In Spotless Town Professor Wise
Divides and adds and multiplies—
Subtracts the cost upon a slate
4 cleaning things from which he 8,
It shows good cents 2 figure so
The on-der-s of

SAPOLIO

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with Sapolio. Rub just the amount of
Sapolio you need on a damp cloth.
Show her how quickly the Sapolio suds
remove grease spots from the floor, table
or shelves.

Answer—(2) YES.

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enamel ware.

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HOME NEEDLEWORK PUBLISHING COMPANY, Boston, Mass.
CROCHET KIMONO No. 14101 WITH CROSS-STITCH DESIGN USED ON YOKE AND CUFFS
For directions see page 2
A NOVEL use for cross-stitch designs is suggested by applying them to crochet. This of course can be done only on squares are made over which to work the cross-stitches. The designs on the different garments are worked out according to

BLUE AND WHITE AFGHAN NO. 14102 WITH A CROSS-STITCH WREATH DESIGN

a smooth, even stitch, Afghan stitch being particularly suitable, as very distinct the diagram of color symbols, which is made for each one. A heavy rope silk is-
used, so the crosses stand up well from the wool.

Afghan Stitch.—Make a chain the length required, draw a loop through each stitch of chain until all stitches of chain are on hook. 1st row—Wool over, draw through 1st st, * wool over, draw through 2 sts, repeat from * until there is one loop left on hook. 2d row—Draw a loop through each of the upright sts, until all loops are on hook. The 1st and 2d rows alternately are counted as one complete row of the Afghan stitch.

To bind off the Afghan stitch—* Insert hook in 2d st, wool over, draw through the upright st and loop on hook, repeat from * until all sts are bound off, ch 1, break off wool.

To increase the Afghan stitch—At starting of row, draw a loop through ch st between the two upright sts and at ending of row, draw a loop through ch st between the last 2 upright sts in row.

(For description of other stitches, see page 44.)

The Kimono (see Frontispiece) is of blue and white wool with cross-stitch design in blue and pink on the white

Material.—Three skeins white and 10 skeins light blue Lady Gray wool; 4 skeins, each, pale pink, rose pink, pale blue rope silk; 2 skeins yellow rope silk; 8 skeins green rope silk; 1 spool crochet silk; 1 yard silk to line yoke; 1 amber crochet-hook No. 4; 1 steel crochet-hook No. 6; 2½ yards ribbon No. 12 to trim. Size, 36 to 38.

Directions.—Yoke is crocheted in plain Afghan stitch.

Back of Yoke.—With white Lady Gray make a ch of 91 sts or 15 inches in length, crochet 30 rows, or 6 inches, on these 91 sts.

Right Front.—On 30 sts for one shoulder crochet 13 rows, then increase 1 st every other row towards front until there are 37 sts in row, then increase 1 st towards front every other row, and 1 st towards underarm every other row, until there are 59 sts in row, then bind off 39 sts and on other 20 sts crochet 113 rows, for band down front, bind off 20 sts, ch 1, 1 sl st in each row up the front of band, and on yoke up to back of neck, bind off 32 sts for back of neck and on the 30 sts crochet left front to correspond to right front, care being taken to increase correctly at both sides of yoke, work cross-stitch design as illustrated.

Body of Kimono.—With light blue Lady Gray wool, ch 1, insert hook in the 3d row on band on left front, wool over, draw through st and loop on hook, * skip 1 st on yoke, 4 t in next st, skip 1 st, 1 t in each of the next 3 sts on yoke, repeat from * 6 times, skip 1 st, 4 t in next st, having 7 shells of 4 t and 6 groups of 3 t, 1 t in last st, turn, ch 4. 2d row—One
t in each of the first 3 t, 4 t in space between the next 2 t, * skip 2 t, 1 t around each of the next 3 t, skip 2 t, a shell of 4 t in centre space in shell of 4 t, repeat from * 6 times, having 7 groups of 3 t and 7 shells of 4 t in row, skip 2 rows on band, join with a sl st as follows: Insert hook in next row, wool over, and draw through st on band and loop on hook, 1 sl st in each of the next 3 sts, turn, ch 1, 3rd row—* Skip 2 t, 4 t in space in shell of 4 t, skip 2 t, 1 t in each of the next 3 t, repeat from * 7 times, having 7 shells of 4 t and 7 groups of 3 t, ending row with a shell of 4 t in top ch st of ch 4 made in preceding row, turn, ch 4, 4th row—One t in each of the first 2 t, 4 t in space between the next 2 t, * skip 2 t, 1 t around each of the next 3 t, skip 2 t, 4 t in centre of 4 t, skip 2 t, repeat from * 7 times, having 8 groups of 3 t and 8 shells of 4 t in row, skip 2 rows on band, 1 sl st in next row, 1 sl st in each of the next 3 rows, turn, ch 1, do not break off wool.

Back.—With blue Lady Gray wool, start at bottom of back yoke, ch 1, 4 t in 1st st, * skip 1 st, 1 t in each of the next 3 sts, skip 1 st, 4 t in next st, repeat from *, having 16 shells of 4 t and 15 groups of 3 t in row, turn, ch 3. 2d row—Skip 2 t, 4 t in centre of shell of 4 t, * skip 2 t, 1 t around each of the next 3 t, skip 2 t, 4 t in space between the next 2 t in centre of shell, repeat made in last row on left front, break off wool.

Right Front.—With blue Lady Gray wool, ch 1, 1 t in 1st st at underarm, 4 t in next st, * skip 1 st, 1 t in each of the next 3 sts, skip 1 st, 4 t in next st, repeat from *, having 7 shells of 4 t and 6 groups of 3 t in row, skip 2 rows on band, 1 sl st in next row, 1 sl st in each of the next 3 rows on band, turn, ch 1, 2d row—* Skip 2 t, 4 t in centre of
shell, skip 2 t, 1 t around each of the next 3 t, repeat from * 6 times, ending row 4 t in centre of shell, 1 t in each of the next 2 t, 2 t in last st, turn, ch 4.

3d row—Four t in 1st t, 1 t in each of the next 3 t, * skip 2 sts, 4 t in centre of shell, skip 2 sts, 1 t in each of the next 3 t, repeat from * 6 times, skip 2 t, 4 t in centre of shell, having 8 shells of 4 t and 7 groups of 3 t in row, skip 2 rows on band, 1 sl st in each of the next 4 rows, turn, ch 1. 4th row—* Four t in centre of shell, 1 t around each t in the group of 3 t, repeat from *, having 8 shells of 4 t and 7 groups of 3 t, ending row with 1 t in each of the last 3 sts in row, ch 18 sts, join with a sl st to top ch st of ch 4 first made in 2d row on back, break off wool.

5th row—Start from where wool was left on left front, * skip 2 sts, 4 t in centre of shell, skip 2 sts, 1 t in each of the next 3 t, repeat from *, having 8 shells of 4 t and 8 groups of 3 t on left front, then ** skip 1 st on ch, 4 t in next st, skip 1 st, 1 t in each of the next 3 ch sts, repeat from **, having 3 shells of 4 t and 3 groups of 3 t on the 18 ch sts for underarm, then 4 t in centre of shell, 1 t in each of the t in the group of 3 t, having 16 shells of 4 t and 15 groups of 3 t across back, *** 1 t in each of the next 3 ch sts, skip 1 st, 4 t in next st, skip 1 st, repeat from ***, having 3 groups of 3 t and 3 shells of 4 t on the 18 ch sts for underarm, then **** 1 t in each t in the group of 3 t, 4 t in centre of shell, repeat from ****, having 8 shells of 4 t and 8 groups of 3 t on right front, skip 2 rows on band, 1 sl st in each of the next 4 sts on band, turn, ch 1. 6th row—* Four t in centre of shell, 1 t around each t in the group of 3 t, repeat from *, having 38 shells of 4 t and 37 groups of 3 t, ending row with 4 t in centre of last shell, skip 2 rows on band, 1 sl st in each of the next 4 rows, turn, ch 1.

7th row—Same as 5th row, but making the shells in centre of shell and the t around t at underarm. Repeat 6th and 7th rows alternately until there are 8 rows from where front was started and 6 rows from where back was started. 10th row—* Four t in centre of shell of 4 t, skip t, 1 t in next t, 1 t in each t in the group of 3 t, 1 t in next t, skip t, repeat from *, ending row with a shell of 4 t, skip 2 rows, 1 sl st in each of the next 4 rows on band, turn, ch 1. 11th row—Four t in centre of shell, * 1 t around each t in the group of 5 t, 4 t in centre of shell, repeat from * to end of row, skip 2 rows, 1 sl st in each of the next 4 rows on band, turn, ch 1. 12th row—Four t in centre of shell, * 1 t in top of each t in the group of 5 t, 4 t in centre of shell, repeat from * to end of row, skip 2 rows, 1 sl st in each of the next 4 rows, turn, ch 1. Repeat 11th and 12th rows alternately until there are 38 rows from where fronts were started, the last row will join on the last row of white band on front, turn.

Edge Across Bottom of Kimono.—One d in top of t, * ch 3, 1 t in top of next t, repeat from * across kimono.

Edge Down Front of Band and Around Neck.—With three-cord crochet silk, ch 1, t d in 1st st on bottom of band, * 5 t in next st, skip 1 st, t d in next st, repeat from *, make a shell of 9 t in corner st, up front, around neck, and down other front, 9 t in corner st, and across bottom of band.

Sleeves.—With blue Lady Gray wool, ch 1, 1 t in each of 3 sts, next to the first shell of 4 t on the ch sts for underarm, skip 1 row, 4 t in same st where next shell is made in, skip 1 row, 1 t in each of 3 sts in 1st row on front, * skip 2 rows on yoke, 4 t in next row, skip 2 rows, 1 t in each of the next 3 rows, repeat from * until there are 8 shells of 4 t and 8 groups of 3 t around armhole of yoke, skip 2 rows, 4 t in next row, skip 2 rows, 1 t in each of the 3 sts in 1st row on back, skip 1 row, 4 t in same st where next shell on back is made in, then 3 groups of 3 t and 3 shells of 4 t in same sts where they were made in underarm, having 14 groups of 3 t and 14 shells of 4 t in round, join with a sl st, turn, ch 1. 2d round—One sl st in each of the 2 t, 1 sl st in centre space between the next 2 t in shell, ch 4, 3 t in same space, * 1 t around each of the 3 t, 4 t in centre of shell of 4 t, repeat from *, ending round with 1 t around each of the last 3 t, join with a
Guest Towel in Wreath Design

ONE of the most popular designs for a guest towel is the wreath which may be used with or without an initial. A very simple and effective way to embroider the small flowers, in the one illustrated, is to take three or four stitches the length of each petal. This is very clearly shown in the full-size detail at the bottom of the page.

The flowers are worked in colored silk or cotton, alternating pink and blue. The yellow centres may be made with two or three tiny stitches, one taken over the other, or a small French knot may be used. The leaves are of green in lazy-daisy stitch made the length of the lines.
Cases for Travelers

By Emma L. Boardman

In order to keep the traveling-bag neat, every small article should have a case of its own. And this will also prove a great convenience as a time-saver in finding things.

An especially attractive set is made of colored linen, lavender being used for the ones illustrated, and embroidered solid in white, each section being padded before working.

Three of the cases are made in envelope style. On to the embroidered piece paste a lining of white linen the same size, fold as indicated on the pattern, and bind around the edges with white tape. This tape should be stitched on with a machine, as it looks much neater. Each case is tied with the tape, which is fastened on top with two embroidered dots, worked through on to the linen.

The smallest case is for hairpins and nets, the next size for tooth-brush and powder or paste, and the largest one is for wash-cloth, towel, and soap.

A case for veils and gloves is embroidered in the same way, but is folded in book form. The material is folded as indicated on the pattern, and forms pockets on each side.
The hand-mirror case is made like an ordinary bag, with an inner bag of white cotton flannel. The two bags are sewed together at the top, and a casing made in which draw ribbon is run.

The powder-book case is made of white linen, and can be embroidered in either white or color, pink or blue being pretty with green for the leaves. Work the petals of the leaves solid, taking the stitches from the centre to the outside. The leaves are made in lazy-daisy stitch. Before buttonholing the edge fit a plain piece of linen across both ends, covering about a third of the distance to the centre, and buttonhole this to the outside. In this way little pockets are formed, in which the covers of the powder-book are slipped, holding the book firmly in place.

The case at the bottom of the page is for the large Dutch collars of lace and embroidery, and in this way they can be kept perfectly smooth. Blue linen, embroidered with blue and white is used for the top, with the bottom made of plain blue. Both pieces are lined with white soisette, and between this and the linen is slipped a piece of medium-weight cardboard. The pieces are folded together and tied with blue ribbon matching the embroidery.
An Embroidered Pincushion and Apron

A PRETTY LITTLE PINCUSHION FOR THE DRESSER
Design No. 141013. Stamped white and blue linen, 23 cents, or given for one new subscription, other than your own. Embroidery cotton, 10 cents extra, or silk, 33 cents extra. Perforated pattern, 23 cents; transfer pattern, 10 cents. A color scheme is sent with each order. Stamping composed, with directions, 10 and 25 cents a box.

PRETTY little pincushions and aprons are numbered among the favorite gifts for Christmas.

The cushion shown has a white linen top, with the buttonholed edge and dots worked in blue, and the eyelets and oval sections in white. An attractive idea is to have round scallops on the top and pointed ones on the bottom. The bottom is made of blue linen, with the buttonholing done in white. Special care should be used, in following the outline, to keep the points perfect, otherwise they will have a tendency to be round. Eyelets to correspond with the ones in the top are made in the bottom, and after inserting the form the two are laced together with blue ribbon.

Blue is used on the cushion merely as a suggestion, and any other color may be substituted.

The apron is made of white lawn, and is embroidered throughout with white. The flowers and leaves should be padded and worked solid and the dots made in eyelets. A plain, even buttonholed scallop is made around the edge. Instead of a plain belt or casing at the top, a piece is buttonholed to the apron, first working the end scallops separately, to make an opening in which to run the ribbon. A seam is turned at the top and the two pieces fell together. The solid sections may be outlined with some delicate shade.

SOLID EMBROIDERY LOOKS WELL ON THE SHEER MATERIAL
Work commenced, 75 cents additional.
Christmas Suggestions in Crochet

This Luncheon Cloth, No. 141015, can be made of either linen or satin damask, and is finished with a crochet edge.

By Mrs. C. Warren Peeler

CROCHET is more popular than ever before, and some of the very prettiest pieces for the dining-room are made in this work.

For description of stitches, see page 44.

Luncheon Cloth with Crochet Border

Material — Heavy linen damask, 60 inches square; 10 balls Irish crochet twist.

Directions — 1st row — Treble crochet close all around edge of linen to make a firm edge. 2d row — Four d t, ch 4, miss 4 in previous row, 4 d t, ch 4, miss 4. Repeat around. 3d row — Like 2d row, only d t under 2d ch. 4th row — Like 3d row and 6th row — Like 2d and 3d.

SCALLOP — Chain 9 and fasten in 8th d t with a d. Continue in this way around the piece. This should make 223 ch or 19 scallops of 17 ch each.

To Cover Scallop — Five d, ch 4 (to make picot), 5 d, ch 4, 5 d. This covers 1 ch. Cover 16 1/2 ch, then turn and ch 9 (toward beginning of scallop) as at first, fastening each ch with d in middle of each scallop of previous row. Cover ch and so on, leaving 1/2 ch uncovered. These unfinished ch will form a side of the scallop which will be your connecting link for the next scallop. All scallops are made in this same manner.
Luncheon Napkins with Narrow Crocheted Edge

Material.—Linen 12 inches square, a quarter of an inch from edge, so the linen will not ravel; lengthen stitch, take out thread and stitch back of stitching to form a row of holes to crochet into.

Material.—Number 20 Cordonnet crochet cotton and No. 8 hook.

Directions.—Double crochet into every hole around the doily, making the number of d divisible by eight, sl st to close. 1st row.—* Chain 5, group of d t (gr d t), thread over twice, take up loop in 1st st, take off 2, take off 2, thread over twice, take up a loop in same st, take off 2, take off 2, take off 2, take off remaining 2 *. Make another gr d t, d in 8th d on doily, repeat around. 2d row.—Chain 6, d in centre between 1st gr d t made, 2 gr t d, d in centre between gr d t row below, * gr d t, ch 12, take out hook, insert back in centre between gr d t, sl st to form a loop, fill with 4 d, p (ch 5, sl st into 1st st for p), 4 d, p, 4 d, p, 4 d, 1 gr d t, d in centre gr d t row below, * repeat from * to *. To finish off, ch 6, d between first gr d t made in this row, ch 12, insert hook between gr d t where last loop was finished, fill as before, fasten off.

Doily with Crocheted Edge

For the one illustrated cut linen 7¼ inches in diameter, stitch on the machine pull thread to cut by; Cordonnet crochet cotton No. 50.

Roll Edge. 1st row—Double crochet over rolled edge, making 7 sts to an inch, ch of 3 sts between d. Repeat around napkin. 2d row—Fasten thread in ch of 3, ch 3, t into next ch of 3, * ch 5, thread over hook twice, hook through next ch of 3, draw thread through ch, draw thread through two loops, draw thread through two loops, leaving two loops on hook, thread over hook once. Hook through next ch of 3, draw thread through two loops, draw thread through remaining three loops, repeat from *, make double sts in corners to widen. 3d row—Fasten thread between 2 chs of 5 sts, ch 8, t into same place, * t into end of next ch of 5 sts, ch 5, t into same place, repeat from * around napkin. 4th row—Start in loop between 2 chs, ch 3, t into 1st ch, ch 5, t into same place, ch 3, sl st into loop at end of ch. Repeat around napkin.

Section of Border Used on Doily No. 141017

Little Crocheted Nut Baskets are Quite a Novelty

After these baskets are made they are stiffened by dipping them in a solution of sugar and water, using one tablespoonful of water to two of sugar.

Lay them on white paper, and as they begin to dry, work them into shape.
The Basket No. 141018 is Made with Six Sides

Material.—Cordonnet crochet cotton No. 5 and a crochet-hook No. 6.

Directions. 1st row—Chain 2, 6 d in hole made by 1st ch, fasten in first of 6 d with sl st, ch 1, turn. 2nd row—Two d in top of each d of row below, taking up only the back thread. (This makes the ridges). Fasten with sl st in 1st ch, ch 1, turn.

3rd row—Two d in 1st d of row below, taking only the back thread, 1 d in next d, continue all around, fasten with sl st in 1st d of this row, ch 1, turn. 4th row—Two d in 1st d, 1 d in 3d d, 1 d in 3d d. Continue all around, making 2 d on each corner. 5th row—Same as 4th row. 6th row—Chain 2, 1 t in each d all around, fasten with sl st in 2d st of 2 ch.

7th row—Chain 2, 1 t in each t all around, fasten with sl st in 2d st of 2 ch. 8th row—Chain 3, fasten with d in t, making 3 loops on each, or 18 in all. 9th row—One d, 3 t, 1 d in each 3-ch loop, fasten with sl st, and sl st to centre of shell. 10th row—Chain 3, fasten with d in top of shell, repeat around. 11th row—One d, 3 t, 1 d in each 3 ch, fasten with sl st and sl st to centre of shell. 12th row—Chain 3, catch with d in top of shell, repeat around. 13th row—One t in each st of previous row. 14th row—* Chain 1, 1 l t in t in centre of side, ch 1, 1 t in same st, ch 2, 1 t in same, ch 2, 1 t in same, ch 1, 1 t in same, ch 1, catch with d, an equal distance on other side, 3 d in next 3 t, repeat around from *, making 6 scallops, one on each side. 15th row—Three d in each loop of scallop, and 1 d in centre of group of 4 d. Repeat around.

The High Handle Adds to the Attractiveness of Basket No. 141019

Material.—Number 50 Cordonnet crochet cotton, and a No. 10 crochet-hook.

Directions.—Chain 6, join, ch 3 for first treble, 23 t in ring, join, ch 6, 1 t in [CONCLUDED ON PAGE 43]
Attractive Laundry Bags

By Mabel H. Rand

VARIOUS suggestions for laundry-bags are welcomed when planning the Christmas list, and the ones illustrated are unusually attractive.

The first one has a foundation of blue linen. The embroidery design is worked on white linen in yellow and green, making the leaves at the base solid in green, with two diagonal stitches taken across each leaf as illustrated. These diagonal stitches are made with six threads of stranded cotton. Both yellow and green leaves are used in the central motif, but these are made in long-and-short stitch.

After the embroidery is complete, buttonhole white couching cord along the stamped outline, trim the linen about an eighth of an inch from the edge, then turn it back close to the cord. This embroidered section is then fastened to the blue foundation with short, blind stitches.

The edge of the bag is first finished with a row of couching cord, caught down with black. Over this is crocheted a chain of the couching cord, caught in every alternate loop of the foundation cord.

The double bag, No. 141022, is especially designed for handkerchiefs and any small articles. It is made of poplin, both sides being alike and lined with the same material. The embroidery design is of brown, green, and yel-
below, the color diagram, which is sent with each pattern, showing just where the shades are used. Through the centre of the lining, lengthwise, is cut a pocket, eighteen inches long, which should be faced with the same material. The large ivory ring which is fastened at the centre is very convenient for hanging up the bag.

Design No. 141023 is embroidered in brown and green on écrù crash, the entire pattern being worked solid. The bag is made up plain, with a rather wide heading and a casing in which the drawstrings are run.

Another convenient handkerchief - bag, No. 141024, is finished at the top with oval hoops. It is made of poplin, and is embroidered in rose color, green, and brown. The petals of the flowers are first outlined, then the surface filled with French knots to give a solid appearance. The leaves are worked solid in green, slanting the stitches.

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 43]
Suggestions for the Christmas Handkerchief

LITTLE handkerchiefs, either embroidered or finished with hand-made lace, make popular Christmas gifts. Quite a variety is shown on these pages, and all are very easily made.

A NARROW LINE OF TAFTED INSERTION AND LACE MAKE A NICE FINISH

By Mrs. O. Martin Cloud


DESIGNS No. 141027 AND 141028. Stamped handkerchief linen, either design, 40 cents, or given for one subscription, other than your own, and 5 cents Embroidery cotton, for each design, 3 cents extra. Perforated patterns of designs, 10 cents.

CORNER FOR HANDKERCHIEF, No. 141027

CORNER FOR HANDKERCHIEF, No. 141028

DIAGRAM OF SYMBOLS

- Green
- Dark Brown
- Brown
- Dark Lavender
- Lavender
The three embroidery designs at the bottom of the pages are given in the actual size, so one may easily trace them right on to the material, or they may be had stamped, if one prefers. The dots in No. 141028 may easily be omitted and a small initial inserted.

Block letters, like the introductory initial, are especially adapted for marking men's handkerchiefs, and because of their plainness, special care should be given to the working.

A cross-stitch design makes a novel finish for a corner, the little basket design, as shown, being worked in brown, green and lavender, following the diagram of symbols as illustrated. The work is done over Penelope canvas, the threads of which are afterward drawn out. The edge of this handkerchief is finished with crochet made with one thread of stranded cotton. Draw two threads about six threads in from the edge. Start work away from the corner, and with a No. 12 hook make 5 double crochet (d) (see page 44) in the line where threads were drawn, making a space between each stitch equal to that in ordinary hemstitching. Chain 6 and catch into last hole with d, forming a picot (p). Continue with 5 d and p around the square, taking care that it does not draw around the corners.

**Handkerchief with Cross-stitch Design and Crocheted Edge**

**Design No. 141029.** A twelve-inch square of handkerchief linen, 25 cents. Colored embroidery cotton and Penelope canvas, 15 cents extra. Steel crochet hook, 5 cents.

**Second Method of Working Edge, Used on No. 141030**

The edge of handkerchief No. 141030 is narrowly hemmed or rolled and whipped, then the simple needlepoint edging is made around it.

Two methods of making the edge are illustrated. The first shows a simple button-hole-stitch made loose enough to form a loop, with another tight button-hole-stitch worked into the first. The second method is like the first, except that there are three tight stitches worked into the first. This is more elaborate and gives the effect of picots.

**Design No. 141026**

[Concluded on page 40]
A Beautiful Set of Bedroom

By Emma L.

ONE of the most charming sets of embroidered linens for the bedroom is shown on these pages.

The material for the dresser-scarf and pincushion is white linen, of a very fine quality, while the towel is of linen huck.

The scarf, which is straight on both edges, measures sixteen by forty-three inches, while the cushion is five by twelve inches.

While the embroidery design is worked entirely in white, it is heavily padded,
Embroideries in Empire Design

Boardman

standing up well from the material, which makes it very effective. All of the padding stitches should be taken lengthwise, with the embroidery stitches worked solid across. The most practical way is to run the stamped lines before padding, as by this means the embroidery stitches can be taken perfectly even, which is quite as essential as having them smooth on top.

Perhaps especial attention should be given the working of the solid dots, for it is very easy to lose the perfect round shape.

A straight line of buttonholing is used on the pin cushion, the top and bottom being laced together with ribbon run through eyelets. Narrow Cluny lace is sewed just under the buttonholing. The scarf is finished with the lace alone, which saves the endless amount of work that buttonholing requires. A particularly nice way for applying this lace is to turn a single hem on the right side of the material, then sew the lace on just deep enough to cover it. This makes a neat finish for the wrong side as well as the right.

The towel is finished on one end with a deep, even scallop, on the other with hemstitching.
Wool Knitting

ABBREVIATION OF STITCHES.—


Automobile Scarf in Brown and Blue
No. 141034

MATERIAL.—One-half pound eightfold Germantown, brown; 1½ skeins blue; one pair knitting needles, wooden, No. 3, or amber, No. 11.

DIRECTIONS.—Cast on 50 sts.

1st row—Knit 1, p 1; repeat across. Make every row like the 1st row. Work 16 rows, or about 4 inches, in brown, then 4 rows blue, 4 brown, 2 blue, 4 brown, 6 blue, 4 brown, 2 blue, 4 brown, 4 blue. Do not break wool while knitting the border stripes, but carry it along on the edge.

Knit the centre of scarf about 40 inches, then the border rows like those upon the first end. Bind off.

Tie in a 5-inch fringe, 2 strands in every 2d st across each end.

Shawl in Zigzag Stripes, No. 141035

MATERIAL.—Twelve skeins, or one pound, of Shetland floss and two small-size bone needles are used in the work.

DIRECTIONS.—Cast on 200 sts with single thread. 1st row—Knit plain. 2d row—Slip 1, k 1, n, o, n, o, n, k 10. Continue in like manner to the end of the needle. There should be 10 fancy stripes.

3d row—Knit plain. 4th row—Slip 1, k 2, o, n, 5 times, k 10. 5th row—Knit plain. 6th row—Slip 1, k 3, o, n, 5 times, k 10. 7th row—Knit plain. 8th row—Slip 1, k 4, o, n, 5 times, k 10. 9th row—Knit plain. 10th row—Slip 1, k 5, o, n, 5 times, k 10. 11th row—Knit plain. 12th row—Slip 1, k 6, o, n, 5 times, k 10. 13th row—Knit plain. 14th row—Slip 1, k 7, o, n, 5 times, k 10. 15th row—Knit plain. 16th row—Slip 1, k 8, o, n, 5 times, k 10. 17th row—Knit plain. 18th row—Slip 1, k 9, o, n, 5 times, k 10. 19th row—Knit plain. 20th row—Slip 1, k 10, o, n, 5 times, k 10. 21st row—Knit plain. 22d row—Slip 1, k 11, o, n, 5 times. 23d row—Knit plain. 24th row—Slip 1, k 10, n, o, 5 times. 25th row—Knit plain. 26th row—Slip 1, k 9, n, o, 5 times. 27th row—Knit plain. 28th row—Slip 1, k 8, n, o, 5 times. 29th row—Knit plain. 30th row—Slip 1, k 7, n, o, 5 times. 31st row—Knit plain. 32d row—Slip 1, k 6, n, o, 5 times. 33d row—
Knit plain. 34th row—Slip 1, k 5, n, o, 5 times. 35th row—Knit plain. 36th row—
Slip 1, k 4, n, o, 5 times. 37th row—
Knit plain. 38th row—Slip 1, k 3, n, o, 5 times. 39th row—Knit plain. 
40th row—Slip 1, k 2, n, o, 5 times. 41st row—Knit plain. 42nd row—Slip 
1, k 1, n, o, 5 times. 43rd row—Knit plain. This completes the pattern. 
Repeat from 1st row.

Fringer.—Cast on 16 sts with double thread. Knit with two threads by 
winditng two hanks together. Knit across plain. 2d row—Slip 1, o, n, o, 
n, o, k 9 plain. 3d row—Knit 9, o, n, o, n, o, n. Continue in like manner for the desired length. Bind off 6 sts, fasten the end, draw out the 
needles and ravel the plain knitting.

Slipper No. 141036

Material.—Three skeins of gray and one of pink fourfold Germantown 
wool and four medium-size steel needles.

Directions.—Cast on 60 sts on 3 needles for No. 5 sole. Knit 3, p 3, 
3 times around, this makes one block. Purl 3, k 3, 3 times around, this makes 
the other block. 2d row—Block same as first. 4th row—Block same as second.

To Begin Toe.—Begin in middle of 
a needle on p block, k 2, p 2 together, 
p 1, sl 1, k 1, then sl unknit st over 
the k one, this makes a seam up front, 
always narrow in the same place, having 
p st in the middle, narrow every row. Knit 
in blocks, until there remains 24 sts on 
each needle.

Ankle.—Knit 3 plain, p 3 for 23 rows, 

Shawl No. 141035, Made in Zulu Stripes 
By Mrs. G. W. Evans

Infants’ Hood No. 141037

This little cap is very light and 
dainty, and will stretch, as the wee head 
grows, to be large enough for several 
months. The colored lining shows 
most daintily through the openwork 
of the covering. The pattern given is 
for the first size, but larger caps of 
any size may be made by adding more 
stitches and working more rows in 
equal proportion. A rib is two rows 
of knitting.

Material.—One skein blue or pink 
threefold Saxony for lining; one skein 

4 blocks as above, p 9 rows in the pink 
wool, narrowing every other row. Knit 
plain in gray, narrowing every row as
The Front Edge of the hood, where the white knitting was begun, is turned in about an inch, and sewed lightly in place; sew lightly around the bottom of hood also, then finish around the bottom as follows:

Begin at the lower right corner with the white Shetland floss and make a loose coffee bean st. Make 1 chain (ch) on hook, pull wool through first space, up long, wool over hook, and pull another long loop through, making 4 loops on hook; pull wool through all, ch 1; repeat across the bottom, putting the coffee bean stitches sufficiently close to lie flat (about 21 beans), turn. 2d row—Chain 4, 4 treble crochet in eye of first bean, * double crochet in eye of second bean, 4 t in same st, and repeat from * across.

Make rosettes for sides of hood and run ribbon through the spaces at the neck. Wider ribbon may be used at the neck if desired.

[Concluded on page 45]
Embroideries for the Dining-Room

These may include colored embroideries as well as white, for the most beautiful between-meal cloths are made of colored linen worked in color. The first illustration shows a beautiful piece of this nature. It is made of tan Ramie linen and measures thirty-four inches. The striking design of large conventional flowers and leaves is worked solid in four shades of rose-pink and three of green, with the entire design outlined with black, which is very effective. The outline of the flower petals is formed by two double lines, with the surface between worked solid with the pink outlined with black.

The leaves are worked in a similar manner, using a darker shade for the outside and a lighter for the centre. The centre of each flower is filled solid with French knots, using all four shades of pink, and shading from the lightest to the darkest. Make these knots by bringing the needle up through the material, and drawing
through the thread its entire length. Now, with the needle held close to the material, twist it around the thread and put it back down again at a point very near where it was brought up. Hold the knot in place with the left thumb and draw through the thread its full length.

The lines are all made with the black. When outlining around the sections, take very short stitches, especially around the points,

this sew the fringe. This is the very easiest way and makes a neat finish for the wrong side as well as the right.

An attractive scarf end is made of cutwork on white linen. The round dots are made of the common eyelets. Run the stamped line with fine stitches, then pierce the centre, and cut the threads of the material with sharp embroidery scissors, so they will not pull. Turn the materi-

so the lines will remain perfect.

The edge of the centrepiece is finished with fringe. Turn a single hem of the material up on the right side, and over

LUNCHEON CLOTH MARKED WITH AN INITIAL

Design No. 141042. One letter stamped on a 24-inch linen hemstitched square, 65 cents; 20-inch square, $1.00; 16-inch square, $1.50. Embroidery cotton, 4 cents extra. Perforated pattern of one 1-inch letter, 5 cents; 75 cents for complete alphabet. Stamping compound, with directions, 10 and 25 cents a box.
double lines at the end, and extending the embroidery stitches over both stamped lines. Work solid the small leaves and dots between.

The lines around the cut-work sections are run with fine stitches, and then buttonholed, having the purled edge come on the inside. The edges of the flowers inside are stitched piece with an embroidered initial. These fine white linen cloths may be had all hemstitched, which saves the worker an endless amount of time, or, if one prefers, she may hemstitch a piece herself. The initial requires very careful work, especially where the lines intersect, as each one should be kept very distinct. Pad length-

also buttonholed, the purled edge on these coming on the inside. This is to prevent fraying when the material is cut away. Fill the space between with lace stitches and spider webs.

The edge is finished with a large even scallop, which should be padded and buttonholed. For a buffet-scarf, this design would be used on both ends. For a stand-cover, the lower part of the design could be repeated to make a square.

For a luncheon-cloth requiring very little work, nothing is prettier than a plain hem-wise between the double lines and take fine running stitches along the single lines. When the sections are so narrow, a succession of outline-stitches is best for padding. Always take the embroidery stitches exactly across.

A beautiful centrepiece is made of white linen, embroidered with French and eyelet work and measures twenty-six inches. The large scallops on the edge are subdivided into five smaller ones, and when working, these should be kept very distinct. A pleasing effect is gained by the small dots.
Guest Towels with French Knot and Lazy Daisy Designs

White embroidery on towels is always good, but a pleasing variety is added by simple designs worked in colors.
The first towel on the page has a design worked in the very simplest stitches. The petals of the small flowers are made with simply a single stitch taken the length of the short stamped lines. Pink, blue, lavender, and yellow are used according to the color diagram which is sent with each pattern. The leaves are green, using the same stitch.
The little flower sprays are made with small yellow French knots, and the lines are all outlined with black.
The second towel is worked in white with large French knots, made very close together to give a solid effect. One large knot is made in the centre. Bring the needle up through the material, and draw up the thread its entire length. Holding the needle close to the material, wind the thread around it, and put it back down at a point very near where it was brought up. Holding the knot in place with the left thumb, draw the thread down tight. The leaves are padded and worked solid and the stems are outlined.
The last towel has a wreath design with the leaves worked solid in white, and the flowers French knots in pink or blue.
Doll's Crocheted Outfit

By Rosinah H. Tonge

MATERIAL. — Saxony wool; for a twelve-inch doll about two ounces or rather more will be needed; the model was in pink and cream white; about an ounce of each was used. A medium-sized hook for the general outfit and a finer hook for the hat.

Almost any doll may be dressed by these directions, with very little change. The model was about twelve inches or a little over in length, with kid body and composition head, composition arms below elbow, and limbs below the knees. Shoes and stockings were already made in the composition. Wrap the head and face up, fixing the hair so that it does not get ruffled. The hands and feet can also be wrapped, but they must be done so that they can easily be unwrapped and done up again.

(For description of stitches, see page 44.)

COMBINATION. — With the larger hook and cream wool make a ch that will go easily over shoe. 1st round — Chain 3, 1 t in next loop, * 2 t in next, 1 t in each of next 2, repeat from * all around. Unless otherwise stated, work through both top loops of st below throughout, and always end round by joining the last st to the first, unless told otherwise. This will not need to be mentioned again. 2d round — Chain 3 for 1st t, 1 t in each st. Repeat the 2d round, increasing if needed, till the work reaches from well below the knee to where the limbs join the body. Break off wool and draw in end.

Work another leg like the first, and when even in size with the first leg, do not break the wool, but join to the first leg by catching at the seam, or where the rounds have ended.

Bow. 1st round — Chain 3 to begin, t in each st all round, first one leg and then the other. Join. 2d round — Like the first except that you increase if needed, or decrease if the work really seems too full. The idea is to get an easy fit. When nearly up to waist line, work as follows: 1st row — Chain 3, miss a st, 1 t in next st; * ch 1, miss a st, 1 t in next st; repeat from * all round, close by 1 ch and catch to the ch which stands as 1 at beginning. Continue working rounds on this order, putting the t under ch of previous round. Measure frequently, increasing if needed and work on till the waist part reaches to well under the arms. Now mark the middle of the front.

ARMHOLES.—Work at the beginning of the row to cover half the back of the doll in width; make four or whatever number of ch seems needful to go over shoulder; miss several holes, probably four, work across the front, measuring the doll, and work the other side the same as the first
side. Work another row of holes for a string, and finish off neatly.

Draw String.—Using one thickness of wool make a ch about three times the length of the top of the combination; run in place and add thin tassels.

A tiny edge can be crocheted round the lower edge of each leg of combination; 1 d in a hole, * ch 3, miss 2 sts, 1 d in next ch, and repeat from * all round. End neatly.

When finished put combination on the doll and tie string in place. You now can proceed with the petticoat, and various other garments of which the outfit consists. These are all made separately, and then fastened by means of crocheted cords.

Petticoat.—With cream wool, make ch to fit waist. 1st row—Chain 3 to turn, 1 t in 1st st, * ch 1, miss a st, 1 t in next st, and repeat from * all across. 2d row—Chain 3, 1 t in first hole, * ch 1, 1 t in next hole and repeat from *, increasing a trifle if needed. When a sufficient number of rows (three or four) are done to allow for the skirt being pulled on, join in a round.

Skirt. 1st round—Chain 3, 1 t in first hole, * ch 1, 2 t in next hole, and repeat from * all round. Close as usual. In the model when three or four rounds were done, a round of pink rather long loose t was made. Now continue with the cream, increase if necessary, till the petticoat is within two rounds of being long enough. Break off the cream, draw in the end, and work a round with pink, then add a final round of border, similar to that on combination legs. Make rather a long string with tassels, put petticoat on doll, cross one edge over the other at the back, and catch the cord in a hole at the front, tying at the side.

Frock.—Make a chain to fit waist comfortably, and ch 3 over to turn. 1st row—One t in 4th ch, 1 t in next, * ch 1, miss a st, 1 t in each of the next 3 sts, repeat from *. If needed, increase can be made by omitting the chain between sets three times during the row, but in any case the increasing must be done at regular points in the row as far as possible. 2d row—One ch to turn, d in every st. 3d row—Work in shell st. At the end of the row join the two sides of the skirt into a round. If you do not know shell stitch work in ordinary easy treble. Either one is pretty. If t is used, just work it as you worked the upper rows of the skirt. Increase when needful; the model was not very full. In the model two rounds were in cream after joining; then 2 of color, then 3 more of cream, then 2 of color, again 3 of cream, then 1 of color, then the border, which is of color also.

Border.—Make 3 ch, 3 t under next st, or shell, then a d, then repeat from *.

The exact place of the d is not given, as much depends on the worker; the border must be kept flat. Fasten the end off neatly. Of course if a full border is desired, it can be made, but it takes more wool.

Waist.—Fasten on at the waist and work steadily back and forth in any st preferred, preferably to match the skirt. Increase occasionally if needful until you are up to the under side of the arm.

Armhole.—Mark the centre of the waist with a thread. Work across what will cover half the back, about 8 sts perhaps; make 12 ch or thereabout, miss about four shells if you are using them, or about 8 sts, then work to the central mark, then work the other half of the row to match the one done. Break off the cream wool and draw in end.

Take the colored wool, hold the frock with its wrong side to you, work d t easily up to the arm, then catch the top of the d t into the ch which forms the upper part of the armhole; catch it even with the top of the d t; work a d in each st of armhole, till there is just the length of a d t left. Work in d t across the front, do the second arm like the first, and finish the back to match the beginning. Last row—Chain 1 to turn, 1 d in 1st st, * ch 2, miss 2 sts, 1 d in next and repeat from * all across. This row should rather draw in, if anything. Add ch and cord.

Sleeves.—Use white wool for sleeves, unless otherwise preferred. Begin at the right-hand side of the lowest edge of armhole; make d all across the lowest edge, but immediately you get to the front or top, work in t. Work across the top, in-

[Continued on page 31]
Stenciled Laundry Bags

By Bessie J. Howard

THE two laundry-bags shown on this page are made of ecru crash and are stenciled in two shades of delft blue. One and one-half yards of seventeen-inch material is required for each bag.

Having found the centre of the material, place the stencil one and one-fourth inches from the bottom, and three-eighths of an inch from the left side.

Either dye or oil colors may be used for stenciling. If oil color is used, thin with turpentine, but be careful not to use too much, or the color will run. It is well to try the colors on a scrap of material before beginning the actual work.

Place a piece of blotter under the material when stenciling, so that it will absorb any extra color, and fasten the stencil in place with small pins or thumb-tacks.

Use very little paint on the brush, and work it in thoroughly, so it will appear to be woven into the material, and not merely left on the surface. In order to set the color, press on the wrong side with a warm iron.

Sew up the sides of the bag a little over half way, then hem each edge separately to the top. Curve the top gradually so it will be three inches deeper in the centre before sewing over hoops. Common oval embroidery hoops should be used. Wind them with delft blue ribbon to match the stenciling, and put bows on each side of the front hoop.

These designs may also be effectively used on scarfs, using the pattern on both ends, or even sofa pillows, arranged for either square or oblong shapes.
Aster and French Knot Embroidery

Aster embroidery, which is used on this centrepiece and sofa-pillow to match, is made with couching floss.

The petals of the big, bold flowers are made by taking a single stitch the entire length of the stamped line, but even when done in this way, the heavy floss gives the flower a somewhat solid appearance. The centres are filled with French knots made with twisted cotton. White and several shades of pink are used for the flowers. A diagram, which is sent with each pattern, shows exactly where the shades are used.

The outline of the star in the centre is made with brown couching floss, caught with green twisted cotton, with the circle and radiating lines made in the same way.
THE PILLOW MAY BE FINISHED WITH A FRINGE OR UPHOL PLAIN

DESIGN NO. 141055. Size, 18 x 24 inches. Stamped green burlap top, with back of same material, 50 cents, or given for one new subscription, other than your own, and 15 cents. Embroidery cotton and couching floss, $1.15 extra. Fringe for ends, 35 cents. Perforated pattern, 20 cents; no transfer pattern.

A color scheme is sent with each order for the two designs on this page.

The leaves and dots are all worked solid in several shades of green. The sofa-pillow is embroidered in the same way.

Both the centerpiece and pillow are made of green burlap, and are finished with fringe of a corresponding color.

Another attractive pillow, No. 141056, is embroidered with forget-me-nots in three shades of blue, with yellow centres. These flowers are made with French knots, making one knot on each stamped dot. The leaves are in lazy-daisy stitch.

CLUSTERS OF FORGET-ME-NOT ARE VERT EFFECTIVE

DESIGN NO. 141056. Stamped oyster-white linen top, with back of same material, 80 cents, or given for two new subscriptions, of which your own may be one, and 10 cents; stamped écru Bulgarian linen, 70 cents, or given for two new subscriptions, of which your own may be one. Embroidery cotton, 42 cents extra, or silk, 75 cents extra. Perforated pattern, 25 cents; no transfer pattern.

Work commenced, 75 cents additional.
Conventional Daisy Design for Chocolate Set

By Gertrude S. Twichell

This chocolate set is worked out in a conventional daisy design, in ivory, gold, and yellow brown, a combination which is particularly dainty and pretty. The same design is shown on a sandwich or cake tray, but it may be used on the large tray which often accompanies the chocolate set.

Plan out the spacing of the design according to the shape of the china. On the set illustrated, the motif was used four times on the chocolate-pot, eight times on the tray, while the smaller design went four times on the cup, and six times on the saucer. The design may easily be altered to fit almost any piece of china by simply spreading or closing up the borders, and by making the connecting lines either curved or straight.

Wipe the china all over with denatured alcohol, and dry it. This will make a film on the china so you may mark on it easily with common pencil. Trace the design carefully, making the tracings on both sides of the paper. Then lay the tracing carefully in position on the china, and go over the lines with a smoothly pointed stick or pencil. As the lead wears off from the paper, go over it again as often as necessary to give a firm line. Draw the bands accurately, measuring down from the top of the china. Hold the pencil-point firmly at the right distance from the edge, rest the fingers on the rim of the china, and then run the pencil around until the complete circle is made. The upright bands are made with a ruler,
and should be very carefully and accurately done. The motif at the bottom of the chocolate-pot is simply the lower half of the larger motif, which is turned upside down, the stem part being widened and disconnected from the half-round.

If the design is to be outlined, use hair brown, and dry the outlining thoroughly before proceeding with the work. If no outline is used, and it is really not necessary, mix up the gold, and put it on all the places showing black in the cut. Be sure to get the edges very even and clean-cut, as ragged outlines will spoil the entire work. Have the gold of even thickness, but do not put it on heavily. Handles should be of gold, also. Dry the gold, and then have the china fired. In making the set, it is best to do all the background painting. Mix up some yellow brown, adding a few drops of balsam copaiba to the powder color, and mixing thoroughly. If the tube colors are used, add only a drop or two of balsam. Have the tinting-pad, made of a little bunch of absorbent cotton or wool, wrapped in China silk, ready to use. Take the large brush, dip it in turpentine, fill it with the color, and then paint in quickly the border space back of the design, going right over the gold. Then take the pad, and gently dab the paint until the color is even all over. It is best to try the color first, before putting it on the set. If there is

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Doll's Crocheted Outfit

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 20]

crease if really needful, to the d at lower edge. Join. Continue in this way till you have at least four rows of t at top with d at lower side, so getting the shoulder well shaped.

1st round arm part—One t in every st, join at end of round. 2d round—Same as first, but decrease when needed to get the sleeve a pretty shape. In the model about twice was needed; the sleeve must fit nicely without being too tight. Break off.

Now take the colored wool and work a round of holes of 1 ch, miss a st, t in the next st and so on. Close the round and finish the sleeve by a tiny scallop.

Make a chain long enough to run through the round of larger holes; put it through the holes so that it will tie towards the back; add small tassels and the sleeve is finished. Do the other sleeve the same.

SASH.—Make a chain which will go round waist twice, and leave long ends to tie. Run it through the holes at waist beginning one hole from the over-wrapping side. Add rather long but not too full tassels.

Put the dress on, cross the sash at the waist, so allowing the placket to overlap at the back, bring ends to front, catch in one of the sash holes if convenient, and tie a little to the side. Now draw the waist in shape round neck and tie the neck string.

TINY BOLERO.—This is in pink wool. Make a ch to fit round doll's waist easily. 1st row—Chain 3, t t in the 4th st, * t ch, miss a st, t t in each of next 2 sts. Repeat from * all across. 2d row—Chain 3 to turn, 2 t in the first hole, * ch 1, 2 t in next hole and repeat from *. Continue in this way till three rows in all are done.

ARMHOLES FOR BOLERO.—Work three or four holes or similar space, as usual, to

The Proper Needles for Embroidery

By an Expert Needleworker

While some may use the ordinary sewing needle, I believe the large majority of the best needleworkers prefer the long-eyed or "Crewel" needle, and this is the one recommended by nearly all the societies of Decorative Art in this country. Nos. 9 and 10 are the proper sizes for one thread of Filo Silk, which is to be embroidered into linen lawn, grass linen, or bolting cloth. For ready stamped linens use No. 8 or No. 9; for heavier linens use No. 8; and for butcher's linens, or fabrics mounted over linen, No. 7 will be required. No. 7 is the size for heavier work in two threads of Filo Silk. Persian Floss and Etching Silk require a No. 8 needle, and for Roman Floss a No. 4 needle is needed. For Rope Silk choose a No. 22 Chenille needle. I consider

HARPER'S "Queen's Crewel" needles the best, and I advise all needleworkers to obtain them if possible.

In Mountmellick Embroidery one should use the coarser sizes, No. 7 for Mountmellick Embroidery Silk, size FF, No. 6 for size E, No. 5 for size G, and No. 4 for size H. Be sure that you get HARPER'S "Queen's Crewel" needles, and accept no substitute.

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the place for armhole, make about 10 ch, miss 3 sets of 2 t, make 2 t in next hole; work across the back as usual, making the second armhole to match the first and finish the row. 2d row—Work as usual 2 t with ch between to the arm ch; catch into the arm ch at the height of the t, work across in d till you have the height of a t left, then work in sets of 2 t with a ch between as before till you reach the second armhole. Do that like the first and finish the row to match the beginning. Make the back full size so that the arms of doll are not strained in dressing. Now work all round as follows: One d in a hole, ch 3, 1 d in the next hole, or convenient spot to look right and not full, continue till all four sides are worked. Make corners flat. Last round—One d in a hole, * 3 snug t in next hole, 1 d in the next and repeat from * all round. Make a cord as usual for neck.

Sleeve.—These are very simple, work about a dozen t rather loosely, on the wrong side, and well over the shoulder part, and a st or two at each side. The number of sts is immaterial, if you get the shoulder nicely covered. Now turn; and for last row of sleeve work little scallops on the order of those round the bolero. Draw in all ends neatly. Put the bolero on the doll.

Hat

Now take the cover off the doll's head and arrange the hair. Take the finer hook, if you have it, and pink wool. Make 3 easy ch, close. 1st round—Eight d or a sufficient number to make a smooth round, join. 2d round—Three ch to begin; 1 t in each st, but increase where needed to make it flat. Finish by catching to the 1st st. Repeat this 2d round, increasing when needed, making the crown a trifle full if anything, till you have four rounds of t and the crown is full large for the head. In the model it was about four inches across. Work one round of d. One round t again after the d round. This begins the under side of the hat. Decrease by taking every fourth and fifth st together, or as needed to make it flat.

The idea is to decrease as fast as you increase. 2d round—The same as the first. 3d round—As the second, but measure to see that you are getting it right.

[Concluded on page 34]

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DOLL'S CROCHETED OUTFIT

[continued from page 31]

size to sit comfortably towards the back of the doll's head. Decrease faster if needed. Now work two rounds of snug d, to give firmness. BORDER.—Chain 3 to begin, 1 t in a st, * ch 1, 1 t in next st and repeat from * all round. Make the chain fairly easy in this round, 2d and last round—One t in a hole, * ch 1, 1 t in next hole, ch 4, catch back into the first of the four, ch 1, 1 t in the same hole; ch 1, 1 t in next hole, and repeat from *

Work thus all round. Break off and draw in the end. Add strings made like the others, except that these are of double wool, about eight inches long and have a long tassel. They are placed so that a full third of the width of the head size is between the strings.

CROSS STITCH APPLIED TO CROCHET

[continued from page 4]

sl st, turn, ch 1. 3d round—One sl st in 1st t, ch 4, 1 t on each of the next 2 t, * 4 t in centre of shell of 4 t, 1 t in each of the next 3 t, repeat from * ending round, 4 t in centre of shell of 4 t, join with a sl st, ch 1, turn. Repeat 2d and 3d rounds alternately until there are 28 rounds from start.

CUFF.—With white Lady Gray wool ch 25 sts, crochet 44 rows of plain Afghan stitch, then increase 1 st on one end of cuff every 3d row until there are 41 sts in row, bind off, work cross-stitch design. Black and white block pattern of cross-stitch design, 10 cents.

Blue and White Afghan (See cover.)

MATERIAL.—Five skeins white fourfold Germantown wool; 5 skeins blue fourfold Germantown wool; 5 skeins, each, rose and pale pink rope silk; 4 skeins, each, light and dark green rope silk; 2 skeins, each, yellow and light blue rope silk; 1 yard silk to line.

DIRECTIONS.—With white wool ch 30 sts, make 135 rows of Afghan st, bind off as follows: * Insert hook in next upright st, wool over, draw through upright st and loop on hook, repeat from * until all sts are bound off, ch 1, break off wool.

[continued on page 36]
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HOME NEEDLEWORK MAGAZINE, Boston, Mass.
CROSS-STITCH APPLIED TO CROCHET

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 34]

Work cross-stitch design as illustrated, starting the first wreath on 2d row, the second wreath on the 57th row and the third wreath on the 107th row on Afghan strip.

SIDE OF STRIP.—With blue wool, ch 1, 1 d in st, repeat wool over, counting down 3 rows, skip 1 st, draw a loop through next st 3 times, wool over, draw through the seven loops, skip 1 st, * 1 d in each of the next 3 sts, repeat wool over, count down 3 rows, skip 3 sts, draw a loop through next st 3 times, wool over, draw through the seven loops, repeat from * ending row, skip 1 st, 1 d in last st in row, turn, ch 1. 2d row.—One d in each st in row, turn, ch 1. 3d row.—One d in each of 3 sts, * repeat wool over, count down 3 rows, skip 1 st, draw a loop through next st 3 times, wool over, draw through the seven loops, skip 1 st, 1 d in each of 3 sts, repeat from * to end of row, turn, ch 1. 4th row.—Same as 2d row. Repeat from 1st to 4th rows inclusive, until there are 11 rows on side of strip. Repeat the 11 rows on each side of the three strips.

To JOIN STRIPS.—With white wool ch 1, take the two strips and insert hook in 1st st on strip so that wool is on wrong side of work, draw through a long loop, cross over to 1st row other strip, insert hook, draw through a long loop, draw this loop through loop on hook, cross back to 2d st on first strip, continue crossing back and forth, drawing a loop from one strip, then the other, care being taken not to skip any stitches.

BORDER.—With blue wool, ch 1, ** 1 d in each st on side of robe, 3 d in corner st, * 1 d in each of 3 sts, skip 1 st, repeat from * across top, 3 d in corner st, repeat from ** once more, join with a sl st, ch 1, break off wool. 2d round.—With white wool, ch 1, * repeat wool over, draw through 3 times, wool over, draw through the seven loops, ch 2, skip 1 st, repeat from *, making 3 puff sts in each of the 4 corner sts, join with a sl st, ch 1, break off wool. 3d round.—One d in space between puffs, skip 2 puff sts, * 1 t in space, repeat, ch 4, draw a loop through first ch st on ch 4 and loops on hook, 1 t in same space 5 times, skip 2 puff sts, 1 d in next space, repeat from

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*, making a shell of 7 t with a picot on each t in each of the four corners, join with a s l st. Lise with silk.

**Crocheted Cover for Carriage Strap**

**Material.**—One skein white Lady Gray wool; 4 skeins colored rope silk; 1 leather carriage strap, 1 1/2 inches long; 1 piece cardboard, 1/2 inch wide; 1/4 yard satin ribbon to line.

**Directions.**—Chain 20 sts, and make 64 rows of plain afghan st or the length required, bind off, cross-stitch as illustrated. Fit cardboard on strip, cover with afghan strip and sew together.

**Baby's Wrapper in Shell Stitch**

**Material.**—Seven skeins white crochet wool; 1 skein white Lady Gray wool; or, 8 skeins white Lady Gray wool; 1 spool colored crochet silk; 6 skeins, each, pink, blue, and green rope silk; 2 yards mohair silk, 36 inches wide.

**Directions.**—Band.—With white Lady Gray wool, ch 15 sts, crochet 48 rows of plain afghan st, bind off, work rosebuds in cross-stitch design, as illustrated, 6 rows apart. Divide the rows on band as follows, 158 rows for right front, 1 row to start front with, 30 rows for back of neck, 1 row to start left front, and 158 rows down left front.

Right Front.—With crochet wool or Lady Gray, ch 16 sts, join with a s l st to the one row which was left on band towards front, 1 s l st in each of the next 3 rows, turn, * skip 2 sts on ch, 4 t in next st, repeat from *, having 5 shells of 4 t on the ch sts, turn, ch 3, 2d row.—Four t in centre of each of the 5 shells of 4 t, skip 2 rows on band, 1 s l st in each of the next 3 rows on band, turn. 3d row.—Four t in centre of each of the 5 shells of 4 t, turn, ch 3, 4th row.—Same as 2d row. 5th row.—Same as 3d row. 6th row.—Same as 2d row. 7th row.—Four t in centre of each of the 5 shells of 4 t, 4 t in top of ch st first made in preceding row, having 6 shells of 4 t in row, turn, ch 3. 8th row.—Same as 2d row, but having 6 shells of 4 t in row. 9th row.—Same as 7th row, but having 7 shells of 4 t in row. 10th row.—Same as 2d row, but having 7 shells of 4 t in row, break off wool.

Left Front.—Repeat directions from right front, do not break off wool.

[Continued on page 38]
CROSS-STITCH APPLIED TO CROCHET

Back.—Chain 1, start at left shoulder.
1st row—Four t in centre of each of the 5 shells of 4 t, 4 t in same st where ch st was joined for left front, * skip 2 rows on band, 4 t in next row, repeat from * until there are 9 shells of 4 t on band across neck, skip 2 sts, 4 t in same st where ch st was joined for right front, 4 t in centre of the 5 shells of 4 t, having 21 shells of 4 t in row, turn, ch 3. 2d row—Four t in centre of the 21 shells of 4 t, turn, ch 3. Repeat 2d row until there are 10 rows from start at neck, break off wool. 11th row—Across front, back, and other front, starting on left front, 6 t in centre of each of the 7 shells of 4 t on front, 6 t in centre of each of the 21 shells of 4 t across back, 6 t in centre of the 7 shells of 4 t on other front, having 35 shells of 6 t in row, skip 2 rows on band, join with a sl st to next row on band, 1 sl st in each of the next 3 rows on band, turn. 12th row—Six t in centre of each shell to end of row, skip 2 rows on band, join with a sl st in next row on band, 1 sl st in each of the next 3 rows on band, turn.

Repeat 12th row until there are 22 rows having 6 t in each of the 35 shells in row.

Then crochet 21 more rows, having 8 shells in centre of each of the 35 shells of 6 t in row, care being taken to join all rows accurately so that band will lay flat on front and around neck of wrapper.

Sleeve.—Chain 1, start at underarm, a shell of 4 t in spaces made by ch 3, around armhole, having 12 shells in round, join with a sl st to 1st st made in round. 2d round—One sl st in next st, 1 sl st in space between 3d and 4th t in shell, ch 4, 3 t in space, with last sl st, 4 t in each shell to end of round, join with a sl st to top of 4th ch st first made in round. Repeat 2d round until there are 12 rounds, having 12 shells in round, from where sleeve was started, or the desired length. 13th round—* One d in 1st st, skip 1 st, repeat from *, having about 30 d in round, join, break off wool.

Cuff.—With white Lady Gray wool, ch 15 sts, crochet 30 rows of plain Afghan st, bind off. Work cross-stitch design on cuff same as on band. Sew cuff to sleeve.

[CONCLUDED ON PAGE 40]
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CROSS-STITCH APPLIED TO CROCHET

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 38]

Edge for Front.—With colored crochet silk, r d in 1st st at bottom of band, * skip 1 st, 5 t in next st, r d in next st, repeat from * across bottom, up front, around neck, down other front, and across bottom of band, but making 7 t in corner sts on fronts instead of the 5 t, then **, 1 d in 1st st, ch 4, r d in next st, repeat from ** across bottom of wrapper, join.

Repeat edge from * around cuffs.

Buttons.—With colored silk, ch 4, join, 8 d in ring. 2d round.—Two d in each st. 3d round.—Two d in each st, stuff with cotton, draw together, leave enough silk to sew to wrapper.

Loops.—With colored silk, ch 14 sts, join, 30 d in ring, join, ch 14 sts, join to d to form a ring, 30 d in ring.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE CHRISTMAS HANDKERCHIEF

[CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 35]

is finished with a tatted insertion and edge made as follows:

Materials.—Number 60 spool cotton. Shuttle and spool thread both used.

Insertion.—With shuttle thread make ring (r) (4 double stitches (d s), picot (p)); 4 d s, p; 4 d s, p; 4 d s) turn and on spool thread make ch of 4 d s. Make-r like first; turn, make ch of 4 d s; make r, joining after first 4 d s to last p of first r made. At corners on lower row join ch to last p of r before turn, make ch, make upper r, turn, make and join in same p as before, turn, make ch, make upper r, turn, make ch, make lower r and join in same p as the two chains.

When insertion is set in handkerchief fill space in corner with clover-leaf.

Border.—Make clover-leaf (r (5 d s, p; 5 d s, p; 5 d s, p; 5 d s, p; 5 d s) a second r the same as first, drawn close and joined after first 5 d s to last p in first r, a third r drawn close and joined in the same way. Draw the three rings firmly together by putting shuttle through a loop.) Turn, with spool thread make ch, 5 d s, p, 5 d s, p, 5 d s, p, 5 d s, p, 5 d s. In joining second clover-leaf join after second 5 d s in first r to second p of last r in first clover-leaf. At corners join to last two p's of leaf before and make ch between of 3 d s, p; 3 d s, p, 3 d s, p, 3 d s.
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ATTRACTION LAUNDRY BAGS

[Continued from page 33]

instead of taking them directly across.

The sides are sewed up a little over half way, then each side is hemmed separately to the top. The corners at the bottom are turned up and fastened to the sides. Curve the top so it will be about three inches deeper in the centre and sew on common oval embroidery hoops. Wind the rest of the hoop with the poplin, or green or rose-colored ribbon, which would give a much smoother appearance.

The last bag would readily appeal to the college man because of its plainness and durability. It is made of blue Ramie linen, and is embroidered entirely in white.

CONVENTIONAL DESIGN FOR CHOCOLATE SET

[Continued from page 31]

too much oil, the paint will look bubbly, and collect dust.

When the borders are all put on, see that they all match in depth of color, and do over any that do not look right. If they are right before firing, they will be right afterwards. Dry the china before going on. Then clean out the gold with a brush dipped in alcohol, or a bit of cotton wrapped around a toothpick. Any paint left on the gold will make a dull place after firing, so do this part of the work very carefully. Mix up some Worcester ivory, light cream or cream, with the balsam. Put the color on the centres of the china, showing light in the cut, and pad as before, being sure to get it smooth and even. Go clear up to the gold band separating the ivory from the yellow brown, but be very careful not to over do it, or the yellow brown will soften up and come off, thereby necessitating doing the tinting all over again.

After the ivory is dry, clean out the gold bands, and put on the second thin, even coat of gold. If desired, the inside of the cups may be tinted part way down with the ivory, padding it out so it does not have an abrupt edge where it meets the white of the china. A narrow band of gold may be put on the inside rim of the cups. This should be very even in width.

This set ought to be finished in twoittings. If, however, you think the colors are not deep enough, you may go over them again.

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WOOL KNITTING
[concluded from page 40]
The cap may be made with a white lining, and soft blue or pink covering.

Ladies’ Kimono Sweater No. 141038
This sweater is made for a 36-inch bust measure.
Material.—Ten skeins Saxony yarn (use double) and a pair of No. 4 amber knitting-needles.
Directions.—Cast on 54 sts and k 40 ribs; cast on each side 58 sts for sleeve, k 21 ribs way across. Knit 77 sts and put upon safety-pin and bind off 16 sts for back of neck, k remaining 77 sts. On the 77 sts k one front of the sweater. Knit 4 ribs for shoulder and cast on 18 sts for front of neck. Knit 21 ribs for the rest of sleeve and front, and then bind off the 58 sts, which finishes one sleeve, and k 40 ribs for the front. Knit the opposite side of sweater in same way, 4 ribs for shoulder, cast on 18 for neck, k 21, bind off 58 for sleeve and k 40 for front.
Knit a border of some other color by knitting 10 ribs across end of sleeve, then sew up the sleeves and underarm seam of jacket, and k 10 ribs of border all around the bottom and fronts, and for a collar.

CHRISTMAS SUGGESTIONS IN CROCHET
[continued from page 11]
2d st from ch, ch 2, 1 t in 2d, all around, making 12 spaces. 3d row—Chain 3, 1 t in first space, ch 2, 2 t in next space all around. 4th row—Same as 3d, except ch 3 between shells. 5th row—Chain 2, 5 t in shell, ch 2, fasten down on ch between shell with d, this completes bottom. Slip stitch to t at bottom of scallop, ch 5, catch to the t at base of next scallop, repeat around. 1st row—Chain 5, 1 t under ch, ch 1, 1 t under next ch, ch 2, 1 t under same space. Repeat around and join. 2d row—Slip stitch to centre of space, ch 1 for first t, 3 t in same shell, ch 1, 4 t in next shell. Repeat around. 3d and 4th rows—Same as 2d, except ch 2 between shells. 5th row—Same as others, except ch 3 between shells. 6th row—Chain 2, 1 t, p, repeat until there are 5 t, 4 p in each shell.
Handle.—Use No. 30 Cordomet crochet cotton, four strands about 14 inches long, twist and double, sew on neatly.

[concluded on page 41]
NEW PUNCH STITCH

Description of Stitches Used in Crochet

Chain (ch). Stitch (st). Stitches (sts). 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.
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