

NEEDLECRAFT MAGAZINE



Little Linens for the Luncheon- and Breakfast-Table

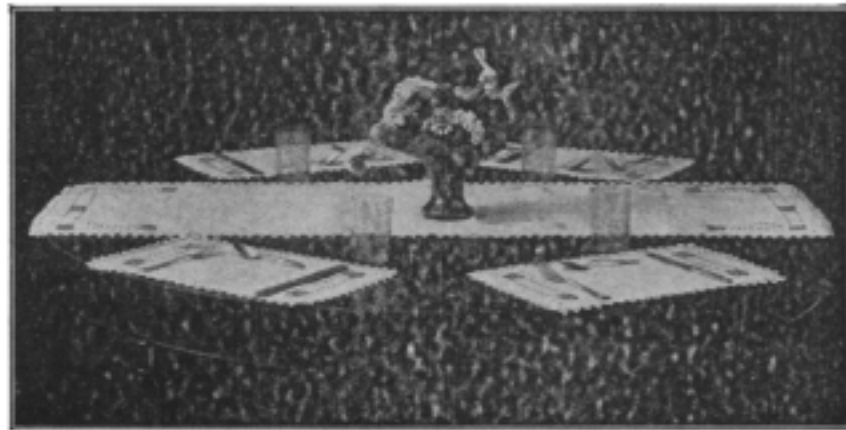
By MRS. C. J. KUCERA

THERE is little question but what the housekeeper of today, whether a bride of a month or of twenty years, has surrendered unconditionally to the practicability and charm of the table-set for breakfast or luncheon. This is not at all to be wondered at when one considers that by the use of these little linens she not only saves herself work, money and time, but is enabled to give her table a pleasing variety not otherwise possible. One homemaker remarked recently: "I just love a pretty breakfast-set because it makes things so cosy," and many others have the same idea. For the price of a single set of expensive damask—which, of course, our housekeeper likes also to have ready for service on any formal or very special occasion—one may possess several of these pretty sets, which can be used at every meal, if desired, when the whole family gathers about the table.

A trim of one-thread tating, of the favorite cloverleaf pattern, adds greatly to the attractiveness of a luncheon-set comprising a half dozen place-mats, each nine by sixteen inches when finished with a narrow hem, and a table-runner instead of the centerpiece—a variation that will be liked by the housekeeper who enjoys a change in her table-fittings—sixteen by fifty-eight inches. The material is ecru linen or crash, soft and of rather loose weave. A wider hem

No. 1988 N. Perforated stamping-pattern, 20 cents. Transfer-pattern, two ends, 15 cents. Stamped on 16 x 60-inch ecru linen, \$1.00. Stamped on 16 x 60-inch oyster-crash, 50 cents. Floss to embroider, 15 cents. Crochet-cotton, ecru, No. 5, for edge, 30 cents

No. 1989 N. Perforated stamping-pattern, 20 cents. Transfer-pattern, 10 cents. Stamped on 10x16-inch ecru linen, 20 cents.



A Trim of One-Thread Tating Adds Much to the Attractiveness of This Luncheon-Set No. 1988 N. The Runner

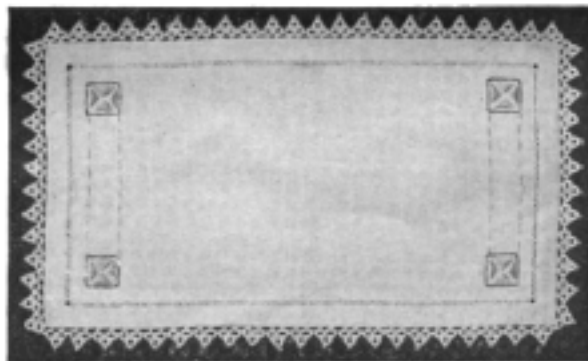
is simulated by the little border in "rail-fence" or "duck's-trail" hemstitch. One inch from the edge, before the narrow hem is turned, or three-fourths inch from

the edge of hem, draw a space one eighth inch wide, or six or eight threads, cutting these threads at the outer edge of corners, each side, to allow of their being drawn out, taking care

to cut the same threads at each side, and buttonholing or closely whipping the cut edges. Hemstitch or knot-chain the outer edge of space, taking six threads to a stitch; then hemstitch the inner edge, taking half the first group, or three threads, then with next stitch take remaining half of this group and half the next together.

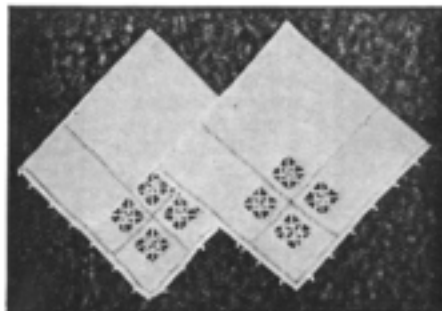
The embroidered decoration is as charming as it is simple. Really, the fact that a piece of work is quickly done and with the simplest of stitches affords no reason why it should not be quite as attractive and interesting as another piece costing many times as much in time and money; simple things are more enjoyable, as most of us know from experience. Black, with two shades of blue, are used for the embroidery. One half inch from the

corner, each way, an inch square is outlined with black; within this are four triangular forms in padded satin-stitch, the straight sides following the outline of



A Decoration as Charming as It Is Simple No. 1989 N. The Serviette

the square and points toward the center, the same shade of blue being used for the triangles which are opposite. The place-mats have one of these little motifs in each corner, connected by lines of darning-stitch, in the lighter shade of blue, running across the end from the corners of one motif to the other. The scarf has a motif at each corner and one in the middle, between the two, with another at each side, about five inches from the corner. All are done in precisely the same way, and the effect is extremely good. No homemaker can fail to be delighted with the set, and as a shower-gift for a bride-to-be it cannot be sur-



Napkins Matching the Luncheon-Cloth

passed—taking into consideration its real loveliness and the amount of work involved. The same idea may be carried out in living-room embroideries, or for a bedroom-set, using other material and colors, if preferred.

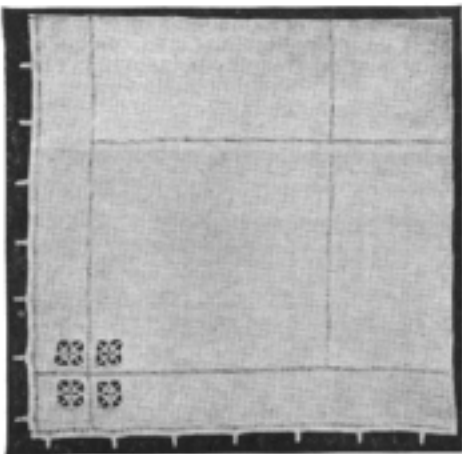
No. 5 ecru crochet-thread was used for the tatted

border. Make a ring of 4 double knots, (picot, 4 double knots) 3 times, close; a 2d ring of 4 double knots, join to last picot of preceding ring, (4 double knots, picot) twice, 4 double knots, close; a 3d ring like 2d, joining to preceding as before, and drawing the 3 rings close together at the base to form the cloverleaf. Make as many of these cloverleaves as required, joining the middle picot of the 1st ring of each, after the 1st, to middle picot of 3d ring of preceding. They may be made separately, fastening each off securely as completed, or the thread may be carried along at the back, thus: After completing the 1st cloverleaf, tie the thread but do not cut it; make another cloverleaf, leaving about an inch of thread, or just enough to allow the cloverleaves to lie evenly side by side, without drawing. When joining the picots, as directed, join also the thread at back, so that it will be held in place. Sew the tating to edge of hem by passing the needle through the latter and fastening in the free picots of 1st and last rings, of each cloverleaf.

An all-white set, which serves admirably for a bridge-luncheon, since the cloth—thirty-two inches square—is of the right size to cover the card-table when the game is over—is of rather heavy linen, or oyster-cloth, not too closely woven, and has a tasteful decoration of hemstitching and Hedebo embroidery. For the cloth, first draw seven threads on each of the four sides, one half inch from the edge: two inches inside of these lines draw seven more threads across each side. Divide the inner square into thirds, and draw seven threads each way, not carrying these lines to the edge, but stopping at the second line of drawn threads which outlines the inner square; cut the threads



Detail of Corner



A Tasteful Combination of Hemstitching and Hedebo Embroidery

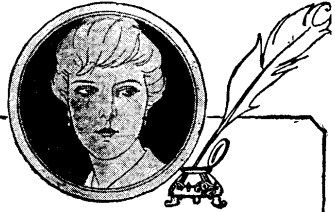
Stamped on 10 x 16-inch oyster-crash, 10 cents. Floss to embroider, 15 cents. Crochet-cotton, ecru, No. 5, for edge, 15 cents

Perforated stamping-patterns for set, 30 cents. Transfer-patterns for set of runner and six doilies, 50 cents. Set of runner and six doilies stamped on ecru linen, \$2.00. Set stamped on oyster-crash, \$1.00. Floss to embroider set, 30 cents. Crochet-cotton, ecru, No. 5, for set, \$1.20

at the inside line so they will go no further. Turn the hem and baste evenly to the outer edge of the first drawn space, and hemstitch, using No. 60 sewing-thread and taking only three threads to each stitch.

When you have completed the hemstitching, take a length of linen thread, *Concluded on page 12*

RSVP



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Little Linens for Lunch- eon- or Breakfast-Table

Concluded from page 5

No. 40, about six inches longer than the entire cloth is wide, and proceed with the twisted hemstitch, as follows, either putting the cloth in a hoop or basting it evenly to stiff paper or oilcloth in order that the stitches will not draw: Working from you, take a stitch over two hemstitched groups; then come back and put your needle under the group nearest you, pull the thread up so that it is drawn straight through, thus making one group cross or overlap the other; take the next two groups in the same way, and repeat. It is not necessary to hemstitch any other lines than the first, and only the outer edge of this in order to hold the hem in place. In working the other lines simply take six threads (for the two groups) first, then the first three of these, drawing them over the second three.

At each corner of the cloth, about one fourth inch from the intersection of the second line of drawn threads, cut four seven-eighths-inch squares, cutting these by a thread in order to have them perfectly true. Clip the corners of each square the least bit in order to turn back under each of the four sides; do this carefully, and buttonhole over the doubled edge all around. In buttonholing do not take up too much of the material, and make the stitches tight, but not too close together, not crowding them at all. Baste to a firm piece of paper, postal-card thickness. Fasten in at the middle of one side and take a loop or an arch to the middle of the next side, fastening in with a tiny buttonhole-stitch; return to where you started, making a double-thread bar, and buttonhole this, always working from left to right, and not making the stitches too close—eleven stitches will cover the bar. This will bring you to the middle of the second side, at the right. Take a loop to the next, return and buttonhole the double-thread bar; make the two remaining arches in the same way, the fourth ending where the first began. If you have taken a thread sufficiently long—about forty inches—this can all be accomplished without joining.

On each of these arches a point is built to the center, using the five stitches in the middle for a foundation, and leaving three stitches at each end. Take a thread long enough to make all four points—about one yard; buttonhole the five middle stitches of one arch, not too tightly, working from left to right, then overcast back to the left again, over four stitches; this time make three buttonhole-stitches over the five, missing first and last, overcast back two stitches, then buttonhole the one stitch, overcast down the right side of this point and up the next arch on the right to the point where you begin the five buttonhole-stitches, and continue as before. When the four points are completed, connect them before overcasting down the last point. Now fastening in at a corner of the square, lead across to the middle of an arch, fasten in, return, making a double-thread bar, weave back and forth over one thread and under next until the bar is filled, not too closely, and fasten off, or run the needle around under the buttonholing to the next corner; repeat until you have four corner bars. Remove from paper.

To make the picots: Catch the thread in the crease of the hem by taking two tiny back-stitches. At the point where the picot is wanted make a stitch one eighth inch long, leaving a loop three-eighths inch long on the outside, and repeat in the same holes, making a double-thread loop. Place a tiny wire hairpin over this, ends outward. Holding this firmly between the fingers of the left hand, weave with your needle and thread over and under the threads of the loop and the hairpin until it is well filled. When at the tip draw your thread down through one side of the picot so it cannot be seen and catch into the crease of hem again, push the needle between the hem to the place where you wish the next picot, and repeat. To make the picot firm, take two backstitches on each side of it before running the needle invisibly through the hem. The picots can be

placed at any desired distance apart, depending on the size of cloth. Those illustrated are about two inches apart, with one an inch from the corner, each side. Simply space the intervening distance evenly.

The napkins, thirteen inches square, are worked in exactly the same way so far as the first and second lines of drawn threads are concerned. The squares are worked in but one corner, and the picots are one fourth inch in length and correspondingly nearer together, about one inch apart, and the first on each side one half inch from the corner.

The same decoration may be very attractively applied to the "three-in-one" table-set for breakfast or luncheon, making the place-mats, which serve to hold the service-plate, bread-and-butter plate and cup and saucer, or glass, twelve by eighteen inches or a little less, if preferred, with a centerpiece eighteen inches square, each piece to be hemstitched as directed for the napkins shown, but with the little squares in all four corners. A scarf for the sideboard or buffet, a cover for the serving-table or a table-runner to use with place-mats instead of a centerpiece, can also be made to match. The design is simple, quickly developed, and in the best of good taste.

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Reproduction of a Quaint Buffet-Scarf in Italian Filet

Concluded from page 8

64. Border; 21 sp, 4 tr, 4 sp, 43 tr, 8 sp, 34 tr, 8 sp, 43 tr, 2 sp, 4 tr, 14 sp, 46 tr, 6 sp, 10 tr, 1 sp, 19 tr, 1 sp, 13 tr, 1 sp, 22 tr, 9 sp, 4 tr, 10 sp, * 13 tr; work back.

65. Border; 9 sp, 10 tr, 2 sp, 13 tr, 4 sp, 4 tr, * 4 sp, 43 tr, 7 sp, 40 tr, 7 sp, 43 tr, 2 sp, * 4 tr, 4 sp, 13 tr, 2 sp, 10 tr, 2 sp, 7 tr, 1 sp, 37 tr, 9 sp, 4 tr, 6 sp, 13 tr, 6 sp, 10 tr, 3 sp, 7 tr, 2 sp, 10 tr, 2 sp, 7 tr, 4 sp, 7 tr, * 2 sp; work back.

66. Border; 7 sp, 13 tr, 2 sp, 13 tr, 3 sp, 4 tr, 61 sp, 4 tr, 3 sp, 13 tr, 2 sp, 13 tr, 3 sp, 4 tr, 3 sp, 34 tr, 6 sp, 67 tr, 3 sp, 7 tr, 3 sp, 4 tr, 3 sp, 7 tr, 3 sp, * 25 tr; work back.

67. Border; 7 sp, 16 tr, 2 sp, 13 tr, 2 sp, 4 tr, like 65th from * to *, 4 tr, 2 sp, 13 tr, 2 sp, 16 tr, 3 sp, 7 tr, 3 sp, 22 tr, 1 sp, 7 tr, 7 sp, 64 tr, 4 sp, 7 tr, 2 sp, 4 tr, 2 sp, 7 tr, 4 sp, * 25 tr; work back.

68. Border; 12 sp, 16 tr, 2 sp, 13 tr, 1 sp, 4 tr, like 65th from * to *, 4 tr, 1 sp, 13 tr, 2 sp, 16 tr, 5 sp, 4 tr, 4 sp, 16 tr, 3 sp, 4 tr, 2 sp, 81 tr, 5 sp, 7 tr, 1 sp, 4 tr, 1 sp, 7 tr, 5 sp, 7 tr, 1 sp, * 7 tr; work back.

69. Border; 9 sp, 16 tr, 2 sp, 16 tr, like 65th from * to *, 16 tr, 2 sp, 16 tr, 6 sp, 7 tr, 4 sp, 13 tr, 5 sp, 61 tr, 2 sp, 1 sp, 19 tr, 2 sp, 4 tr, 3 sp, 16 tr, 3 sp, 4 tr, 3 sp, * 19 tr; work back.

70. Border; 7 sp, 4 tr, 2 sp, 34 tr, (4 sp, 16 tr) twice, 7 sp, 40 tr, 7 sp, 16 tr, 4 sp, 16 tr, 2 sp, 34 tr, 2 sp, 4 tr, 5 sp, 7 tr, 4 sp, 10 tr, 9 sp, 10 tr, (3 sp, 4 tr) twice, 3 sp, 7 tr, 2 sp, (7 tr, 1 sp) twice, 46 tr, 2 sp, * 19 tr; work back.

71. Border; 9 sp, 7 tr, 2 sp, 31 tr, 4 sp, 19 tr, 2 sp, 19 tr, 7 sp, 13 tr, 4 sp, 16 tr, 7 sp, 19 tr, 2 sp, 19 tr, 2 sp, 31 tr, 2 sp, 7 tr, (4 sp, 10 tr) twice, 8 sp, 13 tr, (3 sp, 4 tr) twice, 3 sp, 7 tr, 2 sp, 7 tr, 1 sp, (4 tr, 3 sp) twice, 16 tr, 3 sp, 4 tr, 5 sp, * 7 tr; work back.

72. Border; 9 sp, 7 tr, 2 sp, 28 tr, 4 sp, 43 tr, 7 sp, 16 tr, 2 sp, 19 tr, 7 sp, 43 tr, 2 sp, 28 tr, 2 sp, 7 tr, 2 sp, 4 tr, 1 sp, 10 tr, 5 sp, 10 tr, 7 sp, 16 tr, (1 sp, 10 tr) twice, 1 sp, 13 tr, 1 sp, 10 tr, 8 sp, 7 tr, 1 sp, 4 tr, 1 sp, 7 tr, 7 sp, * 13 tr; work back.

73. Border; 9 sp, 7 tr, 2 sp, 25 tr, like 65th from * to *, 25 tr, 2 sp, 7 tr, 3 sp, 10 tr, 6 sp, 25 tr, 2 sp, 16 tr, 6 sp, 4 tr, (3 sp, 7 tr) twice, 8 sp, 7 tr, 2 sp, 4 tr, 2 sp, 7 tr, 5 sp, * 19 tr; work back.

74. Border; 10 sp, 34 tr, like 65th from * to *, 34 tr, 5 sp, 4 tr, 6 sp, 22 tr, 13 sp, 10 tr, 1 sp, 13 tr, 1 sp, 10 tr, 8 sp, 7 tr, 3 sp, 4 tr, 3 sp, 7 tr, 3 sp, 10 tr, * 2 sp; work back.

75. Border; 11 sp, * 31 tr, 4 sp, 10 tr, 3 sp, 7 tr, 3 sp, 10 tr, 7 sp, 7 tr, 3 sp, 10 tr, 3 sp, 7 tr, 7 sp, 10 tr, 3 sp, 7 tr, 3 sp, 10 tr, 2 sp, 31 tr, 12 sp, * (7 tr, 1 sp) twice, 13 tr, 31 sp, 7 tr, 2 sp, 10 tr, 2 sp, 7 tr, 4 sp, 4 tr, * 4 sp; work back.

76. Border; 12 sp, like 75th from * to *, 4 tr, 3 sp, 10 tr, 39 sp, 4 tr, * 24 sp; work back.

77. Border; 27 sp, 10 tr, 3 sp, 7 tr, 3

sp, 10 tr, 7 sp, 7 tr, 3 sp, 10 tr, 3 sp, 7 tr, 7 sp, 10 tr, 3 sp, 7 tr, 3 sp, 10 tr, * 166 sp; work back.

78, 79. Border; 326 sp; border.

80 to 87. Like 8th to 1st row, reversing the order.

As made, the scarf is eighteen inches wide; if desired wider, in proportion to the length, one repeat of the border may be added, with spaces between, say 6 rows at one side of the scarf and five rows at the other, making 98 rows in all. If one desires to work across instead of lengthwise, it is an excellent plan to take a piece of checked paper, have someone read the directions, and cross the filled spaces or solid work, making one cross for 4 trebles, two for 7 trebles, and so on; then work from the paper across.

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Answered by the Editor

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

(In nearly every issue of Needlecraft, or very frequently, appear directions for crochet-stitches as we use them. Treble stitch is as follows: Thread over needle, hook through work, thread over and draw through, thus giving three loops or stitches on needle, thread over and draw through two, over again and draw through remaining two. You will note that we have three "draws," which gives the stitch its name; double crochet—made by inserting hook in work, thread over and draw through, then over again and draw through the two stitches on needle, has two draws, and single crochet one draw. These terms are standard. A stitch that is liked for making the meshes or spaces in filet-crochet is the long treble—not double treble—which is also used when widening a block of trebles at end of a row where there is no chain to work on. Make as you do the treble until you have the three stitches on needle; then thread over and draw through first stitch, after which work off two at a time, twice, as directed.)

I RECENTLY saw a knitted scarf in two colors, having the appearance of being braided or woven in little squares or checks. Perhaps the paper I enclose will give the right idea of it. Can you tell me how it is done?—Mrs. E. H., Connecticut.

(Possibly as follows: Cast on six stitches with one color, then six with the other, alternately, and knit eight rows, back and forth, using the colors as cast on; then change, knitting one color over the other for eight rows, and repeat. The blocks may be larger, if desired, and should be square; knit the number of rows required to make them so before changing colors. In basket-stitch, proper, the blocks are alternately knitted and purled for the first row; then, reversing, having the purled blocks come over for the second row.)

I DO NOT understand the first row of the shamrock edge, used on the nightgown, page eight, Needlecraft for July, 1921. I am making the yoke and think it very lovely. How can one "repeat the length," after having made the three doubles in ring?—Mrs. M. W. J., Kansas.

(Perhaps it should have been stated that the repeat is from beginning of row—that is, the directions given for the row are worked through as many times as required for the length of the edging. The edge is joined to the yoke in working the third row.)

I AM having a little trouble with the forty-fifth row of insertion with turned corner, in January issue.—M. E. S., Rhode Island.

(After the twelve spaces, work like thirty-fifth row from *, instead of forty-first. The lace is no longer in my possession, but a glance at the engraving shows that this little correction will bring it right.)