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Donated by

Hope Wright

11/2010

knit 1, thread forward, knit 5, purl 5; repeat from * across the row, ending with purl 4.

Forty-eighth row.—Thread forward, knit 4, *, purl 12, knit 5; repeat from * across the row.

Forty-ninth row.—Thread forward, knit 1, purl 4, *, knit 5, thread forward, knit 1, thread forward, knit 6, purl 5; repeat from * across the row.

Fiftieth row.—Thread forward, knit 5, *, purl 14, knit 5; repeat from *, knitting 6 at the end of the row.

Fifty-first row.—Thread forward, knit 1, *, purl 5, knit 2 together, knit 10, knit 2 together; repeat from * all across the row; purl 6 at the end.

Now knit backward and forward, narrowing each side of the leaf forms on every second row, until they are reduced to one stitch on each leaf. Then knit two rows plain, one row purl, and one row plain, and cast off rather loosely. This gives you a triangle, four of which form a square, the points meeting in the center.



RUGS.

NO. 94.—RAG RUG.

A very durable and handsome rug can be knit in plain garter stitch of woolen rags cut and sewed as if for a rag carpet. The strips, if of merino or cashmere, should be about half an inch wide, cloth ones being cut a little narrower. These rugs are more easily managed if knit in strips and afterward sewed together. A very good plan is to knit a center of plain material, making it about twice as long as its width, and then border this all round with successive strips of other colors. These borders must be knit in four pieces, and a little calculation is needed in determining on the width of these border strips, which must be governed by the quantity of material on hand. Measure the number of yards of sewed rags of the desired color that you have on hand, and then knit up two or three yards with the number of stitches you wish to use. You can easily calculate then whether your material will be sufficient for the number of yards of completed knitting necessary for the border. If not, a narrower strip must be knitted. Use large wooden needles. All-wool rags are much more serviceable and far handsomer for these rugs than any that have cotton in them, but I have seen very pretty ones knit with a large admixture of cotton. If your collection of rags consists largely of a variety of colors, a very pretty rug can be knit with a "Kaleidoscope" or "hit and miss" center and a black border. I have seen a very handsome one knit entirely of black with occasional bits of color, interspersed, and fringed at both ends with strips of cloth. A great deal of taste and ingenuity can be exhibited in making these rugs, and they will repay the trouble if they are properly knit.

NO. 95.—ANOTHER RAG RUG.

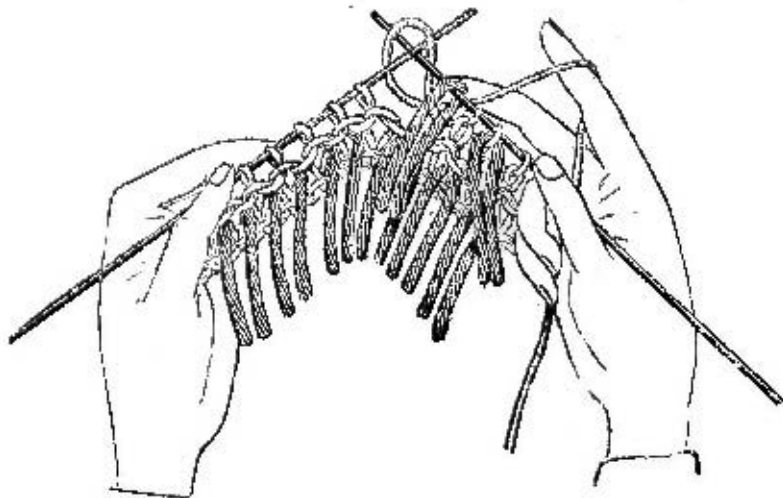
The following rug utilizes all the little odds and ends of pieces that cannot be used for making carpets or such rugs as above described. For the kind of which I am now speaking, the rags must be cut into pieces about two and three-quarter inches long, and half an inch wide. For knitting use very coarse steel needles, or small bone ones, and strong twine or very coarse knitting cotton. The latter is not quite so strong, but is much less wearing on the fingers, and is quite durable enough for ordinary use. Cast on twenty-five stitches and knit across once or twice. For the third row, slip 1, put a strip of cloth between the two needles, and knit a stitch; then turn the other end up again, so that both ends will come on the right side, at the same time putting in a new piece of cloth; knit a stitch. Repeat to the end of the row, omitting the inserting a new piece before the last stitch. Knit the next row plain. Repeat these two rows till your strip is the requisite length. A sufficient number of these strips are sewed together to form the rug, and they can be arranged as directed in No. 94. A very pretty variation can be made by

knitting the sections in diamonds of different colors, and putting them together with judgment, for the center. In this case, begin each diamond with three stitches, increasing at the beginning of each row until you have it as wide as you desire, then decrease in the same manner. Select some color for a division line, such as yellow, black, or cardinal, and use it for the first and last piece of cloth in each row. In this way a pretty mosaic would be formed. A clever knitter would soon make other combinations. Excellent materials for this kind of knitting can often be bought at a tailor's for a few cents per pound. After the rug is completed it should be lined with a piece of sacking or hemp carpeting. Knit tightly, and should your knitting curl up badly, your yarn is too fine, and coarser must be used. Old woolen stockings, whether knit or woven, can be used for these rugs; so also can pieces of dress braid. A border of this knitting can be put round a piece of Brussels carpeting, and makes a handsome rug with very little trouble.

A very handsome rug can be knit in the same way, only using the ravelings of tapestry Brussels carpet instead of rags. Remnants of carpet can often be bought very cheaply at the large carpet stores. These remnants should be cut into strips, two or three inches wide, so as to insure the ravelings being of a uniform length. Three or four strands are used for each stitch. Some thrifty people use the ravelings of old knit shawls, stockings, etc., in the same way, but the result is not as satisfactory.

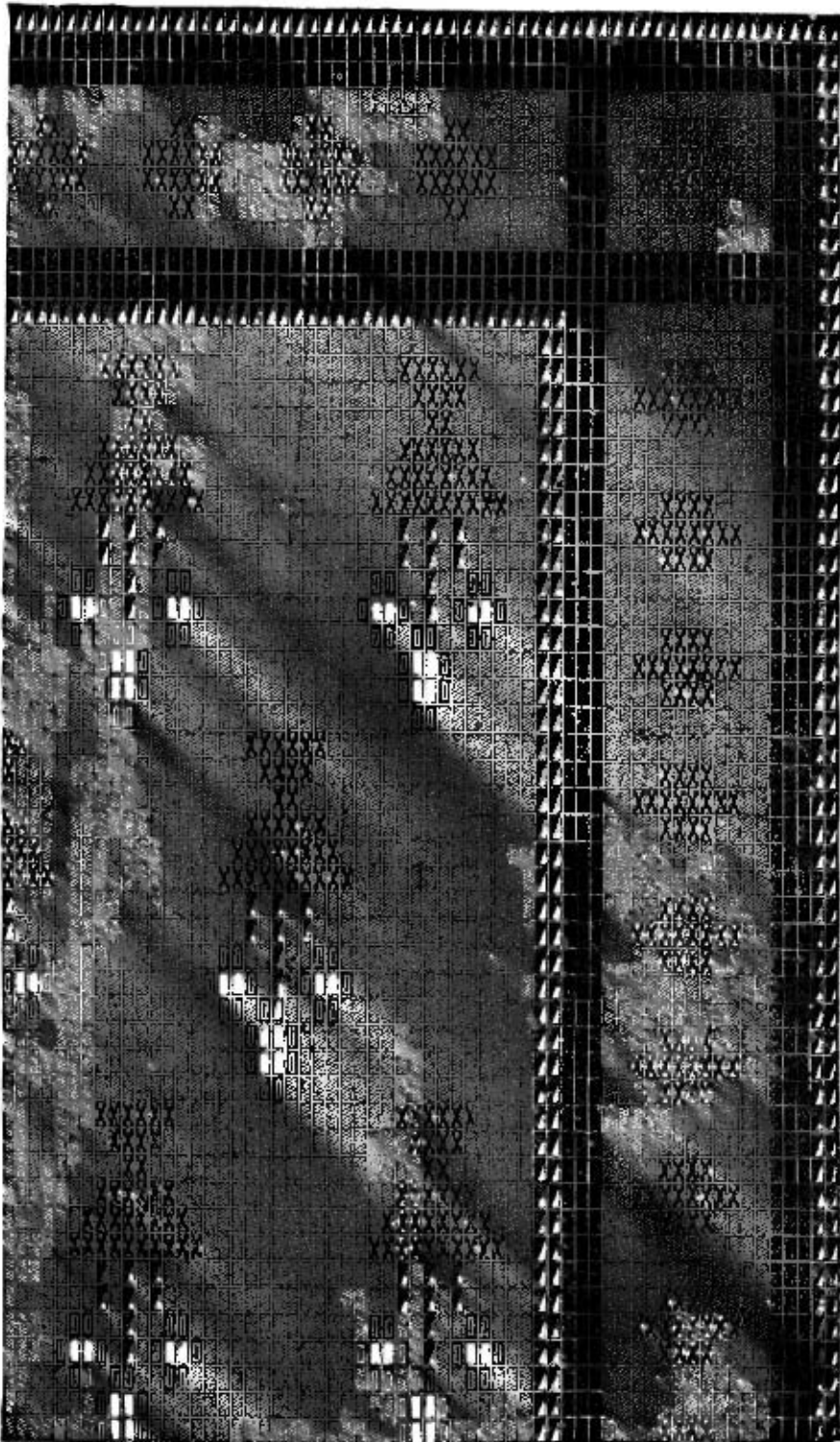
NO. 96.—IMITATION SMYRNA RUGS.

This is the last fashionable craze in the way of home-made rugs, and the work is both beautiful and durable. The principle on which these are made is just the same as the more humble rag rugs just described, but the wool used is manufactured for this purpose, and is very heavy. The accompanying cut (No. 96) shows a section of a rug to be knit in a design of different colors. The Smyrna wool comes in boxes, colors especially suited for this work. Each check of the pattern represents a stitch on the right side, that is, two ends of the wool, and the shading of these



No. 96-a.

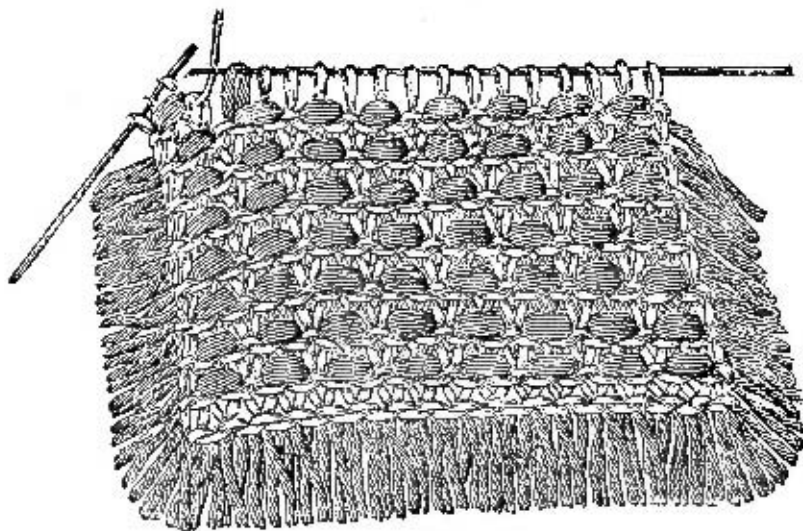
checks give the key for the coloring, which can be selected to suit the worker. A rug eighteen inches wide by thirty-six long should be knit in two strips, for convenience in handling.



No. 90.

First row.—Knit or cast on fifty-one stitches of Smyrna cotton.

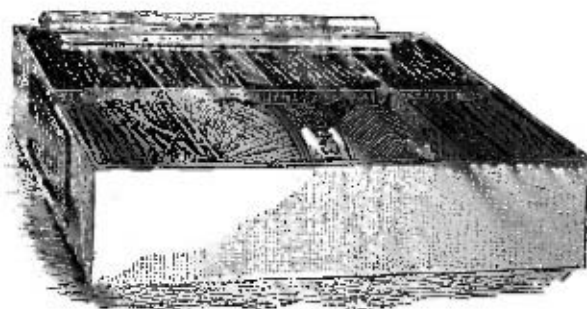
Second row.—Knit 1, then lay in a strand of wool, one half to the front and the other half to the back of the work, knit 1, bring the wool from the back to the front, knit 1. (See No. 96-a.) Lay in another strand and continue till twenty-five strands have been worked in, taking great care to follow the colored design.



No. 96-b.

No. 96-b shows the back of the work. Knit the required length, repeating the border at the end. Having knit two strips, sew them strongly together with Smyrna cotton, having first clipped off any uneven lengths of wool. Any size of rug can be knit by increasing the number of strips, care being taken always to preserve the pattern. If three strips, for instance, were used the border at the side would be omitted. Many Berlin wool patterns can be used in this work, and a clever

worker could easily design her own patterns by the use of point or checked paper. In such designs it is always desirable to preserve as far as possible the Eastern style of decoration. A little study of good Turkish or Persian rugs would give useful hints, while monograms or mottoes could be used to give individuality to the work.



No. 96-c.

The materials for these rugs, including meshes, over which the wool can be easily cut, are now to be bought in New York; a box of materials sufficient to make a small square costs \$1.25; the amount of wool necessary for an ordinary-sized rug is about two pounds, and costs \$1.50.

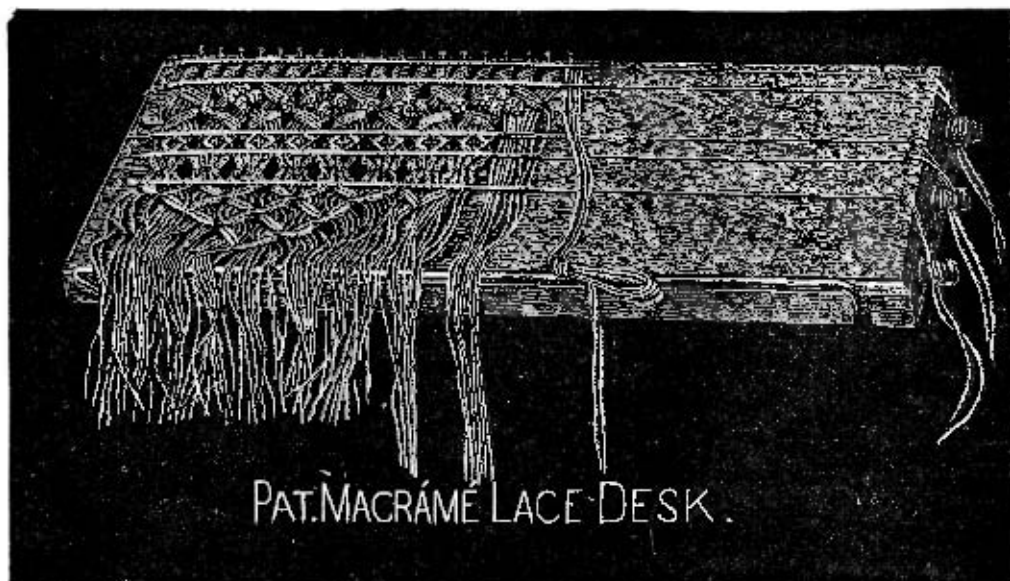
MACRAMÉ, OR KNOTTED WORK.

AS THIS work has recently come into fashion again, we subjoin directions for making it, together with full illustrations. It is at once so pretty and so strong, that it makes its own way in public favor. The new frames and looms that have been invented for this work make it much easier to do than formerly. The variety of articles to which it can be applied is very great—including borders and fringes for mantels, valances, table-covers, rugs, chairs and insertions, and shaped pieces for aprons, cushions, footstools, cradle and bed quilts, etc.

NO. 1.—MATERIALS.

Macramé cords can be bought in several sizes in mixed and plain colors. Crochet cotton, linen thread, silk twist or cord, and gold and silver thread, may all be used for this work. Java canvas and crash, and strong Irish linen may be ornamented with knotting by drawing the threads out and knotting the fringe left. Or, other threads may be drawn through the edge of the linen, looped once, to fasten them in, and then placed in the frame and knotted.

NO. 2.—PATENT LACE DESK,



The accompanying cut shows a patent lace desk complete. They are quite light, and can be used either on a table or on the knee. Ladies traveling can

readily put one in their trunks, as they do not get out of order. The cleats at the side of the desk are for fastening the straight lines of the threads; the swinging bar is for fastening the threads when working, and is to substitute the use of the buttons on a lady's dress which have been generally used for this purpose. The desk is simple, yet complete, and the uses of the several attachments will readily suggest themselves.

For those who do not wish to go to the expense of buying a loom or frame for this work, the old-fashioned plan may be followed of stuffing a cushion with bran or sand, and putting a strip of lead inside, as long as the cushion and three-fourths of an inch thick. The cushion should be fifteen or eighteen inches long, and five inches wide. Or a board may be covered with a piece of mattress ticking, strongly fastened on and evenly stretched over it—this keeps the work well in place. Glass-headed pins will be needed, for knotting, and a crochet hook is useful for pulling the knots through.

NO. 3.—SOLOMON'S KNOT.

Take four threads, hold the two center ones straight; pass the thread at left side loosely over these. Take the thread at right side, pass it over the first thread and under the center ones and up through the loop at left side; draw it up tight.

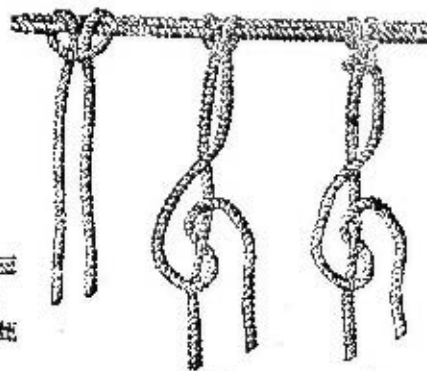


Then take the right-hand thread, pass it over the two center ones loosely; take the left thread, pass it over this, under the center ones, and up through the loop at the right side; draw it up tight to meet the first part of the knot. This forms one Solomon's knot.

left thread, pass it over this, under the center ones, and up through the loop at the right side; draw it up tight to meet the first part of the knot. This forms one Solomon's knot.

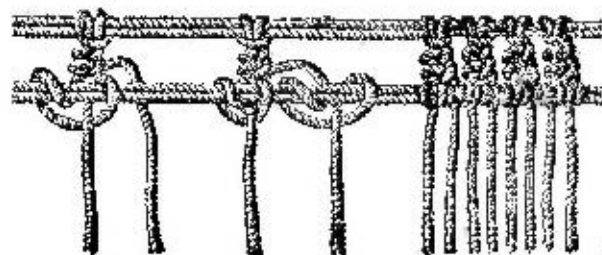
NO. 4.—BAR WITH THREADS LAID ON AND MACRAMÉ KNOT.

No. 4-a shows how to fasten on the threads; this is best done with a crochet hook. The two loops, which, one after the other, are knotted with the threads on the right, round the thread on the left hand only, must be worked with the first loop knot for the beginning (see 4-b and 4-c).



No. 4-a. No. 4-b. No. 4-c.

NO. 5.—TWO LEADING BARS WITH KNOTS.

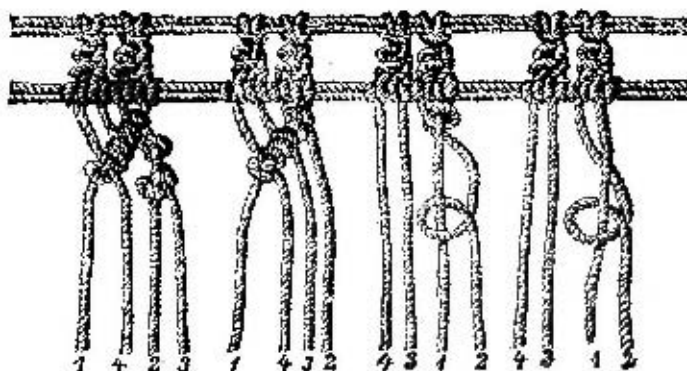


No. 5-a. No. 5-b. No. 5-c.

Here the further working of the knots is shown—the heading being completed, and the method of working over a second cross-bar, or

leader. 5-a and 5-b show knots worked over the under cross-threads which are now laid on, and knots on knots, as described in No. 4, placed in line complete the heading of trimming (shown in 5-c).

NO. 6.—SLANTING RIB FROM RIGHT TO LEFT.



No. 6-a.

No. 6-b.

No. 6-c.

No. 6-d.

No. 6-a shows the first looping and position of thread after it. 6-b is the first looping and making of first knot. 6-c a rib complete. 6-d second rib in progress. The numbered positions of the threads give a much better explanation than words can do.

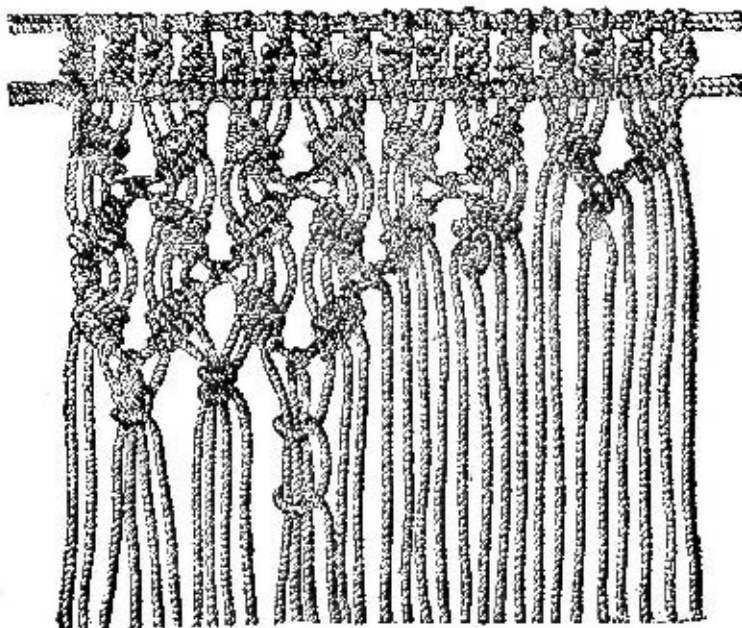
NO. 7.—SIMPLE CHAIN.



No. 7.

Begun with a Solomon knot with the two center threads; work with the right-hand thread a single chain over the left, then with the left-hand thread a single chain over the right. This is sometimes used in fringes.

NO. 8.—HEADING RIBS AND DIAMONDS.

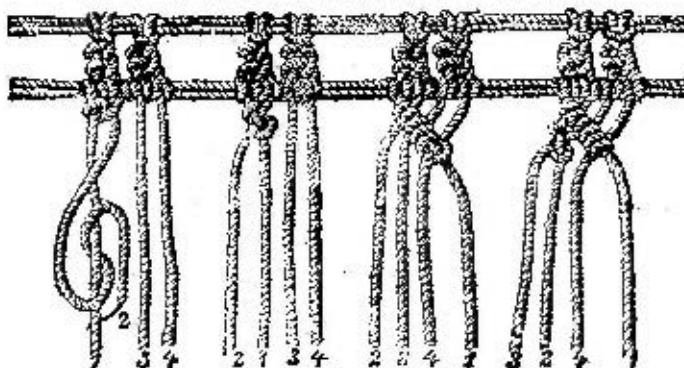


No. 8.

This figure will be an assistance in working fringe No. 28a, as it is here; shown larger and in process of being worked. Notice the length of threads left to form

diamonds between the slanting ribs, also the knots finishing the diamonds before beginning two more slanting ribs.

NO. 9.—SLANTING RIB FROM LEFT TO RIGHT.



No. 9-a.

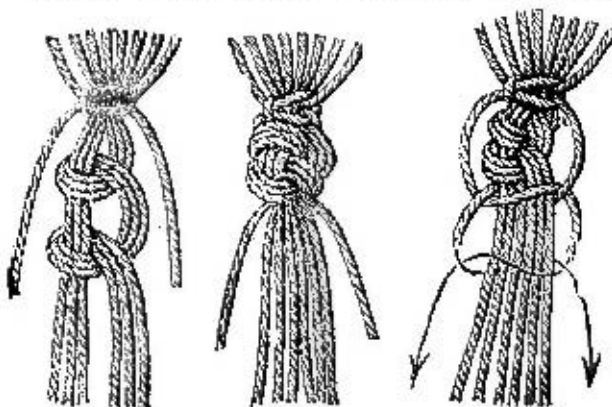
No. 9-b.

No. 9-c.

No. 9-d.

No. 9 shows the number of threads, their position and working. For the working of first slanting rib follow 9-a. The changed position of the threads after working first knot is shown by 9-b. The first slanting rib completed, and position of threads after first knot of second rib is shown in 9-c.

NO. 10.—KNOT WORKED WITH EIGHT STRANDS.



No. 10-a.

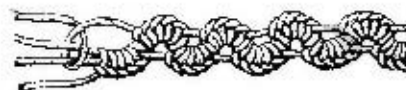
No. 10-b.

No. 10-c.

This is composed of a Solomon knot at the top and bottom of two single chain together, worked with six strands.



No. 11.



No. 12.

NO. 11.—SPIRAL CORD.

This cord can be made with any number of center strands and is always worked with the two outer side strands. Take the right-hand strand, pass it behind the center strands and over the left-hand strand. Take left-hand strand

and put it over the center strands and under the right-hand strand; draw up tight and repeat.

NO. 12.—WAVED BAR.

This is made of four strands; five singles are knotted over two strands in succession with the left-hand thread, then five singles with the right-hand thread alternately.

NO. 13.—HEADING WITH SLANTING RIBS.

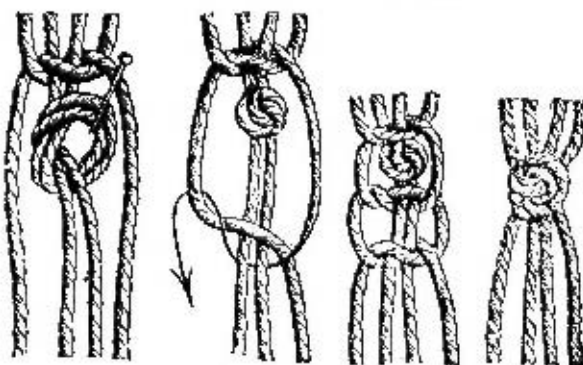
The knots in No. 13 form slanting ribs, which are turned in two opposite directions, and are worked to form double and treble slanting ribs. The separate looping of the ribs of knots resemble each other exactly. In working from the right toward the left the knotting thread is looped from underneath round the thread laid on; while in going from the left toward the right, the loop is formed by placing the knotting thread over the thread laid on. To make the rib, always make a complete double knot round the outermost of the threads laid on with each of the remaining threads. Great care must be taken always to hold the thread that is laid on firmly with the left hand while the right makes the loops round it.

No. 13 also shows the cross-knot which completes the slanting rib (see 2—2).



No. 13.

NO. 14.—SPHERICAL KNOT.



No. 14-a.

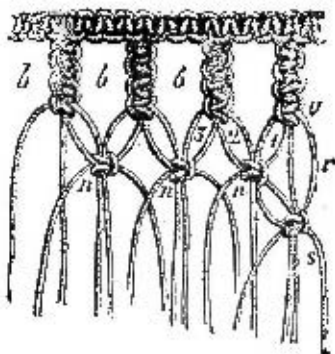
No. 14-b.

No. 14-c.

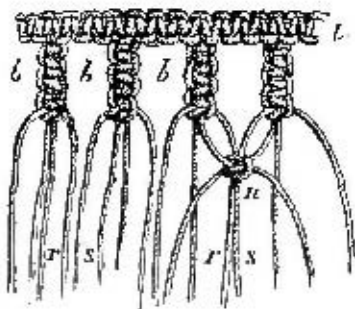
No. 14-d.

The spherical knot, either alone, or in triangles and diamonds between slanting ribs, gives a rich heading for fringe. Begin with a flat Solomon knot, for which four strands are needed, the two center strands hang straight, the right-hand thread is crossed horizontally over the two center strands and under the left-hand strand. The left thread is crossed under the two center strands and over the right-hand strand. The two center strands are now drawn through to form the center of spherical knot, and a pin is passed through the knot into the cushion (see 14-a). To finish the knot (see 14-b) pass the left-hand thread over the two center strands and under the right strand, and the right-hand strand under the two center strands and over the left-hand strand; draw up; 14-c shows a spherical knot with two Solomon knots worked under; 14-d shows it but with one above and below.

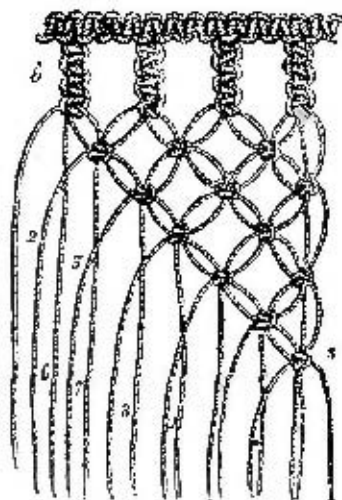
NO. 15.—CHAINS WORKED IN A ROW WITH OPEN KNOTTING.



No. 15-b.



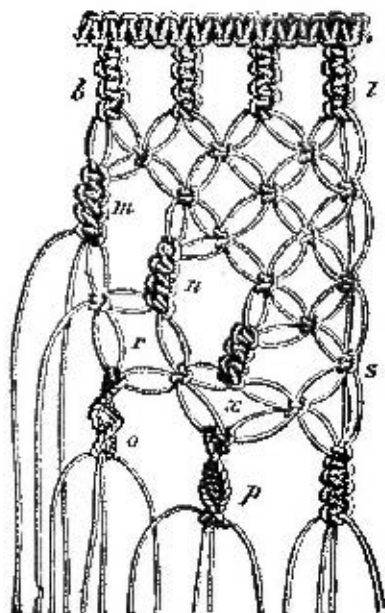
No. 15-a.



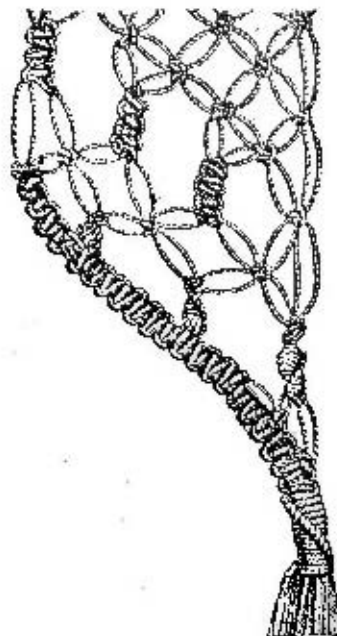
No. 15-c.

NO. 16.—CHAINS AND OPEN KNOTTING WITH TWISTED CHAINS.

In this illustration the previous pattern is elaborated with an addition of twisted and flat chains placed diagonally.



No. 16.



No. 17.

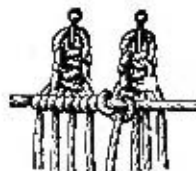
NO. 17.—VANDYKE FINISHED WITHOUT FRINGE.

NOS. 18 AND 19.—PICOT HEADING.



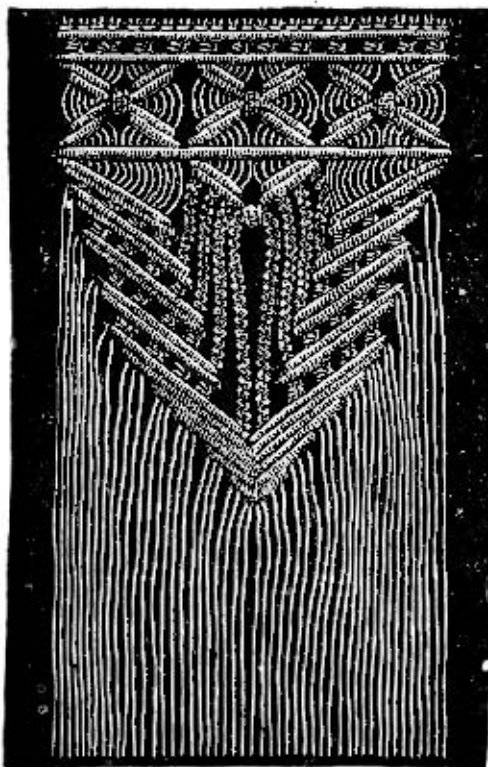
No. 18.

Two strands are fastened on. Two or more Solomon knots are worked according to height of heading. No. 19 shows picot heading with the cross-bar laid on and the picot threads knotted over it.

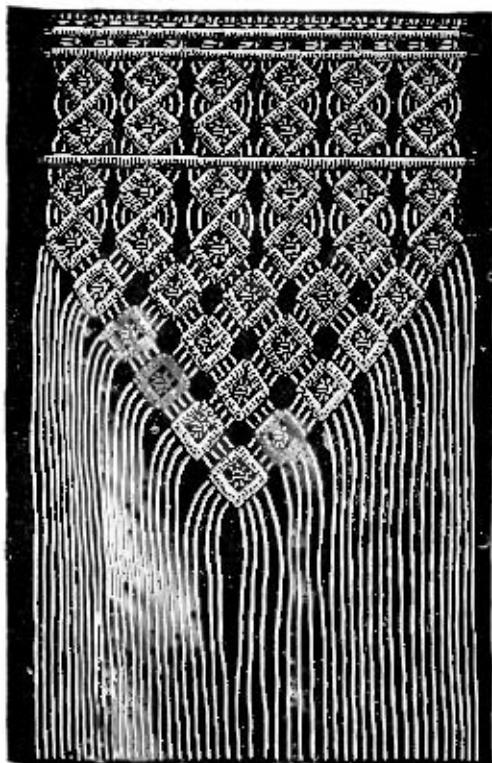


No. 19.

NOS. 20, 21, 25, 26 and 27.—SPECIMENS OF OLD KNOTTED LACE.



No. 20.



No. 21.

NO. 22.—CROSS-BAR WORKED OVER WITH SOLOMON KNOTS.



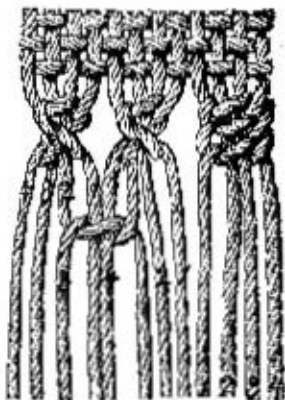
No. 22.

Two strands of the length for the work must be pinned through the middle for the bar; two working threads are required (they must be three times the length of bar); with these cover the bar with Solomon knots, then draw strands through each of two loops, pass over two and repeat. Work each group with four Solomon knots.

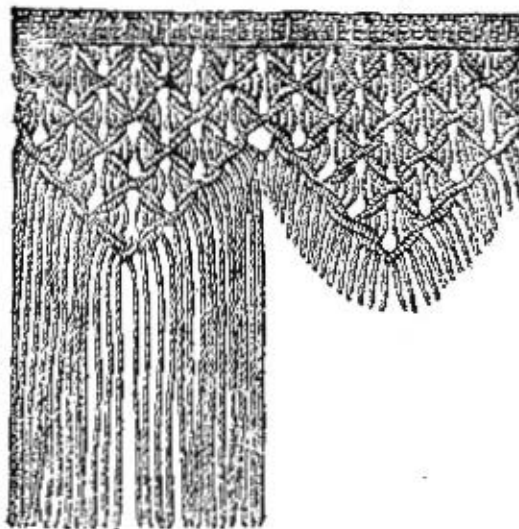
NO. 23.—CROSS-KNOT FOR OPEN DIAMONDS.

This knot shows well in coarse material only. Begin with two Solomon knots, as shown on right-hand side; the center and left strands show two finished cross-knots, and the figures the mode of dividing the strands to form open diamonds. After working the two Solomon knots cross the right-hand thread under the two center threads. The left-hand thread over the three strands, then pass it at the

back through to the front between the top of the first and second strands, and work the right-hand thread in the same way through top of third and fourth

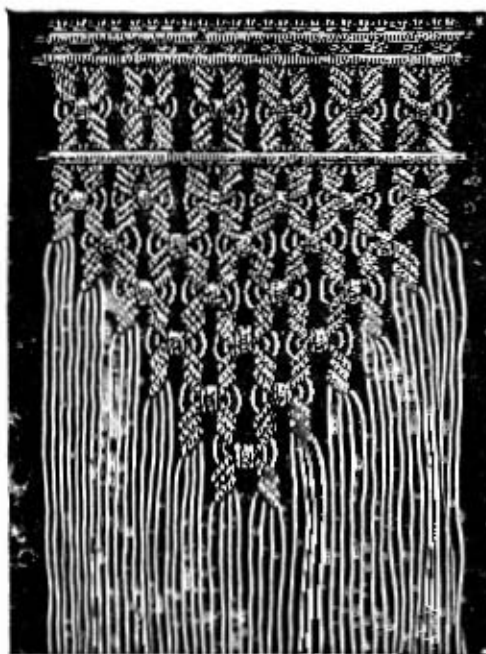


No. 23.

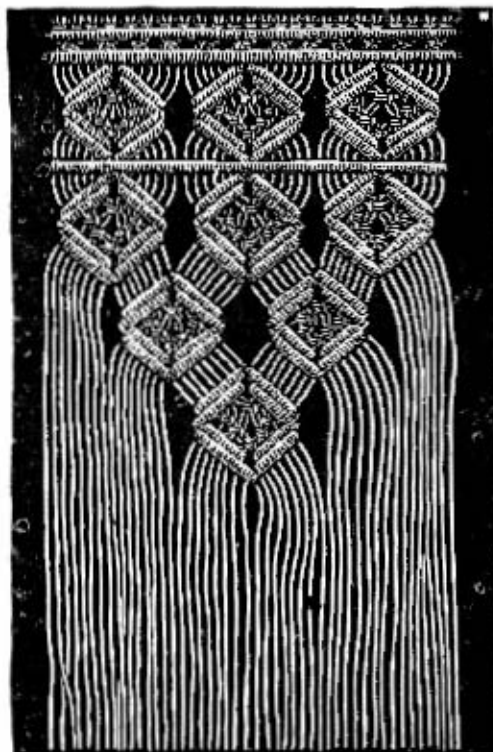


No. 24.

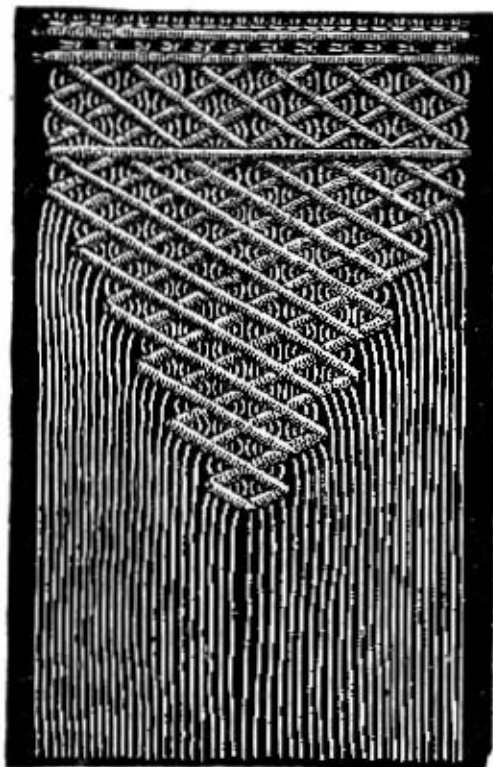
strands. Now cross the outer strands, slanting over the front of the knot, and pass them through the loop below the knot on each side. Commence again, as shown in lower part of design.



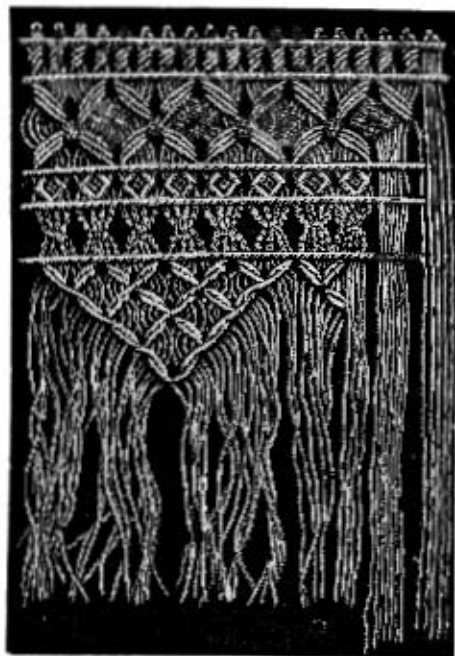
No. 25.



No. 26.

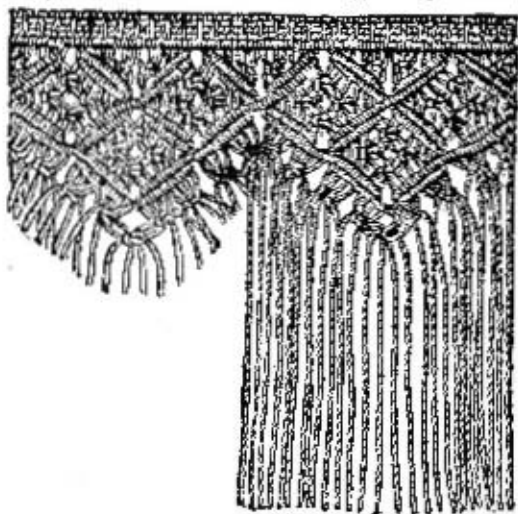


No. 27.

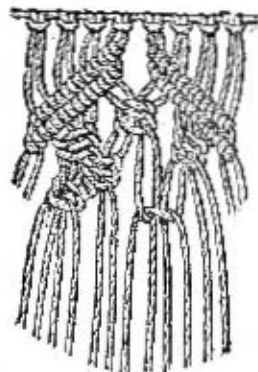


NO. 28-J.—FRINGE.

After learning the macramé knot, slanting ribs, and laying on of heading, this fringe may be tried, as it is an easy pattern. Yard-long threads will be needed for it, and the mode of working every detail is given in Nos. 4 to 6, 8 and 9.



No. 29-a.



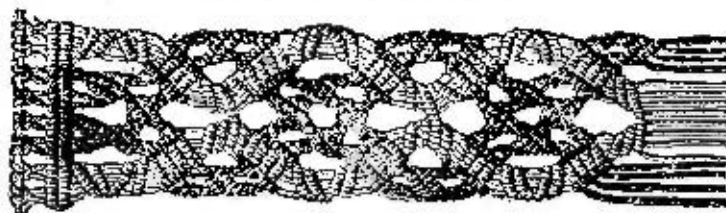
DETAIL OF NO. 29-a.

NO. 28-b.—ANOTHER FRINGE.

The heading is like that shown in No. 5. The slanting ribs are like those

shown in Nos. 6, 8, 9 and 13, save that they are worked with eight instead of four strands. The double Solomon knots are worked as shown in detail of No. 28-*a*, only with four instead of eight Solomon knots.

NO. 28.—MACRAMÉ FRINGE.

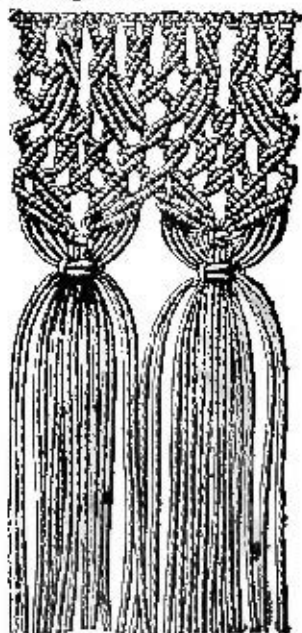


No. 28.

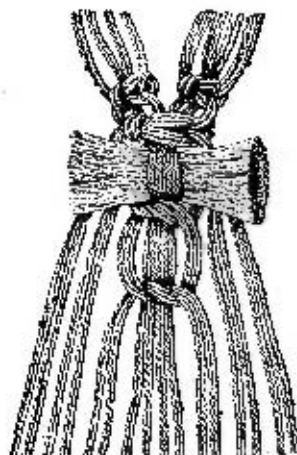
This design is worked with two colors; two double strands of the light color are knotted over the first leading bar, then four double strands of the dark color and two of the light; knot the single strands over the two next leading bars. The pattern consists entirely of slanting ribs. The strands for the fringe may be left any length desired.

NO. 29.—MACRAMÉ FRINGES.

With the exception of the single leading bar, this design is worked entirely in slanting ribs.



No. 29.



No. 28-*a*.



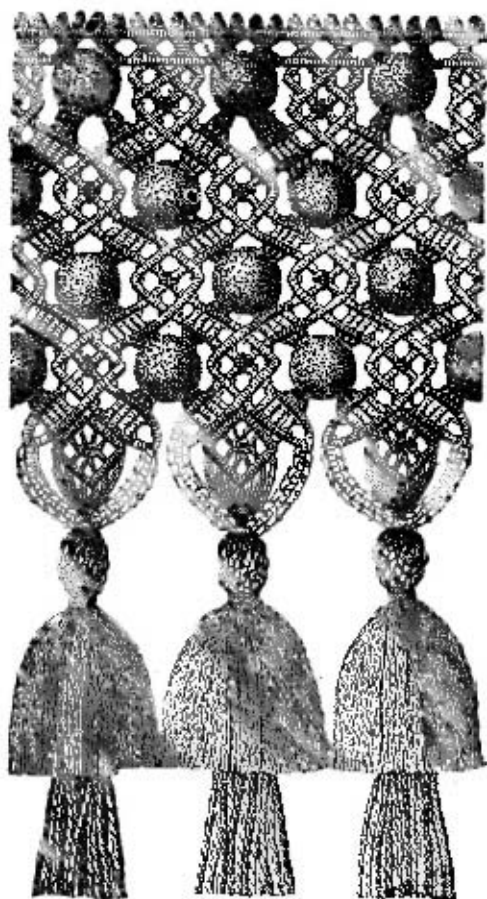
No. 28-*b*.

NO. 30.—MACRAMÉ FRINGE.

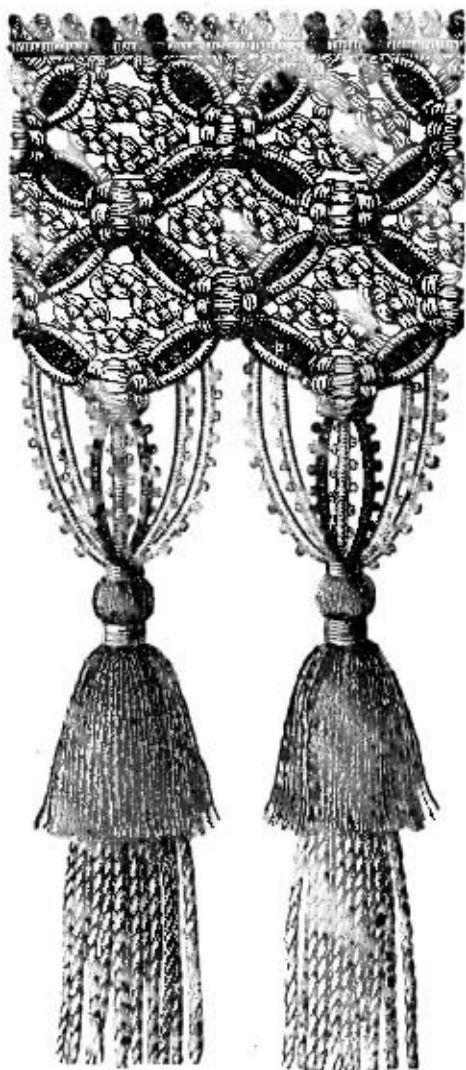
The macramé fringe, No. 30, is made of blue, brown and strawberry-colored cordonet silk, over a foundation of macramé twine. The silk pompons are knotted in, as shown in No. 30-*a* and *b*, and the tassels, which, like the silk pompons, ought to be in alternate colors, fixed over the ends of the working threads, in the manner indicated by the wood-cut.

NO. 31.—TASSEL FRINGE (MACRAMÉ).

The macramé fringe, No. 31, is knotted in a similar manner to the fringe No. 30, only the colors of the cordonet silk are different—olive-green, dark red and heliotrope. The lines of the vandykes are button-holed, and the tassels formed as in fringe No. 30.



No. 30.



No. 31.

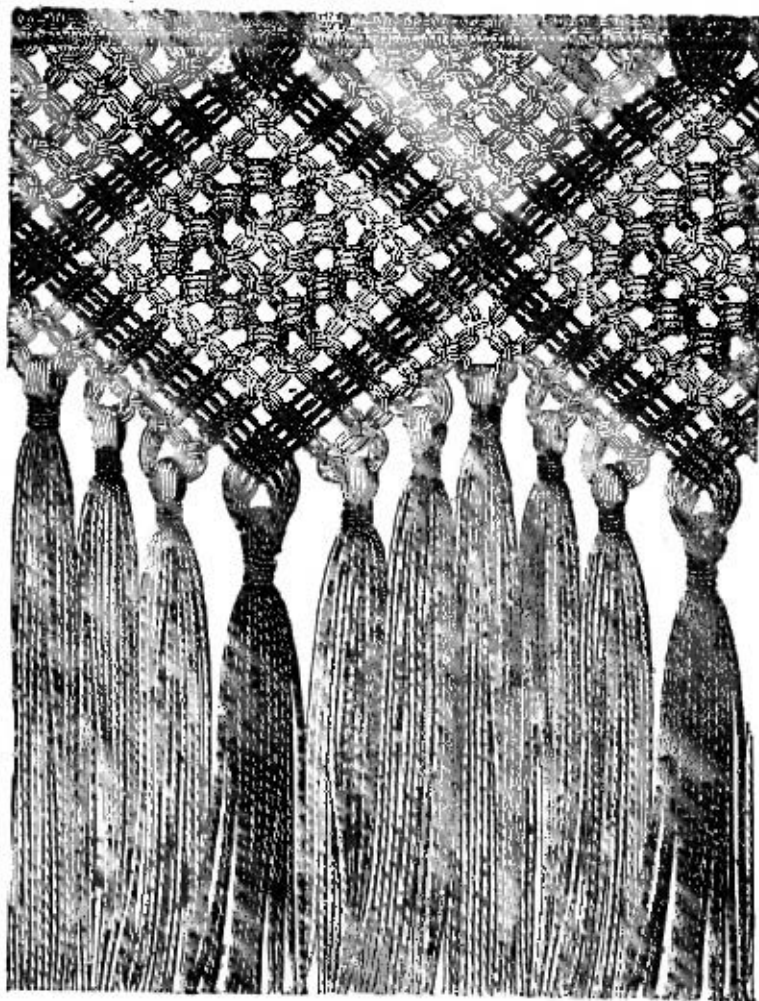
NO. 32.—FRINGE OF TWO COLORS.

This fringe is worked with twenty-four strands of one color, and eight of the other. They are put over a single leading bar, and knotted as shown in No. 4. A second bar is then laid on close to the first, and the strands are worked closely over it (see No. 5 in progress and finished). The slanting bars are shown in progress in Nos. 6 and 9. They are arranged to form a square at the top, and two bars worked closely with spaces, alternating for six times; then the second square.

The work must be continued row by row. After beginning with the square of

bars of the dark color, work a line of six Solomon knots with the light color, then a second square of bars with the dark color; continue for the length of the cushion. For the second and following lines work the bars over the first and second outer strands of the light color, and then five Solomon knots with the light color. In this row the light color is worked once between the bars.

With these few words of explanation, we refer the reader to the designs, from which it will be easier to work than from description. The raised circular balls, making the diamond in the center of the bar diamond, are worked with four Solomon



No. 28.

knots, after completing which, take the two center strands, pass them together between the second and third strands at the top of the knot, and draw them down at the back, and work one Solomon knot. When the heading is worked, the threads must be strongly tied together at the bottom to form a loop in which to pass the tassel strands through, which are afterward bound round with thread and needle. The thread is wound evenly round five or six times, and the needle is passed from the top to the bottom to fasten it.

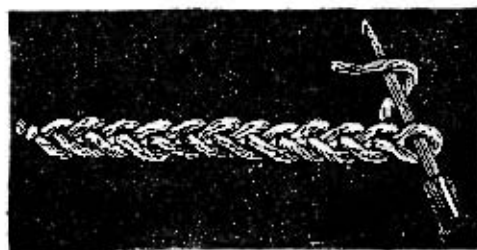
CROCHET.

THIS pretty and useful fancy work first became fashionable about the year 1838, although it was practiced in nunneries as early as the sixteenth century. The stitch is so simple that any one can learn to work it; it requires less care and attention in counting than knitting, and can be more easily taken out if wrong. At the same time, the finer kinds, such as Irish point, raised rose and Honiton crochet are almost as beautiful as lace, and demand much skill and patience.

Crochet can be worked with nearly all thread materials. All sorts of Berlin and fleecy wools, worsteds, knitting silks, linen thread, crochet and sewing cottons, gold and silver cords, chenilles, ornamental braids, arrasene, etc., may be used for it. Warm petticoats, afghans, mufflers, etc., are best made in double or single wool, Berlin, or Germantown, or worsted; light shawls, fascinators, etc., in Shetland or split zephyr. Wash trimmings for underclothes, table scarfs, etc., should be worked with linen thread, or coarse sewing cotton; counterpanes, table mats, etc., in crochet cotton.

Several of the articles here illustrated, and for which directions are given, are to be carried out in knitting arrasene, which is a lighter kind than that used for embroidery. It is beautifully soft and lustrous, easy and pleasant to work. Among the many articles for which it is adapted, the examples here given will well repay any one working them. Evening wraps, hoods, shawls, and babies' frocks and pelisses are most rich in effect. It will clean well, and, in fact, can be washed in warm rain-water, first of all making a lather of soap, moving the article rapidly backward and forward in the lather. Then rinse the article through cold water, taking great care not to squeeze or rub it; hang it out to dry in its dripping state, giving it an occasional shake; or, if more convenient, it can be dried before a fire. It is necessary to lay some stress upon the fact that knitting arrasene is different from embroidery arrasene, because the retailers have not yet thoroughly grasped this fact, and are in many cases under the impression that it is the same article. Any one who handles the two kinds will at once see the difference. In ordering, therefore, this should be borne in mind. It should be stated that knitting arrasene is made in wool also, and washes, if the same care is taken. It is made only in a few colors at present.

The fundamental stitch in crochet is the chain stitch, all other stitches are modifications of it. It is the stitch most used for the foundation, or first row, of a piece of work.



NO. 1.—CHAIN.

NO. 1.—CHAIN STITCH.

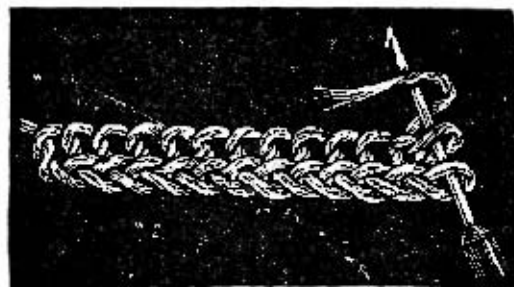
Make a slip-knot, and pass it over the hook, put the thread over the hook; by a slight movement of the hands, draw the thread that is over the hook through the slip-loop.

NO. 2.—DOUBLE FOUNDATION.

Work a chain as described for last stitch, break off the thread when the chain is the length required, make a slip-loop, pass it over the hook, insert the hook into the first chain stitch, taking up both loops, draw through the stitch worked into and the loop on the hook together.



NO. 2—DOUBLE FOUNDATION.



NO. 3—DOUBLE FOUNDATION.

NO. 3.—DOUBLE FOUNDATION WITH ONE THREAD.

Make a slip-loop, pass it over the hook, one chain, draw up a loop through the slip-loop, draw through both loops on the hook, *, draw up a loop through the left loop, draw through both loops together Repeat from *



NO. 4—CHAIN WITH TWO THREADS.

NO. 4.—DOUBLE FOUNDATION WORKED WITH TWO THREADS.

Make a slip knot, and pass it over the hook, make another slip knot on a second length of thread, pass it over the hook, draw through both loops with the left-hand thread; work one chain with the right-hand thread and one with the left alternately; the alternate threads must be tightened after each stitch.



NO. 5—SINGLE CROCHET.

NO. 5.—SINGLE CROCHET.

Put the hook through the first stitch, draw the thread through the stitch worked into, and the loop on the hook together.

NO. 6.—DOUBLE CROCHET.

Put the hook through a stitch of foundation, twist the thread over the hook, draw through the foundation, then draw through both loops on the hook together.



NO. 6—DOUBLE CROCHET.

NO. 7.—HALF TREBLE.

Turn the thread over the hook, pass the hook through a stitch of foundation, draw through, turn the thread again over the hook, and draw through all three loops on the hook together. This stitch is sometimes called *long double stitch*.



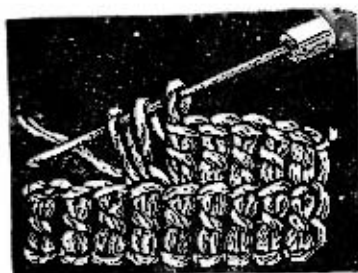
NO. 7—HALF TREBLE.

NO. 8.—SLIP STITCH.

Put the hook through the foundation at the back part, and draw the cotton back with it through the loop already on the hook.

NO. 9.—TREBLE (OR LONG CROCHET).

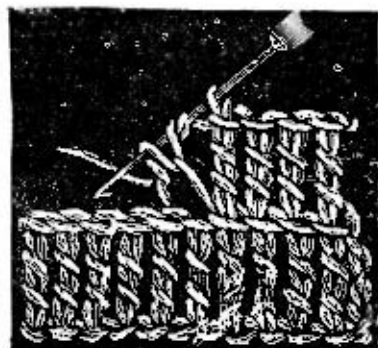
Put the thread once over the hook, insert the hook into the foundation, draw a loop through the foundation; you will then have three loops on the hook; turn the thread again over the hook, draw through two loops, turn the thread again over the hook, and draw through the two next loops together.



No. 9—TREBLE.

NO. 10.—PICOT, OR PURL.

Make a chain of four or six stitches, according to the thickness of the cotton; put the hook back and through the first chain, and draw the cotton through that and through the loop upon the hook at once, so that the stitches between them are formed into a round or knob.



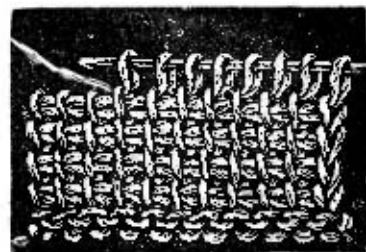
No. 11—DOUBLE TREBLE.

NO. 11.—DOUBLE TREBLE.

Put the thread twice over the hook; insert the hook into the foundation, turn the thread over the hook, draw through the foundation, turn the thread over the hook, draw through two loops, turn the thread over the hook a second time, and draw through two loops, turn the thread a third time over the hook, and draw through the two last loops on the hook.

NO. 12.—AFGHAN, OR TRICOT STITCH.

Also called Railway, Fools, and Idiot's stitch, and Tunisian crochet. The hook must be long enough, for this work, to take all the stitches on at one time. For large pieces of work, make them in strips, and sew or crochet together. Make a foundation chain of the necessary length, with one chain over for the second row. Put the hook through the second foundation chain, and make a stitch; leave it on the hook, pick up the third foundation chain, make a stitch, and leave on the hook, continue thus till all the foundation stitches are picked up, made, and on the hook.



No. 12—TRICOT.

Third row.—Wool over the hook, which draw through two loops, wool over and draw through the next two, and so on to the end of the row.

Fourth row.—A number of long upright loops will now be seen upon the work. Put the hook through the first of these, and make a stitch; leave it on the hook and continue to pick up loops, make them, and keep them on the hook to the end of the row. The rest of the work consists of third and fourth row alternately. Be careful to count the number of stitches on the hook from time to time, as the end loop appears to lie somewhat at the back of the work, and is often overlooked,

The work can be narrowed at any place by looping two stitches together, or increased by a stitch made at the end.



No. 13.—TRICOT AND TREBLE.

NO. 13.—TRICOT AND TREBLE.

First and second rows.—Plain tricot. (See above.)

Third row.—Work up one loop, *, work one treble into the first row, work up four loops; repeat from * to the end of the row; work off in the usual way.

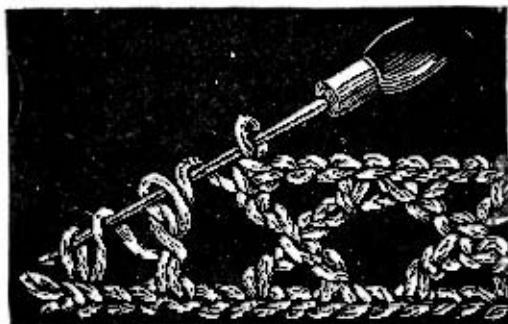
Fourth row.—Plain tricot.

Fifth row.—Work up three loops, *, one treble into the third row, work up four loops; repeat from * to the end of the row; work off in the usual way.

Sixth row.—Plain tricot; repeat from the third row.

NO. 14.—CROSS TREBLE.

Turn the thread twice around the hook, insert the hook into the stitch, turn the thread over the hook, draw through the stitch, turn the thread over the hook, draw through two loops together, turn the thread over the hook, pass over two stitches, insert the hook into the next stitch, draw through, pass the thread over the hook, draw through two loops, pass the thread over the hook, draw through two loops, pass the thread over the hook, draw through all the loops on the hook together, two chain, one treble into center of cross treble; repeat from the beginning.



No. 14.—CROSS TREBLE.

NO. 15.—FANCY TRICOT STITCH.

Make a foundation chain the width required, and take up all the stitches, and work them off one by one for first row as in tricot.

Second row.—*, Thread round hook, pick up two stitches together; repeat to end of row from * until the last stitch, which pick up singly; work back, making a separate stitch of each one in last row.

Third row.—Thread round hook, do not work the first loop of last row, so as to keep the edge of the work smooth, *, pick up next two long loops, thread round hook; repeat from *, work the last loop by itself, and, making a loop before it, return back as before. The work on the wrong side looks like treble crochet.

NO. 16.—TRICOT STITCH CROSS.

This stitch, worked with a fine bone hook, and in single wool, is a close, useful one for comforters and mufflers, and with a large hook and fleecy wool, makes good *couvrepieds*, or cross-over shawls.

Make a foundation chain of the width required and work a row of tricot, which take back in the usual manner.

Second row.—Work the edge stitch plain (which means, retain the loop of the last stitch of the previous row on the hook; do not work it, but count it as the first stitch on the new row), then take out hook and draw the second upright loop

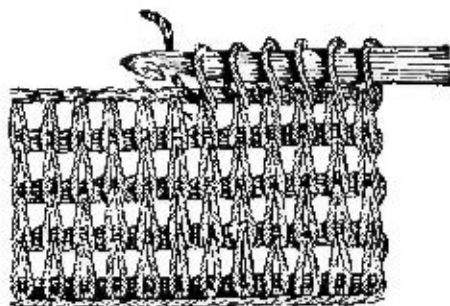
through the first; work this second loop and retain on hook, and then the first loop, and retain that also, continue to the end of row, working the last stitch like the edge stitch plain; return back as in tricot. In the next row, the cross stitches will not come over the ones below them, but will be altered in position. Work the first loop on the row without crossing it, and turning the next loop to it over the first loop of the second cross, thus working together the two stitches away from each other, instead of the two close together. These two lines constitute the whole of the work.

NO. 17.—OPEN TRICOT.

A fancy arrangement of tricot so that an open stitch is formed. Work with fine Shetland wool and with a wooden tricot hook as large as can be used with the wool.

First row.—Make a foundation chain, and work the second and third rows as as in tricot.

Fourth row.—Put the hook in between the two perpendicular threads that look like a plain knitting stitch, and push it through to the back of the work under the straight chain, draw the wool through, and make a loop, which keep on the hook, and repeat to the end of the row.



No. 17.—TRICOT OPEN STITCH.

Fifth row.—Like the return row of tricot.

Sixth row.—As the fourth.

The work should look as shown in the illustration, like a number of open loops with a horizontal chain as a foundation.

If the wool used is very fine, stretch the work out, when finished, on a board, wet it, and press it with a warm iron, protecting it from the iron with a handkerchief. This will draw the work into its right position.

NO. 18.—MUSCOVITE TRICOT.

First row.—Work up the loops as for ordinary tricot; work off the first loop, *, three chain; work off the two next loops; repeat from * to end of row.

Second row.—Work up the loops like last row, *, three chain, work off two loops; repeat from * to the end of row. These two rows are repeated alternately.

NO. 19.—TRICOT STITCH—ECOSSAIS.

Commence by making a foundation chain of eleven stitches, keep the loop on the hook, the wool being at the back of it; bring the wool over the hook to the front, and leave it at the back; put the hook into the last chain stitch but one, and bring the wool through in a loop. There will now be three loops on the hook; put the hook into the next chain stitch, bring the wool through in a loop, put the hook into the next chain, and bring the wool through. There will now be five loops on the hook. Hold the second of these five loops with the finger and thumb of the left hand, turn it over the other three loops at the back, and raise three loops from the three upright stitches of those which appear tied together. Then turn the loop



No. 18.—MUSCOVITE TRICOT.

made on the hook over these three loop; repeat from the commencement of the row twice more, and at the end put the hook into the last stitch and raise one loop. Work back as in the first row; repeat the second row until the length is made.

NO. 20.—FANCY TRICOT STITCH.

Useful for petticoats, being thick and close. Use a bone crochet needle and Berlin or Germantown wool.

Make a foundation chain eight inches long, take up all the loops as in tricot and work back.

Second row.—Take up the chain between the first and second perpendicular loops, draw the wool through, put the hook through the second long loop into the third loop; and draw the third loop through the second, which crosses them, then draw the wool through the third loop, which is now on the hook, *, take up the next chain after the third loop; then cross the two next long loops, and draw the wool through the last; repeat to the end of the row; work back in tricot.

Third row.—Tricot.

Fourth row.—Like the second. Continue these two rows to the end of the work.

NO. 21.—SHELL PATTERN CROCHET.

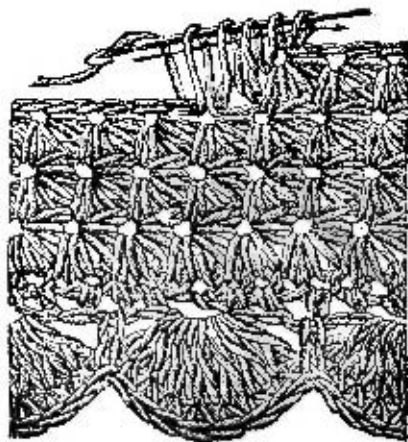
Make a chain the length required, draw up a loop through each of five successive stitches, draw through all the loops on the hook, close the cluster with one chain, *, draw up a loop under the last chain, another through the back perpendicular loop of last stitch, and one through each of two next stitches, draw through all the loops on the hook together, close with one chain; repeat from * to the required size.

For the edge:—

First row.—One double into every stitch.

Second row.—One double into a stitch, *, pass over two stitches, eight trebles under next stitch; repeat from *

Third row.—One double into each stitch.

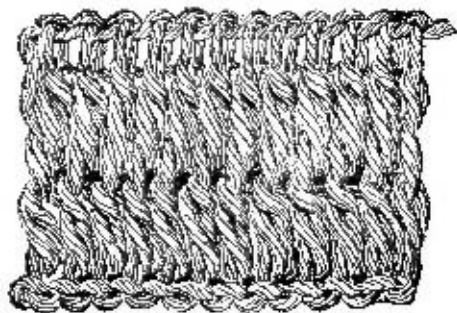


NO. 21—SHELL PATTERN.

NO. 22.—FANCY TRICOT.

Foundation is begun and worked as directions given for plain tricot.

First row.—Wool over hook, insert the hook through space between the upright stitches into the little bar at the top; draw wool through; wool over hook and draw through two loops; leave other loops on hook. This corresponds to the raised loop in plain tricot, or Afghan stitch; repeat to end of row. Finish by raising the last loop plain. Work back as usual. Every succeeding row is worked like the first row.



NO. 22—FANCY TRICOT.

NO. 23.—POINT DE TRICOT STITCH.

This is a pretty open stitch, with an effect as of knots. Make a foundation chain of the required width.

First row.—Wool round the hook, pass the hook through the third chain and draw the wool through, leave it on the hook, wool round the hook and again into the same third chain, draw the wool through, wool round the hook and pass through the first two loops on the hook, then round and through three loops on the hook; there will now be two loops left on the hook, *, wool round the hook, and pass it through second chain from last on the foundation, draw the wool through, and leave it on the hook, wool round, and again pass the hook through the second chain and draw the wool through, wool round and through the first two loops on the hook, wool round and through the next three, leave three loops on the hook; repeat from * to the end of the row, always increasing the stitches left on the hook; work the last stitch by putting the wool through and drawing it up to the length of the rest.

Second row.—Work back, wool through the first loop, *, one chain, wool round and through the loop of chain and one on the hook; repeat from * to end of row.

Third row.—One chain, *, wool round the hook, put the hook through the long loop and through a horizontal thread that will be seen between the stitches of the last row beneath the line made in working back, draw the wool at once through these two loops, wool round the hook, and this time put into the horizontal thread, only putting the hook under and through it, not over it, draw the wool through, then wool round the hook and through the first two loops on the hook, wool round the hook and through the next three loops; and leave two on the hook; repeat from * to the end of the row, always having after each stitch a fresh loop on the hook; repeat second and third rows throughout the work.

NO. 24.—BASKET PATTERN TRICOT.

Make a chain the length required.

First row.—Work up a loop through the first stitch, work one chain through the loop; repeat until all the loops are worked up. In working off, work through a loop, slip each alternate loop off the hook, work three chain between the loops worked through.



NO. 24.—BASKET PATTERN TRICOT.

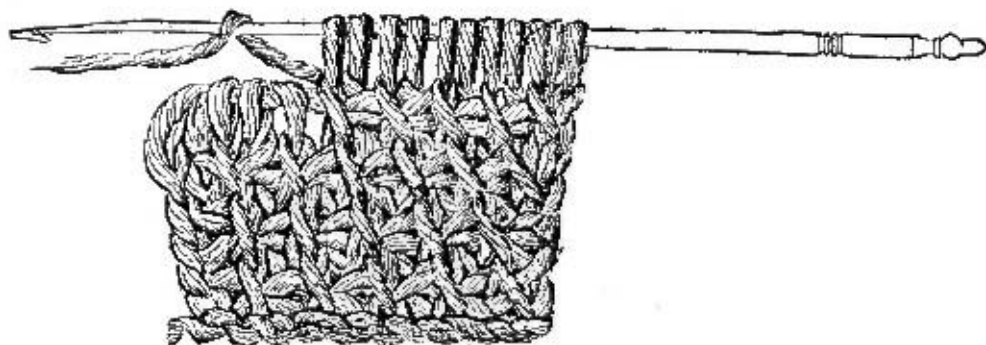
Second row.—Pass the slipped-off loop at the back of the chain, draw up a loop through it, then work one chain through the loop, draw up a loop through the next loop, and under the chain, work one chain through the loop. Repeat from the beginning of the row until all the loops are worked up; the loops are worked off as described for the first row.

The second row is repeated throughout.

N. B.—Working up and off is reckoned as one row in tricot.

NO. 25.—FANCY TRICOT.

Foundation is begun same as plain tricot, except in working back draw wool through the first stitch, then (*) make one chain; wool over hook and draw through three at once. Repeat from *; at the end of the row, make one chain and draw through two.



No. 25.—FANCY TRICOT.

Second row.—The vertical loops consist of groups of twos now. First, raise the second of the first group. Now go over and raise the first of the same group. This will make the stitches cross each other when they are worked off. Raise all groups in a like manner. Work back as in the first row. Repeat second row as often as you wish pattern.

NO. 26.—FANCY TRICOT.

This pattern is rather open, and very pretty for shawls, clouds, etc. Make a chain of desired length.

First row.—Raise a loop; wool over hook from front to back (reverse of the general way of putting wool over hook), raise another loop through next stitch; draw through all three loops together; repeat so across. Work off the loops on hook in usual way, with this exception, that a chain stitch must be worked between each loop.

Second row.—Raise a loop through the two slanting loops at the top of group, turn wool in front of hook, raise a loop through next chain of last row; draw through all loops together, close the group with one chain. Repeat from the beginning of row. Work loops off of hook as described for first row. Second row repeat as often as you wish pattern.

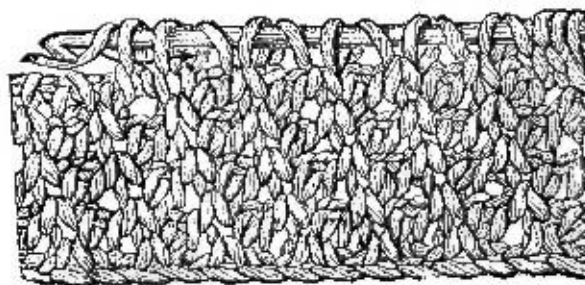
NO. 27.—FANCY TRICOT.

Make a chain of desired length.

First row.—Wool over hook, insert hook into chain, raise a loop. Repeat, keeping all the stitches on the hook; coming back, draw through two loops together one chain between; repeat across.

Second row.—Draw up a loop through two loops together; raise loop from chain stitch, then make one chain; repeat.

In working loops off of

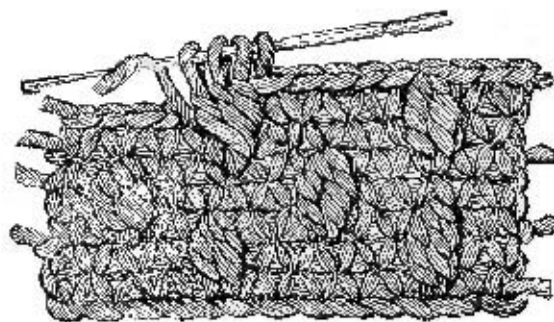


No. 27.—FANCY TRICOT.

hook (*) draw through two loops together; make one chain. Repeat from *. Second row is repeated as often as pattern is wished.

NO. 28.—SPOT STITCH, RAISED.

This stitch is useful for large pieces of work, such as counterpanes, afghans, etc., and is generally worked in strips of various colors, and sewed together when finished, as the return double crochet row allows of this. Berlin or fleecy wool



NO. 28.—RAISED SPOT STITCH.

required. It is formed with a foundation of double crochet, upon which dots made with treble crochet are worked, and so raised. Work two rows of double crochet, and for third row commence with two double crochet, *, put the cotton round the hook, and insert into the third stitch of the first row, passing over the second row; take up the cotton and work a treble up to where two loops are left on the hook; work two more

trebles into the same stitch up to the same length, take the cotton onto the hook, and draw it through the four loops, leave the stitch of the preceding row under the spot unworked, work five double crochet; and repeat from *.

Fourth row.—A row of double crochet.

Fifth row.—Work seven double crochet, and then commence the raised spot so that it may not come under that last worked.

NO. 29.—SPOT STITCH, HOLLOW.

A stitch made with a foundation of double crochet with spots upon it in treble crochet. Commence with a foundation chain of length required, upon which work a straight row of double crochet.

First row.—Work five double crochet stitches, insert the hook into the bottom front part of the stitch of the preceding row, and work four trebles without touching the loop on the hook left from the double crochet, always putting the hook into the same stitch in preceding row. For the fifth treble put it into the same stitch as preceding four, then take up the cotton and work off the three loops on hook as in treble crochet. Work five doubles, missing the stitch of preceding row under the spot. The second row will have the spots so as to come alternately with the ones first worked. Must be worked all on right side, each row being fastened off, the next commenced at the opposite end.

NO. 30.—JOSEPHINE TRICOT STITCH.

This stitch is used for shawls, etc. Commence by making a chain of the full length as a foundation.

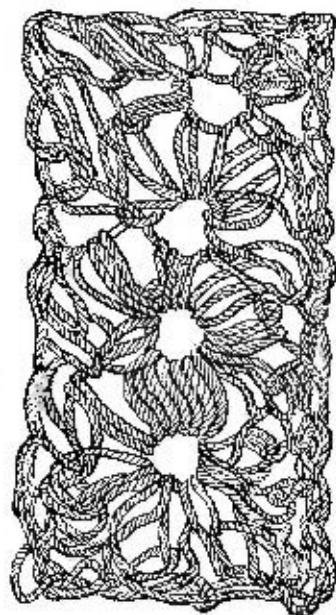
First row.—Insert the hook in the fourth chain stitch, draw a loop through it, draw another loop through the newly formed stitch, which loop must be retained on the hook; repeat this once more in the same stitch, insert the hook again in the stitch, and draw a loop through. There will now be three loops on the hook as well as the loop which was there at the beginning. Draw a loop through the three loops, and let that loop remain on the hook; repeat in every stitch of the row.

Second row.—Work off as in ordinary tricot.

Third row.—Make two chain stitches, work in the same way as for the first row, with the exception of working under instead of into the stitches. Work off as the second row; continue to repeat the third row and second row until the work is the length required. Only work the two chain stitches at the commencement of the rows to make them even.

NO. 31.—RING STITCH.

This stitch is very pretty for shawls, fascinators, etc. It should be worked with a large crochet hook and split zephyr, or other fine wool.



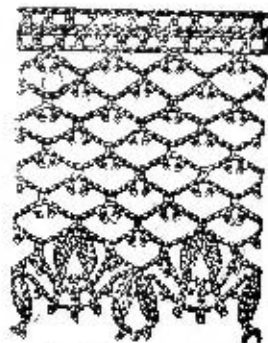
NO. 32.—RING STITCH.

For a three-cornered pattern, leave the last stitch and turn to next row, or else break off the thread and fasten off, if you wish to have a right and wrong side.

NO. 32.—CROCHET LACE.

This beautiful pattern would be very effective, worked in black silk, or, for wash goods, Barbour's linen thread, Nos. 50 or 70.

A particular kind of purl makes this border look very like guipure lace. Begin with a foundation chain worked in the following manner: *, three chain, the last of them forms one purl; this is made by drawing out a long loop on the needle, taking the needle out of the loop, inserting it in the chain stitch before the last one, drawing the cotton through it, and continuing to work so that the loop out of which the needle has been drawn forms one purl. All the purl must be equally long; to do this more easily the loop may be kept on the needle till the chain stitch has been worked in that which comes just before the purl, continue the foundation chain, and repeat from *.



NO. 32.—CROCHET LACE.

First row.—One half treble in the first stitch of the foundation, *, one chain, one slip-stitch in the nearest purl of the foundation chain; repeat from *.

Second row.—One double in the first stitch, *, one purl, one chain, missing one stitch under it; one slip-stitch in the slip-stitch of the preceding row; repeat from *.

Third row.—Like the first.

Fourth row.—One double in the first stitch, *, one purl, five chain, one purl, one chain, missing five stitches under them; one double in the sixth stitch; repeat from *.

Fifth row.—One half treble in the first stitch, three chain, one purl, one chain, *, one double in the middle of the next five chain of the preceding row, one purl, five chain, one purl, one chain; repeat from *.

Sixth to ninth rows.—Alternately like the fourth and fifth rows.

Tenth row.—One double in the first stitch, *, six chain, one double long treble (throw the cotton three times round the needle) in the first of these chain stitches; the stitch is only completed so far as still to leave two loops on the needle; one double long treble in the same chain stitch. This stitch is cast off so as to leave in all three loops, and the cotton over the needle; these loops are cast off together by drawing the cotton once through them. This forms one leaf, or one-half of the bell-shaped pattern; three purl, one chain, one leaf like the preceding one, (only reversed by making the double long trebles first and the six chain last), one slip-stitch in the first of the first six chain stitches; the other half of the pattern is then completed; one purl, five chain, one purl, one chain, one double in the middle stitch of the next scallop of the preceding row, one purl, five chain, one purl, one chain, one double in the middle stitch of the following scallop.

Eleventh row.—One slip-stitch in the next purl of the preceding row, one purl, two chain, one slip-stitch in the next purl of the preceding row, one purl, two chain, one slip-stitch in the following purl, one purl (the three purl which are worked on the three purl of the bell-shaped pattern are made in this row, and in the following one as follows: Crochet one chain after the slip-stitch, leave it for one purl, and work the next chain stitch in the slip-stitch), five chain, one purl, one chain, one double in the middle stitch of the following scallop, one purl, three chain, one purl, one chain.

Twelfth row.—Three purl on the next three purl of the preceding row, three chain between, one purl, three chain, one purl, one chain, one double in the middle stitch of the next five chain stitches, one bell-shaped pattern like those of the tenth row, one purl, three chain, one purl, one chain.

NO. 33.—CROCHET TRIMMING FOR A LADY'S CHEMISE.

Materials: Linen thread or cotton, and fine steel hook.

This pattern, as can be seen in No. 33, is an imitation of old guipure lace; it is worked all in one piece for the bosom and sleeves, and is part of one of the shoulder-pieces in full size. Both strips of rosettes join at that place, and one is continued for the part round the bosom and the other for the sleeve. In the pattern there are forty-two rosettes round the bosom, and fourteen round each sleeve. These rosettes are fastened one to another in the course of the work. They are made in the following manner:—

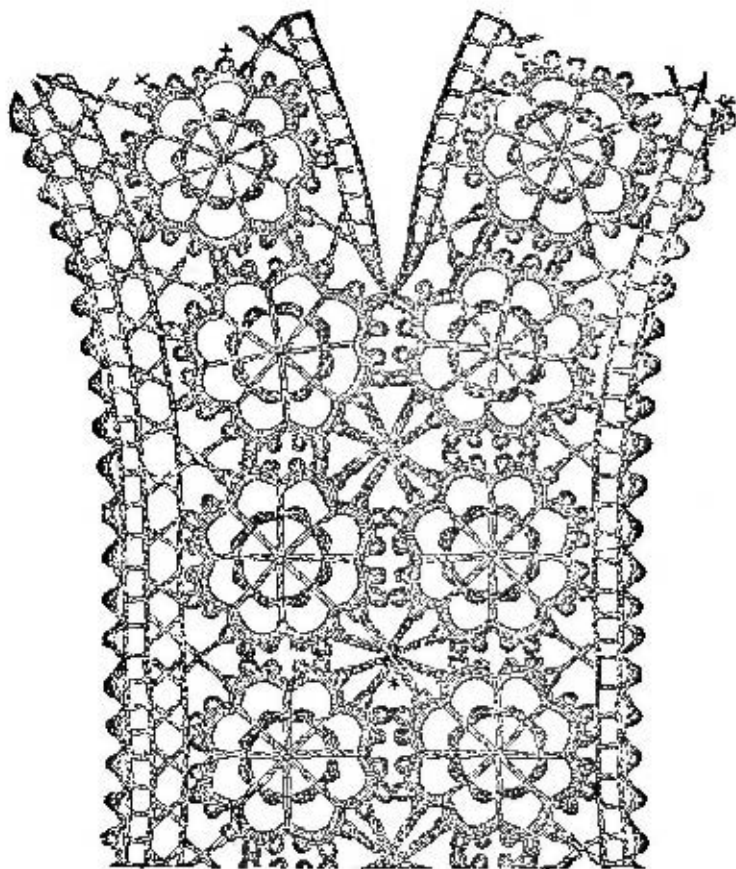
Make a chain of six stitches, and join it into a ring.

First round—Eight chain, one slip-stitch in the fourth chain, which forms a

curl (the three first chain are reckoned as one treble), one chain, one treble in the ring, *, five chain, one slip-stitch in the first to form a curl, one chain, one treble in the ring; repeat six times from *. Instead of the last treble, work a slip-stitch to fasten the end of the round to the three chain of the beginning, which thus form one treble.

Second round.—Nine chain (the first three to be reckoned as one treble), *, one treble on the first treble of last round, six chain; repeat six times from *. One slip-stitch in the treble at the beginning.

Third round.—On each scallop of preceding round work two double.



No. 58—CROCHET TRIMMING FOR CHEMISE.

one curl, two double, one curl, two double, one curl, two double. This completes the rosette. Each rosette is fastened to the last by joining the two middle curl of both. In the illustration, which is full-size, the curl that are to be joined to those of another rosette are marked by a cross. The joining between the part round the bosom and the sleeve is made in the same manner. The space left between four rosettes is filled up with a star formed of chain stitches, marked in our illustration with an asterisk. For this star *, make a chain of five stitches, the first of which forms the center; slip the loop you have on the needle through one of the eight curl that are free, make five chain, one double in the center stitch; repeat seven times from *; then tie the

two ends tightly, or sew them together. Three of these stars are required for each shoulder.

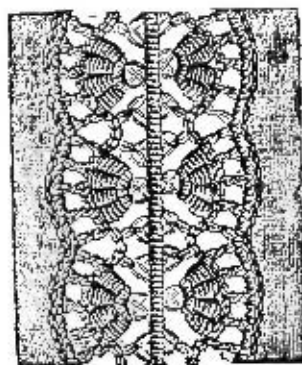
For the Border.—It is worked at the same time both round the bosom and sleeves.

First round—*, One double in the center purl of the first scallop of the rosette, which we will call the *first rosette*; five chain, one double in the center purl of the second scallop of the same rosette, four chain; then work the kind of cross which comes between each rosette (see illustration). To make this cross throw the cotton three times round the needle, work one double treble in the last purl left free of the first rosette, keep the last loop on the needle, *i. e.*, leave three loops on in all, throw the cotton twice round it, and work a double treble in the first purl left free in the second rosette, throw the thread twice round the needle, work one treble with the loop left on the needle, make two chain and work one treble in the last double treble, which completes the cross, make four chain; repeat from * at each slit on the shoulders; after the last cross make six chain, one slip-stitch in the two purl at the end of the slit, six chain to come to the next space, where a cross is to be made.

Second round.—Work alternately one treble, two chain, miss two; at the slit on the shoulders work six double over the six chain.

The two rounds just explained are also worked round the upper edge, and finished round the sleeves by the following round: one double in one of the spaces in the last round, *, six chain, one double in the second of the six chain, which forms a purl, one chain, one double on the next but one of the last round, six chain, one double in the second of the six chain, one chain, one double in the next space; repeat from *. On the upper edge of the bosom, between the first and second rounds of the border, work one round of crosses, but throwing the cotton twice only round the needle, so that the treble stitches are not double; make two chain between each cross.

NO. 34.—INSERTION: CROCHET AND MIGNARDISE, OR FEATHER-EDGE BRAID.



NO. 34.—INSERTION: CROCHET AND MIGNARDISE.

First row.—One double into two picots of mignardise together, one chain, one double into the two next picots of mignardise, one chain, four roll picots each separated by one chain into the two next picots together, one chain; repeat. A roll picot is worked thus: Turn the cotton six times round the hook, insert the hook in the picot directed, draw up a loop, then draw through all the loops on the hook together.

Second row.—One treble separated by two chain under each of the one chain of last row over the roll picots, pass over the one chain between the two single, and repeat from the beginning of the row.

Third row.—One double under every stitch of last row. The other side is worked the same way.

NO. 35.—RAISED DOUBLE STITCH.

This is a variety of double crochet. Work the first row with double crochet, and for the rest of the pattern work double crochet, but instead of putting the hook through the top part of the loop of the preceding row, as in ordinary crochet, put it over the whole of the loop and into the middle part of the stitch under it in the preceding row.

KNITTING AND CROCHET.

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NO. 36.—CROCHET BORDER.

This makes a very pretty trimming for underclothes, worked in Barbour's linen thread, No. 50 or 70, with a fine steel crochet hook, or it may be worked in coarser thread or cotton, for a variety of purposes.

On a sufficiently long foundation chain make the first row: one double in each chain stitch.

Second row.—Alternately one double, seven chain, miss under the latter three stitches of the preceding row.

Third row.—One treble in each double of the preceding row, one double in the middle stitch of each scallop, two chain between.

Fourth row.—One double on each double of the preceding row, one treble on each treble, three chain between.

Fifth row.—One double on each treble of the preceding row, three chain between.

Sixth row.—One double in each stitch of the preceding row.

Seventh row.—*, One treble in the first stitch of the preceding row, four chain, miss one, three treble in the following three stitches, miss three stitches, three treble in the following three stitches, four chain, miss one stitch, one treble, three chain, miss four; repeat from *.

Eighth row.—Repeat regularly eight treble in the scallop formed of four chain in the preceding row, one double in the middle of the following three chain.

Ninth row.—*, One double in the fourth treble of the preceding row, two treble, one double treble in next treble but two, two double treble in each of the two following treble, one double treble, two treble in the next treble, one double in the next treble but two, three chain, one purl (four chain, one slip), three chain stitch; repeat from *.

Tenth row.—*, One double in the fourth treble of the preceding row, two chain, one purl, two chain, miss two under them, one double, two chain, one purl, two chain, one double in the next chain but one of the next scallop, two chain, one purl, two chain, one double in the two chain stitch after the purl of the preceding row, two chain, one purl, two chain; repeat from *.

Eleventh row.—In each scallop of the preceding row two double (they must meet on either side of the purl); they are divided alternately by five chain, and by a scallop formed of two chain, one purl, and two chain, only in the chain stitch scallops, which join the two treble figures work no double, but two chain, one purl, two chain.

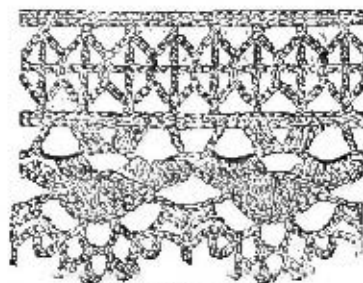
NO. 37.—CROCHET INSERTION.

Make a chain of the length required.

First row.—One treble into a stitch, two chain, pass over two stitches, and repeat.

Second row.—Twelve chain, *, one treble into a stitch, one chain, pass over one stitch; repeat from * fifteen times more, twenty-three chain, pass over twenty-three stitches, one treble into each of twenty-four stitches, twenty-three chain, pass over twenty-three stitches; repeat from the first *.

Third row.—Nine chain, *, one treble into ninth of twelve chain, one chain, pass over one stitch; repeat from * eighteen times more, eighteen chain, pass over



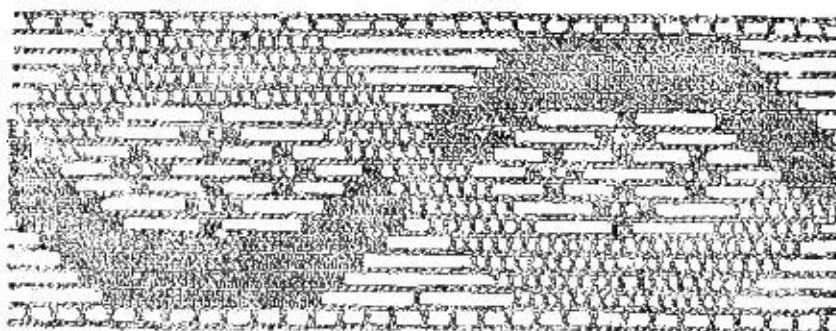
No. 36—CROCHET BORDER.

eighteen chain, one treble into each of twenty-nine stitches, eighteen chain; repeat from first *.

Fourth row.—Seven chain, *, twenty-two trebles, each separated by one chain over the trebles of last row, twelve chain, pass over twelve stitches, thirty-five trebles over the trebles of last row, twelve chain, pass over twelve stitches, and repeat from *.

Fifth row.—Four chain, *, twenty-five trebles, each separated by one chain over the twenty-two trebles of last row, eight chain, pass over eight stitches, forty-one trebles over the thirty-five trebles of last row, eight chain; repeat from * to the end of the row.

Sixth row.—One treble into first chain of last row, *, one chain, pass over one stitch; repeat from * six times more, nine chain, pass over nine stitches, one treble into each of three next stitches, nine chain, pass over nine stitches, one treble separated by one chain into each of eight alternate stitches, three chain, pass over three stitches, one treble into each of thirteen next successive stitches, nine chain, pass over nine stitches, one treble into each of three next stitches, nine chain, pass



No. 37—INSERTION, CROCHET.

over nine stitches, one treble into each of thirteen next stitches, three chain, pass over three stitches, and repeat from the beginning of the row.

Seventh row.—Seven trebles, each separated by one chain between the trebles of last row, nine chain, pass over nine stitches, three trebles into next three successive stitches, one chain, pass over one stitch, one treble into the next, one chain, pass over one stitch, three treble into three next stitches, nine chain, pass over nine stitches, seven trebles, each separated by one chain between the eight trebles of last row, one chain, pass over one stitch, one treble into each of twelve next stitches, nine chain, pass over nine stitches, one treble into each of three next stitches, one chain, pass over one stitch, one treble into the next, one chain, pass over one stitch, one treble into each of three next stitches, nine chain, pass over nine stitches, one treble into each of twelve next stitches; repeat from the beginning of the row.

Eighth row.—One treble into each of three stitches, one chain, pass over one stitch, three trebles, each separated by one chain into three next alternate stitches, *, seven chain, pass over seven stitches, one treble into each of three next stitches; repeat from * twice more, seven chain, pass over seven stitches, one treble into each of seven alternate stitches, one chain, pass over one stitch, one treble into each of seven stitches, *, seven chain, pass over seven stitches, one treble into each of three

next stitches; repeat from * twice more, seven chain, pass over seven stitches, one treble into each of ten next successive stitches; repeat from beginning of row.

Ninth row.—One treble into each of seven stitches, seven chain, pass over seven stitches, one treble into each of three stitches, one chain, pass over one stitch, one treble into the next, one chain, pass over one stitch, one treble into each of three next stitches, eleven chain, pass over eleven stitches, one treble into each of three next stitches, one chain, pass over one stitch, one treble into the next, one chain, pass over one stitch, one treble into each of three next stitches, seven chain, pass over seven stitches, one treble into each of three next stitches, one chain, pass over one stitch, six trebles, each separated by one chain into the six next alternate stitches, seven chain, pass over seven stitches, one treble into each of three stitches, one chain, pass over one stitch, one treble into the next, one chain, pass over one stitch, one treble into each of three stitches, eleven chain, pass over eleven stitches, one treble into each of three stitches, one chain, pass over one stitch, one treble into the next, one chain, pass over one stitch, one treble into each of three next stitches, seven chain, pass over seven stitches, one treble into each of eight stitches; repeat from beginning of row.

This is one row over the half, the other half is like the first, working from the eighth back to the first row, with the exception that the open treble part is worked over the close treble, and the close trebles over the open trebles.

NO. 38.—CROCHET BORDER.

Materials: Fine steel hook, and fine crochet cotton or linen thread.

This border is suitable for a great variety of purposes, according to the size of the cotton employed; in coarse cotton it will make a trimming for couvettes and berceau-nette covers; with fine cotton it can be used for children's clothes, etc.

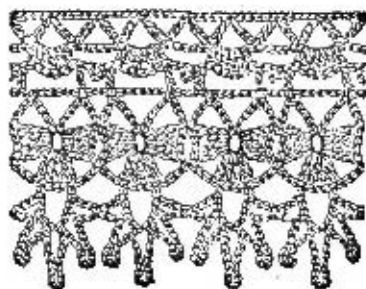
Make a sufficiently long foundation chain, and work the first row: *, two treble divided by three chain in the first foundation chain stitch, miss three; repeat from *.

Second row.—*, In the first scallop of the preceding row, one double, five treble, one double, then one chain, one purl (four chain, one slip-stitch in the first of the four), one chain, miss under these the next chain stitch scallop; repeat from *.

Third row.—One treble in the chain stitch on either side of the purl in the preceding row, with one chain between these trebles; five chain.

Fourth row.—*, Two double divided by seven chain in the two first treble of the preceding row (insert the needle underneath the upper parts of the stitch), ten chain, one slip-stitch in the fifth of these ten stitches so as to form a loop, four chain; repeat from *.

Fifth row.—*, One slip in the middle stitch of the scallop formed by seven chain in the preceding row, four treble, three chain, five treble, three chain, four treble; all these thirteen stitches in the loops of the preceding row, so as to form a clover-leaf pattern; repeat from *, but fasten the fourth treble with a slip-stitch on the tenth treble of the preceding figure.



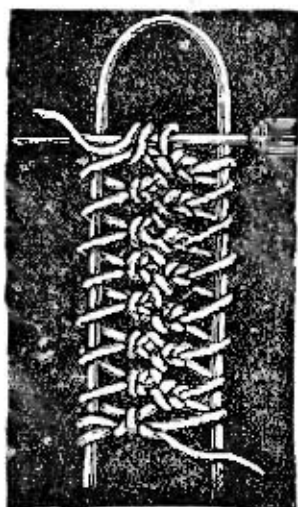
NO. 38.—CROCHET BORDER.

Sixth row.—In the first and last stitch of the five middle trebles of the clover leaf, one double, seven chain between.

Seventh row.—*, One double in the second chain stitch of the scallop which is above the five middle treble of the clover leaf, two chain, one purl (five chain, one slip-stitch in the first), two chain, one double in the next chain stitch of the same scallop, two chain, one purl, two chain, miss one chain of the scallop, one double, two chain, one purl, two chain, one double in the next chain stitch, three chain, one double in the middle of the following scallop, three chain, repeat from *.

NO. 39.—HAIR-PIN CROCHET.

This work is made with either a large common hair-pin, or with a bone imitation. It may be done either with fine silk—when it makes lace-like trimmings, gimp headings, etc.—or with white crochet cotton, when it makes excellent washing edgings, as it is strong.



No. 39—HAIR-PIN CROCHET.

To work: Hold the hair-pin in the left hand, the round part upward, twist the cotton around the left prong, pass it over the right prong to the back of the hair-pin and lay it over the left forefinger. Take a crochet hook and draw this back thread to the front, under the first crossed one, and make a chain by taking up fresh cotton and pulling it through. Take the hook out, and turn the hair-pin, *; the cotton will now be in front; put it over the right-hand pin to the back, hook into loop, and make a chain by drawing the cotton through, then put the hook through the twist on the left-hand prong, and make a chain having two stitches on the hook, make a stitch, drawing cotton through these two loops so that only one loop is left. Take out the hook, turn the work, and repeat from *.

NO. 40.—TRIMMING; CROCHET AND HAIR-PIN WORK.

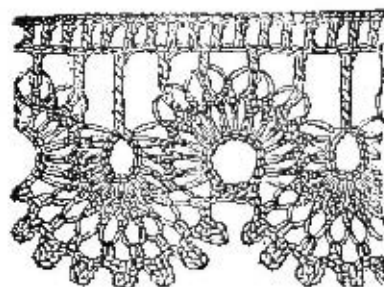
Make a piece of hair-pin work of the necessary length, according to directions in preceding article.

For the edge of trimming:

One single into a loop of hair-pin work, three chain, one single into the first, one chain, one single into each of fifteen loops of hair-pin work, three chain, one single into the first picot, one chain, one single into second of three chain, one chain, *, one double into a loop of hair-pin work, five chain, one double into the second, one chain, repeat from * six times more, then repeat from beginning of the row.

For the heading:

First row.—One chain, one single, separated by one chain, into each of three loops of hair-pin work in the depth of a scallop, one single into each of nine loops, one single separated by one chain into each of three next loops, one chain, one single into first chain, fasten the cotton off securely, and work the same in the depth of each scallop.

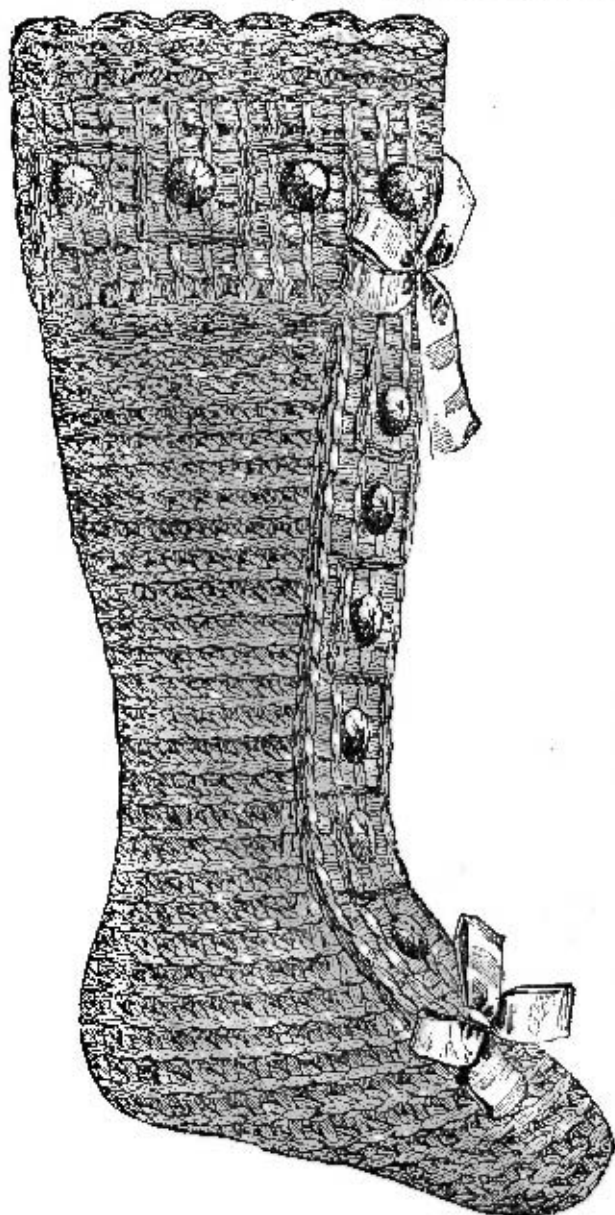


No. 40—TRIMMING; CROCHET AND HAIR-PIN WORK.

Second row.—One triple treble under the chain in the depth of scallop, three chain, one double treble through the next two loops of hair-pin work together, three chain, one treble through two next loops together, three chain, one treble through two next loops together, three chain, one double treble through two next loops together, three chain; repeat from the beginning of the row.

Third row.—One treble separated by one chain into each alternate stitch of last row.

NO. 41.—INFANT'S BOTTINE; TRICOT.



No. 41.—INFANT'S BOTTINE; TRICOT.

Materials required: One and a half ounces of white Andalusian wool, three skeins of pale blue single Berlin wool, a bone tricot hook, No. 16, Walker's gauge, twenty-six small silk buttons, one yard of pale blue ribbon.

Commence at the top of leg; make a chain of thirty-nine stitches.

First row.—Work up and off in ordinary tricot.

Second and third rows.—Work up the back perpendicular loop of each stitch, work off in the usual way.

Fourth to eighth rows.—Plain tricot.

Ninth row.—Work up the back perpendicular loop of each of seventeen stitches, work up the front loop of the five next stitches, then work up the back loop of the seventeen next stitches, work off in the usual way.

Tenth to fourteenth rows.—Like the eighth row.

Fifteenth to twentieth rows.—Like eighth row, but decrease by passing over the first and last stitches of each row.

Twenty-first to twenty-fourth rows.—Like eighth row without decrease.

Twenty-fifth to thirty-third rows.—Increase by working up two loops through the stitch before the plain tricot front and the stitch after it.

Thirty-fourth to thirty-ninth rows.—Work throughout through the back perpendicular loops. To decrease for the toe, work up all but the three last stitches of each row.

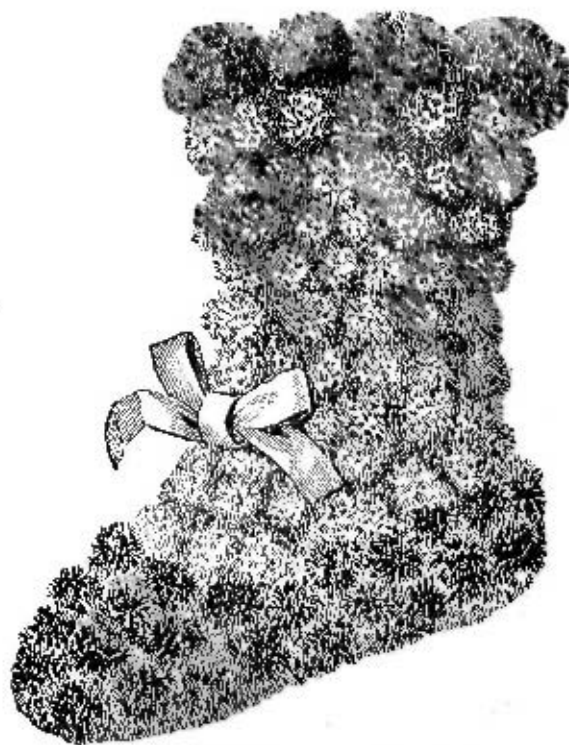
Fortieth to forty-third rows.—Work quite across the sides and toe of boot, working up a loop through each of the stitches not worked on in the previous rows; work off in the usual way.

With blue Berlin wool work in chain stitch a Grecian pattern on the plain stripe up the front of leg and round the top; sew on the buttons and bows; sew up the leg and sole of foot.

For the crochet edge, work one double into a stitch at top of bottine, three chain, pass over one stitch, and repeat all round.

NO. 42.—CROCHETED BOOT IN SILK KNITTING ARRASENE.

This little boot is crocheted in white silk arrasene for leg and instep, and in



NO. 42.—BOOT IN SILK KNITTING ARRASENE.

pink for the shoe. Use a bone hook, No. 11, make a chain of twenty-one, join and work a round in double crochet and then make eight rounds of alternate double crochet and the raised stitch, end off. The instep requires eight stitches; join and make two chain, work four double stitches and four raised ones in each row. There must be four rows in the instep. Now join the pink, and crochet two doubles in one loop. Work the round in the alternate double and raised stitch, always working two in the two corners of the instep; crochet three rounds of raised and double crochet, and two of plain double, end off. Turn the boot inside out, and sew up, gathering the ten toe stitches together, fasten the sole loosely, turn the boot back, and draw into shape. Work a pretty border on the leg, such as one

double and four treble in one loop, put the hook back, and work one single in the first stitch, make eight of these knobs, and the boot is finished; insert a ribbon round ankle. One skein of each color makes two pairs of boots.

NO. 43.—CROCHET AND HAIR-PIN EDGING.

Make a piece of hair-pin work of the necessary length. (See page 108.)

For the edge :—

First row.—Work two doubles into three loops of hair-pin work together, three chain; repeat from the beginning of the row.

Second row.—One double, three half trebles, and one double under each three chain of last row.

For the heading:—

First row.—One double into three loops of hair-pin work together, three chain; repeat.

Second row.—One treble separated by one chain into each alternate stitch of last row.

This is an example of crochet and hair-pin work.

NO. 44.—INFANT'S BOOTS IN CROCHET TRICOTÉE.

Berlin fingering, hook No. 10. There are but two ways of commencing an infant's boot in crochet tricotée; one is at the side, and the other is at the toe. The following is a very pretty boot, commencing at the toe: The foot part is entirely done in crochet tricotée, and the leg in honeycomb crochet tricotée.

First row.—Begin with five chain, and raise five loops. Work back, first through one loop, and then through two, to the end.

Second row.—Raise two loops, increase by raising a loop between the second and third loop, raise the third loop, increase as before, raise the fourth and fifth loop. You have now seven loops on your hook. Go on increasing thus till you have thirteen loops on your hook. Repeat this row without increasing. Now go on as before, increasing two in each row until you have seventeen loops on your hook. Repeat this row without increasing. Go on as before, until you have twenty-one loops on your hook, and then begin the sides by picking up only eight loops. Do nine rows of eight loops, and cast off. Tie your wool now on the sixth loop on the instep, raising eight loops, and leaving five unworked on the instep. Do nine rows on your eight loops, and cast off. The shoe part is now finished, and these sides will by-and-by be joined up the back. Now tie on the wool afresh at the back, and pick up twenty-five loops thus: Ten on each side, and five across the instep, and work back in looped stitch, which is this: Draw the wool through one loop, *, three chain, draw the wool through the next two loops, three chain, *, and repeat from * to * to the end. Now pick up twenty-five loops again, and when you come to the three chains, bend them forward as they form little rosettes. This being the row for the ribbon to run through, you pick up your twenty-five thus: Raise a stitch, do two chain, and repeat to the end. Work back as usual. Now do five rows of loops, taking care that the rosettes of one row come between the rosettes of the preceding one. Cast off. Edge with a row of double crochet in color, if your sock is white, and sew up your sock before putting in the sole. For the sole: Chain of five. Raise five loops. Work back. Increase, and raise seven; repeat. Next row raise nine. Then two sevens again, by taking in twice. You then go on thus: Four fives, three sevens, one nine, two sevens, two fives, and cast off. This makes a shapeable little sole, and must be carefully fitted and sewed in.

NO. 45.—LADY'S CROCHET SLIPPER.

Four skeins of double Berlin wool (eight fold), black, cardinal, violet, or blue; six small skeins of single Berlin to match; one skein of pale gold thick Dacca silk, filoselle, or narrow silk braid. Straight hook as for tricot, to fit the wool, not too large, as this stitch, if for slippers, must be worked close and firm.

The stitch is a kind of double tricot, and is worked in the same way; but the wool is *always* put round the hook *before* taking up two loops, and again to draw it through these two loops; in going back it is always drawn through three loops.

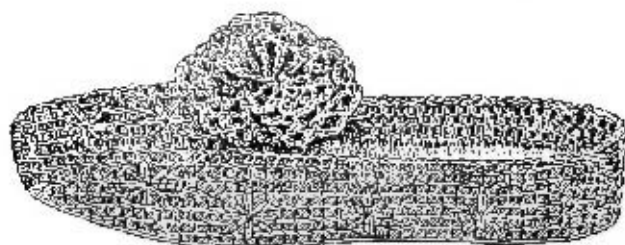
The Toe.—First bar. Make ten chain, miss one, wool round the hook, draw

through the next, wool round the hook, take up in this way nine stitches from the chain; there will be ten with the first loop on the hook. Go back; wool round the hook, draw through three loops every time.

Second bar.—*, Wool round the hook, take up two stitches, the straight one and the slanting one beyond it, draw the wool through these two; repeat from *. The last stitch must be taken up double, through to the back of it to make the edge firm. Go back; draw through three loops.

Third bar.—Increase, wool round the hook, take up the little slanting stitch close to the loop on the hook. At the end of the bar, with the wool round the hook, take up a second time the slanting stitch of the one worked the last but one before the end. Go back; draw through three loops.

Fourth bar.—Plain; increase at both ends every other bar till eleven bars are worked, then do two plain bars between each increasing. There will be twenty-four stitches across the foot. In the eighteenth bar, work to six from the end and



NO. 45.—LADY'S CROCHET SLIPPER.

go back to eight from the beginning; then work eight and go back to the beginning of the bar.

Now work the side of the shoe upon eight stitches. There will be eight left for the front, and eight for the other side. Work from forty-five to fifty bars according to the length of the sole, taking care always to work the last stitch through to the back. Join this piece to the shoe with a large wool needle, taking the edge stitch singly, then two stitches, first from one edge then from the other.

With the silk, work looped stars according to fancy, one on the toe, one on each side of this a little above, one in the middle below the rosette, and three continued at each side.

Sew the shoe to a double sole to the inside leather, hold the fluffy part nearest to you, and take up the inside edge stitch together with the loop above it. Work one tight row of double crochet on the side piece (not across the front), taking up the inside loop at the edge.

The rosette is made of the single Berlin wool. Upon the end of the wool held in left hand work sixty treble crochet, turn, and between each of these do three chain, a single; turn, and do three chain and a single in the three chain of the last row. Draw this up tight to form an irregular rosette, and sew it to the shoe.

NO. 46.—BABY'S MITTEN: CROCHET.

Materials: One-half ounce Berlin wool; fine bone crochet hook.

Make a chain of thirty-six stitches and join.

First three rounds.—Single crochet.

Fourth round.—Treble.

Fifth round.—Sixteen treble, and take up the seventeenth and eighteenth stitches together.

Sixth round.—Treble without increasing.

Seventh round.—Like the fifth round.

Eighth round.—Like the sixth round.

Ninth round.—Like the fifth round.

Tenth round.—One treble, one chain, miss one; repeat. There should now be thirty-two stitches.

Eleventh round.—Single crochet, but increase two in the sixteenth stitch (*i. e.*, work three in it).

Twelfth round.—Treble and increase two in the middle stitch.

Thirteenth and fourteenth rounds.—Increase three in each round at the center.

The twelve stitches in the part where you have been increasing are to be joined for the thumb, which is to be worked separately, as follows: Four rounds single crochet, three rounds decreasing, two rounds decreasing twice, and sew up the point of the thumb. There should be left thirty stitches for the hand. Work two rounds, treble, then two rounds treble, decreasing above the thumb, and at the thirteenth stitch (on the opposite side of the hand), and work two more rounds, decreasing four stitches in each round. Sew up on the wrong side, and run ribbon round the wrist.

NO. 47.—LADY'S FANCHON.

White zephyr, long bone needle.

Foundation of 132 stitches, crochet in afghan stitch, narrow every fourth row. This is done by crocheting two loops together at the beginning of a row, and drawing the thread through two loops instead of one at the beginning of a return row. Decrease until there are but five stitches on needles; draw thread through these, and fasten off.

Border.—Crochet a foundation long enough to go all around the hood. First, second and third rows, of double crochet (putting needle through both top stitches), in white zephyr.

Fourth row.—Seven double, white; now fasten on blue, or any other color you prefer, and crochet seven picots; these are composed of five chain, one single, the single to be put into the first of chain; this will make a line of picots. On the edge of these picots, crochet double all round; now join this line together, making a round rosette. Let the loop on needle drop, insert the needle through hole of rosette, and draw the loop through on the under side. Continue right on now with double crochet for seven stitches, then make another rosette, and so on the whole length of the border.

Fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth rows.—Double, white.

Ninth row.—Fasten on blue and crochet scallop of one double, two treble, two double treble, one double, one single. Repeat all round edge or border; this is sewed on to hood.

A more open hood can be made by using open tricot stitch (which see) and split zephyr.

NO. 48.—CHILD'S SOFT BONNET IN ARRASENE AND DOUBLE BERLIN WOOL.

This pretty bonnet will fit a child from one to two years, and takes two and a half skeins of arrasene (the knitting) and one-half ounce of double Berlin wool.

Begin with the crown, which is worked with arrasene in the "raised" stitch. Use No. 9 bone hook. Make a chain of five and join. There should be five knots or raised stitches in first round, worked thus:

Place hook into the joined loop and make four chain, draw through the two

on hook, and make a double crochet stitch into the *same* loop; four more the same; now tie a piece of cotton to mark the end of the round. Work two more rounds in exactly the same way.

Fourth round.—Make a raised and a double stitch in every alternate loop, which will make at the end of the round twenty-seven knots; place another piece of cotton at the end of this round.

Fifth round.—Work a "raised" and double crochet stitch in every third loop, which will make thirty-three knots at the end of round.

Sixth round.—Work a "raised" and double crochet stitch in every fifth loop, which will make thirty-seven knots.

Seventh round.—Place another bit of cotton at the end of last round. Begin with a "raised" and double crochet in the first loop, and do the same in every seventh loop, which should make forty knots in the round.

Eighth round.—Begin with a "raised" and double crochet in the first loop, and do the same in every ninth loop, which will make forty-three knots.

Ninth round.—Like the last round, which will make forty-five knots.

The rest of the bonnet is worked in treble crochet.

Place a bit of cotton at the end of last round: three chain and work the round in trebles, ninety-one in all, and



No. 48.

join into the three chain with single crochet

Second round.—Three chain, work five trebles, *, miss one loop, six trebles; repeat from * to end of round, join to first three chain.

Third round.—Three chain, and work the round in trebles, of which there should be seventy-nine; join.

Fourth round.—One chain, work six double crochet, then three trebles, *, miss a loop, work nine trebles; repeat from * five more times, miss a loop, work three trebles, nine double crochet; join, and fasten off arrasene.

Now join the wool (which must be the same shade as the arrasene) on to the first treble of the previous round.

First row.—One chain, work twenty-four double crochet, two double crochet in next loop, one double crochet in the next, two doubles in the next, one in the next, two in the next, one in the next, two in the next, and then twenty-four double crochet, which should be on the first of the last three trebles of previous rows; fasten off.

Second row.—Join the wool onto the third double of last row, three chain and work fifty-six trebles; fasten off.

Third row.—Join wool to the third treble of previous row, three chain, work twenty-two trebles, two trebles in next loop, one treble in the next, two trebles in

the next, one treble in the next, two trebles in the next; then twenty-two trebles, and fasten off.

Fourth row.—Join wool on to the third treble of the last row, three chain, twenty-three trebles, two trebles in the next, one treble in each of the two next loops, two trebles in the next, twenty-three trebles; fasten off.

This finishes the wool. Now commence the first of the four frills with the arrasene.

First frill.—Fasten arrasene to the first treble of wool foundation, three chain, two trebles in the same loop, three chain, three more trebles in the same loop, miss one, work a double crochet in the next, miss one, *, three trebles in the next loop, three chain, three more trebles in the same loop, miss one, a double crochet in the next loop, miss one; repeat from * to the end of the row. This frill must be worked on the loops of the first row of foundation trebles.

Second frill.—The same as the last, only fasten on the arrasene to the first double of the first frill, and work a double crochet on to the third of the three chain of second treble row of foundation, and begin the three trebles on the same chain, working * five trebles, three chain, five trebles, miss one, work one double, miss one, and repeat from *. At the end of the frill fasten to double of the last row.

Third frill.—Fasten arrasene to the last of the three chain of last foundation trebles, and work in exactly the same manner as the last frill. At the end of the last, foundation row.

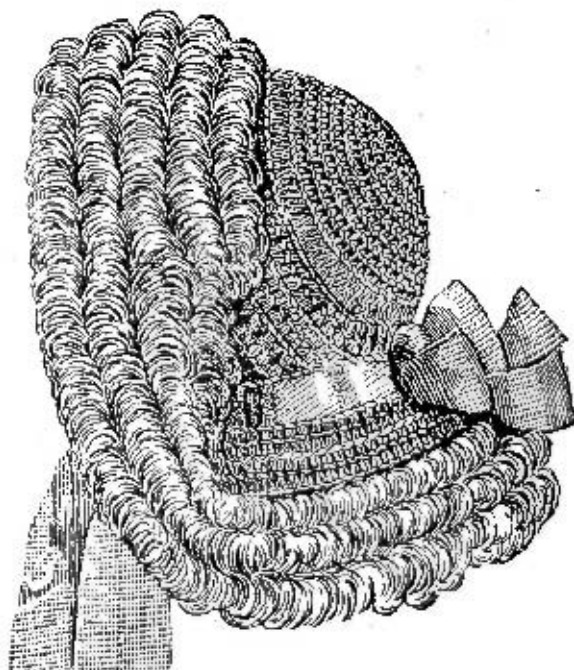
The fourth frill is to form a double of the last frill; consequently, it must be worked on the same chain loops. Turn the front of the bonnet toward you. Begin with a double crochet stitch in the next chain of the foundation, and in the next work * five trebles, three chain, five trebles, miss one, work a double crochet in the next, miss one, and repeat from *. The five trebles, three chain, five trebles should correspond with those of the third frill.

Commence the small curtain with arrasene, and join it to the bit of wool left from last row of foundation; one chain, work five trebles, three chain, five trebles into last treble of second row of foundation, one double crochet into the last treble of first row of treble foundation; five trebles, three chain, five trebles into the last but one of double crochet foundation row, *, miss one, work a double crochet, miss one, work five trebles, three chain, five trebles into next loop; repeat from * until you reach the commencement of the third frill, when you end off with a double crochet securely. Line the bonnet from the wool foundation row with sarsenet, placing first a little sateen the same color as the arrasene. Run a wire round the crown at the extreme edge of the "raised" row, and another from the nape of the neck to the foundation row of the first frill to keep it in shape; pinch the wire into a point at the top of the front of the bonnet to form a point, and sew it securely to keep it in place. Place a lace cap inside, and use four yards of ribbon; make a handsome rosette at the top, and twist the ribbon tastefully at the back, and allow good strings to tie.

NO. 49.—BABY'S HOOD IN WHITE ARRASENE WOOL, CROCHET AND KNITTING.

Crochet the crown. Bone needle, No. II. Make a chain of three, make two double stitches in each chain, the second always being the raised stitch, in this manner; work one double, then put the hook into the same chain stitch, and, before making another double, make four chain stitches then draw it through, and so on. Two or even three stitches may be put in one chain, so long as a perfectly flat round is preserved. The crown should measure from four to five inches across.

Begin again in double crochet at the twenty-fourth stitch from where you left off, and work exactly in the same manner, double crochet and raised stitch, but now only *one* in every stitch to form the head piece, taking care not to work the twenty-four stitches which are intended for the curtain. Cut the end off at every row, and commence at the beginning. Work in this manner six or eight rows, according to the size of hood required. When a sufficient number of rows have been worked, and without breaking off the arrasene, work one row in treble crochet across the nape of the neck, so as to allow the ribbon to run through; fasten off, and begin at the same point that the trebles commenced; but now work in alternate stitches of double crochet and raised loop-stitch. Six rows will be sufficient. The crochet part is now finished. The border is in looped knitting.



NO. 49.—BABY'S HOOD IN WHITE ARRASENE WOOL, CROCHET AND KNITTING.

Use bone needle, No. 10. Cast on loosely twelve stitches (knit the *first* and the *last* stitch), knit one, put needle in the next loop, and wind the arrasene three times round the needle and the two fingers. Knit the stitch, the second row plain knitting, then draw the loops into order. Knit this border the entire round of the hood, taking care to ease it at the corners. The raised stitch takes away from the otherwise flat appearance of the crown and head-piece and curtain. Run a narrow ribbon through the treble stitches, tie into a bow with ends; line with satin. Place a pretty cap inside, with corded ribbon strings, and the result is exceedingly effective. This hood takes from four to five skeins of wool arrasene.

NO. 50.—BICYCLE CAP.

Materials: One ounce of Germantown and a fine crochet hook.

Make a chain of five stitches, join in a circle.

First round.—Two treble crochets in every foundation stitch.

Second round.—Like first.

Third round.—Two treble crochets in every alternate stitch.

Fourth round.—Two treble crochets between every increase.

Fifth round.—Three treble crochets between every increase.

Sixth round.—Four treble crochets between every increase.

Seventh round.—Five treble crochets between every increase.



NO. 50.—BICYCLE CAP.

Eighth round.—Six treble crochets between every increase.

Ninth round.—Seven treble crochets between every increase.

Tenth round.—Eight treble crochets between every increase.

This finishes the crown of the cap.

For the band around the head:

First round.—Ten treble crochet, miss one all around.

Eleven rounds of treble crochet, without increase or decrease.

NO. 51.—TAM O'SHANTER, FOR A GIRL OF TWELVE YEARS, IN CRIMSON SILK
ARRASENE.

This pretty and easily made cap is worked in the "raised" and double crochet. Use No. 9 bone hook. Make a chain of four and join. Place hook in loop and make four chain, then draw through the stitch already on hook, make a double stitch in the same loop; this is called the "raised" stitch. Work six rounds in this manner, always putting the "raised" and double stitch in one loop in order to make it lie flat. From the center work twenty-one rounds, increasing occasionally to keep it quite flat. Work two more rows without increasing, next row decrease by taking two loops as one every ninth stitch (the raised and the double stitch are counted as one). Next row decrease every seventh stitch; continue thus till the opening fits the head, then work six rounds without decreasing and end off. Make a handsome tuft by winding the arrasene round a small book or piece of cardboard, form it into the tuft without cutting it. To line the cap, cut two rounds of sateen the size of the flat round part, cut one of these



NO. 51.—TAM O'SHANTER.

pieces to the size of the head, join the pieces of sateen together, and put a plain band to the opening and join to the band of cap. Arrasene worked thus has a most velvet-like appearance. The knitting arrasene is used for it, not the embroidery, which is heavier in make.

NO. 52.—ROUND SHAWL.

A chain of ten stitches, unite, *

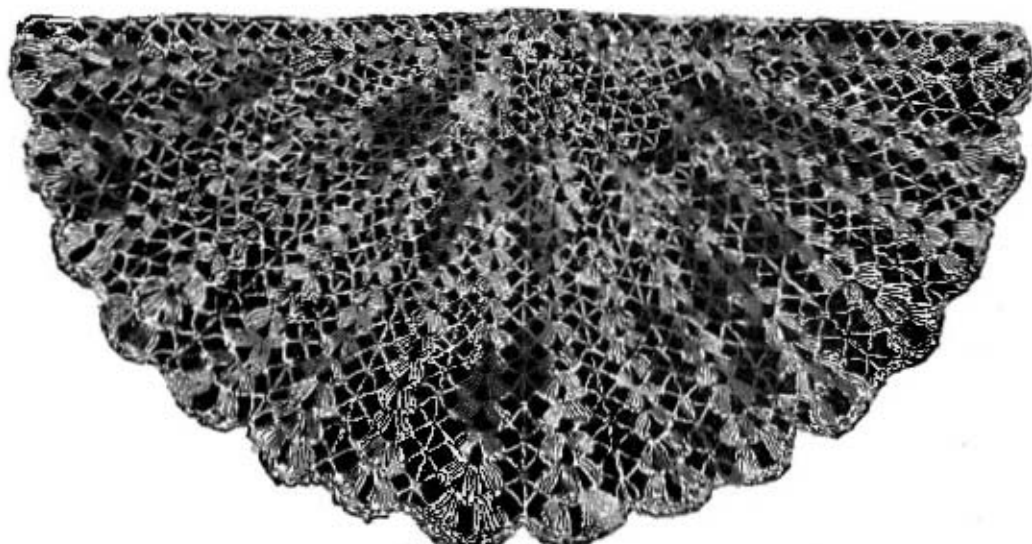
First round.—Four chain for a treble, two treble, one chain, three treble from * eight times, one chain, one single on the fourth chain at the commencement.

Second round.—Four chain, *, one double crochet over the next chain of last round, three treble, two chain, three treble over the following chain; repeat from *; at the end of the last treble work a single on the fourth chain.

Third round.—In this round you increase *, one double crochet, over the next, double crochet over every three chain of last round, work three treble, two chain, three treble; repeat from *.

Fourth round.—*, One double crochet on the next double crochet, over the next two chain work three treble, two chain, three treble, a double crochet on the second of the next three chain, three treble, two chain, three treble on the next two chain; repeat from *.

Fifth round.—An increase round, a set of trebles and chain over the first two chain of last round, a double crochet on the second of the last of the three trebles, a set of trebles over the *next* double crochet, a double crochet on the second of the next three trebles, a set of trebles over the next set of three trebles, one double



No. 52—ROUND SHAWL.

crochet on the next double crochet; repeat from the beginning of the round. In this round you will see you have three sets of trebles over the one set of the second round. Work six rounds like the second round.

Twelfth round.—*, A set of trebles over each of the next three sets of two chain, after the last a double crochet on the second treble, a set of trebles divided by two chain over the next double crochet, a double crochet on the next second treble; repeat from *.

Thirteenth round.—One set of trebles on each of the next three sets, on the extra one of the last round work two treble, one chain, two treble, one chain, two treble; repeat the round.

Fourteenth round.—One set of trebles on each of the next three sets, on the increased set work over each of the one chain a set of trebles, a double crochet on the next double crochet; repeat the whole round.

Sixteenth round.—A set of trebles on each of the next three sets, on the following, the first of the increased ones, a set of trebles, a double crochet on the second treble, a set of trebles on the thread between the two sets, a double crochet on the second of the next set of trebles, a set of trebles over the chain between the last of these sets of trebles.

Seventeenth round.—Like the second round.

Eighteenth round.—*, Increase by working a set on the double crochet between the two first sets of trebles, and between the second and third sets, one set on each of the next five sets; repeat from *; nine rounds like the second round.

Twenty-eighth round.—*, Five sets of trebles, increase between the next two sets, three sets, increase between the next two sets; repeat from *; ten rounds like the second round

Thirty-ninth round.—Four sets, increase, *, one set, increase, one set, increase; repeat from *; ten more rounds like the second round.

Fiftieth round.—Two sets of trebles, *, on the next set work three treble, two chain, three treble, two chain, three treble, six sets of trebles; repeat from *.

Fifty-first round.—Two sets of trebles, *, over the next chain work a set, work a double crochet on the second of the next three chain, a set of trebles over the next chain, six sets of trebles; repeat from *.

Fifty-second round.—Three sets of trebles, *, a set upon the double crochet between the last and next set. This should be *between* the second increased set in the fiftieth round, a set on each of the eight sets; repeat from *; seven rounds like the second round.

Sixtieth round.—Seven sets of trebles, *, increase on the next by working three treble, one chain, three treble, one chain, three treble, fifteen sets; repeat from *. You will require an increase quite at the end of the round.

Sixty-first round.—Work two sets of trebles on each of the increased ones, a double crochet on the second treble between.

Sixty-second round.—Three sets of trebles on the two increased ones of last round, working as you did in the forty-second round; twelve rounds like the second.

Seventy-fifth round.—Three sets of trebles, increase on the next, *, ten sets of trebles, increase on the next, repeat from *.

Seventy-sixth round.—Work two sets of trebles on the increased set of last round, with a double crochet on the second treble between them, one set on each of the others.

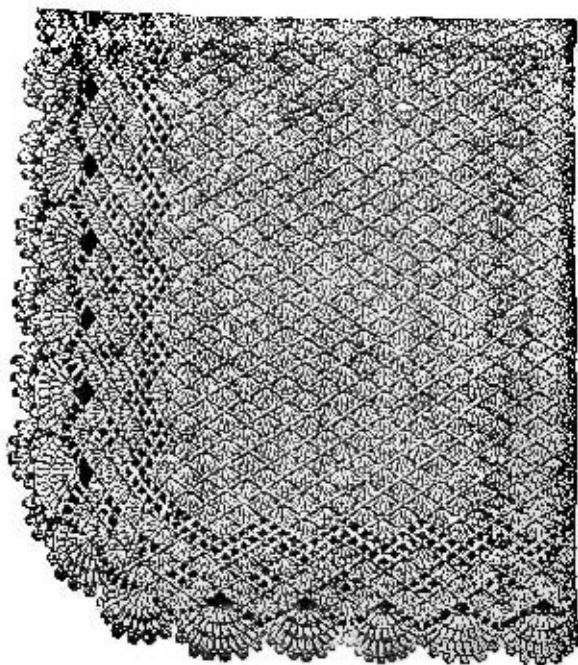
Seventy-seventh round.—Three sets of trebles on the increased set of last round, working as you did in the fifty-second round, eight rounds plain, which completes the shawl.

NO. 53.—SQUARE SHAWL.

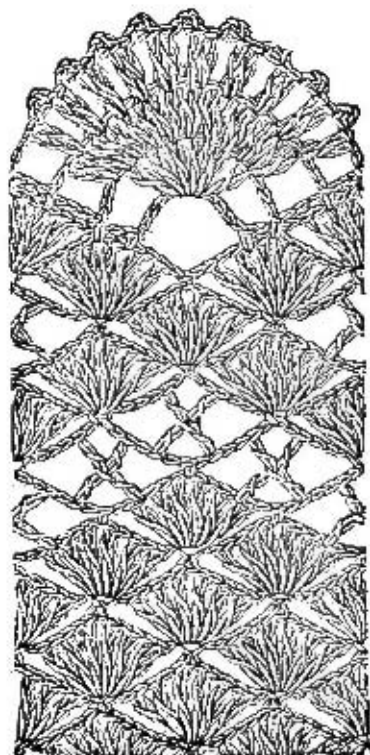
Make a foundation chain of one hundred stitches with cis wool. Crochet backward and forward on this as follows. The work should be done loosely.

First row.—*, Six treble, with one chain between each, in the fifth foundation stitch, one chain, miss four, one double, one chain; repeat nineteen times from *.

Second row.—Four chain, the first three to form one treble, three treble with one chain between in next double, *, one chain, one double in center chain of six trebles, one chain, six trebles with one chain between each in next double; repeat nineteen times from *, but at end of row only three treble with one chain between instead of six in the last double; repeat the preceding row sixty-six times, always remembering to reverse the pattern, *i. e.*, to put the six treble over the double of the previous row, and the double over the six treble. Now continue the last row (in the same pattern) around the other three sides of the square. You will, of course, be careful to increase sufficiently at the corners to make them lie flat. Now, without breaking your thread, crochet the border as follows. A detail of border which will be found an assistance in the work, is herewith given.



No. 53—SQUARE SHAWL.



DETAIL OF NO. 53.

One chain, one double in chain between two treble, *, one chain, six treble with one chain between each in next double, one chain, one double in center chain of next six treble, three chain, one cross-bar as follows: One cross treble, *i.e.*, put the thread twice around the hook, put the hook through the chain between the fifth and sixth trebles, put the thread over the hook and draw it through the stitch, thread over the hook, draw through two loops together, turn the thread over the hook, put the hook in the chain between the first and second of the next six treble, draw the hook through, pass thread over hook, draw through two loops, thread over the hook, draw through two loops, thread over hook, draw through all the stitches on hook together, four chain, one treble in center of cross treble, three chain, one double in center chain of next six treble; repeat from *.

Second row.—*, Three chain, one double in center chain of next six treble, three chain, one cross-bar as before, three chain, one double in four chain of next cross-bar, three chain, one cross-bar; repeat from *.

Third row.—Like first row, but in reversed position.

Fourth row.—Like the pattern of body of shawl.

Fifth row.—Like the first row.

Sixth row.—Like the fourth row.

Seventh row.—*, Six treble, with one chain between each in the double just above the six treble in the third row, one chain, one double in the chain between the third and fourth of the six treble, one chain, one double between the fourth and fifth of the six treble, seven chain, one double in chain between the second and third of next six treble, one chain, one double in next chain (between third and fourth treble), one chain; repeat from *; close with a slip-stitch.

Eighth row.—*, Five chain, one double in center chain of six treble, five chain, one double in chain before next double, taking in also the stitch under it in last row but one, three chain, one double in chain before next double, taking in stitch of last row but one, three chain, six treble, with one chain between each in center of seven chain, three chain, one double in chain between two next double, taking in stitch also of last row but one, three chain, one double in chain after next double, taking in, etc.; repeat from *.

Ninth row.—Two slip-stitch, *, one double in second of six treble in last row but one, taking in the chain stitch of the last row, five chain, one double in fifth of the same six treble, taking in the chain stitch over it, three chain, two treble drawn up together in the first of next six treble (two treble drawn up together are worked thus: Begin like an ordinary treble and work until you have two loops left on the needle, then insert the needle in the same stitch in which you began your treble, draw through the thread, draw through two loops, and again through two loops), one chain, two treble, drawn up together in chain between first and second treble, one chain; repeat until you have made a shell of ten times two treble drawn up together on the six treble, three chain; repeat from *.

Tenth row.—Two slip-stitch, *, one double in double of last row but one, taking in also the chain above it, three chain, two treble drawn up together in next two treble drawn up together, one purl of four chain, ending in a double on first stitch of said four chain; repeat alternately the two treble drawn up together, and purl of four chain eight times more, two treble drawn up together in last two treble drawn up together, three chain; repeat from *.

NO. 54.—SQUARE SHAWL IN CRAZY PATTERN.

Crochet needle No. 10, Shetland wool or fine eider yarn.

Make four chain, join, and into circle work four times one double crochet, two chain, and three treble, and join by drawing wool through the first double crochet stitch. This shawl is not worked round in the usual way, but the work is to be "turned" at the completion of each round.

Second round.—Make three chain, and turn, and under the first two chain of last round work, *, one double crochet, two chain, and three treble, twice in same place, and repeat from * under each two chain in previous round, and join by drawing wool through the first double crochet stitch.

Third round.—Three chain, turn, and under first two chain of last round work, *, one double crochet, two chain, three treble under the first two chain of last round, and one double crochet, two chain, and three treble twice under next two chain, and repeat from *; join as before.

Fourth round.—Three chain, turn, work one double crochet, two chain, and three treble under first two chain, and same under next; then for the corner work the same twice under next two chain, and repeat. Continue each round the same,

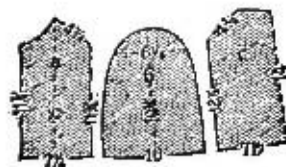
always increasing at the four corners, and work in straight along the four sides. For border, work three or four rounds in different colored wool from that used for ground of shawl. This is a pretty, effective pattern, and very simple.

NO. 55.—CROCHET CAPE.

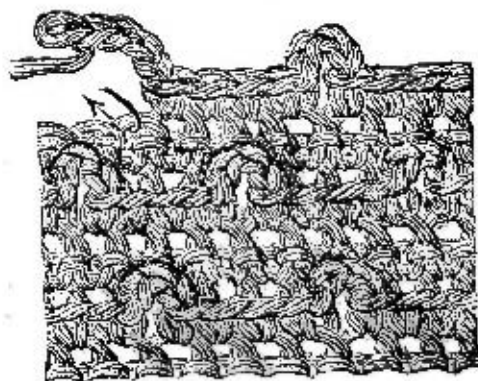
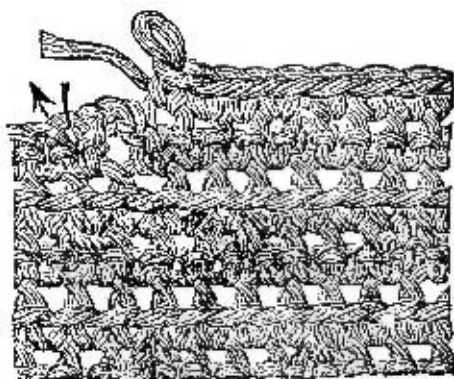
This pretty and well-shaped garment takes seven ounces of Berlin wool, but single zephyr or Germantown wool may be substituted. No. 55-*a* gives a pattern which should be cut out in paper according to the figures marked on the outside lines and used to shape the crochet by. The fronts, back and sleeves are crocheted separately, and then sewed together. Begin each piece at the lower edge, and shape it to fit the paper pattern by increasing or decreasing at the sides. In the cape from which this is copied a foundation of thirty-one chain stitches must be made for each



No. 55—CROCHET CAPE.

No. 55-*a*.

front, thirty-eight for the sleeve part (*b* of No. 55-*a*), forty-two for the back (letter *c*). Nos. 55-*b* and *c* show the under and upper side of the crochet, which consists of rows of single crochet with knots or loops made in every other row by crocheting four chain stitches between every four stitches of single crochet. These loops must always be kept on the same side of the work, and they must be so arranged as to come in reversed rows. Thus the first row of knots would begin with four single stitches, four chain, four single stitches, and so on to the end of the row.

No. 55-*c*.No. 55-*b*.

The succeeding row of knots will begin two single stitches, four chain, four single stitches, etc.

When the front and back part are worked, the shoulders are seamed together at the back; the sleeves are then set in, the fullness on the outer edge being gathered in at the shoulder. Crochet a small band round the neck, consisting of two rows

of single crochet, and two rows of knots, finishing with a row of picots. The lower part of the cape is trimmed with the knitted fringe shown in Fig. 55-d, which is worked as follows :

Cast on seven stitches; make one, knit two together, make one, knit two together, knit three.

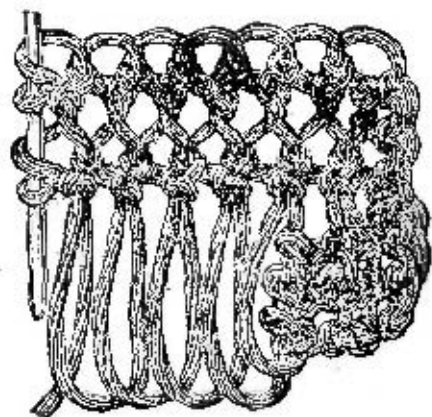
Second row.—Knit three, make one, narrow, make one, narrow.

When a sufficient length is knit, bind off the four stitches which form the heading, and ravel out the three lower stitches to form the fringe. If pressed first with a warm iron, the worsted will retain a slightly waved or crimped look. The lower row of fringe is knit with five plain stitches, two only being used for the heading. In making a stitch, if the thread is wound twice round the needle, the work will have a more lacy effect, but the made stitch must be knit as one stitch in the return row. A crocheted edge can be substituted for the knitted fringe.

A very pretty edging for the purpose is worked as follows :

Work a chain of the required length.

First row.—One double into each of five foundation stitches, *, five triple treble (worked by winding the thread three times around the needle, and working these loops off successively as in single treble) into the next foundation stitch; keep the



No. 55-d.

top loop of each treble on the hook until all are worked, and then draw the thread through all at once; pass over five foundation stitches, work five more treble in the same way into the next stitch; having worked off these stitches, take out the needle, insert it into the last of the six chain, and draw the loop through this stitch; make seven chain, work four triple treble between the two clusters just worked, six chain, one double into the top of the two clusters, six chain, one double into the next foundation stitch, four double into the next four stitches, and repeat from *.

Second row.—One double into the third of five doubles between the patterns, three chain, one double into the center of six chain at the side of the cluster, seven chain, one double into the center of the next six chain, five chain, one double into the top of a pattern, five chain, one double into the center of the next six chain, three chain; repeat from the beginning of the row; but in the next pattern draw the fourth of the seven chain through the corresponding stitch on the last pattern.

Third row.—One double into the last of seven chain, three double, three chain, and three double under the six chain on the side of the upper cluster, one double into the top stitch of the cluster, three chain and one double into the same stitch; three double, three chain, and three double under the six chain on the other side of the cluster, one double under the first of the next seven chain, four chain; repeat.

NO. 56.—CHILD'S CROCHET DRESS.

This dress is for a child whose chest measure is twenty-two inches. The full length from the top of back is twenty inches. It is worked with cardinal Saxony wool. Begin with the bottom of the waist, and make a chain of 130

stitches. In the pattern, from which these directions are taken, thirteen stitches in width measured three inches; and three rows in height were rather less than one inch deep. A fine wooden or bone afghan crochet needle should be used.



No. 56—CHILD'S CROCHET DRESS.

First row.—Take up the 130 stitches as if for afghan or tricot stitch, and work back, *i. e.*, *, you insert the needle in the next chain stitch, draw the wool through; repeat from * to the end of the row. Then work back by drawing the wool through the first loop, *, then take the wool on the needle and draw through every two loops to the end of the row, repeating from *.

Second row.—Take up the whole of the next loop on the needle, the wool on the needle, draw it through the needle between the long loop taken up and the next *under* the chain at the top; the wool on the needle, draw through, and then draw this loop through the loop made just before. Take up each successive stitch in this manner; at the end of the row take up the last stitch in the ordinary manner, and work back like the first row.

Third row.—Work the whole row. When you work back work the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth loops together to decrease a stitch; also the 107th and 106th together; the rest as before.

Fourth and fifth rows.—Each 128 loops.

Sixth row.—Take up the whole row; when you work back work the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth together again, and count twenty-three at the other end; work the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth together, then the others; repeat the fifth and sixth rows until you have had five rows of decreasing, and reduce the stitches to 120.

Twelfth row and next thirteen rows.—Each 120 loops.

Twenty-sixth row.—You now divide for the arm holes. Thirty stitches on each side for the back, sixty for the front.

To make one side of the back:

First row.—Take up twenty-six loops; work back.

Second row.—Take up twenty-five loops; work back.

Third row.—Take up twenty-four loops; work back.

Fourth row.—Take up twenty-three loops; work back.

Fifth and next four rows.—Each twenty-three loops.

Tenth row.—Twenty-two loops; take the needle between the last two loops again, draw through; then the last loop. This *increases* a loop. Work back each loop as before.

Eleventh row.—Plain, *i. e.*, no increasings.

Twelfth and thirteenth rows.—Increase a loop at the end of each row. You now begin the shoulder. Work nine rows, decreasing one stitch at the beginning of each row as you work back.

Twenty-third row.—A single stitch on each of the first ten loops, decrease one

at the end, then decrease one at each end of the row until there is only one loop. Fasten off.

The Second Half of Back.—Count twenty-six loops from the end of the row, join the wool to the twenty-sixth, and work twenty-five more loops. Work back the two *last* loops together.

Second, third and fourth rows.—Decrease one at the end of the row.

Fifth and next four rows.—Each twenty-three loops.

Tenth row.—Increase one between the two first loops.

Eleventh row.—No increasings.

Twelfth and thirteenth rows.—Increase a loop in beginning each row. Then nine rows, decreasing a loop at the end of each row. After this leave the last nine loops unworked, and finish the shoulder like the first.

The Front.—Leave seven loops of the twenty-fifth row of the work next to the first back, and take up all the loops, except seven before the second back. You should have fifty-four loops. Work them back.

Second, third, fourth and fifth rows.—Decrease one at the end and the beginning of each row. Three rows with no decreasings.

Ninth row.—Decrease one in the middle of the row.

Tenth row.—Plain.

Eleventh row.—Decrease one in the middle, and increase one at each end.

Twelfth row.—Plain.

Thirteenth row.—Like the ninth.

Fourteenth row.—Increase one at each end.

Fifteenth row.—Decrease one in the center, increase one at each end.

Sixteenth row.—Count eight stitches in the middle of the work, and leave them unworked for the middle of the neck. Increase one in beginning the row; work to the eight left, and work back.

Seventeenth row.—Increase one in commencing, decrease one in beginning to work back for the neck.

Eighteenth and nineteenth rows.—Like the seventeenth row.

Twentieth row.—Increase one in commencing; the rest plain.

Twenty-first row.—Decrease one in commencing; the rest plain.

Twenty-second row.—Two single in commencing; the rest plain.

Twenty-third row.—Four single in commencing; the rest plain.

Twenty-fourth row.—Three single in commencing; the rest plain.

Twenty-fifth row.—Three single; rest plain.

Twenty-sixth row.—Plain. Fasten off. Work the other shoulder to match, reversing the increasings. Commence after the eighth stitch left in the neck. Decrease in the beginning, and increase at the end of the row. Join the shoulder together by a row of single crochet on each side of the shoulder.

You now begin the skirt.

Join the first six rows of the work together, fold over eight stitches on each side for a hem. At the bottom of the waist, on the foundation chain, work one double crochet on the first loop, *, three treble on the next, one double crochet in the following; repeat from *.

Second row.—*, One double crochet on the double crochet, one treble on the first treble, *always* taking up the little knot just at the back of the loop. This is to be done throughout the border; three treble behind the next treble, one on the following; repeat from *.

Third row.—*, One double crochet on the double crochet, work one treble on each of the two first, three on the third, one on each of the two following; repeat from *.

Fourth row.—One double crochet on the double crochet, one treble on each of the trebles.

Fifth row.—One double crochet on the double crochet, one treble on each of the three first treble, three on the following, one on each of the next trebles; repeat the row.

Sixth row.—One double crochet on the double crochet, four treble, three on the next, four treble; repeat the row.

Seventh row.—One double crochet on the double crochet, one treble on each of the next; repeat the row.

Eighth row.—One double crochet on the double crochet, five treble, three on the next, five treble; repeat the row.

Ninth row.—One double crochet on the double crochet, six treble, three treble on the next, six treble; repeat the row.

Tenth row.—One double crochet on the double crochet, one treble on each of the treble.

Eleventh row.—One double crochet on the double crochet, seven treble, three treble on the next, seven treble; repeat the row.

Twelfth row.—One double crochet on the double crochet, eight treble, three treble on the next, eight treble; repeat the row.

Thirteenth row.—Work one double crochet, four chain, one treble on the first chain, miss two stitches, one double crochet on the next. This row finishes the flounce or skirt; if it is required longer, work another flounce (making it double). To do this, at the back of the eleventh row work a double crochet, three chain, miss two, a double crochet in the next; on this row repeat the flounce until the skirt is the depth you require it.

The Sleeve.—Make a chain of fifty stitches. Take up all the stitches and work back twenty-seven; take up ten, work back fourteen; take up these fourteen and five more, work back these nineteen and five more; take up these twenty-four loops and two more, work back twenty-eight; take up twenty-eight and two more, work back thirty-two; take up thirty-six, work back forty-eight; take up forty-two, work back forty-four; take up the whole row, work back all the loops; two plain rows. Decrease at the beginning and end of the next row, a plain row; repeat these two last rows four times, twelve plain rows.

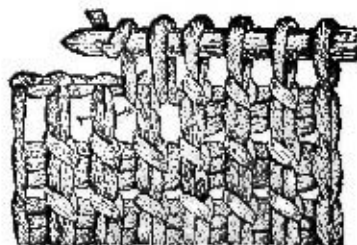
Twenty-fifth row.—Mark the two center stitches, on each side decrease a stitch; the rest plain.

Twenty-sixth row.—Increase one at the beginning and end of the row, decrease one on each side the center stitches.

Twenty-seventh row.—Decrease in the center; the rest plain.

Twenty-eighth row.—Increase at the sides, decrease in the center; repeat these two rows four more times.

Thirty-seventh row.—Take up all the stitches, decrease in the center, work back all but three; take up all but three, decrease in the center, work back all but six; take up all but six, decrease in the center, work back eight; take up all, work back all, a row of double crochet on this row; join the sleeve. On the row of



No. 56-a.

double crochet (holding it towards you) work a frill, repeating the first eight rows of the flounce or skirt, and the thirteenth row on these. Then work the same round the neck, sew in the sleeves, fold down the back of the dress, add buttons and loops, or loop into the stitches. The dress should be completed by a silk sash.

NO. 57.—CROCHET DRESS FOR CHILD FROM TWO TO THREE YEARS OF AGE.

You require eight ounces of pale blue Saxony wool, eight satin buttons to match, two yards of blue satin ribbon two inches wide, one and one-fourth yards



NO. 57—CHILD'S CROCHET DRESS.

of deep frilling the depth of the skirt, lace for neck and cuffs, a bone tricotée hook No. 6. The original dress measured six stitches to the inch in width, and four rows to the inch in height.

You commence in the neck at the back. Make a chain of thirty-three stitches. Take up sixteen loops on the needle, one by one, as in crochet tricotée. Work back sixteen, that is, the wool on the needle, draw through the first loop on the needle, *, the wool on the needle, draw through the first two loops on the needle; repeat from * at the end of the row. Make two chain, take up the first of these two chain, so increasing two loops as the second chain is on the needle, take up each of the sixteen loops, and the two next chain, work back twenty loops, then three chain again, take up two loops on the chain as before, take up the twenty loops of the last row, and three more of the foundation chain, work back these twenty-six loops and make two chain at the end. Raise a loop on the two chain, the twenty-six loops, and two more on the foundation chain, work back, make two chain at the end. Take up the first chain, take up the thirty loops and two more, work back thirty-four and make three chain. On this chain raise two loops, take

up the thirty-four and three more, work back forty, make three chain, take up two loops on it, the forty of last row, and three more, work back forty-six loops, make two chain, raise one loop on it, the forty-sixth of last row, and the two last on the foundation chain, work back fifty loops; this brings you to the bottom of the shoulder; three rows plain.

Fourth row of back.—Take up two loops, take up the two next together, take up all the loops until you come to the four last, then two together, two plain, work all back.

Fifth and sixth rows.—Plain.

Seventh row.—Take up two loops, two together, take up all until the four last, two together, take up two; work back.

Eighth and ninth rows.—Plain.

Tenth row.—Take up all the loops, work back, through one twice, one chain, through two, to the last but two, make an extra chain, then through the two last.

Eleventh row.—Take up two, on the chain make a loop, take up all to the extra chain at the end, a loop on it, a loop on each of the last two; work back in the same manner as last row, increasing a chain on each side the work.

Twelfth row.—Repeat the eleventh row five times more.

Seventeenth row.—Plain (fifty-eight loops).

Eighteenth row.—Plain.

Nineteenth row.—Take up the third and fourth loops together, and the fifty-sixth and fifty-fifth loops; work back.

Twentieth and twenty-first rows.—Plain.

Twenty-second row.—Take up the third and fourth loops together, and the fourth and third from the end; work back.

Twenty-third and twenty-fourth rows.—Plain.

Twenty-fifth row.—Take up two loops, the two next together, take up nineteen, two together, take up four, two together, take up nineteen, two together, take up two; work back.

Twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh rows.—Plain.

Twenty-eighth row.—Take up two, two together, take up seventeen, two together, take up four, two together, take up seventeen, two together, take up two; work back.

Twenty-ninth and thirtieth rows.—Plain.

Thirty-first row.—Take up two, two together, take up fifteen, two together, take up four, two together, take up fifteen, two together, take up two; work back.

Thirty-second and next three rows.—Plain.

Thirty-sixth row.—Take up all the loops as you work back, make an extra chain between the nineteenth and twentieth loops, take off four, make a chain, work plain to the end.

Thirty-seventh row.—Take up all the loops, and one on each of the two chain stitches made, work back nineteen, make a chain, take off six, make a chain, work back the rest.

Thirty-eighth row.—Take up all the loops of last row and one on each of the two chain stitches.

Thirty-ninth row.—Work back nineteen, a chain, work off eight, a chain; work off the rest.

Fortieth row.—Take up all the loops, and one extra on each of the two chain, work back nineteen, a chain, work off ten, a chain; work off the rest.

Forty-first row.—Take up all the loops; work back all.

Forty-second row.—Take up all, work back nineteen, a chain, work off twelve, a chain; work off the rest.

Forty-third row.—Take up all, and one extra on the two chain stitches; work off plain.

Forty-fourth row.—Take up all, work off nineteen, a chain, work off fourteen, a chain; work off the rest.

Forty-fifth row.—Take up all the loops, and one on the two chain stitches; work off all. Three more plain rows. This completes the back.

The Right Front.—Take up the stitches on the foundation chain, commencing at the bottom of the shoulder, upon the last row of increasings before the three plain rows. Take up nineteen stitches, work back three, take up the two first of these three, work back six, take up these again (the last is on the needle), work back two, increase a chain, work off the rest and three more, take up these nine, and one on the chain stitch, work off two, increase a chain, work off to the end of the last little row, and three more; repeat this last little row until you have worked off all the loops, then two rows, increasing a chain in the neck each row, plain on the shoulder.

Fourth row of neck.—Take up all the loops, cast onto the needle as if you were knitting six loops; work all off. You should have thirty-one loops.

Fifth row.—Take up two, two together, take up the rest; work off plain.

Sixth and seventh rows.—Plain.

Eighth row.—Take up two, two together, take up the rest, until the three last, a double crochet on the third from the last, take up two, work off two, a chain, work off the rest, four rows plain, working one on the chain—the hole forms a button-hole.

Thirteenth row.—Take up all the loops, work off all but the last two, increase a chain; work off the two loops.

Fourteenth row.—Take up all the loops and one extra on the chain, work off all but the two last, a chain, work off two; repeat this row five more times, working a button-hole in the fifteenth row; at the end of the nineteenth row make two chains as well as the increase before the two last stitches.

Twentieth row.—Take up all the stitches; you should have thirty-six loops, a button-hole at the end, two rows plain.

Twenty-third row.—Take up three, two together, take up the rest; work off plain.

Twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth rows.—Plain. In the twenty-fifth make a button-hole.

Twenty-sixth row.—Take up three, two together; take up rest and work off.

Twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth rows.—Plain.

Twenty-ninth row.—Take up three, two together; take up the rest and work off.

Thirtieth and thirty-first rows.—Plain; make a button-hole.

Thirty-second row.—Like twenty-eighth row.

Work nineteen plain rows, and a button-hole in every fifth row. This completes the right front. Join together with single crochet the nineteenth and following rows to the seventeenth row of back and following rows.

Left Front.—Take up the sixteenth loop in the neck of the back piece, and the three next work back, take up these four loops and three more, work off, take

up seven and three more and *, work off, increase a chain before the third from the end, take up the loops, increase on the chain, take up all the last little row and three more, work back from *; when all the loops are raised, work three more rows, always increasing one stitch before the last three loops in working off, at the end of third row make six chain, take up on this five loops, one on the chain before the three last loops, and all the remainder; work all off. In the next, which we will call the first row of neck, take up all the loops but the last four, two together, take up two; work off.

Second and third rows.—Plain.

Fourth row.—Like first row. Four rows plain.

Ninth row.—Take up all, increase one in working off between the third and fourth loops.

Tenth row.—Take up all the loops, and one on the extra chain, work off two, a chain, work off the rest; repeat this row three more times, in the fourth repetition cast two on the needle when the loops are taken up; work all off.

Fifteenth row, and three next rows.—Plain.

Nineteenth row.—Decrease at the end by working the third and fourth from the end together, two rows plain; repeat from the nineteenth row three times, then work nineteen plain rows, join to the other side the back with a row of single crochet; take the right front, work a row of double crochet up the front edge, round the neck, and down the left front, fasten off; place the first six stitches of the right front over the left one, and work them *together* with the first six stitches of the left front, and work a row of double crochet round the whole of the bottom of the back and fronts, then one double crochet on the first double crochet on the right front, one chain, miss two double crochet, in the next work one treble, four chain, one single on the first chain, four times, after the last picot of four chain, work another treble stitch, one chain, miss three double crochet, one double crochet in the third double crochet, miss three double crochet, and repeat, finish on the last double crochet; repeat this little border, on the fifth row of loops, or fifth stitch in all the rows, commencing in the neck and holding the opening next to you. We now make the skirt. This is double. Commence in the middle of the back with a double crochet on the last row worked, four chain, one treble on the next stitch, *, two chain, one treble on the next; repeat from *, missing a stitch between every second and third treble stitches. There must be sixty-six treble stitches in this row. Join with a single to the third of the first four chain, which forms the first treble in the round.

Second round.—Five chain, *, one treble over the next two chain, two chain; repeat from *, at the end of the round work two chain, and join with a single to the fourth of the fifth chain; work nine more rounds like the second round.

Tenth round.—*, One double crochet over the next two chain, four treble over the following two chain; repeat from *, join neatly on the first double crochet and fasten off. Over this skirt you work the fancy flounce. Commence in the center of the back with one treble on each of the first two double crochet, *, miss a double crochet in the next, work two treble, two chain, two treble, one chain, miss the next double crochet, one treble in each of the two following; repeat from *; at the end of the round work one chain a single on the first treble.

Second round.—Four chain, one treble on the second treble * over the two chain between the four treble, work two treble, two chain, two treble, one chain, one treble on each of the two next treble; repeat from *; work five more rounds

like the last round, then work six more rounds, working two chain *after* the four treble, and always taking up the first of the two single treble stitches in the last of these two chain.

Fourteenth round.—One double crochet between the first two treble stitches, *, one chain, over the next two chain, between the four trebles work a treble, a picot of four chain six times, a treble again, one chain, one double crochet between the two next treble; repeat from *, and fasten off at the end of the round.

The Collar.—Take up the double crochet just over the first whole row on the front shoulder. Take up thirty-five loops round the neck, which should bring you to the corresponding row on the next shoulder. Work off two, increase a chain; work off six, increase one; work off one, increase one; work off eight, increase one; work off two, increase one; work off eight, increase one; work off one, increase one; work off six, increase one; work off two.

Second row.—Take up all the loops and one on each of the increasings. Work off two, increase; work off seven, increase; work off three, increase; work off nine, increase; work off two, increase. These two are in the center of the back. Work off nine, increase; work off three, increase; work off seven, increase; work off two.

Third row.—Take up all the loops, and one on each increased stitch. Work off two, increase; work off eight, increase; work off four, increase; work off ten, increase; work off two, increase; work off ten, increase; work off four, increase; work off eight, increase; work off two.

Fourth and fifth rows.—Increase in the same places as in the third row.

Sixth row.—Take up all the loops and one on each increasing; work off plain.

Seventh row.—Take up all the loops; work back an increased row as before.

Eighth and ninth rows.—Plain; fasten off.

Tenth row.—Commence on the right hand side edge of the ninth row; work a row of double crochet round the collar.

Eleventh row.—Commence the lace. work a treble on the first double crochet, miss a double crochet, *, two treble, two chain, two treble, in the next, one chain, miss a double crochet, two treble; in the next double crochet miss a double crochet; repeat from *. At the corners leave no double crochet between any of the treble stitches; at the end of the row fasten off. On this last row work six rows like the top skirt, then the edge. Loop the lace together a little in the width, and work the edge on the row of double crochet in the neck; a row of double crochet all round the neck, and fasten off.

The Sleeve.—Make a chain of thirty stitches, take up twelve, work off, three chain, take up two on this chain, the twelve, and three more, work off eighteen, *, and four more chain, take up three, take up eighteen, and four more, work all off; repeat from * until all the loops are taken up. Forty-eight loops must be on the work.

Sixteen rows plain.

Seventeenth row.—Take up twenty, two together, take up four, two together; take up rest, and work off.

Eighteenth row.—Plain.

Nineteenth row.—Take up nineteen, two together, take up four, two together; take up the rest, and work off.

Twentieth row.—Plain.

Work these two last rows, always decreasing one on each side the four center stitches, until you have worked six rows of decreasings; join it up, then a row of

double crochet, and fasten off. Hold the edge of the double crochet toward you, and work on it four rows of the lace, and on the last row the edge, fasten off on the outer edge of the double crochet row. Work one double crochet on the first double crochet; *, miss a double crochet, one chain, then four treble, in the next double crochet one chain, miss a double crochet, one double crochet in the next; repeat from *, and fasten off. Sew a piece of galloon ribbon under the row of button-holes, and also under the row on which the buttons are placed. Sew blue satin strings in the front; a sash just over the flounce, fastening it at each side seam, and letting it fall behind. Sew the frill, under the first skirt on the row of double crochet; add the lace in the neck and sleeves.



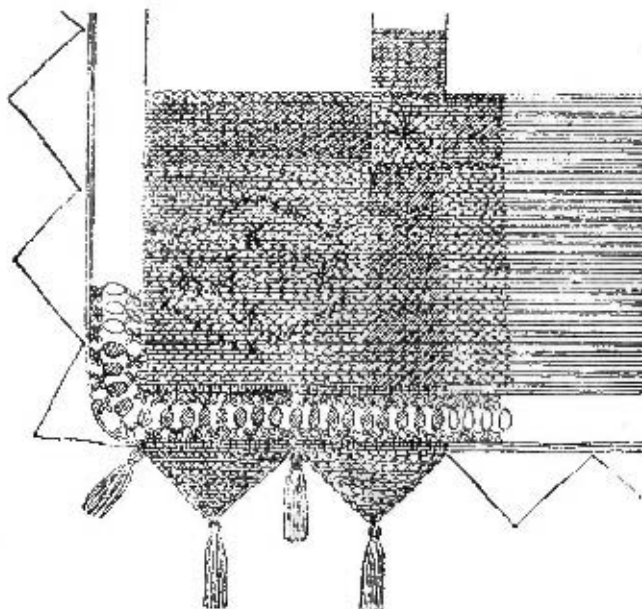
AFGHANS.

We give under the head of Tricot Stitches, plain and fancy, a great variety of stitches suitable for afghans. Spot stitch, either raised or hollow (see Nos. 28-9), it very pretty for afghans, and is not difficult to work, although to the uninitiated it looks so mysterious. A pretty afghan may be made by working alternate stripes of plain afghan (or tricot) stitch, and some fancy stitch, as, for instance, raised spot stitch, cross tricot stitch, Muscovite tricot, tricot ecossais, etc. Directions for all these will be found among the tricot crochet stitches.

NO. 58.—HANDSOME AFGHAN, OR BERCEAUNETTE COVER.

Materials required: White Berlin or Germantown wool (single), bright blue ditto, blue floss silk, straw-colored floss silk, and small Roman pearl beads; also a tricot hook, rather small size.

Make a chain of twenty-six stitches in white wool; on these crochet in plain



No. 58—AFGHAN.

afghan stitch twenty-five rows. (In tricot, a row consists of working up and of the loops.) Now break off the white and join the blue wool. Work eight rows in this; now join the white and work twenty-four rows of it. Continue thus alternating the blue and white blocks until you have six blocks of white and five of

blue, the last (white block), like the first, must have twenty-five rows, as the bordering makes these blocks look smaller.

Second (narrow) stripe.—Cast on eight stitches of blue wool and work twenty-five rows; now join the white wool and work eight rows, then work twenty-four rows of blue again; alternate these until you have six blue blocks and five white ones, remembering that the last (blue) block should have twenty-five rows. Care must be taken in making this afghan to work it all with the same degree of tightness, as otherwise the pattern of the stripes will not match. Make in this way five of the broad stripes and four narrow ones. Crochet the stripes together with wool, then work a line of single crochet to cover the joinings, in the yellow floss. On the large white blocks work a figure in cross stitch (see illustration) in the blue floss, with four little stars of the same. Put a pearl in each star. Make a larger star of yellow floss in the small white blocks (in narrow stripe) with a pearl in the center.

Border: First row.—Work a row of double crochet in blue all around the afghan, working one stitch in every stitch of the afghan, only every other stitch the needle is put one stitch deeper into the afghan, which makes a pretty effect. Remember to increase sufficiently at the corners to keep them from turning up.

Second and third rows.—Double crochet all around.

Fourth row.—Raised spot stitch, worked thus: One double crochet, *, put the wool round the hook, and insert into a stitch of second row, passing over third row; now work a treble as far as the point where two loops are left on the hook, work two more trebles into the same stitch up to the same length. Take the wool on hook and draw through the four loops at once. Leave the stitch of the preceding row under the spot unworked, work one double crochet; repeat from *.

Fifth row.—Double crochet.

A separate border is now worked in points in tricot stitch in white wool. Begin with three stitches and increase one every row (at the same end always) until you have ten stitches. Work two rows of ten stitches each, then diminish in the same way until you have three stitches. Work two rows of three stitches, and proceed as before. Join to the blanket in the same sort of double crochet as the first row of border. Work these points all around the edge in blue wool, in button-hole stitch, every *other* stitch being deeper. Finish with tassels of white wool, at the tip of every point and between each point.

NO. 59.—CROCHET QUILT, IN ROUND CROCHET TRICOTÉE.

The crochet tricotée, or afghan crochet, has always been worked before on one needle. We here give the manner of working it round, using four needles. Knit-



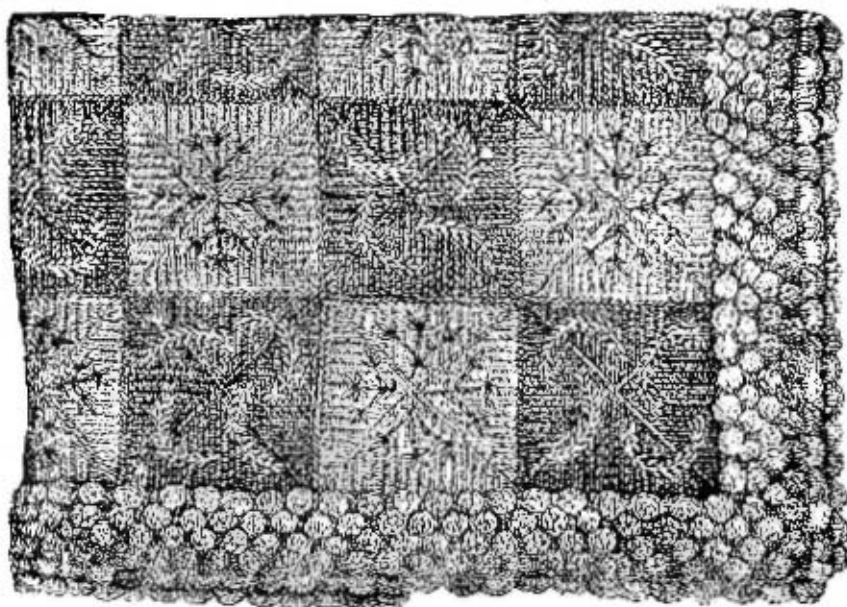
No. 58-a—DETAIL OF QUILT.



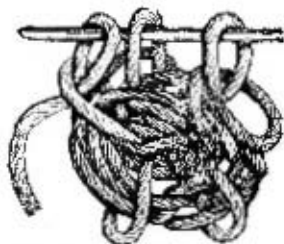
No. 58-b—DETAIL OF QUILT.

ting needles with a crochet hook at one end have been introduced for knitting stockings; and a great relief it is to the hand, to vary the monotony of a long

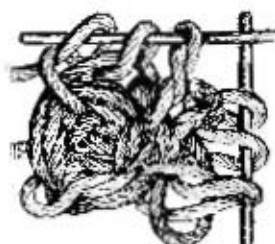
stocking by working a few rows in crochet; and no perceptible difference is made



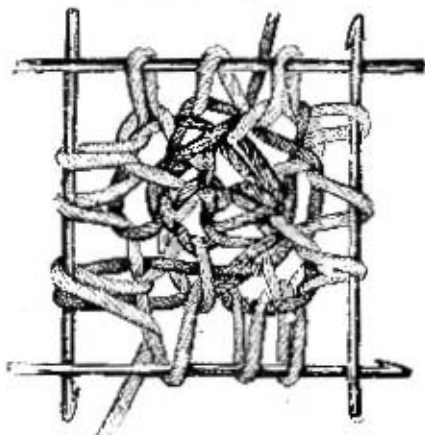
No. 59—CROCHET QUILT, IN ROUND CROCHET TRICOTEE.



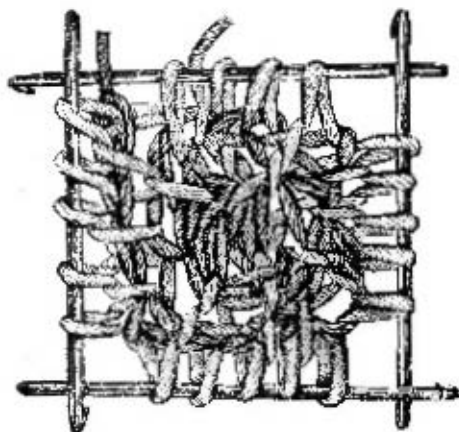
No. 59-c—DETAIL OF QUILT.



No. 59-d—DETAIL OF QUILT.



No. 59-e—DETAIL OF QUILT.



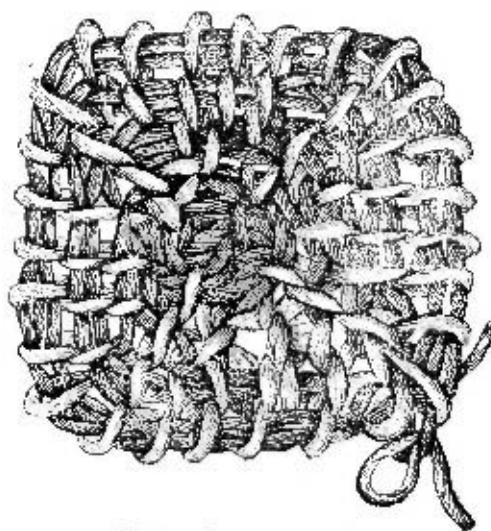
No. 59-f—DETAIL OF QUILT.

in the work. This cover requires four long bone crochet hooks, No. 11. You also require some dark cardinal and cream or gray Saxony wool. The engraving is

shown in two colors to make it more easy to follow. The squares can be worked in two shades of each color, but look far better in one. You commence by making a chain of four stitches unite. Take up the next chain on the needle, take a second needle, make with it a loop through the last one made, and take up the next chain; take a third needle, make a loop through the one on the last needle, and take up the next chain, making two stitches on each of these needles; take the fourth needle, and draw through the last loop on the third needle; then make a loop through the first on the first needle: work back one in each stitch, in the usual way, and using each successive needle. At the end of the round the work will present the appearance in the engraving No. 59-a. Draw the stitch at the end of the needle through the next loop.

Second round.—Put the wool before the needle and make another loop in the stitch on the needle. Take up the next long loop; it looks very much like a chain stitch. Take another needle, make a loop in the last stitch, take up the next long

loop, and the following, which looks like another chain stitch. Take the third needle, make a loop in the last stitch, and take up two more. Take the fourth needle, make a stitch in the last loop, one on the work, and one in the first stitch on the first needle. No. 59-c and d show the work in this row; and No. 59-f shows it finished. You now work back as before, using each successive needle. Before working the last stitch, take the needle out and draw it through the first of this row, which joins the two.



No. 59-g—DETAIL OF QUILT.

last loop. You now have five on the needle. Take the next needle, make a loop in the last on the first needle, take up three more stitches, and make a stitch in the last of the three. These are the corner stitches in the square. Take the fourth needle, make one in the last, take up two on the work, and work two in the first loop. Work back as before. You work in this way, working two more stitches each round on each side until you have worked eleven rounds. The squares are joined together with a row of double crochet. The squares are then embroidered, the dark ones with sprays of leaves in gold silk, the light ones with gold and red flowers; the corner stitches of the squares are worked over with gold wool, in outline stitch, and this divides the squares in triangular pieces. When all are worked and joined together, you work the border; this looks well in shades.

First row in double crochet, taking up both edges of the stitch.

Second row.—In the first double crochet work a double crochet, two chain, miss two double crochet, a double crochet in the next.

Third row.—*, One double crochet on the double crochet under the next chain,

work four treble, join the last treble to the first, this forms a shell, then two double crochet again; repeat from *.

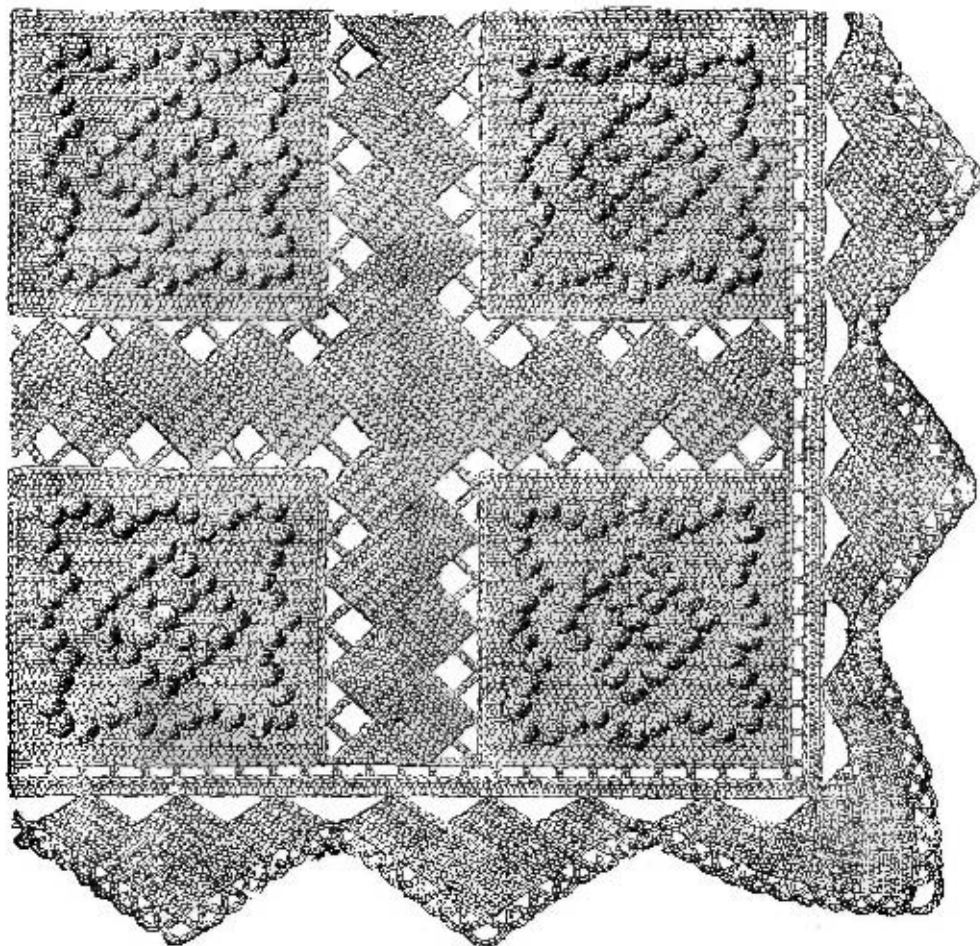
Fourth row.—Double crochet.

Fifth row.—Another row of loop crochet, worked as in the third row, and working the four treble between those of the third row; work in this manner until you have four rows of balls or shells; then work the edge. This row is worked with alternate sets of treble in the colors used for the work, one double crochet, *, between the two balls, work five long, one double crochet, over the next ball; repeat from *. On this row work a row of single crochet, one stitch on each stitch of the last row.

NO. 60.—CROCHET COUNTERPANE.

Materials required : Crochet cotton, No. 10, and a medium-sized steel hook.

Commence each row at the same side, and in order to keep the pattern right



NO. 60—CROCHET DESIGN FOR COUNTERPANE.

side out, cut off the cotton at the end of each row, and draw up the last stitch tightly, and sew the cotton neatly through the back of the work.

For each square make a chain of fifty-seven stitches.

First row.—One treble into each stitch.

Second row.—One treble into each of five stitches, working into the back horizontal loop of each stitch, *, seven trebles into the next treble of previous row, keep the top loop of each on the hook and draw through all together. (All the balls are made in this way: hence the directions will not be repeated.) One treble into each of three next stitches, one ball into next stitch, one treble into each of nine next stitches; repeat from * twice more, one ball into next stitch, one treble into each of three next stitches, one ball into next stitch, one treble into each of five next stitches.

Third row.—One treble into each of three stitches, *, one ball, one treble into each of seven stitches, one ball, one treble into each of five stitches; repeat from * three times more. At the end of the row there will be three instead of five stitches to work upon.

Fourth row.—One treble into each of three stitches, one ball, one treble into each of ten stitches, one ball, one treble into each of thirteen stitches, one ball, one treble into each of thirteen stitches, one ball, one treble into each of ten stitches, one ball, one treble into each of three stitches.

Fifth row.—One treble into each of three stitches, one ball, one treble into each of forty-nine stitches, one ball, one treble into each of three stitches.

Sixth row.—One treble into each of five stitches, one ball, one treble into each of twenty-two stitches, one ball, one treble into each of twenty-two stitches, one ball, one treble into each of five stitches.

Seventh row.—One treble into each of seven stitches, one ball, one treble into each of seventeen stitches, one ball, one treble into each of five stitches, one ball, one treble into each of seventeen stitches, one ball, one treble into each of seven stitches.

Eighth row.—One treble into each of five stitches, one ball, one treble into each of seventeen stitches, one ball, one treble into each of nine stitches, one ball, one treble into each of seventeen stitches, one ball, one treble into each of five stitches.

Ninth row.—One treble into each of three stitches, one ball, one treble into each of seventeen stitches, one ball, one treble into each of thirteen stitches, one ball, one treble into each of seventeen stitches, one ball, one treble into each of three stitches.

Tenth row.—One treble into each of three stitches, one ball, one treble into each of fifteen stitches, one ball, one treble into each of three stitches, one ball, one treble into each of nine stitches, one ball, one treble into each of three stitches, one ball, one treble into each of fifteen stitches, one ball, one treble into each of three stitches.

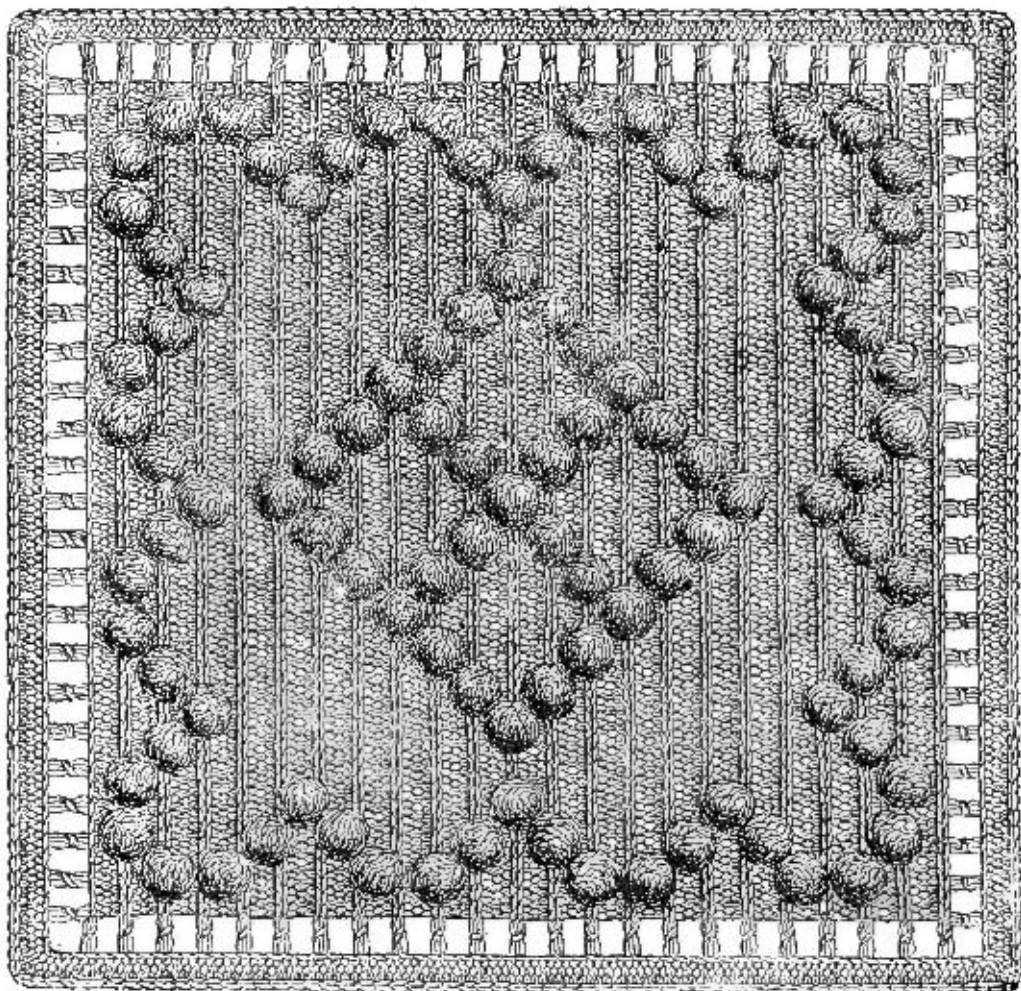
Eleventh row.—One treble into each of five stitches, one ball, one treble into each of eleven stitches, one ball, one treble into each of seven stitches, one ball, one treble into each of five stitches, one ball, one treble into each of seven stitches, one ball, one treble into each of eleven stitches, one ball, one treble into each of five stitches.

Twelfth row.—One treble into each of seven stitches, one ball, one treble into each of seven stitches, one ball, one treble into each of twelve stitches, one ball, one treble into each of twelve stitches, one ball, one treble into each of seven stitches, one ball, one treble into each of seven stitches.

This makes exactly one half the square, the other half is like the first half, worked backward to the first row.

For the edge:

First row.—Work two trebles, separated by five chain, into a corner stitch of square, *, two chain, one treble into the top of next row of square; repeat from *



NO. 60-a—SQUARE FOR CROCHET COUNTERPANE—FULL SIZE.

twenty times more, two chain, two treble separated by five chain into corner, *, two chain, pass over two stitches, one treble into the next; repeat from last * twenty times more, two chain; repeat from the beginning of the row once more.

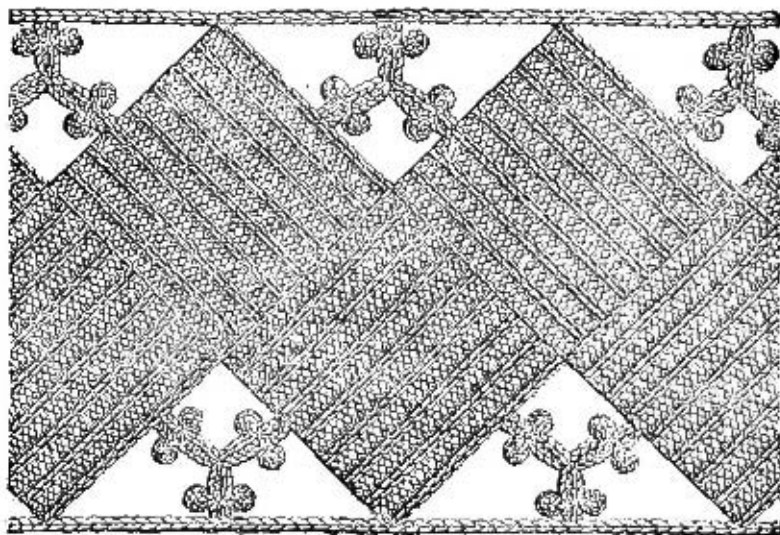
Second row.—One treble into each stitch of last row, except at the corners in each of these stitches; work five trebles.

NO. 61.—INSERTION TO ACCOMPANY CROCHET COUNTERPANE.

Make a chain of sixteen stitches; work backward and forward with one treble into each stitch for eight rows. In the forward rows work into the back horizontal loop of each stitch. In the backward rows work into the front horizontal loops;

this will make the right side even with the chain-like stripe across. The next square is commenced on the side of the last, then the third square at the side of the second, and so on. (See design.)

For the edge, work one double into a point of square, nineteen chain, one double into the fourteenth, thirteen chain, one double into the eighth, two chain, one



NO. 61.—INSERTION FOR CROCHET COUNTERPANE.

double into side of square (see design), seven chain, one double into the third, one double into each of four of thirteen chain, nine chain, one double into the fifth, two chain, one double into side of next square (see design), seven chain, one double into the second, one double into each of four of nine chain, and one double into four of thirteen chain, five chain, one double into the first, one double into two stitches of nineteen chain, ten chain. Repeat from the beginning of the row.

The other side is worked in the same way.

NO. 62.—BORDER FOR CROCHET COUNTERPANE.

This is worked in squares like the insertion.

Work one square, then work a square on each end of the first, work a square at the side of the lower square, then one above it, joining to the center one of the three squares with single stitches. After working the last stitch of each forward row the side is finished by another square.

For the patterns between the squares, work eight chain, one double into a stitch at the side of the square (see design), *, one half treble, four trebles, two half trebles, and one double into the eight chain. Repeat from * four times more, joining the second leaf into the depth between two squares, the third into the side of next square (see design). The two last leaves are left unjoined.

For the heading:

First row.—One double into a point of square, seven chain, one double into point of next leaf, seven chain, one double into next leaf, seven chain. Repeat from the beginning of the row.

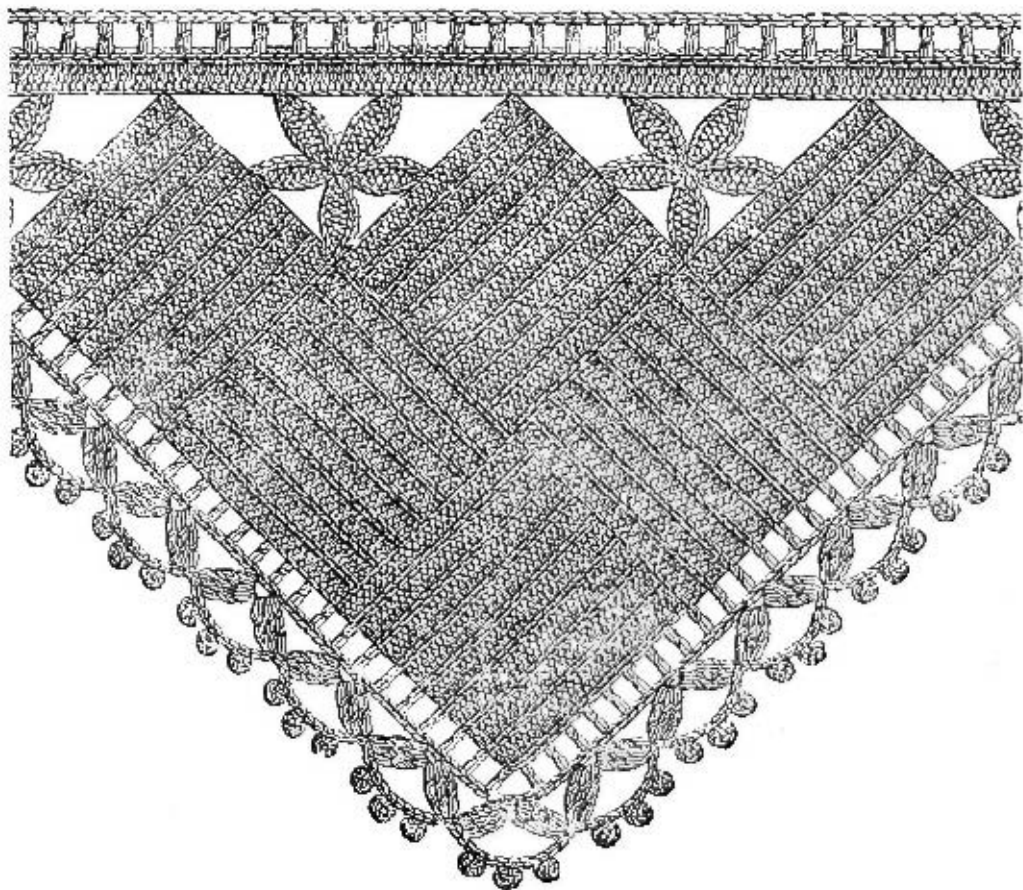
Second row.—One treble into each stitch.

Third row.—One treble into a stitch, two chain, pass over two stitches and repeat.

For the edge :

First row.—One treble into the first stitch of square in the depth of Vandyke, two chain, pass over two stitches and repeat all round.

In the square in which the chain stitches do not form the edge, work the trebles into the chain stripe of the square (see design). At the point of Vandyke, do not pass over a stitch, and work five instead of two chain.



NO. 62.—BORDER FOR CROCHET COUNTERPANE.

Second row.—Three double treble into a stitch; keep the top loop of each on the hook, draw through all together, *, seven chain, one double into the third. Repeat from * twice more, two chain, three double trebles, worked as before, into the same stitch the last were worked into, pass over seven stitches and repeat from the beginning of the row.

NO. 63.—PETTICOAT IN TRICOTÉE.

This petticoat is worked lengthwise in scarlet and white wool. Cast on one hundred and two stitches in scarlet; work twelve plain rows.

First gore.—Raise eighteen stitches, work back, raise twenty-two stitches, work back, continue the gore by raising four stitches each row; tricotée five rows plain.

Second gore.—Same as first; tricotée five rows plain.

Third gore.—Raise thirty, work back, increase gore by raising six stitches each row; tricotée eighteen rows.

Fourth gore.—Raise all but six, work back, and continue the gore, by leaving six less each row; tricotée five rows.

Fifth gore.—Work all but four, work back, leave four less each row; tricotée five rows.

Sixth gore.—Work all but four, work back, leave four less each row; tricotée twelve rows plain, then join the petticoat.

Border.—Cast on thirty stitches in white.

First row.—Knit plain.

Second row.—Purl.

Third row.—Knit.

Fourth row.—Purl; join scarlet for—

Fifth row.—Purl.

Sixth row.—Purl.

Seventh row.—Slip two for purling, *, purl two, slip one; repeat from * to end of row.

Eighth row.—*, Slip one, wool forward, purl two together; repeat from *.

Ninth row.—Slip one, *, slip loose stitch, purl two separately; repeat from *.

Tenth row.—*, Slip one, wool forward, purl two together; repeat from *.

Eleventh row.—Slip one, slip loose stitch, purl two separately.

Twelfth row.—Purl each stitch.

Thirteenth row.—Purl.

Fourteenth row.—Join on white wool, and knit plain; repeat from second row. To finish it at bottom work with scarlet one double crochet in center of white stripe, one chain; six treble in scarlet, one chain, one double in white. When the border is sewed on the skirt, work with white on top of border five chain, one treble crochet on first chain, one double on the scarlet stripe.

For band, work two rows of plain tricotée, work one row, missing three loops, then two plain rows again.

NO. 64.—PURSE: CROCHET.

Material: Fawn-colored thread. Crochet thirty-six stitches.

First row.—One double in every stitch.

Second row.—On : chain, two double (in back part of stitch), then one double in each stitch, two double in last stitch.

Third row.—One chain, double crochet.

Fourth to thirty-second row.—Like the second and third rows alternately.

Thirty-third row.—Like the third.

Thirty-fourth row.—Double crochet, missing first and last stitch.

Thirty-fifth to sixty-fifth row.—Like thirty-third and thirty-fourth rows.

This completes the center part.

For each of the side-pieces crochet twenty-eight stitches.

First row.—Double crochet, turn the work, one chain, double crochet in back part of stitch, four double in last of foundation stitch, twenty-seven double.



No. 64—PURSE.

Third row.—Turn the work, one chain, going back along the work double crochet as before, increasing in the middle of the work as required.

Fourth to twelfth row.—Like the preceding. Join the pieces together on the wrong side with double crochet.

NO. 65.—PURSE.

Fawn-colored and brown purse silk. Along a chain of eighty-eight stitches (pale shade) crochet sixty-two rows double crochet, but the third, fifth, nineteenth, twenty-first, forty-first, forty-third, fifty-seventh and fifty-ninth rows are crocheted with brown silk; and in the ninth, fifteenth, forty-seventh and fifty-third the two shades are used as follows:

Ninth row.—Five double with fawn color, and six double with brown; repeat, always drawing up the last stitch of the one shade with the first of the other.

Tenth row.—One double, * (brown), three double (fawn), one double (brown), six double (fawn); repeat seven times from *.

Eleventh row.—One double (fawn), *, three double (brown), three fawn, two brown, three fawn; repeat from * seven times, but in the last repetition crochet only two double (fawn) instead of three.

Twelfth row.—One double (fawn) *, three double (brown), two fawn, one brown, two fawn, one brown, two fawn;

repeat seven times from *, crocheting one fawn instead of two at the end of the last repetition.

Thirteenth row.—Like the eleventh.

Fourteenth row.—Like the tenth.

Fifteenth row.—Like the ninth.

Forty-seventh row to fifty-third row—Like ninth to fifteenth.

When the sixty-second row is finished, crochet twenty-two double for the opening, and then work to and fro for the center of the purse.

Sixty-third row.—Along the last stitches with the same silk, three chain to form one treble, then miss one, one treble, one chain; repeat; close with one treble in first stitch of this row.

Sixty-fourth row.—Turn the work, three chain to form one treble, then one treble in chain, one chain; repeat, close with one treble in first stitch.

Sixty-fifth to eighty-seventh rows.—Like the preceding. This completes the center. Then crochet the other end of the purse as follows:

Twenty-two stitches in the first twenty-two of the eighty-seventh row, then twenty-five rows double crochet with same silk; then repeat third to twenty-first row. The purse is then finished with twenty-two rows of fawn color, decreasing as follows:

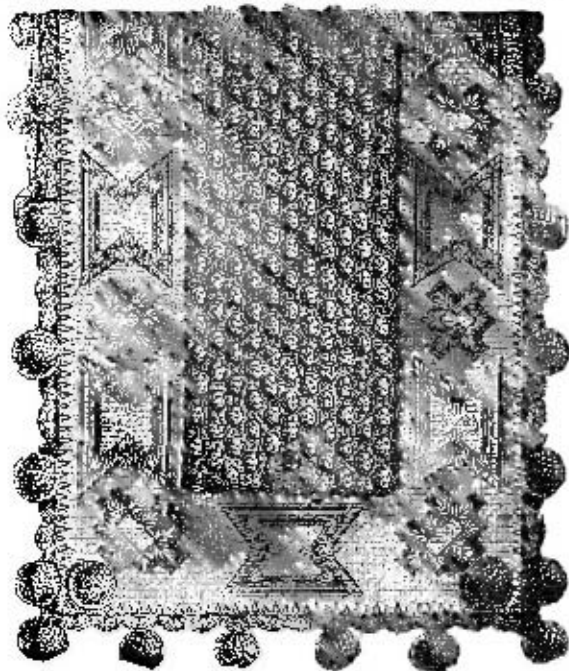


NO. 65—CROCHET PURSE.

In the first row crochet every tenth and eleventh stitches together; and repeat this, narrowing every three rows till all the stitches can be drawn up together in the last row.

NO. 66.—RUG TO LAY ACROSS THE KNEES.

The center of the rug is crocheted in Victoria or afghan stitch along a chain of the required length with thick brown wool, and has a pattern in purls and raised spots. (See No. 28.) When this crocheted center is finished, it is edged with fawn-colored Java canvas cloth, six inches wide, the seams at the corners being carefully managed.



No. 66—Rug.

The design for this border is worked in cross stitch with colored wools, and in point russe and feather stitch with old-gold silk.

Round the outer edge of the rug are two rows crocheted with the brown wool as follows:

One double in four horizontal threads of the cloth together, miss three vertical threads, one double in eight horizontal threads together, miss three vertical threads; repeat.

Second round.—*, One double in next double, miss one stitch, seven treble in next stitch, miss one stitch. Repeat from *. Then finish off the rug with balls of brown wool, as shown in the illustration.

NO. 67.—COSY FOR BABY'S BOTTLE.

This pretty and convenient little article is made of blue and white wool.

For the Lower Part.—Crochet with blue wool as follows: Make a circle of four chain, on this crochet a circular piece of work, in double crochet for seven rows, increase as required to make the circle lie flat, and use white wool for the third, fourth and fifth rows.

For the Upper Part.—Crochet in Victoria or any afghan stitch, along a foundation chain of forty-eight stitches, twenty-four rows thus: Six stitches white, six stitches blue alternately to end of row; after every four rows change the position, so that the white stitches will come above the blue, and the blue above the white, forming blocks. Now sew the sides of the straight piece together, and sew the circular piece on to it, at the lower edge. Round the upper edge, crochet with white wool, as follows:

One double treble, one chain, miss one; repeat; close with slip-stitch.

Second round.—With blue wool, *, one double in chain stitch, four chain, one double in third of the four chain, two chain; repeat from *. Close with a slip-stitch. The cosy is drawn up with narrow rib-



No. 67—Cosy.

bon passed through the round of white wool.

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