

Don't Take a Trip With a Corn



DON'T handicap yourself in a business way or socially with a painful corn. There's no need to keep your mind on your corn.

Blue-jay—the easy way—brings instant relief from pain. And your corns are gone in 48 hours. That is, the average corn. Some very stubborn cases require a second or third treatment.

Millions upon millions of corns have been removed the Blue-jay way. Millions of families keep a supply on hand, and they never have corns. You, too, can be freed now and forever.

Paring corns brings only temporary relief. And harsh liquids are dangerous. Blue-jay is the scientific way.

BAUER & BLACK, Limited, Toronto, Canada
Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.

15c and 25c
At Druggists

Blue-jay
Stops Pain—Ends Corns
Instantly Quickly

Also Blue-jay
Bunion Plasters

Mothers should try

Benger's Food for themselves. Those who are nursing will find the greatest benefit for both themselves and infant.

Take the Benger's Food between meals, as an addition to the daily diet. It promotes a high state of nutrition and a full supply of natural milk.

BENGER'S
Food

although among the "lightest" foods known, is all nutriment. Mothers, when overtired or out of sorts, will relish and enjoy it. Flavour with tea, chocolate, or coffee, for a change.

Benger's Food is entirely British in origin, ownership, and manufacture. It is sold in sealed tins, price, 60c. & \$1., by all Stores, Grocers, etc. Carefully follow the directions on the tin when preparing it.

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BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, England,
or from the Wholesale Agents in CANADA:—
The NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL Co. of Canada, Ltd., MONTREAL, or any of their Branches.

PEERLESS ORNAMENTAL FENCE

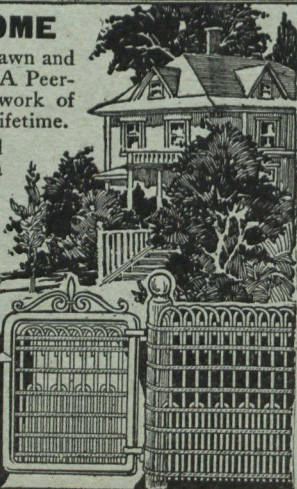
THE SENTINEL OF THE HOME

Always on guard to protect the children, the lawn and flower beds from stray dogs and other intruders. A Peerless Ornamental Fence with its sturdy gate is a work of art and with an occasional coat of paint will last a lifetime.

It is built of open hearth steel wire galvanized and when not otherwise ordered we paint all fencing with a coat of high grade paint. It looks well and lasts long.

Send for Catalog of many designs, also Farm and Poultry Fencing. Dealers Everywhere.

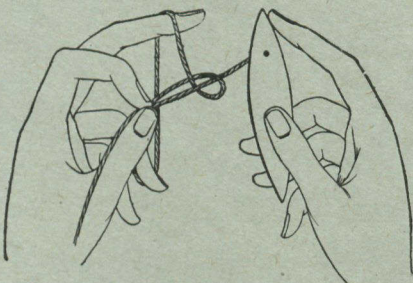
The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.



DETAILED LESSON IN TATTING

Detailed Directions and a Simple Edge for Beginners

ABBREVIATIONS used in tatting: Double stitch, d.s.; Picot, p.; Ring, r.; Chain, ch.; * to repeat.
Necessary materials: A ball of crochet cotton—the coarser thread is better for beginners—and a celluloid or steel shuttle.
To fill shuttle: Tie thread through hole in centre of shuttle, then holding firmly in left hand, wind thread as on a spool.
All work in tatting is done with double stitches. When the making of double stitches and picots



No. 1.—Drawing up ring thread to form the loop or stitch on the straight shuttle thread with the second finger of the left hand.

and the joining of rings to the picots is mastered, you can make any kind of tatted lace by merely following the directions.

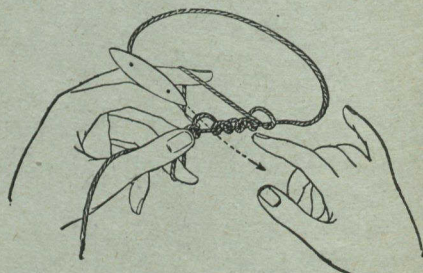
The chain is not used in the simple edge shown in No. 6, but it is made in the same way as the ring, with double stitches, except that instead of forming a ring, the chain is made on a straight piece of thread. Two shuttles are used, or the ball of cotton may take the place of one shuttle, in which case the thread is not broken off after winding the shuttle from the ball of cotton. After the first ring has been made with the shuttle thread, the ball thread is taken up and a chain of double stitches is made on it. This chain serves to join the various rings or parts of the work instead of a plain thread. When a chain of the desired length has been made, the

stitch, catching and holding it firmly between left thumb and forefinger. Then proceed to make the first half of the next double stitch, then the second half, and so on.

These stitches are really only a succession of knots made on the shuttle thread, but it must be kept in mind that each loop or knot should be made *above* the shuttle thread, as shown in No. 1. If the loop is permitted to slip under the shuttle thread, it will become tightly knotted, and the ring cannot be closed or drawn together. It is absolutely necessary to jerk the shuttle thread straight out to the right and hold it taut while the loop is being drawn up. If this is properly done, the stitch almost forms itself. By raising the second finger of the left hand, the loop or stitch is drawn sufficiently tight and in its proper place—see No. 2.

It is advisable to practise the double stitch until it can be made rapidly. No. 2 shows a few double stitches completed, and No. 3 shows how the ring thread forms the stitches on the shuttle thread.

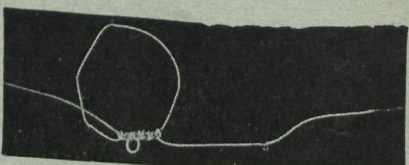
The picot in tatting not only beautifies the work, but is used to join the different parts. Care should be taken to make them even. A picot is a loose loop of thread between two double stitches. It is made by drawing up only very loosely the first half of a double stitch—see Nos. 4 and 5. The stitch following the picot, which helps to make it, is counted as the first half of the next double stitch.



No. 4.—Picots are formed by drawing up the first half of the double stitch only very loosely.

When the desired number of double stitches and picots has been made, the ring is closed or drawn together, by pulling the shuttle thread till all the stitches are crowded into a close ring, as shown in No. 6, which is a succession of these closed rings joined by picots. To join the different rings insert a crochet hook into the picot from above and draw up through it the ring thread; then pass the shuttle through the loop thus formed, and pull up the ring thread as in making any other stitch.

You are now ready to make the simple lace edge in No. 6. Start by forming your thread ring as directed in the beginning, and on it make 3 d.s., 1 p., * 3 d.s., 1 p., 3 d.s., 1 p., 3 d.s.; close ring by pulling shuttle thread tightly. Leave sufficient space on thread before beginning next ring, so they will not overlap, that is, about 1/4 inch. Then, beginning the second ring, make 3 d.s., join to preceding ring by drawing the ring thread up through the nearest picot of the preceding finished ring with a crochet hook or pin; slip the shuttle through the loop and draw up the ring thread as in making the double stitches; then repeat from * till your lace is of the desired length.



No. 5.—When the stitches in figure 3 are pushed together, the picot looks like this.

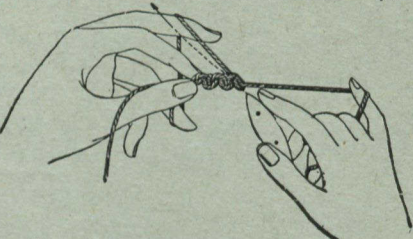
The edge in No. 6 makes a dainty trimming for handkerchiefs, neckwear, and fine waists. It is pretty in white, light blue, pink, light green, or yellow on white material.

Another variation of this pretty edge may be made by putting three picots at the bottom, that is 4 d.s., 1 p., * 4 d.s., with 1 p. between each two doubles, 4 d.s., 1 p., 4 d.s.; close ring. About 1/4 inch further along on the thread begin



No. 6.—A succession of completed rings with picots forming a dainty edge, suitable for trimming handkerchiefs, neckwear, and waists.

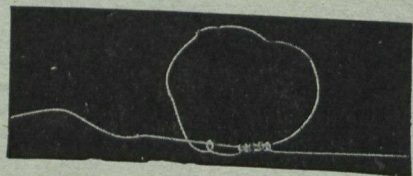
the second ring; 4 d.s., join to picot of preceding ring, and repeat from * till lace is of desired length.



No. 2.—Several double stitches completed. Showing the shuttle thread held taut by the right hand, while the second finger of the left hand has just drawn up the stitch into position.

ball of thread is dropped and the next ring is made with the shuttle thread.

To begin: Wind the cotton once around the four fingers of the left hand, the end hanging in front over the thumb, forming a ring, the crossing of which is held firmly between thumb and forefinger of the left hand. To make the first half of the double stitch, throw the shuttle thread (the part between the crossing and the shuttle) over the fingers of the left hand, in back of the ring thread. Then point the shuttle through the ring from right to left, passing it between the ring and shuttle threads, and grasping the shuttle with thumb and forefinger of right hand, as it comes up between the two threads. Draw the shuttle thread to the



No. 3.—Shows how the stitches are formed by the ring thread on the shuttle thread; the last stitch is drawn up loosely for a picot.

right so that it will extend taut and straight from between the thumb and forefinger of left hand. At the same time the ring thread must be held loose. Then with the second finger of the left hand draw up the ring thread so that it forms a loop on the taut shuttle thread, as shown in No. 1. This loop is drawn to the left until it can be slipped between the thumb and forefinger and held firmly while the work proceeds. To make the second half of the double stitch, allow the shuttle thread to hang down in front of the left thumb, then pass the shuttle through the ring from the outside toward you, slipping it between the ring and shuttle threads. As before, draw or jerk the shuttle thread to the right until it is taut, and with the second finger of the left hand draw up the ring thread to form the loop or second half of the double