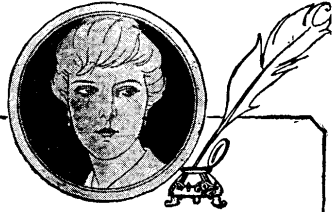


RSVP



My dear —
 May I send you
 my new little book-
 let that tells of 250
 handy ways to use
 Elastic? It is free
 to all who ask for
 it. Address

Charlotte
 Thompson.
 438 Broadway, New York

The booklet Mrs. Thompson offers you is something every woman ought to have.

It is compiled out of a lot of rich experiences; things women everywhere have found out about elastic and the unusual things it will do. Not only keeping waists down and stockings up, but acting as curtain rods, straps for baby's crib, for auto cushion—hundreds of things.

Reelastic quality can be depended upon to fill all these needs. You can buy it at any store, in any width, black or white. Insist on the name, REELASTIC.

Reelastic comes in a handy 12-yard reel; each reel in a container, securing contents against dust and the bad effects of air and light. And you use it only as needed; no short ends, no waste.

Be sure to get your copy of the Booklet; you will be glad to get the new ideas it will give you. Write today.

ADDRESS

THE AMERICAN MILLS CO.
 OF NEW YORK

438 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY

Makers also of Silk and Silk-Finish HAMDEN Hat
 Elastics, Round Cords, Vienna Oval and Flat Braids

Reelastic

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



and when you need
 belting—be sure
 to get "Sta-Up
 Curvedge"

NON-ELASTIC
 fitted with nonrust
 stay supports
 12yd Rolls
 four widths

Made
 on a
 Curve

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.

✻

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.

✻

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.)