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BEDSPREAD

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Crochet this bedspread of Lily Frost Tone Mercerized Crochet cotton. For single bed size—42x18 blocks—74x107 inches, including fringe, about 32 cones of white, cream or ecru is needed. Double bed size—42x18 blocks—90x107 inches, including fringe, 41 cones are needed. Use a size 10 crochet hook.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); sl st (slip stitch); lp (loop); st (stitch); p (picot); r (ring); sk (skip); sp (space); dc (double crochet); dtr (double treble)—thread over three times and work off 2 lps at a time; puff st (puff stitch or puff) —ch 7, 7 dtr in 7th ch st from hook, holding back the last lp of each dtr on hook, thread over and pull through all 8 lps on hook at once (a cluster formed) ch 4, sl st in lp at top of cluster for a p, ch 7, sl st at base of cluster in same st where dtrs were worked, a puff st is completed; tr (treble).

Each block will measure about 3½-6 inches after it has been blocked.

Row 1: Ch 9, sl st in starting ch to form a r. Ch 1, 2 sc in r. Make a puff st as above, (3 sc in r and a puff st) 3 times, 1 sc in r, sl st in first sc.

Row 2: Ch 3, hold puffs down in front and make * a dc in next sc, sk puff, dc in next sc, ** (dc, ch 5, dc) in next sc. Repeat from * twice and from * to **. Dc in next st, ch 2, dc in top of first 3-ch.

Row 3: Ch 3, turn, 2 dc in each of next 4 dc, ** (3 dc, ch 5, 3 dc) in next 4 dc. Repeat from * twice and from * to **. 3 dc in next st, ch 2, dc in top of first 3-ch.

Row 4: Ch 3, turn, 2 dc in each of next 4 dc, ch in p at tip of puff st, ch 1, sk 2 dc behind puff st, ch in each of next 4 dc, ** (3 dc, ch 5, 3 dc) in corner sp. Repeat from * twice and from * to **. 3 dc in next corner sp, ch 2, dc in top of first 3-ch.

Row 5: Ch 5, turn, dc in each of next 2 ch, * (ch 2, dc in next 3 ch) 5 times, ** ch 2, (dc, ch 5, dc) in third st of corner 5-ch, ch 2, dc in next dc. Repeat from * twice and from * to **

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(Ch 2, dc in next third st) twice; join with sl st.

Row 6: Ch 1, turn, (2 sc, a puff st, sc) in next sp, * sc in next dc, 2 sc in next sp, sc in dc, (sc, a puff st, sc) in next sp. Repeat from * twice. Sc in dc, 2 sc in next sp, sc in dc, (1 sc, a puff st, 3 sc, a puff st, 1 sc) in corner sp. Repeat from * around.

In final sp, make 1 sc, a puff st, sl st in first sc.

Row 7: Ch 5, * (sk 1 sc on each side of puff, dc in each of next 4 sc, ch 2) 4 times, (dc, ch 5, dc) in corner sc, ch 2. Repeat from * around. Sk 1 sc on each side of final puff st, dc in next st, ch 2, dc in third st of first 5-ch.

Row 8: Ch 3, turn, 2 dc in 2-ch sp, * dc in next dc, (ch 2, dc in each of next 4 dc) 4 times, ch 2, dc in next dc, ** (3 dc, ch 5, 3 dc) in corner sp. Repeat from * twice and from * to **. 3 dc in next corner sp, ch 2, dc in top of first 3-ch.

Row 9: Ch 3, turn, 2 dc in 2-ch sp, * dc in each of next 4 dc, (sl st in p at tip of next cluster, ch 1, dc in corner sc, ch 2. Repeat from * around. Sk 1 sc on each side of final puff st, dc in next st, ch 2, dc in third st of first 5-ch.

Row 2: Ch 4, turn, sk last 4 dc, dc in next dc, 2 dc in next sp, dc in dc, ch 2, dc in next third ch st, ch 7, sc in each of next 2 sc, ch 7, dc in next 7th ch st of row below, ch 2, dc in next dc, 2 dc in next sp, dc in each of next 2 dc.

Row 3: Ch 4, turn, sk last 4 dc, dc in each of next dc, 2 dc in next sp, dc in dc, 3 dc in next sp, ch 6, sc in 2 center sc, ch 6, 3 dc on left end of next 7-ch, dc in next dc, 2 dc in next sp, dc in next dc, dc in next third dc.

Row 4: Ch 4, turn, sk last 4 dc, dc in each of next 4 dc, ch 3, tr in each of 2 center sc, ch 3, dc in next 4 dc, dc in next third dc.

Row 5: Ch 4, turn, sk last 4 dc, dc in each of next dc, 3 dc in next sp, ch 2, 3 dc in next sp, dc in next dc, dc in next third dc.

Row 6: Ch 4, turn, sk last 4 dc, dc in each of next dc, 2 dc in next sp, dc in dc, Ch 5, turn, sk last 4 dc, sl st in next dc. Cut 2 inches long and pull through lp tightly. Sk next 7 sps down side, join to next dc, ch 4, sk 2 dc and repeat corner from *.

Continue until 4 corners are completed.

Edge—Joining to one corner of block, * make 3 sc in corner sp, ch 4, sl st in last sc for a p, 3 sc in same sp, (2 sc, a p and 2 sc in next sp) 13 times, working over end left from corner. Repeat from * around and join. Cut 6 inches long, thread to a needle and fasten off on back.

Make and join blocks to desired size by the ps at corners and by the 13 ps on each side. To join, in place of a p, make 2-ch, sl st in corresponding p on first block, ch 2, sl st back in last sc to complete p. Repeat with each p-joining.

Edge—Join to one corner, ch 4, sc in same p, * ch 4, sc in next third sc, (ch 4, sc in next p) 13 times, ch 4, sc in next third sc, ch 4, sc in joining of blocks. Repeat from * around, making an extra lp at each corner; fasten off.

Fringe—Cut a stiff cardboard 8 inches long. Wind thread 8 times around card and cut at one end. Double these 16-inch strands to form a lp. Insert hook up from underneath through a 4-ch sp on edge, catch lp and pull through, pass ends through lp and pull tight. Repeat in each sp around both sides and bottom of bedspread. Then knot together 8 strands of 2 adjacent knots, 1/2 inch down from first row of knots. Continue thus along entire fringe. Comb out fringe and trim evenly.

Stitch and pin right-side-down in true shape on a padded board or table, or on curtain or quilting frames. Steam and press dry through a cloth. If stretched on frames, lay over an ironing board, and steam and press dry in sections until completed.

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COLONIAL GIRL WITH CROCHETED SKIRT

Lovely to look at and easy to make. This colonial girl is ideal for pillow slips; has a crocheted skirt with the pineapple motif. The ruffle may be crocheted or embroidered. We have used tatting thread and a number 12 crochet hook. The widest part of the skirt measures about 5½ inches. The length of skirt from waist to bottom of skirt is about 4 inches.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); st (stitch); sk (skip); dc (double crochet); sp (space); lp (loop); tr (treble) — thread over hook twice and work off two lps at a time.

SKIRT—Row 1: Begin at top of skirt and ch 9, dc in third ch from hook, ch 2, 2 dc in same st, * sk 2 ch, shell (2 dc, ch 2, 2 dc) in next st; repeat from * once, ch 5, turn.

Row 2: * Shell over shell, with ch 1 between *, repeat from * to * twice (3 shells), ch 5, turn.

Row 3: Shell over shell, ch 1, shell between shell, repeat from * until there are 5 shells, ch 5, turn.

Row 4: * Shell over shell, shell in ch 1, shell over next shell; * sk ch 1, shell over shell, sk ch 1; repeat from * to * making 7 shells, ch 5, turn.

Row 5: Shell over each shell (7 shells), ch 5, turn.

Row 6: * Shell over shell, ch 1; repeat from * across (always 7 shells), end with ch 5, turn.

This row and the next five are worked alike, except that the ch between shells becomes one st longer with each row (ch 5 in row 10).

Row 11: Shell over shell, * ch 5, 2 dc in shell, ch 5, 2 dc in same shell, ch 5, shell over shell, repeat from * twice, ch 5, turn.

Row 12: Pineapples are begun in this row. Shell over shell, ch 3, * 12 tr in ch 5 lp, ch 3, shell over next shell, ch 3, repeat from * across, ending with ch 5, turn.

Row 13: Shell and ch 3 as before, tr separated by ch 1 in each tr from pineapple, (ch 3, shell, ch 3) between each pineapple, continue across and always end with 3 ch, shell, ch 5, turn.

Row 14: Shell over shell, * ch 3,
ch 5, sc in each ch 5 lp along each shell with ch 1 between.

This makes an edge and insertion along the top of ruffle for a ribbon if desired.

Arrange pattern given here in center of pillow slip and trace upper portion of body. Place top of crocheted skirt on dotted lines. Fasten with sewing thread along the edges. Cut away material to waistline and make a narrow rolled hem. Work body in outline stitch.

Place floral spray on either side of body. Embroider in lazy daisy and outline stitch or in satin stitch with French knots, using any colors to harmonize with your color scheme.

MEDALLION TABLECLOTH
The blocks for this tablecloth are crocheted of size 30 mercerized crochet thread. The medallions are joined by picots. Each measures about 4½ inches square and requires approximately 40 yards use a size 11 crochet hook. The pattern is a simple one and it makes good pick-up work. Any size cloth may be made. It could also become a table or table runner, vanity or chair set, or even a bedspread if a heavier thread and a coarser hook are used.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); st (stitch); sl st (slip stitch); r (ring); rnd (round); sk (skip); lp (loop); p (picot); tr (treble)—thread over hook twice and work off two lps at a time.

Ch 10, sl st in first ch to form a r.

Rnd 1: Ch 6, (tr in r, ch 2) 15 times, join with sl st in 1st ch of first ch 6 made.

Rnd 2: Sl st in lp, ch 4 for a tr, 4 more tr in same lp, turn work over and sl st in tip of first tr and draw tight, (turn work back to the front, ch 3, 5 tr in next lp, turn work, sl st in tip of first tr and draw tight) twice, ch 3, * sk 1 lp, (5 tr in next lp, turn work, sl st to draw tight, turn work back, ch 3) three times, repeat from * around (12 tr clusters in all) ending with ch 3, sk last lp and join with sl st in tip of first cluster made.

Rnd 3: Ch 7, * 5 tr in center st of ch 3 between clusters, sl st to draw tight, ch 3, sk cluster of previous rnd, 5 tr in center of next ch 3 between clusters, sl st to draw tight, ch 3, tr in top back of next cluster, ch 3, tr in center of ch 3, ch 3, tr back in same place, ch 3, tr in top back of next cluster, ch 3; repeat from * around three times ending with ch 3, join with sl st in 4th ch of first ch 7 made. (8 clusters and 4 corner shells with 2 sps on each side of shell).

Rnd 4: Ch 7, * tr in top back of cluster, ch 3, 5 tr in center of ch 3 between clusters, sl st to draw up, ch 3, tr in cluster, (ch 3, tr in tr) twice, ch 3, tr in center st of corner shell, ch 3, tr back in same place, (ch 3, tr in tr) twice, ch 3, repeat from * three times, join with sl st in 4th st of first ch 7 made. There are 4 sps on each side of corner shell.

Rnd 5: Ch 7, tr in tr, ch 3, * tr in tip of cluster, (ch 3, tr in tr) 4 times, ch 5, 5 tr in center st of corner shell, sl st to draw tight, ch 5, (tr in next tr, ch 3) 4 times; repeat from * twice, tr in tip of cluster, (ch 3, tr in tr) 4 times, ch 5, 5 tr in center st of last corner shell, ch 5, (tr in tr, ch 3) twice, join with sl st in 4th ch of first ch 7 made.

Rnd 6: Ch 7, (tr in tr, ch 3) 5 times, * tr in tr, (ch 5, tr in center st of ch 5) twice, ch 5, (tr in tr, ch 3) 8
Little Round Doily

This doily measures about 5 inches in diameter. Several of them could be used very effectively under the glass on an end table or place under a vase or decorative dish. It is made with ball and shuttle; use white, cream or colored mercerized crochet thread, about 30.

Abbreviations: R (ring); ds (double stitch); ch (chain); cl r (close ring); rw (reverse work); p (picot); rnd (round).

Rnd 1: R of 1 ds, p, (2 ds, p) 9 times, 1 ds, cl r.

Rnd 2: R of 1 ds, p, 1 ds, join to p on center r, 1 ds, p, 1 ds, cl r, rw, * ch 3 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, 3 ds, rw. R of 1 ds, join to third p of last r, 1 ds, join to next p on center r, 1 ds, p, 1 ds, cl r. Repeat from * around joining last p of last r to first p of first r.

Rnd 3: R of 2 ds, p, (1 ds, p) 4 times, 2 ds, cl r. R of 2 ds, join to middle p of ch in rnd 2, (2 ds, p) twice, 2 ds, cl r. * R of 2 ds, join to last p of last r, (1 ds, p) 4 times, 2 ds, cl r. Rw, ch 6 ds, p, (4 ds, p) twice, 6 ds. Rw, r of 2 ds, (p, 1 ds) twice, join to middle of last r, (1 ds, p) twice, 2 ds, cl r. R of 2 ds, join to last p of last r, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join to middle p on next ch of r, 2 ds, (p, 1 ds) p, 1 ds, cl r, rw. * Ch 2 ds, p, (1 ds, p) twice, 3 ds, rw. R of 2 ds, join to last p of last r, 2 ds, join to next p of center r, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, cl r. Continue from * around joining middle p of last ch to middle p on ch of rnd 3 of original piece made, also join last p of last r to first p on first r. Next medallion join middle p of 6th and 7th ch to middle of 6th and 7th ch of first p, join 8th ch to next ch of original piece. Continue around in this manner.

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Crocheted Sandals

Comfy and cozy are these crocheted sandals. Make a pair in a jiffy for that last minute gift. The wedge type soles are made of rug yarn and the top of knitting worsted. Commercial type soles are available in most variety stores or you may use old soles from worn-out shoes. For one pair of slippers, you will need approximately 180 yards of rug yarn for the soles and two ounces of knitting worsted for the top. We have made the top of the sandal in white and soft black but other color combinations may be used, such as black and red, blue and orange or wine and rose. Use a size 0 crochet hook for both rug yarn and knitting worsted. For a smaller size make the beginning chain 3 or 4 stitches less than the one given for top of sandal. A nice trim may be acquired by making the rows of loop stitch in contrast, or with angora.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); sk (skip); st (stitch); sl st (slip stitch); lp (loop); inc (increase); sc (single crochet); hdc (half double crochet)—thread over hook once, insert hook in st and draw through all 3 lps at once; dc (double crochet); loop stitch (lp st)—to make lp st, hold work between thumb and first finger, yarn over and pull through 1 lp; insert hook in next st, catch left-hand strand of yarn above finger and pull through, tighten yarn and pull through 2 lps on hook for an sc to fasten lp st. Remove finger from lp st and repeat from * for each lp st.

VAMP—Begin at toe and ch 13. Row 1: Sc in second ch from hook and in each ch across, ch 1, turn.

Row 2: Sc in each of next 3 sc, inc one st in next ch, sc across row to 4th ch from end, inc one st in next st, sc in each of next 3 sc, ch 1, turn.

Row 3: Sc in each st across, ch 1, turn.

Repeat rows 2 and 3 until 18 rows are completed.

Row 19: Make lp st in each sc across row, ch 1, turn. Lp st is described under abbreviations.

Row 20: Sc in each st across, inc one st in 8th sc from each end.

Repeat rows 19 and 20 twice. Work one more row of lp st and fasten off. Make a second vamp.

Straps—Ch 25, sc in second ch from hook and each ch across, ch 1, turn. Sc in each sc across. Leave an 8-inch length of yarn to sew on straps. Make 4 of these straps. Sew one end to the vamp one inch from sole, the other end 1 1/2 inches from center back to the same side of sole. Attach other side to correspond.

Cut a 2 1/2 inch piece of 1/4 inch elastic. Join straps in back with elastic, 1 1/2 inches from heel end to form a back sling. Cover elastic with 20 sc; fasten off.

Slip stitch, sew or single crochet the vamp to the sole leaving 10 scs (or fewer scs if a smaller opening is desired) of sole for opening of toe.

WEDGE SOLE—Row 1: In rug yarn, make a tight ch two inches shorter than length of foot, 3 dc in 4th ch from hook, dc in each of next 2 sts, hdc in each of next 3 scs, sc in 1/2 of remaining sts, hdc in 4 scs, dc in each st to third from end, 2 dc in next st, 1 hdc in next 5 sc in st end. On other side of ch, make 1 hdc in next st, 2 dc in next st in same number of scs as on other side, hdc in 4 scs, 1 dc in each st to 7th st from end, hdc in each of next 3 scs, dc in each of next 2 scs, 3 dc in next st (at base of shell on other side), sl st in top of first 3 ch.

Row 2: In both lps (2 sc in each sc) 3 times, make 1 sc in each st around with 3 inc around toe, make 2 sc between incs. (To inc, make 2 st in 1 st). Make 2 incs at end of row.

Row 3: Make an inc in next (center end) st, sc in next 2 sc, an inc in next st, 1 sc in each st along side, putting 5 scs around toe with 1 sc between incs. Then sc to end of heel with 1 inc on side and 1 inc at center end.

Row 4: (Sc in each of next 2 sc, 2 sc in next st) twice, work sc around with 5 scs around toe, making 2 scs between incs. Make 2 incs on side of heel.

Row 5: One sl st in each st around, join and fasten off.

HEEL LIFT—Row 1: Make a ch a little over half as long as first ch made, sk 4 scs, hdc in each of next 4 scs on ch, sc on ch to end st, 3 sc in end sc, sc back on opposite side of ch to 5th st from end, 4 hdc and 1 dc in each of next 5 scs.

Row 2: Ch 1, turn and sc around with 3 scs around heel, 1 sc between incs. Repeat this row 3 times; fasten off.

Make a second sole and sew on top of heel and first sole through 1 lp of each st. Steam and press dry through a cloth.

Place a milk cap on top of paraffin before it hardens and you will have no trouble in removing it from the top of a jelly glass.
FILET CHAIR SET

This daffodil chair set is worked in filet crochet and is one that you will treasure always. It could become a vanity set and by repeating the design it could become a buffet or dresser scarf. The large piece measures about 18 inches long and 13½ inches wide; the smaller pieces are about 7 x 10 inches. The original was made of size 20 mercerized crochet thread and a size 7 or 8 crochet hook. It can be made of a heavier thread and a larger size crochet hook.

For a foundation ch, make three times as many stitches as there are to be squares, plus 1, plus the necessary sts to turn; turn and work according to pattern. In following rows, the blocks and spaces are worked over those of the previous row. A sp is formed by a dc, ch 2, sk 2 sts of previous row, dc in third st. A bl is composed of 4 dc's. If worked over a sp, a dc is made in the dc of the previous row, 2 dc's are worked over the next 2-ch, dc in next dc. In working 2 or more adjoining bls, there will be 4 dc's in the first bl and 3 dc's in each additional bl.

Chart: The open squares on filet chart indicate spaces and the solid squares indicate blocks.

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General Filet Directions

Filet crochet is composed of spaces and blocks or open and solid squares. A foundation ch is made into which blocks or spaces or both are worked.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); st (stitch); sp (space); bl (block); dc (double crochet); sk (skip); sc (single crochet).

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Arm Pieces: Ch 78, dc in 6th st from hook (sp made), ch 2, dc in next third st, make 23 more sps, ch 5, turn. (The work begins at the bottom or lower part of arm piece).

Work 3 more rows of sps. The leaves and stems begin in the fifth row.

Follow chart for remainder of arm piece. The dark lines show how much of the chart you should follow for the arm pieces. Make 2 arm pieces.

Work an edging around each piece as follows: sc in each dc and 2 sc in each sp around both arm pieces.

Chair Back: Work begins at lower right hand corner of chart. Make a ch of 204, dc in 6th st from hook, make 66 sps across for first row. Follow chart for remainder of piece.

Make sc edging around as for arm pieces.

A blot on a card or letter may be removed with Clorox on a piece of cotton.

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Tatted Edging and Insertion

This insertion and edging may be used on hand towels, pillow slips, handkerchiefs or as a trim on blouses and dresses. The insertion is approximately 1½ inches wide; edging is about ¹/₄ inches wide. Each is made of about size 30 cotton thread. If a finer thread is used, a finer and narrower edging and insertion will be attained. Use ball and shuttle.

Abbreviations: R (ring); ds (double stitch); cr (close ring); ch (chain); r (ring); rw (reverse work).

EDGING—Make a large r of 4 ds, p, 12 ds, 6 ps separated by 4 ds, 4 ds, cl r. Ch 4 ds, Rw, of 2 ds, 3 ps separated by 4 ds, 2 ds, cl r. Rw, ch 2 ds, join to last p of large r, 2 ds. * Rw, r of 2 ds, join to last p of previous (4 ds, p) twice, 2 ds, cl r. Rw, ch 2 ds, join to next p of large r, 2 ds, Repeat from * twice. Rw, r of 2 ds, join to last p of last (4 ds, p) twice, 2 ds, cl r. Rw, ch 4 ds, join to next p of large r, 2 ds, 4 ps separated by 2 ds, 2 ds, cl r. Rw, ch 2 ds, join to last p of large r, 2 ds, 4 ds, cl r. Rw, ch 2 ds, join to next p of large r, 2 ds, Continue making edge as before.

Upper Edge—Make r of 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join to second (top) p of first r, 4 ds, cl r. Rw, ch of (4 ds, p) twice, 4 ds, *** joint shuttle thread to next free p, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join shuttle thread to next free p, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join shuttle thread to next free p, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join shuttle thread to next free p, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join shuttle thread to next free p, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join shuttle thread to next free p, 4 ds, p, 4 ds. Rw, ch of 4 ds, join to last p of last ch, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, repeat from ***. Join ps of the 2 chs at inside corner.

INSERTION—This is the center row. Make a large r of 4 ds, p, 12 ds, 6 ps separated by 4 ds, 4 ds, cl r. Ch 4 ds, Rw, r of 2 ds, join to last p of previous large r, (4 ds, p) twice, 2 ds, cl r. Rw, ch 2 ds, join to next p of large r, Rw, make a third large r as first one was made. Ch 4 ds, Rw, r of 2 ds, join to last p of last (4 ds, p) twice, 2 ds, cl r. Rw, ch 4 ds, join to next p of large r, Rw, make a third large r as first one was made. Ch 4 ds, Rw, r of 2 ds, join to last p of last (4 ds, p) twice, 2 ds, cl r. Rw, ch 2 ds, join to next p of previous large r, (4 ds, p) twice, 2 ds, cl r. Rw, ch 2 ds, join to last p of last large r, 2 ds, Repeat from * for desired length.

To make corner, start at any place corresponding to * and make next 2 rs and chs as before. Rw, r of 2 ds, join to first p of last r, 2 ds, 4 ds, join to last p of last r, 2 ds, 3 small ps separated by 2 ds, 2 ds, cl r. Rw, ch 2 ds, join to next p of previous large r, cl r. Rw, r of 2 ds, join to first adjacent small p, 2 ds, join to next adjacent small p, 2 ds, 3 small ps separated by 2 ds, 2 ds, cl r. Rw, ch 2 ds, join to last p of last r, 2 ds, 3 small ps separated by 2 ds, 2 ds, cl r. Rw, ch 2 ds, join to next p of previous large r, (4 ds, p) twice, 2 ds, cl r. Rw, ch 2 ds, join to next p of previous large r, (4 ds, p) twice, 2 ds, cl r. Rw, ch 2 ds, join to next p of previous large r, 2 ds, 6 ps separated by 4 ds, 4 ds, cl r. Ch 4 ds, Rw, r of 2 ds, join to next p of previous large r, (4 ds, p) twice, 2 ds, cl r. Rw, ch 2 ds, join to last p of last r, 2 ds, 6 ps separated by 4 ds, 4 ds, cl r. Ch 4 ds, Rw, r of 2 ds, join to next p of previous large r, (4 ds, p) twice, 2 ds, cl r. Rw, ch 2 ds, join to last p of last r, 2 ds, 6 ps separated by 4 ds, 4 ds, cl r. Ch 4 ds, Rw, r of 2 ds, join to next p of previous large r, (4 ds, p) twice, 2 ds, cl r. Rw, ch 2 ds, join to last p of last r, 2 ds, 6 ps separated by 4 ds, 4 ds, cl r. Rw, ch 2 ds, join to next p of previous large r, (4 ds, p) twice, 2 ds, cl r. Rw, ch 2 ds, join to last p of last r, 2 ds. Repeat from * for desired length.

To make corner, start any place corresponding to * and make next two rs and chs as before. Rw, r of 2 ds, join to first p of last r, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, 3 small ps separated by 2 ds, 2 ds, cl r. Rw, ch 2 ds, join to next p of previous large r, 2 ds, Rw, r of 2 ds, join to first adjacent small p, 2 ds, join to next adjacent small p, 2 ds, join to next adjacent small p, 2 ds, 3 small ps separated by 2 ds, 2 ds, cl r. Rw, ch 2 ds, join to last p of last r, 4 ds, join to next small p of last r, 4 ds, 7 ps separated by 4 ds, 4 ds, cl r. Make large r as in beginning. Ch 2 ds, joint shuttle thread to first adjacent free p, 4 ds, p, 2 ds, cl r. Continue making edge as before.

Outside Edge for Both Sides of Center—R of 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join to second (top) p of first r, 4 ds, cl r. Rw,
Aunt Ellen's CLUB NOTES

WHAT CLUBS ARE DOING

“The day of our bazaar is always a very gala one because the whole community looks forward to this occasion”, writes one sponsor of an Aunt Ellen Club. It is an all day affair with a luncheon served at noon. In the afternoon a food sale is held and also the fancy work is displayed and auctioned off.

These are quilting days for many Aunt Ellen clubs. Afternoon meetings and all day sessions are both popular. These are usually held in the homes, church basements or club rooms. Quilting is done for individuals and for organizations. Often times the members will piece and quilt a quilt for display in a local store; it is auctioned off or some groups even sell chances. This is a good way to raise money.

“Birthday Teas” are celebrated by one group of Aunt Ellen’s Needlework lovers. Usually 3 or 4 members go together to put on the tea. There is always a donation table and it has been found that home baking sells best. These “Teas” have proved very successful.

Home canning and freezing of meats was the discussion at another club meeting. A member of the local Extension Service was present to aid in the discussion and answer questions.

Several months ago each member of an Aunt Ellen Club exchanged two favorite recipes with other club members. There were recipes for cakes, candies, cookies, salads and many other foods. This led to their printing a cook book which contained a variety of recipes. They have sold enough books to pay for the expense of printing it and are now looking forward to making some money.

One club is keeping a scrap book and records of all the good times, including picnics, parties and other social events that have taken place since the organization of their Aunt Ellen Club.

ROLL CALL SUGGESTIONS

1. Name a flower that you like best for an inside window flower box.
2. Give your favorite candy recipe.
3. Have each member submit a way to increase the treasury fund.

DECORATIONS AND REFRESHMENTS

If you wish to send invitations to all club members for a St. Patrick’s party, make them from green paper cut into spade, club, heart and diamond shapes. Decorate the hall or room with large green shamrocks, white and green streamers, green and white balloons. Fortune telling, music and songs belong to an Irish party.

Serve refreshments which are in keeping with St. Patrick’s colors. A fruit salad molded in green or lime gelatine served with cookies which have green frosting would be very

Knitted Lace

This unusual lace edge is knitted and can be used for many purposes, such as an edging on pillow slips, dresser or buffet scarfs, or luncheon cloths. It can be made of mercerized thread or yarn according to the use. If made of 3-ply fingering yarn and size 3 knitting needles, the edging will measure about 2½ inches in width. When number 30 crochet thread and number 14 needles are used, the edge will be about an inch and a half wide.

Abbreviations: K (knit); tog (together); O (yarn over); sts (stitches).

Cast on 13 sts. Row 1: K 2, O, k 2 tog, O, k 2 tog, O, k 2 tog, O, k 3, O, k 2 tog, 3 times, O, k 1.

Row 2: K 11, O, k 2 tog, k 1.

Row 3: K 2, O, k 2 tog, K 3, (O, k 2 tog) 3 times, O, k 1.

Row 4: K 12, O, k 2 tog, k 1.

Row 5: K 2, O, k 2 tog, k 4, (O, k 2 tog) 3 times, O, k 1.

Row 6: K 13, O, k 2 tog, k 1.

Row 7: K 2, O, k 2 tog, k 5, (O, k 2 tog) 3 times, O, k 1.

Row 8: K 14, O, k 2 tog, k 1.

Row 9: K 2, O, k 2 tog, k 13.

Row 10: Bind off 4 sts knitwise, k 8, O, k 2 tog, k 1.

This completes one point; repeat these 10 rows for desired length.

This same edging can be made by casting on 12 sts. There is less plain knitting with the 12 sts.

Row 1: K 2, O, k 2 tog, k 1, (O, k 2 tog) 3 times, O, k 1.

Row 2: K 10, O, k 2 tog, k 1.

Row 3: K 2, O, k 2 tog, k 2, (O, k 2 tog) 3 times, O, k 1.

Row 4: K 11, O, k 2 tog, k 1.

Row 5: K 2, O, k 2 tog, k 3, (O, k 2 tog) 3 times, O, k 1.

Row 6: K 12, O, k 2 tog, k 1.

Row 7: K 2, O, k 2 tog, k 4, (O, k 2 tog) 3 times, O, k 1.

Row 8: K 13, O, k 2 tog, k 1.

Row 9: K 2, O, k 2 tog, k 12.

Row 10: Bind off 4 sts knitwise, k 8, O, k 2 tog, k 1.

These 10 rows complete one point; repeat for as many points as desired.
nice. Or you may wish to serve sandwiches that have green fillings. Coffee, tea or cocoa may be served also. For added color serve the food on green paper plates with fancy doilies, green paper cups and napkins.

RECREATIONAL HOUR

Snake Contest—Have these typed or written on slips of paper, pass one to each guest, or you read them aloud and have the guests just write the answers down.
1. Worn by women in winter. (Boa)
2. Worn the year around. (Garter)
3. A babies toy. (Rattle)
4. A color. (Black)
5. Worn by an Indian. (Moccasin)
6. A fast horse. (Racer)
7. A gentleman cow. (Bull)
8. Necessary to life. (Water)
9. Time used during the Civil War. (Copperhead)
10. It makes the lawn. (Grass)

Word Contest—Give the guests five minutes to see how many words they can make from the letters found in POTATO.

Irish Stew—Select a number of raw vegetables, some unusual ones, and place them in a large bowl. Pass this around to all guests, giving each a few minutes to examine the contents. Then have each one write on a sheet of paper the names of the vegetables in the “stew.” The one who guesses the most wins. This game may also be played by blindfolding the guests. Let each handle the vegetables and then ask them to try and list the vegetables which were passed. Give the winner the bowl of vegetables as a prize.

PROGRAM SUGGESTION

HOME SAFETY

Statistics show that approximately one-third of all the accidental deaths occur in the home. Safety mindedness of homemakers can never be stressed too much. Homemakers are always on the alert for information which will aid them in improving their home and community life for safer living. If people would actually realize the seriousness of home accidents, everyone would be more concerned and help to remove any safety hazards.

There is much research going on today to aid homemakers in lowering the number of accidents in the home. A knowledge of how accidents occur and understanding of the ways to prevent them through the removal or correction of causes is of great value to all individuals.

The American Home Economics Association has set up plans for a nation-wide program. This group is receiving the assistance of the National Safety Council, the safety division of the American Red Cross, and other groups interested in safety education. Teachers in the schools are being urged to pass safety information to the home by means of the students in their classes.

The Home Demonstration Agent of the Farm Bureau in your community will probably be glad to attend your next meeting and give a talk on safety in the home. This safety information to the homemakers is usually given through demonstration; perhaps as a part of the food preparation program. For instance, she might demonstrate the safe techniques of canning and the safe use of the pressure canner. Then there is the care in handling hot liquids, foods and equipment. The use of pan holders and safety gadgets to avoid burns, scalds and cuts. Packing of food in the jars requires special precautions in order to avoid breakage. The processing directions of the manufacturer should be studied and carefully followed.

The Home Demonstration Agent also has promoted the use of home accident check lists. Committees are organized to inspect homes and make suggestions that will eliminate hazards in the home and make it a safer place to live. Excellent co-operation has been given to all these fine organizations.

Through demonstrations and exhibits, skits, quizzes, assembly programs and home projects, your club can do much in preventing the suffering and tragedy that accidents bring.

A few minutes spent in checking ways to prevent home accidents can save valuable time and energy. Here are some questions in regard to safety measures in and about your home. Provide each member with a piece of paper and pencil. Let her answer these questions yes or no.
1. Do you make sure that matches are out before throwing them away?
2. Do you have metal containers for storage of oil mops, dust cloths, painting equipment, and other oily materials?
3. Do you store kerosene and gasoline in special, clearly marked containers outside of the house?
4. Are marbles, needles and other small or sharp objects kept away from young children?
5. Do you wear simple clothing, free from drooping sleeves, sashes or frills, while doing housework?
6. Are children given only blunt-edged scissors for cutting paper and cloth?
7. Are window screens and storm windows fastened securely?
8. Are guns unloaded and stored in locked cases immediately after use?
9. Does the fireplace screen fit snugly?
10. Do you avoid touching electrical fixtures or appliances when your hands are wet, or when you are standing on a wet floor?
11. Do you use a can opener that does not leave a sharp edge on the can?
12. Are pan handles turned away from the stove edges?
13. Are knives and sharp instruments kept out of reach of children?
14. Are stairs and halls kept free from boxes, toys, mops, brooms, tools and other tripping hazards?
CHIP CARVING

Chip carving may have originated in the South Sea Islands, in China or Japan, or it may have been discovered by the people of Scandinavia or the Balkans. There is no absolute known place where it originated but we do know that it is a very old craft and that it is found on products of all of these countries. The northern countries of Europe, Ireland and England in particular, are probably more responsible for its influence upon our craft here in America. Its influence was transmitted to this country largely through various craft schools.

Chip carving occupies a rather limited field in the realm of wood carving. It is used to enrich plain surfaces. Primitive people applied scratches and incisions as a method of decoration upon the wooden surfaces. The ceremonial adze handles and paddles produced by the primitive people of the South Pacific Islands are really wonderful examples of chip carving. The patterns were all-over designs which were cut deep. A piece of shell or a shark’s tooth was used as a cutting tool.

This is not a difficult craft and you will enjoy the satisfaction derived from working with it. Soft woods are best to use. Poplar is a very good wood to use because it is light in color and is easy to cut across the grain. You will find that the design shows up well and that it gives the necessary contrasts of shadows caused by the cuts. Poplar offers little resistance to the cutting tools. Basswood or white pine are also good.

The equipment needed for chip carving is: a sharp knife or skew chisel, mallet, emery stone and a piece of fine sandpaper. If working with a board, you will need a screw clamp or other means of holding the board. The skew chisel is shaped as shown in illustration (Fig. 1). The cutting edge of the chisel is in the center of the blade, making it possible to use both right and left cutting strokes. Use the stone to keep it well sharpened, for if the edge is dull, it will tear the wood, making rough, uneven cuts.

First, plan and draw a simple design on paper, then transfer it to the wood with a pencil. When making a design for chip carving it is well to remember that the pattern has to form an angle or curve which has one side lower than the other and forms a point or edge up and down. But for practice, first draw a one inch square on piece of wood with a ruler, then draw lines across diagonally as shown in illustration (Fig. 2a). Cut down vertically into wood on diagonal lines (Fig. 2b); hold knife at about a 25 degree angle and cut (Fig. 2c), slanting from edge of square to the vertical cut lines. The point of the knife should be at the deepest part of the incision made. Care must be taken to hold the knife vertical and make the stab coincide with the lines of the pattern. To remove the chip, the knife is held as shown in sketch with the thumb firmly on the work (Fig. 2d), which serves as a sort of pivot on which to swing the hand while forcing the blade of the knife or chisel under the chip.

After you have tried this several times, you will find that it becomes easier each time with practice and soon you can make a simple border design if you wish. Cuts may be deepened by striking the chisel perpendicularly to the surface of the wood. You will also find several variations of the square shown in Figure 3.

Carved wood may be stained or dyed. If a two-tone design is desired, stain the wood before carving. You may use Crayonex as a stain. Rub surface of wood with it, then take a soft cloth, dip it in turpentine and rub briskly. Color may be added for jewel like appearance also by using textile paints, water colors or tempera paint. If tempera is used, a coat of shellac or lacquer is needed. Another stain that may be used is a mixture of turpentine and oil paints. Use enough turpentine to make a very thin solution. Oils are probably more durable than other paints. If a higher gloss is desired, add a coat of clear varnish or shellac. Varnish gives a high gloss and satin finish. Clear shellac gives a good permanent finish.

You may simply apply liquid wax to the curved surface with a soft cloth. This is particularly good if you wish a dull finish. Waxes may also be brushed on or polished with a shoe

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be hurried. The wood must be smooth and clean before it is finished. If a surface needs sandpapering after it has been carved, this should be done carefully with fine sandpaper wrapped tightly around a smooth flat block; move in the direction of the grain.

**HANDKERCHIEF EDGES**

Dress up your handkerchiefs with any of these lacy crocheted edges. These were made of American Thread Company ‘Star’ Tatting Cotton. A heavier thread and a coarser hook may be used for wider edges which may be used on towels. A crochet hook size 13 is used for all the edges given.

**Abbreviations:** Ch (chain); sc (single crochet); sp (space); sk (skip); sl st (slip stitch); lp (loop); dc (double crochet); dc cluster (double crochet cluster)—work as many dc as specified only hold last lp of each dc on hook, thread over and draw through all lps at once, thus a cluster is formed; tr (treble)—thread over hook twice, work off 2 lps at a time; tr cluster (treble cluster)—work as many trs as specified holding last lp of each tr on hook, thread over and pull through all lps at once, thus a cluster is formed; tr tr (triple treble)—thread over hook four times, work off 2 lps at a time.

**Edging Number 1**—This edging requires about two 60-yard balls of white tatting thread and one 94-inch hemstitched handkerchief. A larger size may be used if desired, but will require more edging motifs.

Row 1: Join thread in one corner, **ch 11, sc in same sp, * ch 11, sk about a ½ inch space on edge of handkerchief, sc in next sp, repeat from * ending at next corner, repeat from ** around the other 3 sides ending row with ch 6, tr tr in first corner space, this brings thread in position for next row.

Row 2: Ch 5, sk 4 sts of corner lp, (3 tr in next st, ch 3) twice, 3 tr in next st. **ch 5, sc in center of next lp, ch 5, work three-3 tr clusters with ch 3 between clusters in center of next lp, ch 5, sc in next lp, ch 5, (3 tr, ch 3, 3 tr) in center st of next lp, repeat from ** 5 times; ch 5, sc in next lp, ch 5, 3 tr cluster sts with ch 3 between clusters in center of next lp, ch 5, sc in next lp, repeat from beginning of row ending with sc in tr in tr.

Row 3: Ch 3, (tr, ch 3, tr) in first tr of 3 tr group below, * 4 trs with ch 3 between each tr in next lp, repeat from * once, sk first 2 tr of 3 tr group below, (tr, ch 3, tr) in third tr, ch 3, ** sc in sc, (ch 5, sc in next lp) 4 times, ch 5, sc in sc, ch 5, sk 1 ch-5 lp, 4 trs with ch 3 between each tr in next lp, ch 5, repeat from ** 5 times, sc in next sc, (ch 5, sc in next lp) 4 times, ch 5, sc in sc, repeat from beginning of row all around in same manner ending row with ch 2, dc in sc at end of previous row.

Row 4: Ch 3, 3 trs in center st of ch-3 lp below, ch 3, sk next ch-3 lp, 4 trs with ch 3 between each tr in next ch-3 lp, ch 3, sk next ch-3 lp, 3 tr in center of ch-3 below (corner), ch 3, sk next ch-3 lp, 4 trs with ch 3 between each tr in next ch-3 lp, ch 3, sk next ch-3 lp, 3 tr in center st of next ch-3 lp, ch 3, sk next ch-3 lp, ** sc in sc, (ch 5, sc in next lp) 4 times, ch 5, * (tr, ch 3, tr) in next 3 ch-3 lp, repeat from * twice, ch-5, sk next ch lp, repeat from ** 5 times, sc in next lp, (ch 5, sc in next lp) 4 times, repeat from beginning of row all around, ending row with ch 2, dc in dc.

Row 5: * Ch 3, 4 trs with ch 3 between each tr in center tr of group below, ch 3, sk two ch-3 lps, 4 trs with ch 3 between each tr in next ch-3 lp, ch 3, sk next ch-3 lp, 3 tr in center of ch-3 below (corner), ch 3, sk next ch-3 lp, 4 trs with ch 3 between each tr in next ch-3 lp, ch 3, sk next ch-3 lp, ** sc in sc, (ch 5, sc in next lp) 3 times, ch 5, 4 trs with ch 3 between each tr in center tr of group below, ch 3, sk one ch-3 lp, ** sc in sc, (ch 5, sc in next lp) 3 times, ch 5, * (tr, ch 3, tr) in next 3 ch-3 lp, repeat from * twice, ch-5, sk next ch lp, repeat from ** 5 times, sc in next lp, (ch 5, sc in next lp) 3 times, repeat from beginning of row all around, ending row with ch 2, dc in dc.
TULIP DOILY

Approximately 500 yards of size 30 mercerized crochet cotton is required to make this doily; use size 11 crochet hook. The doily measures about 12 inches in diameter. It is very simple and easy to make; can be made of white, ecru, or any other desired color.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); sl st (slip stitch); r (ring); rnd (round); dc (double crochet); sc (single crochet); sps (spaces); bl (block); sk (skip); p (picot).

To start, ch 8, sl st in first st to form a r.

Rnd 1: Ch 1, 24 sc in r, join with sl st in ch 1.

Rnd 2: Ch 5, sk 1 dc, dc in next sc, ch 2, sk 1 dc, dc in next sc, repeat from * around, ending with ch 2 (12 sps in all), join with sl st in third ch of first ch 5 made.

Rnd 3: Ch 3, * 3 dc in sp, dc in de, repeat from * around ending with 3 dc in last sp (48 dc s), join with sl st in tip of first ch 3 made.

Rnd 4: Ch 3, dc in each of next 3 dc, * ch 4, sk 2 dc, dc in each of next 4 dc, repeat from * around ending with ch 4, join with sl st in tip of first ch 3 made.

Rnd 5: Ch 3, dc in base of ch 3, dc in each of next 2 dc, dc in de of bl, 4 dc in sp, 2 dc in first dc of next bl, repeat from * around ending with 4 dc in sp, join with sl st in tip of first ch 3 made.

Rnd 6: Ch 5, sk 3 dc, * de in ch, 5, repeat from * around for 20 sps, ending with ch 5, join with sl st in third ch of first ch 8 made.

Rnd 7: Ch 3, * 5 dc in sp, dc in de, repeat from * around ending with 5 dc in sp, join with sl st in tip of first ch 3 made.

Rnd 8: Ch 3, dc in each of next 3 dc, * ch 4, sk 2 dc, dc in each of next 4 dc, repeat from * around ending with ch 4, join with sl st in first ch 5 made.

Rnd 9: Ch 3, dc in each of next 3 dc, * ch 4, sk 2 dc, dc in each of next 4 dc, repeat from * around ending with ch 4, join with sl st in first ch 5 made.

4 dc, (ch 2, dc in de) 4 times, ch 2, dc in each of next 5 dc, 5 sps, repeat from * around ending with ch 2, join in third ch of first ch 5 made.

Rnd 16: Ch 5, * de in ch, 2, dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 2, dc in last dc, (ch 2, dc in de) 4 times, ch 2, dc in each of next 5 dc, (ch 2, de in de) 6 times, ch 2, repeat from * around ending with ch 2, join with sl st in third ch of first ch 5 made.

Rnd 17: Ch 5, de in ch, 2, * de in each of next 4 dc, (ch 2, dc in de) 5 times, ch 2, dc in each of next 5 dc, (ch 2, dc in de) 4 times, ch 2, repeat from * around ending with ch 2, join with sl st in third ch of first ch 5 made.

Rnd 18: Repeat rnd 17.

Rnds 19 to 22: Ch 5, * 2 dc in ch, 2, dc in each of next 4 dc, (ch 2, de in de) 4 times, ch 2, dc in each of next 5 dc, (ch 2, dc in de) 4 times, ch 2, repeat from * around ending with ch 2, join with sl st in third ch of first ch 5 made.

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