

# FREE DISTRIBUTION ONLY - NOT FOR SALE

## Antique Pattern Library

For more information, please see our website at:

<http://www.antiquepatternlibrary.org>

This is a scan of an antique book that is, to the best of our knowledge, in the public domain. The scan itself has been edited for readability, and is licensed under the **Creative Commons** Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike License. To view a copy of this license, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/2.5/> or send a letter to Creative Commons, 559 Nathan Abbott Way, Stanford, California 94305, USA.

You may share copies or printouts of this scan freely. You may not sell copies or printouts.

*Antique Pattern Library is a project of New Media Arts, Inc. <http://www.newmediaarts.org>, a nonprofit organization tax exempt under IRC 501(c)(3). Donations may be tax deductible, depending on your tax status and tax jurisdiction.*

Donated by

Judith Adele and Luann Pfof

FLORENCE  
HOME  
NEEDLE-WORK

1887

NONOTUCK SILK CO.

MICHEL LUK RUSTON

## FLORENCE SILK UNDERWEAR

FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES.

The attention of those persons who wish to promote health and comfort is invited to the advantages this underwear has over that made from other materials.

Manufactured from strictly pure "soft finish" silk, which is entirely free from any dye-stuff or other foreign substance which might cause irritation, without seams, and trimmed in a superior manner, a degree of comfort and protection from cold is obtained in its use not to be had in garments of any other material.

Silk underclothing has long been recommended by eminent physicians for its warmth and its magnetic quality.

Silk is a non-conductor of heat, and, if worn next to the skin, promotes an even temperature of the body, not *suddenly* lowered when passing into a colder atmosphere. Undergarments made of it *seem* much lighter than woollen of like weight, are less cumbersome to the wearer, and at the same time afford much better protection. This is a great advantage to aged people and invalids, who are often burdened and wearied by the clumsiness of wool undergarments. By wearing "soft finish" silk next to the skin, nervous people will entirely avoid that disagreeable irritation caused by garments of other material. Florence Silk Underwear does not shrink in washing, and always wears soft and smooth when properly treated.

## PRICE LIST FOR WINTER WEIGHT.

## SHIRTS AND VESTS, WITH SLEEVES.

PRICE EACH.		PRICE EACH.		PRICE EACH.	
Inches.	Flesh Color.	Inches.	Flesh Color.	Inches.	Flesh Color.
26	\$5.00	34	\$7.00	42	\$9.00
28	5.50	36	7.50	44	9.50
30	6.00	38	8.00	46	10.00
32	6.50	40	8.50		

## DRAWERS.

PRICE EACH.		PRICE EACH.		PRICE EACH.	
Inches.	Flesh Color.	Inches.	Flesh Color.	Inches.	Flesh Color.
26	\$5.00	34	\$7.00	42	\$9.00
28	5.50	36	7.50	44	9.50
30	6.00	38	8.00	46	10.00
32	6.50	40	8.50		

## PRICE LIST FOR SUMMER WEIGHT.

## SHIRTS AND VESTS, WITH SLEEVES.

Inches.	Price Each.	Inches.	Price Each.	Inches.	Price Each.
26	\$4.00	34	\$5.00	42	\$6.00
28	4.25	36	5.25	44	6.25
30	4.50	38	5.50	46	6.50
32	4.75	40	5.75		

## DRAWERS.

Inches.	Price Each.	Inches.	Price Each.	Inches.	Price Each.
26	\$4.00	34	\$5.00	42	\$6.00
28	4.25	36	5.25	44	6.25
30	4.50	38	5.50	46	6.50
32	4.75	40	5.75		

Ladies' Vests, Summer weight, "full fashioned," and without sleeves, fifty cents per garment less than these prices.

In giving orders for Gents' Shirts, give chest measure; for Gents' Drawers, give waist measure; for Ladies' Vests and Drawers, give waist measure.

If you cannot obtain these goods from the dealers, we will send by registered mail or by express, any garment mentioned in this list, on receipt of price mentioned.

NONOTUCK SILK CO., Sole Manufacturers, FLORENCE, MASS.

A Copy of this book will be mailed to  
any address on receipt of three two-cent  
stamps.

---

FLORENCE

HOME NEEDLE-WORK.

---

FLORENCE, MASS.  
NONOTUCK SILK CO.  
1887.

---

## INTRODUCTION.

For seven consecutive years we have published one or more large editions of our popular work entitled "How to Use Florence Knitting Silk," comprising a collection of valuable rules for that purpose.

Retaining a few standard rules from those editions and adding new chapters on other subjects, contributed by practical writers, we submit this, our eighth edition, under the more comprehensive title of "Florence Home Needle-work," treating of the various uses of Florence Knitting Silk in the construction of Mittens, Stockings, Laces, &c., with the new patterns of this season in Florence Silk Mittens, as well as of various other choice silk threads made by us and used in the work described in the contributed articles entitled "Crocheted Silk Purses in Bead-work" and "Outline Embroidery and other Fancy Work."

---

## HINTS TO PURCHASERS OF KNITTING SILK.

Florence Knitting Silk is made of the best quality of *pure* silk the market affords, prepared by combing in a manner similar to that adopted in the preparation of fine wools when intended for knitting purposes. It is *only* in this way that the peculiar "soft finish," so noticeable in all silk threads bearing the *Florence* brand, is obtained. Silk knitting yarns made by combing are *very uniform in size*. They have a *rich subdued lustre*, which is fully preserved, and even increased, by frequent washings. It is our purpose to offer the *Florence* Silk in no shade which will not bear reasonable washing without impairing its beauty of color.

Florence Knitting Silk is always sold in one-half ounce balls. It is made in two sizes: No. 300 (coarse) and No. 500 (fine). In buying, see that the brand FLORENCE is plainly stamped in one end of the wood on which the silk is wound. Both sizes can be obtained in any of the following colors, viz.: black; cardinal; scarlet; sultan; light, medium and dark garnet; pink; flesh; terra-cotta; light and medium blue; French blue; medium and dark navy; light, medium and peacock blue; turquoise blue; cadet blue; straw; bright yellow; gold; old gold; blue white; cream white; tan; fawn; drab; steel; slate; gray; light, medium and dark brown; seal brown; olive brown; invisible green; olive green in five shades; royal purple; lavender; pearl and cherry. The No. 300 size can also be had in shaded olive, scarlet, blue, yellow, brown and green.

We mention below a few of the many elegant articles which may be cheaply made of this silk, and the approximate quantity required for each, viz. :

Ounces.		Ounces.	
Gents' Half Hose, . . . . .	2½	Baby's Socks, . . . . .	½
Ladies' Stockings, small, . . . . .	3	Baby's Hood, crocheted or knitted, . . . . .	1
Ladies' Stockings, large, . . . . .	4	according to size, . . . . .	from ½ to 1
Ladies' Mittens, . . . . .	1 to 1½	Baby's Sack, crocheted or knitted, . . . . .	2
Gents' Mittens, . . . . .	1½	Purse, crocheted or knitted, . . . . .	½
Wristers, . . . . .	½	Skating Caps, . . . . .	½

Edgings, according to width and weight; see rules for same.

NOTE.—No directions are given in this work for either hoods, sacks or caps. Many of our readers are familiar, doubtless, with methods for producing these articles in fine wool yarns, and the same methods may be adopted with our silk of similar size. Hoods, when crocheted of No. 500 Florence Knitting Silk and nicely lined with satin, are *warm*, elegant and *durable*.

## CAUTION.

Ladies are cautioned against *all imitations of FLORENCE KNITTING SILK.*

These imitations are offered by makers of sewing silk who have neither the *experience* nor the *machinery* required for making *genuine* knitting silk. Our readers, if using any of the nondescript yarns, or so-called knitting silks which we caution them against, although otherwise following the rules laid down in this book, will have no one to blame but themselves, if they meet with failure in trying to do good work. To do good work, one must have the *best silk*. To obtain the *best*, buy only the FLORENCE Knitting Silk. *Brilliancy and durability of color, smoothness and evenness of size in thread, with softness of finish and freedom from all deleterious dyestuffs*, are the qualities which have established the reputation of the FLORENCE, as the only Knitting Silk which has met with favorable consideration. It is for sale by dealers in fine fancy goods everywhere. Ask for it, and do not allow substitutes to be imposed upon you.

## WASHING.

In washing articles made from Florence Silk, use a moderate amount of Castile Soap, thoroughly dissolved in tepid water. Extract the water by rolling and twisting in a coarse crash towel, after which put in good form and dry *without exposure to the sun*.

## EDGINGS.

Lace edgings knit from the No. 500 (fine) silk are less expensive than those knit from the No. 300 (coarse) silk.

Use No. 19 needles for No. 500 silk, and No. 16 needles for No. 300 silk, when knitting these trimmings.

All the rules given in this book for mittens and stockings are based upon an estimate of 16 stitches to each inch in width for No. 19 needles, with No. 300 Florence Knitting Silk, and 20 stitches to each inch in width with No. 500 Florence Knitting Silk and No. 22 needles. The calculation is for medium knitting, neither very close nor very loose.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

Cast<sup>ing</sup> on stitches should *not* be done with silk doubled, for that method makes a non elastic edge for stockings or mittens, making it difficult to draw them on. A better method for silk, owing to its great strength, is to "knit on" the stitches from a single thread, thus obtaining a strong edge as elastic as other portions of the work.

To "knit on" stitches, tie a loop in the end of silk, and slip it on the left-hand needle. Into this loop thrust the right-hand needle, throw thread over, and form a stitch which place on the left-hand needle. In this stitch form another, continuing this operation until the desired number of stitches is obtained.

In knitting either cotton or wool a good knitter will not join the ends of her thread by tying a knot, and with silk it should *never* be done. The ends may be joined so that no blemish will appear on the right side of the work, by lapping them three inches and knitting five stitches with double thread, leaving the ends on the wrong side. If in knitting the Florence Silk it is occasionally found to be already joined by tying, be sure to cut out the knots, and proceed in the manner recommended above. Do not cut off the ends on the back side of the work; they do no harm and are not seen.

## CROCHETING.

We make no attempt to instruct in the formation of the numerous stitches used in this bewitching kind of work. The beautifully illustrated descriptions of crocheted articles which appear in this edition deal only with the most simple of the stitches, and these are explained in the vocabulary of terms. Indeed, all the common crocheted stitches are extremely simple, and it may truthfully be said that while few people knit well, a multitude are expert with the crochet hook. Florence Knitting Silk is not only well adapted for use by itself, but also in combination with Saxony, Zephyr, Shetland, or other similar fine wool or worsted yarns when used for any crocheted article, such as shawls, hoods, sacks, nubias, clouds, &c., &c. Not only the beauty, but the *durability* of the work is *greatly* increased by the introduction of stripes or edges (or both) of Florence Knitting Silk. If the wool be coarse use No. 300 silk, otherwise use No. 500.

## EMBROIDERY, &amp;c.

Excellent embroidery may be done with Florence Knitting Silk. It is also a superior article for fringe or tassels, as it does not untwist, as do most silks used for these purposes. In short, there are few kinds of fancy work in which this knitting silk may not be utilized with economy, and without sacrifice of beauty or durability.

## FANCY PATTERNS.

The fancy patterns described in this work will be found of great value in knitting mittens or stockings. The descriptions are clear, and if strictly followed, there can be no failure to reproduce the designs, thus adding much beauty to these articles. For stockings knit in fancy stitches, either size of silk may be used with beautiful results; but greater satisfaction will doubtless be obtained by those who have the time to perform the extra work required, if the finer size (No. 500) be used. We would not, however, have our readers lose sight of the advantage to be gained in the use of the coarser size (No. 300), owing to its greater warmth, which is an important consideration in our cool climate at most seasons of the year.

It will be observed that at the bottom, and on the right-hand side of many of the cuts showing sections of work in fancy stitch, there are dotted lines. These lines show where the pattern as described begins and leaves off. To illustrate: Suppose that the perpendicular line *a* and the horizontal line *b* were extended into the cut, the point where they would intersect at right angles is the point where our description begins; and the point where the perpendicular line *c* and the horizontal line *d* would intersect at right angles, if extended into the cut, is the point where our description ends. In other words, the angle of the lines *a b* marks the first stitch of the first round, and the angle of the lines *c d* the last stitch of last round.

This explanation is offered to prevent any confusion in the minds of knitters of small experience, as in many of the cuts the designs are shown repeated one or more times each way.

It will be found practical to use any of the patterns in the top of stockings, introducing the fancy work entirely around the same, or plain work may be adopted for the upper portion, and the fancy pattern may be confined to the front of ankle and the instep; in the latter case, plain work will be introduced in a portion of each round, and all those stitches used in the repetitions of the fancy design must be placed on the first and second needles, and those required for the plain portion of the work on the third needle. Then in knitting, the same instructions are to be followed (with the exception of the plain work at back of ankle and bottom of foot) in every round as laid down in the several rules.

With these suggestions, we leave our readers to discover many other uses for the numerous designs herein presented, confident that no one will be disappointed in the result, if strict attention is paid to our instructions in their use.

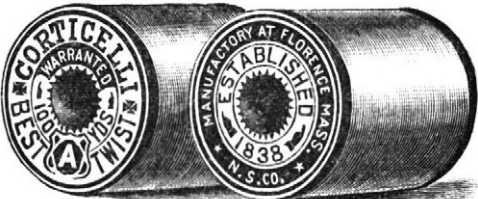
NONOTUCK SILK CO.,

FLORENCE, MASS.

### Corticelli Sewing Silk.

Every spool warranted unequalled for hand or machine sewing. Smooth, strong, full length. The engraving shows very accurately the style of spool. An examination of the label will also reveal the fact that this brand may soon celebrate its fiftieth anniversary. During all these years it has enjoyed the foremost position in

the leading markets, taking at the great Competitive Industrial Exhibitions and World's Fairs a great number of first-class medals, including several of gold. Improvements in machinery have been adopted from time to time, so that the goods are today produced with the assistance of electrical appliances which indicate to the operator with lightning rapidity any break in the delicate filaments which form the completed thread. Black is sold in these sizes, viz.: 000, OO, O, A, B, C, D and E, from finest to coarsest in order named. Colors are sold in size A only, that being the medium and best size.



SOLD BY ALL ENTERPRISING DEALERS.



## FLORENCE HOME NEEDLE-WORK.

## Explanation of Abbreviations and Terms used in giving Directions.

**K**—Means knit plain.

**N**—Is to narrow, and means to knit two stitches together.

**P**—Means to purl or seam.

**PN**—Means to purl or seam two stitches together.

**S and B**—Is to slip and bind, and means to slip one stitch, knit the next, and pass the slipped stitch over.

**O**—Means thread thrown over as if you were about to purl.

**S**—Is to slip the stitch off without knitting.

**Round.** When the work is done with four needles in a tubular web, this expression describes one circuit of the web from the first stitch of the first needle to the last stitch of the third needle inclusive.

**Row.** This term is made use of only when the work is done on two needles in a flat web.

**Repeat.** This word, following a description of round or row, means that the same work is to be done again, not only once, but throughout the round or row. In other places the word implies a repetition of all rows or rounds preceding it in that rule.

**Position of Needles.** The needle where the round begins we style the first; those which follow, the second and third; and that needle which is out of the work (seldom referred to in our rules) we call the fourth. As they are constantly changing places, it is evident that it is the *position* of the needle, rather than the needle itself, which is spoken of.

**Cast Off.** This is done by knitting two stitches, passing the first one over the second, and repeating as required.

To knit a stitch crossed is to pass the needle into the stitch on the right-hand side instead of the left, the rest of the operation being the same as knitting plain.

**Cast On.** For explanation, see remarks under head of special notice on page 4.

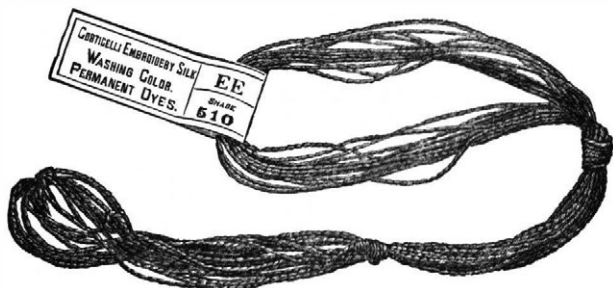
[\*\*\* One or more stars are used, sometimes as a marginal reference, but more frequently they mark a point which is referred to again in the same or some other rule.]

**SC**—Means single crochet, which is to pass hook through a stitch of the foundation and draw thread through that, again drawing thread through the two loops remaining on the needle.

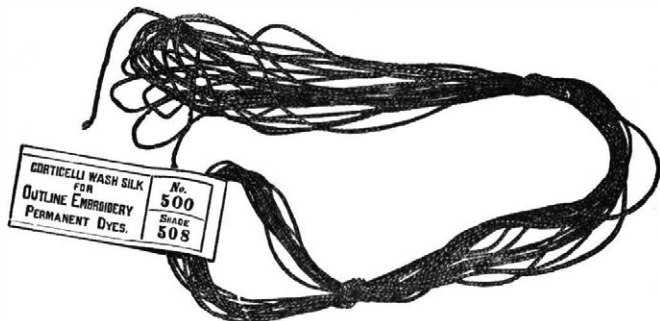
**DC**—Means double crochet, which is to put thread over the needle and insert the latter in a stitch of the foundation, drawing the thread through. Then draw thread through the first two loops on the needle, then through the other two.

## Corticelli Wash Silk.

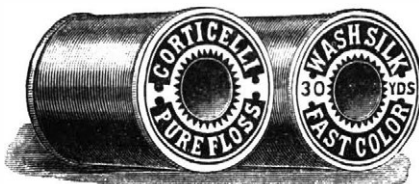
Prepared expressly for Art-needle-work on materials which require washing. Colors warranted not to "run," or to injure in any way the most delicate fabrics by using Castile soap and warm water.  
Sold in three grades:



(1) EE, coarse, for extra heavy outline work, or solid embroidery. Ten-yard skeins.



(2) No. 500, medium, for ordinary outline work or etching. Ten-yard skeins.



(3) Floss (sometimes called Filo floss), a fine size of high lustre, sold only on spools owing to its slack twist and consequent delicacy.

NONOTUCK SILK CO., Sole Manufacturers.

## CROCHETED SILK PURSES IN BEAD-WORK.

BY DOROTHY BRADFORD.

Fashion repeats herself at irregular intervals, not only in wearing apparel and house furnishings, but in those articles of needle-work the making of which has in all ages occupied the leisure hours of women.

One of the latest revivals of an ancient fancy is crocheted bead-work in silk, in the form of purses and bags of various descriptions.

Among the heirlooms handed down by old families, some of the women of the present time will find examples of this work which do credit to the ingenuity and perseverance of their ancestors in this direction. But while our grandmothers did well with crude materials in their day, scientific progress in the dyeing and spinning of silk, and the working of metals and glass, has been so great since then, that the materials offered now should afford superior specimens of this handicraft from their descendants. To aid her co-workers in this is the purpose of the writer in preparing this article for publication.

While the work described is extremely simple when rightly understood, words would hardly make clear our meaning were it not for the very clever engravings furnished by our artist. When the fundamental principles are acquired, such as the formation of the stitches, the manner of placing the beads, and the shaping of the purses, the cuts will be all the guide needed to produce the variety of designs which are shown here. Of these there are four shapes, made to conform to the styles of metallic trimmings which the market now affords; and some of them are shown in a variety of designs, all easy of execution. Probably no class of fancy work which our readers may undertake will prove so satisfactory as the making of these purses. Beside the annual holiday period, weddings and birthdays come with surprising frequency in the social list, and many women find it difficult to choose suitable gifts within their means at such times. Our first beaded purse was made for such a purpose. Aside from the shape which we had been accustomed to in knitting, we knew nothing of crocheted bead purses, and approached the subject timidly.

The result of this first trial may be seen in Fig. 1. Unlooked-for success caused further efforts with that, and other shapes and new designs, many of which are herewith furnished to our readers.

## SILK.

For making these purses we have never found any silk equal to Corticelli Purse Twist, which is very uniform in size and twist and durable in color, without which qualities good bead-work cannot be done. We believe these goods are always sold on a long black spool bearing this brand.

## BEADS.

We know no way to distinguish good from bad beads except by careful inspection to see that they are not tarnished or rusted by shop wear, and that in stringing them bad-shaped beads have been rejected.

The best steel beads do not tarnish in years of wear. They are commonly sold in bunches of 12 strings, each containing about 100 beads, and retail for about 16 cents per bunch, for size No 8. The market affords other kinds of metal beads, such as gilt, silver, copper and other colors in metal, which we suppose are all produced by methods of plating, the durability of which is rather doubtful. The price of these beads is about 25 cents per bunch at retail. There are two kinds of glass beads which are effective in this work: one a cut glass, of shape and size similar to steel, and the other called seed or embroidery beads. Of the first, black and ruby are the only colors we have seen, but of the latter kind a greater variety of colors may be had. Glass beads are not so commonly sold by general dealers, but can be found in the large cities at the toy and fancy-goods stores. One of the best colors in glass is amber, so called on account of its close resemblance to that material. Matched with silk of same shade, or in tasty combination with other colors, these amber purses are of surpassing beauty and are a real novelty.

As amber jewelry is now popular, the owner of an amber beaded purse may rejoice in the possession of one of the latest fancies, rich, durable and fashionable.

## TRIMMINGS.

These are chiefly made of polished steel, but others are of gilt brass or nickel-plated brass or steel. Those of polished steel are the best, but nickel-plated trimmings are excellent as well. Of the gilt we cannot speak very highly, as they are not very tasty, and often have an offensive odor. First-class dealers keep a variety of all these styles. For the two small rings used on long purses (see Fig. 6) we paid 30 cents. For the fancy bars, including chain and ring (see Fig. 1), we paid 38 cents. For the plain bars, including chain and ring (see Fig. 2), we paid 25 cents. For the plain clasp, with steel fringe, and balls for the bottom of purse (see Fig. 3), we paid 75 cents. For the fancy clasp, without fringe (see Fig. 7), we paid 50 cents. For the nickel-plated ring (see Fig. 8) we paid 15 cents. Several of the purses shown have fringe made by stringing beads, and we think this style of finish is better than the ready-made fringes, because the spangles and rings linked together have a noisy jingle which may be unpleasant.

## CONSTRUCTION.

To make our description more clear, it should be observed that the single crochet stitch, done in rounds, forming a tubular web, is so nearly square that it is suitable for the formation of any pattern which can be worked in the cross-stitch or Berlin embroidery. One bead is placed on each stitch, and counts for one square in the design. The beads are not sewed on after the crocheting, but are strung on the silk before beginning, and introduced one at a time during the progress of the work. Those squares which form the groundwork for the fancy figures are of course without beads. In doing the work, it should be observed that the designs in all the engravings are commenced at the lower left-hand corner, counting the stitches in the pattern from left to right, notwithstanding that the work is executed in the opposite direction as held in the hands (see Fig. A 6). By the liberality of our publishers, we are enabled to furnish our readers not only with many new designs for purses,

## 10 FLORENCE HOME NEEDLE-WORK.

but with rare alphabets, specially engraved for this article. Two of them are designed for the panel pattern shown in Fig. 8 A, and the other for bags of greater dimensions. A bead-work initial for any name is therefore ready at hand for any person skilful with the crochet hook. By observing care the following rules will enable such an one to produce work so pleasing that when these designs are exhausted they will be not only quite competent, but eager to design for themselves. With many women this will be done as a pastime, but others may add to their income by doing the work for sale to their local merchants or to their friends. The work is pleasing, and with short practice far more rapid than would at first appear.

## RULE A.

## General Directions for Crocheting Purses from Corticelli Purse Twist.

Use a No. 1 Star crochet hook of steel, which is the best size and kind.

## ROUND-END PURSES.

To make a round-end purse, consult the diagrams, which show how the work begins, with various stages of its progress up to the point where the star pattern is complete. Where the star has seven points, the work is done as follows, viz.: String all the beads on the silk and commence at bottom of purse working upward, leaving an end (A, Fig. A 1) hanging, with which to sew on the ornament or on



FIG. A 1.

which to string beads with which to make a tassel. Make a chain of 4 stitches and join, forming a circle (see Fig. A 1), into which do 7 sc.

NOTE.—From this point on, the stitches are all done on *one* vein of the chain, and that one the outside or farthest from the worker. This is *important*, as if the hook is passed through both veins, the stitches will

be oblique and the figures all incline to the left hand.

This forms a foundation of seven stitches (see Fig. A 2), on which are built the seven divisions of the star pattern, with beads as follows, viz.: 1st round, in the first stitch do 1 sc with bead and 1 sc without bead (in the order named), slipping the bead down close to the hook B, as shown at a more advanced stage of the work (see Fig. A 6), where, after the thread is drawn once through the stitch, the bead has been pushed up with the second finger of the right hand, and the thread again requires drawing through the two loops on the needle, repeating seven times.

This leaves two stitches in each division, or four on in all. In the next nine rounds the work is increased in width in the same manner as in the first round, by doing 1 sc with bead and 1 sc without bead (in the order named) in the last stitch of each division throughout every round. In all other stitches do only 1 sc with bead. This increases the width by seven stitches in every round.

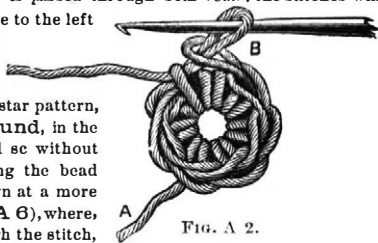


FIG. A 2.

At the end of the tenth round there are 77 stitches, 70 with beads and 7 without; and the appearance of the work is indicated by Fig. A 3, showing the last stitch of the tenth round resting on hook B.

Make no further increase in width until the completion of the star pattern, which is continued as follows, viz.: 11th round. In the first and eleventh stitches of every division do 1 sc without beads. In all other stitches do 1 sc with beads. — 12th round. In the first, second and eleventh stitches of every division do 1 sc without beads. In all other stitches do 1 sc with beads. — 13th round. In the first, second, third and eleventh stitches of every division do 1 sc without beads. In all other stitches do 1 sc with beads. —

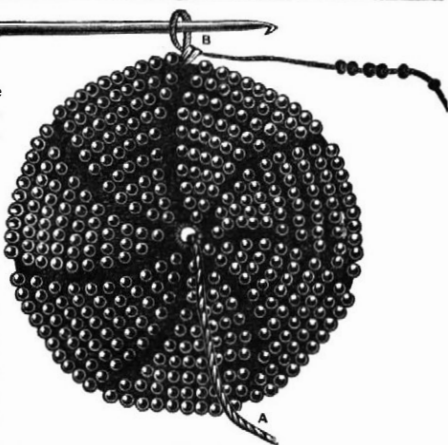


FIG. A 3.

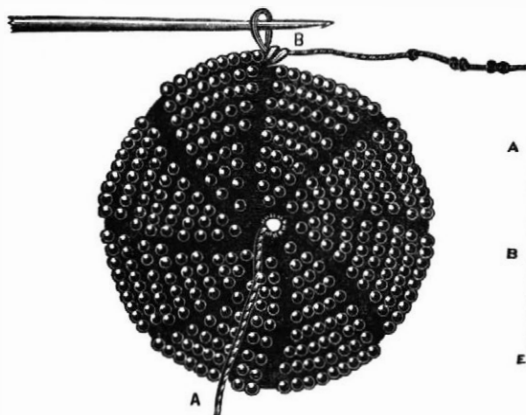


FIG. A 4.

14th round. In the first, second, third, fourth and eleventh stitches of every division do 1 sc without beads. In all other stitches do 1 sc with beads. — 15th round. In the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and eleventh stitches of every division do 1 sc without beads. In all other stitches do 1 sc with beads. — 16th round. In the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and eleventh stitches of every division do 1 sc without beads. In all other stitches do 1 sc with beads. — 17th round. In the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eleventh stitches of every division do 1 sc without beads. In all other stitches do 1 sc with beads. — 18th round. In the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh

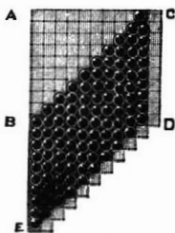


FIG. A 5.

eighth and eleventh stitches of every division do 1 sc without beads. In all other stitches do 1 sc with beads. — 19th round. In the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth and eleventh stitches do 1 sc without beads. In all other stitches do 1 sc with beads.

Fig. A 5 shows the appearance of one division of the star on completion of this round. Placing seven of these side by side, and bringing together the line A B of the first division and the line C D of the seventh division, at the same time bringing to a common centre the seven points E, the principle of forming the star as described above is easily seen. For an eight-point star the work differs only in these particulars: Into the circle (see Fig. A 1) do 8 sc, forming a foundation as in Fig. A 2, except it has eight instead of seven stitches, on which are worked eight divi-

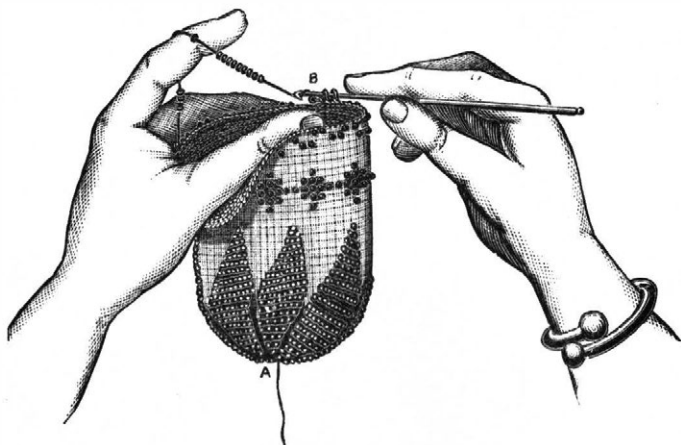


FIG. A 6.

sions, in the manner before described, leaving the work at the end of the tenth round with 80 stitches, 72 with beads and 8 without, the 80th stitch resting on the hook B (see Fig. A 4).

This eight-division star is used in this article but once, and that is in the long purse (see Fig. 9), which is commenced in this way at the round end.

### SQUARE-END PURSES.

These are commenced also at the bottom and worked upward, as follows, viz.: Make a chain of 41 stitches and turn, working back, doing 1 sc into each stitch of one side of the chain until you reach the starting-point (see A, Fig. A 7), turn again, and do 1 sc into the opposite vein of each stitch the other side of the chain, which makes one complete circuit, and leaves the work at the end of the first round with the 80th stitch on the hook B as shown in diagram, which is drawn about twice the actual size to show the stitches more clearly (see Fig. A 7).

All the square-end purses described in the various rules have 80 stitches in each round, and every round is reckoned as beginning at this point.

The square end is in this way closed neatly, and requires no sewing.

For further description, varying with shape and style of trimming, see the various rules which follow, with their respective illustrations of purses complete.

## STRINGING THE BEADS.

This operation may trouble the beginner unless these suggestions are observed. No. 8 steel beads can be easily strung with a slender needle, with oval eye, large enough to carry the EE silk. The beads should be slid off from the original strings five or six at a time, and held between the thumb and first finger, while the needle is pushed through, repeating until the whole number is obtained. This enables the worker to reject the poor beads, if any are noticed. Another plan is to rub beeswax on the end of silk and the end of cotton on which the beads come, lapping the two ends several inches and rubbing them together as one thread. It is then possible to slide the whole number from one string to the other. We have found the glass beads more difficult to string with a needle, and have used the wax for them. Another device is to rub a little dissolved gum arabic or common mucilage on the end of silk, rubbing this down to a point nicely, thus forming

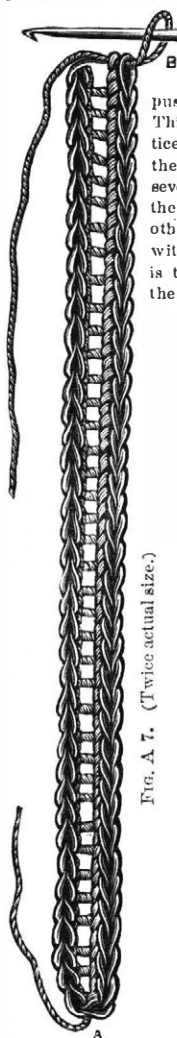


FIG. A 7. (Twice actual size.)

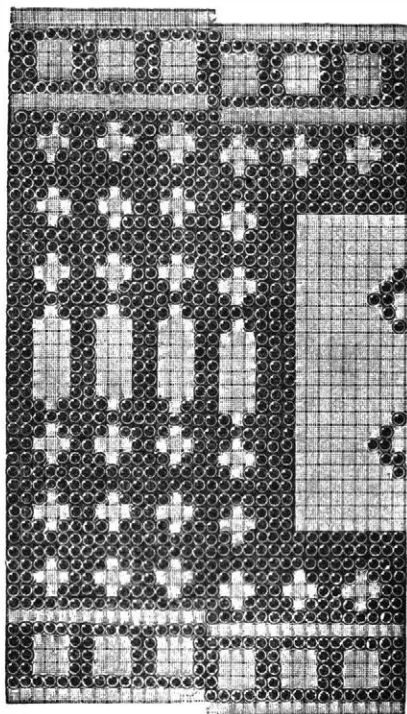


FIG. A 8.



## 14 FLORENCE HOME NEEDLE-WORK.

a stiff end when dried, and serving better than a needle for sliding through a small bead. We have also strung beads quickly by simply rubbing a little castile soap on the end of silk to make a point.

In making fringe from beads, it is quite essential to use a needle, and in case the purse silk cannot be passed through the eye of a needle which will go through small beads, then a finer silk can be used for the fringe. Corticelli Button Hole Twist, size D, will be strong enough, and it can be had in colors to match the purses. With No. 8 steel beads there will be no trouble in using the purse silk for all the work, however.

## JOINING THE PATTERNS.

In forming the designs in beads it will be found that at the end of each round the joint is imperfect, because the last stitch of each round, instead of coming against the first, comes one step higher, and is directly against the first stitch of the second round. Perfect joints are therefore impossible in this way; but as this occurs on one edge only of the purses, it does no harm and is not noticed.

Fig. A 8 shows an example of a joint as it appears when the purse is folded, so as to show its left-hand edge. This is a section of the purseshown in Fig. 8.

## RULE I.

## CROCHETED SILK PURSE. (Fig. 1.)

Materials:  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Corticelli Purse Twist, size EE, 1608 No. 8 steel beads, a No. 1 Star crochet hook, a sewing needle, and a set of steel bars and ornament as shown in engraving.

Follow the general directions given in Rule A for round-end purses, up to the completion of the seven-point star, which is the end of the 19th round, and continue as follows, viz.: 20th round. Use no beads, but increase two by doing 2 sc in the first and thirty-ninth stitches and 1 sc in every other stitch — 21st round. Use no beads, but increase one by doing 2 sc in the first stitch and 1 sc in every other stitch. The number of stitches in the round is now 80. The diamond pattern comes next in the general design. Each figure requires five stitches and is complete in five rounds, worked in sc either with or without beads, which may be readily determined by consulting the engraving. — 27th round. Use no beads, but increase two stitches by doing 2 sc in the first and fortieth stitches, and 1 sc in all other stitches, making the number of stitches in the round 82. — 28th round. Do 1 sc without beads in every stitch. In the next twelve rounds, work in sc alternating two stitches with beads and two stitches without beads, in the first, third, fifth, ninth and eleventh rounds, and alternating two stitches without beads and two stitches with beads, in the second, fourth, sixth, eighth, tenth and twelfth rounds. — 41st round. Use no beads, but decrease two stitches by passing over the second and fortieth stitches, reducing the number to eighty. — 42d round. Do 1 sc without beads in every stitch.

The next five rounds are a repetition of the diamond pattern. In the next two rounds, do 1 sc without beads in every stitch.

The whole number of rounds, from tip to opening, not including the foundation, is 49. The work is now continued in rows in two separate sections, using 40 stitches for each.

1st row. Do 1 sc into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1 sc into the next 36 stitches, skip the next, do 1 sc into the last. — 2d row. Do 1 sc into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1 sc into the next 34 stitches, skip the next, do 1 sc into the

last.—3d row. Do 1  $\sigma$ c into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the next 32 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the last.—4th row. Do 1  $\sigma$ c into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the next 30 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the last.—5th row. Do 1  $\sigma$ c into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the next 28 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the last.—6th row. Do 1  $\sigma$ c into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the next 26 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the last.—7th row. Do 1  $\sigma$ c into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the next 24 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the last.—8th row. Do 1  $\sigma$ c into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the next 22 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the last. Cut off the silk, leaving an end of about ten inches, which draw through the last stitch to fasten. Leave this until the next section is crocheted in rows in the same manner, then with a sewing needle threaded with an end of silk secure one of the steel bars to each of the sections, as seen

in the cut, by passing the needle over and over the bar, and through each and every one of the 24 loops on the edge of each section, thus forming an extremely elegant and durable finish. In sewing on the bars, see that the ring is placed properly, by passing the chain through the same after the first bar is secured. All materials can be had at the best fancy-goods stores.

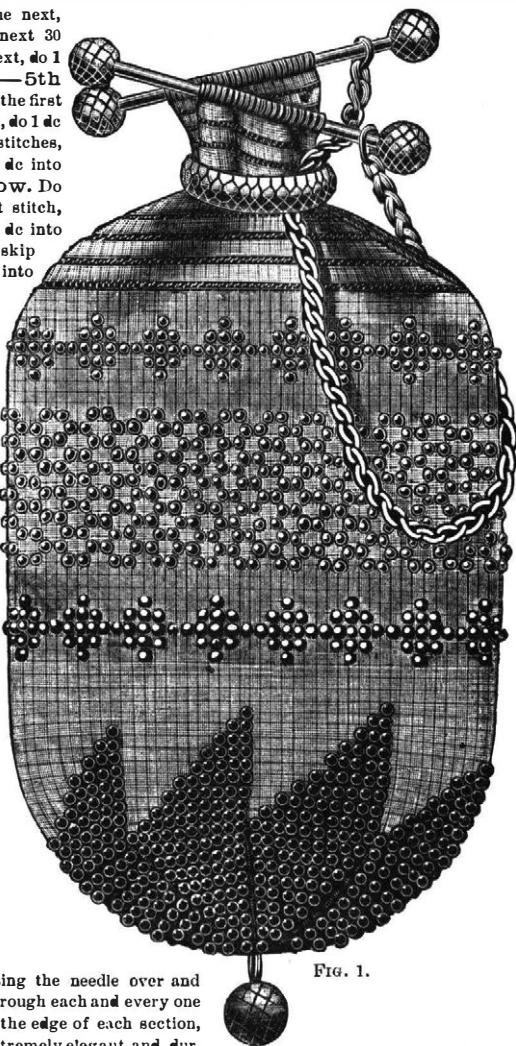


FIG. 1.

## RULE 2.

## CROCHETED SILK PURSE. (Fig. 2.)

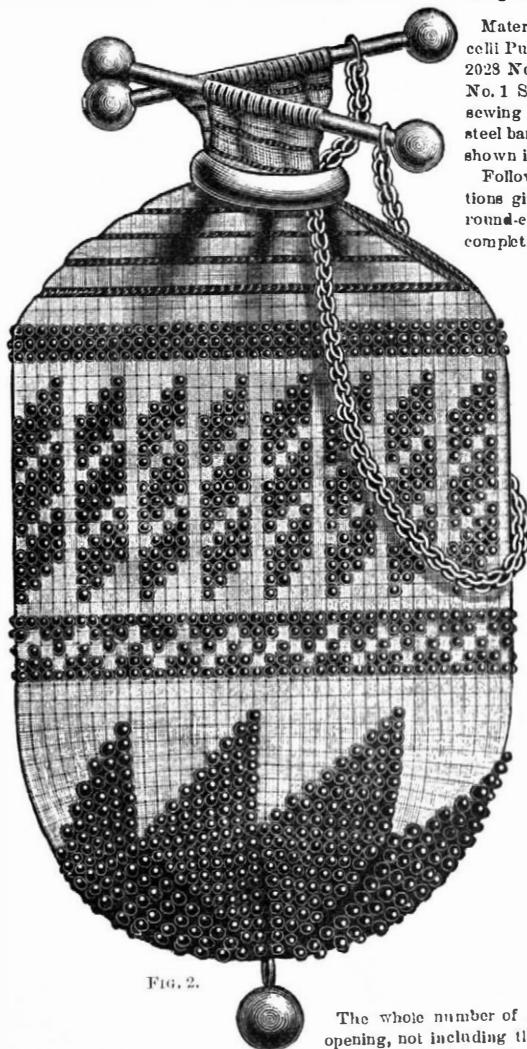


FIG. 2.

Materials:  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Corticelli Purse Twist, size EE, 2023 No. 8 steel beads, a No. 1 Star crochet hook, a sewing needle, and a set of steel bars and ornament as shown in engraving.

Follow the general directions given in Rule A for round-end purses, up to the completion of the seven-point star, which is the end of the 19th round, and continue as follows, viz.: 20th round, use no beads, but increase two by doing 2 sc in the first and thirty-ninth stitches, and 1 sc in every other stitch. — 21st round, use no beads, but increase one by doing 2 sc in the first stitch, and 1 sc in every other stitch. The number of stitches in the round is now 80, which is the number required in all rounds hereafter, up to and including the 50th. The design is easily followed by doing 1 sc in every stitch, either with or without a bead, as the engraving shows, following the pattern from left to right.

The whole number of rounds, from tip to opening, not including the foundation, is 50.

The work is now continued in rows in two separate sections, using 40 stitches for each

1st row, do one  $\dot{a}$ c into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\dot{a}$ c into the next 36 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\dot{a}$ c into the last. — 2d row, do 1  $\dot{a}$ c into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\dot{a}$ c into the next 34 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\dot{a}$ c into the last. — 3d row, do 1  $\dot{a}$ c into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\dot{a}$ c into the next 32 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\dot{a}$ c into the last. — 4th row, do 1  $\dot{a}$ c into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\dot{a}$ c into the next 30 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\dot{a}$ c into the last. — 5th row, do 1  $\dot{a}$ c into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\dot{a}$ c into the next 28 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\dot{a}$ c into the last. — 6th row, do 1  $\dot{a}$ c into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\dot{a}$ c into the next 26 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\dot{a}$ c into the last. — 7th row, do 1  $\dot{a}$ c into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\dot{a}$ c into the next 24 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\dot{a}$ c into the last. — 8th row, do 1  $\dot{a}$ c into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\dot{a}$ c into the next 22 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\dot{a}$ c into the last. Cut off the silk, leaving an end of about ten inches, which draw through the last stitch to fasten. Leave this until the next section is crocheted in rows in the same manner, then with a sewing needle threaded with an end of silk, secure one of the steel bars to each of the sections, as seen in the cut, by passing the needle over and over the bar, and through each and every one of the 24 loops on the edge of each section, thus forming an extremely elegant and durable finish. In sewing on the bars, see that the ring is placed properly, by passing the chain through the same after the first bar is secured.

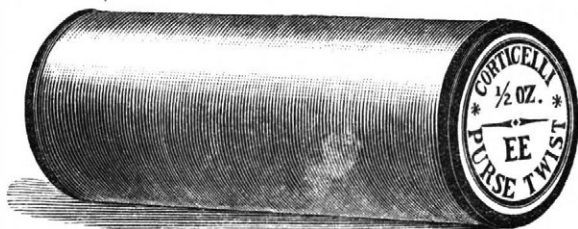
All materials can be had at the best fancy-goods stores.

### Corticelli Purse Twist.

The great popularity of this brand of Purse Twist is obtained by the excellence of its colors, the peculiarity of its twist, and the facility with which it may be wrought into those exquisite designs known to women of past generations almost as well as to those of the present time.

There are in existence to-day purses made nearly half a century ago of PURSE SILK, still preserving in a remarkable degree their original beauty. A silk purse well designed and executed from *Corticelli Purse Twist* makes an elegant and enduring token of friendship. This well-known brand may be obtained of any enterprising merchant.

**Caution.** — Purchasers should notice carefully the black spool with the name CORTICELLI on one end. The genuine is put up only in this way.



## RULE 3.

## CROCHETED SILK PURSE. (Fig. 3.)

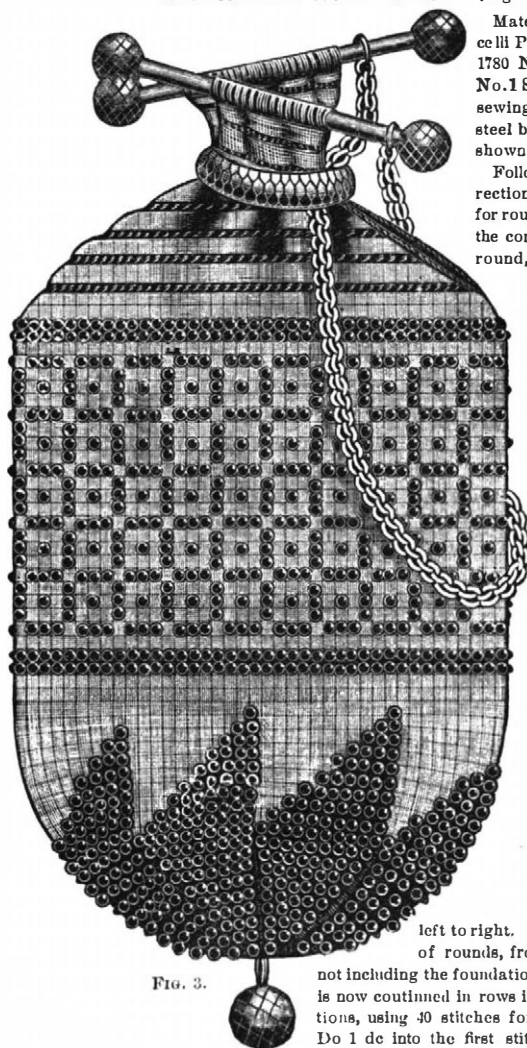


FIG. 3.

Materials:  $\frac{3}{8}$  oz. Corticelli Purse Twist, size EE, 1780 No. 8 steel beads, a No. 1 Star crochet hook, a sewing needle, and a set of steel bars and ornament as shown in engraving.

Follow the general directions given in Rule A for round-end purses up to the completion of the 19th round, and continue as follows, viz.:

**20th round.** Use no beads, but increase two by doing 2 sc in the first and thirty-ninth stitches, and 1 sc in every other stitch.

— **21st round.**

Use no beads, but increase one by doing 2 sc in the first stitch, and 1 sc in every other stitch. The number of stitches in the round is now 80, which is the number required in all rounds hereafter up to and including the 50th. The design is easily followed by doing 1 sc in every stitch either with or without a bead, as the engraving shows, following the pattern from

left to right. The whole number of rounds, from tip to opening,

not including the foundation, is 50. The work is now continued in rows in two separate sections, using 40 stitches for each. **1st row.** Do 1 dc into the first stitch, skip the next,

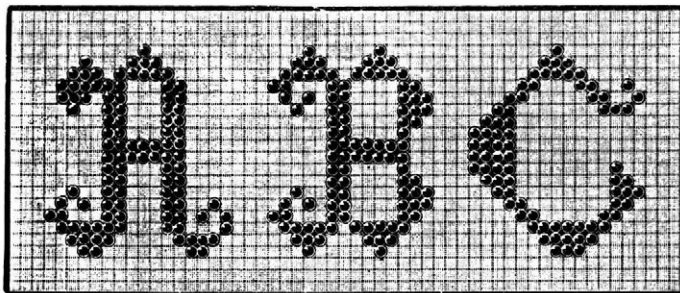
do 1 dc into the next 38 stitches, skip the next, do 1 dc into the last. — **2d row.**

Do 1  $\sigma$  into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$  into the next 34 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$  into the last. — 3d row. Do 1  $\sigma$  into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$  into the next 32 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$  into the last. — 4th row. Do 1  $\sigma$  into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$  into the next 30 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$  into the last. — 5th row. Do 1  $\sigma$  into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$  into the next 28 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$  into the last. — 6th row. Do 1  $\sigma$  into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$  into the next 26 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$  into the last. — 7th row. Do 1  $\sigma$  into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$  into the next 24 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$  into the last. — 8th row. Do 1  $\sigma$  into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$  into the next 22 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$  into the last. Cut off the silk, leaving an end of about ten inches, which draw through the last stitch to fasten. Leave this until the next section is crocheted in rows in the same manner, then with a sewing needle threaded with an end of silk secure one of the steel bars to each of the sections, as seen in the cut, by passing the needle over and over the bar, and through each and every one of the 24 loops on the edge of each section, thus forming an extremely elegant and durable finish. In sewing on the bars, see that the ring is placed properly, by passing the chain through the same after the first bar is secured.

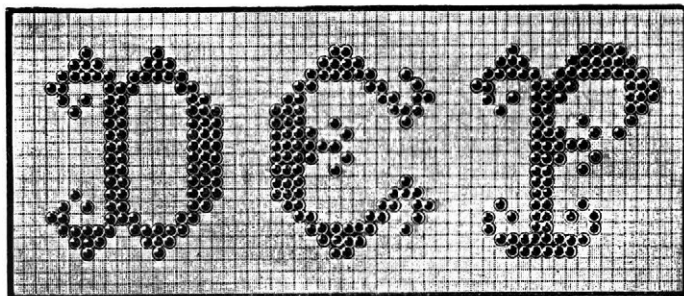
All materials can be had at the best fancy-goods stores.

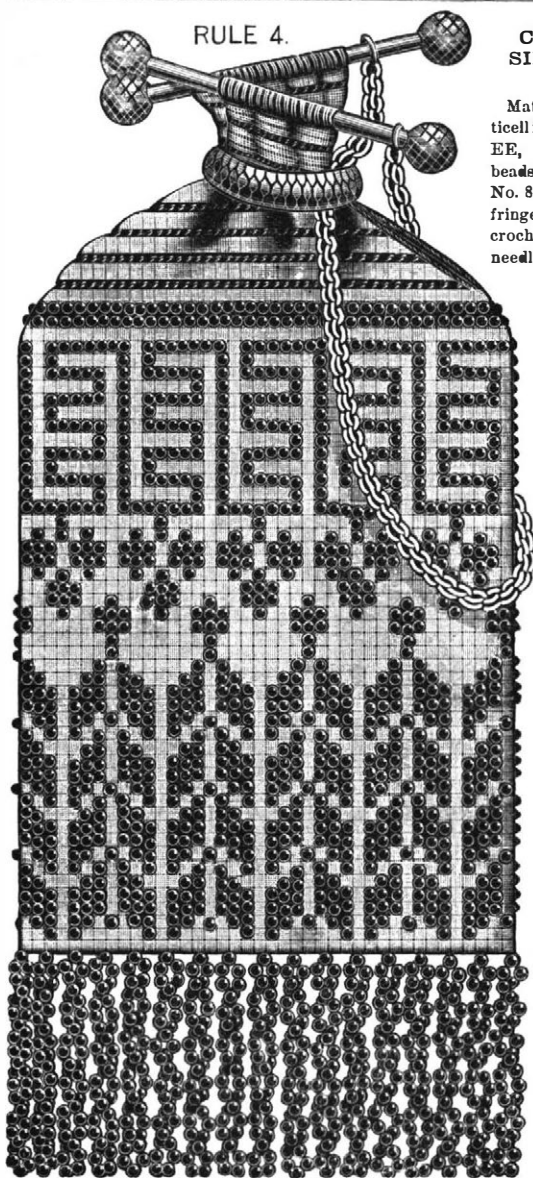
#### BEAD INITIALS FOR CROCHETED SILK PURSES.

(SEE RULE A.)



(SEE RULE A.)





### CROCHETED. SILK PURSE.

(Fig. 4.)

Materials:  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Corticelli Purse Twist, size EE, 2070 No. 8 steel beads for the design, 969 No. 8 steel beads for the fringe, a No. 1 Star crochet hook, a sewing needle, and a set of steel bars as shown in engraving.

Follow the general directions given in Rule A for square-ended purses up to the completion of the first round. The number of stitches in all the rounds, up to and including the 50th, is 80. The design is easily followed by doing 1 sc in every stitch, either with or without a bead, as the engraving shows, following the pattern from left to right. The whole number of rounds, from tip to opening, not including the foundation, is 49. The work is now continued in rows in two separate sections, using 40 stitches for each.

1st row. Do 1 sc into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1 sc into

FIG. 4.

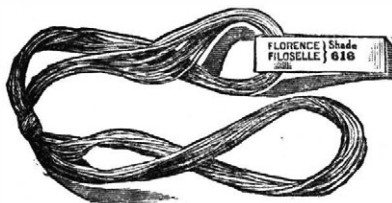
the next 36 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the last. — 2d row. Do 1  $\sigma$ c into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the next 34 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the last. — 3d row. Do 1  $\sigma$ c into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the next 32 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the last. — 4th row. Do 1  $\sigma$ c into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the next 30 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the last. — 5th row. Do 1  $\sigma$ c into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the next 28 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the last. — 6th row. Do 1  $\sigma$ c into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the next 26 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the last. — 7th row. Do 1  $\sigma$ c into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the next 24 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the last. — 8th row. Do 1  $\sigma$ c into the first stitch, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the next 22 stitches, skip the next, do 1  $\sigma$ c into the last. Cut off the silk, leaving an end of about ten inches, which draw through the last stitch to fasten. Leave this until the next section is crocheted in rows in the same manner, then with a sewing needle threaded with an end of silk secure one of the steel bars to each of the sections as seen in the cut, by passing the needle over and over the bar, and through each and every one of the 24 loops on the edge of each section, thus forming an extremely elegant and durable finish. In sewing on the bars, see that the ring is placed properly, by passing the chain through the same after the first bar is secured.

All materials can be had at the best fancy goods stores.

The beads for the pattern must be strung before work is begun. Those for the fringe are strung and applied by sewing after the purse is otherwise complete. Each tassel has 57 beads. To make these twist, turn the silk several times to the left after beads for each tassel are strung; then pass the needle through the edge of purse, securing firmly, placing in this way at regular intervals across the bottom 17 tassels for the fringe.

### Florence Filoselle.

[FILLING SILK.]



Manufactured for fine art needle-work from the best Italian silk and dyed by the most approved methods known to ancient and modern science. This brand is noted for uniformity in the size of thread, and for the correct shading of colors. Every skein bears a ticket, with trade-mark FLORENCE, as shown in engraving. The color number is also placed on every ticket throughout the entire list of nearly 300 shades.

which is a great convenience to dealers and consumers. See engraving.

### Corticelli Embroidery Silk.

• N SPOOLS 3 YARDS.

This style of Spool Embroidery Silk is of recent adoption. The quality and size of the thread is the same as we have sold for many years in skeins, which can now be entirely dispensed with by dealers, with a great saving of time and trouble. Sold in size EE only.





## RULE 5. CROCHETED SILK PURSE. (Fig. 5.)

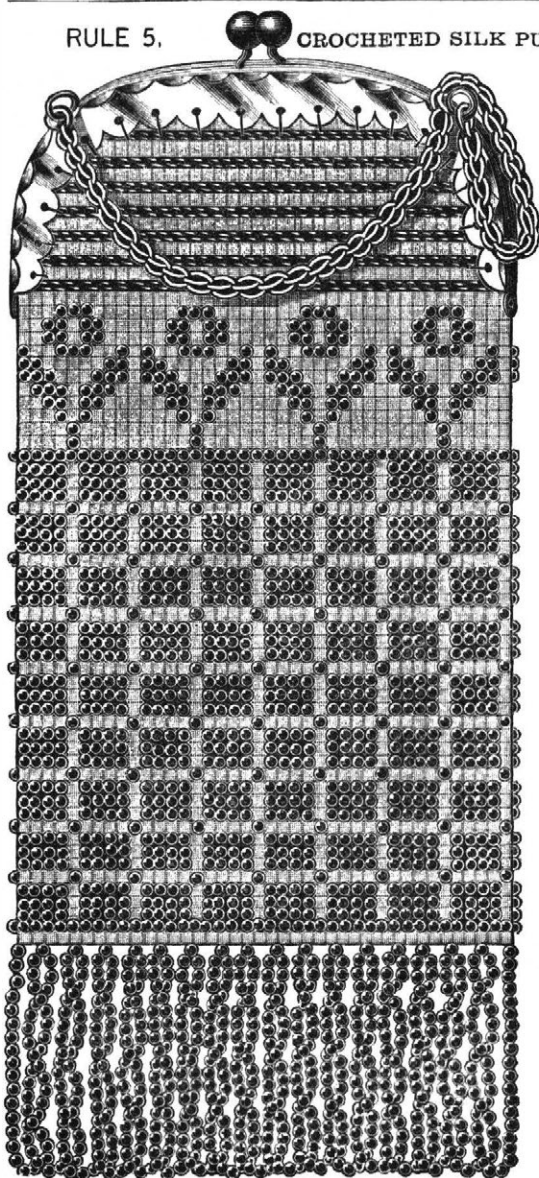


FIG. 5.

Materials:  $\frac{3}{8}$  ounce Corticelli Purse Twist, size EE, 2336 No. 8 steel beads for the pattern, 969 No. 8 steel beads for the fringe, a No. 1 Star crochet hook, a sewing needle, and a steel clasp as shown in engraving.

Follow the general directions given in Rule A for square end purses up to the completion of the first round. The number of stitches in all the rounds, up to and including the 50th, is 80. The design is easily followed by doing 1 sc in every stitch, either with or without a bead, as the engraving shows, following the pattern from left to right. The whole number of rounds from tip to opening, including the foundation, is 50. The work is now continued in rows, in two sections, using 40 stitches for each, as follows, viz.: 1st and 2d rows.

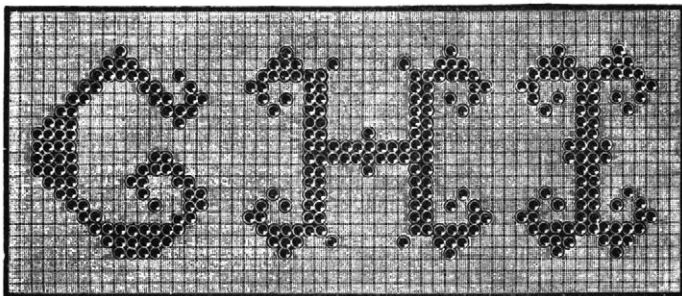
Do one  $\sigma$ c into every stitch. In the next five rows do one  $\sigma$ c into all stitches except the second and the last but one, in each row, which skip, to decrease width of sections, which, when complete, are sewed into the two sides of the clasp, as shown in engraving.

The beads for the pattern must be strung before work is begun. Those for the fringe are strung and applied by sewing after the purse is otherwise complete. Commencing at corner with end of silk secured there not less than 55 inches in length, string 57 beads and pass needle twice through edge of purse one-seventeenth of the space to opposite corner, drawing up firmly; string 57 more beads, and passing thread *twice* through the loop previously strung, secure again in the edge of purse, continuing this at regular intervals until 17 loops are placed, which are thus intertwined with each other in a very tasty manner, if the spaces are equal. One-half of each of the two outer strings will be without the twisted appearance. This fringe differs from the twisted tassel fringe shown in Fig. 4, as, though having a similar effect, the twisted divisions do not separate as with that.

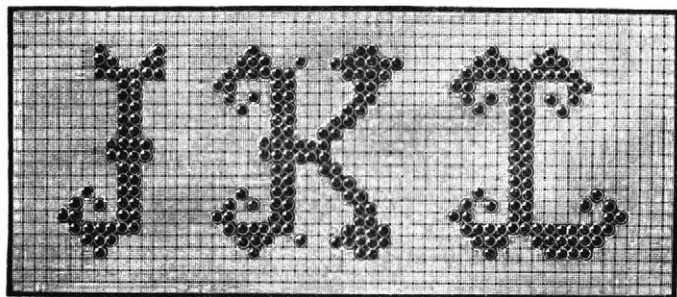
All materials can be had at the best fancy-goods stores.

### BEAD INITIALS FOR CROCHETED SILK PURSES.

(SEE RULE A.)



(SEE RULE A.)



## RULE 6

## CROCHETED SILK PURSE. (Fig. 6.)

Materials:  $\frac{3}{8}$  oz. Corticelli Purse Twist, size EE, 1776 No. 8 steel beads, a No. 1 Star crochet hook, a sewing needle, and a steel clasp with steel fringe, as shown in engraving.

Follow the general directions given in Rule A for square-end purse, up to the completion of the first round.

The number of stitches in all the rounds up to and including the 50th is 80. The design is easily followed by doing 1 sc in every stitch, either with or without a bead, as the engraving shows, following the pattern from left to right. The whole number of rounds, including the foundation, is 50. The work is now continued in rows in two sections, using 40 stitches for each, as follows, viz.: 1st and 2d rows, do 1 sc into every stitch. In the next five rows do 1 sc into all stitches except the second, and the last but one, in each row, which skip to decrease width of sections, which, when complete, are sewed into the two sides of the

clasp as shown in engraving. String all the beads before beginning the work. All mate-

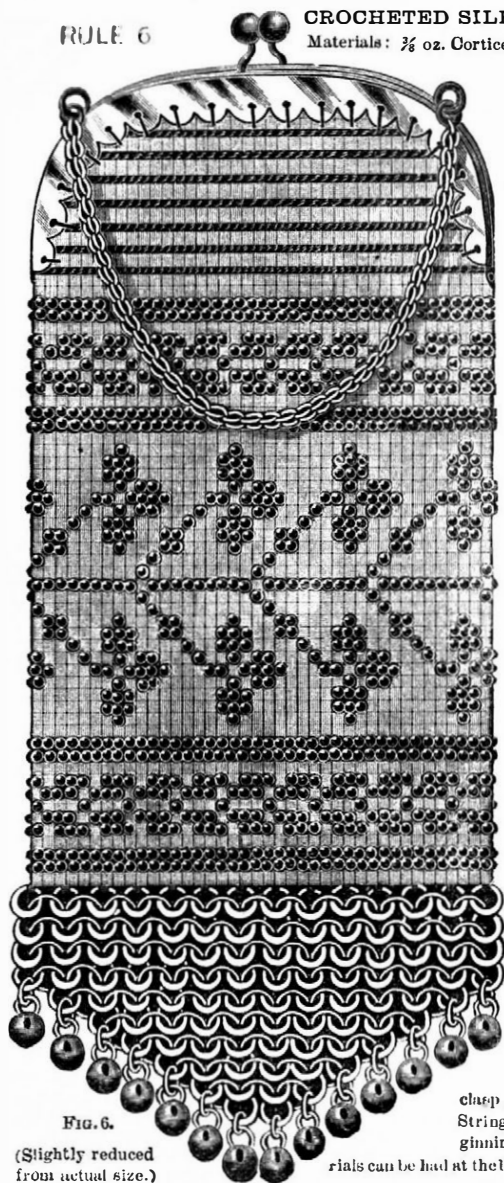


FIG. 6.

(Slightly reduced from actual size.)

rials can be had at the best fancy-goods stores.

## CROCHETED SILK PURSE. (Fig. 7.)

RULE 7.

Materials:  $\frac{3}{8}$  oz. Corticell Purse Twist, size EE, 18.56 No. 8 steel beads for the pattern, 969 beads for the fringe, a No. 1 Star crochet hook, a sewing needle, and a steel clasp as shown in engraving.

Follow the general directions given in Rule A for square-end purses up to the completion of the first round. The number of stitches in all the rounds up to and including the 50th is 80. The design is easily followed by doing 1 sc in every stitch either with or without a bead, as the engraving shows, following the pattern from left to right.

The whole number of rounds from tip to opening, including the foundation, is 50. The work is now continued in rows in two sections, using 40 stitches for each.

— 1st row. Do 1 dc into the first stitch, skip 2, 1 dc into the next 34, skip 2, 1 dc into the last. — 2d row. Do 1 dc into the first stitch, skip 2, 1 dc into the next 30, skip 2, 1 dc into the last. — 3d

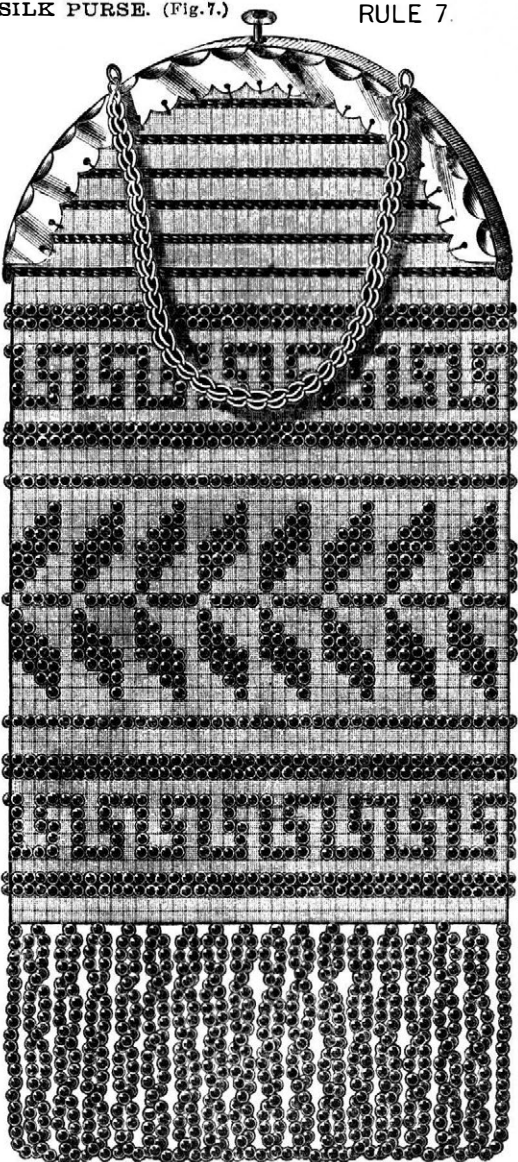


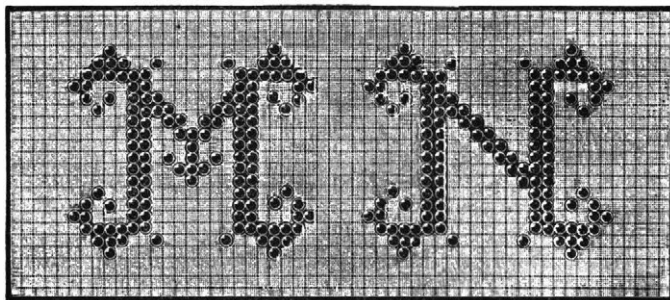
FIG. 7.

row. Do 1 dc into the first stitch, skip 2, 1 dc into the next 26, skip 2, 1 dc into the last. — 4th row. Do 1 dc into the first stitch, skip 2, 1 dc into the next 22, skip 2, 1 dc into the last. — 5th row. Do 1 dc into the first stitch, skip 2, 1 dc into the next 18, skip 2, 1 dc into the last. — 6th row. Do 1 dc into the first stitch, skip 2, 1 dc into the next 14, skip 2, 1 dc into the last. — 7th row. Do 1 dc into the first stitch, skip 2, 1 dc into the next 10, skip 2, 1 dc into the last. On completion of two sections in this manner sew into the two sides of the clasp as shown in engraving. String all the beads for the pattern before work is begun. Those for the fringe are strung, and applied by sewing after the purse is otherwise complete. The method of forming this fringe is the same as described in Rule 5.

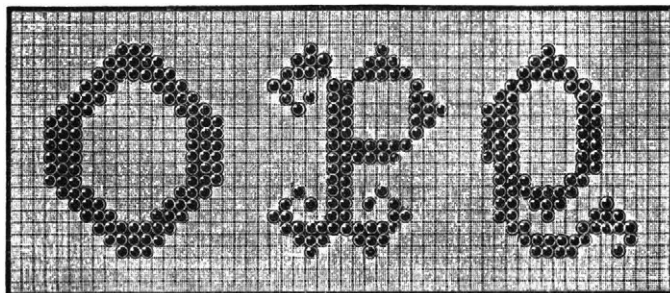
All materials can be had at the best fancy-goods stores.

### BEAD INITIALS FOR CROCHETED SILK PURSES.

(SEE RULE A.)



(SEE RULE A.)



## RULE 8.

CROCHETED SILK PURSE. (Fig. 8,  
Fig. 8 A, Fig. 8 B, Fig. 8 C.)

Materials:  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Corticelli Purse Twist, size EE, 2470 No. 8 steel beads for the pattern, 1596 No. 8 steel beads for the fringe, a No. 1 Star crochet hook, a sewing needle, and a nickel-plated or steel ring as shown in engraving.

Follow the general directions given in Rule A for square-end purses up to the completion of the first round. The number of stitches in all the rounds up to and including the 50th is 80. The design is easily followed by doing 1 sc in every stitch either with or without a bead, as the engraving shows, following the pattern from left to right and working upward. On completion of the 50th round, begin to work in rows as follows, viz.:

1st row. (In same direction as if for another round.) Do 1 sc in the first and every alternate stitch, doing 1 chain between each sc, until the 39th stitch is reached, into which do 1 sc and turn.—2d row. Do 1 sc into every stitch. Do 11 more rows like the second. Draw the thread through, and finish the edge of the lappel with 19 twisted tassels placed at regular intervals along the edge, stringing 30 beads for each, as the work progresses. The bottom of the purse is finished in the same way with 18 of the same kind of tassels, except that each tassel requires 57 beads. This purse is suspended from the metal ring apparently by a great number of cords, but in reality by one, which is continuous, and is formed by the crochet hook from the silk by chaining, and passes from the front upper edge of the pocket through the first hole formed by the row of

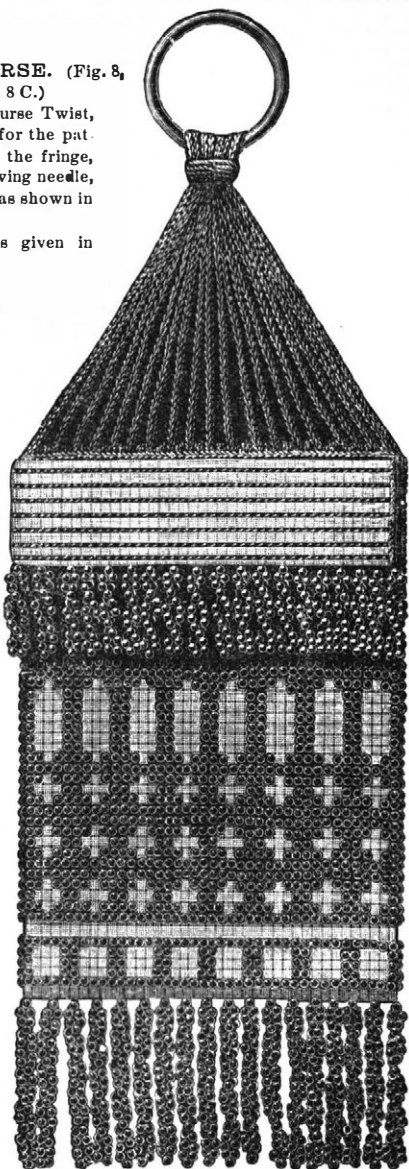


FIG. 8. (Three-fourths actual size.)

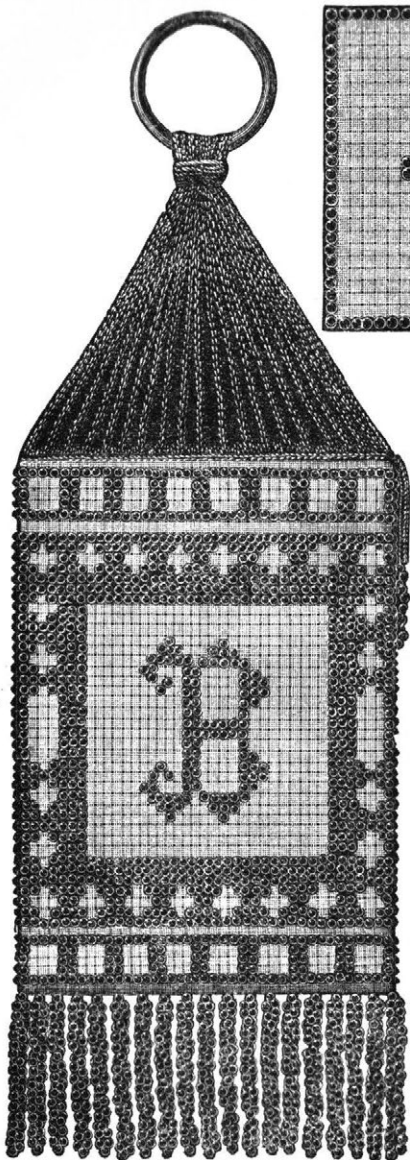


FIG. 8 A. (Three-fourths actual size.)

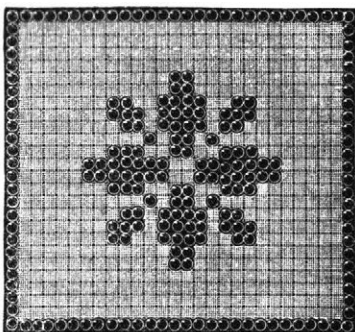
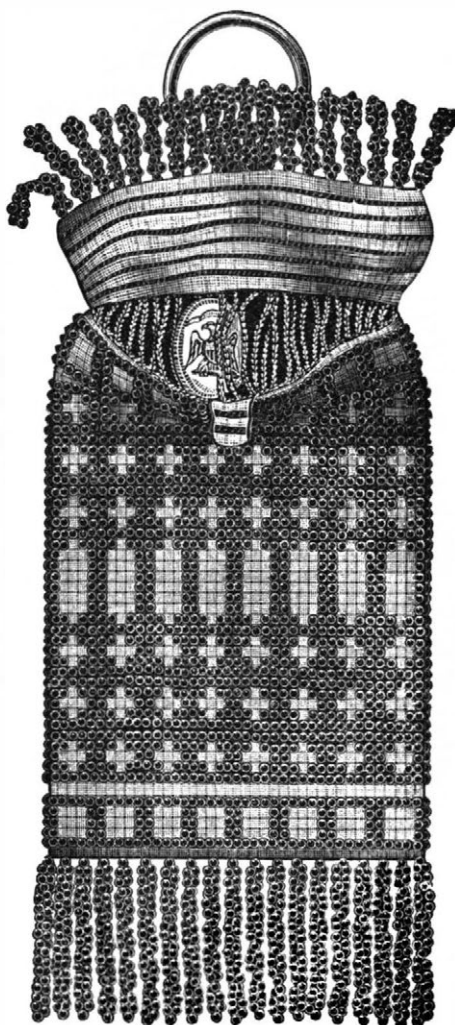


FIG. 8 C.

ic, through the ring, back again through the same hole, securing again to the opposite front edge, repeating this until the cord has passed through the ring 19 times and through each and every hole in its proper order, fastening the silk securely at the corners so the ends cannot be seen. It will require about 25 yards of silk for the cord, and as this will have to pass through the ring 19 times, it will be best to wind it on a small piece of paper, as the spool will not go through. The length of the chained cord between each point of fastening to the edge is 11 inches. Four yards of silk make one of chain. Secure the cords at one point in the ring by winding very snugly and evenly with the silk, fastening the end with a sewing needle so it cannot be seen. The opening of the purse is on the same principle as the so-called "miser's purse," but the method of construction is very different and much better. Three views are given by the artist. Fig. 8 shows the closed front. Fig. 8 A shows the back with ornamental panel with initial. Fig. 8 B shows the front with lappel raised and purse open. The little tab for opening the purse



conveniently is made by doing 1 sc into each of the six stitches in the centre of the front edge, turning and repeating for 6 rows.

These three engravings were all made from the same purse, which was the first work of a young lady, who reached this result by following these directions.

For the benefit of those who desire to make this purse without an initial, an ornamental design (see Fig. 8 C), of size and style to suit the panel, is given as a substitute.

FIG. 8 B. (Three-fourths actual size.)



## RULE 9.

## CROCHETED SILK PURSE. (Fig. 9.)

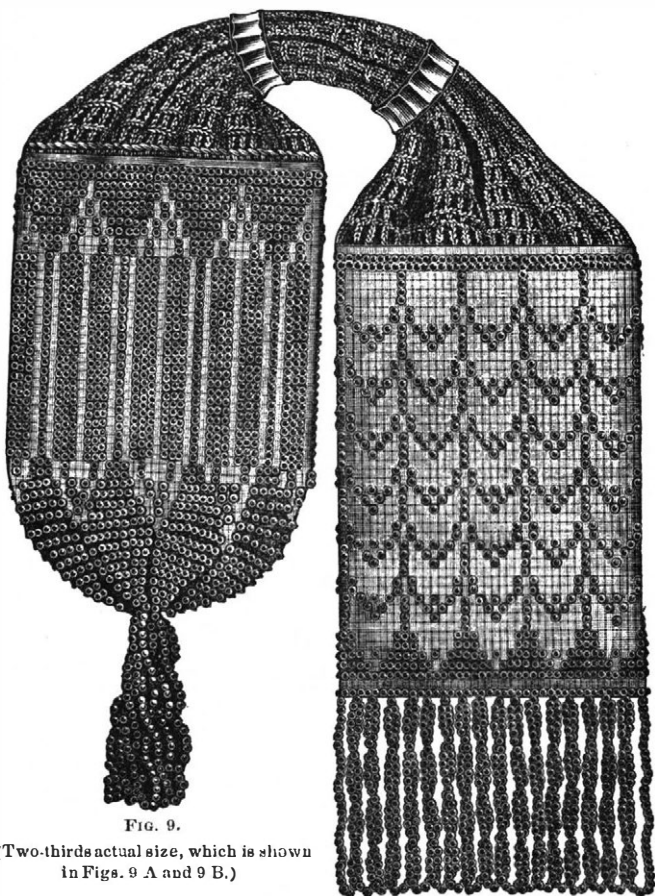


FIG. 9.

(Two-thirds actual size, which is shown  
in Figs. 9 A and 9 B.)

Materials: 2 spools of  $\frac{1}{8}$  oz. each Corticelli Purse Twist, size EE, 4054 No. 8 steel beads for the pattern, and 1311 No. 8 steel beads for tassels and fringe, a No. 1 Star crochet hook, a sewing needle, and a set of steel rings as shown in engraving. Follow the general directions given in Rule A for round end purses with a star pattern of eight points, up to the completion of the ninth round, when the work will have 80 stitches in the round and appear with the 80th stitch resting on hook B

(see Fig. A 4). From this point the work is continued upward from the design shown in diagram (see Fig. 9 A), commencing at lower left-hand corner and following the pattern from left to right. Each row in this diagram represents one-half the round, and must therefore be worked twice through to complete 80 stitches,—the number required in all the rounds hereafter in this purse. The work done is 1 sc in every stitch, either with or without beads, as shown in engraving, up to the open work in centre of purse. The number of rounds from tip to this point is 49.

Continue the 50th round, doing 1 sc in the first 20 stitches, then do 1 dc in every alternate stitch, with one chain between each dc, for two more rounds, counting from this point. This change of starting-point is to bring the opening,

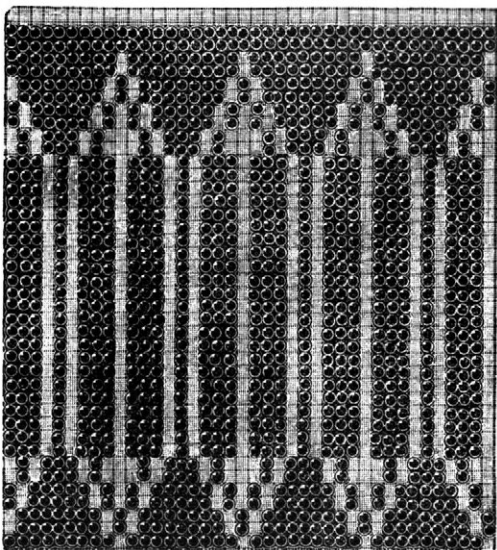


FIG. 9 A.

which is to be formed hereafter, in a more convenient place, which is the centre of the square end of purse as folded when done (see Fig. 9).

On completion of these two rounds turn and work in rows, doing 1 dc in every alternate stitch, with 1 chain between each dc, until the section of open work is five inches long. At this stage of the work the steel rings must be slid on to the work done in rows, as it may be impossible to put them on after the purse is finished. Do two rounds more of open work, then do 1 sc into each of the next 20 stitches, and commence the square end of the purse, working in rounds, counting from this point, following the pattern shown in diagram (see Fig. 9 B) from upper right-hand corner from right to left, working downward. Each row in this diagram represents one-half the round, and must therefore be worked twice through to complete 80 stitches. The work done is 1 sc into every stitch, either with or without bead, as shown in engraving, down to the square end of purse, which is then sewed up neatly. The number of rounds in this end of purse, exclusive of the two open

## 32 FLORENCE HOME NEEDLE-WORK.

work rounds, is 50. The fringe is made of steel beads, as described in Rule 5. The tuft of tassels at opposite end is composed of six divisions, each containing 57 beads, the silk being twisted in each tassel in the manner described in Rule 4.

All the materials can be had at the best fancy-goods stores.

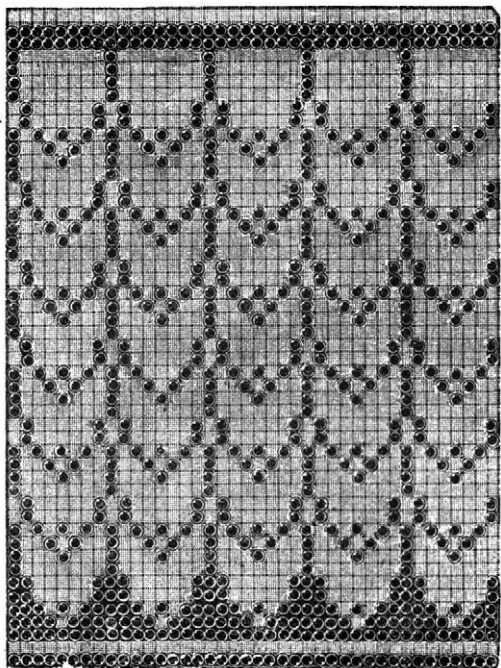


FIG. 9 B.

### Florence Silk Hosiery for Gentlemen.

BLACK AND COLORS.

These goods are of extra weight and suitable for fall and winter wear. Those persons who have suffered in health by the use of thin hosiery put on in cold weather, with low shoes, for evening parties, will find these goods suited to their wants.

In buying, notice the brand FLORENCE on end of box.

On receipt of two dollars we will send, post-paid, one pair to any gentleman who cannot obtain them from his dealer.

NONOTUCK SILK CO.,  
FLORENCE, MASS

## RULE 10.

## CROCHETED SILK

Materials:  $\frac{3}{8}$  oz. Corticell  
No. 8 steel beads for the pat-  
tern, a No. 1 Star crochet  
hook, as shown in engrav-

ing.  
Follow the general directions  
given in Rule A for round-end  
point star shown in the  
9th round. In the next  
round, in each division and  
each. In the next round  
increase or decrease the  
first bead in each round.  
In the next round the  
bead of each division  
omitted, which reduces  
the number of stitches  
in these last five  
one in each division  
this increase should

## PURSE. (Fig. 10.)

Purse Twist, size EE, 1600  
turn, 870 No. 8 steel beads for  
hook, a sewing needle, and a  
ring.

given in Rule A for round-end  
of that portion of the eight-  
Fig. A 4, which is  
Continue the work  
creasing one stitch  
adding one bead in  
four rounds make no  
of stitches, but omit  
division in every  
five rounds the first  
sion in every round  
reduces the number  
each division. The  
must be increased  
rounds, however,  
of every round; and  
be on the stitch



FIG. 10.

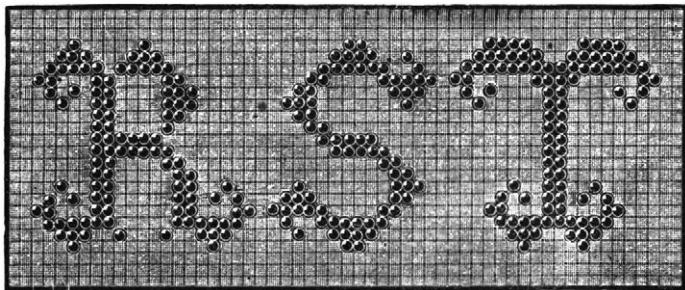
## 34 FLORENCE HOME NEEDLE-WORK.

which holds the last bead. The next two rounds are without beads and without increase. This forms a circular piece of work, nearly but not quite flat, with a complete eight-point star in beads. Two pieces like this are required, and one-half the two edges are sewed together, and the other two sides of the edges remaining open are sewed into the clasp, as shown in the engraving. The whole of this purse is done in sc. The fringe is of beads, strung and applied at irregular intervals, as shown in cut. The spaces between the tassels are greater on the sides than at the bottom, the distance being gradually increased from centre to sides each way. Each of the tassels in the fringe requires thirty beads.

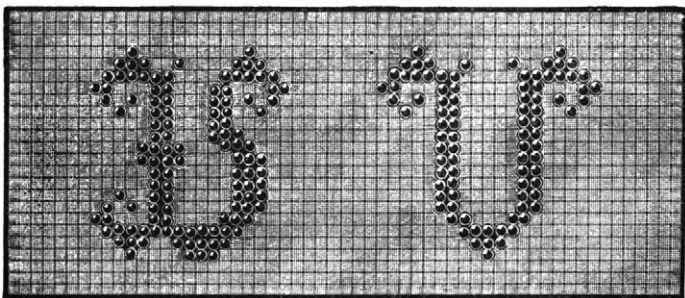
This style of purse, without fringe and without chain, is a convenient one for gentlemen, and is suited to their taste.

## BEAD INITIALS FOR CROCHETED SILK PURSES.

(SEE RULE A.)



(SEE RULE A.)



RULE II.  
CROCHETED AND KNITTED SILK PURSE. (Fig. 11.)



FIG. 11.

## 36 FLORENCE HOME NEEDLE-WORK.

Materials:  $\frac{3}{8}$  oz. Corticelli Purse Twist, size EE, 1632 No. 8 steel beads for the pattern, 1026 No. 8 steel beads for the fringe, a No. 1 Star crochet hook, a sewing needle, and four No. 19 knitting needles.

Follow the general directions given in Rule A for square-end purses up to the completion of the first round.

The number of stitches in all the rounds up to and including the 50th is 80. The design is easily followed by doing 1 sc in every stitch, either with or without a bead, as the engraving shows, following the pattern from left to right and working upward.

On completion of the 80th round in crochet, the stitches are knit up one by one until the whole number (80) is on three needles. Knit 14 rounds plain.—15th round, n, o, repeat.—Knit 8 rounds plain.—24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th rounds, n, o, k 2, repeat.

Knit 7 rounds plain.—38th round, n, o, repeat.—Knit 18 rounds plain, and cast off. The last 18 rounds are to be turned down and hemmed.

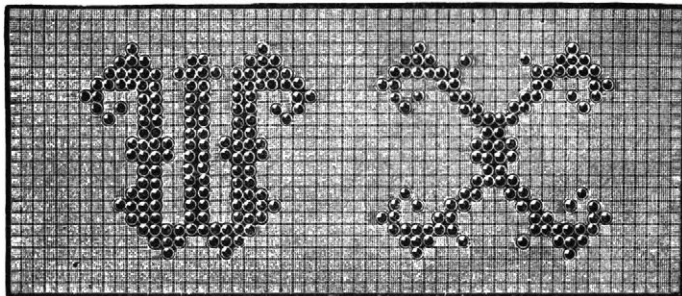
Make a cord of silk by doubling six times and twisting, drawing into the row of holes from both sides, as shown in engraving.

Bags made like this on a larger scale are very useful, as well as ornamental. If preferred, the upper portion of these larger bags may be made of satin or any kind of material which pleases. In adapting the bead designs for larger bags it is only necessary to observe that in nearly all the patterns we have used, the figures are either in twos, in fours, in fives, in eights or in tens, all of which divide into the whole number of stitches in a round without remainder. The same principle holds good in the depth of the bag.

This style of purse requires no trimmings.

## BEAD INITIALS FOR CROCHETED SILK PURSES.

(SEE RULE A.)



## RULE 12.

## LADIES' KNITTED SILK PURSE. (Fig. 12.)

Materials:  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce Corticelli Purse Twist, size EE, and four No. 18 knitting needles.

Begin knitting with two needles only. Leave hanging an end of silk ten inches long, for over-seaming the trimmings, and cast on 20 stitches. Knit across in rows (style called garter stitch, that is, all rows are knit and none purled), five times. 6th row, k 3, o, k 14, o, k 3. — 7th row, k 22. — 8th row, k 3, o, k 16, o, k 3. — 9th row, k 24. — 10th row, k 3, o, k 18, o, k 3. — 11th row, k 26. — 12th row, k 3, o, k 20, o, k 3. — 13th row, k 28. — 14th row, k 3, o, k 22, o, k 3. — 15th row, k 30. — 16th row, k 3, o, k 24, o, k 3. — 17th row, k 32. — 18th row, k 3, o, k 26, o, k 3. — 19th row, k 34. — 20th row, k 3, o, k 28, o, k 3. — 21st row, k 36. Cut the silk, leaving an end hanging about ten inches long. Cast on to another needle 20 stitches and knit a second piece in 21 rows as above, but do not break silk. This completes the two flat pieces of web which form the mouth of the purse. Transfer 12 stitches from each needle to a third needle and begin knitting in rounds, as follows: viz., knit 6 rounds plain. — 7th round, n, o, repeat.

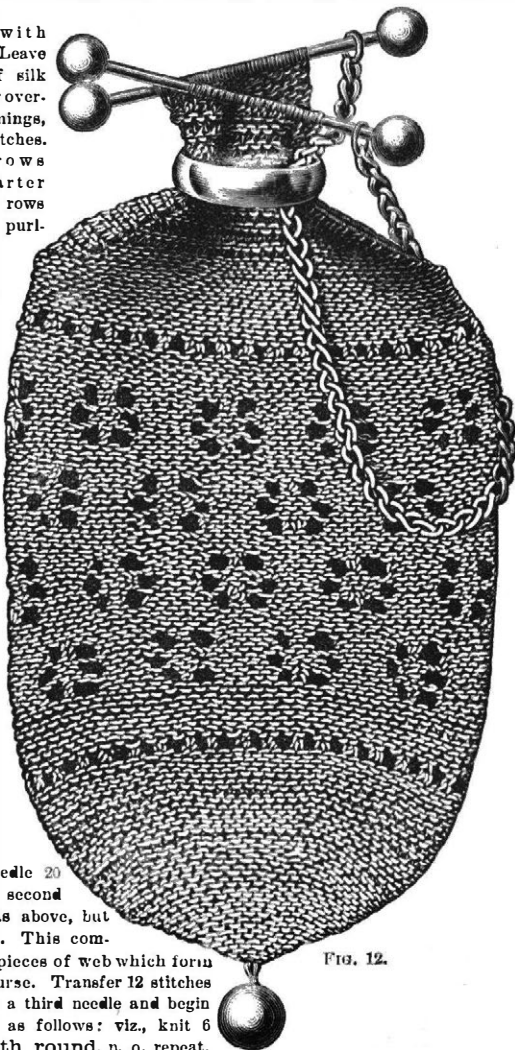


FIG. 12.



Knit 5 rounds plain. — 13th round, k 3, o, s 1, n, pass s over, o, k 2, repeat. — 14th, 16th and 18th rounds, knit plain. — 15th round, k 1, n, o, k 3, o, s and b, repeat. — 17th round, like the 13th. — Knit two rounds plain. Transfer the first 4 stitches on each needle to the next needle, thereby leaving 4 stitches on the third needle to be considered as part of the 20th round, and knit as such in addition to the stitches already disposed of. — 21st and 25th rounds, like 13th. — 22d, 24th and 26th rounds, knit plain. — 23d round, like 15th. — 27th round, knit plain. — 28th round, knit all plain but last 4 stitches, then transfer the last 4 stitches on each needle to next needle and consider the 28th round complete. — 29th and 33d rounds, like 13th. — 30th, 32d and 34th rounds, knit plain. — 31st round, like 15th. — Knit 2 rounds plain.

Transfer the first four stitches on each needle to the next needle, thereby leaving four stitches on the third needle to be considered as part of the 36th round, and knit as such in addition to the stitches already disposed of. — 37th and 41st rounds, like 13th. — 38th, 40th and 42d rounds, knit plain. — 39th round, like 15th. — Knit 5 rounds plain. — 48th round, n, o, repeat. — Knit 6 rounds plain. — 55th round, k 4, n, repeat. — Knit 2 rounds plain. — 58th round, k 3, n, repeat. — Knit 2 rounds plain. — 61st round, k 2, n, repeat. — Knit 2 rounds plain. — 64th round, k 1, n, repeat. — Knit 1 round plain and narrow twice in every round thereafter until all the stitches are disposed of but six, then cast off, leaving an end of silk which is to be afterwards used, not only to secure stitches, but at same time to sew on the metallic ornament at bottom of purse. The bag is now to be turned inside out, as what is termed the purled side of the knitting is the outside as shown in the engraving, although, if the worker prefers, the other side may be used. With the ends of silk left hanging where the stitches were cast on, and a coarse needle, secure one of the metal bars to each edge, passing the threaded needle over the bar, and through each and every loop at the top of the purse, thus forming an extremely elegant and durable finish. Fasten at corner neatly and securely and cut off ends and you have a purse knit without necessity for tying a knot at any point in the work.

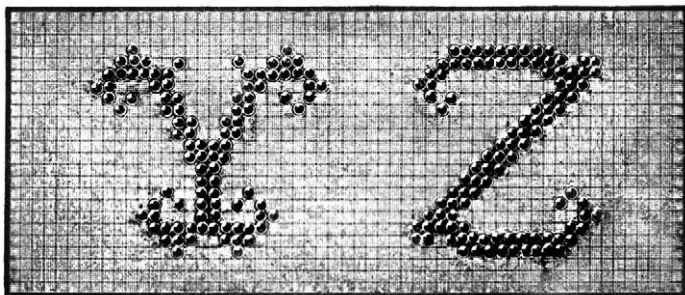
One-half ounce of Corticelli Silk will make two of these purses.

The engraving shows purse in full size.

The steel trimmings can be obtained at the best fancy-goods stores.

### BEAD INITIALS FOR CROCHETED SILK PURSES.

(SEE RULE A.)



## RULE 13.

## LADIES' KNITTED SILK PURSE. (Fig. 13.)

Materials:  $\frac{1}{8}$  ounce size EE Corticelli Purse Twist, or  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce No. 300 Florence Knitting Silk, and two No. 18 needles.



FIG. 13

Cast on to one needle 59 stitches, knit across once plain. 2d row, purl 2 together, 0, repeat until only 1 stitch remains, knit 1.—3d row and every row after until the 65th row is reached, the same as the 2d.

Now do 83 rows of plain knitting (garter stitch), then knit 64 rows of the fancy pattern the same as at the beginning, knit 1 row plain and cast off. You now have a long flat piece, a little narrower in the centre than at the ends; sew up the edges, leaving an opening of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches on one side; finish with steel trimmings.

In knitting this purse care must be taken to keep up the number of stitches, as one may be easily dropped and not noticed. In commencing each row there must always be 59 stitches on the needle.

NOTE.—Corticelli Purse Twist is put up on long black spools, each containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of hard twisted silk, better adapted for purse work than the Knitting Silk, which for stockings, mittens and other articles which require washing should be of slack twist and "soft finish," thus securing greater elasticity and durability.

The Knitting Silk, however, makes an excellent purse, and costs less than the purse silk, which requires more labor in its preparation.

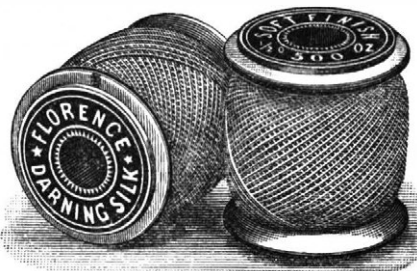
## Florence Darning Silk.

SOFT FINISH.

Prepared expressly for Repairs on Silk, Woollen, Lisle Thread, or Cotton Stockings and Undergarments.

Stockings darned with this Silk last much longer, and are free from the disagreeable bunches caused by the use of wool or cotton yarns for mending purposes.

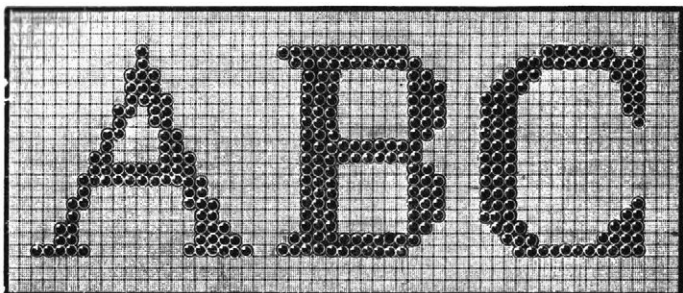
In buying new hosiery, of whatever material, ladies will greatly increase its durability by "running" the heels and toes with Florence Darning Silk. This process, by reason of the soft and pliable nature of the Silk, does not cause discomfort to the wearer.



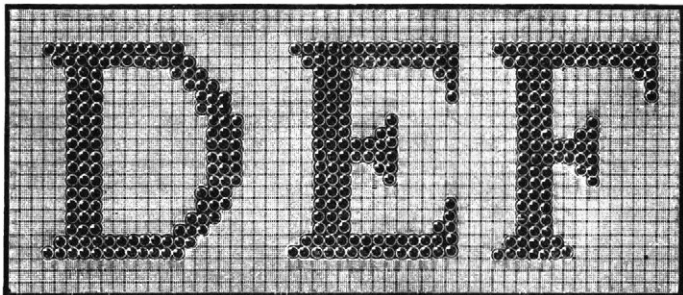
SOLD BY ALL ENTERPRISING DEALERS.

HEAD INITIALS FOR CROCHETED SILK PURSES.

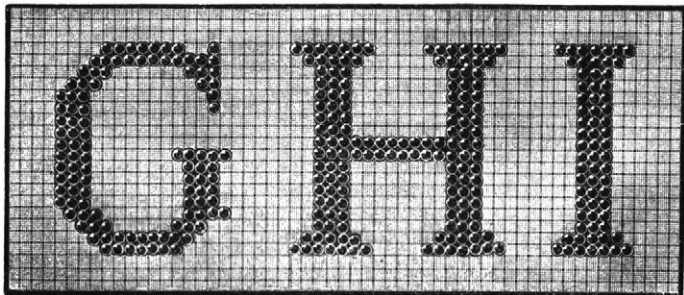
(SEE RULE A.)



(SEE RULE A.)

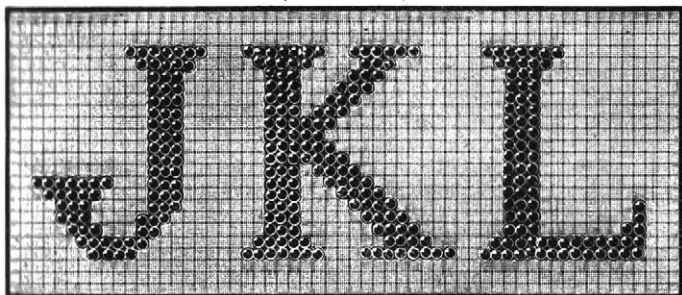


(SEE RULE A.)

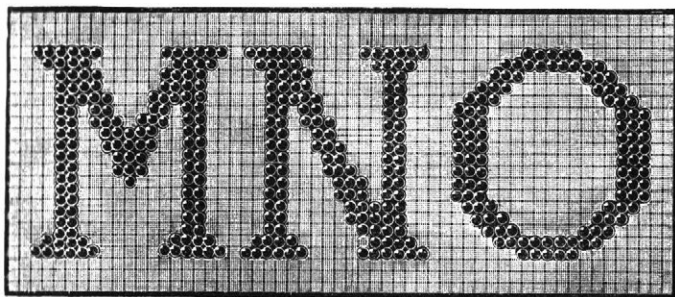


BEAD INITIALS FOR CROCHETED SILK PURSES.

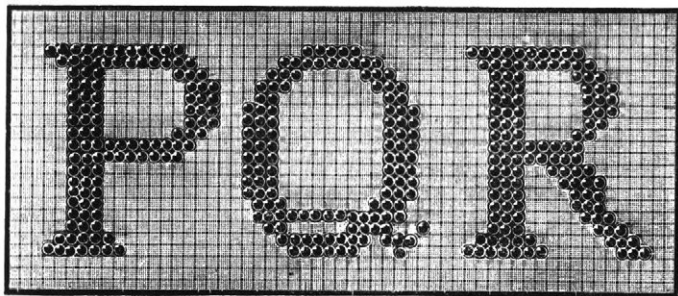
(SEE RULE A.)



(SEE RULE A.)



(SEE RULE A.)

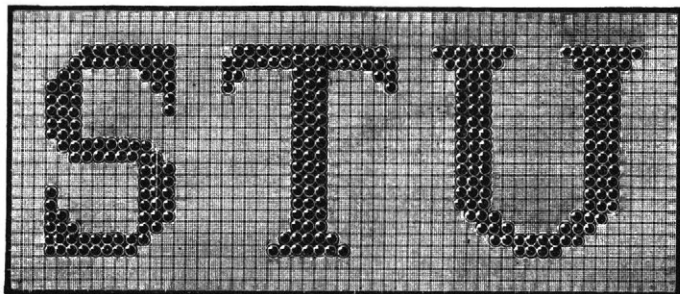


42 FLORENCE HOME NEEDLE-WORK.

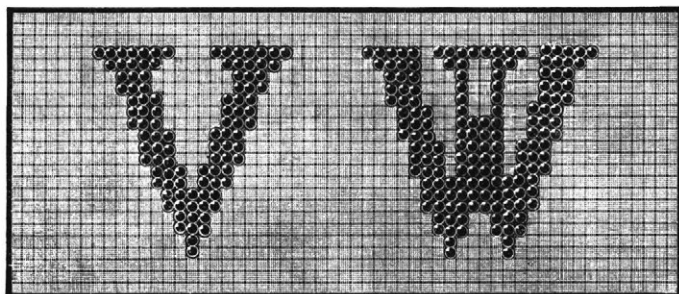
---

BEAD INITIALS FOR CROCHETED SILK PURSES.

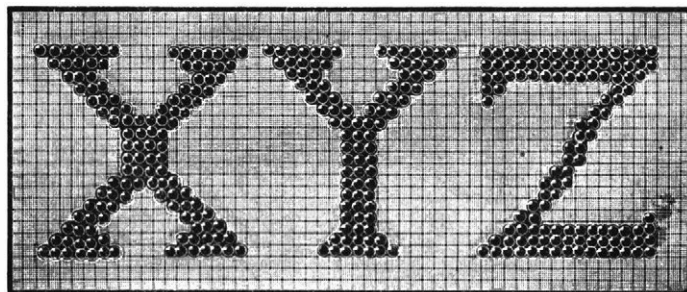
(SEE RULE A.)



(SEE RULE A.)



(SEE RULE A.)



## MITTENS.

## RULE B.

**General Directions for Knitting Mittens from Florence Knitting Silk.**

The size of silk best adapted for this work is No. 300; and the proper size of needle is No. 19, although No. 18 needles, which are one size coarser, will answer.

*Diagram showing manner of forming thumb, as referred to in directions for knitting Florence Silk Mittens. See Rule B. EXPLANATION.— The oblong piece, A, B, C, D, shows section of wrist. The double lines, a, b, c, d, represent the purled stripes spoken of in said rule, and the dots on the margin of the triangular piece (E) represent the points where the increase is made to form the same. The triangular piece (E) is the lower portion of the thumb.*

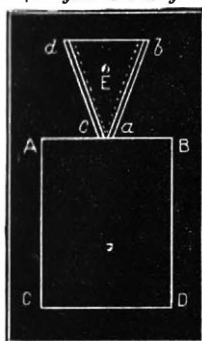


FIG. BB.

to diagrams. See Fig. B and Fig. BB.

These mittens are all knit in rounds, forming a tubular web, in one side of which sufficient increase is made during the progress of the work to form a thumb. When the proper length is obtained to cover the wider portion of the hand, the web is decreased at regular intervals until all stitches are disposed of, thus giving the mittens a round finish like the toe of a stocking.

The knitting of a mitten, therefore, will be best considered in four parts: the wrist, the thumb, and the remaining portion, which for convenience we call the hand.

## THE WRIST.

Cast on any number of stitches which is a multiple of the number of stitches required in the fancy design to be used, and knit in rounds according to the rule laid down for the fancy pattern. Repeat the pattern any number of times to suit the length required.

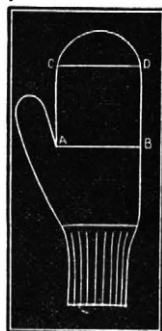


FIG. B.

#### 44 FLORENCE HOME NEEDLE-WORK.

If fancy work is to be extended down the back of hand, ten or twelve rounds of plain work should be introduced both sides of the fancy stripe before the increase for thumb is begun. If fancy work is to be introduced in wrist only, the pattern should be discontinued ten or twelve rounds before the thumb is commenced, and plain knitting substituted.

In children's mittens, from five to eight rounds will be enough, according to size.

##### POSITION OF THUMB.

In all mittens where a fancy design is introduced in the back, great care must be taken to start the thumb at such a point that the fancy stripe will be in the centre of the back of mitten *when it is on the hand*.

This will not be the case if the stripe be placed in the centre of mitten when folded, as shown in Fig. B.

The central stitch of the fancy stripe should be about one-third the distance around the hand, measuring from the purled stripe which outlines the thumb. The number of plain stitches, therefore, between the thumb and fancy stripe will vary according to the size of mitten and the number of stitches employed in the stripe.

It should also be remembered that on a right-hand mitten the thumb must be at the left of the fancy stripe, while on a left-hand mitten it must be placed at the right of the stripe.

Both mittens are alike where fancy work is knit only in the wrist.

##### THE THUMB.

The thumb is formed by taking three stitches as a base, and increasing one stitch on each of the two outside stitches, in every fourth round, until a sufficient number of stitches is obtained for the widest part.

One stitch is to be purled each side of the three base stitches in every round until the point A (Fig. B) is reached, thus forming purled stripes which outline the thumb, as shown in diagram (Fig. BB).

The manner of increasing is to pick up from the back side of work the loop which crosses the base of the stitch on which the increase is made, knit a new stitch in that loop, and *afterwards* knit the stitch itself. This method makes two stitches where there was before but one, and leaves the work solid and neat.

Another method is to pick up a loop *between* two stitches, and knit as a stitch.

Still another way is to throw the thread over, forming a loop, which becomes a new stitch in the next round. The last two methods are not recommended, as they leave small, round holes in the work, which are not desirable in a mitten. Having obtained, by increasing, the requisite number of stitches for the thumb, work three rounds more and place these stitches (not including the purled stitches) upon a piece of strong twine, and tie securely, so that the work may be safe while the hand is being finished. The next step is the formation of a small gusset between the thumb and hand at the point A (Fig. B), in order to make a more perfect fit.

##### THE GUSSET.

This is commenced at the end of the next round, by casting on four extra stitches. In the four rounds which follow, a decrease of one stitch in each round must be made at the point where the extra stitches were cast on, thus disposing of the four extra stitches, and forming one-half of a small diamond-shaped gusset, the other half being formed in the same manner when work on the thumb is resumed.

## THE HAND.

We have already described that portion of the hand which includes the gusset, and need only add that, with the exception of the gusset, that section of work comprised between the points A, B, C, D (Fig. B) is a simple repetition of rounds of plain or fancy knitting, as best suits the taste.

The number of stitches in the round in this section of the mitten is always three less than were used in commencing the wrist. To knit that portion of the mitten represented above the points C, D (Fig. B), observe the following instructions:—

Having obtained the proper length for the widest part of the hand, if the number of stitches be not already divisible by nine, narrow in the next round at intervals of seven stitches until the number is so divisible; then proceed as follows, viz.: 1st round, knit plain;—2d round, \* k 7, n, repeat to \* and knit 7 rounds plain;—10th round, \* k 6, n, repeat to \* and knit 6 rounds plain;—17th round, \* k 5, n, repeat to \* and knit 5 rounds plain;—23d round, \* k 4, n, repeat to \* and knit 4 rounds plain;—now narrow once on each needle, in every round, until only 4 stitches are left on a needle; then narrow twice on each needle and cast off. When decreasing once on each needle only, do not narrow at the same point in every round, but at a different place in each successive round.

## TO FINISH THE THUMB.

Place the stitches which are on the twine on three needles, and pick up 4 loops from the base of gore formed between the hand and thumb by casting on the 4 extra stitches. Knit once around, and narrow once in each of the next 4 rounds at the point where the gusset is, then knit as many rounds as necessary to give proper length and finish by narrowing once on each needle in every round, until all the stitches are disposed of.

## RULE C.

## CHILDREN'S SILK MITTENS.

There are so many sizes required to suit different ages, that we will not undertake to instruct as to any particular size. A general method of knitting mittens of all sizes is given in Rule B; but to assist our readers further, we give the following table as an approximation of the number of stitches which will produce mittens suitable for various ages.

For a child of one year, 56 stitches.

For a child of two years, 60 stitches.

For a child of four years, 64 stitches.

For a child of six years, 70 stitches.

The number of stitches used, however, must be a multiple of the number required for the fancy pattern adopted; and for this reason small patterns are more desirable than large.

Fig. 21, Fig. 32, Fig. 35 or Fig. 40 are well adapted for this purpose.

The pattern used can be repeated to suit the fancy of the knitter. One-half ounce of No. 300 Florence Knitting Silk is sufficient for a pair of infant's mittens; but for the larger sizes two balls will have to be purchased, though a portion of the second ball will not be used. We recommend a narrow hem, as described in Rule D, for these mittens.



## RULE 14.

## LADIES' FANCY SILK MITTENS. (FIG. 14.)

Materials:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. No. 300 Florence Knitting Silk, and four No. 19 knitting needles.



FIG. 14.

*Cast on to each of two needles 24 stitches, and on to the third needle 32 stitches, making 80 in all, and knit five rounds plain. 6th round, n, o, repeat. — Knit 7 rounds plain. — 14th round, k 1, o, k 2, s 1 k 2 together pass s over, k 2, o, repeat. — Knit 2 rounds plain. — 17th, 20th and 23d rounds like the 14th. — Intermediate rounds, knit plain. — Knit 2 rounds plain. — 26th round, k 2, o, k 1, s 1 k 2 together pass s over, k 1, o, k 1, repeat. — Knit 2 rounds plain. — 29th round, k 3, o, s 1 k 2 together pass s over, o, k 2, repeat. — Knit 2 rounds plain. — 32d, 35th, 38th, 41st, 44th, 47th, 50th, 53d, 56th, 59th, 62d and 65th rounds like the 14th. — Intermediate rounds, knit plain. — 68th and 67th rounds, knit plain.*

This completes the fancy portion of the wrist up to the point where the fancy stripe for the back of the hand begins. This stripe requires 29 stitches to knit, and each of the 12 patterns of which it is composed is complete in 8 rounds, knit as follows, viz.: 1st round, s and b, k 6, o, k 2, o, k 3, s 1 k 2 together pass s over, k 3, o, k 2, o, k 6, n. — 2d round, s and b, k 5, o, k 15, o, k 5, n. — 3d round, s and b, k 4, o, k 4, o, k 3, s 1 k 2 together pass s over, k 3, o, k 4, o, k 4, n. — 4th round, s and b, k 3, o, k 19, o, k 3, n. — 5th round, s and b, k 2, o, k 6, o, k 3, s 1 k 2 together pass s over, k 3, o, k 6, o, k 2, n. — 6th round, s and b, k 1, o, k 23, o, k 1, n. — 7th round, s and b, o, k 8, o, k 3, s 1 k 2 together pass s over, k 3, o, k 8, o, n. — 8th round, k 29.

After repeating these eight rounds twelve times, the fancy end of stripe is knit on the same 29 stitches in six rounds, as follows, viz.: 1st round, k 8, n, o, k 1, o, k 2, s 1 k 2 together pass s over, k 2, o, k 1, o, s and b, k 8. — 2d round, knit plain. — 3d round, k 12, o, k 1, s 1 k 2 together pass s over, k 1, o, k 12. — 4th round, knit plain. — 5th round, k 13, o, s 1 k 2 together pass s over, k 13. — 6th round, knit plain. All other portions of this mitten are in plain knitting (see general direc-

those, Rule B), and no attempt is made here at further directions, except to describe the manner of lining the wrist and open-work in back. The lining is done by picking up on three needles the 80 loops formed by casting on in the beginning, and knitting on stitches in plain rounds until you have a tubular web of length to cover and form a lining to the fancy work in wrist. The first five rounds of the mitten are turned in and counted as part of the lining, the sixth forming the fancy notched edge of wrist (see engraving). Having the proper length for lining the wrist, cast off very loosely a portion of the stitches, leaving enough with which to knit a flat web of width and length enough to a little more than cover and form a lining to the fancy work in back of the mitten. This should be knit in rows like the heel of a stocking. When the proper length is obtained cast off very loosely, and finish the mitten by sewing in such a manner as will not interfere with its elasticity at the wrist. If the lining is omitted, the first five rounds of the mitten will be turned under and sewed down for a hem. This makes a neat and strong border; but a better method, where a mitten is *not* lined, is to form a hem at the commencement, as described in Rule D. We advise every lady, however, to line her mittens, as she will be amply repaid for the extra time and expense in so doing. The thumb in this mitten is commenced in the 76th round. The mittens must be knit as "rights and lefts." The central stitch (that is the 15th) in the fancy design in back is the same as the *first* stitch of the pattern in wrist. If this adjustment be observed, the harmony of the two designs will be perfect. Eighty stitches at wrist make a mitten of size No. 6½ to No. 7, with medium knitting.

## RULE D.

### DIRECTIONS FOR KNITTING A HEM.

Very attractive borders for mittens or stockings are easily made by casting on the stitches loosely and knitting several rounds plain, followed by one round of open-work knit thus: n, o, repeat.

Follow the round of open-work with a number of rounds of plain knitting equal to that which preceded it.

In the next round, turn the edge of work up inside, and pick up and knit with *each* stitch on the needles one loop from the edge where your work was commenced, thus forming a perfect hem. There will always be exactly the same number of loops on the edge of the work as there are stitches on the needles, if the casting on has been properly done.

These hems may be of any desired width. In our rules for mittens we have used some narrow and some wide borders.

The knitted hem is recommended for beginning stockings, either for ladies or children. It forms a neat, strong border, precisely like that seen in expensive, "full-fashioned" French hosiery, and looks much better than the ancient method of ribbing.

## RULE 15.

## LADIES' FANCY SILK MITTENS. (Fig. 15.)

Materials: 1½ oz. No. 300 Florence Knitting Silk, and four No. 19 knitting needles.

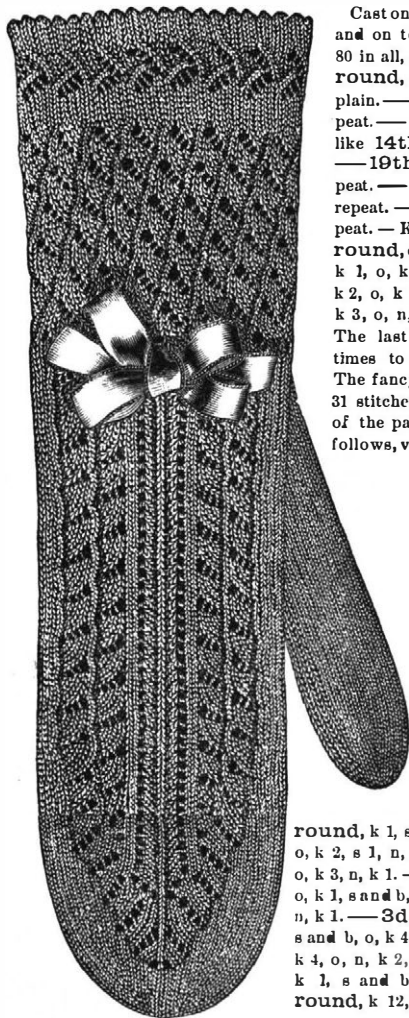


FIG. 15.

Cast on to each of two needles 25 stitches, and on to third needle 30 stitches, making 80 in all, and knit 5 rounds plain.—8th round, n, o, repeat.—Knit 7 rounds plain.—14th round, s and b, k 3, o, repeat.—15th, 16th and 17th rounds, like 14th.—18th round, knit plain.—19th round, k 2, n, o, k 1, repeat.—20th round, k 2, n, o, k 2, repeat.—21st round, n, o, k 3, repeat.—Knit 9 rounds plain.—31st round, o, k 3, n, repeat.—32d round, k 1, o, k 2, n, repeat.—33d round, k 2, o, k 1, n, repeat.—34th round, k 3, o, n, repeat.—Knit 2 rounds plain. The last six rounds are repeated seven times to complete the pattern in wrist. The fancy stripe in back of hand requires 31 stitches. There are eleven repetitions of the pattern knit in 6 rounds each, as follows, viz.:

1st round, s and b, k 3 o, s and b, k 3, o, k 2, o, k 2, s 1, n, pass s over, k 2, o, k 2, o, k 3, n, o, k 3, n.—2d round, s and b, k 2, o, k 1, s and b, k 2, o, k 13, o, k 2, n, k 1, o, k 2, n.—3d round, s and b, k 1, o, k 2, s and b, k 1, o, k 4, o, k 2, s 1, n, pass s over, k 2, o, k 4, o, k 1, n, k 2, o, k 1, n.—4th round, s and b, o, k 3, s and b, o, k 17, o, n, k 3, o, n.—5th round, k 12, o, k 2, s 1, n, pass s over, k 2, o, k 12.—3th round, k 31. The fancy design at end of stripe is knit on the same 31 stitches in rounds as follows, viz.:

1st round, k 1, s and b, k 3, o, s and b, k 2, o, k 2, o, k 2, s 1, n, pass s over, k 2, o, k 2, o, k 2, n, o, k 3, n, k 1.—2d round, k 1, s and b, k 2, o, k 1, s and b, k 1, o, k 13, o, k 1, n, k 1, o, k 2, n, k 1.—3d round, k 1, s and b, k 1, o, k 2, s and b, o, k 4, o, k 2, s 1, n, pass s over, k 2, o, k 4, o, n, k 2, o, k 1, n, k 1.—4th round, k 1, s and b, o, k 25, o, n, k 1.—5th round, k 12, o, k 2, s 1, n, pass s over, k 2,

o, k 12.—6th round, k 31.—7th round, k 2, s and b, k 3, o, s and b, k 1, o, k 2, o, k 2, s 1, n, pass s over, k 2, o, k 2, o, k 1, n, o, k 3, n, k 2.—8th round, k 2, s and b, k 2, o, k 1, s and b, o, k 13, o, n, k 1, o, k 2, n, k 2.—9th round, k 2, s and b, k 1, o, k 7, o, k 2, s 1, n, pass s over, k 2, o, k 7, o, k 1, n, k 2.—10th round, k 2, s and b, o, k 23, o, n, k 2.—11th round, k 12, o, k 2, s 1, n, pass s over, k 2, o, k 12.—12th round, k 31.—13th round, k 2, s and b, k 3, o, s and b, o, k 2, o, k 2, s 1, n, pass s over, k 2, o, k 2, o, n, o, k 3, n, k 3.—14th round, k 3, s and b, k 2, o, k 17, o, k 2, n, k 3.—15th round, k 3, s and b, k 1, o, k 6, o, k 2, s 1, n, pass s over, k 2, o, k 6, o, k 1, n, k 3.—16th round, k 3, s and b, o, k 21, o, n, k 3.—17th round, k 12, o, k 2, s 1, n, pass s over, k 2, o, k 12.—18th round, k 31.—19th round, k 5, s and b, k 3, o, k 2, o, k 2, s 1, n, pass s over, k 2, o, k 2, o, k 3, n, k 5.—20th round, k 5, s and b, k 2, o, k 13, o, k 2, n, k 5.—21st round, k 5, s and b, k 1, o, k 4, o, k 2, s 1, n, pass s over, k 2, o, k 4, o, k 1, n, k 5.—22d round, k 5, s and b, o, k 17, o, n, k 5.—23d round, k 12, o, k 2, s 1, n, pass s over, k 2, o, k 12.—24th round, k 31.—25th round, k 31.—26th round, k 6, s and b, k 3, o, k 2, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 2, o, k 3, n, k 6.—27th round, k 6, s and b, k 2, o, k 11, o, k 2, n, k 6.—28th round, k 6, s and b, k 1, o, k 13, o, k 1, n, k 6.—29th round, k 6, s and b, o, k 6, o, s 1, n, pass s over, o, k 6, o, n, k 6.—30th round, k 31.—31st round, k 7, s and b, k 3, o, k 7, o, k 3, n, k 7.—32d round, k 7, s and b, k 2, o, k 9, o, k 2, n, k 7.—33d round, k 7, s and b, k 1, o, k 11, o, k 1, n, k 7.—34th round, k 7, s and b, o, k 13, o, n, k 7.—35th round, k 31.—36th round, k 10, s and b, k 3, o, k 1, o, k 3, n, k 10.—37th round, k 10, s and b, k 2, o, k 3, o, k 2, n, k 10.—38th round, k 10, s and b, k 1, o, k 5, o, k 1, n, k 10.—39th round, k 10, s and b, o, k 7, o, n, k 10.—40th round, k 31.—41st round, k 13, s and b, o, k 1, o, n, k 13.—42d round, k 31.

All other portions of this mitten are knit plain (see general directions, Rule B). The wrist and fancy back are lined in manner described in Rule 14.

The thumb is commenced in the round. Eighty stitches at wrist make a mitten of size No. 6½ to No. 7. When shaping the tip of hand decrease only in the plain portions of the work.

### Corticelli Button Hole Twist.

The style of spool shown in this engraving is of recent adoption. While the form shown on p. 51 is still in great demand, this larger spool, with greater quantity of twist, is rapidly gaining favor with merchants, owing to its convenience. In busy stores, where light is insufficient, and where the smaller spool is sold, customers are liable to receive two spools *unlike* in color, thus causing dissatisfaction and loss of time. As one of the larger spools is ample for any garment, this difficulty is avoided by the use of this style. Black is sold in these sizes, viz.: C, D, E and F, from finest to coarsest in order named, all sizes measuring 16 yards on each spool. Colors are sold in size D only, that being the medium and best size. Progressive dealers sell these goods.



## RULE 16.

## LADIES' FANCY SILK MITTENS. (Fig. 16.)

Materials: 1½ oz. No. 300 Florence Knitting Silk, and four No. 19 knitting needles.

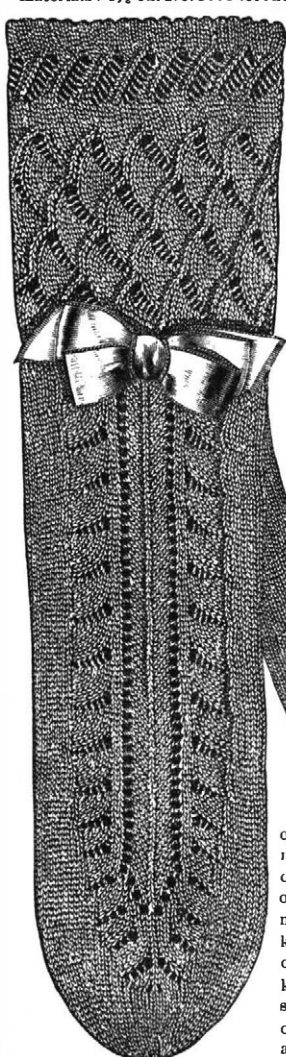


FIG. 16.

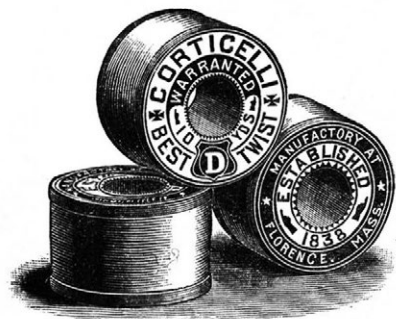
*Cast on to each of two needles 25 stitches and on to the third needle 30 stitches, making 80 in all, and knit five rounds plain. 6th round, n, o, repeat. — Knit 7 rounds plain. — 14th round, o, k 3, n, repeat. — 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st rounds, like 14th. — Knit 8 rounds plain. — 30th round, o, k 6, n, repeat. — 31st round, k 1, o, k 5, n, repeat. — 32d round, k 2, o, k 4, n, repeat. — 33d round, k 3, o, k 3, n, repeat. — 34th round, k 4, o, k 2, n, repeat. — 35th round, k 5, o, k 1, n, repeat. — 36th round, k 6, o, n, repeat. — 37th round, knit plain. The last eight rounds are repeated five times to complete the pattern in wrist. The fancy stripe in back of hand requires 29 stitches. There are nine repetitions of the pattern knit in 8 rounds, each as follows, viz.:*

*1st round, s and b, k 6, o, k 2, o, k 3, s 1, n, pass s over, k 3, o, k 2, o, k 6, n. — 2d round, s and b, k 5, o, k 15, o, k 5, n. — 3d round, s and b, k 4, o, k 4, o, k 3, s 1, n, pass s over, k 3, o, k 4, o, k 4, n. — 4th round, s and b, k 3, o, k 19, o, k 3, n. — 5th round, s and b, k 2, o, k 6, o, k 3, s 1, n, pass s over, k 3, o, k 6, o, k 2, n. — 6th round, s and b, k 1, o, k 23, o, k 1, n. — 7th round, s and b, o, k 8, o, k 3, s 1, n, pass s over, k 3, o, k 8, o, n. — 8th round, k 29.*

*The fancy design at end of stripe is knit on the same 29 stitches in 41 rounds, as follows, viz.:* 1st round, k 1, s and b, k 5, o, k 2, o, k 3, s 1, n, pass s over, k 3, o, k 2, o, k 5, n, k 1. — 2d round, k 1, s and b, k 4, o, k 15, o, k 4, n, k 1. — 3d round, k 1, s and b, k 3, o, k 4, o, k 3, s 1, n, pass s over, k 3, o, k 4, o, k 3, n, k 1. — 4th round, k 1, s and b, k 2, o, k 19, o, k 2, n, k 1. — 5th round, k 1, s and b, k 1, o, k 6, o, k 3, s 1, n, pass s over, k 3, o, k 6, o, k 1, n, k 1. — 6th round, k 1, s and b, o, k 23, o, n, k 1. — 7th round, k 10, o, k 3, s 1, n, pass s over, k 3, o, k 10. — 8th round, k 2, s and b, k 4, o, k 13, o, k 4, n, k 2. — 9th round, k 2, s and b, k 3, o, k 3, o, k 3, s 1, n, pass s over, k 3, o, k 3, o, k 3, n, k 2. — 10th round, k 2, s and b, k 2, o, k 17, o, k 2, n, k 2. — 11th round, k 2, s and b, k 1, o, k 5, o, k 3, s 1, n, pass

s over, k 3, o, k 5, o, k 1, n, k 2. — 12th round, k 2, s and b, o, k 21, o, n, k 2. — 13th round, like 7th. — 14th round, k 3, s and b, k 3, o, k 13, o, k 3, n, k 3. — 15th round, k 3, s and b, k 2, o, k 3, o, k 3, s 1, n, pass s over, k 3, o, k 3, o, k 2, n, k 3. — 16th round, k 3, s and b, k 1, o, k 17, o, k 1, n, k 3. — 17th round, k 3, s and b, o, k 5, o, k 3, s 1, n, pass s over, k 3, o, k 5, o, n, k 3. — 18th round, k 29. — 19th round, k 4, s and b, k 3, o, k 11, o, k 3, n, k 4. — 20th round, k 4, s and b, k 2, o, k 3, o, k 2, s 1, n, pass s over, k 2, o, k 3, o, k 2, n, k 4. — 21st round, k 4, s and b, k 1, o, k 15, o, k 1, n, k 4. — 22d round, k 4, s and b, o, k 17, o, n, k 4. — 23 round, k 12, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 12. — 24th round, k 29. — 25th round, k 6, s and b, k 3, o, k 7, o, k 3, n, k 6. — 26th round, k 6, s and b, k 2, o, k 3, o, s 1, n, pass s over, o, k 3, o, k 2, n, k 6. — 27th round, k 6, s and b, k 1, o, k 11, o, k 1, n, k 6. — 28th round, k 6, s and b, o, k 13, o, n, k 6. — 29th round, k 29. — 30th round, k 7, s and b, k 3, o, k 5, o, k 3, n, k 7. — 31st round, k 7, s and b, k 2, o, k 7, o, k 2, n, k 7. — 32d round, k 7, s and b, k 1, o, k 9, o, k 1, n, k 7. — 33d round, k 7, s and b, o, k 11, o, n, k 7. — 34th round, k 29. — 35th round, k 9, s and b, k 3, o, k 1, o, k 3, n, k 9. — 36th round, k 9, s and b, k 2, o, k 3, o, k 2, n, k 9. — 37th round, k 9, s and b, k 1, o, k 5, o, k 1, n, k 9. — 38th round, k 9, s and b, o, k 7, o, n, k 9. — 39th round, k 29. — 40th round, k 11, s and b, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, n, k 11. — 41st round, k 29. All other portions of this mitten are knit plain (see general directions, Rule B). The wrist and fancy back are lined in manner described in Rule 14. The thumb is commenced in the 70th round. Eighty stitches at wrist make a mitten of size No. 6½ to No. 7.

When shaping the tip of hand decrease only in the plain portions of the work.



### Corticelli Button Hole Twist.

This engraving represents the form in which we have sold Button Hole Twist extensively for many years. At the time of its adoption the fashions were such that only a single spool would be required for the ordinary garment. With changes in fashion, this is now often insufficient, and dealers commonly sell two spools together for a dress. An engraving of a different form of spool and holding more twist may be seen on p. 49, with remarks on its convenience to dealers and consumers.

### Florence Silk Hosiery for Ladies.

BLACK AND COLORS.

These goods are manufactured from fine FLORENCE KNITTING SILK, on hand frames, in the best "full-fashioned" shapes known to the trade.

They are made extra long, are dyed in the yarn, and may be washed without injury to colors.

Being heavier than most silk hose, they are adapted for winter use, either for invalids or persons who wish to avoid becoming such.

Purchasers should notice our trade-mark F knitted into the hem at the top of each stocking in all our best hosiery for ladies. On receipt of two dollars and fifty cents we will send one pair, post-paid, to any lady who cannot obtain them from her dealer.

NONOTUCK SILK CO.,  
FLORENCE, MASS.

## RULE 17.

## LADIES' SILK MITTENS. (Fig. 17.)

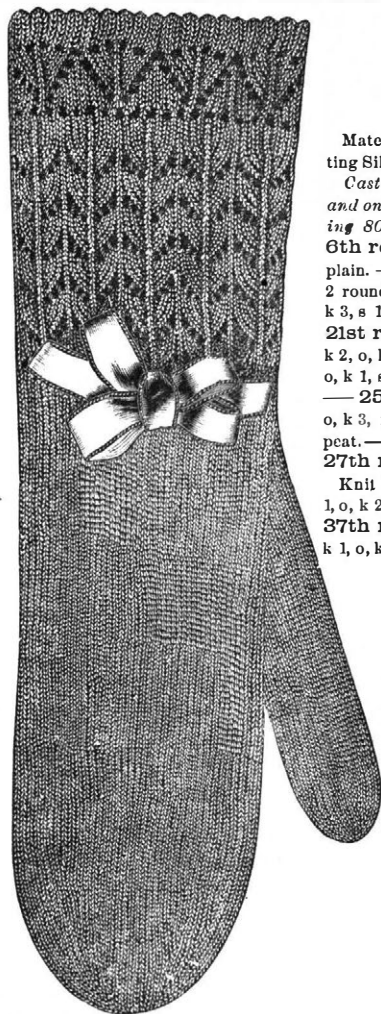


FIG. 17.

Materials:  $1\frac{1}{4}$  oz. No. 300 Florence Knitting Silk, and four No. 19 knitting needles.

Cast on to each of two needles 25 stitches, and on to the third needle 30 stitches, making 80 in all, and knit 5 rounds plain. 6th round, n, o, repeat.—Knit 9 rounds plain.—16th round, n, o, repeat.—Knit 2 rounds plain.—19th round, k 1, o, k 3, s 1, n, pass s over, k 3, o, repeat.—21st round, k 2, o, k 2, s 1, n, pass s over, k 2, o, k 1, repeat.—23d round, k 3, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 2, repeat.—25th round, k 4, o, s 1, n, pass s over, o, k 3, repeat.—28th round, n, o, repeat.—20th, 22d, 24th, 26th and 27th rounds, knit plain.

Knit 6 rounds plain.—35th round, k 1, o, k 2, s 1, n, pass s over, k 2, o, repeat.—37th round, k 2, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 1, repeat.—39th round, k 3, o, s 1, n, pass s over, o, k 2.—36th, 38th, 40th and 41st rounds, knit plain.

The last 7 rounds are repeated six times, completing the fancy design in the wrist. Knit 8 more rounds plain before commencing thumb.

For manner of forming thumb and finishing hand, see Rule B. This mitten is lined in wrist, in the same way as described in Rule 14.

Eighty stitches at wrist make a mitten of size No.  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to No. 7, with medium knitting.

## RULE 18.

## LADIES' SILK MITTENS. (Fig. 18.)

Materials: 1 oz. No. 300 Florence Knitting Silk, and four No. 19 knitting needles.

Cast on to each of two needles 25 stitches, and on to the third needle 30 stitches, making 80 in all, and knit 5 rounds plain. 6th round, n, o, repeat. — Knit 7 rounds plain. — 14th round, o, k 3, n, repeat. — 15th, 16th and 17th rounds, like 14th. — 18th round, knit plain. — 19th round, k 1, o, s and b, k 2, repeat. — 20th round, k 2, o, s and b, k 1, repeat. — 21st round, k 3, o, s and b, repeat. — Knit 14 rounds plain. Knit 38 rounds, alternating 2 stitches knit plain and 2 purled. The thumb is commenced in 77th round. The first five rounds are turned in and hemmed. For further directions, see Rule B.

Eighty stitches at wrist make a mitten of size No. 6½ to No. 7, with medium knitting.

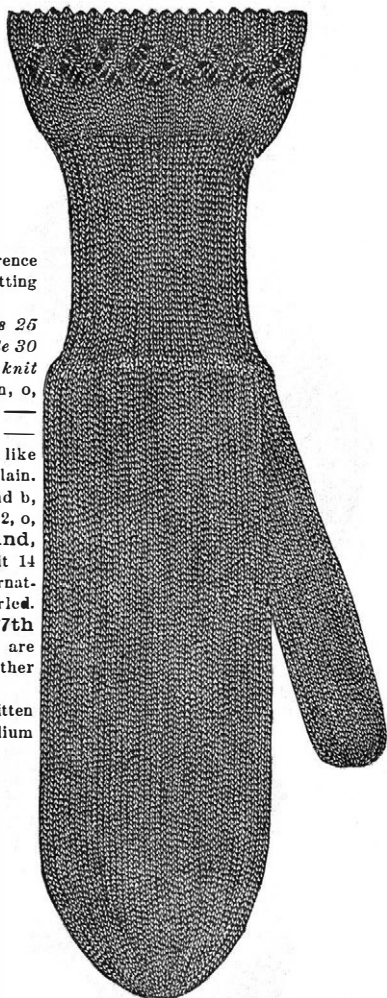


FIG. 18.



## RULE 19.

## LADIES' SILK MITTENS. (Fig. 19.)

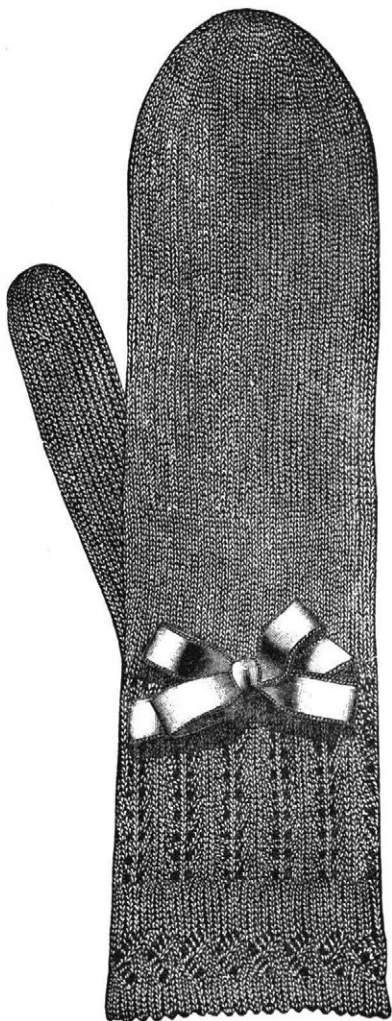


FIG. 19.

Materials: 1½ oz. No. 300 Florence Knitting Silk, and four No. 19 knitting needles.

*Cast on to each of two needles 25 stitches and on to the third needle 30 stitches, making 80 in all, and knit 5 rounds plain.*

6th round, n, o, repeat. — Knit 7 rounds plain. — 14th round, s and b, k 3, o, repeat. — 15th, 16th and 17th rounds, like 14th. — 18th round, knit plain. — 19th round, k 2, n, o, k 1, repeat. — 20th round, k 1, n, o, k 2, repeat. — 21st round, n, o, k 3, repeat. — Knit 7 rounds plain. — 29th round, n, k 38, n, k 38. — 30th round, n, k 76. — 31st round, n, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, s and b, repeat. — 32d and 33d rounds, knit plain. The last three rounds are repeated ten times, completing the fancy design in the wrist. Knit eight more rounds plain before commencing thumb. For manner of forming thumb and finishing hand, see Rule B. This mitten is lined in wrist, in the same way as described in Rule 14. Eighty stitches at wrist make a mitten of size No. 6½ to No. 7, with medium knitting.

---

## STOCKINGS.

---

### RULE E.

#### General Directions for ascertaining the number of Stitches needed for knitting Stockings from Florence Knitting Silk.

As much variation exists in the style of work done by different persons, some knitting loose and others very close, it is not practical to give an exact number of stitches which will answer for any given size of stockings; but the following rule will enable any one to estimate in each case the number of stitches required:—

Select the size of silk and needles you design using, cast about 25 stitches on to one needle and knit, say twenty times across, back and forth, in the same manner as for the heel of a stocking.

Now lay a measure on the sample piece of knitting so obtained, and count the number of stitches to one inch in width; next select a cotton stocking of good shape and proper size, lay it flat upon a table and measure across the top, just below the hem, if woven, and just below the seamed part, if hand-knit.

This measurement will be one-half the number of inches around the stocking leg in the largest part. Having found the number of stitches to the inch of your work, and the number of inches your stocking measures, multiply the two together, and the product is the whole number of stitches necessary to knit a stocking from Florence Knitting Silk of the same size as your cotton pattern.

To illustrate: If your sample counts 16 stitches to the inch, and your pattern stocking measures  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches around, then it follows that the whole number of stitches needed is 168. The Silk used in knitting the sample piece need not be wasted, as it can be ravelled and knit again.

---

### RULE F.

#### GENTS' SILK SOCKS.

**Materials:**  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ounces No. 300 FLORENCE Knitting Silk, and four No. 19 knitting needles.

Cast 113 stitches on three needles, knit once around plain, then knit in ribs, alternating 4 stitches plain and 2 purl, 70 rounds, which will give about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches; then knit plain 6 inches, and commence heel by taking 57 stitches on one needle, \* purl across, knit back plain, repeat from \* until 57 rows are done, counting each time across as a row.

In knitting the heel, the *first* stitch in each row, whether it be a knitted or a purled row, should be slipped.

## 56 FLORENCE HOME NEEDLE-WORK.

Now commence to decrease as follows, viz.: 58th row, k 13, s and b, k 10, n, k 3, s and b, k 10, n, k 13. — 59th row, purl. — 60th row, k 13, s and b, k 8, n, k 3, s and b, k 8, n, k 13. — 61st row, purl. — 62d row, k 13, s and b, k 6, n, k 3, s and b, k 6, n, k 13. — 63d row, purl. — 64th row, k 13, s and b, k 4, n, k 3, s and b, k 4, n, k 13. — 65th row, purl. — 66th row, k 13, s and b, k 2, n, k 3, s and b, k 2, n, k 13. — 67th row, purl. — 68th row, k 13, s and b, n, k 3, s and b, n, k 13. — 69th row, purl. — 70th row, commence by k 17, \*\*\*, then fold needles together with wrong side of heel out, slip off the first stitch, knit 2 together, taking one from each needle, pass slipped stitch over, and continue knitting 2 together and passing the last made stitch over until all are disposed of but one, which completes heel, which may now be turned right side out. Pick up and knit 1 stitch in each loop on the side of heel going towards left, knit across instep needle; pick up and knit in the loops on the opposite side of heel, 1 stitch in each as before, which completes first round in foot.

In knitting the second round, extra stitches must be made, one in every four on the sides of the heel only (not on instep), and in this round it is necessary also to decrease 2 by narrowing at right-hand corner, and s and b at left-hand corner next to instep. In the next 2 rounds decrease 2 in the same manner, and afterwards decrease 2 in every alternate round until the whole number of stitches is reduced to 112, then continue knitting until the required length of foot is obtained. To decrease for toe, take an equal number of stitches on each needle, commence middle of instep needle, knit all but 3, s and b, k 1, on next needle, k 1, n, k until three are left, s and b, k 1, on next needle, k 1, n, k until 3 are left, s and b, k 1, at first corner of instep needle, k 1, n, k to middle of needle, which completes first round of decreasing for toe. Knit plain 3 rounds, then decrease in next round as before. Knit 3 rounds plain and decrease in next round as before. Knit 2 rounds plain and decrease in next round as before; knit 2 rounds plain and decrease in next round as before; knit 2 rounds plain and decrease in every round after, 1 stitch on each needle until 4 stitches are left on each needle; then knit 2 rounds plain and finish.

When decreasing only 1 stitch on a needle for toe, care must be taken to narrow at first corner of needles in the first round and s and b at the last corner in the next round, and so on alternately until done.

This rule will produce socks suitable for a man of full size, and the number of stitches should be less for a very small foot or for boys.

This rule for toe is suitable for all sizes of stockings, and a good heel for any size can be made by knitting and purling as many times across as there are stitches on the heel needle, before commencing to decrease.

The rule for decreasing in the heel will need to be slightly changed in different sizes, and any knitter on reading these directions will easily see what changes are required. The general rule for the number of stitches in a heel is to take one-half of the whole number in the ankle, and the number should be odd.

On completion it will improve the appearance of the socks to lay a dry cloth over them and press with a hot iron.

## RULE G.

## GENTS' SILK SOCKS.

Materials: 2 ounces FLORENCE Knitting Silk No. 500, and four No. 22 knitting needles.

Cast 140 stitches on three needles, knit around once plain, then knit in ribs, alternating 4 stitches plain and 2 purl, until leg is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, then knit plain 6 inches,

and commence heel by taking 71 stitches on one needle,\* purl across, and knit back plain, repeat from \* until 71 rows are done, counting each time across as a row.

In knitting the heel, the *first* stitch in each row, whether it be a knitted or a purl row, should be slipped.

Now commence to decrease as follows, viz.: **72d row**, k 16, s and b, k 14, n, k 3, s and b, k 14, n, k 16.—**73d row**, purl.—**74th row**, k 16, s and b, k 12, n, k 3, s and b, k 12, n, k 16.—**75th row**, purl.—**76th row**, k 16, s and b, k 10, n, k 3, s and b, k 10, n, k 16.—**77th row**, purl.—**78th row**, k 16, s and b, k 8, n, k 3, s and b, k 8, n, k 16.—**79th row**, purl.—**80th row**, k 16, s and b, k 6, n, k 3, s and b, k 6, n, k 16.—**81st row**, purl.—**82d row**, k 16, s and b, k 4, n, k 3, s and b, k 4, n, k 16.—**83d row**, purl.—**84th row**, k 16, s and b, k 2, n, k 3, s and b, k 2, n, k 16.—**85th row**, purl.—**86th row**, k 16, s and b, n, k 3, s and b, n, k 16.—**87th row**, purl.—**88th row**, commence by k 20. After this, proceed as in Rule F, for Gents' Silk Socks, from point marked \*\*\*, with this exception: instead of decreasing in the foot at instep to 112 stitches, decrease only until the number of stitches is reduced to 140.

## RULE H.

### LADIES' SILK STOCKINGS.

**Materials:** 4 ounces No. 300 FLORENCE Knitting Silk, and four No. 19 knitting needles.

Cast 169 stitches on three needles, knit around once plain, then knit in ribs, alternating 4 stitches plain and 2 purl 10 rounds, then knit plain (purling one stitch in each round in the middle of one needle, which forms the seam), until the leg is 12 inches long; then decrease † one stitch each side of seam in every third round until the whole number of stitches is reduced to 113, then knit  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches and commence heel, by taking 28 stitches each side of seam, on one needle, making 57 in all; \* purl across (*knit* the seam stitch in this row), and knit back plain; (*purl* the seam stitch in this row) then repeat from \* until 57 rows are done, counting each time across as a row.

In knitting the heel, the *first* stitch in each row, whether it be a knitted or a purl row, should be slipped.

Now commence to decrease as follows, viz.: **58th row**, k 13, s and b, k 10, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 10, n, k 13.—**59th row**, p 26, k 1, p 26.—**60th row**, k 13, s and b, k 8, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 8, n, k 13.—**61st row**, p 24, k 1, p 24.—**62d row**, k 13, s and b, k 6, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 6, n, k 13.—**63d row**, p 22, k 1, p 22.—**64th row**, k 13, s and b, k 4, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 4, n, k 13.—**65th row**, p 20, k 1, p 20.—**66th row**, k 13, s and b, k 2, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 2, n, k 13.—**67th row**, p 18, k 1, p 18.—**68th row**, k 13, s and b, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, n, k 13.—**69th row**, p 16, k 1, p 16.—**70th row**, commence by k 17, after this proceed as in Rule F, for Gents' Silk Socks, from point marked \*\*\*.

† The manner of decreasing each side of seam (referred to before) is as follows, viz.: Commence on the seam needle and knit all but 3 stitches on the right of the seam, then s and b and k 1; now purl the seam stitch, then k 1 and n, which completes operation of decreasing for one round.

## RULE I.

## LADIES' SILK STOCKINGS.

Materials:  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ounces No. 500 FLORENCE Knitting Silk, and four No. 22 knitting needles.

Cast 210 stitches on three needles, knit around once plain, then knit in ribs, alternating 4 stitches plain and 2 purl, 12 rounds, then knit plain (*purling one* stitch in each round in the middle of one needle, which forms the seam), until the legs 12 inches long; then decrease † 1 stitch each side of seam in every 4th round, until the whole number of stitches is reduced to 140, then knit  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches, and commence heel by taking 35 stitches each side of seam, on one needle, making 71 in all; \* purl across (*knit* the seam stitch in this row); knit back plain (*purl* the seam stitch in this row), then repeat from \* until 71 rows are done, counting each time across as a row.

In knitting the heel, the *first* stitch in each row, whether it be a knitted or a purl row, should be slipped.

Now commence to decrease as follows, viz.: 72d row, k 16, s and b, k 14, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 14, n, k 16. — 73d row, p 33, k 1, p 33. — 74th row, k 16, s and b, k 12, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 12, n, k 16. — 75th row, p 31, k 1, p 31. — 76th row, k 16, s and b, k 10, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 10, n, k 16. — 77th row, p 29, k 1, p 29. — 78th row, k 16, s and b, k 8, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 8, n, k 16. — 79th row, p 27, k 1, p 27. — 80th row, k 16, s and b, k 6, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 6, n, k 16. — 81st row, p 25, k 1, p 25. — 82d row, k 16, s and b, k 4, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 4, n, k 16. — 83d row, p 23, k 1, p 23. — 84th row, k 16, s and b, k 2, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 2, n, k 16. — 85th row, p 21, k 1, p 21. — 86th row, k 16, s and b, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, n, k 16. — 87th row, p 19, k 1, p 19. — 88th row, commence by k 20, after this proceed as in Rule F, for Gents' Silk Socks, from point marked \*\*\*, with this exception: instead of decreasing in the foot at instep to 112 stitches, decrease only until the number of stitches is reduced to 140.

## RULE J.

## Another Rule for Knitting the Toe of a Stocking from Florence Knitting Silk.

The method of knitting the toe, in the foregoing rules, will produce stockings resembling the best French woven goods, but as some may prefer a different style, we give the following, which is also very good for finishing off a mitten in the hand:

Commence at corner of instep needle. † 1st round, k 7, n, repeat until the number of stitches on all the needles is reduced so as to be divisible by nine, and knit balance of round plain. — 2d round, knit plain. — 3d round, k 7, n, repeat, and knit 7 rounds plain. — 11th round, k 6, n, repeat, and knit 6 rounds plain. — 18th round, k 5, n, repeat, and knit 5 rounds plain. — 24th round, k 4, n, repeat, and knit 4 rounds plain. Now narrow once on each needle in every round until only 4 stitches are left on each needle, then narrow twice on each needle, and cast off. When decreasing once on each needle only, do not narrow at the same point in every round, but a different place in each successive round.

† The manner of decreasing each side of seam (referred to before) is as follows, viz.: Commence on the seam needle, and knit all but 3 stitches on the right of the seam, then s and b and k 1; now purl the seam stitch, then k 1 and n, which completes operation of decreasing for one round.

‡ In case the number of stitches on the needles is already divisible by nine, then the 1st and 2d rounds should be omitted, commencing at once with the 3d round instead of the 1st.

Table showing Number of Stitches required for Stockings of various sizes (Children's, Misses' and Ladies') with No. 19 Needles, and No. 300 Florence Knitting Silk.

	5 IN. FOOT.	5½ IN. FOOT.	6 IN. FOOT.	6½ IN. FOOT.	7 IN. FOOT.	7½ IN. FOOT.	8 IN. FOOT.	8½ IN. FOOT.	9 IN. FOOT.	9½ IN. FOOT.
Number of stitches needed for top of stocking, . . . . .	108	112	116	124	132	140	148	156	162	169
Number of rounds before beginning to decrease* for ankle, including 20 rounds ribbed, . . . . .	140	150	160	185	190	200	210	220	230	240
Whole number of rounds before commencing heel, . . . . .	250	265	295	340	355	370	380	390	400	410
Number of stitches in ankle, after decreasing,* . . . . .	78	82	86	90	94	98	102	106	110	113
Number of stitches in heel, including centre or seam stitch, . . . . .	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57
Number of rows in heel, before decrease, † counting each time across, . . . . .	39	41	43	45	47	49	51	53	55	57
Amount of silk required for one pair of stockings, . . . . .	2 oz.	2 oz.	2½ oz.	2½ oz.	3 oz.	3 oz.	3½ oz.	3½ oz.	4 oz.	4 oz.
Length of toe, from commencement of decrease to point, . . . . .	1½ <sup>8</sup> / <sub>10</sub> in.	1½ <sup>11</sup> / <sub>10</sub> in.	1½ <sup>12</sup> / <sub>10</sub> in.	1½ <sup>13</sup> / <sub>10</sub> in.	1½ <sup>14</sup> / <sub>10</sub> in.	1½ <sup>15</sup> / <sub>10</sub> in.	1½ <sup>16</sup> / <sub>10</sub> in.	1½ <sup>17</sup> / <sub>10</sub> in.	1½ <sup>18</sup> / <sub>10</sub> in.	1½ <sup>19</sup> / <sub>10</sub> in.
Length of foot, before commencing to decrease for toe, including width of heel at widest point, . . . . .	3½ <sup>8</sup> / <sub>10</sub> in.	3½ <sup>11</sup> / <sub>10</sub> in.	4 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>10</sub> in.	4½ <sup>11</sup> / <sub>10</sub> in.	5 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>10</sub> in.	5½ <sup>11</sup> / <sub>10</sub> in.	6 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>10</sub> in.	6½ <sup>8</sup> / <sub>10</sub> in.	7 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>10</sub> in.	7½ <sup>11</sup> / <sub>10</sub> in.

\* For manner of decreasing in leg, also in foot, see Rule H.

† For manner of decreasing for bottom of heel, see page 61. The number of stitches in the foot, after decreasing for instep, should be the same as in the ankle.

Table showing Number of Stitches required for Stockings of various sizes (Children's, Misses' and Ladies') with No. 22 Needles, and No. 500 Florence Knitting Silk.

	5 IN. FOOT.	5½ IN. FOOT.	6 IN. FOOT.	6½ IN. FOOT.	7 IN. FOOT.	7½ IN. FOOT.	8 IN. FOOT.	8½ IN. FOOT.	9 IN. FOOT.	9½ IN. FOOT.
Number of stitches needed for top of stocking, . . . . .	135	140	145	155	165	175	185	195	202	210
Number of rounds before beginning to decrease,* for ankle, including 24 rounds ribbed, . . . . .	168	180	192	222	228	240	252	264	276	288
Whole number of rounds before commencing heel, . . . . .	300	318	354	408	426	444	456	468	480	492
Number of stitches in ankle, after decreasing,* . . . . .	98	102	108	113	118	122	127	132	137	142
Number of stitches in heel, including centre or seam stitch, . . . . .	49	51	55	57	59	61	63	67	69	71
Number of rows in heel, before decreasing,† counting each time across, . . . . .	49	51	55	57	59	61	63	67	69	71
Amount of silk required for one pair of stockings, . . . . .	1½ oz.	1½ oz.	2 oz.	2½ oz.	2½ oz.	3 oz.	3 oz.	3 oz.	3½ oz.	3½ oz.
Length of toe, from commencement of decrease to point, . . . . .	1½ <sup>9</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	1½ <sup>11</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	1½ <sup>12</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	1½ <sup>18</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	1½ <sup>14</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	1½ <sup>16</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	1½ <sup>18</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	1½ <sup>17</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	1½ <sup>18</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	1½ <sup>19</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.
Length of foot, before commencing to decrease for toe, including width of heel at widest point, . . . . .	3½ <sup>9</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	3½ <sup>11</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	4 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	4½ <sup>7</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	5 <sup>8</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	5½ <sup>6</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	6 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	6½ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	7 <sup>2</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	7½ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.

\* For manner of decreasing in leg, also in foot, see Rule I.

† For manner of decreasing for bottom of heel, see page 61. The number of stitches in the foot, after decreasing for instep, should be the same as in the ankle.

† Decreasing in the heel is done at four points in every row where plain knitting is done, no decrease being made in the purled rows.

The number of stitches in a heel should always be odd, the central or seam stitch dividing the whole number into two sections, each containing an even number of stitches.

The decreasing should be done at two points in each section, once next the seam, and again at a point about one-half way between this decrease and the edge of the heel on either side the seam, thus disposing of 4 stitches in each decreased row. The first stitch on either side of the seam should be knit plain in every decreased row.

The manner of decreasing is shown in Rules H and I, and to further illustrate the principle which should govern the work in hand, the details are given below for completing the heel of the child's stocking with 5-inch foot. (See table, page 59.)

The number of stitches in this heel is 39. After completing 39 rows, decrease as follows, viz.: **40th row**, k 8, s and b, k 6, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 6, n, k 8. — **41st row**, p 17, k 1, p 17. — **42d row**, k 8, s and b, k 4, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 4, n, k 8. — **43d row**, p 15, k 1, p 15. — **44th row**, k 8, s and b, k 2, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 2, n, k 8. — **45th row**, p 13, k 1, p 13. — **46th row**, k 8, s and b, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, n, k 8. — **47th row**, p 11, k 1, p 11. — **48th row**, commence by k 12, after this proceed as in Rule F for gents' silk socks, from point marked \*\*\*. The number of stitches on the needles will be much less than in Rule F, however, and that number will be decreased to shape the instep until only 78 stitches remain.

It will be observed that the number of stitches in the heel *between* the two points of decrease, diminishes by two in each section or four in each decreased row, until none are left, the two points of decrease coming in contact. This forms, when the heel is complete, "gores," which come together on both sides the heel at the bottom like letter V. Thus it will be seen that whenever the point of the V-shaped figure is reached, no further decrease is needed, and the next step is to purl back one row, and commence the following row by knitting one-half the number of stitches and one more, then fold needles and cast off as described in Rule F.

## RULE 20.

### BABY'S SOCK, WITH IMITATION SLIPPER. (Fig. 20.)

**Materials:**  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. pink and  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. white No. 300 Florence Knitting Silk, and four No. 18 knitting needles.

With the pink silk, cast on to each of three needles 24 stitches, making 72 stitches, purl 3 rounds, and knit 3 rounds plain.

Commence the open-work pattern (which is in twelves, and is repeated six times in each round), and knit as follows with the white silk, viz.: **7th round**, n, n, o, k 1, o, k 2, o, k 1, o, n, n, repeat. — **8th and 9th rounds**, plain. — Repeat these three rounds until you have done 56 rounds of the white open-work. — **Knit all of the 57th round** plain, transfer the last stitch from the third needle to the first needle, and 13 stitches from the second needle to the first needle.

Having 38 stitches on the first needle, commence knitting in rows, instead of rounds, for the instep (leaving the heel until later), as follows, viz.: **1st row**, s 1, \* n, n, o, k 1, o, k 2, o, k 1, o, n, n, repeat from \*, end with k 1. — **2d row**, s 1, purl 37. — **3d row**, s 1, k 37. — **4th row**, s 1, \* p 2 together, p 2 together,



o, p 1, o, p 2, o, p 1, o, p 2 together, p 2 together, repeat from \*, end with p 1. — 5th row, s 1, k 37. — 6th row, s 1, p. 37. Repeat from the 1st row to the 6th row inclusive, until you have done 30 rows, all with the white silk.

Leave the first needle in the instep, and with pink silk cast on to your fourth needle 14 stitches extra (these are for one of the straps to the slippers); knit with same needle the 34 stitches from the second and third needles in the order named, and cast on 14 more new stitches for the other strap to slipper. You have now 62 stitches for heel and straps, which work in rows.

1st row, knit plain. — 2d, 3d, 5th and 6th rows, purl. — 4th row, k 2, o, n, repeat until 2 stitches remain, which knit. — 7th row, knit plain. — 8th row, cast off 14 stitches, k 48. — 9th row, cast off 14 stitches, p 34. — 10th, 11th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 34th and 37th rows, s 1, k 33. — 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 22d, 23d, 25th, 26th, 29th, 32d, 33d, 35th and 36th rows, s 1, p 33. — 38th row, s 1, k 22, s and b, turn. — 39th and every alternate row, up to and including the 57th, s 1, p 12, p 2 together, turn. — 40th and every alternate row, up to and including the 56th, s 1, k 12, s and b, turn. — Next pick up on the left side of heel 16 loops and purl the same as part of the 57th row. Turn, k 30, and pick up on the other side of heel 16 more loops and knit as part of 59th row. —



FIG. 20.

59th row, k 16, p 14, k 14, n. — 60th row, p 15, k 14, p 14, p 2 together. — 61st row, p 42, p 2 together. — 62d row, k 41, n. — 63d row, p 40, p 2 together. — 64th row, p 13, k 14, p 12, p 2 together. — 65th row, k 13, p 14, k 11, n. — 66th row, k 37, n. — 67th row, p 36, p 2 together. — 68th row, k 35, n. — 69th row, k 11, p 14, k 9, n. — 70th row, p 10, k 14, p 9, p 2 together. — 71st row, p 32, p 2 together. — 72d row, k 31, n. — 73d row, p 30, p 2 together. — 74th row, p 8, k 14, p 7, p 2 together. — 75th

**FLORENCE HOME NEEDLE-WORK. 63**

row, k 8, p 14, k 6, n. — 76th row, k 27, n. — 77th row, p 26, p 2 together. — 78th row, k 25, n. — 79th row, k 6, p 14, k 4, n. — 80th row, p 5, k 14, p 4, p 2 together. — 81st row, p 24. — 82d row, k 24. — 83d row, p 24. — 84th row, p 5, k 14, p 5. — 85th row, k 5, p 14, k 5. — 86th row, k 24. — 87th row, p 24. — 88th row, k 24. — 89th row, k 5, p 14, k 5. — 90th row, p 5, k 14, p 5. — 91st row, p 24. — 92d row, k 24. — 93d row, p 24.

Now commence working in rounds with four needles, but first rearrange the stitches, by placing those which are on the instep needle on two needles (19 on each).

Hereafter we shall speak of these needles as the second and third, and the other needle, which now holds the stitches forming the bottom and sides of the sock, as the first.

Transfer 5 stitches from the first to the third needle and 5 more from the first to the second needle. Having 14 stitches on the first and 24 on each of the other needles, knit plain the 5 stitches remaining undisposed of on the third needle.

Hereafter the stitches on the first needle are all knit plain in every round, and those on the other needles are worked alternately 2 rounds purled, and 3 rounds knit plain.

The first decrease for toe is in the 2d round of purling, and occurs in this and in every alternate round thereafter, at the first corner of the second and the last corner of the third needles, either by narrowing or purling, as the case may be, until 28 stitches only remain on three needles, then decrease twice at each of said corners in each of the next 2 rounds.

Transfer the stitches from the second to the third needle, and knit the 10 stitches on this needle with the 10 on the first needle *together*, casting off as you knit.

Finish the sock by twisting a cord from the pink silk, and running the same into the open work of the ankle and straps, tipping with tassels of the same color.

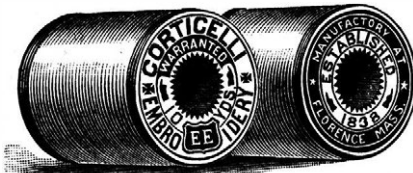
### Corticelli Embroidery Silk.

ON SPOOLS 10 YARDS.

*Each Spool is Equal to Four Ordinary Skeins.*

The quality of the Silk is *much better* than that commonly sold in skeins or on cards. The *colors* are also better.

Many women are to-day engaged in needlework, the results of which will in some cases become heirlooms in the families of future generations. The thoughtful ones will take pride in leaving to their descendants the best specimens of embroidery their skill can produce. They will use **CORTICELLI** Silk in the 10-yard spools, which are sold by reliable merchants at a popular price.



## FANCY KNITTED PATTERNS.

## RULE 21.

## FANCY PATTERN. (Fig. 21.)

This design is in fours, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 12 rounds. 1st round, k 2, n, o, repeat. — 2d and every alternate round, including the 12th, knit plain. — 3d round,

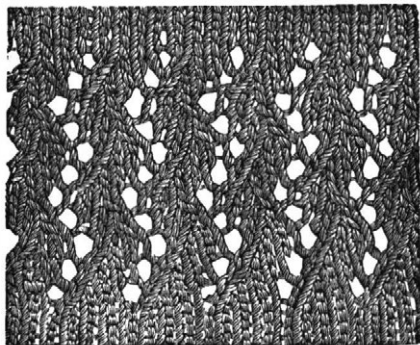


FIG. 21.

k 1, n, o, k 1, repeat. — 5th round, n, o, k 2, repeat. — 7th round, k 2, o, s and b, repeat. After knitting the 8th round, which is plain, transfer the first stitch on each needle to the next needle, thereby leaving 1 stitch on the third needle to be considered as part of the 8th round, and knit as such in addition to the fours already disposed of. — 9th round, k 2, o, s and b, repeat. — 11th round, n, o, k 2,

repeat. After knitting plain all of the 12th round, *except the last stitch*, transfer the last stitch on each needle to the next needle. To repeat the pattern, begin with the 5th round and end with the 12th round, including both transfers of stitches.

## RULE 22.

## FANCY PATTERN. (Fig. 22.)

This design is in sixes, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 14 rounds.

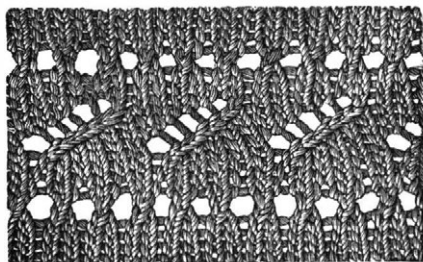


FIG. 22.

1st round, n, o, n, o, n, o, repeat. — 2d, 3d and 4th rounds, knit plain. — 5th round, k 4, n, o, repeat. — 6th round, k 3, n, o, k 1, repeat. — 7th round, k 2, n, o, k 2, repeat. — 8th round, k 1, n, o, k 3, repeat. — 9th round, n, o, k 4, repeat. — 10th, 11th and 12th rounds, knit plain. — 13th

round, n, o, n, o, n, o, repeat. — 14th round, knit plain.

## RULE 23.

## FANCY PATTERN. (Fig. 23.)

This design is in sixes, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 20 rounds. **1st round**, k 1, n, o, k 3, repeat.—**2d** and every alternate round, including the **20th**, knit plain.—**3d round**, n, o, k 1, o, s and b, k 1, repeat.—**5th round**, k 1, n, o, k 3, repeat.—**7th round**, n, o, k 1, o, s and b, k 1, repeat. After knitting the **8th round**, which is plain, transfer the first stitch on each needle to the next needle, thereby leaving one stitch on the third needle to be considered as part of the **8th round**, and knit as such in addition to the sixes already disposed of.—**9th round**, o, k 3, o, s 1, n, pass s over, repeat.—**11th round**, o, s and b, k 1, n, o, k 1, repeat.—**13th round**, k 1, o, s 1, n, pass s over, o, k 2, repeat.—**15th round**, k 1, n, o, k 3, repeat.—**17th round**, n, o, k 1, o, s and b, k 1, repeat.—**19th round**, k 1, n, o, k 3, repeat.

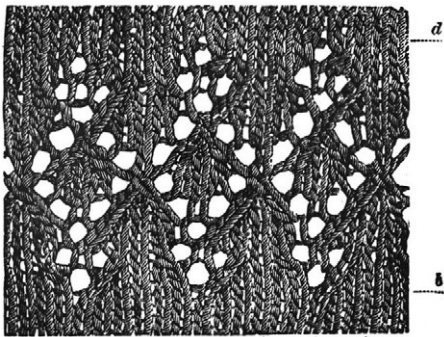


FIG. 23.

## RULE 24.

## FANCY PATTERN. (Fig. 24.)

This design is in sixes, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 16 rounds. **1st round**, n, o, n, o, n, o, repeat.—**2d, 3d and 4th rounds**, knit plain.—**5th round**, k 3, n, o, k 1, repeat.—**6th round**, k 2, n, o, k 2, repeat.—**7th round**, k 1, n, o, k 3, repeat.—**8th round**, n, o, k 4, repeat.—**9th round**, k 2, o, s and b, k 2, repeat.—**10th round**, k 3, o, s and b, k 1, repeat.—**11th round**, k 4, o, s and b, repeat.—**12th, 13th and 14th rounds**, knit plain.—**15th round**, n, o, n, o, n, o, repeat.—**16th round**, knit plain.

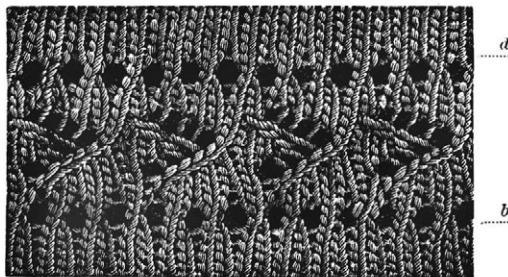


FIG. 24.

## RULE 25.

## FANCY PATTERN. (Fig. 25.)

This design is in sevens, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 11 rounds.

1st round, s and b, k 5, o, repeat. — 2d round, s and b, k 4, o, k 1, repeat.

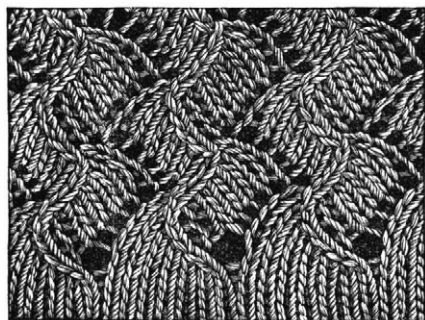


FIG. 25.

— 3d round, s and b, k 3, o, k 2, repeat. — 4th round, s and b, k 2, o, k 3, repeat. — 5th round, s and b, k 1, o, k 4, repeat. — 6th round, s and b, o, k 5, repeat. Now transfer the first stitch on each needle to the next needle, thereby leaving 1 stitch on the third needle to be considered as part of the 6th round, and knit as such in addition to the sevens already disposed of. — 7th round, k 1, o, k 4, n, repeat. — 8th round, k 2, o, k 3, n, repeat. — 9th round, k 3, o, k 2, n, repeat. — 10th round, k 4, o, k 1, n, repeat. — 11th round, k 5, o, n, repeat. — Now transfer the last stitch on each needle to the next needle, and in repeating the pattern, begin with the second round.

— 3d round, s and b, k 3, o, k 2, repeat. — 4th round, s and b, k 2, o, k 3, repeat. — 5th round, s and b, k 1, o, k 4, repeat. — 6th round, s and b, o, k 5, repeat. Now transfer the first stitch on each needle to the next needle, thereby leaving 1 stitch on the third needle to be considered as part of the 6th round, and knit as such in addition to the sevens already disposed of. — 7th

## RULE 26

## FANCY PATTERN. (Fig. 26.)

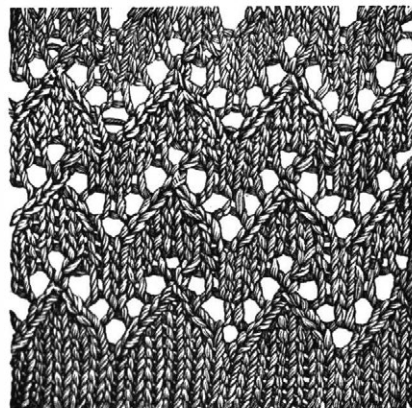


FIG. 26.

This design is in sixes, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 8 rounds.

1st round, k 1, n, o, k 3, repeat. — 2d, 4th, 6th and 8th rounds, knit plain. — 3d round, n, o, k 1, o, s and b, k 1.

After knitting the 4th round, which is plain, transfer the first stitch on each needle to the next needle, thereby leaving 1 stitch on the third needle to be considered as a part of the 4th round, and knit as

such in addition to the sixes already disposed of. — 5th round, o, k 3, o, s 1, n, pass s over, repeat. — 7th round, o, k 4, n, repeat.

— 5th round, o, k 3, o, s 1, n, pass s over, repeat. — 7th round, o, k 4, n, repeat.

## RULE 27.

## FANCY PATTERN. (Fig. 27.)

This design is in tens, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 2 rounds. Having cast on any number of stitches divisible by ten, and knit 1 round plain, knit the

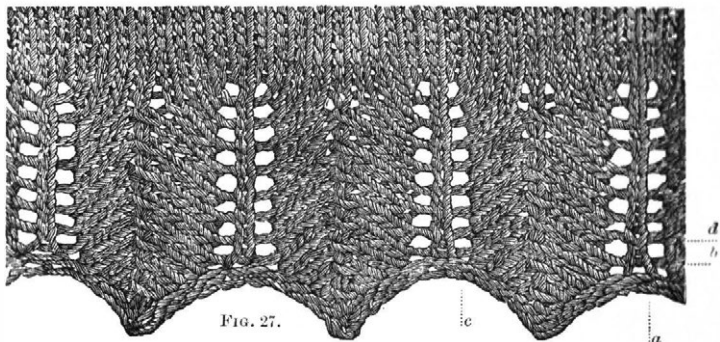


FIG. 27.

pattern as follows, viz.: 1st round, k 1, o, k 3, s 1, n, pass s over, k 3, o, repeat. — 2d round, knit plain.

## RULE 28.

## FANCY PATTERN. (Fig. 28.)

This design is in nines, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 8 rounds. 1st round, k 3, n, o, k 4, repeat. — 2d, 4th, 6th and 8th rounds, knit plain.

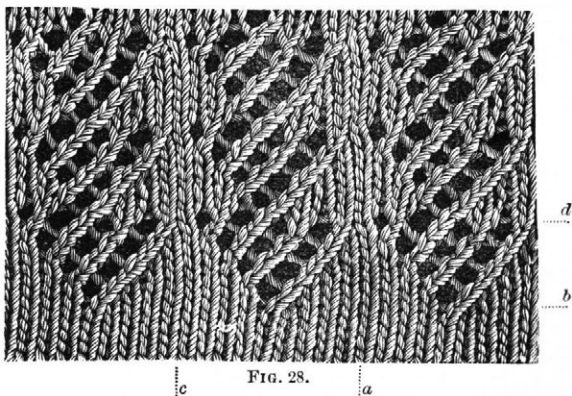


FIG. 28.

— 3d round, k 2, n, o, n, o, k 3, repeat. — 5th round, k 1, n, o, n, o, n, k 2, repeat. — 7th round, n, o, n, o, n, o, n, o, k 1, repeat.

## RULE 29.

## FANCY PATTERN. (Fig 29.)

This design is in nines, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 12 rounds.  
1st round, s and b, k 5, o, k 1, o, k 1, repeat. — 2d round, s and b, k 8, re-

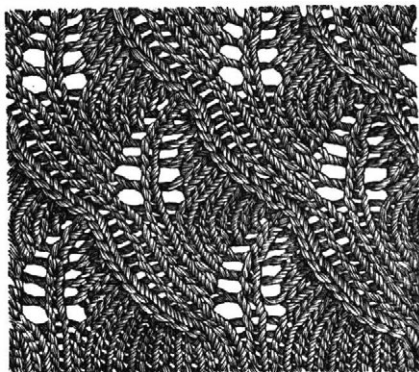


FIG. 29.

peat. — 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th rounds, same as 2d. — 3d round, s and b, k 4, o, k 1, o, k 2, repeat. — 5th round, s and b, k 3, o, k 1, o, k 3, repeat. — 7th round, s and b, k 2, o, k 1, o, k 4, repeat. — 9th round, s and b, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 5, repeat. — 11th round, s and b, o, k 1, o, k 6, repeat.

NOTE.—In the 2d, 4th, 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th rounds, you have 10 stitches on the needles in each pattern, instead of 9, as in other rounds.

## RULE 30.

## FANCY PATTERN. (Fig 30.)

This design is in fourteens, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 12 rounds.  
1st round, k 2, o, k 1, o, k 1, s and b, k 3, n, k 1, p 2, repeat. — 2d and every alternate round, including 12th, k 12, p 2, repeat. — 3d round, k 2, o, k 3, o, k

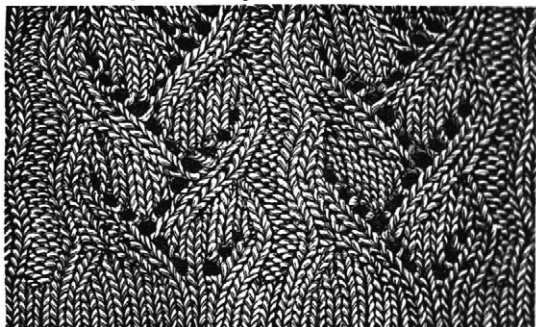


FIG. 30.

1, s and b, k 1, n, k 1, p 2, repeat. — 5th round, k 2, o, k 5, o, k 1, n, pass s over, k 1, p 2, repeat. — 7th round, s and b, k 3, n, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 3, p 2, repeat. — 9th round, s and b, k 1, n, k 1, o, k 3, o, k 3, p 2, repeat. — 11th round, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 5, o, k 3, p 2, repeat.

## RULE 31.

## FANCY PATTERN. (Fig. 31.)

This design is in eights, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 7 rounds. 1st round, s and b, k 6, o, repeat.—2d round, s and b, k 5, o, k 1, repeat.—3d round, s and b, k 4, o, k 2, repeat.—4th round, s and b, k 3, o, k 3, repeat.—5th round, s and b, k 2, o, k 4, repeat.—6th round, s and b, k 1, o, k 5, repeat.—7th round, s and b, o, k 6, repeat.

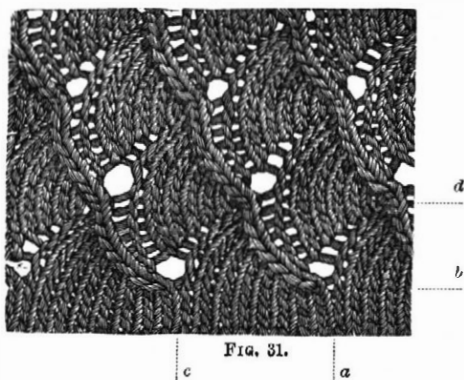


FIG. 31.

## RULE 32.

## FANCY PATTERN. (Fig. 32.)

This design is in sixes, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 12 rounds. 1st round, k 2, n, o, k 2.—2d and every alternate round, including 12th, knit plain.—3d round, k 1, n, o, k 3, repeat.—5th round, n, o, k 4, repeat. After knitting plain all of the 6th round, *except the last stitch*, transfer the last stitch on each needle to the next needle.—7th round, n, o, k 1, o, s, and b, k 1, repeat.—9th round, k 4, o, s and b, repeat. After knitting the 10th round, which is plain, transfer the first stitch on each needle to the third needle, thereby leaving 1 stitch on the third needle to be considered as part of the 10th round, and knit as such in addition to the sixes already disposed of.—11th round, k 1, n, o, k 1, o, s and b, repeat. To repeat the pattern, begin with the 5th round, and end with the 12th.

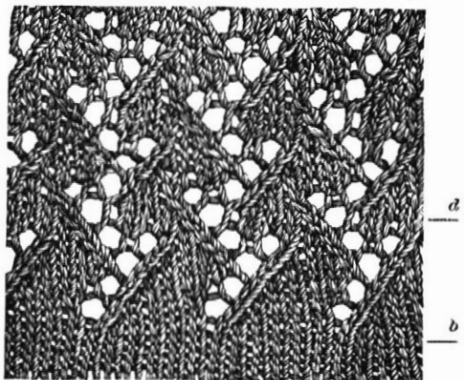


FIG. 32.



## RULE 33.

FANCY PATTERN. (Fig. 33.)

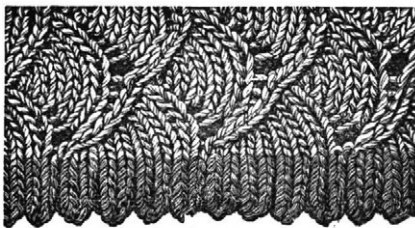


FIG. 33.

This design is in eights, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 7 rounds.

1st round, o, k, 6, n, repeat.—2d round, k 1, o, k 5, n, repeat.—3d round, k 2, o, k 4, n, repeat.—4th round, k 3, o, k 3, n, repeat.—5th round, k 4, o, k 2, n, repeat.—6th round, k 5, o, k

1, n, repeat.—7th round, k 6, o, n, repeat.

It is suitable for the wrists of mittens.

The hemmed edge which appears in the cut is not included in above directions, but is described in Rule C.

## RULE 34.

FANCY PATTERN. (Fig. 34.)

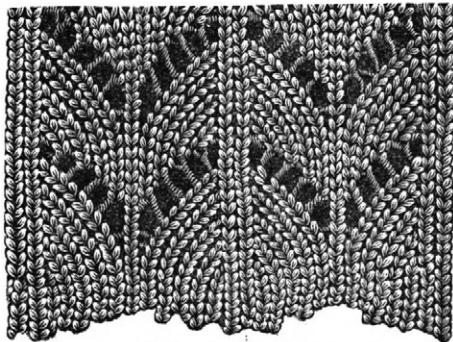


FIG. 34.

This design is in thirteens, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 10 rounds.

1st round, \* and b, k 4, o, k 1, o, k 4, n, repeat.—2d round, knit plain.—3d round, \* and b, k 3, o, k 3, o, k 3, n, repeat.—4th round, knit plain.—5th round, \* and b, k 2, o, k 6, o, k 2, n, repeat.—6th round, knit plain.—7th round, \* and b, k

1, o, k 7, o, k 1, n, repeat.—8th round, knit plain.—9th round, \* and b, o, k 9, o, n, repeat.—10th round, knit plain.

It is suitable for the wrists of mittens.

The hemmed edge which appears in the cut is not included in above directions, but is described in Rule C.

## RULE 35.

## FANCY PATTERN. (Fig. 35.)

This design is in fives, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 8 rounds. 1st round, o, k 3, n, repeat.—2d round, knit plain.—3d round, k 1, o, k 2, n, repeat.—4th round, knit plain.—5th round, k 2, o, k 1, n, repeat.—6th round, knit plain.—7th round, k 3, o, n, repeat.—8th round, knit plain.

It is suitable for the wrists of mittens.

The hemmed edge which appears in the cut is not included in above directions, but is described in Rule C.

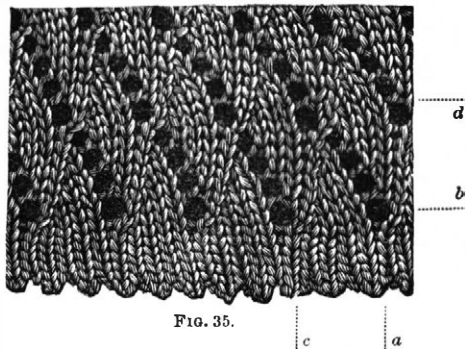


FIG. 35.

## RULE 36.

## FANCY PATTERN. (Fig. 36.)

This design is in nines, is knit on four needles, and is complete in six rounds. 1st round, s and b, k 2, o, k 1, o, k 2, n, repeat.—2d round, knit plain.—3d round, s and b, k 1, o, k 3, o, k 1, n, repeat.—4th round, knit plain.—5th round, s and b, o, k 5, o, n, repeat.—6th round, knit plain.

It is suitable for the wrists of mittens.

The hemmed edge which appears in the cut is not included in above directions, but is described in Rule C.

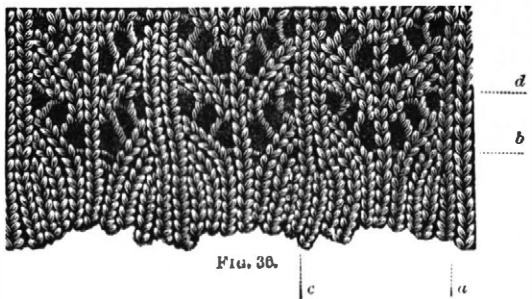


FIG. 36.

RULE 37.

FANCY PATTERN. (Fig. 37.)

This design is in eevens, is knit on four needles, and is complete in four rounds. Having cast on any number of stitches divisible by eleven, and knit one plain round,



FIG. 37.

knit the pattern as follows, viz.: 1st round, n, n, o, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, o, n, n, repeat.— 2d, 3d, and 4th rounds knit plain.

*d* It is suitable for the wrists of mittens.

RULE 38.

FANCY PATTERN. (Fig. 38.)

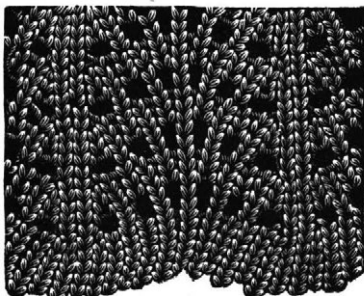


FIG. 38.

This design is in thirteens, is knit on four needles and is complete in 5 rounds. 1st round, s 1, k 2 together, pass s over, o, n, o, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, o, n, o, k 3 together, repeat.— 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th rounds, knit plain

*d* It is suitable for the wrists of mittens.

*b* The hemmed edge which appears in the cut is not included in above directions, but is described in Rule C.

## RULE 39.

## FANCY PATTERN. (Fig. 39.)

This design is in fourteens, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 14 rounds.  
1st round, k 7, o, k 5, n, repeat. — 2d and 9th rounds, knit plain. — 3d

round, s and b, k 5, o, k 1, o, k 4, n, repeat. —

4th round s and b, k 4, o, k 3, o, k 3, n, repeat. —

5th round, s and b, k 3, o, k 5, o, k 2, n, repeat. —

6th round s and b, k 2, o, k 7, o, k 1, n, repeat.

7th round, s and b, k 1, o, k 9, o, n, repeat. — 8th round, s and b, k 5, o, k 7, repeat. — 10th round, s and b, k 4, o, k 1, o, k 5, n, repeat. — 11th round, s and b, k 3, o, k 3, o, k 4, n, repeat. — 12th round, s and b, k 2, o, k 5, o, k 3, n, repeat. — 13th round, s and b, k 1, o, k 7, o, k 2, n, repeat. — 14th round, s and b, o, k 9, o, k 1, n, repeat.

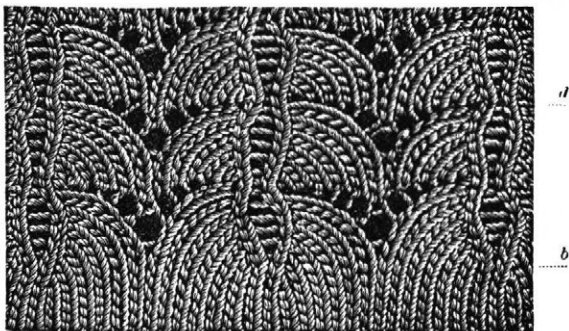


FIG. 39.

## RULE 40.

## FANCY PATTERN. (Fig. 40.)

This design is in fours, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 4 rounds.  
1st round, k 1, n, o, k 1, repeat. — 2d round, knit plain. — 3d round, n, o, k 2, repeat. — 4th round, knit plain.

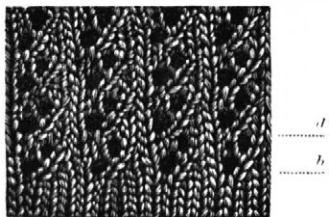


FIG. 40.

## OUTLINE EMBROIDERY AND OTHER FANCY WORK.

BY AUNT LOUISA.

Outline needlework is in greater favor than ever this season, owing to the introduction of improved silk threads, in fast washing colors suitable for its execution. The coarse, hard twisted skein silk which was so inconvenient, on account of its tendency to "kink" in working, and its want of adaptability to a greater variety of art-work, is superseded by a finer thread, of medium twist, put up on spools, which can be used two threads together, or singly, with equal facility, thus producing light or heavy outlines, or both, as may be best adapted to the different designs, or parts of designs. This thread is known in the stores as Corticelli Wash Silk. It can be obtained in a great variety of colors, none of which in our experience show any tendency to "run" or change in washing with warm water and Castile soap. Outline embroidery is easily and rapidly done by an experienced needle-woman, while the inexperienced need not hesitate to undertake it. The most common method is to do the patterns in a single color, but with good taste in selection, a combination of colors may be used with beautiful effect. The illustrations used in this article are engraved from actual work, which we will try to explain for the benefit of readers who may wish to do these or similar designs.

## LINEN SPLASHER.

Fig. 41 represents a fringed linen momic-cloth splasher, with a border of drawn work. It was purchased readystamped. The design is conventional, and is worked in several colors with Corticelli Wash Silk. The flower is the bachelor's button. Two of the blossoms are worked in medium blue, two in dull crimson called pomegranate, and one in a dull medium red called terra-cotta. The leaves and

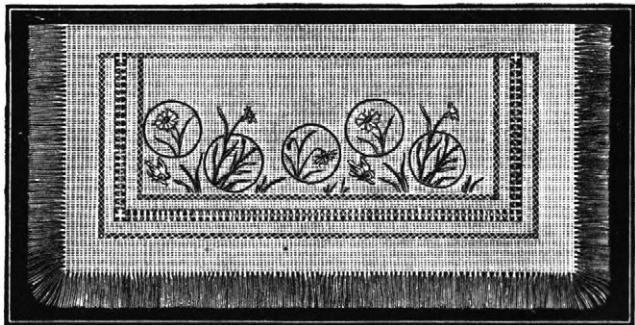


FIG. 41.

stems are worked in one shade of medium olive green. The rings are worked in four colors; two of them in dark golden brown, one in medium golden brown, one in dark orange, and one in lighter orange. The butterflies are in two shades of golden brown, two shades of orange, and one shade of bright peacock blue. The finished article, both before and after a thorough washing, presents an elegant appearance.

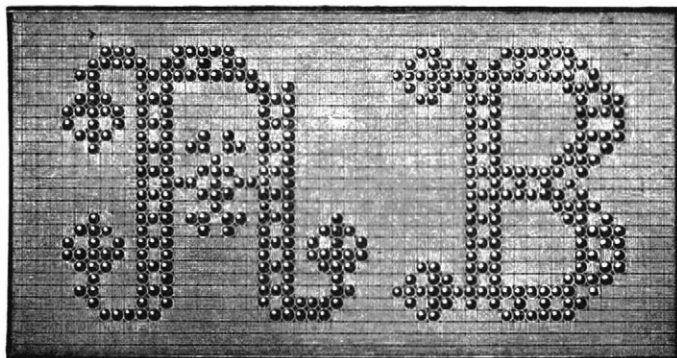
## LINEN TIDY.

Fig. 42 represents a linen mome-cloth tidy fringed at both ends and with border of drawn work at bottom. It was purchased ready stamped. The design is conventional and is worked in several colors with Corticelli Wash Silk. The outer circle is worked in darkest orange and the inner circle in lighter orange. The squirrel is worked in one shade of light red brown. The oak and pine boughs and twigs are worked in one shade of dark brown. The oak and pine leaves are worked in one shade of medium olive green. The pine cones are worked in one shade of tan brown. The piece of satin ribbon drawn into the open border is orange and is fringed at each end. The effect of the whole is excellent.



FIG. 2.

BEAD INITIALS FOR CROCHETED SILK PURSES.  
(SEE RULE A.)



## LINEN TRAY CLOTH.

Fig. 43 represents a fine bleached linen tray cloth, fringed and overcast. The stamping was done to order. The design consists of four pieces of a tea service, which are worked in three colors with Corticelli Wash Silk. The outlines of the

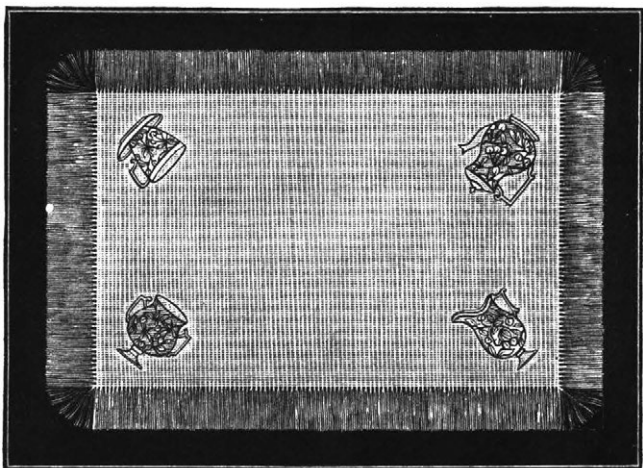
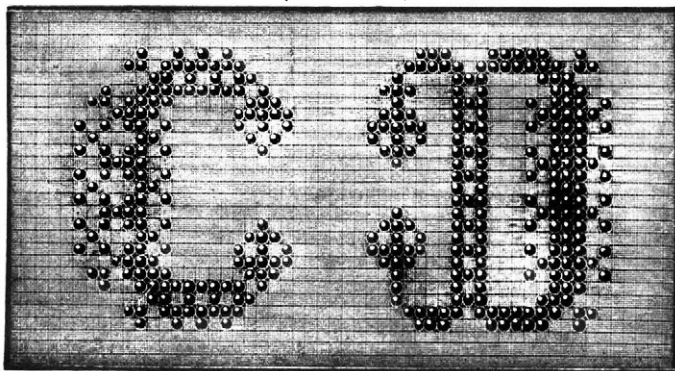


FIG. 43.

dishes are worked in bright golden brown, the stems and leaves of the cherries in medium olive green, and the fruit in bright red. The effect in these colors is very good. The design is also an excellent one for a single color.

## BEAD INITIALS FOR CROCHETED SILK PURSES.

(SEE RULE A.)



## TOILET SET.

Fig. 44 represents a toilet set of five pieces intended for a bureau. The material is cream-white congress cloth, which is a very open cotton fabric resembling fine canvas. The design is worked with Corticelli Wash Silk in one shade of pink and

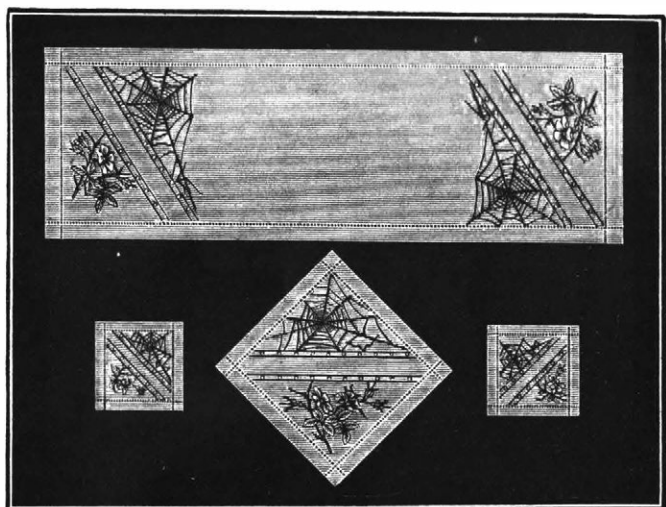
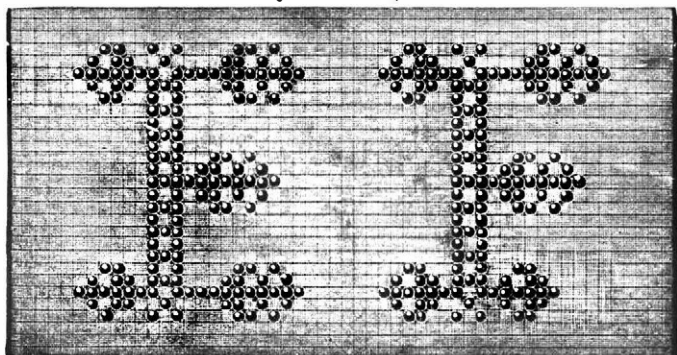


FIG. 44.

one of yellow for the flowers, three of olive green for the stems and leaves, and one shade of light brown for the cobweb. The finish is in wide hem stitch. A very delicate and pretty design.

## BEAD INITIALS FOR CROCHETED SILK PURSES.

(SEE RULE A.)





## LINEN SPLASHER.

Fig. 45 represents a splasher of plain linen with tied fringe. It was purchased ready stamped. The design is conventional and is worked in several colors with Corticelli Wash Silk. The outer ring is done in dark and the inner one in medium

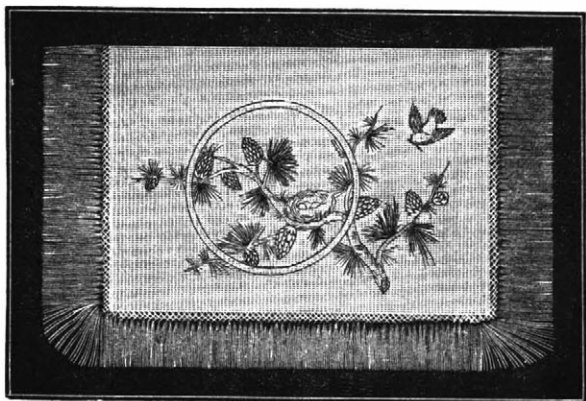
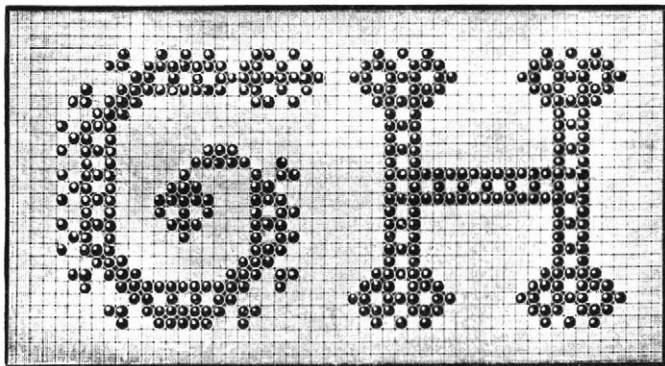


FIG. 45.

peacock blue. The pine needles are done in bright green the stems and boughs in dark brown, the bird and nest in lighter brown, the cones in medium brown, and the eggs in light peacock blue. The beauty of this piece is striking.

## BEAD INITIALS FOR CROCHETED SILK PURSES.

(SEE RULE A.)



## MOURNING HANDKERCHIEF.

Fig. 46 represents a fine hem-stitched linen handkerchief for a lady. It was purchased ready hemmed and the initial was stamped in order. The latter is done in laid work with two threads of Corticelli Wash Silk, in black, which cannot be boiled

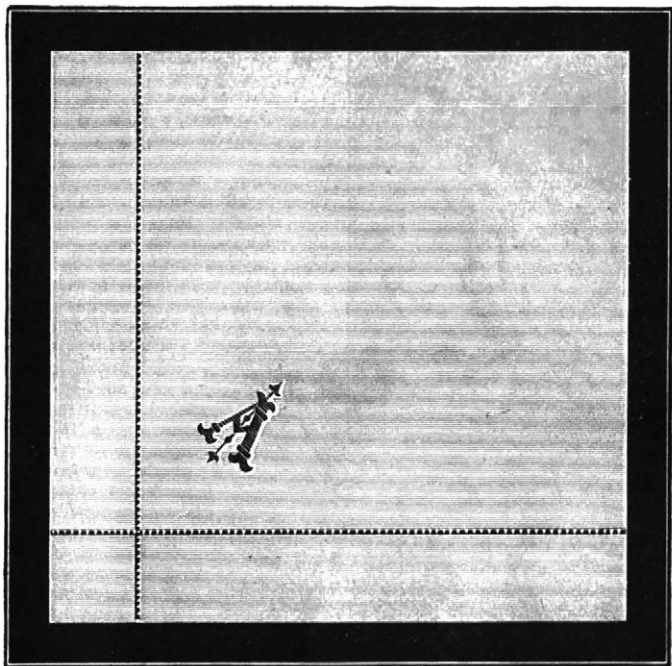


FIG. 46.

out. The open hem-stitch is overcast with a single thread of the same. This produces a most exquisite mourning handkerchief, and the idea is so simple and effective that people needing fine mourning goods, and knowing the difficulty of obtaining them in the ordinary store, will be quick to adopt it.

## SACHET.

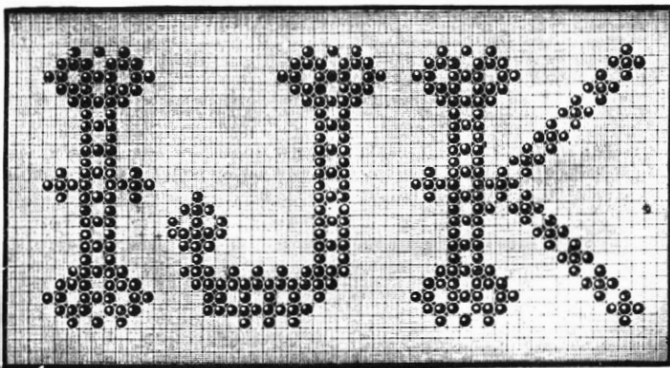


FIG. 47.

Fig. 47 represents a sachet. The materials used in its manufacture are, one piece of lavender, cord-edge satin ribbon  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide and 10 inches long, two pieces of very narrow ribbon in violet shades for tying, three skeins different shades of violet and three skeins different shades of olive green Florence Filoselle for the Kensington design, which is the wild violet. The ribbon is folded together but not turned in at the edge, being simply overcast with a thread of filoselle to match. The bag is stuffed with cotton on which powder with the perfume of the violet has been sprinkled. The ends of the ribbon at the top of the bag are fringed. An inexpensive but very pretty and useful article.

## BEAD INITIALS FOR CROCHETED SILK PURSES.

(SEE RULE A.)



## SACHET.

Fig. 48 represents a sachet. The materials used in its manufacture are one piece of gold satin  $8\frac{3}{4}$  by 7 inches, one piece of silk bolt-cloth of same size, one 3-yard spool of gold Corticelli Embroidery Silk for cord, two skeins of gold Florence Filoselle for plush balls, three skeins of same in shades of yellow and orange, three skeins in shades of olive green, and one skein of flame scarlet for the Kensington design, which is the nasturtium stamped to order on the bolt-cloth. After the Kensington work is complete, the bolt-cloth and satin are put together, the latter for a lining folded the long way and sewed together at one end and one side and turned. The gold satin shows through the bolt-cloth with beautiful effect. Both materials are fringed at one end of the bag, which is filled with soft cotton sprinkled with a perfumed powder. The embroidery silk is twisted to form a cord, which is tipped with plush balls and used for tying. The balls are made by threading the filoselle in a coarse needle, and passing the same through and through two circular pieces of pasteboard three-fourths of an inch in diameter, each having a hole in centre three-eighths of an inch in diameter. Each ball requires one skein of filoselle. After the forms are covered with the silk, the latter is trimmed at the edge of the discs, and the cord securely tied between the two, after which the pasteboard discs are torn out.



FIG. 48.

After the Kensington work is complete, the bolt-cloth and satin are put together, the latter for a lining folded the long way and sewed together at one end and one side and turned. The gold satin shows through the bolt-cloth with beautiful effect. Both materials are fringed at one end of the bag, which is filled with soft cotton sprinkled with a perfumed powder. The embroidery silk is twisted to form a cord, which is tipped with plush balls and used for tying. The balls are made by threading the filoselle in a coarse needle, and passing the same through and through two circular pieces of pasteboard three-fourths of an inch in diameter, each having a hole in centre three-eighths of an inch in diameter. Each ball requires one skein of filoselle. After the forms are covered with the silk, the latter is trimmed at the edge of the discs, and the cord securely tied between the two, after which the pasteboard discs are torn out.

## RULE 49.

## LAMP SHADE. (Fig. 49.)

Materials: a piece of satin  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide and  $29\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, one ball of No. 300 FLORENCE Knitting Silk, and one spool Corticelli Sewing Silk; all of one color.



FIG. 49.

of FLORENCE Knitting Silk, and completes a shade costing less than \$1.00 for material, and requiring but little labor or skill.

If desired, the satin may be decorated either in Kensington work with FLORENCE Filoselle, in outline designs with Corticelli Wash Silk, or with painting.

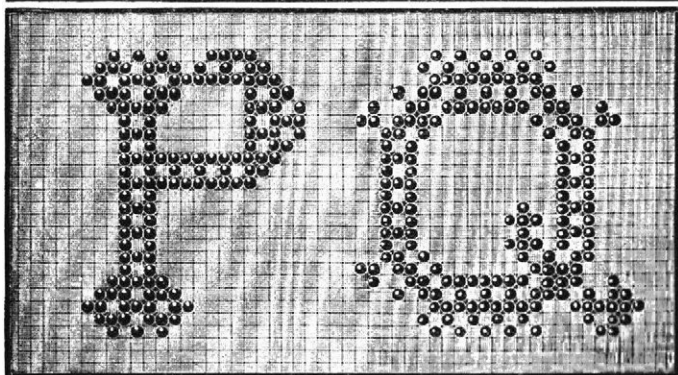
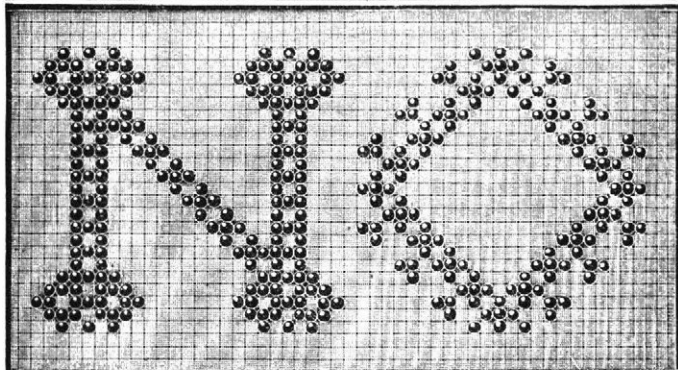
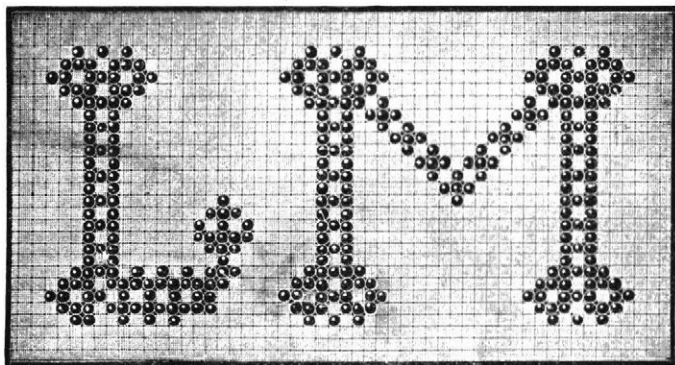
Whether plain or decorated, these shades are very elegant, and will be found most acceptable wedding or holiday presents.

Sew the ends of the satin together, make a narrow hem on its lower edge, and turn down the upper edge  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in depth on the back side.

Shirr the top in 4 rows, placing the shirrings  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch apart, with the 1st row  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch from the edge.

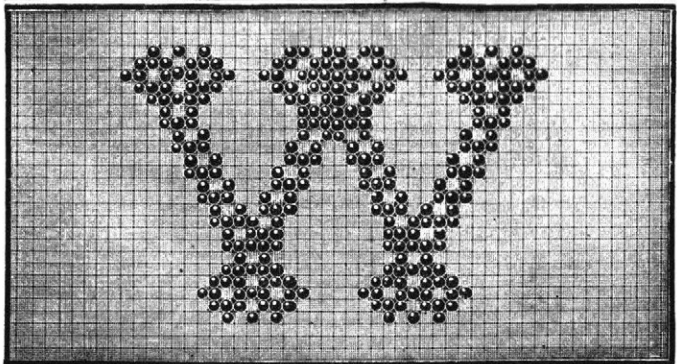
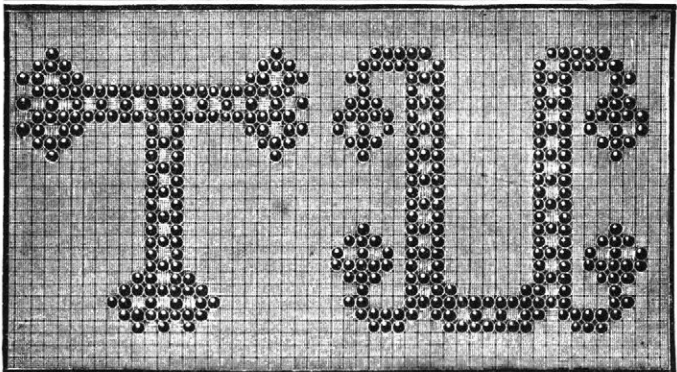
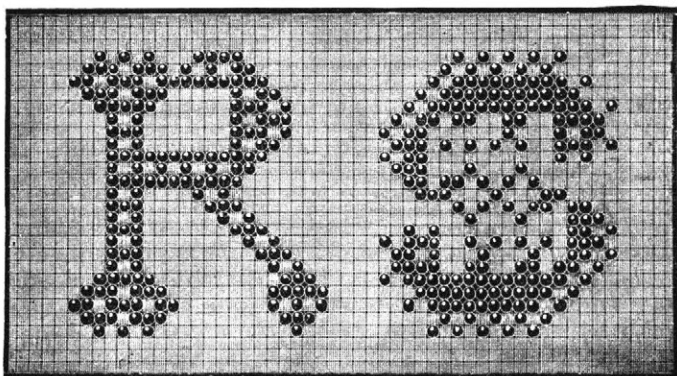
Draw up the satin in the 1st shirring so that the shade will be about 13 inches in circumference. Each successive shirring should be done so that the satin shall be a little wider than at the point of the previous row, so as to give a proper shape for the globe.

Lay a tape measure or yard-stick on the back side of the satin, and with a sharp lead-pencil mark small dots close to the narrow hem exactly  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch apart. This insures uniform work in crocheting an edge for the fringe, which is to be made as follows, viz.: With a fine crochet-hook draw the end of the knitting silk through the satin exactly on the first dot previously marked by the pencil, put same over needle, make one chain, continue this operation on each dot entirely around the bottom of the shade and secure the ends. Then wind the knitting silk around a smooth, stiff piece of pasteboard  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches wide, say 50 times (but not so tight as to bend the board); cut the silk on one edge of the board, thus making 50 pieces of fringe  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches long. As 696 of these pieces will be required, cut that number in like manner, and with a coarse crochet-hook draw 3, doubled as shown in Fig. 49, into each loop of the crocheted edge. This forms a beautiful and durable fringe about  $3\frac{3}{8}$  inches deep, which will not untwist if made

BEAD INITIALS FOR CROCHETED SILK PURSES.  
(SEE RULE A.)

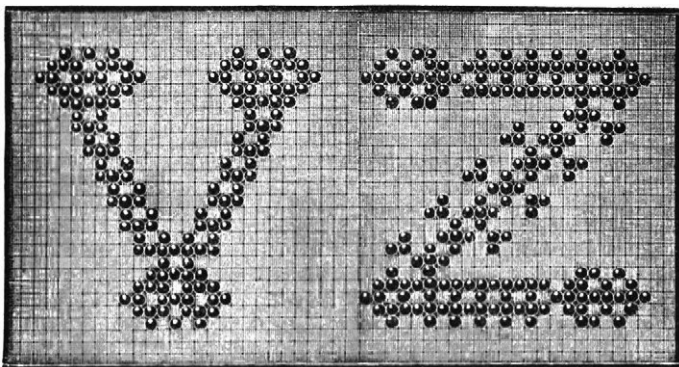
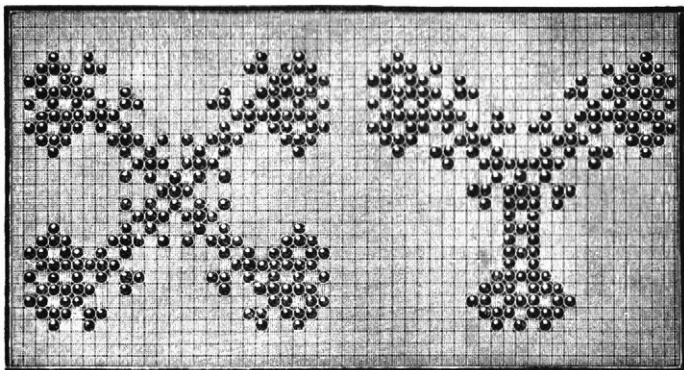
BEAD INITIALS FOR CROCHETED SILK PURSES.

(SEE RULE A.)



BEAD INITIALS FOR CROCHETED SILK PURSES.

(SEE RULE A.)





## LACE EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.

NOTE.—If the designs which follow are knit from No. 300 FLORENCE Knitting Silk, on No. 16 needles, the laces will be as wide as shown in engraving.

## RULE 50.

## LACE EDGING. (Fig. 50.)

Cast on 15 stitches, knit across plain. 1st row, s 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 together, k 1, n, o, k 1, o, n, k 1, o twice, k 2.—2d row, k 3, p 1, k 2, o, k 3, o, k 2, o,

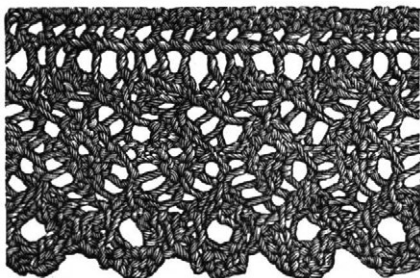


FIG. 50.

twice, p 2 together, k 2.—3d row, s 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 together, k 2, o, k 5, o, n, k 4.

—4th row, cast off 2, k 2, o, k 3, o, n, k 2, o, k 2, o twice,

p 2 together, k 2.—5th row, s 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 together,

n, k 1, o, n, k 3, n, o, k 1, n, k 1.—6th row, k 4, o, n, k 1,

n, o, k 1, n, o twice, p 2 together, k 2.—7th row, s 1, k 1, o twice, p 2 together, n, k 1, o

twice, p 3 together, o, k 1, n, k 2.—8th row, k 9, o twice, p 2 together, k 2, repeat.

1 oz. silk No. 300 makes 2 yds. 35 inches above pattern.

1 oz. silk No. 500 makes 5 yds. 6 inches above pattern.

## RULE 51.

## LACE EDGING. (Fig. 51.)

Cast on 15 stitches, knit across plain. 1st row, k 3, o, n, k 3, o, k 1, o, k 6.—

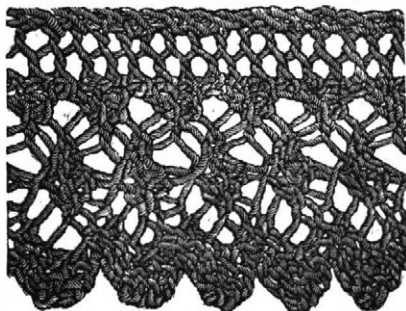


FIG. 51.

2d row, k 6, o, k 3, o, n, k 3, o, n, k 1.—3d row, k 3, o, n,

n, o, k 5, o, k 6.—4th row, cast off 4, k 1, o, n, k 3, n, o, n,

k 1, o, n, k 1.—5th row, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 3.

—6th row, k 3, o, k 1, o, s, 2, k 1, pass the two slipped stitches over the knitted one, o,

k 4, o, n, k 1. Repeat.

1 oz. silk No. 300 makes 2 yds. 35 inches above pattern.

1 oz. silk No. 500 makes 5 yds. 6 inches above pattern.

## RULE 52.

## LACE EDGING. (Fig. 52.)

*Cast on 19 stitches, knit across plain.* 1st row, s 1, k 1, o, n, o, n, p 2, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, p 2, k 2, o twice, n, o twice, k 2. — 2d row, k 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 4, p 5, k 2, p 5, k 1. — 3d row, s 1, k 1, o, n, o, n, p 2, k 2, o, k 1, o, k 2, p 2, k 9. — 4th row, k 11, p 7, k 2, p 5, k 1. — 5th row, s 1, k 1, o, n, o, n, p 2, k 3, o, k 1, o, k 3, p 2, k 2, o twice, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 1. — 6th row, k 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 4, p 9, k 2, p 5, k 1. — 7th row, s 1, k 1, o, n, o, n, p 2, k 4, o, k 1, o, k 4, p 2, k 12. — 8th row, k 14, p 11, k 2, p 5, k 1. — 9th row, s 1, k 1, o, n, o, n, p 2, k 11, p 2, k 12. — 10th row, cast off 5, k 4, p 11, k 2, p 5, k 1. — 11th row, s 1, k 1, o, n, o, n, p 2, s and b, k 7, n, p 2, k 2, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 1. — 12th row, k 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 4, p 9, k 2, p 5, k 1. — 13th row, s 1, k 1, o, n, o, n, p 2, s and b, k 5, n, p 2, k 9. — 14th row, k 11, p 7, k 2, p 6, k 1. — 15th row, s 1, k 1, o, n, o, n, p 2, s and b, k 3, n, p 2, k 2, o twice, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 1. — 16th row, k 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 4, p 5, k 2, p 6, k 1. — 17th row, s 1, k 1, o, n, o, n, p 2, s and b, k 1, n, p 2, k 12. — 18th row, k 14, p 3, k 2, p 5, k 1. — 19th row, s 1, k 1, o, n, o, n, p 2, k 3 together, p 2, k 12. — 20th row, cast off 4, k 12, p 5, k 1, repeat.

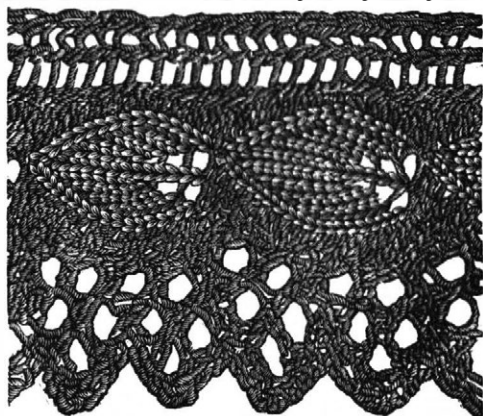


FIG. 52.

1 oz. silk No. 300 makes 2 yds. 9 inches above pattern.

1 oz. silk No. 500 makes 3 yds. 33 inches above pattern.

## RULE 53.

## LACE EDGING. (Fig. 53.)

*Cast on 8 stitches, knit across plain.* 1st row, s 1, k 1, o twice, p n, k 2, o thrice, k 2. — 2d row, k 2, k first loop, p second loop, k third loop, k 2, o twice, p n, k 2. — 3d row, s 1, k 1, o twice, p n, k 7. — 4th row, k 7, o twice, p n, k 2. — 5th row, s 1, k 1, o twice, p n, k 7. — 6th row, cast off 3, k 3, o twice, p n, k 2, repeat.

1 oz. silk No. 300 makes 4 yds. 19 inches above pattern.

1 oz. silk No. 500 makes 7 yds. 32 inches above pattern.

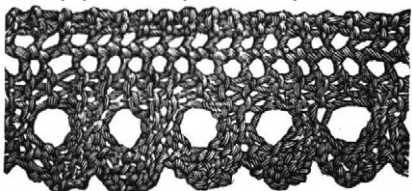


FIG. 53.

## RULE 54.

## LACE EDGING. (Fig. 54.)

*Cast on 23 stitches, knit across plain.* 1st row, k 2, o, k 5, o, n, k, l, n, o, k 11.—2d row, k 2, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 17.—3d row, k 2, o, k 1, n, o twice, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, s 1, n, pass s over, o, k 12.—4th row, k 2, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 10, in the 2 loops (formed by o twice in previous row) k 1, p 1, k 1,\* k 5.—5th row, k 1, n, o, n, k 3, n, o, k 3, o, n, k 10.—6th row, k 2, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 17.—7th row, k 1, n, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 5, o, n, k 9.—8th row, k 2, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 16.—9th row, k 1, n, o, s 1, n, pass s over, o, k 1, n, o twice, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, n, k 8.—10th row, k 2, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 5, in the 2 loops (formed by o twice in previous row) k 1, p 1, k 1,\* k 7.—11th row, k 2, o, k 3, o, n, k 3, n, o, k 10.—12th row, k 2, o, k 1, s 1, n,

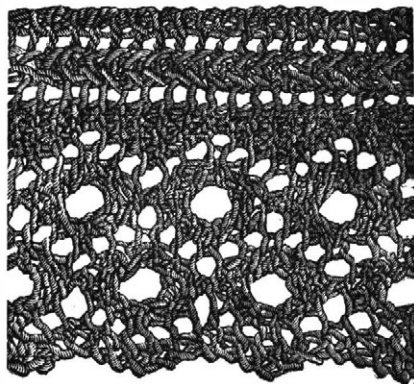


FIG. 54.

1 oz. silk No. 300 makes 2 yds. 9 inches above pattern.  
1 oz. silk No. 500 makes 3 yds. 33 inches above pattern.

\* The two loops formed by o twice are in this case treated as one long stitch, on which the work k 1, p 1 and k 1 is done.

## RULE 55.

## LACE EDGING. (Fig. 55.)

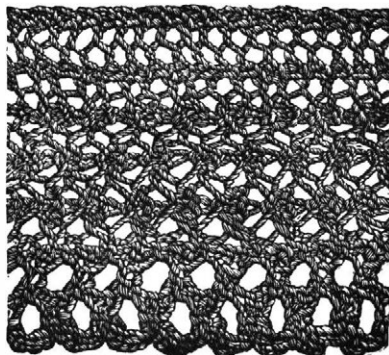


FIG. 55.

*Cast on 22 stitches, knit across plain.* 1st row, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, o, k 1, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 2, o twice, n, o twice, n.—2d row, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, n, k 1, o, s 1, n, pass s over, o, k 3, o, n, n, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1.—3d row, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 1, o, k 1, n, k 6.—4th row, cast off 2, k 5, o, k 3, o, s 1, n, pass s over, o, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, repeat.

1 oz. silk No. 300 makes 2 yds. 9 inches above pattern.

1 oz. silk No. 500 makes 3 yds. 33 inches above pattern.



RULE 58.

LACE EDGING. (Fig. 58.)

Cast on 19 stitches, knit across plain. 1st row, k 2, o, n, o, n, o, n, k 6, n, o, k 3, o, k 2. — 2d row, k 2, o, k 5, o, n, k 6, o, n, o, n, k 1. — 3d row, k 2, o, n, o, n, k 4, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, k 2. — 4th row, k 2, o, k 1, n, o, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 4, o, n, o, n, k 1. — 5th row, k 2, o, n, o, n, k 2, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 5, o, n, k 1, o, k 2. — 6th row, k 2, o, k 1, n, o, k 3, o, n, k 2, o, n, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 2, o, n, o, n, k 1. — 7th row, k 2, o, n, o, n, k 3, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 3, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 1, n. — 8th row, cast off 1, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 1, n, o, k 5, o, n, o, n, k 1. — 9th row, k 2, o, n, o, n, k 5, o, n, k 1, o, s 1, n, pass s over, o, k 1, n, k 1, n. — 10th row, k 2, o, n, k 3, n, o, k 7, o, n, o, n, k 1. —

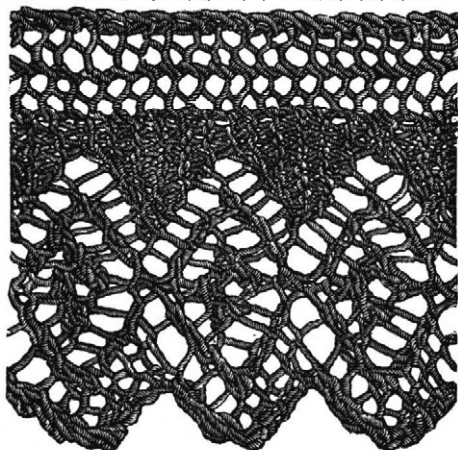


FIG. 58.

11th row, k 2, o, n, o, n, k 7, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 3. — 12th row, cast off 2, k 1 o, k 3 together, o, k 9, o, n, o, n, k 1, repeat.

1 oz. silk No. 300 makes 2 yds. above pattern.

1 oz. silk No. 500 makes 3 yds. 12 inches above pattern.

RULE 59.

LACE EDGING. (Fig. 59.)

Cast on 16 stitches, knit across plain. 1st row, k 3, o, n, k 2, o, n, k 1, o twice, n, o twice, n, o twice, n. — 2d row, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 3. — 3d row, k 3, o, n, k 2, o, n, k 10. — 4th row, cast off 3, k 7, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 3, repeat.

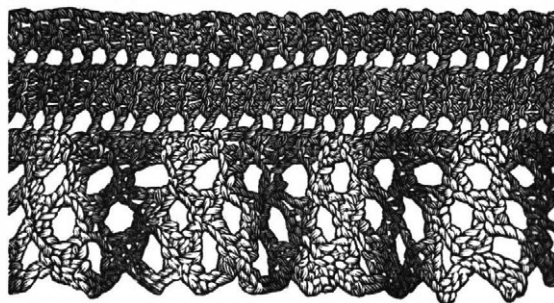


FIG. 59.

1 oz. silk No. 300 makes 3

yds. above pattern.

1 oz. silk No. 500 makes 5 yds. 7 inches above pattern.

## RULE 60.

## LACE EDGING. (Fig. 60.)

Cast on 15 stitches, knit across plain. 1st row, k 2, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 4, o twice, n, k 2. — 2d row, o, p 2 together, k 2, p 1, k 11. — 3d row, k 2, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 2, n, o twice, k 2, o twice, k 3. — 4th row, o, p 2 together, k 2, p 1, n, k 1, p 1, k 10. — 5th row, k 2, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 2, n, o twice, n, k 2, o twice, k 3. — 6th row, o, p 2 together, n, p 1, k 2, n, p 1, n, k 8. — 7th row, k 2, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 3, o twice, n, n, o twice, k 3. — 8th row, o, p 2 together, n, p 1, n, k 1, p 1, n, k 8. — 9th row, k 2, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 4, o twice, n, o twice, k 3. — 10th row, o, p 2 together, n, p 1, n, p 1, n, k 9. — 11th row, k 2, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 5, o twice, n, k 2. — 12th row, o, p 2 together, n, p 1, n, k 10, repeat.

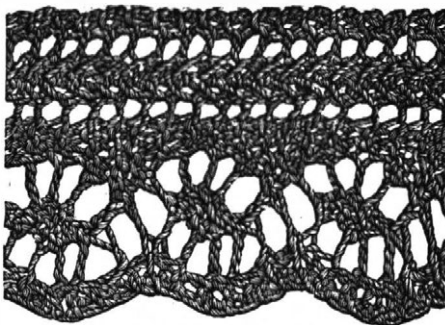


FIG 60.

1 oz. silk No. 300 makes 3 yds. above pattern.

1 oz. silk No. 500 makes 5 yds. 7 inches above pattern.

## RULE 61.

## LACE INSERTION. (Fig. 61.)

Cast on 15 stitches, knit across plain. 1st row, k 2, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, s and b, o, k 1, n, o, k 2. — 2d, 4th, 6th and 8th rows, k 3, p 3, k 3, p 3, k 3. — 3d row, k 2, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, s and b, o, k 1, n, o, k 2. — 5th row, k 2, o, n, k 2,

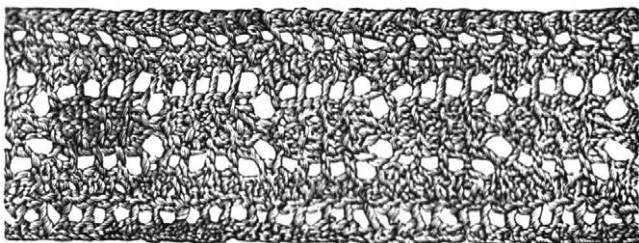


FIG. 61.

o, k 3 together, o, k 2, n, o, k 2. — 7th row, k 2, o, n, n, o, k 3, o, n, n, o, k 2. — 9th row, k 2, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 1, s and b, o, k 1, n, o, k 2. — 10th row, same as 2d, repeat.

1 oz. silk No. 300 makes 3 yds. 14 inches above pattern.

1 oz. silk No. 600 makes 5 yds. 34 inches above pattern.

## RULE 62.

## LACE EDGING. (Fig. 62.)

*Cast on 26 stitches, knit across plain.* 1st row, k 2, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over,

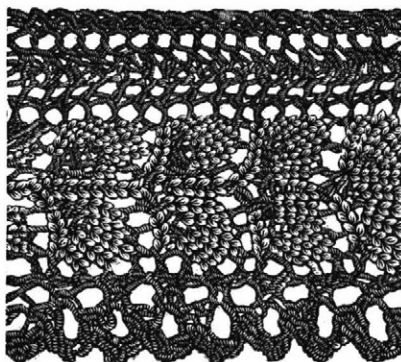


FIG. 62.

k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, s and b, p 1, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, p 1, n, k 1, o, k 1, o twice, k 1, o twice k 1. — 2d row, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 1, p 3, k 1, p 2, k 1, p 2, k 1, p 3, k 8. — 3d row, k 2, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, o, s and b, p 1, n, p 1, s and b, p 1, n, o, k 1, o, k 7. — 4th row, cast off 4, k 2, p 4, k 1, p 1, k 1, p 1, k 1, p 4, k 8. — 5th row, k 2, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 3, o, s 1, n, pass s over p 1, s 1, n, pass s over, o, k 3, o, k 1, o twice, k 1, o twice, k 1, — 6th row, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 1, p 6, k 1, p 6, k 8. — 7th

row, k 2, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 5, o, s 1, n, pass s over, o, k 5, o, k 7. — 8th row, cast off 4, k 2, p 15, k 8, repeat.

1 oz. silk No. 300 makes 2 yds. 9 inches above pattern.

1 oz. silk No. 500 makes 3 yds. 33 inches above pattern.

## RULE 63.

## LACE EDGING. (Fig. 63.)

*Cast on 9 stitches, knit across plain.* 1st row, k 3, n, o, n, o, k 1, o, k 1. — 2d and every alternate row, knit plain. — 3d row, k 2, n, o, n, o, k 3, o, k 1. — 5th

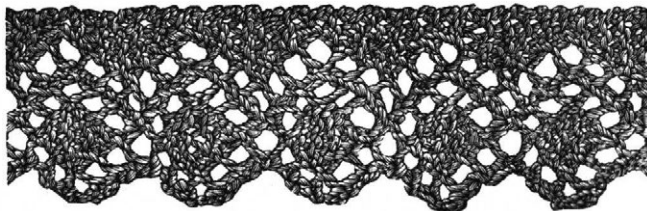


FIG. 63.

row, k 1, n, o, n, o, k 5, o, k 1. — 7th row, k 3, o, n, o, n, k 1, n, o, n. — 9th row, k 4, o, n, o, k 3 together, o, n. — 11th row, k 5, o, k 3 together, o, n. — 12th row, knit plain, repeat.

1 oz. silk No. 300 makes 4 yds. 19 inches above pattern.

1 oz. silk No. 500 makes 7 yds. 32 inches above pattern.

## RULE 64.

## LACE EDGING. (Fig. 64.)

Cast on 22 stitches, knit across plain. 1st row, s 1, k 1, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 2, o, n, o, n, o, k 9. — 2d and every alternate row, s 1, knit the rest plain. — 3d row, s 1, k 1, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 3, o, n, o, n, o, k 9. — 5th row, s 1, k 1, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 4, o, n, o, n, o, k 9. — 7th row, s 1, k 1, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 5, o, n, o, n, o, k 9. — 9th row, s 1, k 1, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 6, o, n, o, n, o, k 9. — 11th row, s 1, k 1, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 7, o, n, o, n, o, k 9. — 13th row, s 1, k 1, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 8, o, n, o, n, o, k 9. — 15th row, s 1, k 1, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 9, o, n, o, n, o, k 9. — 16th row, cast off 8, k 21, repeat.

1 oz. silk No. 300 makes 1 yd. 28 inches above pattern.

1 oz. silk No. 500 makes 2 yds. 34 inches above pattern.

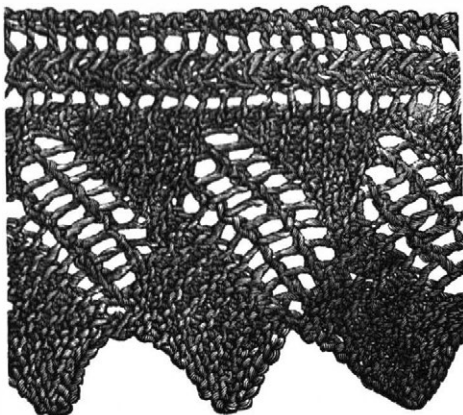


FIG. 64.

## RULE 65.

## LACE EDGING. (Fig. 65.)

Cast on 10 stitches, knit across plain. 1st row, s 1, k 1, o, n, o, n, o thrice, n, o twice, p 2 together. — 2d row, o twice, p 2 together, k 2, p 1, in next loop, k 1 and p 1 †, k 1, p 1, k 1, p 1, k 2. — 3d row, s 1, k 1, o, n, k 1, o, n, k 4, o twice, p 2

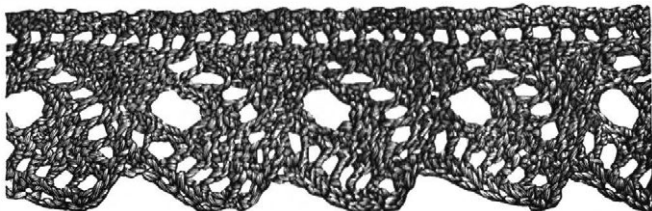


FIG. 65.

† To knit 1 and purl 1 in same loop may seem difficult. It is easy, however First to k 1, draw the thread through, but do not slip off the loop from needle until you have brought the thread forward and purled 1, thus making two new stitches on the old loop.



together.—4th row, o twice, p 2 together, k 5, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2.—5th row, s 1, k 1, o, n, k 2, o, n, k 3, o twice, p 2 together.—6th row, o twice, p 2 together, k 4, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 2.—7th row, s 1, k 1, o, n, k 3, o, n, k 2, o twice, p 2 together.—8th row, o twice, p 2 together, k 3, p 1, k 4, p 1, k 2.—9th row, s 1, k 1, o, n, k 4, o, n, k 1, o twice, p 2 together.—10th row, o twice, p 2 together, k 2, p 1, k 5, p 1, k 2.—11th row, s 1, k 1, o, n, k 5, o, n, o twice, p 2 together.—12th row, cast off 3 stitches, place the stitch remaining on the right-hand needle on the left-hand needle, then o twice, p 2 together, k 5, p 1, k 2, repeat.

1 oz. silk No. 300 makes 4 yds. 2 inches above pattern.

1 oz. silk No. 500 makes 7 yds. 4 inches above pattern

### RULE 66.

#### LACE EDGING. (Fig. 66.)

Cast on 21 stitches, knit across plain. 1st row, k 3, o, n, o, n, k 2, k 8, putting thread over four times in knitting each stitch (not between the stitches), k 2, o 4

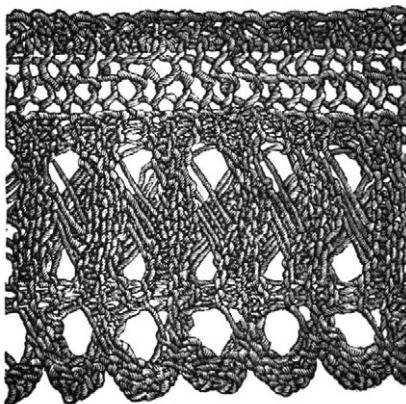


FIG. 66.

times, k 2.—2d row, k 3, p 1, k 1, p 1, k 2, slip the next 4 loops off as 1 stitch, slip the next 4 loops off as 1 stitch, slip the next 4 loops off as 1 stitch, slip the next 4 loops off as 1 stitch, slip the next 4 loops off as 1 stitch, slip the next 4 loops off as 1 stitch, slip the next 4 loops off as 1 stitch. You now have 8 long stitches on the right-hand needle. Pass the first 4 of these long stitches over the last 4, and knit the last 4 stitches first, afterwards knitting the first 4. Finish row by k 3, o, n, o, n, k 2.—3d row, k 3, o, n, o, n, k 18.—4th row, k 19, o, n, o, n, k 2.—5th row, k 3, o, n, o, n, k 18.—6th row, cast off 4, k 14, o, n, o, n, k 2, repeat.

NOTE.—The knitting of the second row in this rule is very simple if rightly understood, but great care is to be taken in treating the loops where the thread has been thrown over 4 times. In the beginning of the row it will be observed that the first 2 stitches are regularly formed, while the next 4 are loops, hence in following the directions to k 3 it is necessary to use the first of the loops, taking care not to allow the other three loops to slip off until purled and knitted, each separately as described. We call special attention to this here, because *afterwards*, in same row, the 4 loops are repeatedly slipped off as 1 stitch, and not knitted until crossed. The manner of crossing in this case is to pass the left-hand needle into the first 4 stitches from left to right, then pass these over the last 4 towards the left, and knit as described.

1 oz. silk No. 300 makes 1 yd. 28 inches above pattern.

1 oz. silk No. 500 makes 2 yds. 34 inches above pattern.

## RULE 67.

## LACE INSERTION. (Fig. 67.)

Cast on 19 stitches, knit across plain. 1st row, s 1, k 3, n, o, k 1, o, n, k 4. — 2d and every alternate row, knit plain. — 3d row, s 1, k 2, n, o, k 3, o, n, k 3. —

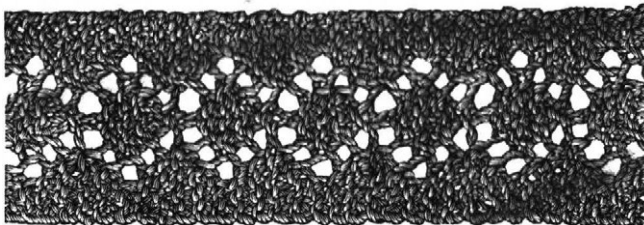


FIG. 67.

5th row, s 1, k 1, n, o, k 5, o, n, k 2. — 7th row, s 1, k 3, o, n, k 1, n, o, k 4. — 9th row, s 1, k 4, o, k 3 together, o, k 5. — 10th row, knit plain, repeat.  
1 oz. silk No. 300 makes 4 yds. 19 inches above pattern.  
1 oz. silk No. 500 makes 7 yds. 32 inches above pattern.

## RULE 68.

## LACE EDGING. (Fig. 68.)

Cast on 19 stitches, knit across plain. 1st row, s 1, k 1, o twice, p n, o, p n, o, p n, k 2, o twice, p n, k 3, o twice, p n, o, p n. — 2d row, o, p n, o, p n, k 4, in loop\* k 1 and p 1, k 2, o twice, p n, o, p n, o, p n, k 2. — 3d row, s 1, k 1, o twice, p n, o, p n, o, p n, k 8, o twice, p n, o, p n. — 4th row, o, p n, o, p n, k 8, o twice, p n, o, p n, o, p n, k 2. — 5th row, s 1, k 1, o twice, p n, o, p n, o, p n, k 2, o twice, p n, o, p n, k 2, o twice, p n, o, p n. — 6th row, o, p n, o, p n, k 3, in loop\* k 1 and p 1, k 1, in loop\* k 1 and p 1, k 2, o twice, p n, o, p n, o, p n, k 2. — 7th row, s 1, k 1, o twice, p n, o, p n, o, p n, k 10, o twice, p n, o, p n. —

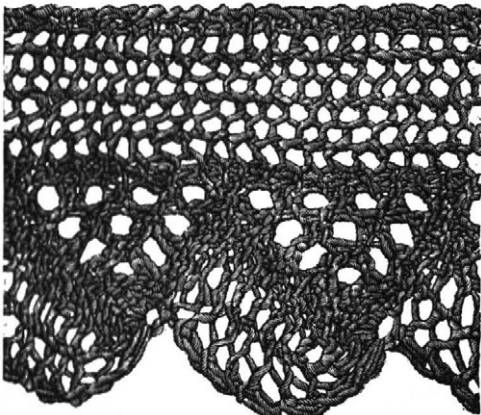


FIG. 68.

8th row, o, p n, o, p n, k 10, o twice, p n, o, p n, o, p n, k 2. — 9th row, s 1, k 1, o twice, p n, o, p n, o, p n, k 2, o twice, p n, o, p n, k 2, o twice, p n, o, p

n. — 10th row, o, p n, o, p n, k 3, in loop\* k 1 and p 1, k 1, in loop\* k 1 and p 1, k 1, in loop\* k 1 and p 1, k 2, o twice, p n, o, p n, o, p n, k 2. — 11th row, s 1, k 1, o twice, p n, o, p n, o, p n, k 13, o twice, p n, o, p n. — 12th row, o, p n, o, p n, k 13, o twice, p n, o, p n, o, p n, k 2. — 13th row, s 1, k 1, o twice, p n, o, p n, o, p n, k 2, o twice, p n, o, p n, o, p n, o, p n, k 3, o twice, p n, o, p n. — 14th row, o, p n, o, p n, k 4, in loop\* k 1 and p 1, k 1, in loop\* k 1 and p 1, k 1, in loop\* k 1 and p 1, k 1, in loop\* k 1 and p 1, k 2, o twice, p n, o, p n, o, p n, k 2. — 15th row, s 1, k 1, o twice, p n, o, p n, o, p n, k 17, o twice, p n, o, p n. — 16th row, o, p n, o, p n, k 17, o twice, p n, o, p n, o, p n, k 2. — 17th row, s 1, k 1, o twice, p n, o, p n, o, p n, k 17, o twice, p n, o, p n. — 18th row, o, p n, o, p n, k 7, slip all the other stitches and loops on the right-hand needle over last stitch knit, leaving but one on right-hand needle, then k 10, o twice, p n, o, p n, o, p n, k 2, repeat.

1 oz. silk No. 300 makes 2 yds. above pattern.

1 oz. silk No. 500 makes 3 yds. 12 inches above pattern.

\* To the inexperienced or careless knitter it may cause confusion when told to knit one and purl one on the same loop or stitch. The work is simple, however, and *must* be observed carefully to produce the pattern.

## RULE 69.

### LACE EDGING. (Fig. 69.)

*Cast on 19 stitches, knit across plain.* 1st row, s 1, k 1, o twice, p n, k 1, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 1, o twice, p n, k 1, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 1. — 2d

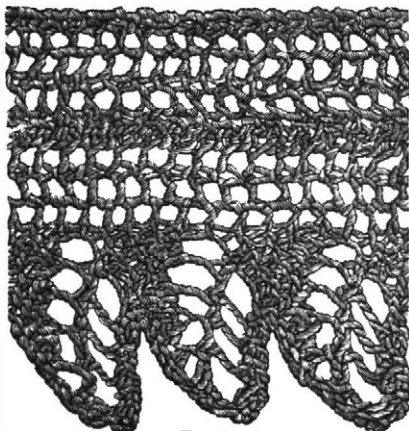


FIG. 69.

row, k 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 1, o twice, p n, k 7, o twice, p n, k 2. — 3d row, s 1, k 1, o twice, p n, k 1, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 1, o twice, p n, k 3, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 1. — 4th row, k 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 3, o twice, p n, k 7, o twice, p n, k 2. — 5th row, s 1, k 1, o twice, p n, k 1, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 1, o twice, p n, k 5, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 1. — 6th row, k 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 5, o twice, p n, k 7, o twice, p n, k 2. — 7th row, s 1, k 1, o twice, p n, k 1, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 1, o twice, p n, k 7, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 1. — 8th row, k 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 7, o twice, p n, k 7, o twice, p n, k 2. — 9th row, s 1, k 1, o twice, p n, k 1, o, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, o, k 1, o twice, p n, k 9, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 1. — 10th row, cast off 10, k 5, o twice, p n, k 7, o twice, p n, k 2, repeat.

1 oz. silk No. 300 makes 1 yd. 28 inches above pattern.

1 oz. silk No. 500 makes 2 yds. 34 inches above pattern.

## Florence Knitting Silk.

SOFT FINISH. FREE FROM POISONOUS DYES. STRICTLY PURE.

Positively the only silk suitable for knitting mittens, stockings and other articles of wearing apparel which require washing. Any fabric made from this silk, whether knitted, crocheted or woven, may be washed without the slightest injury to color or texture.

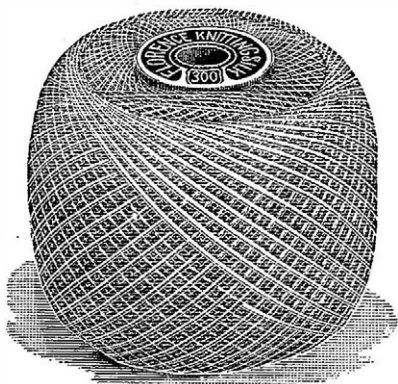
Special attention is paid to uniformity in size in all knitting silk of this brand. For this reason it is always carefully numbered for the guidance of the purchaser.

Black, white and colors are sold in these sizes, viz.: Nos. 300 and 500, coarse and fine, respectively. Each ball of No. 300 contains one-half ounce of silk, measuring 150 yards. Each ball of No. 500 contains one-half ounce of silk, measuring 250 yards.

In order that our customers may not be deceived, the style of ball in which it is sold is shown in our engraving. Observe that the brand FLORENCE is stamped in each spool; also the No. 300 on the coarser silk, and No. 500 on the finer.

Imitations in similar style are in the market, but under other names. Other imitations have a larger spool, to hide the short weight of silk.

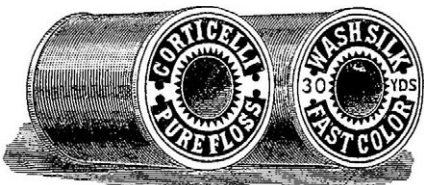
NONOTUCK SILK CO., Sole Manufacturers.



## Corticelli Wash Silk.

SOLD ONLY ON SPOOLS.

Color warranted not to "run" or to injure in any way the most delicate material in washing. For heavy outline embroidery use two threads, for lighter work use the thread singly. These goods are adapted to a wider range of art work than any yet offered for this purpose. Sold by enterprising merchants in a great variety of colors. Each spool contains 30 yards.



FREE DISTRIBUTION ONLY - NOT FOR SALE



# PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK.

**THE  
OLDEST**

ESTABLISHED IN 1834.

Sold by all Book, Drug and Fancy Goods stores.

**THE  
BEST**

**AMERICA AHEAD !!!**



**SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON.**

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DEALERS.

**ASK FOR IT I    BUY IT II    TRY IT III**