent Office.
DRESS WITH CROCHET
By Nellie A. Carlson
For description, see page 31
Design No. 157-1
French Knot Embroideries for Household Use

No kind of embroidery could be in better accord with the times than French knot, for, with the continual demand upon one's time, the uppermost thought is the combination of effectiveness and simplicity. And in looking the needle near where it was brought up and hold the thread tight while the needle is carried through. Figure 5, page 3, shows the process, winding the thread around three times. The size of the knot is also varied by the size of the thread through these first pages, one will see that this is just the result gained. It will also be noted that the embroidery may be applied in different ways, thereby gaining entirely different results.

A French knot is made by bringing the thread out on the right side, then, holding it with the left hand, wrap it once, twice, or several times around the needle; insert used, the heavy threads, as a usual thing, being wound only once.

One of the greatest aids in making French knots is the use of an embroidery hoop or frame, so that one may have both hands free to work with. Hoop-holders that clasp to the edge of the table are really the most convenient.

On the first two pages are shown a
sofa-pillow and scarf, the design for which has been reproduced in color and shown on the cover of the magazine. This shows the application of the French knot used instead of Kensington or satin-stitch for working a surface solid. The cover shows how the petals are shaded and separated by a line of outlining. Work the dots in the centre solid with yellow. The leaves are in two shades of green, each separate leaf being worked throughout in one shade. Make them solid, taking the stitches from the outside to the centre, and slanting them toward the tip, following the direction of the veins. Outline the central vein and around the edge of the leaf.

The pillow is made up plain with a back of the same material, and the scarf is double hemstitched on both ends. Tan Ramie linen is used.

The luncheon-set on page 3 shows the use of the knots as a background. The even scallops are run on both edges with fine stitches, then padded between and buttonholed. Figure 3 shows the working
very clearly. The design should be worked in first, taking the stitches on the petals across and making a solid dot in end piece or a large oval serving-tray. The centrepiece measures eighteen inches and the doilies ten and six inches. The latter are for plates, serving and bread and butter sizes respectively.

One of the more common uses for French knots is in combination with other simple stitches for working out simple designs. The ones most used are the lazy-daisy and thousand-petal stitches. Figure 1 shows a detail of the lazy-daisy stitch. Bring the needle up in the centre of the flower and pull through the centre. Pad the leaves and work them solid also, but in this case slant the stitches as shown in Fig. 2. These are worked in blue. Fill in the background with shades of blue, shading darker from the inside to the edge, and use blue for the line of outlining enclosing the knots (see Fig. 4).

If one does not care for the color, the whole design may be worked in white. This is very effective, but of course not as striking as the color. The oval piece measures twelve by twenty inches, and may be used for an

\[ \text{FIG. 5. SHOWING THE MAKING OF THE FRENCH KNOT} \]

\[ \text{LUNCH SET WITH BACKGROUND OF FRENCH KNOTS} \]
\[ \text{CENTREPIECE. Design No. 157-D. Size, 18-inch. Stamped white linen, 15 cents, or given for one subscription, other than your own, and 10 cents. Embroidery cotton, 35 cents extra, or silk, \$1.40 extra. Perforated pattern, 35 cents; transfer pattern, 15 cents.} \]

\[ \text{DOILY. Design No. 157-6. Size, 10-inch. Stamped white linen, 55 cents each; \$1.40 for set of six. Embroidery cotton for one doily, 15 cents extra; for six doilies, \$1.00 extra. Embroidery silk for one doily, 50 cents extra; for six doilies, \$2.00 extra. Perforated pattern, 20 cents; transfer pattern (3), 15 cents.} \]

\[ \text{DOILY. Design No. 157-7. Size, 6-inch. Stamped white linen, 15 cents each; 80 cents for set of six. Embroidery cotton for one doily, 15 cents extra; for six doilies, 24 cents extra. Embroidery silk for working one doily, 30 cents extra, for six doilies, \$1.50 extra. Perforated pattern, 15 cents; transfer pattern (6), 15 cents.} \]
the thread. Now, holding the thread in place with the left thumb, insert the needle very close to where it was brought up, bringing it up the second time at the other end of the petal. Draw the thread down until it forms a loop the length of the petal, and fasten it in place with a tiny stitch taken over the thread. The thousand-petal stitch is made by taking a single stitch the entire length of the stamped line.

The Turkish towel No. 157-8 has a simple band embroidered in the plain material on the end. All three stitches are used for working. The small square motifs are formed of pink and blue forget-me-nots in French knots, the larger flowers are of the thousand-petal stitch in lavender, and the leaves are of lazy-daisy stitch in green.

Design No. 157-9 is for a guest towel sixteen inches wide. The three wreaths are made of French knot flowers in blue with yellow centres, and leaves in lazy-daisy stitch. In the centre of the large wreath is a medallion of filet crochet. This is made with a hard-twist crochet cotton No. 80, and a No. 12 steel crochet hook.

Chain 21 sts (see page 44 for description of stitches) for a foundation, t in 9th st from hook, ch 2, skip 2 sts, t in next; repeat across, making 5 spaces (sp's), ch 14, for the extension, turn, t in 9th st, and follow the pattern to the opposite side. The blocks are made by t on t, 2 t in ch, t on t. To add the two extra spaces at end of row, ch 2, it in same place where last t was made, ch 2, it in middle of last it, this makes two perfect spaces. To add one mesh at commencement of row, ch 8, t in t. To add one mesh at end of row, ch 2, it in same stitch with last t. At the end of the 11th row sl st back to the 1st t, then ch 5, t on t, and continue across. Each time a row is shortened it is necessary to sl st to the 1st t, then ch 5, and t on t.

Guest Towel with Filet Crochet Medallion. (See Block Pattern Above)

Design No. 157-9. Size, 16 x 24 inches. Design stamped on a hemstitched towel of fine linen huckaback, 50 cents, or given for one subscription, other than your own, and 15 cents. Embroidery cotton, 8 cents extra, or silk, 25 cents extra. Crochet cotton and a steel crochet hook, 33 cents. Perforated pattern, 20 cents; transfer pattern, 10 cents.
Dining Room Embroideries

The first centerpiece shown on this page is of white linen, and measures twenty inches. All of the work is done in French and eyelet embroidery, with the scallop padded quite well and then buttonholed.

The leaves should be padded with a few lengthwise stitches, then worked solid across. Work the stems in stem-stitch, which is really a narrow satin-stitch made over a line of running stitches. Make the covering stitches very close and even, so the line will appear unbroken. The long eyelets are much more difficult to make than the round ones in order to keep the perfect shape. As in all eyelets, run the stamped line with fine stitches, then go over it a second time, taking stitches over the spaces of the previous row, making a continuous line. Cut the threads of the material and turn them back to the stamped line, making a foundation over which to work the embroidery stitches. Fasten the embroidery thread by running a few stitches along the back.

Design No. 157-10 measures thirty-four inches and may be used for a luncheon or tea cloth. Finish the edge as usual with buttonholed scallops. Work the leaves and flowers solid, in both cases taking the stitches across. All of the dots are made eyelets, and as these are graduated, a more satisfactory result would be obtained by using a gauged
stiletto, making all the corresponding dots in each line, then proceeding with the next size.

Three different napkins are shown, each fifteen inches square, and finished with a buttonholed edge. Each has a wreath design suitable for enclosing an initial, either script, Old English, or Japanese, all three being shown. Work the wreaths in solid and eyelet embroidery and the initials solid. Initials require greater care than almost any other embroidery. In the first place they should be well padded to stand up well from the material. The most satisfactory padding is successive rows of outlining, following the direction of the outline of the letter. Take the embroidery stitches across, working very carefully at the intersection of the lines, so they will be quite distinct.

Below the napkins is shown a most convenient napkin-case. The material is white linen, and is embroidered with green and white. The edge is quite unusual and dainty. Buttonhole

the scallops in the usual way, with white, then cut away the material and make a second row of buttonholing with green, this time taking the stitches only into the line of purling. The dots are all worked solid in white with a line of the green around each. Work the eyelets with green. Either cotton or fibre silk can be used for working, the latter having a rich gloss like embroidery silk.

Number 157-16 shows a beautiful square piece in a conventional design, which might be used for a between-meal cloth. It is made of heavy oyster-white linen, and is embroidered in three shades each of blue and green. The illustration shows quite clearly how the petals are shaded, but aside from this, with each pattern will be sent a color diagram. Work the petals and leaves solid, outlining the stems and lines.

The sides are finished with a hem turned back half the width of the plain material left on the edge, then hemmed and a row of outlining made over the line of stitches. Other colors may be
substituted for the blues if one prefers.

A cover for the serving-table, No. 157-17, is shown with an attractive conventional chestnut design. The material is a medium-weight, rather loosely woven linen, oyster-white in color. Three shades of green and one of brown are used for working. Work the openings of the bars solid in brown, with the prickly part of French knots in the medium shade of green. The stems are solid in brown, and the leaves are outlined with the three shades of green, using the lighter shade on the ones next to the bars and shading darker toward the outside. Pad the edge and buttonhole with the medium shade of green.

When working the leaves, take unusual care at the tiny notches to see that the thread is carried clear to the tips and makes a sharp point, instead of rounding them off. As much care should be used in choosing the needle as the thread, for it should be such as to carry the thread easily. If too small, it will pull the threads of the material when drawn through, and give a very ragged appearance; if too large it will leave holes in the material, which is quite as unsightly and shows the work of an amateur.
Attractive Neckwear

The first illustration on this page shows a pretty vestee made of medium-weight lawn.

Just a little embroidery is used in the corners of the collar and at the neck in front, but this is of such character as to be very effective. The leaves are padded and worked solid, and the stems are worked in stem or narrow satin stitch. Make fine stitches along the stamped line, then cover them with narrow satin-stitches, taking up only as much of the material as is necessary. Make the stitches very close, so the line will appear unbroken.

The petals of the flowers are made in shaded eyelets. Run the outline with fine stitches and pad between the double lines. Work this section, or lip, with satin-stitch (see detail below illustration) and trim the material away from it. Now cut the material the length of the eyelet, turn it back to the line of stitches and work as an ordinary eyelet.

VESTEE with SHADOW EYELET EMBROIDERY

(See detail below)


VESTEE OF NUT AND SOLID EMBROIDERY

Hem the outside edge of the collar and finish with narrow lace. Close the front with snap - fasteners, and sew on buttons as a finish.

The chemisette, No. 157-19, is made of net, and has a simple vine embroidered solid. The design is stamped on the net, then under the design carefully baste tissue-paper, and take the stitches through both thicknesses. After the work is complete, carefully pull away the paper. Close the front with crocheted buttons.

The edge of the collar may be finished with a plain hem, with a line of outlining over the row of stitches, or a line of fagot - stitching may be made with a coarse needle.

Collar No. 157-20 rolls slightly when worn. It is made of medium-weight lawn, and is worked in French and eyelet embroidery. Just the flower centres and dots are made in eyelets. A very little padding should be used for the solid work. The collar may also be finished on the edge by turning a hem and making a line of outlining along the line of stitches. Finish the neck with a narrow band.

Collar No. 157-21 is of organdy, worked sold in white. It is one of the popular flare collars and is made in one piece, the section through the centre being plaited, then stitched in place midway to form the flare at the top. This collar would be pretty finished with a rolled hem, over which make cross - stitches, working first one way as in close overcasting, then going back, taking stitches in the same places.

No. 157-22 is of piqué, and is made with a lining of the same material. Pad the flower petals lengthwise and work them solid across. The dots should also be padded, with the embroidery stitches taken directly across.
Household Crochet

Between-Meal Cloth with Cluny Crochet Edge

By Beside Jetta Rea

On the following pages are shown several pieces of really practical crochet for household use. Some of these are made entirely in crochet, while others are combined with linen.

For description of stitches, see page 44.

Between-Meal Cloth No. 157-23

Material.—One ball carpet warp, a steel crochet-hook No. 8, and a piece of natural color linen.

Directions.—Stitch around the circle on the machine a quarter of an inch from the edge, lengthen the stitch, take out the thread and stitch a row of holes behind the machine-stitching, which will serve for a guide for the crocheting. In case the stitches do not show plainly in the linen, punch holes close together with a
stiletto. Double crochet around circle, making the number of d divisible by 31, sl st to join.

1st row—ch 3 (used for t) (start each row with 3 ch without written repetition), 23 t in d row below, making * 24 t in all, 2 group treble (gr tr) made thus: thread over twice, take up loop in first st, take off 2, take off 2, thread over twice, take off 2 four times; skip 6 d *; repeat and join.

2d row—sl st into first 3 t (do this for each row without repetition), * 5 t in t in row below puff st made thus: ch 2, 7 t in same st where last t was made, take out hook, insert under ch 2, take up the loop thread through both loops, 5 t, *; repeat twice more, making 3 puffs, 2 gr tr, d in centre between gr tr row below, puff, 2 t, 6 d gr tr; repeat around and join.

7th row—** sl st across 4 t, ch 5, d in centre between first gr tr, * ch 6, sl st in second st for picot; repeat from * twice more, making 3 picots, ch 1, d between next gr tr; repeat from * 4 times more, making 5 in all, ch 5; repeat around from **.

Towel with Braid and Crochet, No. 157-24

Material.—Cordonnet crochet cotton No. 50, at 23 cents a ball, and a steel crochet-hook No. 10, at 6 cents, and medium-size novelty braid.

Directions.—Slip stitch in 1st picot of braid, ch 4, 2 lt in same loop, * ch 3, skip 1 picot on braid, 3 lt in next; ch 3, 3 lt in next picot, ch 3, skip 1 picot on braid, 3 lt in next, 3 lt in 1st picot of next section of braid. Repeat from * length desired. Finish other side of braid the same way.

Table Mat in Crochet, No. 157-25

Material.—Cordonnet crochet cotton No. 10, at 18 cents a ball, and a No. 7 steel crochet-hook, at 6 cents.
**Crocheted Table Mat**

By Lulu M. Harvey

**Design No. 157-25**

Directions.—Chain 2, 12 d in the first st of ch, join first and last d, turn, ch 1, and working in the back loops of sts of last row make 1 d in the first st, 2 d in each d and 6 d on each ch of last round, join, turn, and work 7 more rounds of d, which will make four ribs.

For the third openwork round, which is the beginning of border, ch 4, miss 1, 1 t in next st, (ch 1, miss 1, 1 t in next st); repeat around turn. 2d row—ch 1, 2 d on each 1 ch and 1 d in each t of last round, turn. 3d row—1 d in each st of last round. 4th row—ch 3, 1 t in first st *, ch 3, 1 t in sixth st of plain round, ch 3, 1 t in same st; repeat from * around, joining last 3 ch to the 3d of first 5 ch. 5th row—sl st in each of 2 sts of 3 ch, ch 5, 1 t in same st with last sl st, * ch 1, 1 t in the middle of next 3 ch, ch 1, 1 t in the middle of next 3 ch between t of last round, ch 3, 1 t in same st with last t; repeat from * around and join. 6th row—sl st to centre of first 3 ch (ch 6, 1 d in the centre of next 3 ch); repeat around. 7th row—With wrong side of work toward you, the next st, alternately around last row, join first and last d *, turn. Chain 1 and work a row of d in the back loop of the sts of last row, widening about four times, or often enough to make the work lie flat. Repeat from * until you have four ribs. Then work an open row as follows: ch 5, miss 1, 1 t in next st, (ch 2, miss 1, 1 t in next st); repeat around, joining last 2 ch to the top of first 5 ch. Holding wrong side of work toward you (work 3 d over 2 ch, 1 d on t); repeat around, join, ** turn, and work d in the back loops of st in last row; repeat from ** until you have four ribs. Then for the openwork round, ch 3, 1 t in each of 2 sts, *** ch 3, miss 1, 1 d in the next st, ch 3, 1 t in each of next 3 sts; repeat from *** around, and join last 3 ch to the top of first 3 ch. Chain 1, (1 d in each of 3 t, ch 4); repeat around. Chain 1, 1 d work 1 d in each st of last round, join. 8th row—ch 1, 1 d in the back loop of each st of last round. 9th row—ch 5, miss 2, 1 t in next st, (ch 2, miss 1,
An Embroidered Gown and Camisole

**Gown in Pink and White**


The gown is one of the easiest to make, as, aside from a simple embroidery design, the garment is furnished all made up; that is, all one must do is to embroider the design and the garment is complete.

Buttonhole the scallops in white, and work the flowers and leaves solid in white. Use a rose pink for the dots, and feather-stitch the lines with the same color.

**Camisole in French and Eyelet Design**

Design No. 157-38. Sizes, 56, 58, 40 and 42. Design stamped on a made-up garment of fine muslin, 50 cents; or given for one subscription, other than your own, and 15 cents. Embroidery cotton, 9 cents extra, or silk, 25 cents extra. Valenciennes lace and beading, 75 cents. Perforated pattern of design, 25 cents; transfer pattern, 10 cents. Stamping compound, with directions, 10 and 25 cents a box.

Instead of making the eyelets around the neck, one might use a pretty lace beading in which to run the ribbon. This also simplifies the work.

The camisole is also made up, and may either be finished with scallops, or beading and lace. If the beading is used, it should be sewed right over the line of eyelets. Pad the leaves and work solid, and the flower eyelet.
**A Tatted Collar and Handkerchief**

ABBREVIATION OF STITCHES.—

*Stitch (st). Stitches (sts). Double*

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**A PRETTY TATTED COLLAR**

By Mrs. F. H. Moon

DESIGN NO. 157-29

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stitches (d s). Picot (p). Ring (r). Chain (ch).

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**All-over Collar No. 157-29**

MATERIAL. — Number 5 hard-twisted crochet cotton, 18 cents a ball.

All rings (except two, called small rings) are 5 d s, p, 2 d s, p, 5 d s, and all p made, except those in finishing rows, are afterward joined into. *Outer row—Ring; ch of 14 d s, p, 5 d s; base of small r, 7 d s, p, 7 d s; r, joining 1st p to last p of last r made. Chain 7 d s, p, 7 d s, p, repeat from small r. Continue to corner, which turn by making 2 “diamonds” without a r between, the ch between them being 5 d s, p, 7 d s, p, 5 d s. Continue to centre of back. Before making centre r, join to last p in last long ch, making three-sided figure instead of diamond; r, joining by both p to r forming top of diamond in 1st row. Chain 5 d s, r, joining to group of 3 next after central diamond; ch 5 d s, r, ch 5 d s, join in same p of last row.
long ch where base of centre r was joined. Then continue same as before, coming to centre of back. 3d row—Make r, join to p in second long ch in 2d row; ch 7 d s, r, ch 7 d s, join to p in next long ch in 2d row, 7 d s, r, ch 7 d s, join, 7 d s, p, 5 d s. This brings you to top of diamond. Continue, joining to long ch in ch 3 p with 2 d s between, join to 1st p in 1st r; ch 2 d s, p, 2 d s, join to next p left in next r; ch 14 d s, join, ch 2 d s, p, 2 d s, join; ch 2 p with 2 d s between, join to p in small r, ch 3 p with 2 d s between, join, 3 p with 2 d s between, join, ch 2 d s, p, 2 d s, join, 2 p with 2 d s between, join, ch, ch 2 d s, p, 2 d s, join.

2d row, and turning corner with ch of 7 d s, join, 7 d s, join, 7 d s. When you reach centre of back, after long ch and r, ch 3 d s, r, joining to both p in long ch of 2d row. Chain 3 d s, r, but do not join last p in this r, even if it is the fourth. Then continue same as first half.

For finishing chain, begin at base of first r made. Chain 7 p with 2 d s between, join at base of 2d r on outside edge. Continue around outside, making corners 11 p instead of 7. Continue with same thread for inside finishing ch, making 2 p with 2 d s between; r, joining both p to r in 3d row; ch 6 p with 2 d s between; r, joining both p to r in 3d row; ch 5 p with 2 d s between, r, joining both p to group of 3 in 3d row; ch 3 p with 2 d s between, join, ch 2 d s, p, 2 d s, join, ch 4 p with 2 d s between; r, joining to group of 3, ch 4 p with 2 d s between; join, ch 2 d s, p, 2 d s, join, ch 4 p with 2 d s between; r, joining both p to group of four in centre of 3d row. Reverse directions and continue to end of collar.

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 43]
Simple Crocheted Edges and Their Application

By Mrs. F. S. Grubb

These simple edges are very easily made and are much more serviceable than the majority of machine-made laces. The collar shows the application of one of the edges. The collar itself is made of sheer material on which the French and eyelet embroidery shows to good advantage. Pad the leaves somewhat before working them. The eyelets should be run with fine stitches before piercing, then turn back the material as a foundation for the embroidery stitches. Finish the neck with a narrow band. Having prepared the edge as before mentioned, proceed with the crochet.

For description of stitches see page 44.

Edge.—Work 1 t in collar. Then ch 3, t in next hole. Now ch 6 for loop, (this loop is made like a picot but instead of catching back with a slip-stitch as in a picot), * catch back with a t, in the top of the t at the beginning of the 6 ch, crochet off by twos. Now make another t in the next hole, ch 3, t in next hole, then ch 6 for loop and continue from *.

Fig. 2.—Treble in edge of article, ch 6, t in same place. * Treble in next hole, ch 6, t in same place and repeat from *. Always making two t in the same place with 6 ch between.

Fig. 1.—Fasten thread with sl st to article, * ch 5, t in next hole, ch 6, t in same hole, ch 5, fasten with sl st in next hole; and continue around from *.

Turn an ordinary narrow hem around the edge of the article, and crochet directly on to this. It is important that the edges be tightly crocheted, otherwise the little loops will have a loppy, wilted appearance. If your eye is not accurate enough to space evenly, a good plan is to stitch with the sewing machine the edge of the article on which you wish to crochet the edge.

Place a coarse needle in your machine and set the stitch the desired length, then without thread stitch along the edge. This will make a row of little holes evenly spaced in which to crochet.

No. 50 sewing thread was used for these edges.

Spaces for this size thread should be about ½-inch, and longer, accordingly, if coarser thread is used.

These edges may be used for various purposes, such as handkerchiefs, infants' slips, or, using a coarser cotton, even attractive little luncheon napkins.
Four Pretty Towels

The first three towels on this page are the regular guest-towel size, measuring sixteen by twenty-four inches, while the fourth one is a trifle larger, and is twenty-two inches wide.

The scallops are all worked in white, after first padding them. Number 157-32 has an attractive conventional design worked in three shades of blue. Outline the lines and work the rest solid. Very little padding should be used, as these sections should lie quite flat. The second towel, No. 157-34 has the design worked in two shades of rose pink. Use the darker shade for the leaves and darning the surface of the centre, while the lighter shade is used for the outside petals. Work these solid. Make a row of outlining of the darker shade just inside the scallops.

Number 157-34 is worked all in white in stem-stitch and solid embroidery. Pad the sections a little before working. The initial is script, and should be quite heavily padded, so that it stands up quite well from the material. Be very careful at the intersection of lines.

Guest Towels

Designs No. 157-32 to No. 157-34 inclusive. Size, 16 x 24 inches. Any one design stamped on fine linen huckaback, 60 cents, or given for one subscription, other than your own, and 50 cents. Embroidery silk, for working No. 157-32 or No. 157-33, 40 cents extra, or cotton, 35 cents extra. Embroidery cotton for working No. 157-34, 9 cents extra. Perforated pattern of any one design, 25 cents; transfer pattern, 10 cents.
Crochet and Embroidery

VERY attractive pieces may be made with either crochet or embroidery alone, but when the two are combined, the effect is beautiful.

The embroidery design is a rather large conventional daisy, worked in two shades of blue and one of green. Pad each section and work it solid. Use the darker blue on the outside petals, with the lighter on the inside.

When the crochet is finished, baste it along the stamped lines as indicated, cut the material away beneath, allowing a seam to be turned back and felled down on the right side. Sew down the crochet on the edge, leaving the picots loose. On the pillow, the insertion is to be set in, and in this case the material will be finished with a narrow hem, then the edge of the insertion set just over the edge of the material. The pillow should have a silk or satin lining.

The medallions and edge are crocheted of écru carpet warp very nearly matching the linen in hue, and as this thread is heavy the work pro-
progresses rapidly. The illustrations show how the lace looks when finished, and following are the directions for making.

**Medallion.**—Chain 10, join in ring.

1st row—Ch 3, 19 t in ring, join.

2nd row—Ch 11, d in 5th st, (ch 10, d in next 5th st) 3 times, join to 1st st of first ch.

3rd row—Ch 3, 6 t in first ch, ch 3, 7 t in same ch, (7 t, ch 3, 7 t in next ch) 3 times. Join to first 3 ch.

4th row—Ch 9, * d t in 3 ch at corner, ch 2, d t in same, ch 5, d t in same, ch 2, d t in same, ch 5, d t in middle of side between 7 t, ch 5. Repeat from * around, joining to 4th st of 11 ch.

5th row—Ch 3, * 5 t in 5 ch, t in d t, 2 t in 2 ch, t in d t, 3 t in 5 ch, ch 5, 3 t in same 5 ch, (concluded on page 45)
Girl's Crocheted Coat and Cap

By Susan M. Shearman

The coat as illustrated is for an eight or nine year old child, but a smaller or larger size may be made, by using finer or coarser yarn.

Materials.—One pound Scotch knitting yarn, a bone crochet-hook No. 2, 6 medium-sized pearl buttons, 1 spring fastener.

This little coat measures 20 inches in length, from back of collar to the edge. By wearing, it will lengthen a little.

For description of stitches, see page 44.

Make a chain of 110 sts to begin at the left front, lengthwise. 1st row—Work d into every st, work firmly throughout. 2d row—1 ch to turn, d into the back strand of every st of preceding row. Work 2 more rows like the 2d. All the d are worked into the back strands unless otherwise directed. 5th row—1 ch to turn, * work a h t into the back strand of the next st, and a h t into the front strand of the following st; repeat from * to the end of the row. 6th row—Like the 5th row; if you end the 5th row with a front st begin the following one with a back st, or the reverse. These two rows are ladyship st. Increase at the top of the 6th row by working twice into the last st. Work 4 rows of d as before; increase at the top of the 7th row by working twice into the first st and in the 9th row begin with 8 ch, miss 1, 7 d into 7 ch, work d all the rest of the way. 11th and 12th rows—These are ladyship rows. In the 12th row decrease by inserting the hook into the two last sts together and working as if they were one. You are now at the shoulder. Observe that the pattern consists of 4 rows of d and 2rows of ladyship st alternately. No further directions need be given for rows which only follow the pattern. Repeat the pattern and decrease in the 18th, 24th, and 30th rows as you did in the 12th. 32d row—This is a d row; turn 20 sts from the end for the armhole. 34th row—Turn 4 sts from the end. 35th row—Work 5 d alternately on back and front strands, finish the row in ladyship st. 36th row—Ladyship st till 8 sts remain, 5 d alternately on back and front strands, turn, leaving 3. 37th row—7 sl st into back strands of next 7 sts, d the rest of the way. 38th row—Double stitch till 15 sts remain, finish in sl st into the back strands. 39th row—18 sl st into back strands, d to the
end. 40th row—Double stitch till 18 remain, sl st to the end. 41st row—2 sl st, 5 d alternately into back and front, ladyship st to the end. 42d row—Ladyship st till 7 remain, 5 d into back and front strands alternately, 2 sl st. 43d row—18 sl st, d to the end. 44th row—Double st till 18 sts remain, 18 sl st. Repeat the last 2 rows. 47th row—2 sl st, 5 d into back and front strands alternately, ladyship st to the end. 48th row—Ladyship st till 7 remain, 5 d back and front alternately, 2 sl st. 49th row—18 sl st, d to the end. 50th row—Double stitch till 18 remain, 18 sl st. 51st row—15 sl st, d to the end. 52d row—Double stitch till 7 remain, 7 sl st, 4 ch. 53d row—Miss 1, 3 d, ladyship st to the end. 54th row—Ladyship st till 3 sts remain, 3 d, 5 ch. 55th row—Miss 1, d to the end. 56th row—Double stitch to the end, 21 ch for the shoulder. Continue the pattern. In the 60th, 66th, 72d, and 78th rows (the second ladyship row of each pattern) — Increase by crocheting twice into the last st. The next row of d, which is the 79th row, finishes the shoulder. 80th row—Decrease at the top by taking 2 sts together. Continue the pattern. 81st row—This brings you to the centre of the back. Begin the row with 2 sl st, ladyship st the rest of the way. 90th row—Ladyship st till 2 sts remain, 2 sl st. 98th row—Which is a d row finishes the back. Increase in it at the top. 99th and 100th rows—Double stitch. Repeat from the 11th to the 97th rows for the second side of the coat, that brings you to the end of the right shoulder and to the 170th row. This is the second d row in the 29th pattern. Work until 7 sts remain, turn. 172d row—Work 2 last sts together. 173d row—Ladyship st. 174th row—Ladyship st, work 2 last sts together. 175th to 178th rows—Double stitch. 179th row—8 sl st, 1 ch, ladyship st to the end. 180th row—Ladyship st, work the last 2 sts together. 181st row—Double st, work the 2 first sts together. 182d row—Double st, work the 2 last sts together. 183d row—Double st, work the 2 first st together, 1 d in the next st, 6 ch, miss 6, d to the end. There is a buttonhole in this row. 184th row—Double st, take the last 2 sts together. 185th row—Ladyship st, work first 2 sts together. Repeat the last 6 rows twice, but in second repetition omit the ladyship row at the end; instead work a row of d. 198th row—Double st; when you reach the end, turn the corner by working 3 d into the last st, then work d across the sloped end of the top of the coat. Work 2 sl st into the next 2 sts left above the slope. 199th row—Double st to corner, work 2 into the corner, d to the end of row. 200th row—30 d * 6 ch, miss 6, 4 d in the next 4 sts; repeat from * twice. Finish the row in d, increasing at corner to keep it flat, 2 sl st into the next 2 sts above the slope. Work 2 more rows of

d as before and then fasten off.

Collar.—20 ch, * turn, miss 1, 19 d; turn, 1 ch, 4 sl st, 15 d, 1 ch; repeat from * till you have 40 ridges, fasten off.

Sleeve.—The sleeve measures 14½ inches in length at the seam, including the turn-up cuff. 90 ch.

1st row—Miss 1, d to the end. 2d row—Double stitch, increase at the beginning. 3d row—20 d, ladyship st to the end, increase at the end. 4th row—Increase at the beginning. Ladyship st till 20 sts remain, 20 d. 5th row—Double st. Increase at the end. 6th row—Increase at the beginning. Repeat the last 2 rows.

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 40]
Embroideries for Baby

THE baby pillow, No. 157-39, is made of linen cambric and measures twelve by sixteen inches. All of the embroidery is done solid, each section being padded, and worked crosswise. The back is made of the same material, and all four edges are finished with a narrow lace. Something hand-crocheted would be most suitable, but if this cannot be obtained, a pretty Cluny lace would answer the purpose.

As these pillows require frequent laundering, they are more practical made up so that the pillow form may easily be removed. An easy way to do this is to leave one end open, then finish it with a narrow hem, sewing the lace on the hem of the top, and then closing with three buttons and button-holes. The big ribbon bow may be white, or a dainty shade of pink or blue. These pillows are especially designed for carriage pillows.

The baby jacket, No. 157-40, and cap, No. 157-42, have the same design, and both are made of cashmere, making a nice little outfit for the baby. Use blue and pink for the design, and work the scallops in white. The dots are worked solid, the flowers are in French knots, and the leaves are lazy-daisy stitch.

If the garment is to be lined, the embroidery design should be worked first, then sew up the seams under the arms. Cut the lining the same size, close these seams and slip it into the cashmere jacket,
from the face this will naturally have to be embroidered on the wrong side. As the material is sheer, the stamped lines will show through quite plainly, but if one has any difficulty, they may be traced over with pencil. Pad each section and work solid with satin-stitch. The scallops are also padded and buttonholed. The neck of the bonnet is finished with a narrow hem, forming a casing, on the edge of which is sewn a narrow lace. Run a narrow tape or ribbon through this casing and gather to fit the neck. When the bonnet is to be laundered, remove the tape, and the bonnet can be made perfectly flat. The ties are hem-stitched on the ends, with a big rosette of ribbon where they are fastened to the bonnet.

The bib, No. 157-43, is made of white linen, and is embroidered solid in white. Pad the design a very little before embroidering.

**ONE-PIECE BONNET**

By MRS. A. L. WILLIAMS


The wrong sides together. Baste carefully around the scallops, then buttonhole together. This gives a neat finish to the wrong side as well as the right. Line the bonnet in the same way. Only a very soft, thin silk should be used, as these articles should be made as dainty as possible. Either white or colored ribbon may be used for ties.

Number 157-41 is another dainty bonnet of linen cambric; this is rather sheer material, and the solid embroidery makes a pleasing contrast. The bonnet is made in one piece. Work the design on the crown first, working on the right side of the material. As the face-piece is to be turned back
Tatted Novelties

By Mrs. Milton French

ABBREVIATION OF TERMS. —

Pincushion No. 157-44.—Cut two sections green satin, 7 inches in diameter. through whole length of chain, and form long loop by joining to p at beginning of chain.

Work 3 d s, then repeat until there are 8 long loops, joining last loop to first at centre, making a small ring which fasten to centre of cushion, fasten each loop on line of pink silk with white-headed pin. Fill centre with cluster of short loops made in same way.

Clover-Leaves and Cord around edge are made in same manner. Make first leaf of clover of 7 beads, bringing cord around and crossing at beginning by passing shuttle thread over, and ball thread under cord. Work 2 d s, being careful to work stitches close to crossing of cord. Make second leaf of 11 beads, and third leaf like first. Make cord between clover-leaves of double beaded edge, by using a bead before each 6 single stitches of last half of d s, as well as before each 6 single stitches of first half, which will give a row of beads on each edge of cord. Make cord 10 beads long on upper side, and 11 beads on lower side.

Proceed with next clover-leaf, making

[CONTINUE ON PAGE 37]
Two Crocheted Collars

Collar in Japanese Wheel Design
No. 157-46

MATERIAL.—One ball hard twist cotton No. 70, 28 cents, and a steel crochet-hook No. 11, 6 cents.
For description of stitches, see page 44.
Neck measure 13 to 14 inches.

last part of wheel join to point of first part by centre of 3d p. Make 14 wheels for upper part of collar, joining as shown in illustration. Make 7 more, joining to the first row in points as illustrated. Make lower edge of border as follows: Beginning at the end of the 3d loose division of

Wind thread 16 times around a small pencil, 28 d in ring, join with sl st, d in every st, taking up back loop only. Chain 11, turn, d in 3d from needle and 19 more d under rest of 11 ch, d in next 2 d of circle, * turn, d in back loop of each of 20 d, ch 1, turn, d in back loop of each of next 4 d, p (of 4 ch), 4 d in next 4 d, p; repeat twice more, after last 4 d, d in next d of circle, p on this d, d in next d, * ch 9, d in 2d p of first division of wheel, ch 1, turn, 20 d under 9 ch, d in next 2 d of circle; repeat from * to *, then beginning with 9 ch continue as before, until the wheel is filled in, having 7 divisions and a p between each two. When making wheel at end, fasten thread and work as follows: * ch 5, d in next p, ch 4, d in same st; * repeat from * to * in each p and also in each point at end of division of wheel. Each time you work across space between wheels, after making the p of 4 ch on last point, ch 5, d in next p on same wheel, ch 3, d on p on next wheel, ch 3, d in first point of next wheel, ch 3, d in centre st of last 5 ch, ch 2, d in next p on wheel, ch 4, d in same st, and proceed as before, with 5 ch and p in each p and wheel point, until you reach another space between wheels, when fill in as described before. Work 2 more rows of 5 ch and p in centre of each 5 ch of last row. Begin
top of collar by fastening thread in same st as when beginning lower edge. * ch 4, d in next p; repeat in each point and p, 1 ch, 1 dt in 18th, 1 ch, 1 dt in 20th, 1 ch, 1 dt in 22d, 4 ch, 3 dt in 27th, 1 dt in 7 sts instead of 5 before the d in 1st p. Then after d in 1st point of next wheel, ch 3, d in 3d st (from p) of 7 ch, ch 4, d in next p and proceed as before. On this row make 5 ch, p over each d, make 5 more rows same way. Keep ends straight by making it at one end to take place of half of 5 ch at other end. Chain 3, d in centre of each 5 ch of last row. This shapes collar at neck. Last row work clear around with 5 ch, d in each 5 ch of last row. Under each 5 ch make 4 d, p, 3 d, p, 4 d, d in each d of last row between loops.

Collar in Roll Stitch
No. 157-47

Material.—Number 50 Cordonnet crochet cotton, 23 cents a ball, and a No. 11 crochet-hook, 6 cents, are required.

Chain 40. 1st row—1 dt in 4th from needle, 1 dt in 5th, 4 ch, 3 dt in 9th, 1 dt in 10th, 3 dt in 11th, 4 ch, 1 dt in 16th,

Collar in Roll Stitch
By K. W. Lawson
Design No. 157-47

Detail of Collar No. 157-47

2d row—8 ch, turn, 7 dt around 4 ch, 4 ch, 4 dt with 1 dt between each on last 4 of 7 dt, 4 ch, 7 dt on 4 ch, 4 ch, 4 dt with 1 ch between on last 4 of 7 dt, 4 ch, 1 dt on dt, 1 dt on dt, 1 dt on dt. 3d row—5 ch, turn, 1 dt on last dt, 4 ch, 7 dt on 4 ch, 4 ch, 4 dt with 1 ch on last 4 of 7 dt, 4 ch, 7 dt on 4 ch, 4 ch, 4 dt with 1 ch on last 4 of 7 dt, 2 ch, 17 d on 8 ch at end of preceding row, turn.

4th row—*** 7 ch, 1 roll t (020) in each d, 6 ch, turn and work a sl st between first and second roll dt. * 5 ch, sl st between next 2; repeat from * all across, 6 ch, turn, sl st on 5 ch, ** 5 ch, sl st on 5 ch; repeat from ** all across, 1 ch, 7 dt on

[Concluded on page 46]
Bedroom Embroideries

Such really beautiful pieces can be made for the bedroom, that one never tires of making new ones. Chief among these are the sheets and pillow-cases, for which there are a numberless variety of designs, to be used with or without an initial or monogram.

At present one of the newest and most novel pieces is the envelope pillow-slip, so called because of its close resemblance to any ordinary envelope. These are used in place of the customary pillow-sham or common day-time pillow-slip. The one shown is quite elaborate, having a fancy monogram besides the embroidery design. Every alternate scallop is subdivided into seven small scallops, the indentations being very slight, so that it requires very careful work to keep the sections perfectly distinct. The edge should be well padded before embroidering.

The embroidery of the design is quite varied, being a combination of French, eyelet, and ladder-stitch, while each round motif has a little needle-point centre. The ladder-stitch also adds to the beauty of the monogram. When working this, make fine running-stitches along the stamped line, then, beginning on one side, cover these stitches with buttonhole-stitches, having the purled edge on the inside. Work until you reach a bar, then carry the thread across to the opposite side, back and across again, making three threads, over which work back in buttonholing. In some instances, the worker prefers to cover these threads by simply working over and over. Now go on with
the buttonholing, working each bar as you come to it. The opposite side is worked across plain with buttonholing. Be sure the bars are left entirely free in the centre so the material beneath may be cut away.

When making up the opposite end, fold the plain material up to the edge of the flap, and close the sides with French seams. The pillows are very easily slipped in and out. The two sets of sheets and pillow-cases are finished with buttonholed edges, both being quite heavily padded before working. When a piece is to be laundered so often, it is especially desirable that this edge should be worked firmly and evenly. Always make fine running-stitches along both stamped lines, as this aids in the work, and prevents fraying after cutting out.

On one design, French embroidery is used throughout, while on the other, cyc-

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 38]
NOTHING appeals to children so quickly as animals, and on these pages are some of the cleverest designs worked up for embroidery.

Perhaps the most attractive of these, because of its unusualness, is the rabbit dresser-scarf and pincushion. The scarf is made of eighteen-inch material, just the width of the scarf, so it will be unnecessary to hem the edges. The ends are finished with double hemstitching, which is much more serviceable than the single, as it prevents the threads from drawing when laundered.

The design is stamped on each end. The rabbits are outlined in brown, and the ribbons are worked solid in a light shade of delft blue. Each little jacket is worked in a different color, yellow, rose-pink, and green being used on the four in the centre, and purple on the two at the ends. Do the work solid, taking the stitches around the body. The buttons on the purple coat are worked solid in yellow. Work the little sprays of grass in green. Only three rabbits are used on the pincushion, using corresponding colors with yellow, rose-pink, and green for the jackets.

Sufficient material is allowed for a hem one and one-fourth inches wide. The cushion is made in one piece, then folded over. Make buttonholes on the upper half.
and sew buttons on the lower. This is quite a novel idea, and makes an easy way of removing for laundering.

Design No. 157-59 is a practical as well as pleasing bib apron for a small child. It is made of huck and is bound on all sides with white tape.

Two shades of blue are used for the embroidery. Use the darker shade for ou-

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BLUE AND WHITE TRAY CLOTH WITH NAPKINS TO MATCH

SCARF. Design No. 157-60. Size, 18 x 30 inches. Stamped cream linen, 60 cents, or given for one subscription, other than your own, and 25 cents. Embroidery silk, 50 cents extra, or cotton, 12 cents extra. Perforated pattern, 30 cents; transfer pattern, 15 cents.

NAPKIN. Design No. 157-61. Size, 10-inch. Design stamped on cream linen, for two napkins, 40 cents, or given for one subscription, other than your own, and 5 cents. Embroidery silk, 10 cents extra, or cotton, 6 cents extra. Perforated pattern of the two designs, 15 cents; no transfer pattern. A color scheme will be sent with each pattern of No. 157-60 and No. 157-61.

Embroidery commenced, 75 cents additional.
Dress with Crochet

By Nellie A. Carlson

This dress was originally made of a rather coarse white crêpe. This material seems particularly well suited to the hand-crocheted lace which is used as trimming, although other white materials may be substituted if one prefers. The dress is easily laundered, as it requires no ironing.

Further trimming may be used, as one sees fit, the use of velvet ribbon, as shown in the illustration, being a good suggestion.

Material.—Five yards coarse white crêpe, 36 inches wide; 3 balls mercerized crochet cotton (hard twist) No. 50, 23 cents a ball; and a steel crochet-hook No. 11.

For description of stitches, see page 44.

Directions.—Chain 4, in 1st st of ch make 7 t, * ch 5, turn, 8 t in 3d t of shell *; repeat from * to * the desired length, allowing 7 spaces to each point all across.

For Neck.—56 spaces or 8 points: * Fasten with d in 5-ch loop, ch 6 *; repeat from * to * across entire length, turn, * 5 d on loop, ch 4, (fasten with sl st in last d for picot) 5 d on same ch *; repeat from * to * filling 7 spaces, * ch 12, turn, fasten at junction, * (or in d in 5-ch loop); repeat from * to * across 7 spaces last worked, turn, 3 d, p, 3 d, p, 5 d, p, 5 d, under 12 ch. This completes first loop. * 5 d, p, 5 d, p, 5 d *. In last loop of each group, 3 d, p, 3 d, ch 12, turn, fasten in 3d d between top p of loops. Repeat from first 12 ch to last loop on point. Under this loop make * 3 d, p, * alternately, making 6 d's and 5 p's; continue down side, filling each of half-finshed loops with 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d. This completes one point. Repeat to end of ch, break thread.

For one-loop edge begin at opposite edge (to avoid having right and wrong to right side). * Fasten with d in 5-ch loop of shell, ch 5 * across entire length, turn, 5 d, 1 p, 2 d, ch 7, turn, fasten in 2d d on other side of picot, turn, under this loop 3 d, p, 4 d, p, 3 d, 3 d under foundation chain.

For Sleeve.—28 spaces or 4 points; make same as neck.

For Bottom of Skirt.—84 spaces or 12 points. On account of points turning upward on skirt, the fullest part is finished with one-loop edge. For this fullness ch 7, (6 ch for upper edge); continue as per directions for neck.

The lace was applied to dress by first pinning in place (first carefully pressing) then basting. Before cutting away goods whip edges of lace, leaving picots free, cut away goods, leaving one-quarter inch. Turn this under edge of lace, whip in place.
A Conventional Lily Design for China

By Gertrude S. Twichell

The lily design illustrated is easily adapted to different shapes of china. The motif shown on the cup is suitable for straight surfaces, and is the same one that is used on the celery tray, the stem portions simply being curved a tiny bit when necessary to conform to the outline of the china. The stem lines may be broken or not, as preferred. The motif used on the saucer may be used on tea-tiles, plates, bonbons, or other curved surfaces. The tea-caddy has the upright arrangement of the design, and this is very attractive on vases of almost any height. The stems are extended into parallel lines running to the lower part of the caddy (or vase), and into a quarter inch band which is made around the bottom. A similar band is made at the top of the china, allowing the extreme top of the design to cut into the band a trifle. Two motifs are placed back to back about a quarter inch apart. The saucer has three motifs, and between these part of the design is repeated, forming a smaller motif. This is easily understood by an examination of the illustrations. The same arrangement is used on the celery-tray, but if preferred, the smaller portion of the motif may be omitted and the larger ones placed nearer together, using three motifs on each side. The arrangement will depend on the shape of the china used.

First, mark the band for the gold. Wipe the china over with denatured alcohol. This will dry at once and leave the china in condition to receive pencil-marks. Measure the distance for the band, rest the fingers on the edge of the china while holding the pencil firmly with point at the right distance. Then run pencil around china. This will give an even band. Place the traced motif in position on the china, slip a piece of impression paper under it and carefully trace the motif. Draw the long parallel lines of the vase with the ruler, being sure to get them even. When the motifs are traced, go over the lines with outlining black, making firm, even lines. Then dry china before going on with the work.

If one is not skilful in tracing and transferring, it will perhaps be easier to secure
prepared outlines (prices for which are quoted under illustrations). These give the outline of the motif in Ceramic black (they are prepared in black only) on films backed with paper. These are immersed in water until the film begins to separate from the paper, then slipped on to the china and fired in. They require no tracing or painting. Careful directions for their use accompany the films.

When the outlines are thoroughly dry, the color may be put on. Mix powder paints with balsam of copaiba to the consistency of tube paints, and thin with a drop of turpentine. In putting on the tinting for backgrounds, add enough balsam to the color so it will pad smoothly, but not so much that it will stay "open" long enough to collect dust. Be sure to have a clean wad of cotton or wool in the silk for the pad, so the tinting will not be clouded with other old color. The celery-tray has flowers and buds in lobster-red, put on very thin. Yellow brown may be used if preferred. The stems and leaves are of hair-brown, put on with a medium tone. The ground is tinted with ivory. Paint in the design, keeping inside the outlines, and putting the color on evenly. If the outline has not been fired yet, the ground tinting must be left until the second painting. If the prepared outlines are used, and the china has been fired once, put the ground color on first. Thoroughly dry it, and then clean out the paint from the design and put the lobster-red and the brown on. Be sure the paints are not wet enough to run over the outlines and spoil the tinting. Put the gold on the edge in a quarter-inch band, or narrower. On the cup and saucer the gold goes up to the design, but on the celery-tray the design was placed so a narrow space was left between the design and the gold band.

After the china has been fired, give the colors a second painting if necessary, and put on the second thin, even coat of gold. Have the china fired the second time, and then burnish the gold.

The cup and saucer have the flowers, bands and handles in gold, the ground apple-green to which a tiny bit of gray is added, and stems, leaves, and buds of dark green. If you do not like so much gold, do the flowers with ivory. This is a very pretty color scheme for china which is in constant use like cups and saucers. The tea-caddy or vase may be carried out in any of the color schemes mentioned above, or it might be carried out in gold and ivory, having the entire design in gold, with an ivory ground. In this case, the motifs could be separated, stencil fashion, and the black outline omitted. In any color

[Concluded on page 41]
Under Bodice with Knitted Lace

THE yoke of this corset-cover is very effectively composed of finishing braid and narrow bands of knitted insertion.

Make a round yoke of paper the size desired, and baste on the alternate rows 1, 0 twice, p 2 tog, k 7, o, k 1, o twice, p 2 tog. 6th row—o twice, p 2 tog, k 9, o twice, p 2 tog, k 2. 7th row—sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 tog, k 8, o, k 1, o twice, p 2 tog. 8th row—o twice, p 6 tog, k 6, o twice, p 2 tog, k 2. Run a ribbon in of braid and insertion, overhanding them together afterwards and removing from paper.

MATERIAL.—Number 40 or 50 cotton thread.

INSERTION.—Cast on 6 sts. Then k 2, 0 twice, p 2 tog, k 2. Every row is the same.

EDGE.—For the inner row round neck cast on 12 sts. 1st row—sl 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 tog, k 1, n, o twice, n, o, k 1, o twice, p 2 tog. 2d row—o twice, p 2 tog, k 4. 3d row—k 3, o, k 1, o twice, p 2 tog, 4th row—o twice, p 2 tog, k 5. 5th row—k 4, o, k 1, o twice, p 2 tog, 6th row—o twice, p 2 tog, k 6, 7th row—k 5, o, k 1, o twice, p 2 tog. 8th row—o twice, p 6 tog, k 3.

EDGING No. 157-63.—Cast on 12 sts. Knit across plain. Slip 1, k 1, o, n, o, n, k until 5 remain, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 1. 3d row—k 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 1, p plain to end. Repeat for five holes. Slip and bind, leaving 12 sts, on the needle.
Doily with Knitted Border

By Mrs. E. S. Richardson

ABBREVIATION OF TERMS.—

Directions.—Cast on 30 sts. Knit across plain. 1st row—Slip 1, k 15, (n, o) 3 times, (k 1, o, n) twice, o, k 2. 2d row—Over, n, k the rest plain; all even rows the same, except that in the (k 1, o, n) twice, o, k 2. 11th row—Slip 1, k 2, (o, n) 3 times, k 2, (n, o) 3 times, k 4, n, over-twice, n, k 4, o, n, k 1, o, n, o, k 2. 13th row—Slip 1, k 12, (o, n) 3 times, (n, over-twice, n) twice, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, o, k 2. 15th row—Slip 1, k 2, (o, n) 3 times, k 5, (o, n) 3 times, k 1, n, over-twice, n, k 6, over-twice loops you k 1 and p 1. 3d row—Slip 1, k 2, (o, n) 3 times, k 6, (n, o) 3 times, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, o, k 2. 5th row—Slip 1, k 13, (n, o) 3 times, k 5, o, n, k 1, o, n, o, k 2. 7th row—Slip 1, k 2, (o, n) 3 times, k 4, (n, o) 3 times, k 2, n, over-twice, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, o, k 2. 9th row—Slip 1, k 11, (n, o) 3 times, k 1, (n, over-twice, n) twice, o, n, k 1, o, n, o, k 2. 17th row—Slip 1, k 14, (o, n) 3 times, k 11, o, n, k 1, o, n, o, k 2. 19th row—Slip 1, k 2, (o, n) 3 times, k 7, (o, n) 3 times, k 4, n, over-twice, n, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, o, k 2. 21st row—Slip 1, k 16, (o, n) 3 times, k 1, (n, over-twice, n) twice, k 2, o, n, k 1, o, n, o, k 2. 23rd row—Slip 1, k 2, (o, n)
Doily with Knitted Border

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 35]

n) 3 times, k 9, (o, n) 3 times, k 2, n, over-twice, n, k 5, o, n, k 1, n, o, n, k 2. 25th row—Slip 1, k 15, (n, o) 3 times, k 2, n, over-twice, n) twice, (k 1, n, o) twice, n, o, n, k 1. 26th row—Slip 1, k 2, (o, n) 3 times, k 6, (n, o) 3 times, k 5, n, over-twice, n, k 2, n, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 27th row—Slip 1, k 13, (n, o) 3 times, k 11, n, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 28th row—Slip 1, k 2, (o, n) 3 times, k 4, (n, o) 3 times, k 2, n, over-twice, n, k 5, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 29th row—Slip 1, k 11, (n, o) 3 times, k 2, n, over-twice, n) twice, k 2, n, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 30th row—Slip 1, k 2, (o, n) 3 times, k 1, (o, n) twice, k 1. 31st row—Slip 1, k 1, n, o, (o, n) twice, k 1. 32nd row—Slip 1, k 2, (n, o) 3 times, k 4, n, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 33rd row—Slip 1, k 1, n, o, (o, n) twice, k 1. 34th row—Slip 1, k 2, (n, o) 3 times, k 1, (o, n) twice, k 1. 35th row—Slip 1, k 12, (o, n) 3 times, (n, over-twice, n) twice, n, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 36th row—Slip 1, k 2, (n, o) 3 times, k 4, n, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, n, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 37th row—Slip 1, k 13, (n, o) 3 times, k 11, n, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 38th row—Slip 1, k 2, (o, n) 3 times, n, slip the first narrowed stitch over the last, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 39th row—Slip 1, k 2, (n, o) 3 times, k 4, n, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 40th row—Slip 1, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 41st row—Slip 1, k 4, (o, n) 3 times, k 2, n, over-twice, n, k 5, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 42nd row—Slip 1, k 11, (n, o) 3 times, k 1, (o, n) twice, k 1. 43rd row—Slip 1, k 2, (n, o) 3 times, k 6, (n, o) 3 times, k 5, n, over-twice, n, k 2, n, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 44th row—Slip 1, k 13, (n, o) 3 times, k 11, n, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 45th row—Slip 1, k 2, (o, n) 3 times, k 1, (o, n) twice, k 1. 46th row—Slip 1, k 13, (n, o) 3 times, k 11, n, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 47th row—Slip 1, k 2, (n, o) 3 times, n, slip the first narrowed stitch over the last, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 48th row—Slip 1, k 2, (n, o) 3 times, k 4, n, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 49th row—Slip 1, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 50th row—Slip 1, k 2, (n, o) 3 times, n, slip the first narrowed stitch over the last, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 51st row—Slip 1, k 2, (n, o) 3 times, k 4, n, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 52nd row—Slip 1, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 53rd row—Slip 1, k 2, (n, o) 3 times, n, slip the first narrowed stitch over the last, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 54th row—Slip 1, k 2, (n, o) 3 times, n, slip the first narrowed stitch over the last, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 55th row—Slip 1, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 56th row—Slip 1, k 2, (n, o) 3 times, n, slip the first narrowed stitch over the last, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 57th row—Slip 1, k 2, (n, o) 3 times, n, slip the first narrowed stitch over the last, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 58th row—Slip 1, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1. 59th row—Slip 1, k 2, (n, o) 3 times, n, slip the first narrowed stitch over the last, o, k 1, n, (o, n) twice, k 1.
TATTED NOVELTIES

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 36]

8. Fasten clover-leaves in place between long loops with pins, also the cord between leaves in like manner.

Napkin Ring in Lattice Pattern, No. 157-45

DIRECTIONS.—Beginning with continuous thread, tie a single knot between shuttle and ball. Pass thread on ball side of knot, around hand in usual manner, with the knot between thumb and finger; also pass thread on shuttle side of knot, around little finger, and back between thumb and finger, with the other thread.

Work 4 d s, leaving the length of a short p between the knot and first d s.

Drop thread from little finger, draw shuttle thread through sts to the knot, which leaves a short p at beginning of work.

Continue with 11 p separated by 2 d s, and 3 d s following last p.

Form loop by crossing this ch of sts 1 d s from beginning.

(Sets of 4-4 sts, means 4 single stitches like first half of a d s, then 4 single stitches like last half of a d s.)

Work 6 sets of 4-4 sts, continue with ch of d s, and form another loop like first one, by crossing at beginning of d s, with shuttle thread over, and ball thread under ch. Work 4 sets of 4-4 sts, cross ch of 6 sets, at point 2 sets from first loop. Work 2 sets of 4-4 sts and make 3d loop as before, again 6 sets of 4-4 sts, and 4th loop. Work 2 sets of 4-4 sts, and join to first ch of 6 sets at point 2 sets from 3d loop.

To do this, draw a loop of the ball thread under the ch at point mentioned. Pass shuttle through loop thus made, drawing both threads closely, and the shuttle thread tight enough so that the ball thread is drawn double around the ch, and the shuttle thread left straight through the joining.

It will be now seen, that the shuttle thread is above, and the ball thread under the work. Draw enough of ball thread through to same position as shuttle thread, so that the ball thread can be passed around hand, and 2 sets of 4-4 sts worked.

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 40]

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BEDROOM EMBROIDERIES

[Continued from page 35]

let-work also appears. Whatever form of initial is used should be well padded, special care being taken in the embroidery at the intersection of the lines.

The laundry-bag, also, is one of the important articles of the bedroom. Design No. 157-49 is made of Bulgarian linen, embroidered in shades of pink and blue, with yellow for the flower centres and green for the leaves. The ribbon may be worked solid or outlined with the surface filled with a row of feather-stitches. The lower section of the large flower centres is worked solid in green, with the upper section filled with French knots. The rest of the design is worked in single stitches, taken the length of the stamped line.

HOUSEHOLD CROCHET

[Continued from page 12]

1 t in next st, ch 2, miss 2, 1 t in next st); repeat around. 16th row—With wrong side of work toward you, work 1 d in each st of last round, join, turn. 17th row—ch 1, 1 d in each d of last round, join, turn, 18th row—ch 1. (1 d in each of 4 sts, ch 6, miss 4); repeat around, join last 6 ch to top of first d. 19th row—sl st to centre of 4 d, (ch 2, 4 t on 6 ch, ch 2, 1 d in centre of 4 d); repeat around. 20th row—sl st over 2 ch, ch 1, 1 d in each of 4 t, (ch 6, 1 d in each of 4 t); repeat around. Repeat the 18th and 14th rounds until the border is of the depth desired, finishing off with the 15th round.

Edge of Border—* One d in centre of 4 d, 1 t in 6-ch loop, ch 4, catch in the top of t to form a picot of the 4 ch, (2 t, p of 4-ch) until you have 5 picots in all. 1 t in same loop; repeat from * around. If a larger mat is desired, work a greater number of ribs between the openwork rows. To make an oval mat to match: Chain 37 sts, turn, make 3 d in next st of ch from hook, 1 d in each of 35 sts, 3 d in the last st, 1 d in each of 35 sts along the other side of ch, join first and last d, turn, and work * 1 d in each of 35 d, 2 d in the first of 3 d at end, 1 d in the second, and 2 in the third; repeat from * and join.

Now, work the mat exactly the same as directed for the round one, widening only at the ends, and in working the open
rows miss 1 or 2 more st's along each side of mat to keep the work from frilling.

**Doily with Crochet Border**

No. 157-26

**MATERIAL**—No. 20 Cordonnet crochet cotton, at 23 cents a ball; No. 8 steel crochet-hook, at 6 cents; 2 yards of novelty braid, at 3 cents a yard; and a piece of heavy linen 15 by 10 inches.

**DIRECTIONS**—Fasten the ends of the braid to form a circle.

1st round—Fasten the thread in the first picot of a medallion of the braid, ch 3, * 1 t in each p of the medallion with 2 ch between, ch 2, d t on the bar between the medallions, ch 2, and repeat from * to end of the round, joining the last 2 ch to the first 3 ch by a sl st. 2nd round—Begin in 2d t of the medallion, d over t, 2 d over the next 2 ch, d over next t, d over next 2 ch, d over next t, making 9 d in all, ch 5, 3 t over the d t, ch 5, and repeat from * to end of the round. 3rd round—Beginning with the 2d d of the 9, make 7 d in next 7 d, ch 5 in last of the 5 ch in each of the 3 t and in first st of next 5 ch, ch 5, and repeat from * to the end of the round. 4th round—ch 5, 5 d over the 7 d, ch 5, t in last of the 5 ch and in first 2 t, ch 3, t in last 2 t of the 5 t and in first st of the 5 ch, and repeat from *. 5th round—ch 5, 3 d over 5 d, ch 5, 3 t, ch 3, t in 3 ch, ch 3, 3 t in same place, ch 3, 3 t, and repeat to the end. 6th round—ch 5, d in middle of 3 d, ch 5, 3 t, ch 3, t in 3 ch, ch 3, t in next 3 ch, ch 3, t in same place, ch 3, t in next 3 ch, ch 3, 3 t, and repeat to end. 7th round—3 t each side at the end of the point (see picture). (3 ch, t) 6 times, ch 3, 6 t, and repeat to the end. 8th round—3 t over the 3 middle t of the 6 t, (ch 3, t) 8 times, ch 3, 3 t, and repeat to the end. 9th round—ch 7 and fasten by a sl st in each t and in middle of the 3 t of the last round.

Cut the linen oval shape, 13 by 9 inches, allowing enough for a narrow hem. After stitching the hem, sew the border to the linen, fulling at the rounded ends and straight at the sides. Use a feather-stitching to cover the hem.

When finished the doily is 18 by 14½ inches. The same border may be used on a round doily, if desired.
TATTED NOVELTIES

Then draw ball thread back, which will make the two threads again on opposite sides of work. Now cross the 2d ch of 6 sets at point 2 sets from the 3d loop. Work 2 sets, and continue with next loop as before. To join the ends of this to make the circle, when working last ch of 6 set, join when 4 sets are made to first ch of 6 sets at point 2 sets from 2d loop. Continue with 2 sets of 4-4 sts, then a loop like others, 2 sets, joining as after 2d loop, 2 sets more, cross last ch of 4 set, 2 sets more, and join to p at beginning of first loop to finish.

There should be 12 loops on each edge of ring when finished.

FINISHING EDGE AND JOINING OF LOOPS.
With continuous thread between ball and shuttle, join to 4th p on left side of one of the loops. Work 5 sets of 4-4 sts and join by shuttle thread to corresponding p on other side of same loop. Work 1 d s and join to 4th p of next loop, repeat all around both edges.

GIRL'S CROCHETED COAT AND CAP

9th row—20 d, ladyship st to end, increase at end. 10th row—Increase at beginning, ladyship st till 21 sts remain, 1 d, 2 sl st, turn. Repeat from 5th row twice more. Work the pattern without increasing until you have six complete patterns, then work 3 patterns, decreasing where you increased. In the last (the 10th pattern) pattern at the second ladyship row instead of turning at the top of the cuff work d to the end. Finish with 2 rows of d to correspond with beginning and fasten off.

To MAKE THE COAT.—Sew up the sleeves and shoulder seams. Sew in the sleeves with the seam an inch to the front of the centre of armhole. Sew on the collar. Sew a spring fastener just below the front of the collar. Sew on six buttons to correspond with the six buttonholes.

In above coat 6 sts measure about an inch in length, and a complete pattern measures 1¼ inches in width.

For about six years, four-ply might be used, or petticoat fingering for 12 years.

CAP. Materials.—2½ ounces Scotch
CONVENTIONAL LILY DESIGN FOR CHINA

scheme used, the outlining may be omitted if desired, but great care must be used to keep inside the first pencil lines and have all edges clean-cut and smooth.

A medium shade of banding blue might be used for the flowers, and olive-green for the stems and leaves. After this has been fired, a thin tinting of gray is put over the entire surface, ground, and design. This gives a very pretty, soft effect. In this case, use silver for the bands rather than gold.

If it is desired to carry out this design in one firing, omit the gold and use color in place of it. Then, by carefully drying the china at the different stages of the work, and putting the paint on very smoothly and evenly, the work may be finished in one firing.

ANIMAL EMBROIDERY FOR CHILDREN

lining the bodies of the geese, and work the bills and upper wings solid with the same shade. The lower wings are in the lighter shade. Both shades are used for the grasses.

The tray-cloth No. 157-60 is also made of the eighteen-inch material, so the sides will need no hemming. The piece is thirty inches long, and is finished with buttonholing on the ends. The same shades of blue as were used on the apron are used on the scarf, and are carried out in the same way. A color diagram will be sent with each pattern, and will further help in working out the design.

Napkins are also furnished to match the tray-cloth. These measure about ten inches when finished.

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Crocheted Purse

By Beulah Morris

MATERIAL.—One spool No. 8 white cotton sewing thread. An ordinary purse clasp, 2½ inches across.

For description of stitches, see page 44.

First make a ch of sts as long as one side of clasp from hinge to hinge, turn and make a t in each st, ch 2, turn, make t in each of these t, then turn and make another row of t, making 3 rows in all. Cover one side of clasp with this, sewing together with needle and thread. Begin at corner of clasp and make t in every st across to opposite corner. Turn, and in every third space make 3 t across to other side. Turn, make 3 t in each open space. Make enough rows to fill space to hinges. Fasten off thread.

Treat the other side of clasp in the same way, but before fastening off thread, open clasp flat and make ch of 4 or 5 sts across the space below hinge. Fasten off thread.

Join thread at opposite hinge and make ch across in same way, then turn, fill this with 6 t and go on across putting 3 t in each open space until you reach the ch below the opposite hinge. Fill this with 6 t and continue across.

2d row—Widen once at one hinge. 3d row—Widen once at opposite hinge. Con-

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 44]
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My system stimulates, reorganizes and regenerates your entire body. It helps transform your food into good, rich blood. It strengthens your heart, lungs and other organs, conquering all weaknesses and disorders and generating vital force.

My book, "The Body Beautiful," should be read by every woman, and I will send it to you free. It explodes the fallacy that lack of beauty or health cannot be avoided. In it I explain how every woman can be vigorous, healthy and attractive.

Send 2c stamp for "The Body Beautiful" and Trial Plan to-day.

ANNETTE KELLERMANN,
12 West 31st Street, New York

“Your Bunion Can Be Cured
Instant Relief
Prove It At My Expense

Don't send me one cent—just let me prove it to you as I have done for 2,000 others in the last six months. I claim to have the only successful cure for bunions ever made and I want you to let me send you a treatment FREE, entirely at my expense. I don't care how many so-called cures, or braces or pads you have tried, without success—I don't care how disgusted you feel with them all—I have not tried my cure and I urge you to write me in confidence that I am going to send you a wonderful, simple home treatment which relieves instantly all pain. It removes the cause of the bunion and makes the deformity disappear—all this while you are wearing regular shoes. Write and you will be sent this FREE, at my expense, because I know you will then tell all your friends about it just as I am doing now. Write now, as this announcement may not appear in this paper again. Just send your name and address and treatment will be sent to you promptly in plain envelopes.

FOOT REMEDY CO.
3501 West 96th St.

We guarantee the reliability of every advertiser in this magazine
CHARTER OAK PRODUCTS
"ALWAYS RELIABLE"
Charter Oak
Crochet Cord
ONE OUNCE BALLS—
ONE SIZE THREAD
AT YOUR DEALERS 10c
or send us five-cent stamps for sample ball. Three balls for 25 cents. Six balls, 50c. Full box, 50 balls, all one color or assorted as you like, 90 cents prepaid to your home. Nothing can excel Charter Oak for making bedspreads, sofa pillows, coverings for tables, dollies, table mats, etc.
MADE IN 22 COLORS
White, Dk. Ecru, Linen, Cream and 18 other good shades. Free Sample Card on request of 5-cent stamp for postage.
W. H. BULLARD THREAD CO.

Only 10 Cents
Send us 10 cents in stamps or coin and we will send you 10 yards of Butterfly Braid with a dainty Bobbin, 3 picks, for 5c. Or send us 25 cents and we will send you one box of Butterfly Braid with Bobbin and Crochet Balls for three garments. 2 boxes for 25 cents.

Butterfly Braid is the new silky, serviceable braid that is used in place of ribbon on lingerie and underwear. Butterfly Braid is washable—can be laundered with the garment and will retain all its softness and lustre. It does NOT curl and mat. Does not show any sign of special laundering ribbons. Comes in White, Pink, Blue.

Give Butterfly Braid a trial and see how serviceable and satisfactory it is. Send stamps or wrap coin in paper. Be sure to state color desired.

Agents: Liberal commission for selling Butterfly Braid. Write for particulars.
McGRAW MFG. CO., Dept. 10, McGraw, N.Y.

Do You Perspire?
ARE YOU ANNOYED BY PERSPIRING ARMPITS, FEET, FACE OR PALMS?
"DRY-PITS" LOTION will positively correct excessive perspiration. It is a boon to the man or woman who needs it. It enables one to discard shields and adds greatly to one's physical comfort. Used by particular people everywhere. Price, 25c, 50c, $1.00.

Results guaranteed or money refunded.
Order through dealers or direct from us.
DRY-PITS LOTION CO., DEPT. N, ST. LOUIS, MO.

HEALTH LOTION
is wonderful in its ability to keep the skin smooth. Your hands may be kept free from all roughness by its use, no matter what your work may be. It can be applied at any time for it is not sticky or greasy. Try it for salt Rheum or any skin disease and see how it soothes. Have your husband use it after shaving.

50 cts. per bottle postpaid.
J. B. CO. - - - ROCHESTER, N. Y.

CROCHETED PURSE
[continued from page 41]

Continue rows without more widening until purse is as long as desired or as long as an ordinary purse. Before joining the bottom, fold in the sides like a paper bag, about 3/8 inch and join with needle and thread across the bottom.

BALL.—Chain 4, join with sl st, then work around and around, working 2 d through each st, until you have made 24. Begin to count again and put a d in every st until you count 50. Fill this tiny cup with cotton, as tight as possible, then begin to narrow by skipping 1 st until you have 1 st left; ch 5, which gives the little piece to dangle by; draw thread through the last loop, after cutting it off short enough to sew it on with. Where it says skip 1 st, it is meant to be done every st, so it will end quickly; press ball into the desired shape with the fingers. You will need 5 of these; 3 across the bottom and 1 at each hinge.

HANDLE.—Take thread five times as long as the handle is to be, then make this 6 ply and chain st. Fasten in the st on one side of clasp.

Description of Stitches Used in Crochet

Picot (p). Slip stitch (sl st). Having loop on hook, insert hook in work, thread over and draw through both work and loop on hook. Double crochet (d). Having loop on hook, insert hook in work, thread over and draw through, over and draw through both loops on hook. Half treble (h t). Having loop on hook, thread over, insert hook in work, thread over and draw through, over and draw through three loops on hook. Treble crochet (t). Having loop on hook, thread over, insert hook in work, over and draw through, over and draw through two loops, over and draw through two remaining loops. Double treble (d t). Having loop on hook, thread over twice, insert hook in work, thread over and draw through, over and work off loops by twos. Long treble (l t). Having loop on hook, thread over three times, insert hook in work, thread over and draw through, over and work off loops by twos.

Don't fail to read the advertisements on this page.
CROCHET AND EMBROIDERY

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 10]

t in d t, 2 t in 2 ch, t in d t, 5 t in 5 ch, t in d t at side. Repeat from * around, join to 3 ch. 6th row—Ch 4, * 3 d t in 6th t from corner, ch 3, 3 d t in same t, ch 3, 2 d in corner, ch 3, 3 d t in 6th t from corner, ch 3, 3 d t in same t, ch 3, d in middle of side, ch 3. Repeat from * around, fasten in first of 4 ch. 7th row—Ch 1, * 4 d in ch, ch 4, 3 d in 3 d t, ch 4, 3 d in 3 ch, ch 4, 3 d in same, ch 4, 3 d in 3 d t, ch 4, 4 d in 3 ch, d in d, ch 4, 4 d in d, Continue from *, omitting 4 ch between scallops on side of medallion.

EDGING.—Make chain desired length and fill with treble crochet. 2d row—Ch 9, * miss 6 t, t in next, ch 6. Repeat from *, 3d row—Ch 3, t in each stitch of last row with 2 ch above each t, but no t in t. 4th row—Ch 3, 3 d t over next 2 ch above t, ch 3, 3 d t in same place, ch 3, d in next 2 ch. Repeat from *, 5th row—Ch 1, * 4 d in 3 ch, ch 4, 3 d in 3 d t, ch 4, 3 d on 3 ch, ch 4, 3 d on same ch, ch 4, 3 d in 3 d t, ch 4, 4 d on 3 ch. Repeat from *.

The crocheted medallions are basted in place, the holes are cut in the linen as indicated by the stamped design, allowing a seam to be turned back and fell down on the wrong side, then the crocheting is caught down on the edges, leaving the picots free.

INSERTION.—Make the motifs the same as the medallions, omitting the 6th and 7th rows, then whip them together.

Grandmother's "Sweet Jar"

By Myrtle Mayo

SELECT a jar and place in the bottom a layer of cotton-battling wet with a few drops of oil of bergamot and five drops of rose geranium. On this put a good pint of dried rose petals. Mix in a few cloves, a strip of cinnamon, broken into bits, and a crushed nutmeg. Add another pint of dried petals and sprinkle three drops of oil peppermint on them. On this sprinkle a littleorris root or powdered sandalwood.

After keeping the jar tight for three weeks, open it, and it will scent the room with a delicate fragrance.

This Washer Must Pay for Itself.

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said, "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that, I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges or wear out the buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in wash woman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'til paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line to-day, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—H. L. Barker, 1509 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.
A TATTED COLLAR AND HANDKERCHIEF
[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 15]

Handkerchief No. 157-30

Begin at one corner and make loop of 15 d s and 5 p, 1 p between each 3 sts, close and attach second thread, and work on it 12 d s and 4 p, 1 p between each 3 sts, make second loop like first, attaching 2d p to the 2d p of first loop. On second thread work 25 d s and 9 p, 2½ sts between each p. With first thread make loop 12 d s and 5 p, 2½ sts between each p, close and with second thread make 12 d s and 5 p. Continue loops with alternate threads until eight of each kind are made, joining the first and last inside loop by p, as shown in design. Then on second thread make another long loop with 9 p. Always remembering that 2½ d s go between the p through whole design. Make as many rings as size of handkerchief requires. At the corners leave out the two loops, which go between the rings at the side. For second row make rings of 8 and 10 loops, alternating as in design, of each kind, closing and tying off, and attaching to 1st row and each other by picots as in design. For corner groups of three loops or a clover-leaf containing 16 d s and 3 p, 1 between each 4 sts. Attach second thread and work on 7½ d s and 2 p. Then make loop of 5 p between each clover-leaf, attaching the latter two groups to corner, as by design. Outside of this make loop of 82 d s and 5 p, attaching the 2d p to border, close, and attach second thread, and work on 12 d s and 5 p and make clover-leaf, and finish out as shown in design.

TWO CROCHETED COLLARS
[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 16]

4 ch. Finish row as in the 2d row. 5th row—5 ch, 1 dt on 3d of 3 dt, 7 dt on 4 ch; continue as in 3d row. 6th row—3 ch. Same as 2d row. 7th row—5 ch. Same as 5th row. 8th row—8 ch. Same as 6th row. 9th row—Same as 5th row to end, then work 17 d on 8 ch at end of 8th row and repeat from **

For a 15-inch collar, work 15 scallops. Then finish the ends by working a scallop on the first and third spaces of 4 ch, fastening them by a sl st on centre 4 ch, and beginning of corner scallops.

Work a row of 5 ch with sl st on every alternate row, at edge of lace.

LADIES! Ease Your Feet
Send for free catalog telling all about our Foot, Nonelastic, Flexible, Comfortable, rubberized Vicel Bid O’Stullinvented PILLOW SHOE. Send name easy as it can be. No breaking in required. Fit and feel like a kid glove. O’Stullin’s Rubber Heels in all styles.

$3.50
Postpaid
164 Summer Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Agents $60 WEEKLY
Money Will Not Buy Better Elastic Goods Than These Of Ours

THE picture at the left shows how elastic fabric is woven on a hand loom. This is the older and slower method, but elastic garments made on power-driven looms are not to be compared with hand-made goods, either in fit or durability. Therefore we use the hand-weaving process exclusively in the manufacture of Jordan elastic stockings and hand-woven belts. The rubber used in these garments is never anything but fresh, and is both heavier and stronger than that used in machine made fabrics. Furthermore, each thread of rubber is double wrapped before weaving, with either silk or linen as the case may be. Our workmen are as expert as any in the business anywhere. Every garment is made strictly to the wearer’s measure, so that we can guarantee the proper compression to give comfort and relief. The elastic stockings listed and priced below are designed for use in cases of Varicose Veins, Milk Leg, Swollen Limbs and Sprains. Quality considered, these prices are the lowest.

Prices Below Are For Strictly Made To Order Garments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KNEE STOCKING</th>
<th>GARTER STOCKING</th>
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<tr>
<td>6 to 8</td>
<td>9 to 11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fine Silk</td>
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<td>Linen</td>
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<td>KNEE LEGGING</td>
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<td>KNEE CAP</td>
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<td>ANKLET</td>
<td>0 to 2&quot; above 2</td>
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<td>0.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>Linen</td>
<td>0.65</td>
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</tbody>
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We make all kinds of rubber garments. Ask for prices.

Famous "Beacon" Obesity Belt

Comfort for the overweighed is what this belt promises. Its peculiar design distributes the weight so cleverly that the muscles are perfectly balanced and the danger of Umbilical Rupture is averted. This "Beacon" Supporter is intended for conditions not requiring a hand-woven supporter. Being light, cool and washable, it is specially adapted for summer wear. Made in sizes up to 44 inches in circumference, 10 inches deep. Price in linen, $2.50; in silk, $3.00. For larger sizes than 44-inch, add 25 cents for each extra inch.

Linen $2.50 Silk $3.00

Best Belt for Umbilical Rupture

As a means of preventing threatened Umbilical Hernia in adults, or relieving that condition, this splendid hand-woven belt is superior to any other device on the market. Worn with a special hard rubber pad of our own design, this belt makes comfort possible in cases where all other means are sure to fail. Designed by a specialist after many years of experience, this belt comes as near perfection in every particular as human skill can make it. Better elastic fabrics than that which goes into this belt cannot be made. It will last machine woven fabric twice over. It gives all the pressure necessary, yet allows for the natural action of the abdominal muscles. It fully protects and holds, yet is neither unduly warm nor burdensome. Made in regular sizes up to 44 inches in circumference, 10 inches deep. Price in linen, $6.50; in silk, $8.50. For larger sizes than 44 inches, add 25 cents for each extra inch.

Linen $6.50 Silk $8.50

Preventive Surgical Supporter

A Surgical supporter like the hand-woven belt here shown is a very great advantage before and after an operation for Appendicitis, Fistulating Kidney, or other Abdominal trouble. Designed by one who is an expert in anatomy, it is so constructed as to give the desired pressure exactly where required. Made in regular sizes up to 44 inches in circumference and 10 inches wide. Guaranteed as to fit and materials.

40-page Catalog sent free to any address on request

Everyone knows and loves the Blue Bird and every embroidery will welcome these Royal Society Blue Bird pieces as a means of giving to herself the happiness that comes from doing artistic needlework and of bringing into her home the cheerfulness symbolized by these pretty birds.

This is just another example of the ability of Royal Society designers to produce the newest and most artistic package articles. They are a part of the new Royal Society line for Fall which will be found on sale at all dealers during July and the months following.

The Blue Bird design is stamped and tinted in natural colors on tan "Needleweave," an entirely new and durable material especially woven for embroidery purposes. The Collar Bag and Laundry Bag are made up ready to embroider. Necktie Rack, Whisk Broom Holder and Shaving Pad packages are supplied with cardboard forms, nickel-plated rods and fasteners.

Each package contains full directions for making and sufficient Royal Society Floss to complete the embroidery. The Pillow Package contains a Royal Society color card.

ASK YOUR DEALER TO SHOW YOU THE NEW

ROYAL SOCIETY

Blue Bird Packages

They retail at 25c to 75c each (except in Canada and foreign countries). Send for the beautifully printed circular showing these articles in exact color, and all other latest package outfits. Your dealer will supply or can procure the exact Royal Society item you want.

H. E. VERRAN COMPANY, Incorporated

Union Square, New York