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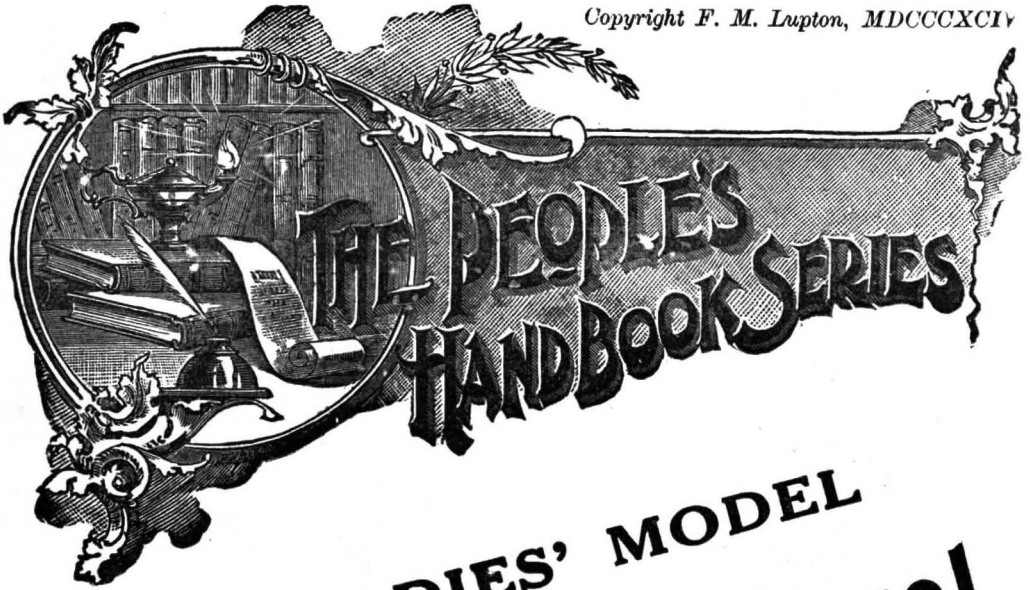
THE PEOPLE'S HAND BOOK SERIES

THE LADIES' MODEL

Fancy Work Manual.

Containing Designs and Directions for Knitting, Crocheting and Lace-making, With Complete Instructions in the Various Branches of Artistic Embroidery.
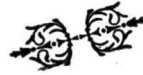
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THE
BEST JOKE and COMIC BOOKS PUBLISHED

THE LADIES' MODEL

FANCY WORK MANUAL.

CONTAINING DESIGNS AND DIRECTIONS FOR KNITTING,
CROCHETING AND LACE-MAKING, WITH MINUTE
INSTRUCTIONS IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES
OF ARTISTIC EMBROIDERY.

PART I.—KNITTING, CROCHETING AND LACE-MAKING.

EXPLANATION

OF ABBREVIATIONS AND TERMS USED IN GIVING DIRECTIONS.

KNITTING.

K—Knit plain.
N Narrow, or knit 2 together.
P—Purl, or seam.
P 2 tog—Purl 2 stitches together.
S—Slip, or take the loop off needle without knitting.
O—Over; that is, to throw thread around needle.
O and N twice is equivalent to over, narrow, over, narrow.
The figures after the letters indicate the number of stitches to be worked; thus, k 2 means knit 2 stitches; p 3, to purl 3, and so on.
Twist stitch—Like plain knitting, only the needle should be put in the back part of stitch instead of the front.
Cast off—Knit two plain stitches; pass first over second, knit one more, pass first over second, and so on to the last titch, when you draw the thread through to fasten it.

CROCHET.

Chain stitch, or ch—This is the foundation of all crochet, and is simply a straight series of loops, each drawn with the hook through the preceding one.
Single crochet, or s c—Put the hook in a stitch of the work, bring the thread through in a loop, and also through the loop on the hook at the same time.
Double crochet, or d c—Put the hook in a stitch of the work, bring thread through, forming a loop, thread over and draw through both loops on the hook.
Treble crochet, or tr—Throw thread around hook, insert the hook in a stitch of the work, thread over and draw through a loop; thread over and draw through two loops, over again and draw through two more loops.
Long treble, or l-tr—Throw thread two or three times around hook and proceed as in

treble stitch, working off the loops two at a time.
Picot—This is formed by working a certain number of chain loops and then putting the hook back through the first and catching first and last loops with a single crochet.
Stars (*) and letters of the alphabet are used merely to save words, and they indicate a repetition of the pattern only that they thus inclose.
To "raise" is merely to pick up a stitch from the previous row and draw the wool through in the usual way.

INFANT'S VEST.

MATERIALS required: Two ounces Lady Betty or white Berlin wool, three bone pins No. 10 (Walker's bell gauge).
Cast on one pin 160 stitches, knit three ribs. Thus knit two rows, purl two rows, knit two

INFANT'S VEST.

rows. Then knit forty stitches, and with the third pin continue to work or these forty stitches until you have twenty-two rows—the

is, eleven ribs. Leave these stitches on the pin. With the third pin cast off twenty stitches for the shoulder (by passing one stitch over the other) of the sixty stitches left on the first pin. Knit on the remaining forty stitches twenty-two rows for the back same as for the front.

In the 23d row, cast on twenty stitches for the other shoulder, and knit them on one needle with the forty stitches left from the front. You will now have 100 stitches again, on which knit six rows as at the beginning.

Cast off the stitches and sew up the sides under the arm, leaving the armhole open.

A crochet edging is worked round the neck and sleeves.

1st Row—One single into the edge of knitting, two chain, pass over one stitch of knitting, one single into the next.

2d Row—One double under two chain of last row, three chain, one double under next two chain. Repeat.

A tape or ribbon is run through the first row of crochet round the throat.

ZIGZAG WHEEL FOR TIDY.

MAKE a chain of ten, join in a ring.

1st Row. Work sixteen d c over ring, join.

2d Row. Make eight wings. Make the first as follows: Chain three above, join to first d c of ring, and consider this equivalent to one d c. Chain fourteen; turn, work twenty d c over ch of fourteen; then work 1 d c in next d c of ring after join. Next turn, work twenty d c

on twenty d c just made, taking up the back of each loop only. Chain one at end, turn the wing * ; work four d c on first four d c, taking up back of each loop. Make a picot by chaining four, and work one d c in first of ch four. Repeat * until three more picots have been made. The row is completed by four d c in last four d c; work one d c in next d c of ring. This completes one wing.

CHILD'S KNITTED DRAWERS.

These drawers, for a child from four to six years old, are worked with fine knitting wool of any desirable color that will stand the wear and washing.

Through the row of holes at the waist insert ribbon or cord of worsted, worked in chain stitch to make it elastic, and finish the ends with small tassels of the wool.

Begin at the ankle and cast on 40 stitches. The steel needles should be of suitable size for the wool.

1st round — (*) Knit 2, purl 2; repeat from (*) 29 times for the ankle.

31st round — (*) Knit plain and repeat from (*) 39 times, but purl the first stitch of every other round and widen in the same rounds on the fourth from the beginning and the fourth stitch from the ending of the round by taking up and knitting the horizontal thread after and before these stitches; this prevents an eyelet hole in the work.

Now bind off the first and last second stitch in the round and knit in rows back and forth 40 times.

These 40 rows must be plain on the right side, excepting the second stitch from each end these 2 stitches are purled for seams.

For the first 20 rows (of these plain 40), widen every other time at the back edge only, after the fourth stitch by taking up the horizontal thread.

Now knit the other leg as far as this one, join them together on the front edge; continue the purling at the back; knit in rounds.

1st round: (*)Knit plain and repeat from (*) 23 times.

25th round: Knit 1, narrow, then plain to end of round.

ZIGZAG WHEEL FOR TIDY.

26th round: (*) Knit 2, over, narrow, repeat from (*) to end of round.

27th round: (*) Knit 2, purl 2, repeat from (*) to end of round.

Repeat the 27th round of ribbing for the band or waist for 25 rounds; then repeat the 26th round of eyelets for the ribbon.

Now 1 row of the ribbing, knit 2, purl 2, and cast off.

At the top of the band and bottom of the ankle part, work a row of crocheted picots thus: 1 double crochet in first stitch, (*) 4 chain, 1 double crochet in first of 4 chain for picot, miss 1 stitch, 1 double crochet in next stitch; repeat from (*).

WIDE LACE.

FIFTY stitches.

1st Row.—K 7, o n, o n, k 2, o n, o n, k 1, o n five times, k 7, o n, o n, k 2, o n, o n, k 2, o 2 n, k 1.

2d Row.—K 3, p 1, rest plain.

3d Row.—K 6, o n, o n, k 2, o n, o n, k 3, o n four times, k 7, o n, o n, k 2, o n, o n, rest plain.

4th Row.—Plain, plain.

5th Row.—K 5, o n, o n, k 2, o n, o n, k 3, o n five times, k 5, o n, o n, k 2, o n, o n, k 4, o 2, k 1, o 2 n, k 1.

6th Row.—P 1, k 2, p 1, rest plain.

7th Row.—K 4, o n, o n, k 2, o n, o n, k 5, o n four times, k 5, o n, o n, k 2, o n, o n, rest plain.

8th Row.—Plain, plain.

9th Row.—K 3, o n, o n, k 2, o n, o n, k 5, o n five times, k 3, o n, o n, k 2, o n, o n, k 6, o 2 n, o 2 n, o 2 n, o 2 n, k 1.

10th Row.—K 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, rest plain.

11th Row.—K 2, o n, o n, k 2, o n, o n, k 7, o n four times, k 3, o n, o n, k 2, o n, o n, rest plain.

12th Row.—Plain, plain.

13th Row.—K 3, o n, o n, k 2, o n, o n, k 5, o n five times, k 3, o n, o n, k 2, o n, o n, k 6, 2 n four times, n.

14th Row.—K 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, rest plain.

15th Row.—K 4, o n, o n, k 2, o n, o n, k 5, o n four times, k 5, o n, o n, k 2, o n, o n, rest plain.

16th Row.—Plain, plain.

17th Row.—K 5, o n, o n, k 2, o n, o n, k 3, R n five times, k 5, o n, o n, k 2, o n, o n, k 4, o 2 n five times, k 3 tog.

18th Row.—K 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, rest plain.

19th Row.—K 6, o n, o n, k 2, o n, o n, k 3, o n four times, k 7, o n, o n, k 2, o n, o n, rest plain.

Row.—Bind off 18, rest plain.

MRS. L. L. GRINNELL, Vermillion, Mont.

GOLD THREAD EMBROIDERY.

Up to the present time, dating from the end of the eighteenth century, gold embroidery has been almost exclusively confined to those who made it a profession; amateurs have seldom attempted what, it was commonly supposed, required an apprenticeship of nine years to attain any proficiency in. But now, when it is the fashion to decorate every kind of fancy article, whether of leather, plush, or velvet, with monograms and ingenious devices of all descriptions, the art of gold embroidery has revived and is being taken up an practiced with success, even by those to whom needlework is nothing more than an agreeable recreation.

IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.

The first and needful requisites for gold embroidery are a strong frame, a spindle, two pressers (one flat and the other convex), a curved knife, a pricker or stiletto, and a tray to contain the materials.

Every gold embroidery, or whatever material it may be executed, requires a stout foundation, which has to be sewn into the frame, in doing which hold the webbing loosely, almost in folds, and stretch the stuff very tightly. Sew on a stout cord to the edges of the foundation which are nearest the stretchers setting the stitches three or four inches apart. Then put the frame together and stretch the material laterally to its fullest extent, by passing a piece of twine in and out through the cord at the edge and over the stretchers. Draw up the bracing until the foundation is strained evenly and tightly. Upon this firm foundation lay the stuff which you are going to embroider, and hem or herring-bone it down, taking care to keep it perfectly even with the thread of the foundation and, if possible, more tightly stretched, to prevent it from being wrinkled or puckered when you come to take it off the backing.

THE SPINDLE.

The spindle to wind the gold thread upon should be of hard wood. Cover the round stalk and part of the prongs with a double thread of coarse yellow thread, and terminate this covering with a loop, to which you fasten the gold thread that you wind round the stalk.

PASTE FOR STIFFENING EMBROIDERY.

Put some wheaten starch into a vessel with a rounded bottom, pour on just enough water to dissolve the starch, and stir it with a wooden spoon till it becomes perfectly smooth. In the mean time put about a quarter of a pint of clear water on the fire to boil, and when it boils add to it a little powdered pitch or carpenter's glue, in quantity, about the size of a pea, and pour in the starch, stirring it the whole time. When the mixture has boiled up several times take it off the fire and go on stirring it till it gets cold, otherwise lumps will form in it. This kind of paste makes no spots and does not injure even the most delicate colors, as it contains no acid. In winter it will keep for several days, but in hot weather it very soon becomes as to ferment, and should then on no account be used.

Having cut out your pattern in cartridge paper, lay it down, on the wrong side, upon a board thinly spread with the embroidery paste; let it get thoroughly impregnated with the paste, and then transfer it carefully to its proper place on the stuff; press it closely down with the large presser, and with the convex one rub the stuff firmly from beneath, to make it adhere closely to the pasted pattern; small pointed leaves and flowers will be found to need sewing down beside. The embroidery should not be begun until the paste is perfectly dry and the pattern adheres firmly to the stuff.
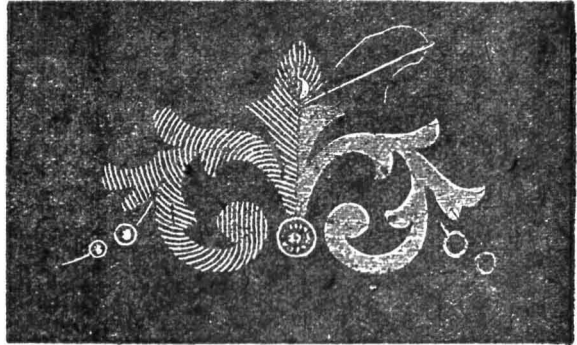
EMBROIDERY WITH GOLD PURL.

THE KNIFE.

Most gold embroideries require a foundation of stout cartridge paper, and, in the case of very delicate designs, the paper should further be covered with kid pasted upon it.

Transfer the design on to the paper or kid; in the case of thick, close fabrics the drawing must be made on the stuff itself. The following is the simplest way of transferring a pattern on to a transparent stuff. Begin by going over all the lines of the drawing with India ink, so as to make them quite thick and distinct, and tacking the paper with large stitches on to the back of the stuff. Then mix some very dark powdered indigo diluted with water in a glass, with a small pinch of sugar and powdered gum arabic, and using this as ink and a fine pen very slightly split, trace the pattern that shines through on the stuff. The tracing must be very slight, for if the embroidery be not done till some time afterward, the lines get so firmly fixed in the stuff that one washing will not obliterate them, the tracing ink, moreover, makes the work unpleasantly sticky. Cut out the design with the knife. You can only make very short in

cutions with this tool, which should be kept extremely sharp, and held, in cutting, with the point outward, and the rounded part toward you.

USE OF THE SPINDLE.

Gold embroidery thread should be wound double upon the spindle. It is laid backward and forward and secured with two stitches at each turn. Small holes where the stitches are to come have first to be pierced in the

USE OF THE SPINDLE.

material with the pricker from the right side for the needle to pass through. In soft stuffs this is unnecessary, but in brocaded materials and in plush and leather, where every prick shows and would often spoil the whole effect, it is indispensable.

Gold thread which is stiff and difficult to work with can be rendered soft and pliable by putting it into the oven or any other warm place for a short time. Gold thread which has become tarnished may be restored by placing a moderately hot iron over it.

EMBROIDERY WITH GOLD PURL.

This is the easiest kind of gold embroidery. You have only to thread the little pieces of purl, cut into the required lengths beforehand, like beads on your needle, and fasten them down upon the foundation like the beads in your bead-work. Smooth and crimped gold purl, or silver and gold purl used together, look exceedingly well, particularly where the pattern requires effects of light and shade to be reproduced. MARRAH.

WIDE DIAMOND LACE.

CAST on 31 stitches, knit across plain.

1st Row.—Knit 8, narrow, over 1, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 9, narrow, over, knit 3, seam 1, over, knit 1.

2d Row.—Knit 2, over, knit 5, over, narrow, knit 7, narrow, over, knit 5, over, narrow, knit 7.

3rd Row.—Knit 6, narrow, over, knit 7, over, narrow, knit 5, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, seam 1, over, knit 1.

4th Row.—Knit 2, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 3, narrow, over, knit 9, over, narrow, knit 5.

5th Row.—Knit 4, narrow, over, knit 11, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 5, over, narrow, knit 1, seam 1, over, knit 1.

6th Row.—Knit 2, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, knit 1, over, knit 3 togeth r, over, knit 13, over, narrow, knit 3.

7th Row.—Knit 5, over, narrow, knit 9, narrow, over, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 3, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow.

8th Row.—Bind off 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 5, over, narrow, knit 7, narrow, over, knit 6.

9th Row.—Knit 7, over, narrow, knit 5, narrow, over, knit 7, over, narrow, knit 1, over, slip 1, narrow, throw the slipped stitch over the narrowed one, over, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow.

10th Row.—Bind off 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 3, narrow, over, knit 9, over, narrow, knit 3, narrow, over, knit 8.

11th Row.—Knit 9, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 11, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 1, narrow.

12th Row.—Bind off 1, knit 1, over, knit 3 together, over, knit 13, over, knit 3 together, over, knit 10.
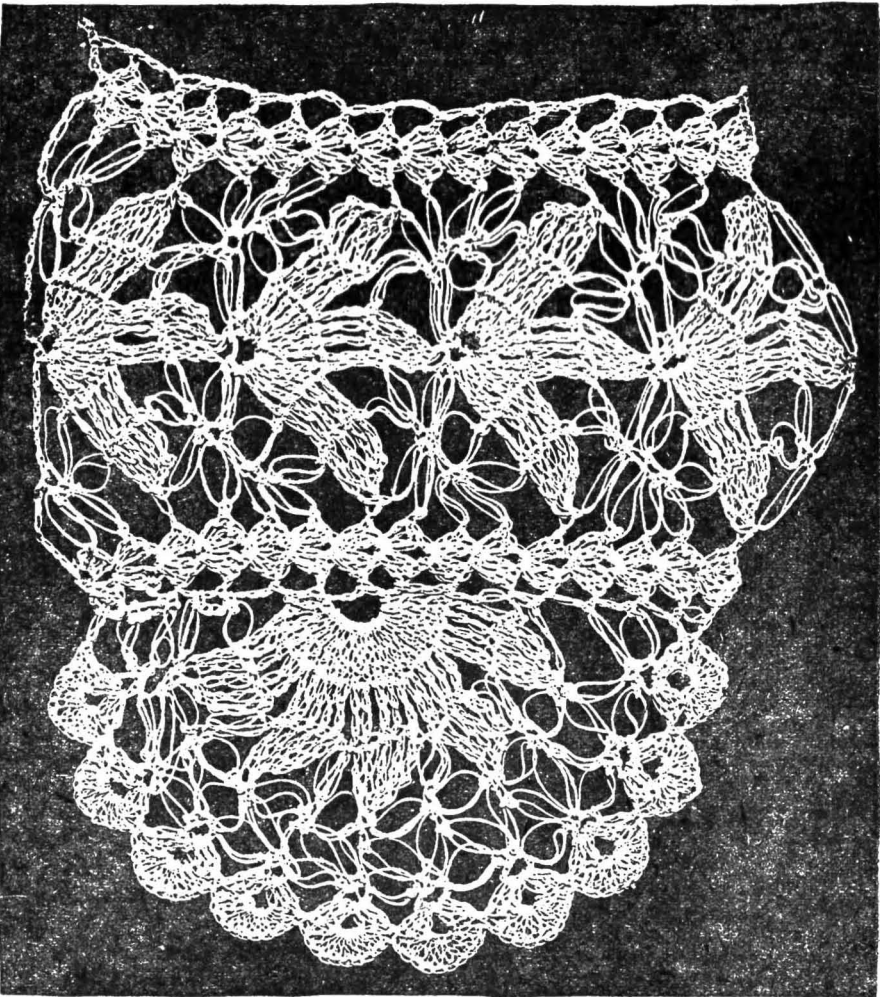
CROCHETED GUIPURE LACE.

Use No. 50 Barbour's linen and fine steel hook. In this design a new stitch is used; it is called "guipure stitch," and by its use close imitation of lovely guipure lace can be made. Guipure

which other stitches are fastened. Always make a tight slip stitch before beginning a g st, also after making a knot. A little practice is necessary to keep the loops the same length; it is quite easily made after the stitch is well learned.

1st Row.—Chain of 30 stitches, fasten back in 5th stitch from hook ch 25; turn.

CROCHETED GUIPURE LACE.

stitch (g st) is made by drawing the loop on the hook out about one-quarter of an inch, take up thr ad, draw through loop, forming a very long chain stitch; then put the hook through between the first loop and the thread just drawn through, making two stitches on the hook; then take up the thread and draw through both of these This forms a knot in

2nd Row.—Make a shell of 3 t c, ch 1, 3 t c, thread over twice in 5th st of chain 25, 1 g st, fasten in 15th st of ch, 1 g st, 13 t c in picot or loop, 1 g st, fasten in 35th st of ch, 1 g st, shell in 45th st, ch 1. 1 t c in last st of ch, ch 5; turn.

3rd Row.—Sn in st 1 g st, fasten in knot of previous row, 1 g st, 5 t c in first 5 t c of 13 *, 2 g sts, 1 t c in same st as last of 5 t c, 4 t c in

next 4, *, repeat from * to * , 1 g st, fasten in knot, 1 g st, shell in shell, ch 1, 1 t c under ch, ch 5, ch 5· turn.

4th Row.—Sh in sh, ch 1, *, in top of 1st t c make 1 t c, keeping last 2 loops on hook, 1 t c in next, keeping top loop on hook, making 3; 1 t c in each of the next 3 t c, leaving top loop as before, and making 6 loops on hook; take up thread and work off 2 at a time till 3 remain; work these off at once; * (this finishes a leaf, and all are worked the same way), 1 g st, fasten in knot between 2 g sts, 1 g st, repeat from * to *, ch 1, sh in sh, ch 1, 1 t c under ch 5, ch 5; turn.

5th Row.—Sh in sh, *, 1 g st, fasten in knot, 1 g st, *, fasten in top of center leaf, ch 5, fasten in same place, forming a picot, 1 g st, fasten in knot, 1 g st, sh in sh, ch 1, 1 t c under ch 5, ch 5; turn.

6th Row.—Sh in sh, *, 1 g st, fasten in knot, 1 g st, *, 13 t c in picot, repeat from * to *, sh in sh, ch 1, 1 t c under ch 5, ch 5; turn.

7th Row.—Like 3rd row.

8th Row.—Like 4th row.

9th Row.—Like 5th row to end; then ch 7, fasten in top of 6th row, ch 4, fasten in 7th row; turn.

10th Row.—Make 21 t c in ch of 7, t c in t c, ch 1, finish like 6th row.

11th Row.— Like 3rd row to end; then 1 g st, 5 t c in 1st 5 of 21 t c, *, 2 g sts, 1 t c in same as last of 5 t c, 4 t c in next 4, *, repeat from * to * 3 times, 1 g st, fasten in 5th row, ch 4, fasten in 4th row; turn.

12th Row.—Make 1 g st, finish off leaf like * to * in 4th row, 1 g st, fasten in knot, 1 g st, repeat until the 5 leaves are finished, 1 g st, t c in t c, ch 1, and finish like 4th row.

13th Row.—Like 5th row to end; then 2 g sts, fasten in top of 'eaf, 2 g sts, fasten in knot, *, repeat from * to * 7 times, 2 g sts, fasten in 4th row, ch 4, fasten in 3rd row; turn.

14th Row.—*, make 1 g st, fasten in knot of 2 g sts, ch 5, fasten in same place, forming a picot, *, repeat from * to * 9 times, 1 g st, t c in t c, ch 1, and finish like 6th row.

15th Row.—Like 3rd row to end; then *, ch 1, 3 d c, ch 2, 3 d c, *, in picot repeat from * to * 9 times, ch 1, fasten in 2nd row, ch 1; turn.

16th Row.—*, make 10 d c in shell, fasten between shells, *, repeat from * to * 9 times, ch 5, finish like 4th row. (d c, put thread over once.)

In a number of knots together be sure to fasten with slip stitch drawn very tightly, or else the work will have a loose, irregular appearance, instead of a close, solid knot.

L. B. SEBRING

WAVE PATTERN.

THIS pattern is suitable to be used as a border for counterpanes, shawls, petticoats, etc.

Cast on any number of stitches divisible by twelve, and two extra stitches for the end.

1st Row.—Purl two, make one, knit three, knit two together at the back, knit two together, knit three, make one. Repeat from

the beginning of the row; finish the row with purl two.

In the 2d and each alternate Row.—Knit the purled and purl the knitted and made stitches of the previous row.

3d Row—Purl two, knit one, make one, knit two, knit two together at the back, knit two together, knit two, make one, knit one. Repeat from the beginning of the row; finish with purl two.

4th Row—Like second row.

5th Row—Purl two, knit two, make one, knit one, knit two together at the back, knit two together, knit one, make one, knit two. Repeat from the beginning of the row; finish with purl two.

6th Row—Like second row.

7th Row—Purl two, knit three, make one, knit two together at the back, knit two t gether, make one, knit three. Repeat from t beginning of the row; finish with purl two.

8th Row—Like second row. Repeat fro the first row.

For the crochet edge—Work one double int
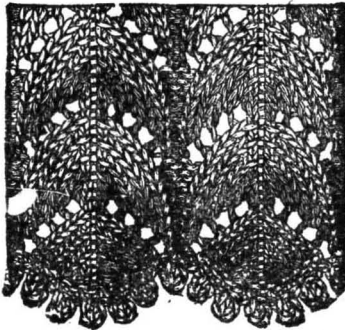
WAVE PATTERN.

the first stitch in the depth of scallop, four chain, one double into the first, one double into next stitch, * four chain, one double into the first, pass over one stitch, one double into the next. Repeat from * four times more, then repeat from the beginning of the row.

CHAIR SCARF.

TAKE 1 yard of China silk, any color desired. Hemstitch the sides, also one end on which is outlined a pretty pattern in contrasting colors; finish the edge with silk tassels. On the other end put scrolls made of silk as follows: Chain 7, 12 s c in ring, ch 13, 21 s c over chain, turn, 21 s c in chain, taking up back loop, fasten into ring, turn, 21 s c, taking back loop; make a picot of 4 after every fourth stitch, continue all round, catching end of next row into second picot. There will be six of these scrolls in one circle. They should be made of silk the color of the scarf. Arrange 22 of them in two points on one end of scarf, and cut out the scarf underneath. Tie in a fringe to finish.
A. E. C.

CROCHETED WHEEL FOR TIDY.

MAKE a chain of 6 stiches and join into a ring.

1st Round.—Ch 3 (for 1st treble), 19 trebles under the ring (20 trebles in all).

2nd Round.—1 treble on each treble of last round, with 1 ch after every 2 trebles, so as to make 10 groups of 2 trebles, separated by 1 ch.

3rd Round.—* 2 trebles, 1 ch, 2 trebles all under the 1st ch, repeat from * under each of the other 1 ch all around.
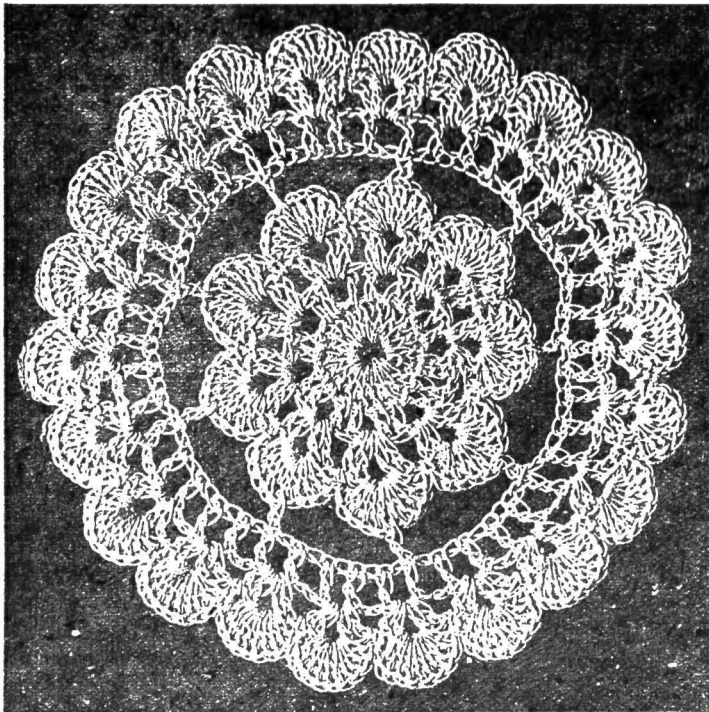
CROCHETED WHEEL FOR TIDY.

4th Round.—Shell of 10 trebles under each 1 ch, with 1 d c between the shells. Work in slip stitch along the 1st shell until you reach the middle.

5th Round.—Ch 12 (the 1st 3 being for a treble), * 1 treble in middle of 2nd shell, ch 9, repeat from * all around. At the end, after the last 9 ch, join at top of the 3rd of the 12 ch.

6th Round.—* 1 treble, ch 2, miss 1 stitch, repeat from * all around.

7th Round.—Under the 1st ch 2 work 2 trebles, 1 ch, 2 trebles, miss the next ch 2, and repeat under every other ch; join at top of 1st treble when completed.

8th Round.—Work 10 trebles under every 1 ch of last row, with 1 d c between the shells.

J. R. W.

DOYLIES OF SEAWEED.

EXQUISITELY sheer and beautiful is the new drawn-linen work, comprising as does the assortment articles of table-furnishing that fairly, I confess it, turned me green with envy says a writer in *Table Talk.* Dainty table covers of linen, the texture around the edges drawn into exquisite cobweb-like patterns, with small square doylies to correspond, are high priced, but they are well worth the money.

More novel if not so substantial, are doylies of seaweed. They are made of natural seaweed and either colored or white net.

The process—I was courageous enough to inquire it—is to place the seaweed into a large basin of water, which spreads the tendrils. Then a piece of net on paper is slipped underneath and lifted gradually out of the water. It is then placed between sheets of blotting-paper and under heavy weights.

When dry, the paper is removed, the net cut round, or square, and finished with an edging of very fine lace. No gum is required.

Another pretty fancy for breakfast, tea or luncheon table is a covering made of oatmeal cloth, a sheer, odd-looking fabric. It is edged with four or five rows of satin ribbon, placed on with herring-bone stitches, and a fall of lace. These covers, lined or unlined, are simply lovely.

Oatmeal cloth can be used for many purposes, such as pillow-shams, tidies, table-mats, etc.

TEA TABLE MATS—Buy linen by the yard and cut it into squares the desired size and hem them after drawing a few threads for a simple pattern of drawn work. Write in firm, legible characters some appropriate motto on a square. Work these in fine outline silk, in brown or black silk.

DOUBLE SMILAX VINE.

THIRTY-FOUR stiches.

First Row—Sl. 1, k. 1, tto. n., 11 st. plain, tto. n., tto. n., 11 plain, o. 2n., o. 2 n.

Second Row—K. 2, p. 1, k. 2, p. 1, rest plain.

Third Row—Sl. 1, k. 1, tto. n., k. 5, * sl. 3, o. 4 times n., 1 pl., o. n', o. n., 5 plain, * sl. 3, o. 4 times n., rest plain.

Fourth Row—9 plain, p. 1, k. 1, p. 1, 12 plain, p. 1, k. 1, p. 1, rest plain.
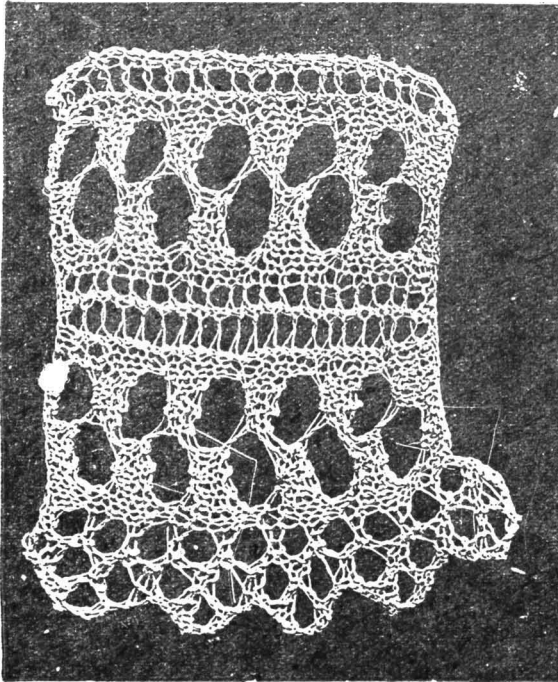
DOUBLE SMILAX VINE.

Fifth Row—Sl. 1, k. 1, o. n., k. 11, o. n., o. n., 11 plain, o. 2 n., o. 2 n., o. 2 n.

Sixth Row—K. 2, p. 1, k. 2, p. 1, k 6, * sl. 3, o. 4 times n., k. 10, * sl. 3. o. 4 times n., rest plain.

Seventh Row—Sl. 1, k. 1, o. n., k. 2, p. 1, k. 1, p. 1, 6 plain, o. n., o. n., k. 2, p. 1, k. 1 p. 1, rest plain.

Eighth Row—Slip and bind 5 stitches, rest plain.

* sl. 3 means slip three stitches one at a time over one stitch all on the left-hand needle.

O. 4, thread over four times and narrow.

MRS. L. L. GRINNELL, Vermillion, Mont.

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A STRIP of colored plush is often twisted round one side of a picture resting on an easel in a room. Small mirrors are decorated thus.

A CROCHETED PURSE.

A FANCY and pretty crocheted purse was recently shown made of pale blue and olive Belding's crochet silk. The bottom of the purse is in short rows of double crochet, worked backward and forward.

With olive silk make a chain of 14 stitches.

1st Row—One double crochet in each stitch.

2d Row—One double into each of 6 stitches, 1 single in the next; turn.

3d Row—One single in single of last row, double in each of 6 stitches; turn.

4th Row—One double into each of 6 stitches, 1 single in each of next 6 stitches; turn.

With the pale blue silk repeat from first row. Continue to work four rows with olive and four rows with blue alternately, until you have 11 olive and 11 blue stripes, 22 stripes in all. Sew the first and last strips together by the edge on the inside. Now for the top of the purse work with olive:

1st Row—One double into end of every other row; this draws the work in a little, and should the worker crochet very tightly, work two or three more doubles.

2d and 3d Rows—1 treble into each stitch.

4th to 6th Rows—Work backward on but half of the stitches, 1 double into first stitch, 1 half treble into next stitch (half treble is like treble, except the thread is drawn through all three stitches at once), 1 treble into each stitch except the two last stitches, these are not to be worked upon; turn.

When the sixth row is completed, work in the same way on the other side, and then sew the clasps very firmly on the top of the purse, and a button with crocheted cover is sewn in the center at bottom of purse. A very pretty gilt or steel clasp can be purchased for sixty-five cents.

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SOME very effective new material, called "antique," from the low tones of color, is now used for table covers and sofa cushions. It seems to be a shaded cotton flannel, the flannel side touched in tints of scorched or burnt brown to lightest cream. On a square of this, an arabesque pattern is stamped, to be outlined with a crocheting of Japanese gold thread. The inner portions of leaves or disks or flower petals can have a cross work, darning, or honeycomb of light silk, blue, pink, sea-green—any tint that looks well on the tannish ground.

KNITTED SWISS LACE.

CAST on 50 stitches, knit across plain, using Barbour's spool thread No. 50, and two No. 16 or 17 steel needles.

make 1, narrow; 1 plain twice, make 1, narrow; 12 plain, make 1, narrow; 2 plain.

3d Row.—Four plain, make 1, narrow; 9 plain, narrow; make 1, 1 plain, narrow; make 1, 1 plain, narrow; make 1, 5 plain twice, narrow; make 1, 1 plain twice, make 1, narrow; 1 plain, make 1, 2 plain.
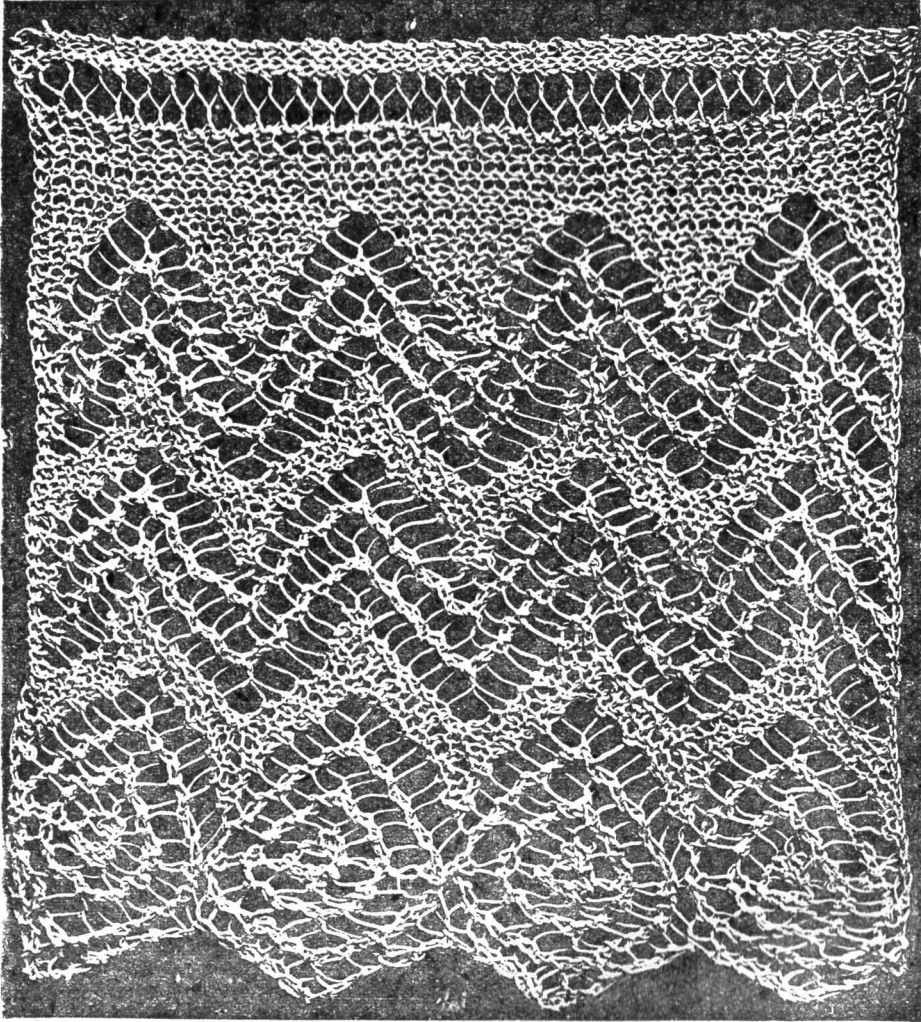
KNITTED SWISS LACE.

1st Row.—Four plain, make 1, narrow; 11 plain, narrow; make 1, 1 plain, narrow; make 1, 1 plain, narrow; make 1, 5 plain twice, narrow; make 1, 3 plain, make 1, 2 plain.

2d Row.—Two plain, make 1, 5 plain 1, narrow; 5 plain, make 1, narrow; plain.

4th Row.—Two plain, make 1, 1 plain, narrow; make 1, 3 plain, make 1, narrow; 1 plain, make 1, narrow; 5 plain, make 1, narrow; plain, narrow; 1 plain, twice, make 1, narrow; 10 plain, make 1, narrow; 2 plain.

5th Row.—Four plain, make 1, narrow; 7

plain, narrow; make 1, 1 plain, narrow; make
1, 1 plain, narrow; make 1, 5 plain twice, nar-
row; make 1, 1 plain, narrow; make 1, 5 plain,
make 1, narrow; 1 plain, make 1, 2 plain.

6th Row.—Two plain, make 1, 1 plain, nar-
row twice; make 1, 1 plain, make 1, narrow; 1
plain, make 1, narrow; 1 plain, make 1, nar-
row; 5 plain twice, make 1, narrow; 1 plain
twice, make 1, narrow; 8 plain, make 1, nar-
row; 2 plain.

7th Row.—Four plain, make 1, narrow; 5
plain, narrow; make 1, 1 plain, narrow; make 1,
1 plain, narrow; make 1, 5 plain twice, narrow;
make 1, 1 plain twice, narrow; make 1, 3 plain,
make 1, narrow; 1 plain twice, make 1, 2 plain.

8th Row.—Two plain, make 1, 1 plain, nar-
row; make 1, 1 plain, narrow; make 1, 5 plain,
make 1, narrow; 1 plain, make 1, narrow; 1
plain, make 1, narrow; 5 plain twice, make 1,
narrow; 1 plain twice, make 1, narrow; 6
plain, make 1, narrow; 2 plain.

9th Row.—Four plain, make 1, narrow; 3
plain, narrow; make 1, 1 plain, narrow; make
1, 1 plain, narrow; make 1, 5 plain twice, nar-
row; make 1, 1 plain twice, narrow; make 1, 3
plain, make 1, narrow; 2 plain, make 1, nar-
row; 1 plain twice, make 1, 2 plain.

10th Row.—Bind off 1 stitch, 1 plain, make 1,
narrow; 1 plain twice, make 1, narrow; 3
plain, narrow; make 1, 1 plain, narrow; make
1, 1 plain, narrow; make 1, 5 plain twice, nar-
row; make 1, 1 plain twice, narrow; make 1, 7
plain, make 1, narrow; 2 plain.

11th Row.—Four plain, make 1, narrow; 6
plain, make 1, narrow; 1 plain, make 1, nar-
row; 1 plain, make 1, narrow; 5 plain twice,
make 1, narrow; 1 plain 3 times, narrow;
make 1, 1 plain 3 times, narrow.

12th Row.—Bind off 1 stitch, 1 plain, make
1, narrow; 1 plain twice, make 1, knit 3 to-
gether, make 1, 1 plain, narrow; make 1, 1
plain, narrow; make 1, 5 plain, narrow; make
1, 1 plain twice, narrow; make 1, 5 plain, nar-
row; make 1, 1 plain twice, narrow; make 1,
9 plain, make 1, narrow; 2 plain.

13th Row.—Four plain, make 1, narrow; 8
plain, make 1, narrow; 1 plain, make 1, nar-
row; 1 plain, make 1, narrow; 5 plain twice,
make 1, narrow; 1 plain, make 1, narrow;
3 plain, narrow; make 1, 1 plain twice, narrow.

14th Row.—Bind off 1, 1 plain, make 1, nar-
row; 1 plain twice, narrow; make 1, 1 plain,
narrow; make 1, 5 plain, narrow; make 1, 1
plain, narrow; make 1, 1 plain twice, narrow;
make 1. 11 plain, make 1, narrow; 2 plain.

15th Row.—Four plain, make 1, narrow; 10
plain, make 1, narrow; 1 plain, make 1, nar-
row; 1 plain, make 1, narrow; 5 plain twice,
make 1, narrow; 1 plain, make 1, knit 3 to-
gether, make 1, 1 plain, narrow twice.

16th Row.—Bind off 1, 1 plain, make 1, nar-
row; 3 plain, narrow; make 1, 5 plain, nar-
row; make 1, 1 plain, narrow; make 1, 1 plain
twice, narrow; make 1, 13 plain, make 1, nar-
row; 2 plain.

17th Row.—Four plain, make 1, narrow; 12
plain, make 1, narrow; 1 plain, make 1, nar-
row; 1 plain, make 1, narrow; 5 plain twice,
make 1, narrow; 1 plain, narrow; make 1, 1
plain, narrow.

18th Row.—Bind off 1, 1 plain, make 1, knit
3 together, make 1, 5 plain, narrow;

plain twice, narrow; make 1, 5 plain, narrow;
make 1, 1 plain twice, narrow; make 1, 11
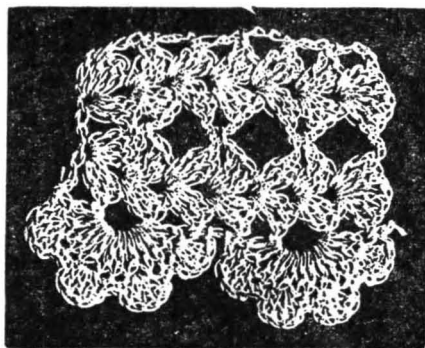plain, make 1, narrow; 2 plain.
Repeat from 1st Row.   MEG MERRILL.

CROCHET LACE.

MAKE a chain of 12 stitches; turn.

1st Row.—Shell (3 trebles, 2 chain, 3 trebles
in 4th stitch of ch, ch 2, miss 3, shell in 8th
stitch, ch 5, turn.

2d Row.—Shell in shell, ch 1, 1 double over 2
ch between shells of last row, ch 1, shell in
shell, 1 treble in turning ch of 4, ch 4, turn.

3d Row.—Shell in shell, ch 2, shell in shell, 12

CROCHET LACE.

trebles in loop of 5 chain, fasten with slip stitch
in 1st stitch of foundation chain, turn.

4th Row.—*, make 1 double in 1st treble, ch
1, 3 trebles in next treble, ch 1, 1 double in next
treble, repeat from * around the scallop, form-
ing four small scallops; ch 3, shell in shell, ch
1, 1 double over 2 chain, ch 1, shell in shell, 1
treble in 4 chain, ch 4, turn.

5th Row.—Shell in shell, ch 2, shell in shell,
ch 5, turn.

Repeat from 2d row, joining the 1st of the
12 trebles to the 1st stitch of 3 chain, just
above previous scallop.   J. R. W.

A PILLOW-SHAM HOLDER.

TAKE a broom handle three feet long, cover
it with red cloth, then with flowered lace, and
sew on a piece of wide lace to hang down.
Take two yards of red ribbon with a rosette at
each end of it and tack it on the ends of the
roll; hang in a bedroom, and when retiring
at night lay the shams over it. It is ornament-
al as well as useful. Also will tell how to
make a rug from pieces of tapestry carpet. Cut
them in any shape or form the same as for
patchwork, bind all of the pieces, join together
the same as for a bed quilt, the dark and light;
finish the edge with fringe. It must be seen to

SHOPPING BAG

THIS bag, although not so large as to look clumsy, is nevertheless very roomy and capable of holding the many parcels which a lady accumulates on her shopping expeditions and which o easily slip out of her hands, the loss undiscovered until too late.

The material consists of one yard of surah silk (black), twenty-four inches wide.

A piece of black burlap sixteen inches long y ten inches wide, buckram to stiffen the bur-

A bag in this style is also very pretty in brown silk and tan colored burlaps and embroidered in brown. LENA J. RINQUEBERG.

LAMP SHADE.

USE one yard of white Torchon lace edge, three or four inches wide, three quarters of a yard of quite narrow ribbon, two skeins Belding's rope silk, and four balls of crochet silk. On the top edge of the lace using the crochet silk and a steel crochet ten chain, fasten, con-

SHOPPING BAG.

lap. Two yards of satin edged ribbon one inch wide, and a pair of black leather handles. Also one and three-fourths black silk cord.

The bag is made by folding the silk and sewing up the sides, fold down the top for casing and frill the seam ches. Draw the ribbon through so as to make two draw strings and finish with small bows at the ends.

Embroider any pretty scroll design on the burlap in reppsilk or knitting silk. Hem the burlap over the edge of the buckram, sew on the cord and handles firmly. When this is all done, sew on to the bag gathering in the lower corners of the bag

tinue in this way for first, second and third rows, narrow to nine stitches for the fourth and fifth rows, eight for sixth and seventh rows, seven stitches for eighth and nine rows, and six stitches for the tenth row. On the bottom edge of the lace crochet in shorter loops a plain chain of four stitches. Repeat three or more times around. Tie in the crochet silk in form of tassels, about four inches long. Take eight strands, double in center and with crochet hook loop and slip knot through lower row of chain. Finish by darning or tracing the open work pattern of the lace with the rope silk. Gather and tie at top with ribbon. EVA M. NILES.
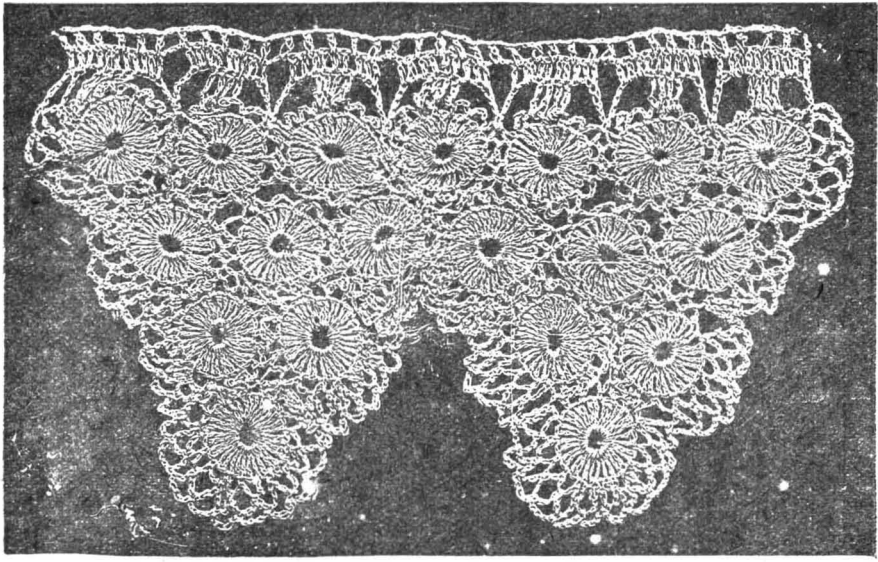
WHEEL LACE

Use Barbour's flax thread, No. 35, and fine steel hook.

The wheels are begun in the center with 8 ch joined in a circle; ch. 4, 31 ltc in ring, join to top of ch 4; ch 5, miss 1, 1 dc in next, repeat all round, making 16 loops, the last dc coming at starting of 1st loop. Cut thread and fasten neatly on wrong side.

The pattern is formed of ten wheels to a point. It is best to make the number of wheels wanted for the entire upper row first, join 2d to 1st, as follows In making the first chain loop of ch 2, drop stitch on hook, insert hook in center of ch loop of 1st wheel, draw the dropped stitch through, ch 3, 1 dc in 2d ltc; ch 2, catch in next ch loop of 1st wheel, ch 3, 1 dc in 2d ltc, and finish the loops all round. Join other wheels in the same manner.

wheel, the same as the 6th was joined to the 1st, and join the 9th wheel to the 8th in the same manner as the 7th was joined to the 6th; join the 10th wheel to the 8th in making, by the 3d and 2d of last joining, make one loop, catch next loop into 3d loop of upper wheel from last joining, make 2 loops, catch next into 2d loop of 9th wheel of upper row from the last joining, then finish the 10th wheel. The 2d point is begun between the 4th and 5th wheels of upper row. When sufficient length is made, go around the points with 9 rows of chain loops, beginning at the top of upper edge; fasten the thread in the 6th loop of 1st wheel, counting toward the right from joining of 1st and 2d wheels.

1st Row.—Ch 8, skip 1 loop, 2 ltc in each of next 2; ch 8, skip 1 loop, 1 dc in next and in corresponding loop of next wheel, repeat from beginning of row to the end, then continue around the wheels; chain 5, 1 dc in next loop,

WHEEL LACE

In the second row the wheels are joined a little differently; that is, one must be careful to catch in certain loops of previously joined wheels Take the 5th wheel of scallop catch the 1st loop, as directed, into the 2d loop of 1st wheel from where the upper joining is made; make two loops, catch the 3d into 2d loop of 2d wheel, counting from the last upper joining; then finish the wheel. Join the 6th wheel to the 5th in making first two loops by the 3d and 2d from last joining, make 1 loop, catch next into 3d loop of upper wheel from last joining, catch next in 2d loop of 4th upper wheel of last joining, join the 7th wheel to 6th by making 2 loops as before, fasten to the 3d and 4th wheels of upper row in the same way the others were joined then finish the wheel as before, from 8th wheel to 5th

and repeat, do not chain where the wheels join, but make a dc in corresponding loop of next wheel, thus bringing the loops together; the single wheel at the point will have 17 loops; make the last dc where you began the first row.

2d Row.—Ch 5, miss 3 of ch, 1 dc in next, ch 8, 3 tc in next 3 of 8 ch, 2 on 2 ltc, 1 between, 3 on the next 2 ltc, and 3 on the 3 of 8 ch, ch 8 and repeat to the end of row, ch 5, 1 dc in next loop, and continue around the entire pattern, as directed in 2d row, making the last dc in the 5 ch at beginning of row

3d Row.—Ch 4, skip 1 tc, 1 tc in next, ch 4, miss 1, 1 tc in next st, repeat to the end of row (the smooth side is the right side)

This lace is very easily made, and it is extremely beautiful for fichus, aprons, etc.

FANCY BRAID, CROCHET

VALANCES for mantel-pieces and brackets, wide borders for quilts, table-cloths, *couvrepieds*, curtains, blinds, etc., look extremely well trimmed with crocheted braid. Narrower edgings, worked with plain cotton and braid, form very pretty and durable trimmings for toilet covers, serviettes, quilts for children's beds, and other articles that require frequent washing; and, worked with linen thread and braid, they are useful to trim children's clothes.

With regard to the choice of patterns, it may be said that nearly all kinds are suitable, the chief exceptions being edgings and borders worked the short way. For elaborate tidies, ribbon with a purl edge may be used instead of braid, and Belding's crochet silk used in place of thread.

CROCHETED EDGE, FEATHER EDGE BRAID.

Using feather edge braid, Barbour's linen thread about No. 80, and a steel hook, begin with the foundation or heading.

1st Row.—1 double into the two first purls of the length of braid, 1 treble in next two purls, 1 double in next two, 1 chain to cross the braid; fold the braid to form a small scallop the reverse way, and fill this in with 1 double, 1 treble, 1 double as before, always working into 2 purls of the braid and leaving 5 purls on the outside of each scallop, 1 chain, repeat from the beginning.

2d Row.—1 single in center of 5 purls, 7 chain, repeat.

3d Row.—1 treble in each stitch of previous row.

Take a second piece of braid, and begin the edging on the outerside.

1st Row.—3 double in 3 following purls of braid, 7 chain, 1 double in purl, missing 1, 6 times, * 1 chain, purl of 5 chain, 1 chain, 1 double; repeat from * 8 times round top of scallop, making 9 purls in all; 7 chain, miss 1 purl, 1 double, make 6 of these loops, 9 double in 9 consecutive purls, 3 chain, single in center of 7 chain opposite 3 chain, 1 double; repeat this to the top of the scallop, joining to all the loops of 7 chain; then work the purls round the top of scallop as before.

2d Row.—Begin on the other side of braid, 4 double in 4 purls at foot of scallop, 5 chain, 1 double, 9 chain, * miss 2 purls, 1 double in next, 3 chain, 2 treble in same purl, miss 2, 2 treble in next, 3 chain, single in same, 7 chain, repeat once more from *, 5 double in 5 consecutive purls, * 3 chain, single in center of 7 chain opposite, 3 chain, miss 2 purls, double in next, 2 chain, single in group of trebles opposite, 2 treble, 2 treble in 3d purl from last, single in group of trebles opposite, 2 chain, double in same purl, repeat from last * once more, then 4 chain, join to center of 9 chain opposite, 4 chain, 1 double in braid, missing 2 purls, 5 chain, repeat from beginning of row.

3d Row.—4 double on 4 double of last row, 7 double in loop of 5 chain, 1 chain, 1 treble in stitch joining 2 loops of 9 chain, 1 chain, 7 double in loop of 5 chain, repeat.

To join the heading and the edge, make 1 double in center of 4 double of 1st scallop of the edging, 3 chain, 1 double in 4th purl of 1st scallop of heading, 3 chain, 1 double in center of 7 double, 3 chain, 1 double in 2d purl of next scallop of heading, 5 chain, single on treble, 5 chain, double in purl of heading, 3 chain, double in center of 7 double, 3 chain, double in next scallop of heading, 3 chain, repeat from the beginning of row. Single crochet may be used instead of double stitches for joining the bars of chain connecting two parts of the edging, if preferred, and the depth can be easily increased.

EDGE OF FANCY BRAID.

The insertion is worked first. Two lengths of braid are crossed at the alternate bars, and sewn together with needle and thread. The spaces left are then filled with stars, worked as follows:

Make a ring of 8 chain, and round this work 4 loops of 4 chain, 1 treble in ring. For the points chain 6, join to the 2d purl of a medallion of braid, work back on the chain, 1 single, 2 double, 3 treble, join to the center and repeat 7 times more, joining the points of the star to the braid as seen. On the upper edge of the insertion work:

1st Row.—2 single into bar above star, 5 chain, single in medallion of braid, 8 chain, 1 double long treble into side of same medallion.

draw this half off, then make a long treble into side of next medallion and finish the double long treble, make a similar stitch in 2d medallion, and when half drawn off make a long treble into 1st medallion, crossing the other, finish the double long treble, 8 chain, single in braid, 5 chain, repeat from the beginning.

2d Row.—1 treble, 1 chain, miss 1, repeat.

3d Row.— 1 treble on 1 chain of last row, join to a bar of another length of braid by putting the hook first through the bar and then drawing the thread through, 1 chain, 1 treble, join to bar again, then 1 chain, 1 treble 7 times, 7 chain, loop of 12 chain joined to a medallion of braid between the 6th and 7th stitches, 1 chain for large loop; continue in

ond medallion, 4 chain, 2 single in base 2 of 6 chain, 29 chain, repeat. It will very much strengthen the work if a treble is worked into the last purl of medallion after the 9th chain, and 3 single along the bar after 4 more chain, then 4 chain, treble in next medallion, 9 chain, repeat from the beginning.

2d Row.—1 treble, 1 chain, miss 1, repeat.

3d Row.—1 treble on chain, 1 chain, repeat.

KNITTED LACE EDGING.

THIS lace is pretty worked in linen, cotton or wool, and is very handsome knitted with
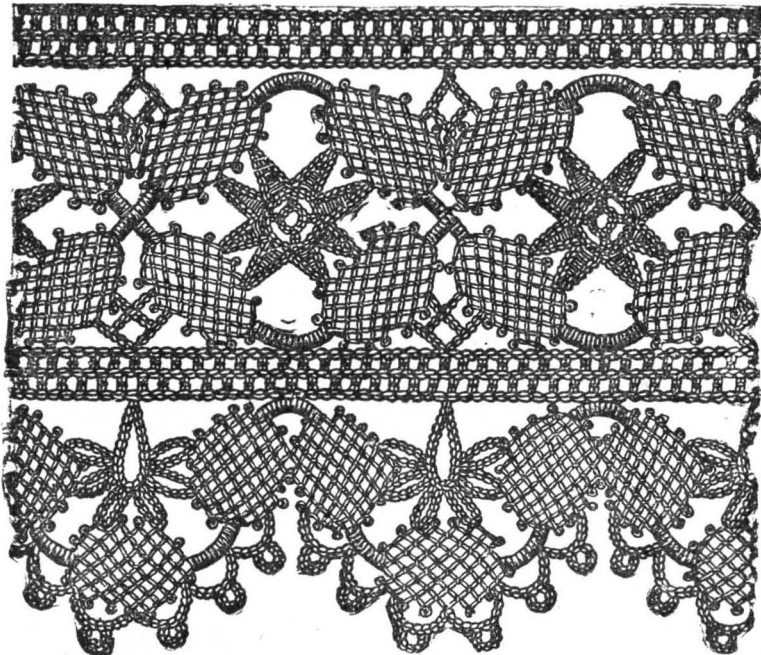
EDGE OF FANCY BRAID.

this way, making 5 more loops of chain, joined in the center to 3 consecutive medallions; then 5 chain, 2 single on last 3 of 7 chain to close the large ring, and continue 1 treble, 1 chain as before to the bar between medallions; then repeat from the beginning of row.

On the outer side of the scallops thus formed work the edging, consisting of a series of loops of 8 chain, with a purl of 5 chain after the 4th stitch, and join these to the bars and medallions of the braid with double crochet. Fasten off after each scallop or connect them with a bar of 3 chain.

Turn the work and begin the heading of the insertions.

1st Row.—6 chain, 1 double into side of medallion, 3 chain, 1 treble into purl of 2 medallions together, 3 chain, 1 double in side

knitting silk. One ball of silk will make four yards eighteen inches.

Cast on 8 stitches, knit across plain.

1st Row.—Slip 1, 1 plain, make 2, seam 2 together, 2 plain, make 3, 2 plain.

2d Row.—2 plain, 1 plain, seam 1, out of 2 loops, knit 3d loop, 2 plain, make 2, seam 2 together, 2 plain.

3d Row.—Slip 1, 1 plain, make 2, seam 2 together, 7 plain.

4th Row.—7 plain, make 2, seam 2 together, 2 plain.

5th Row.—Slip 1, 1 plain, make 2, seam 2 together, 7 plain.

6th Row.—Bind off 3, 3 plain, make 2 seam 2 together, 2 plain.
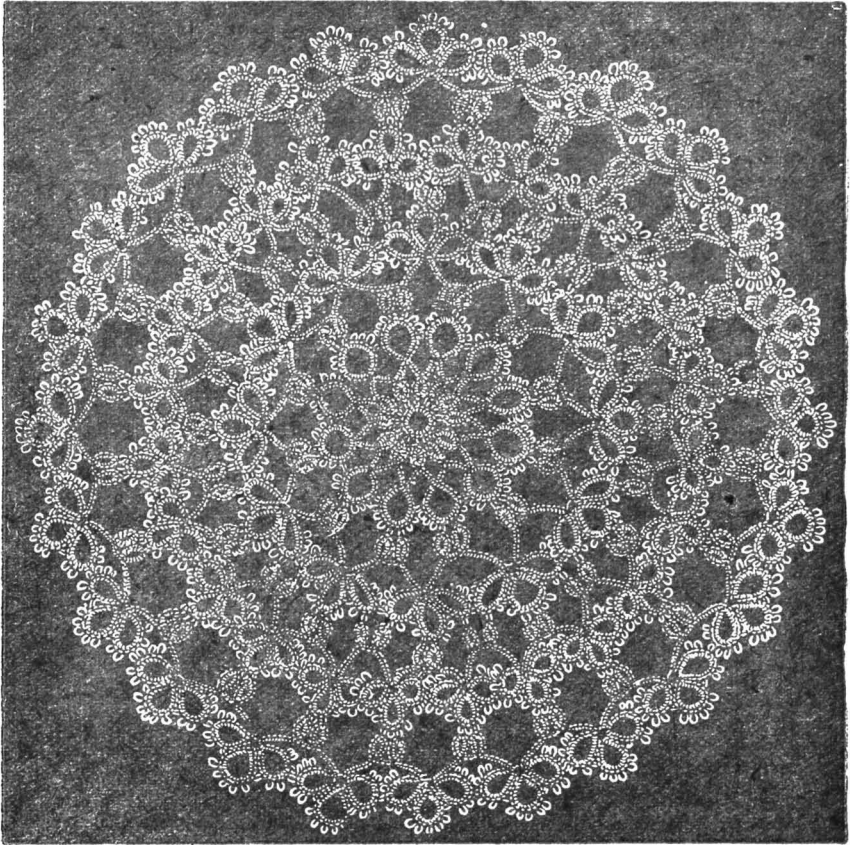
Repeat from 1st row

TATTING.

TATTING, in its modern form, is the revival of a work practiced by our grandmothers in the olden times, it has, however, been considerably improved and extended, and now fully deserves to occupy a place among the fashionable needle-work of the day

The old tatting, designated "Frivolite," was worked simply with one thread, and the ovals were only connected by the little piece of cotton that was missed after one oval was made and before another oval was begun; the ovals themselves were afterward sewn together with a needle and cotton in such form as to produce the required pattern, and this necessitated a number of tedious joinings, which did not add to the beauty or to the durability of the work.

Now, a second thread is introduced into all the best patterns, and by its assistance very elaborate designs can be effected, and bars and mallings can be formed, giving the work an appearance almost equal to the best point lace, the second thread also strengthens the work considerably, and enables the joinings to be made by loops and picots without breaking off the thread from the shuttle

A shuttle and a pin are the only implements required. The shuttle may be of bone, ivory, pearl, or tortoise-shell, the former are in most general use, being quite inexpensive, but ivory shuttles are smoother to work with. When purchasing the shuttle, see that the points are smooth and even and set closely together, and that the brass pins which go through the center and fasten together the two sides of the implement are fitted in perfectly flat.

Tatting is largely employed for borders and edgings for trimming underwear and baby linen it makes pretty collars and cuffs, and is much used for dessert doilies, tidies, and various other articles.

TATTED SHAMROCK DOILY.

A TATTED SHAMROCK DOILY.

Commence in the center of the doily, using Barbour's spool linen thread, about 50 or 60

Make a loop with the shuttle thread, and work 1 double, 1 picot, 2 double and 1 picot alternately 11 times, 1 double, draw up closely in a circle and fasten off.

2nd Round.—Make a loop with the shuttle thread, work 6 double, join to a picot of the 1st round, do 6 more double, and draw up; reverse the work, and taking a second thread, make a loop and do 5 double stitches; make a loop with the shuttle thread, work 7 double, 1 picot, 2 double and 1 picot alternately 8 times, 7 double, draw up; resume the second thread and do 5 double stitches; * reverse the work, make a loop with the shuttle thread, work 6 double, join to the next picot of the 1st round, 6 more double, and draw up; reverse the work, and with the second thread do 5 double stitches; make a loop with the shuttle thread, work 7 double, join to the last picot of the last large oval, 2 double and 1 picot alternately 8 times, 7 double, draw up; resume the second thread and do 5 double stitches, and repeat from * till there are 12 large and 12 small ovals in the round; do not forget to join the last picot of the last large oval to the first picot of the first large oval, and fasten off when the round is completed.

3rd Round.—Make a loop with the shuttle thread, work 6 double, join to the third picot of a large oval of the previous round, 6 more double, and draw up; reverse the work, take a second thread and work 3 double stitches; reverse, make a loop with the shuttle thread, do 6 double, join to the 5th picot of the same oval of previous round, 6 more double, and draw up; reverse the work, resume the second thread and do 7 double stitches; make a loop, and for the first leaf of shamrock work 7 double, 1 picot, 2 double and 1 picot alternately 6 times, 7 double, and draw up; make another loop close, do 7 double, join to the last picot in the first leaf of the shamrock, 2 double and 1 picot alternately 6 times; 7 double, and draw up; take second thread and work 7 double stitches; reverse the work, and continue in same manner, only joining the fourth picot of the first leaf of the shamrock to the corresponding picot in the third leaf of the previous shamrock; at the end of the round join the last leaf of the last shamrock to the first leaf of the first shamrock; there should be 12 shamrocks in the round; fasten off.

4th Round.—Make a loop with the shuttle thread, work 6 double, join to the second picot of the middle leaf of a shamrock of the preceding round, 6 double, draw up; take a second thread and work 3 double stitches; make a loop with the shuttle thread, do 6 double, join to the fourth picot of the same leaf, 6 double, draw up; resume the second thread and work 8 double stitches; then for the shamrock (which is smaller than those in the 3rd round) make a loop, work 5 double, 1 picot, 2 double and 1 picot alternately 6 times, 5 double, draw up; make another loop close, do 5 double, join to the last picot in the first leaf of the shamrock, 2 double and 1 picot alternately 6 times, 5 double and draw up; again make a loop close, do 5 double, join to the last picot in the second leaf of the shamrock, 2 double and 1 picot 6 times, 5 double, draw up; resume second thread

and work 8 double; make a loop with the shuttle thread, do 6 double, join to the second picot of the third leaf of the shamrock of the preceding round, 6 double, and draw up; on the second thread work 3 double, make a loop with the shuttle thread, do 6 double, join to the first picot (the one next the join) of the first leaf of the next shamrock of last round; resume second thread and do 8 double; make a shamrock as before, only joining the fourth picot of the first leaf to the corresponding picot in the last leaf of the previous shamrock; take the second thread, work 8 double, and repeat as from the beginning of the round; there should be 24 shamrocks in the round; fasten off when completed.

5th Round.—Make a loop with the shuttle thread, work 6 double, join to the second picot of the middle leaf of the 4th round, 6 double, draw up; with a second thread work 3 double, make a loop with the shuttle
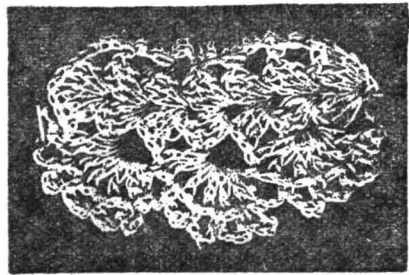
NARROW CROCHET EDGE.

thread, do 6 double, join to the fourth picot of the same leaf, 6 double, draw up; resume the second thread and work 8 double; now make a three-leaved shamrock like those in the 3rd round; take second thread and work 8 double; and proceed in the same pattern and get 24 shamrocks in the round; fasten securely, and this completes the doily.   Eva M. Niles.

NARROW CROCHET EDGE.

MAKE a chain of eight stitches.

1st Row.—3 d c in fifth stitch of chain, ch 1, 3 d c in same, turn.

2d Row.—Chain 3, 3 d c under chain 1, ch 1, 3 d c under same, 1 d c in top of last d c at end of row, turn.

3d Row.—3 d c under ch 1, ch 1, 3 d c in same, * 1 d c under ch 3, ch 1, repeat from * four times more; 1 d c under same, catch in to last stitch of foundation chain, turn.

4th Row.—Ch 3, 1 s c between first and second d c, ch 3, 1 s c between each d c round the scallop, 3 d c under ch 1, ch 1, 3 d c under same; 1 d c at end of row; repeat from second row.

At the end of third row catch with s c under last ch 3

FANCY WORK MANUAL.

PRETTY KNOTTED LACE.

CHAIN 47, for foundation.

1st Row.—1 tc in sixth st of ch; ch 2, 1 tc in 8th st; ch 2, 1 tc in 10th st of ch; 3 tcs in 13th st; ch 1, 3 tcs in same; 1 sc in 16th st; draw out the st, which is on the needle about a quarter of an inch, put thread over, draw it through (same as ch st). Now put the hook between the two threads of the long st and the other thread, put thread over and draw it through, then put thread over and draw it through both sts on hook, this makes one knot, make another knot, fasten with sl st in 22d st of ch; 3 tcs in 25th st of ch; ch 1, 3 tcs in same st, 1 sc in 28th st of ch, draw out the st and make a knot, draw out st and make another knot, 1 sc in 34th st of ch, 3 tcs in 37th st of ch; ch 1, 3 tcs in same st of ch; ch 1 tc in 40th st of ch; ch 2, 1 tc in 42d;
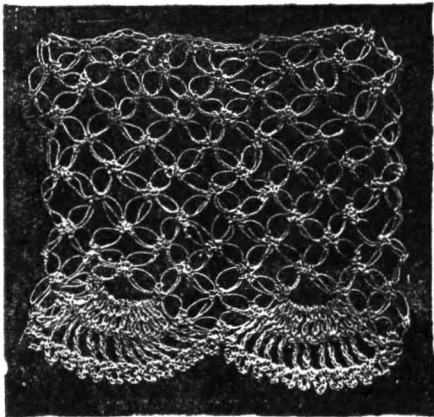
PRETTY KNOTTED LACE.

ch 2, 1 tc in 44th; ch 2, 1 tc in last st of ch; turn.

2d Row.—Chain 5, 1 tc in 2d tc; chain 2, 1 tc in 3d tc; ch 2, 1 tc in next tc *, make a shell under; ch 1, between 2 groups of 3 tcs (a shell is 3 tcs, 1 ch, 3 tcs), 1 sc in top of last tc in shell, make a knot sc in middle of knot of last row, make a knot sl st in top of 1st tc of shell; repeat from star once, shell in shell, 1 tc in next tc; ch 2 tc in next tc; ch 2 tc in next tc; ch 2, 1 tc in 3d of ch 5 at end of 1st row; ch 5; turn.

3d Row.—1 tc in 2d tc; ch 2, a tc in next tc; ch 2, a tc in next tc, shell in shell, sl st in top of last st of shell, make a knot, make another knot, sl st in top of 1st st of shell, finish like 1st row.

4th, 6th, 8th rows like 2d row; 5th and 7th rows like 3d row.

At the end of 8th row, after making the last tc, ch 8, 1 sc in the tc at the end of 6th row; ch 2, 1 sc in tc at the end of 5th row; turn.

9th Row.—16 tcs under ch 8, 1 tc in next tc, finish like 3d row.

10th Row.—Like 2d row to scallop, then ch 1, a tc in 1st tc of scallop * ; ch 1, a tc in next tc of scallop, repeat from star 15 times, a sc in tc at end of 4th row; turn.

11th Row.—Ch 2, a tc in 2d tc * ; ch 2, a tc in next tc, repeat 18 times from star, shell in shell, finish like 3d row.

12th Row.—Like 2d row to scallop, then make a knot, a sl st, 1 st tc of scallop, make a knot, make another knot, a sc in 3d tc, make another knot, a sc in 5th tc, make a knot, make another knot, sc in 7th tc, make 2 knots, a sc in 9th tc, make a knot, make another knot, a sc in 11th tc, make another knot, make another knot, sc in 13th tc, make 2 more knots, a sc in 15th tc, make a knot a sc in tc at end of 2d row; ch 2, a sc in tc at end of 1st row; turn.

13th Row.—Make 2 knots, a sc in knot that comes between 1st and 3rd knots * , 2 knots, a sc in next knot, repeat from star 6 times, make 2 knots, a sc in top of last tc of last row; ch 5, a tc in next tc, finish like 3d row; turn.

14th Row.—Like 2d row, down to scallop, then * , a shell of 3 tcs, 2 ch, 3 tcs in 1st knot; chain 1, repeat from star in each knot (you will have nine shells with 1 ch between); chain 1, a sc in 3d of 5 ch of foundation; turn.

15th Row.—10 tcs under ch 2 of 1st shell, a sc under next ch 1 * , 10 tcs under next ch 2, a sc under ch 1, repeat from star 9 times, finish like 3d row. This finishes 1st scallop; commence again from 2d row.

Made of No. 50 or 60 Clarke thread, and the knots not drawn out so far, it makes a fine and lovely pattern for infants' long skirt, with an insertion to match. Sample is made of No. 50 Glasgow twilled lace thread, and is purposely worked loosely.

MRS. L. ANTHONY.

A HANDSOME AFGHAN.

CAST on any number of stitches that will be a multiple of four; add two more.

1st Row.—Purl (or seam) across.

2d Row.—Knit first stitch, then knit, purl and knit the second stitch, making three stitches of it, purl the next three together, knit, purl and knit the next, making eight of one again, purl next three together, and continue across the needle.

3d Row.—Like first row.

4th Row.—Knit one, purl three together, then knit, purl and knit the next, making three stitches of it before slipping, as before, and thus reversing the order of second row.

These rows are to be repeated, the first stitches always knitted, and the order of the raised figures changed as directed. Should you knit the second and fourth rows alike, the patterns will be in strips. Purl every odd or alternate row. The afghan may be knitted in strips and sewed together, or in blocks.

This pattern would make a very pretty hood by knitting a strip long enough to meet under the chin, and wide enough to reach from the temples to back of head; sew together, place a bow of ribbon on top, and add a border of ft or croched edge, as preferred.

DIAMOND WITH OPEN TRELLIS.

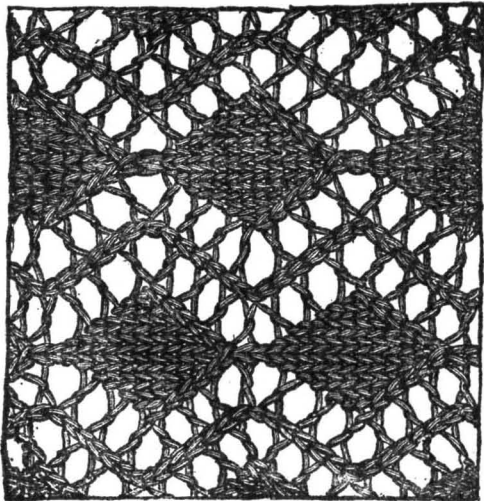CAST on any number of stitches divisible by fourteen.

1st Row: Knit one, make one, knit two together at the back, make one, knit two together at the back, knit five, knit two together, make one, knit two together, make one. Repeat.

2d Row: Purl.

3rd Row: Knit two, make one, knit two together at the back, make one, knit two together at the back, knit three, knit two together, make one, knit two together, make one, knit one. Repeat.

4th Row: Purl.

5th Row: Knit three, make one, knit two together at the back, make one, knit two together at the back, knit one, knit two together,

DIAMOND WITH OPEN TRELLIS.

make one, knit two together, make one, knit two. Repeat.

6th Row: Purl.

7th Row: Knit four, make one, knit two together at the back, make one, knit three together, make one, knit two together, make one, knit three. Repeat.

8th Row: Purl.

9th Row: Knit three, knit two together, make one, knit two together, make one, knit one, make one, knit two together at the back, make one, knit two together at the back, knit two. Repeat.

10th Row: Purl.

11th Row: Knit two, knit two together, make one, knit two together, make one, knit three, make one, knit two together at the back, make one, knit two together at the back, knit one. Repeat.

12th Row: Purl.

13th Row: Knit one, knit two together, make one, knit two together, make one, knit

five, make one, knit two together at the back, make one, knit two together at the back. Repeat.

14th Row: Purl.

15th Row: Knit two together, * make one, knit two together, make one, knit seven, make one, knit two together at the back, make one, knit three together. Repeat from *. At the end of the last pattern in this row there will be only one stitch to knit instead of three together.

16th Row: Purl.

Then repeat from the beginning of the row.

KNITTED SHOULDER SHAWL.

MATERIALS: Large wooden or rubber needles and three and one-half skeins of Germantown yarn.

Cast on 118 stitches.

1st Row.—Knit across plain.

2d Row.—Knit plain to last 3 stitches, then narrow, knit 1.

Repeat these 2 rows until you have but 1 stitch left on the needle, break the wool and draw it through this one stitch.

You now have a three-cornered knitted shawl, for which a knitted border may be made, a fringe tied in on the two sides, or a crocheted border worked, as follows:

1st Row.—Make 1 treble in every other stitch, with 1 chain between, around the two sides of the shawl. At the point in the back put 3 trebles with one ch between each.

2d Row.—3 trebles in 1st loop, with 1 ch in between each, 1 treble, 1 ch between, through the row to the point, 2 trebles with 1 ch between, 1 ch, treble in treble, 1 ch, 2 trebles with 1 ch between in next loop, and finish like first of the row.

3d Row.—Ch 3, 1 treble in 1st loop, ch 1, treble in loop, so continue to the point, * put 2 trebles with 1 ch between in loop, 1 ch, repeat from * 3 times, and finish like first of row.

4th Row.—Like 3d row to point, then 2 trebles with 1 ch between in 2d loop, where 2 trebles were in 1 loop, 1 ch, 2 trebles in between loops, 1 ch, 2 trebles and 1 ch between in 3rd loop, 1 ch, 1 treble in next loop, finish like first part of row.

5th Row.—Like 4th row to point; then put 2 trebles with ch between in the middle loop.

6th Row.—Like 5th row.

Tie a fringe in each loop with three pieces of the wool a finger long. To finish the neck, make a row of holes of 2 ch and 1 treble; then put a scallop of 4 trebles in 1 loop and 1 d c in next.

BLOTTING PADS.—Take a sheet of celluloid and cut the size of an ordinary blotter. Paint some design on it suggestive of its use, then cut four or five pieces of plain blotting paper, place at the back of the celluloid, and confine all by means of a cord or ribbon

CROCHET SHAWL.

THIS shawl is suitable to be made in ice silk or wool. Commence in the center with four chain, join round.

1st Row. Three chain, one double into the stitch that joins the four chain, three chain, * one double into the next stitch, three chain, one double into the same stitch, three chain, repeat

have turned the third corner, then work eight chain, one double into center of next three chain, three chain, one double into the center of next three chain, eight chain, one double into the center of corner chain, three chain, one double into the same stitch, eight chain, one double into center of three chain, three chain, one double into center of next three chain, eight chain, one double into center of next chain. The pattern is continued as de-
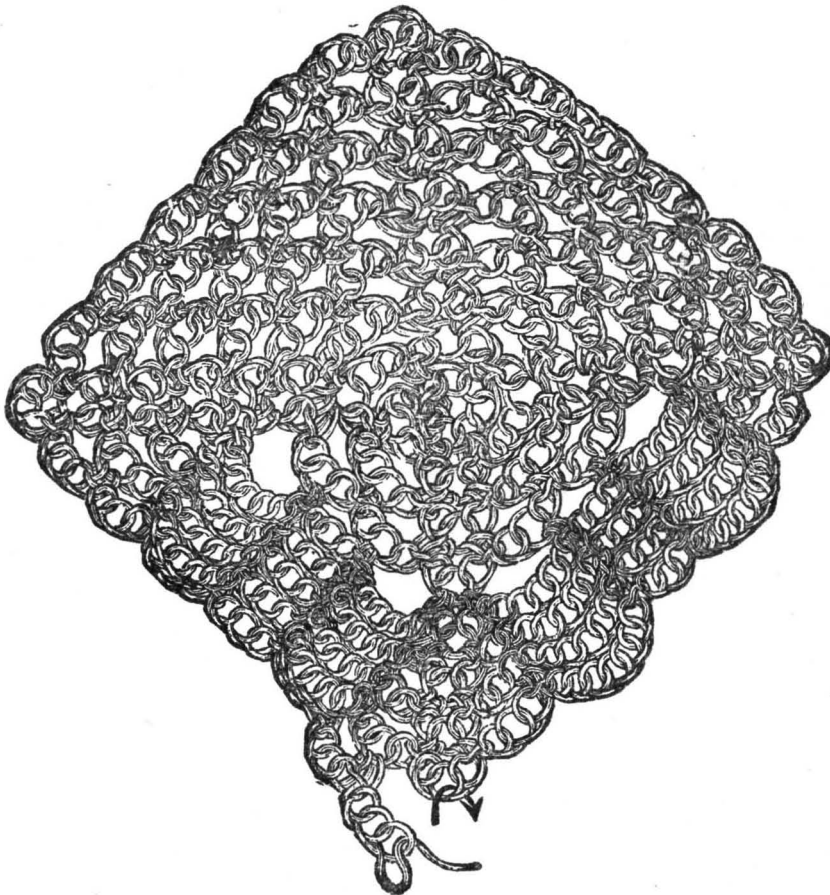

FIG. 1—DETAIL OF CROCHET SHAWL.

from * twice more, one double under three chain.

2d Row: Three chain, one double under three chain last worked under * three chain, one double into center of next three chain, repeat from * all round, increasing at each corner by working twice into the same stitch, continue to work thus for three rows more, then commence the raised patterns, which are only worked on the half of the square which turns over.

6th Row Work as before directed until you

scribed, except that in the next four rows the doubles after the chain-stitches for the raised pattern are worked into the doubles between the chain; the increase is made as usual at the corners, but it does not interfere with the pattern (see Fig. 1).

11th Row: After having turned the third corner, work * one double into the double before the first eight chain, three chain, one double into the next double Repeat from * nine times more.

12th Row: After having turned the third corner, work one double into center of three chain, three chain. Repeat to the end of the row.

13 Row: Like twelfth row.

In the 14th Row, the raised patterns are commenced again after having turned the third corner. This time there will be a greater number of patterns, in consequence of the increased number of stitches; they are worked as described for the last.

Continue to repeat from the sixth to the thirteen throws, until you have made the shawl the size required.

around one, and so on until you reach the third right-hand corner, then turn the frame and proceed in the same manner until the cotton is exhausted; fasten the end securely, then placing the frame with the pegs down, proceed to fasten every square where the threads cross each other. This is quite important, and be sure and let the thread run from one square to the other. When this is completed turn the frame right side up, and with a sharp knife cut the threads half way between the squares, being very careful to leave six or eight threads on the under side. This is the foundation; then place the frame over boiling water, with

FIG 2.—CROCHET SHAWL.

For the border: After having worked the last repeat of the thirteenth row, work:

1st Row: One double into a stitch, * eight chain, pass over three stitches, one double into the next, three chain, pass over three stiches, one double into the next. Repeat from * to the end of the row.

2d Row: One double into first double of last row, * eight chain, one double into next double, three chain, one double into next double. Repeat from * to the end of row. Repeat this last row eleven times more.

BALL TIDY.

THE requisites are three balls of number eight tidy cotton, a spool of coarse thread, and a wooden frame about twenty inches square with pegs an inch apart all around.

Fasten your cotton to the third peg from one corner. I tie the ends of the balls together, then placing the cotton around the third peg from the lower left-hand corner, use the three strands as one, then take the thread to the opposite side, pass around two pegs; then back

the pegs up, and with a stiff brush or broom, brush it while steaming. Be very careful not to take from the frames until the steaming is completed, as that is the most important part, for the beauty of the tidy depends upon it. When that is completed cut it half-way between the pegs, and you will have as handsome a tidy as one could wish. It will have the effect of little balls strewn on a tidy, and the stitches are hid by the steam separating the fibers of the cotton until it is as soft as down. For a change I sometimes put a thread of color across the center, forming a small square, and cutting away that which I do not want.

AN inexpensive portiere can be made of rope. Select a good smooth piece; that which is sold for cotton clothes-lines is often used. After the poles and rings are in place cut the ropes in lengths so they will reach from the rings to within a few inches of the floor; fringe out the lower end of each length six or eight inches and tie a knot above to hold it; fasten each length into a ring. Some prefer the ropes of two lengths.