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09.2008

HOW TO USE  
**M**ALDEN \*  
KNITTING  
SILK



No. 4  
NONOTUCK SILK CO.

The advertisement features a decorative border with a repeating scroll pattern at the top and a repeating leaf pattern at the bottom. The central illustration shows a woman in a dark, fur-trimmed coat with a large collar and cuffs, standing in a circular frame. To her right, a pair of knitted mittens hangs from a string. The text is rendered in a highly stylized, gothic-style font.

# FLORENCE : ETCHING : SILK



**FLORENCE  
ETCHING SILK**

**SOFT FINISH**  
PREPARED & PRESSED

**ART DESIGNS IN OUTLINE**

**ITS SILK HAS A SOFT FINISH;  
IT WILL NOT FRAY OR FRIT  
IN WORKING,  
AND IS DURABLE  
BOTH IN COLOR  
AND TEXTURE.**

**SOLD BY  
LEADING DEALERS.**



**500**  
COARSE



**1000**  
FINE

Can be obtained in the following colors, in various shades, viz.: Scarlet, Pink, Cardinal, Garnet, Terra-Cotta, French Blue, Peacock Blue, Brown, Old Gold, Green, Yellow and Olive; also in Black, Blue White and Cream White.

It is made in two sizes, No. 500 and No. 1000, coarse and fine respectively, calculated to be used according to the nature of the design and weight of material on which the same is to be executed.

A great variety of patterns, ready stamped on linen, wool and silk materials,

suitable for Tidies, Doylies, Splashers, Tea Cosies, Table Covers, and other useful and fancy articles, can now be found in the fancy-goods stores at moderate prices. Designs for etching are also stamped to order at all the stamping rooms.

The needlework is not difficult, and the beauty of the Etchings, when wrought in a color of suitable contrast with the groundwork, gives this kind of fancy work great popularity.

The No. 500 is suitable for embroidering initials or monograms on pocket handkerchiefs. It is also an excellent sewing silk, and may be used on the machine for fancy stitching, ordinary sewing silk of this size not being readily found in colors.

In using this silk in work requiring washing, choose Black, Brown, Blue, Old Gold, Gold, Yellow or Pink, rather than Cardinal or Garnet, as with careless washing the red dyes are liable to "run."

With due care, however, this is easily prevented. Let the article be washed quickly, and then immediately extract the water by rolling it in a crash towel, not allowing any part of the embroidered design, when wet, to come in contact with other portions of the ground on which it is worked.

HOW TO USE

Florence Knitting Silk.

No. 4.

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FLORENCE, MASS.,  
NONOTUCK SILK CO

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BOSTON :  
WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING COMPANY, 18 Post Office Square,  
1882.

Entered, according to Act of Congress, in the year 1882,  
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## INTRODUCTION.

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### No. 4.

THE favor with which the earlier issues of "How to use Florence Knitting Silk" have been received, induces us to publish this revised and enlarged edition, which we shall call No. 4 in our series.

While our valuable tables of directions for ladies', misses' and gentlemen's stockings, as well as those for mittens, found in No. 3, are herein republished, the contents of this number consist chiefly of *new* rules for knitting silk stockings and mittens in fancy stitches, laces, insertions, &c., &c., never before published either in Europe or America.

These rules have all been prepared by a person of large experience, employed solely by us for this work, whose designs have been specially engraved for this edition by the most competent artists.

Under the proper heads will be found such suggestions as long experience with the subject of which we treat enables us to furnish.

It is not our purpose to offer instruction in the first steps of the art of knitting, as we assume that those who will seek guidance from the pages of this book, will have already advanced beyond that point in their domestic education. We advise those who have never received the primary lessons in knitting to learn at once from some friend, and thereby realize that it is a recreation that may be indulged in and enjoyed at any moment when rest from more laborious work is required.

In a popular work, by Celia Thaxter, entitled "Among the Isles of Shoals," the author, in speaking of the loneliness of a residence on those islands in winter, uses these words: "No woman need ever have a vacant minute, there are so many pleasant, useful things she may, and had better do. Blessed be the man who invented knitting! (I never heard that a woman invented this or any other art.) It is the most charming and picturesque of quiet occupations, leaving the knitter free to . . . talk or

think, while steadily and surely beneath the flying fingers the comfortable stocking grows."

We do not agree with this author in her opinion of woman's capacity for invention. She, however, like many others of her sex, has evidently learned that knitting is positively a restful and pleasing occupation, requiring but little physical exertion or mental application. For this reason it has become a fashion to carry Florence Knitting Silk to the summer resorts, there to be knit into stockings, while the knitter chats with friends on the hotel veranda. Under such circumstances it will be found that this accomplishment has an additional value in case of a stormy day.

Economical mothers have learned that hand-knit stockings from Florence Silk are not only the most elegant in appearance when worn, but are really the cheapest, owing to their great durability, and the fact that they retain their beauty of color and texture, after repeated washings.

But it is not alone in stockings that the skill of the knitter is displayed, as with the advent of Florence Knitting Silk came the fashion of wearing hand-knit silk mittens; and here again the combined advantages of warmth, beauty and durability are obtained.

It will be observed that with each of our rules for lace edgings and insertions, we state the amount of silk required for producing any given quantity of these trimmings, which, owing to their cheapness, and the fact that they may be washed without injury, are desirable for flannel garments of any color for women or children.

This style of trimmings is recommended to those who have not learned to do good embroidery, as but little practice is required to knit them.

## HINTS TO PURCHASERS OF KNITTING SILK.

THE title of this book indicates the name of the silk you require for the best work with these instructions.

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

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

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

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



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

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

### CAUTION.

Ladies are cautioned against *all imitations of FLORENCE KNITTING SILK*, but more particularly those having a high gloss, as, notwithstanding their attractive surface appearance, they are invariably uneven in size, hard and wiry in finish, and lose most of their lustre, and often their color, in the first wash.

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

### Washing.

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

### Edgings and Insertions.

Lace edgings and insertions knit from the No. 500 (fine) silk, are less expensive than those knit from the No. 300 (coarse) silk, and are to be preferred in most cases.

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

All the rules given in this book for stockings or mittens are based upon an estimate of 16 stitches to each inch in width for No. 19 needles, with

No. 300 Florence Knitting Silk, and 20 stitches to the inch with No. 22 needles, and No. 500 Florence Knitting Silk. The calculation is for medium knitting, neither very close nor very loose.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

*No one should undertake to knit stockings from any of these rules, without first reading carefully RULE TWELVE, and before commencing, we recommend our readers to give the whole work a careful perusal.*

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

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

### Crocheting.

We make no attempt to describe this useful and bewitching kind of work; but offer this suggestion to those who understand it—that Florence Knitting Silk is a material not to be overlooked in this connection. Wherever split zephyr, Shetland or other similar fine wool or worsted yarns are used for any crocheted article, such as shawls, hoods, sacks, nubias, clouds, &c., &c., not only the beauty, but the *durability* of the work is *greatly* increased by the introduction of stripes or edges (or both) of Florence Knitting Silk, and in *all* cases unless the wool is *very* coarse, the No. 500 silk should be used.

### Embroidery, &c.

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

### Fancy Patterns.

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

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

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

It will be found practical to use any of the patterns in the tops of stockings, introducing the fancy work entirely around the same, or plain work may be adopted for the upper portion, and the fancy pattern may be confined to the front of ankle and the instep; in the latter case, plain work will be introduced in a portion of each round, and all those stitches used in the repetitions of the fancy design must be placed on the first and second needles, and those required for the plain portion of the work on the third needle. Then, in knitting, the same instructions are to be followed (with the exception of the plain work at back of ankle and bottom of foot) in every round as laid down in the several rules. The patterns shown in Figs. 31, 32, 33 and 34 will require the frequent transfer of stitches precisely as if the fancy work was extended through the entire round.

The designs shown in Figs. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 are well adapted for mittens and stockings; Figs. 35 and 36 are intended for borders at tops of stockings, but may be adapted for mittens in the same manner as shown in the commencement of the pattern, Fig. 18.

This method is also recommended for beginning stockings either for ladies or children.

It forms a neat, strong hem, precisely like that seen in expensive, "full-fashioned" French hosiery, and looks much better than the ancient method of ribbing.

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

NONOTUCK SILK CO.,  
FLORENCE, MASS.

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## FLORENCE

# SILK UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS

### FOR GENTLEMEN.

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

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

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

Silk is a non-conductor of heat; and, if worn next to the skin, promotes an even temperature of the body, not *suddenly* lowered when passing into a colder atmosphere. Undergarments made of it *seem* much lighter than woollen ones of like weight, but are less cumbersome to the wearer; at the same time they afford much better protection.

For further particulars as to size, price, &c., &c., send address to us, and receive free by mail our descriptive circular on this subject.

NONOTUCK SILK CO.,  
FLORENCE, MASS.

## HOW TO USE

## →‡ FLORENCE KNITTING SILK. ‡←

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

**K**— Means knit plain.

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

**P**— Means to purl or seam.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## DIRECTIONS FOR KNITTING.

### RULE 1.

#### LACE EDGING. (Fig. 1.)

*Cast on 17 stitches and knit across plain.*

1st row, k 2, tto, n, k 1, tto, n, k 1, s and b, tto, k 3, tto twice, n, tto twice, k 2.

2d row, k 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 3, p 5, k 5.

3d row, k 2, tto, n, k 1, tto, n, k 1, s and b, tto, k 10.

4th row, k 2, tto twice, n, k 1, n, tto twice, n, k 2, p 3, k 6.

5th row, k 2, tto, n, k 2, tto, k 3 together, tto, k 4, p 1, k 4, p 1, k 2.

6th row, k 12, p 3, k 6.

7th row, k 2, tto, n, n, tto, k 3, tto, n, k 2, tto twice, s 1, k 3 together, pass s over, tto twice, n, n.

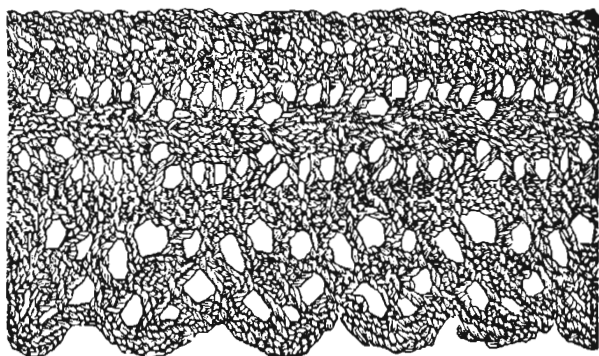
8th row, k 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 3, p 5, k 5.

9th row, k 2, tto, n, k 1, tto, n, k 1, s and b, tto, k 10.

10th row, cast off 3, k 6, p 1, tto, n, p 1, k 6.

Repeat.

FIG. 1.



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

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

**RULE 2.**

**LACE INSERTION.** (Fig. 2.)

*Cast on 15 stitches and knit across plain.*

1st row, k 2, tto, n, k 1, tto, n, k 1, s and b, tto, k 1, n, tto, k 2.

2d, 4th, 6th and 8th rows, k 3, p 3, k 3, p 3, k 3.

3d row, k 2, tto, n, k 1, tto, n, k 1, s and b, tto, k 1, n, tto, k 2.

5th row, k 2, tto, n, k 2, tto, k 3 together, tto, k 2, n, tto, k 2.

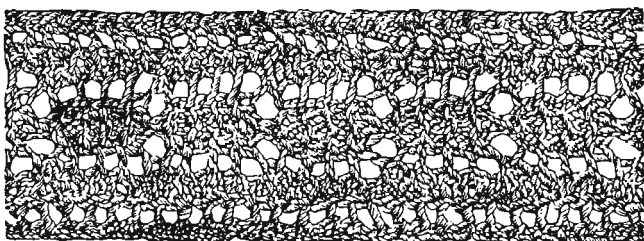
7th row, k 2, tto, n, n, tto, k 3, tto, n, n, tto, k 2.

9th row, k 2, tto, n, k 1, tto, n, k 1, s and b, tto, k 1, n, tto, k 2.

10th row, same as 2d.

Repeat.

FIG. 2.



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

1 oz. silk No. 500 makes 5 yds. 34 inches above pattern.

**RULE 3.**

**LACE EDGING.** (Fig. 3.)

*Cast on 12 stitches and knit across plain.*

1st row, s 1, k 1, tto, n, p 1, k 4, tto, n, tto, k 1.

2d row, tto, purl across.

3d row, s 1, k 1, tto, n, p 1, n, k 2, tto, n, tto, k 3.

4th, 6th, 8th and 10th rows, same as 2d.

5th row, s 1, k 1, tto, n, p 1, n, k 1, tto, n, tto, k 5.

7th row, s 1, k 1, tto, n, p 1, n, tto, n, tto, k 7.

9th row, s 1, k 1, tto, n, n, tto, n, tto, k 9.

11th row, s 1, k 1, tto, n, k 1, tto, n, tto, k 3, s and b, p 1, n, k 3.

12th, 14th, 16th, 18th and 20th rows, purl across.

13th row, s 1, k 1, tto, n, k 2, tto, n, tto, k 2, s and b, p 1, n, k 2.

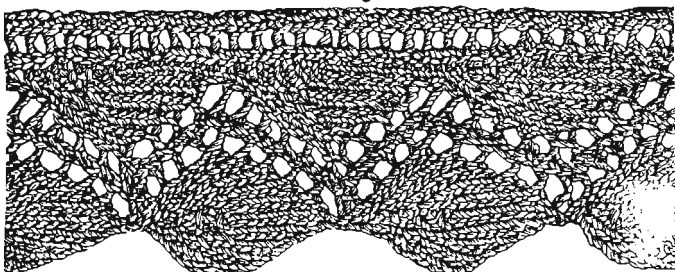
15th row, s 1, k 1, tto, n, k 3, tto, n, tto, k 1, s and b, p 1, n, k 1.

17th row, s 1, k 1, tto, n, k 4, tto, n, tto, s and b, p 1, n.

19th row, s 1, k 1, tto, n, k 5, tto, n, s 1, n, pass s over.

Repeat.

FIG. 3.



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

1 oz. silk No. 500 makes 5 yds. 34 inches above pattern.

#### RULE 4.

##### LACE INSERTION. (Fig. 4.)

*Cast on 19 stitches and purl across.*

1st row, s 1, p 1, n, k 2, tto, n, tto, k 3, tto, n, tto, k 2, n, p 1, k 1.

2d and every alternate row, purl across.

3d row, s 1, p 1, n, k 1, tto, n, tto, k 5, tto, n, tto, k 1, n, p 1, k 1.

5th row, s 1, p 1, n, tto, n, tto, k 7, tto, n, tto, n, p 1, k 1.

7th row, s 1, n, tto, n, tto, k 9, tto, n, tto, n, k 1.

9th row, s 1, k 1, tto, n, tto, k 3, s and b, p 1, n, k 3, tto, n, tto, k 2.

11th row, s 1, k 2, tto, n, tto, k 2, s and b, p 1, n, k 2, tto, n, tto, k 3.

13th row, s 1, k 3, tto, n, tto, k 1, s and b, p 1, n, k 1, tto, n, tto, k 4.

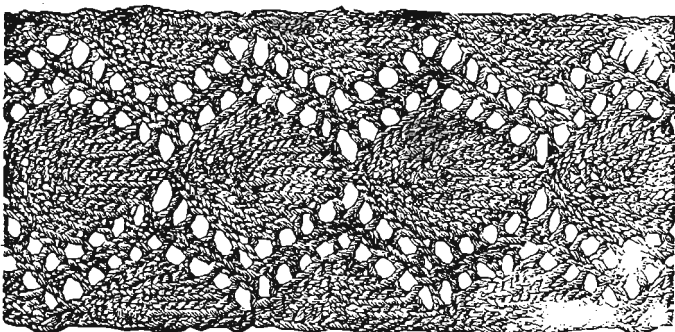
15th row, s 1, k 4, tto, n, tto, s and b, p 1, n, tto, n, tto, k 5.

17th row, s 1, k 5, tto, n, tto, s 1, n, pass s over, tto, n, tto, k 6.

18th row, purl across.

Repeat.

FIG. 4.



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

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



**RULE 5.**

**LACE EDGING.** (Fig. 5.)

*Cast on 15 stitches and knit across plain.*

1st row, s 1, k 1, tto twice, p 2 together, k 1, tto, n, k 3, tto twice, p 2 together, k 1, tto, k 2.

2d row, k 2, p 1, k 1, tto twice, p 2 together, k 4, p 1, k 1, tto twice, p 2 together, k 2.

3d row, s 1, k 1, tto twice, p 2 together, k 2, tto, n, k 2, tto twice, p 2 together, k 2, tto, k 2.

4th row, k 2, p 1, k 2, tto twice, p 2 together, k 3, p 1, k 2, tto twice, p 2 together, k 2.

5th row, s 1, k 1, tto twice, p 2 together, k 3, tto, n, k 1, tto twice, p 2 together, k 3, tto, k 2.

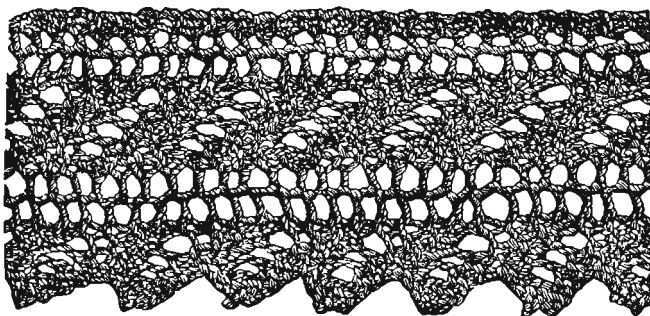
6th row, k 2, p 1, k 3, tto twice, p 2 together, k 2, p 1, k 3, tto twice, p 2 together, k 2.

7th row, s 1, k 1, tto twice, p 2 together, k 4, tto, n, tto twice, p 2 together, k 6.

8th row, cast off 3, k 2, tto twice, p 2 together, k 1, p 1, k 4, tto twice, p 2 together, k 2.

Repeat.

FIG. 5.



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

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

**RULE 6.**

**LACE INSERTION.** (Fig. 6.)

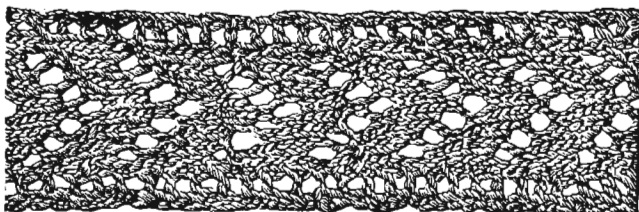
*Cast on 13 stitches and knit across once plain.*

1st row, k 1, tto, n, k 3, tto, n, k 3 tto, n.

2d, 4th and 6th rows, k 3, p 7, k 3.

3d row, k 1, tto, n, k 1, n, tto, k 1, tto, n, k 2, tto, n.  
 5th row, k 1, tto, n, n, tto, k 3, tto, n, k 1, tto, n.  
 7th row, k 1, tto, s 1, n, pass s over, tto, k 5, tto, n, tto, n.  
 8th row, same as 2d.  
 Repeat.

FIG. 6



1 oz. silk No. 300 makes 4 yds. 19 inches above pattern.  
 1 oz. silk No. 500 makes 7 yds. 32 inches above pattern.

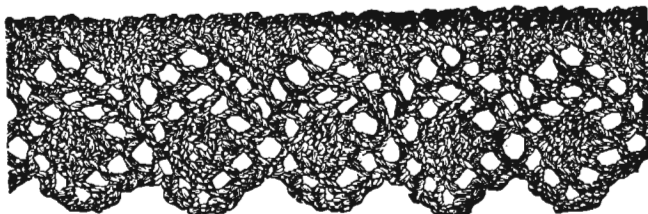
**RULE 7.**

**LACE EDGING. (Fig. 7.)**

*Cast on 9 stitches and knit once across plain.*

1st row, k 3, n, tto, n, tto, k 1, tto, k 1.  
 2d and every alternate row, knit plain.  
 3d row, k 2, n, tto, n, tto, k 3, tto, k 1.  
 5th row, k 1, n, tto, n, tto, k 5, tto, k 1.  
 7th row, k 3, tto, n, tto, n, k 1, n, tto, n.  
 9th row, k 4, tto, n, tto, k 3 together, tto, n.  
 11th row, k 5, tto, k 3 together, tto, n.  
 12th row, knit plain.  
 Repeat.

FIG. 7.



1 oz. silk No. 300 makes 4 yds. 19 inches above pattern.  
 1 oz. silk No. 500 makes 7 yds. 32 inches above pattern.

**RULE 8.**

**LACE INSERTION.** (Fig. 8.)

*Cast on 13 stitches and knit across plain.*

1st row, s 1, k 3, n, tto, k 1, tto, n, k 4.

2d and every alternate row, knit plain.

3d row, s 1, k 2, n, tto, k 3, tto, n, k 3.

5th row, s 1, k 1, n, tto, k 5, tto, n, k 2.

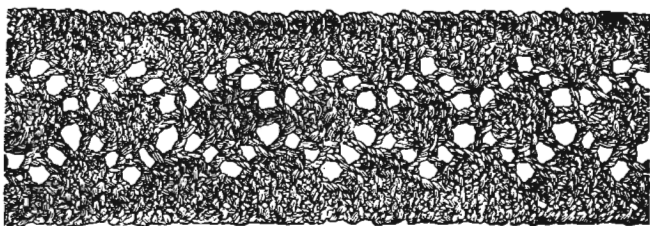
7th row, s 1, k 3, tto, n, k 1, n, tto, k 4.

9th row, s 1, k 4, tto, k 3 together, tto, k 5.

10th row, knit plain.

Repeat.

FIG. 8.



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

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

**RULE 9.**

**LACE EDGING.** (Fig. 9.)

*Cast on 14 stitches and knit across plain.*

1st row, k 4, tto, n, k 2, tto twice, n, k 1, tto twice, n, k 1.

2d row, k 3, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 8.

3d row, k 4, tto, n, k 10.

4th and 8th rows, knit plain.

5th row, k 4, tto, n, k 1, tto twice, n, k 1, tto twice, n, k 1, tto twice, n, k 1.

6th row, k 3, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 7.

7th row, k 4, tto, n, k 13.

9th row, k 4, tto, n, k 5, tto twice, n, k 1, tto twice, n, k 1, n.

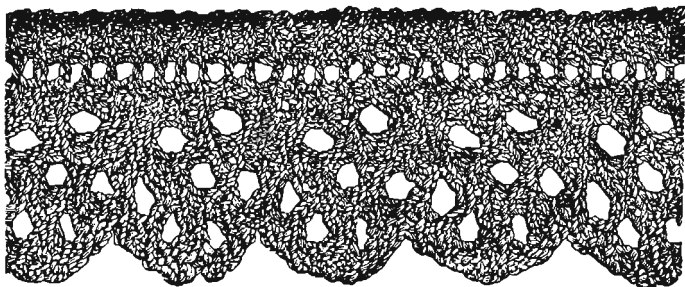
10th row, k 4, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 11.

11th row, k 4, tto, n, k 12, n.

12th row, cast off 5 stitches and knit 14 plain.

Repeat.

FIG. 9.



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

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

### RULE 10.

#### LACE EDGING. (Fig. 10.)

*Cast on 10 stitches and knit once across plain.*

1st row, s 1, k 1, tto, n, tto, n, tto thrice, n, tto twice, p 2 together.

2d row, tto twice, p 2 together, k 2, p 1, in next loop k 1 and p 1, †  
k 1, p 1, k 1, p 1, k 2.

3d row, s 1, k 1, tto, n, k 1, tto, n, k 4, tto twice, p 2 together.

4th row, tto twice, p 2 together, k 5, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2.

5th row, s 1, k 1, tto, n, k 2, tto, n, k 3, tto twice, p 2 together.

6th row, tto twice, p 2 together, k 4, p 1, k 3, p 1, k 2.

7th row, s 1, k 1, tto, n, k 3, tto, n, k 2, tto twice, p 2 together.

8th row, tto twice, p 2 together, k 3, p 1, k 4, p 1, k 2.

9th row, s 1, k 1, tto, n, k 4, tto, n, k 1, tto twice, p 2 together.

10th row, tto twice, p 2 together, k 2, p 1, k 5, p 1, k 2.

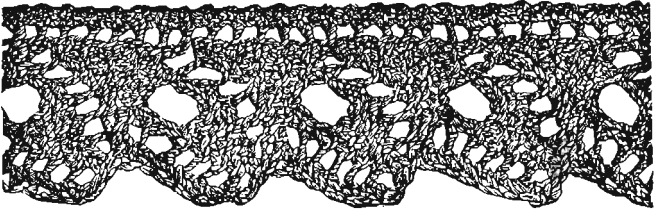
11th row, s 1, k 1, tto, n, k 5, tto, n, tto twice, p 2 together.

12th row, cast off 3 stitches, place the stitch remaining on the right-hand needle, on the left-hand needle, then tto twice, p 2 together, k 5, p 1, k 2.

Repeat.

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

FIG. 10.



1 oz. silk No. 300 makes 4 yds. 2 inches above pattern.  
1 oz. silk No. 500 makes 7 yds. 4 inches above pattern.

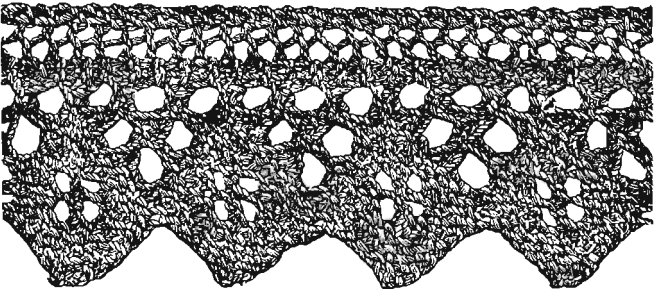
**RULE 11.**

**LACE EDGING.** (Fig. 11.)

*Cast on 16 stitches and knit across once plain.*

- 1st row, s 1, k 2, tto, n, k 1, tto twice, n, k 8.
  - 2d row, s 1, k 8, k 1 loop, p 1 loop, k 3, tto, n, k 1.
  - 3d row, s 1, k 2, tto, n, k 7, tto, n, k 3.
  - 4th row, s 1, k 13, tto, n, k 1.
  - 5th row, s 1, k 2, tto, n, k 1, tto twice, n, tto twice, n, k 1, tto, n, tto, n, k 2.
  - 6th row, s 1, k 7, k 1 loop, p 1 loop, k 1, k 1 loop, p 1 loop, k 3, tto, n, k 1.
  - 7th row, s 1, k 2, tto, n, k 9, tto, n, k 3.
  - 8th row, s 1, k 15, tto, n, k 1.
  - 9th row, s 1, k 2, tto, n, k 1, tto twice, n, tto twice, n, tto twice, n, k 7.
  - 10th row, s 1, k 7, k 1 loop, p 1 loop, k 1, k 1 loop, p 1 loop, k 1, k 1 loop, p 1 loop, k 3, tto, n, k 1.
  - 11th row, s 1, k 2, tto, n, k 17.
  - 12th row, s 1, cast off 6, k 12, tto, n, k 1.
- Repeat.

FIG. 11.



1 oz. silk No. 300 makes 2 yds. 23 inches above pattern.  
1 oz. silk No. 500 makes 4 yds. 21 inches above pattern.

**RULE 12.****General Directions for ascertaining the number of stitches needed for knitting Stockings from Florence Knitting Silk.**

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

Select the size of silk and needles you design using, cast about 25 stitches on to one needle and knit, say 20 times across, back and forth, in the same manner as for the heel of a stocking.

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

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

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

**RULE 13.****GENTS' SILK SOCKS.**

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

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

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

Now commence to decrease as follows, viz.:

58th row, k 13, s and b, k 10, n, k 3, s and b, k 10, n, k 13. — 59th row, purl.

60th row, k 13, s and b, k 8, n, k 3, s and b, k 8, n, k 13. — 61st row, purl.

62d row, k 13, s and b, k 6, n, k 3, s and b, k 6, n, k 13. — 63d row, purl.

64th row, k 13, s and b, k 4, n, k 3, s and b, k 4, n, k 13. — 65th row, purl.

66th row, k 13, s and b, k 2, n, k 3, s and b, k 2, n, k 13. — 67th row, purl.

68th row, k 13, s and b, n, k 3, s and b, n, k 13. — 69th row, purl.

70th row. Commence by k 17, \*\*\*, then fold needles together with wrong side of heel out, slip off the first stitch, knit 2 together, taking one from each needle, pass slipped stitch over, and continue knitting 2 together and passing the last made stitch over until all are disposed of but one which completes heel, which may now be turned right side out. Pick up and knit 1 stitch in each loop on the side of heel going towards left, knit across instep needle; pick up and knit in the loops on the opposite side of heel, 1 stitch in each as before, which completes first round in foot.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### RULE 14.

#### GENTS' SILK SOCKS.

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

Cast 140 stitches on three needles, knit around once plain, then knit in ribs, alternating 4 stitches plain and 2 purl, until leg is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, then knit plain 6 inches, and commence heel by taking 71 stitches on one needle,\* purl across, and knit back plain, repeat from \* until 71 rows are done, counting each time across as a row.

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

Now commence to decrease as follows, viz.:

72d row, k 16, s and b, k 14, n, k 3, s and b, k 14, n, k 16.—73d row, purl.

74th row, k 16, s and b, k 12, n, k 3, s and b, k 12, n, k 16.—75th row, purl.

76th row, k 16, s and b, k 10, n, k 3, s and b, k 10, n, k 16.—77th row, purl.

78th row, k 16, s and b, k 8, n, k 3, s and b, k 8, n, k 16.—79th row, purl.

80th row, k 16, s and b, k 6, n, k 3, s and b, k 6, n, k 16.—81st row, purl.

82d row, k 16, s and b, k 4, n, k 3, s and b, k 4, n, k 16.—83d row, purl.

84th row, k 16, s and b, k 2, n, k 3, s and b, k 2, n, k 16.—85th row, purl.

86th row, k 16, s and b, n, k 3, s and b, n, k 16.—87th row, purl.

88th row, commence by k 20. After this, proceed as in Rule 13 for Gents' Silk Socks, from point marked \*\*\*, with this exception: instead of decreasing in the foot at instep to 112 stitches, decrease only until the number of stitches is reduced to 140.



**RULE 15.****LADIES' SILK STOCKINGS.**

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

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

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

Now commence to decrease as follows, viz.:

58th row, k 13, s and b, k 10, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 10, n, k 13.

59th row, p 26, k 1, p 26.

60th row, k 13, s and b, k 8, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 8, n, k 13.

61st row, p 24, k 1, p 24.

62d row, k 13, s and b, k 6, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 6, n, k 13.

63d row, p 22, k 1, p 22.

64th row, k 13, s and b, k 4, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 4, n, k 13.

65th row, p 20, k 1, p 20.

66th row, k 13, s and b, k 2, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 2, n, k 13.

67th row, p 18, k 1, p 18.

68th row, k 13, s and b, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, n, k 13.

69th row, p 16, k 1, p 16.

70th row. Commence by k 17, after this proceed as in rule 13, for Gents' Silk Socks, from point marked \*\*\*.

**RULE 16.****LADIES' SILK STOCKINGS.**

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

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

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

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

Now commence to decrease as follows, viz.:

72d row, k 16, s and b, k 14, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 14, n, k 16.

73d row, p 33, k 1, p 33.

74th row, k 16, s and b, k 12, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 12, n, k 16.

75th row, p 31, k 1, p 31.

76th row, k 16, s and b, k 10, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 10, n, k 16.

77th row, p 29, k 1, p 29.

78th row, k 16, s and b, k 8, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 8, n, k 16.

79th row, p 27, k 1, p 27.

80th row, k 16, s and b, k 6, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 6, n, k 16.

81st row, p 25, k 1, p 25.

82d row, k 16, s and b, k 4, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 4, n, k 16.

83d row, p 23, k 1, p 23.

84th row, k 16, s and b, k 2, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 2, n, k 16.

85th row, p 21, k 1, p 21.

86th row, k 16, s and b, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, n, k 16.

87th row, p 19, k 1, p 19.

88th row. Commence by k 20, after this proceed as in Rule 13, for Gents' Silk Socks, from point marked \*\*\*, with this exception: instead of decreasing in the foot at instep to 112 stitches, decrease only until the number of stitches is reduced to 140.

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

**RULE 17.****Another Rule for Knitting the Toe of a Stocking from Florence Knitting Silk.**

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

Commence at corner of instep needle.

† 1st round, k 7, n, repeat until the number of stitches on all the needles is reduced so as to be divisible by nine, and knit balance of round plain.

2d round, knit plain.

3d round, k 7, n, repeat and knit 7 rounds plain.

11th round, k 6, n, repeat and knit 6 rounds plain.

18th round, k 5, n, repeat and knit 5 rounds plain.

24th round, k 4, n, repeat and knit 4 rounds plain.

Now narrow once on each needle in every round until only 4 stitches are left on each needle, then narrow twice on each needle, and cast off. When decreasing once on each needle only, do not narrow at the same point in every round, but at a different place in each successive round.

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

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

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

\* For manner of decreasing in leg, also in foot, see Rule 15.

† For manner of decreasing for bottom of heel, see page 25. The number of stitches in the foot, after decreasing for instep, should be the same as in the ankle.

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

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HOW TO USE

	5 IN. FOOT.	6½ IN. FOOT.	6 IN. FOOT.	6½ IN. FOOT.	7 IN. FOOT.	7½ IN. FOOT.	8 IN. FOOT.	8½ IN. FOOT.	9 IN. FOOT.	9½ IN. FOOT.
Number of stitches needed for top of stocking, . . . . .	135	140	145	155	165	175	185	195	202	210
Number of rounds before beginning to decrease* for ankle, including 24 rounds ribbed, . . . . .	168	180	192	222	228	240	252	264	276	288
Whole number of rounds before commencing heel, . . . . .	300	318	354	408	426	444	456	468	480	492
Number of stitches in ankle, after decreasing,* . . . . .	98	102	108	113	118	122	127	132	137	142
Number of stitches in heel, including centre or seam stitch, . . . . .	49	51	55	57	59	61	63	67	69	71
Number of rows in heel, before decreasing,† counting each time across, . . . . .	49	51	55	57	59	61	63	67	69	71
Amount of silk required for one pair of stockings, . . . . .	1½ oz.	1½ oz.	2 oz.	2½ oz.	2½ oz.	3 oz.	3 oz.	3 oz.	3½ oz.	3½ oz.
Length of toe, from commencement of decrease to point, . . . . .	1½ <sup>0</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	1½ <sup>0</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	1½ <sup>2</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	1½ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	1½ <sup>4</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	1½ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	1½ <sup>6</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	1½ <sup>7</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	1½ <sup>8</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.	1½ <sup>8</sup> / <sub>20</sub> in.
Length of foot, before commencing to decrease for toe, including width of heel at widest point, . . . . .	3½ <sup>2</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in.	3½ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in.	4½ <sup>8</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in.	4½ <sup>7</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in.	5½ <sup>6</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in.	5½ <sup>5</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in.	6½ <sup>4</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in.	6½ <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in.	7½ <sup>2</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in.	7½ <sup>1</sup> / <sub>8</sub> in.

\* For manner of decreasing in leg, also in foot, see Rule 16.

† For manner of decreasing for bottom of heel see page 25. The number of stitches in the foot, after decreasing for instep, should be the same as in the ankle.

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

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

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

The manner of decreasing is shown in Rules 15 and 16, and to further illustrate the principle which should govern the work in hand, the details are given below for completing the heel of the child's stocking with 5 inch foot. (See table, page 23.)

The number of stitches in this heel is 39. After completing 39 rows, decrease as follows, viz.:

40th row, k 8, s and b, k 6, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 6, n, k 8.

41st row, p 17, k 1, p 17.

42d row, k 8, s and b, k 4, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 4, n, k 8.

43d row, p 15, k 1, p 15.

44th row, k 8, s and b, k 2, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, k 2, n, k 8.

45th row, p 13, k 1, p 13.

46th row, k 8, s and b, n, k 1, p 1, k 1, s and b, n, k 8.

47th row, p 11, k 1, p 11.

48th row, commence by k 12, after this proceed as in Rule 13 for gents' silk socks, from point marked \*\*\*. The number of stitches on the needles will be much less than in Rule 13, however, and that number will be decreased to shape the instep until only 78 stitches remain.

It will be observed that the number of stitches in the heel *between* the two points of decrease, diminishes by two in each section or four in each decreased row, until none are left, the two points of decrease coming in contact. This forms, when the heel is complete, "gores" which come together on both sides the heel at the bottom like letter V. Thus it will be seen that whenever the point of the V-shaped figure is reached, no further decrease is needed, and the next step is to purl back one row, and commence the following row by knitting one-half the number of stitches and one more, then fold needles and cast off as described in Rule 13.

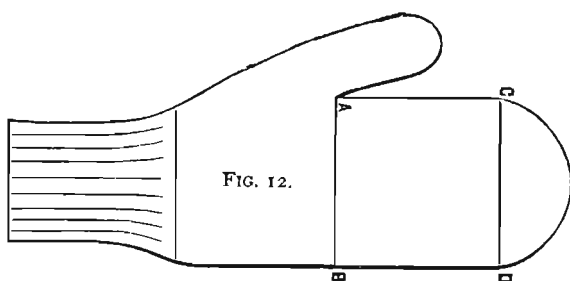


FIG. 12.

**RULE 18.****LADIES' SILK MITTENS, SMALL SIZE.**

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

Cast 85 stitches on three needles, knit once around plain, then knit in ribs alternating 3 stitches plain and 2 purled 60 rounds, or three inches; now taking the 3 stitches of one of the ribs as a basis for the thumb you increase \* 2 stitches in the next round and in every 4th round thereafter until you have done 46 rounds of plain knitting, which brings you to the point marked A B (Fig. 12). One stitch each side of the thumb should be purled in every round up to this point.

You should now have 27 stitches in the thumb, not including the 2 purled stitches which belong to the hand. Now string these stitches on a piece of twine, tie securely, and proceed with the remaining 82 stitches to knit 48 rounds plain, to the point marked C D (Fig. 12).

To finish hand, use Rule 17.

Next place the thumb stitches on the three needles and knit 31 rounds plain, then decrease once on each needle in every round, until all the stitches are disposed of.

**RULE 19.****LADIES' SILK MITTENS, MEDIUM SIZE.**

Materials the same as in Rule 18. Number of stitches in wrist, 90; number of rounds of ribbed work, 70. Increase for thumb, 2 stitches in

\* The manner of increasing to form the thumb, referred to before, is to make a stitch on each of the two outside stitches of the rib.

every 4th round for 50 rounds plain knitting, which gives 29 stitches for the thumb and brings the work to point A B (Fig. 12).

Place the thumb stitches on a piece of twine and with the remaining 87 stitches knit 53 rounds plain, to point C D (Fig. 12).

To finish hand, use Rule 17. Pick up the thumb stitches, knit 35 rounds plain and decrease as in Rule 18. For other details, see same rule.

## RULE 20.

### LADIES' SILK MITTENS, LARGE SIZE.

Materials the same as in Rule 18. Number of stitches in wrist, 95. Number of rounds of ribbed work, 70. Increase for thumb 2 stitches in every 3d round for 22 rounds plain knitting, then 2 stitches in every 4th round (beginning with 26th round,) for 28 rounds plain knitting, which gives 33 stitches for the thumb, and brings the work to point A B (Fig. 12).

Place the thumb stitches on a piece of twine, and with the remaining 92 stitches, knit 58 rounds plain, to point marked C D (Fig. 12).

To finish hand, use Rule No. 17. Pick up the thumb stitches, knit 40 rounds plain and decrease as in Rule 18. For other details, see same rule.

## RULE 21.

### GENTS' SILK MITTENS, MEDIUM SIZE.

Materials: 1½ ounces No. 300 Florence Knitting Silk and four No. 19 needles.

Number of stitches in wrist, 100; number of rounds of ribbed work, 70. Increase for thumb 2 stitches in every 4th round for 25 rounds plain knitting, then 2 stitches in every 3d round (beginning with 28th round) for 35 rounds plain knitting, which gives 39 stitches for the thumb and brings the work to point A B (Fig. 12).

Place the thumb stitches on a piece of twine, and with the remaining 97 stitches, knit 63 rounds plain to point marked C D (Fig. 12).

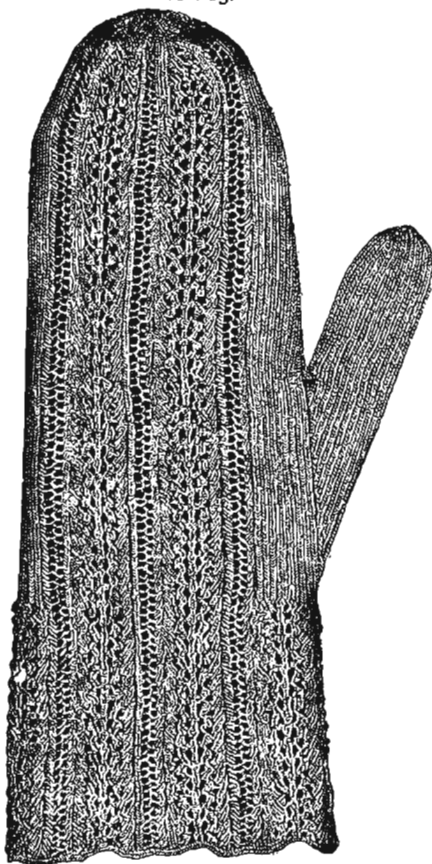
To finish hand, use Rule 17. Pick up the thumb stitches, knit 45 rounds plain, and decrease as in Rule 18. For other details, see same rule.



**RULE 22.**

**LADIES' FANCY SILK MITTENS. (Fig. 13.)**

FIG. 13.



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

Cast on 77 stitches, knit one round plain.

2d round, \* k 2, tto, k 1, tto, k 1, tto, k 2, k 2, tto, s and b repeat to \*.

3d round, \* k 2, p 7, k 2, n, tto, k 2, repeat to \*.

4th round, \* n, k 7, n, k 2, tto, s and b, repeat to \*.

5th round, \* n, k 5, n, n, tto, k 2, repeat to \*.

This completes one of the shell patterns. Repeat the last four rounds 16 times, and knit 3 rows plain (except that two of the wide shell stripes and three of the narrow open-work stripes are to be continued through the whole of the mitten for the back of the hand). Then take 3 stitches for the base of the thumb and purl 1 stitch each side of

the 3. In the next round, and in every 4th round thereafter, make 2 stitches for increase of width for thumb, at the same time continuing in every round the two purred stripes which outline the same, until you have 27 stitches in the thumb exclusive of the purred stripes. The increase should be made next the purred stripes at points shown in diagram (Fig. 19).

In commencing the thumb the stitches for this purpose must be so chosen as to bring the fancy work on back of mitten as near as possible to the centre of the same. In the right-hand mitten the thumb is on the left-hand side of the fancy work, and in the left-hand mitten the reverse.

When you have 27 stitches in thumb, knit 3 rounds plain (except fancy back), and at the end of the 3d plain round cast on 4 extra stitches. Now slip the 27 thumb stitches on a piece of twine, tie securely, and with remaining stitches continue the hand, narrowing in each round once at the point where extra stitches were made, until 74 stitches remain.

Continue knitting all plain, with the exception of the fancy stripes in back, until the hand has sufficient length in its widest part (say 56 rounds), bringing it to point C D (Fig. 12). Finish hand as follows, viz.: Having 74 stitches, begin at corner of needle, k 7, n. Knit the rest of this round plain.

2d round plain.

3d round,\* k 7, n, repeat to \* and knit 7 rounds plain.

11th round,\* k 6, n, repeat to \* and knit 6 rounds plain.

18th round,\* k 5, n, repeat to \* and knit 5 rounds plain.

24th round,\* k 4, n, repeat to \* and knit 4 rounds plain.

Now narrow once on each needle in every round until only 4 stitches are left on a needle, then narrow twice on each needle and cast off. When decreasing once on each needle only, do not narrow at the same point in every round, but at a different place in each successive round.

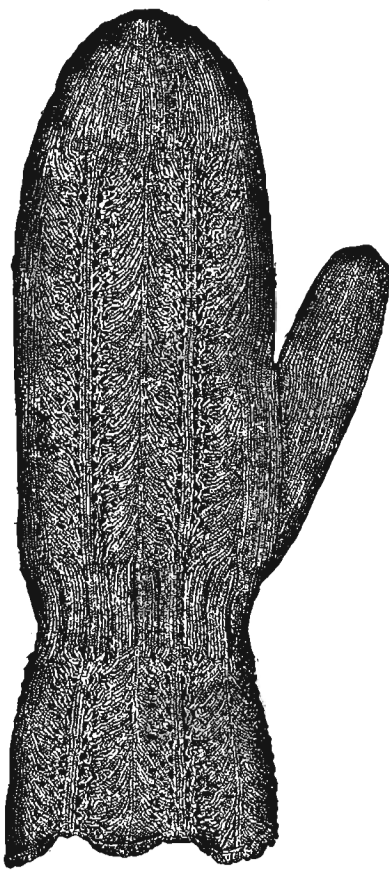
To finish the thumb, place the 27 stitches on the three needles, and pick up 4 stitches from the base of gore formed between the hand and thumb by casting on the 4 extra stitches, knit once around and narrow once in each of the next 4 rounds at the point where the gore is; then knit 50 rounds plain, and finish by narrowing *once* on each needle in every round, until all the stitches are disposed of.

NOTE.—It will be noticed that the directions for this mitten are given as though the tip of the hand was to be knit plain, while the illustration (Fig. 22) shows it in fancy stitch. As the continuation of fancy pattern beyond the point of decrease adds nothing to the beauty, and the description in detail takes a great amount of space, plain knitting is recommended, as shown in Fig. 23. The rule is for a small-size mitten.

**RULE 23.**

**LADIES' FANCY SILK MITTENS. (Fig. 14.)**

FIG. 14.



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

Cast on 90 stitches, and knit around once plain.

2d round, n, n, n, tto, k 1, tto, k 1, tto, k 2, tto, k 1, tto, k 1, tto, n, n, n, repeat.

3d and 4th rounds plain.

This completes one pattern. Knit 14 of these patterns, then knit 23 rounds of ribbed work, alternately knitting 3 and purling 2 stitches. The next 3 rounds are knit all plain, except that two of the fancy stripes commenced in the wrist are to be resumed and continued throughout the hand up to the point C D (Fig. 12), where decreasing is begun to finish same.

In the next round increasing for the thumb is commenced and continued in the same manner as in Rule 22, and the same remarks made in that rule regarding position of thumb will apply to this rule. The number of stitches, however, in the thumb for this mitten, in its widest part, is 29, it being a larger size. Extra stitches are

to be cast on and disposed of in the same manner as in Rule 22.

To finish the hand when sufficient length has been obtained, decrease as follows, viz.: Having 87 stitches, begin at corner of needle, k 7, n, k 7, n, k 7, n, k 7, n, k 7, n, k 7, n, k 7, n. Knit the rest of this round plain.

2d round plain.

3d round, \* k 7, n, repeat to \* and knit 7 rounds plain.

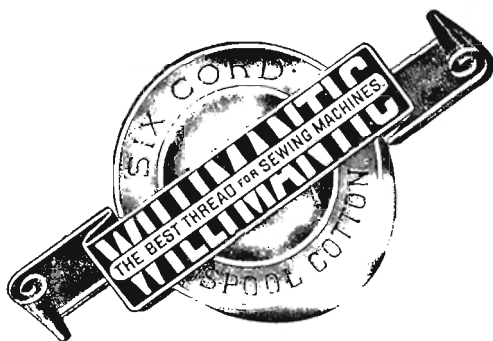
11th round, \* k 6, n, repeat to \* and knit 6 rounds plain.

18th round, \* k 5, n, repeat to \* and knit 5 rounds plain.

24th round, \* k 4, n, repeat to \* and knit 4 rounds plain.

Now narrow once on each needle in every round until only 4 stitches are left on a needle, then narrow twice on each needle and cast off. When decreasing once on each needle only, do not narrow at the same point in every round, but at a different place in each successive round.

To finish the thumb, place the 29 stitches on the three needles, and pick up 4 stitches from the base of gore formed between the hand and thumb by casting on the 4 extra stitches. Knit once around and narrow once in each of the next 4 rounds at the point where the gore is, then knit 50 rounds plain, and finish by narrowing once on each needle in every round until all the stitches are disposed of.



## WILLIMANTIC SIX CORD SPOOL COTTON

IS MADE ENTIRELY OF *Combed Sea Island Cotton*,  
AND IS PRONOUNCED BY EXPERTS TO BE

THE BEST SEWING-MACHINE THREAD IN THE WORLD.

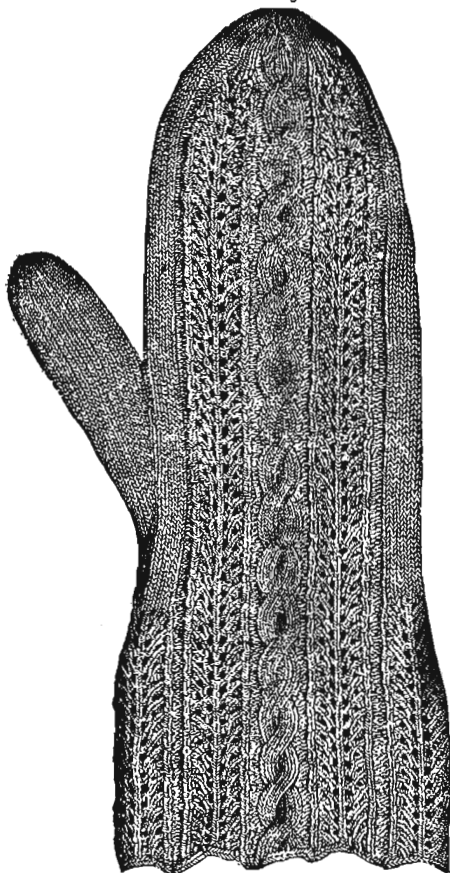
GEO. A. TARBELL, Agent,

75 Chauncy Street, Boston.

**RULE 24.**

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

FIG. 15.



Materials: 1 ounce Florence Knitting Silk No. 300, and five No. 19 knitting needles.

Cast on 82 stitches, and knit one round plain.

2d round, k 1, tto, k 1, tto, k 1, tto, k 1, tto, k 1, tto, k 1, tto, k 1, tto, k 1, p 2, repeat until 10 stitches remain, then k 8, p 2.

3d round, s and b, k 9, n, p 2, repeat until 10 stitches remain, then k 8, p 2.

4th round, s and b, k 7, n, p 2, repeat until 10 stitches remain, then k 8, p 2.

5th round, s and b, k 5, n, p 2, repeat until 10 stitches remain, then k 8, p 2.

As 4 rounds are required to complete each shell pattern, the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th rounds are a repetition of the 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th rounds in the

order named. This shell is repeated in the mitten shown in above figure 17 times, but if a longer wrist is desired, more shells can be added at pleasure. The twist pattern shown in the centre of the back is continued as follows, viz.:

10th and 11th rounds, same as 2d and 3d.

In the 12th round, the last 10 stitches are disposed of in the following manner, namely: Slip off the first 4 stitches on the fifth or extra needle, knit the next 4, then the 4 from the extra needle, and purl the 2 stitches remaining to complete the round. This operation must be repeated in every 12th round up to point marked C D in diagram (Fig. 12). One shell stripe each side of the twist pattern is to be continued up to the same point.

The thumb is formed in the same manner as in Rule 22, and the same remarks made in that rule regarding its position will apply to this rule.

Extra stitches are to be cast on and disposed of in the same manner as in Rule 22.

To finish hand when sufficient length has been obtained, decrease as follows, viz.: Having 79 stitches, begin at corner of needle, k 7, n, k 7, n, k 7, n, k 7, n, k 7, n, k 7, n, k 7, n. Knit the rest of this round plain.

2d round plain.

3d round, \* k 7, n, repeat to \* and knit 7 rounds plain.

11th round, \* k 6, n, repeat to \* and knit 6 rounds plain.

18th round, \* k 5, n, repeat to \* and knit 5 rounds plain.

24th round, \* k 4, n, repeat to \* and knit 4 rounds plain.

Now narrow once on each needle in every round until only 4 stitches are left on a needle, then narrow twice on each needle and cast off. When decreasing once on each needle only, do not narrow at the same point in every round, but at a different place in each successive round.

To finish the thumb, place the 27 stitches on the three needles, and pick up 4 stitches from the base of gore formed between the hand and thumb by casting on the 4 extra stitches, knit once around and narrow once in each of the next 4 rounds at the point where the gore is; then knit 50 rounds plain, and finish by narrowing once on each needle in every round, until all the stitches are disposed of.

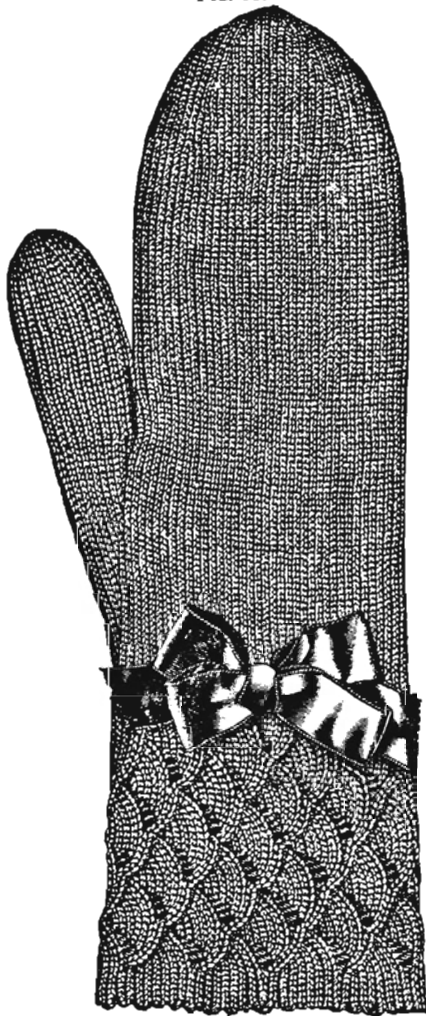
NOTE.—It will be noticed that the directions for this mitten are given as though the tip of the hand were to be knit plain, while the illustration (Fig. 15) shows it in fancy stitch. As the continuation of fancy pattern beyond the point of decrease adds nothing to the beauty, and the description in detail takes a great amount of space, plain knitting is recommended, as shown in Fig. 14. This mitten is a small size.



**RULE 25.**

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

FIG. 16.



Materials: 1 ounce No. 300 and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce No. 500 Florence Knitting Silk, and four No. 19 knitting needles.

Cast on 80 stitches, and knit 6 rounds plain.

7th round, n, tto, repeat.

Knit 6 rounds plain and commence the fancy portion of wrist by following directions given in Rule 30 (Fig. 22), which being in eights will require ten repetitions for a round. The design is knit six times for the wrist. Now take the first two and the last stitches of the round as a basis for the thumb, purling 1 stitch each side of the 3, and in the next round and in every 4th round thereafter make 2 stitches for increase of width for thumb, at the same time continuing in every round the two purled stripes which outline the same, until you have 27 stitches in thumb exclusive of the purled stripes. The increase should be made next the purled stripes, at points shown in Fig. 19.

When you have 27 stitches in thumb, knit 3 rounds plain, and at the

point A (Fig. 12) cast on 4 extra stitches.

Now slip the 27 thumb stitches on a piece of twine, tie securely, and with remaining stitches continue the hand, narrowing in each round once at the point where extra stitches were made, until the number of stitches is reduced to 77.

Continue knitting all plain, until the hand has sufficient length in its widest part (say 56 rounds), bringing it to the point C D (Fig. 12).

To finish hand, use Rule 17.

Knit the thumb in the same manner as in Rule 22.

The wrist of this mitten is lined. This is done by picking up on three needles the 80 loops formed by casting on in the beginning, and knitting as stitches with No. 500 silk in plain rounds until you have a tubular web of sufficient length to cover and form a lining to the fancy work in wrist. Cast off *very loosely* and finish the mitten by sewing, in such a manner as will not interfere with its elasticity at the wrist.

The lining may be of the same color as the mitten, or of a handsome contrasting shade. When two colors are used the effect is very pretty. The bow of satin ribbon should be of the same color as the lining.

The first 6 rounds in the description form part of the lining, the 7th round causing the fancy notched edge of wrist.

This mitten is a small size.

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## MACREMÉ LACE.

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Elegant articles can be produced by persons familiar with making Macremé Lace by using, instead of cotton or linen, No. 300 FLORENCE KNITTING SILK.

Those not accustomed to it may obtain instruction from books sold in the fancy-goods stores that teach the various knots, which are easily learned, and may be executed in FLORENCE KNITTING SILK quite as readily as with linen or cotton, and with far better results.

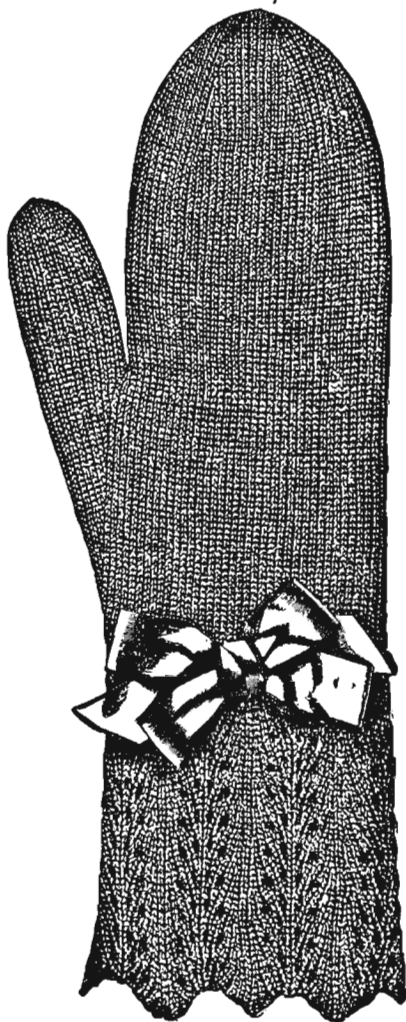
If coarser cord is desired, cut the No. 300 silk into lengths twice as great as needed for the lace work, twist each piece quite hard from right to left, and double, thus forming a handsome cord, at one end of which tie a knot to prevent untwisting, and then proceed in the same manner as with linen or cotton.

Bags, Lambrequins, Broom Cases, Fringes, &c., of great beauty, may be made in this way at small expense. One and one-half ounces of No. 300 silk is sufficient for a bag measuring 8½ by 7 inches, including fringe 4½ inches deep. With satin lining, these bags are extremely elegant.



**RULE 28.****LADIES' FANCY SILK MITTENS. (Fig. 17).**

FIG. 17.



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

Cast on 77 stitches, and knit once around plain. The fancy portion of wrist is knit by following directions given in Rule 31 (Fig. 23), which being in evens will require seven repetitions for a round.

The design is knit twelve times for the wrist. The thumb is formed in the same manner as in Rule 25, and work is continued throughout the same as in that rule, with one exception: there being 3 less stitches in this mitten, there will be but 74 stitches in the main portion of the hand after the decrease for gusset is made. The hand is finished in same way as in Rule 17, and the thumb as in Rule 22.

If it is desired to line the wrist of this mitten, it will be done in the same manner as described in Rule 25, and an additional ball of silk (No. 500) will be required.

This mitten is a small size.

## RULE 27.

**LADIES' FANCY SILK MITTENS.** (Fig. 18 showing Section of Mitten.)

The design in wrist is in tens and is knit on four needles.

Having cast on any number of stitches divisible by ten, knit 15 rounds plain.

16th round, n, tto, n, tto, n, tto, n, tto, n, tto, repeat.

Knit 4 rounds plain.

21st round, k 3, n, tto, k 5, repeat.

22d round, knit plain.

23d round, k 2, n, tto, k 1, tto, s and b, k 3, repeat.

24th round, k 1, n, tto, k 3, tto, s and b, k 2, repeat.

25th round, n, tto, k 5, tto, s and b, k 1, repeat.

Now transfer the first stitch on each needle to the next needle, thereby leaving 1 stitch on the third needle to be considered as part of the 25th round, and knit as such in addition to the tens already disposed of.

26th round, tto, k 7, tto, s 1, n, pass s over, repeat.

27th round, knit plain.

28th round, k 8, n, tto, repeat.

Now transfer the first 5 stitches on each needle to the next needle, thereby leaving 5 stitches on the third needle to be considered as part of the 28th round, and knit plain as such in addition to the tens already disposed of.

29th and 30th rounds, knit plain.

In the 31st round, pick up and knit with *each* stitch on the needles *one* loop from the edge where your work was commenced, thus forming a hem for your mitten. Care should be taken to pick up the loops from the back side of your work; or, if more convenient, the loops may all be picked up at one time on three extra needles, and when you have as many loops on the extra needles as you have stitches on the others, knit together as described above.

32d and 33d rounds, knit plain.

34th round, same as 16th.

35th and 36th rounds, knit plain.

37th round, like 21st. — 38th round, like 22d.

39th round, like 23d. — 40th round, like 24th.

41st round, like 25th, with transfer. — 42d round, like 26th.

43d round, like 27th. — 44th round, like 28th, with transfer.

To continue the pattern, repeat from the 22d to the 28th rounds inclusive. This repetition occurs in the design (Fig. 18) six times. After the sixth repetition, knit 2 rounds plain, then knit the next round like the 16th, and knit 1 more round plain to complete the fancy design in wrist. The mitten is finished in plain knitting in the same manner as that described in Rule 25.

FIG. 18.

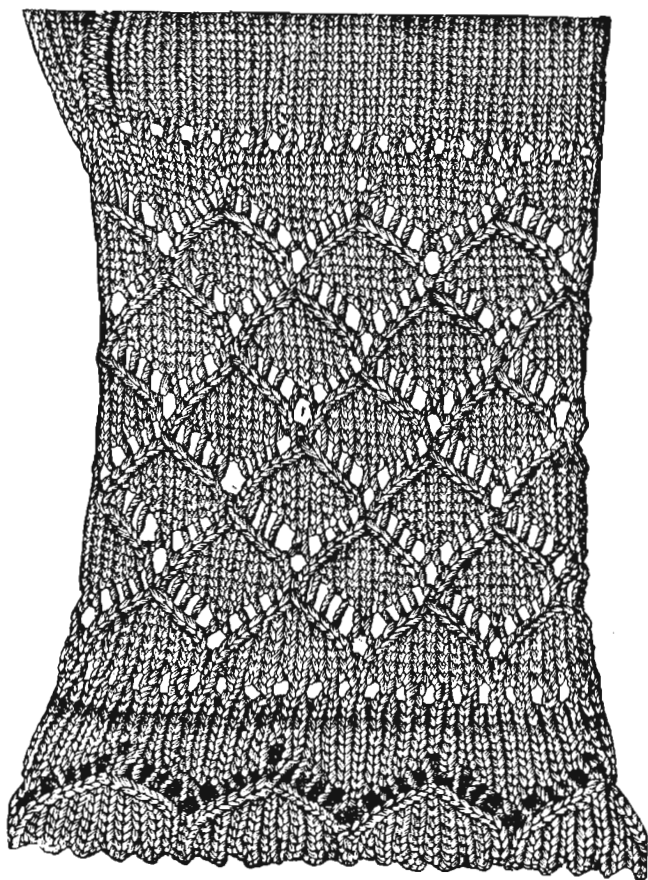
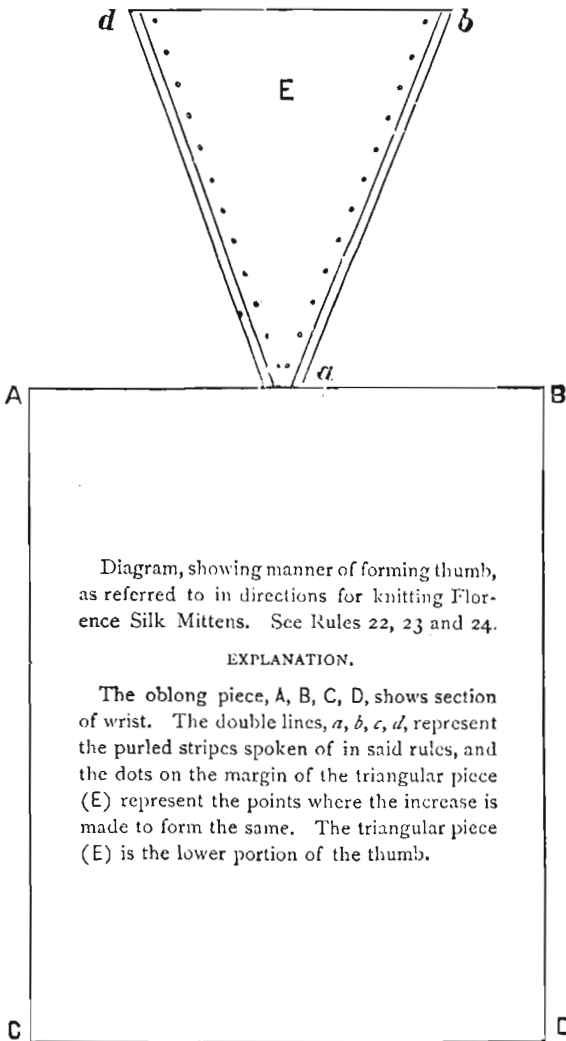


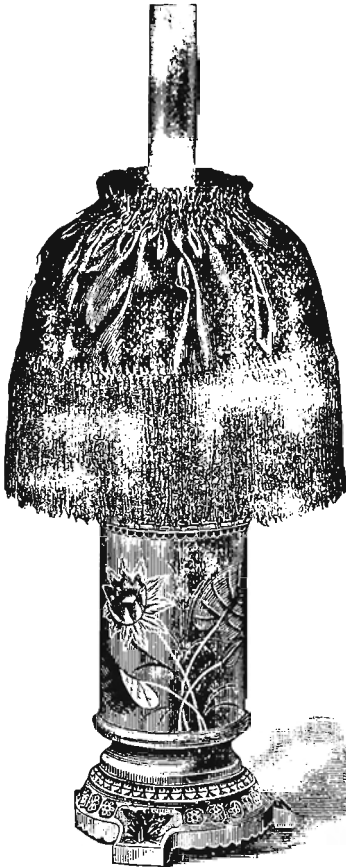
FIG. 19.



RULE 28.

LAMP SHADE. (Fig. 20)

FIG. 20.



Materials: a piece of satin  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide and  $29\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, one ball of No. 500 *Florence Knitting Silk*, and one spool *Corticelli Sewing Silk*; all of one color.

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

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

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

Lay a tape measure or yard-stick on the back side of the satin, and with a sharp lead-pencil mark small dots close to the narrow hem exactly  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch apart. This insures uniform work in crocheting an edge for the fringe, which is to be made as follows, viz.: With a fine crochet-hook draw the end of the knitting silk through the satin exactly on the 1st dot previously

marked by the pencil, put same over needle, make one chain, continue this operation on each dot entirely around the bottom of the shade and secure the ends.

Then wind the knitting silk around a smooth, stiff piece of pasteboard

$4\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, say 50 times (but not so tight as to bend the board); cut the silk on one edge of the board, thus making 50 pieces of fringe  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. As 928 of these pieces will be required, cut that number in like manner, and with a coarse crochet-hook draw 4, doubled as shown in Figure 20, into each loop of the crocheted edge. This forms a beautiful and durable fringe about 4 inches deep, which will not untwist *if made of Florence Knitting Silk*, and completes a shade costing less than \$1.00 for material, and requiring but little labor or skill.

If desired, the satin may be decorated either in Kensington work with *Florence Filling Silk*, in outline designs with No. 1000 *Florence Etching Silk*, or with painting.

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

### RULE 29.

#### BABY'S SOCK, WITH IMITATION SLIPPER. (Fig 21.)

Materials:  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce pink and  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce white No. 300 FLORENCE KNITTING SILK, and four No. 18 knitting needles.

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

Commence the open-work pattern (which is in twelves and is repeated six times in each round), and knit as follows with the white silk, viz.:

7th round, n, n, tto, k 1, tto, k 2, tto, k 1, tto, n, n, repeat.

8th and 9th rounds plain.

Repeat these three rounds until you have done 56 rounds of the white open-work. Knit all of the 57th round plain except the last 7 stitches, which transfer from the third needle to the first needle, also 7 stitches from the second needle to the first needle.

Having 38 stitches on the first needle, commence knitting in rows, instead of rounds, for the instep (leaving the heel until later), as follows, viz.:

1st row, s 1, \* n, n, tto, k 1, tto, k 2, tto, k 1, tto, n, n, repeat from \*, end with k 1.

2d row, s 1, purl 37.

3d row, s 1, k 37.

4th row, s 1, \* p 2 together, p 2 together, tto; p 1, tto, p 2, tto, p 1, tto, p 2 together, p 2 together, repeat from \*, end with p 1.

5th row, s 1, k 37.

6th row, s 1, p 37.

Repeat from the 1st row to the 6th row inclusive, until you have done 30 rows, all with the white silk.

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

1st row, knit plain.

2d, 3d, 5th and 6th rows purl.

4th row, k 2, tto, n, repeat until 2 stitches remain, which knit.

7th row, knit plain.

8th row, cast off 14 stitches, k 48.

9th row, cast off 14 stitches, p 34.

10th, 11th, 14th, 17th, 18th, 20th, 21st, 24th, 27th, 28th, 30th, 31st, 34th and 37th rows, s 1, k 33.

12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 19th, 22d, 23d, 25th, 26th, 29th, 32d, 33d, 35th and 36th rows, s 1, p 33.

38th row, s 1, k 22, s and b, turn.

39th and every alternate row, up to and including the 57th, s 1, p 12, p 2 together, turn.

40th and every alternate row, up to and including the 56th, s 1, k 12, s and b, turn.

Next pick up on the left side of heel 16 loops and purl the same as part of the 57th row. Turn, k 30, and pick up on the other side of heel 16 more loops and knit as part of 58th row.

59th row, k 16, p 14, k 14, n. — 60th row, p 15, k 14, p 14, p 2 together.

61st row, p 42, p 2 together. — 62d row, k 41, n.

63d row, p 40, p 2 together. — 64th row, p 13, k 14, p 12, p 2 together.

65th row, k 13, p 14, k 11, n. — 66th row, k 37, n.

67th row, p 36, p 2 together. — 68th row, k 35, n.

69th row, k 11, p 14, k 9, n. — 70th row, p 10, k 14, p 9, p 2 together.

71st row, p 32, p 2 together. — 72d row, k 31, n.

73d row, p 30, p 2 together. — 74th row, p 8, k 14, p 7, p 2 together.

75th row, k 8, p 14, k 6, n. — 76th row, k 27, n.

77th row, p 26, p 2 together. — 78th row, k 25, n.

79th row, k 6, p 14, k 4, n. — 80th row, p 5, k 14, p 4, p 2 together.

81st row, p 24. — 82d row, k 24.

83d row, p 24. — 84th row, p 5, k 14, p 5.

85th row, k 5, p 14, k 5. — 86th row, k 24.

87th row, p 24. — 88th row, k 24.

89th row, k 5, p 14, k 5. — 90th row, p 5, k 14, p 5.

91st row, p 24. — 92d row, k 24.

93d row, p 24.

---

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



FIG. 21.



**RULE 30.**

**FANCY PATTERNS.** (Fig. 22.)

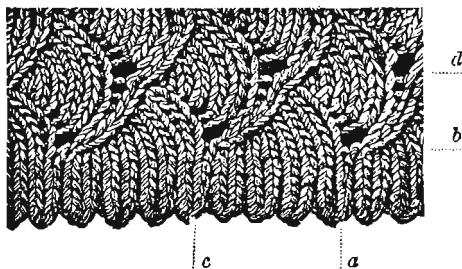
This design is in eights, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 7 rounds.

- 1st round, tto, k 6, n, repeat.
- 2d round, k 1, tto, k 5, n, repeat.
- 3d round, k 2, tto, k 4, n, repeat.
- 4th round, k 3, tto, k 3, n, repeat.
- 5th round, k 4, tto, k 2, n, repeat.
- 6th round, k 5, tto, k 1, n, repeat.
- 7th round, k 6, tto, n, repeat.

NOTE. — This design is used in the wrist of mitten, as shown in Fig. 16 and described in Rule 25.

The hemmed edge which appears in the cut is not included in above directions, but is described in Rule 25.

FIG. 22.



**RULE 31.**

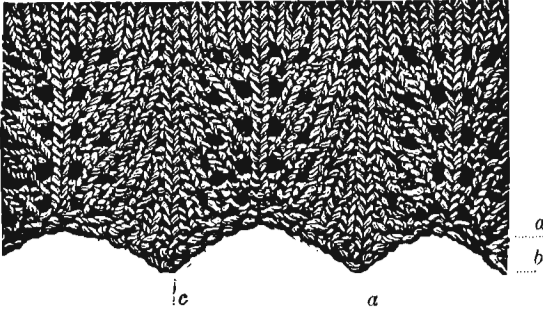
**FANCY PATTERN.** (Fig. 23.)

This design is in elevens, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 4 rounds. Having cast on any number of stitches divisible by eleven, and knit 1 plain round, knit the pattern as follows, viz.:

- 1st round, n, n, tto, k 1, tto, k 1, tto, k 1, tto, n, n, repeat
- 2d, 3d and 4th rounds, knit plain.

NOTE. — This design is used in the wrist of the mitten, as shown in Fig. 17 and described in Rule 26.

FIG. 23.



**RULE 32.**

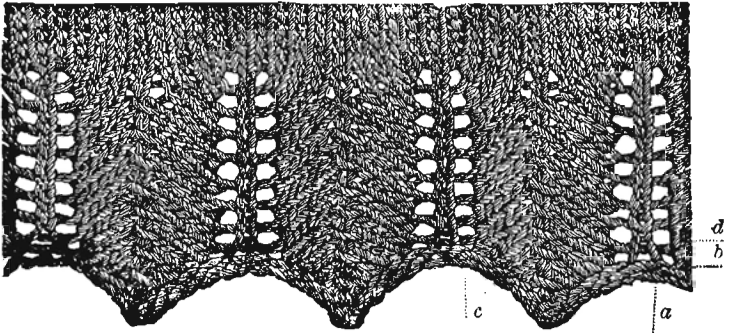
**FANCY PATTERN.** (Fig. 21.)

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

1st round, k 1, tto, k 3, s 1, n, pass s over, k 3, tto, repeat.

2d round, knit plain.

FIG. 24



**RULE 33.**

**FANCY PATTERN.** (Fig. 25.)

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

1st round, k 3, n, tto, k 4, repeat.

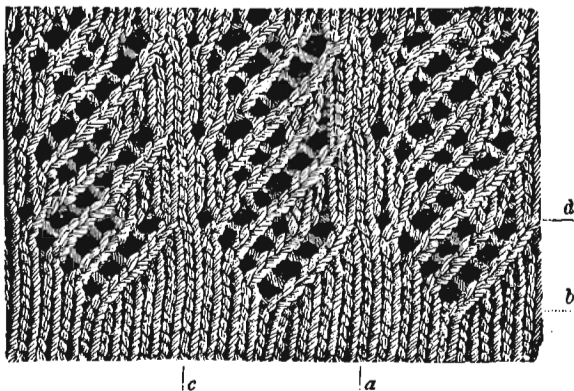
2d, 4th, 6th and 8th rounds, knit plain

3d round, k 2, n, tto, n, tto, k 3, repeat.

5th round, k 1, n, tto, n, tto, n, tto, k 2, repeat.

7th round, n, tto, n, tto, n, tto, n, tto, k 1, repeat.

FIG. 25.



**RULE 34.**

**FANCY PATTERN.** (Fig. 26.)

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

1st round, k 7, tto, k 5, n, repeat.

2d and 9th rounds, knit plain.

3d round, s and b, k 5, tto, k 1, tto, k 4, n, repeat.

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

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

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

7th round, s and b, k 1, tto, k 9, tto, n, repeat.

8th round, s and b, k 5, tto, k 7, repeat.

10th round, s and b, k 4, tto, k 1, tto, k 5, n, repeat.

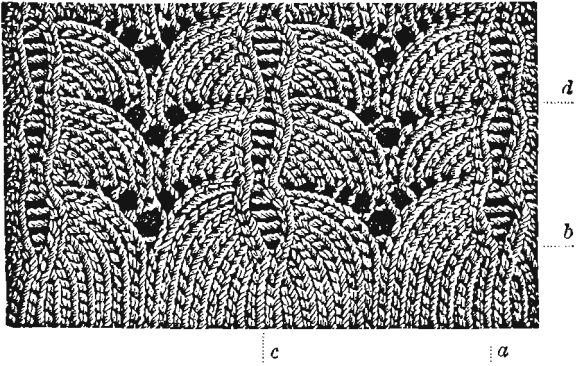
11th round, s and b, k 3, tto, k 3, tto, k 4, n, repeat.

12th round, s and b, k 2, tto, k 5, tto, k 3, n, repeat.

13th round, s and b, k 1, tto, k 7, tto, k 2, n, repeat.

14th round, s and b, tto, k 9, tto, k 1, n, repeat.

FIG. 26.



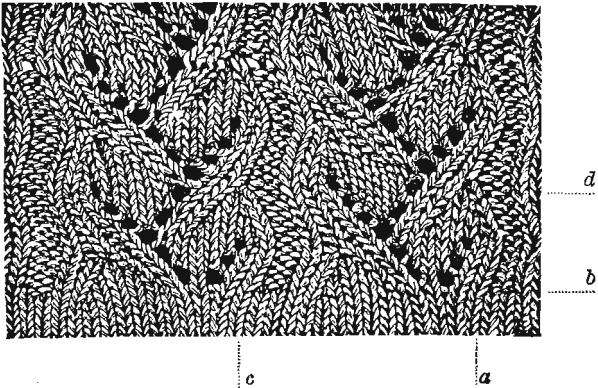
**RULE 35.**

**FANCY PATTERN.** (Fig. 27.)

This design is in fourteens, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 12 rounds.

- 1st round, k 2, tto, k 1, tto, k 1, s and b, k 3, n, k 1, p 2, repeat.
- 2d and every alternate round, including 12th, knit 12, p 2, repeat.
- 3d round, k 2, tto, k 3, tto, k 1, s and b, k 1, n, k 1, p 2, repeat.
- 5th round, k 2, tto, k 5, tto, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, p 2, repeat.
- 7th round, s and b, k 3, n, k 1, tto, k 1, tto, k 3, p 2, repeat.
- 9th round, s and b, k 1, n, k 1, tto, k 3, tto, k 3, p 2, repeat.
- 11th round, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, tto, k 5, tto, k 3, p 2, repeat.

FIG. 27.



**RULE 36.****FANCY PATTERN.** (Fig. 28.)

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

1st round, s and b, k 6, tto, repeat.

2d round, s and b, k 5, tto, k 1, repeat.

3d round, s and b, k 4, tto, k 2, repeat.

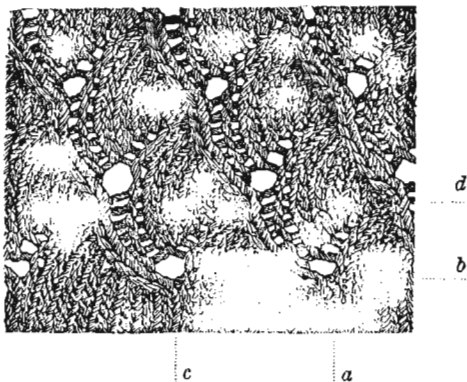
4th round, s and b, k 3, tto, k 3, repeat.

5th round, s and b, k 2, tto, k 4, repeat.

6th round, s and b, k 1, tto, k 5, repeat.

7th round, s and b, tto, k 6, repeat.

FIG. 28.

**RULE 37.****FANCY PATTERN.** (Fig. 29.)

This design is in nines, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 12 rounds.

1st round, s and b, k 5, tto, k 1, tto, k 1, repeat.

2d round, s and b, k 8, repeat.

4th, 6th, 8th, 10th and 12th rounds, same as 2d.

3d round, s and b, k 4, tto, k 1, tto, k 2, repeat.

5th round, s and b, k 3, tto, k 1, tto, k 3, repeat.

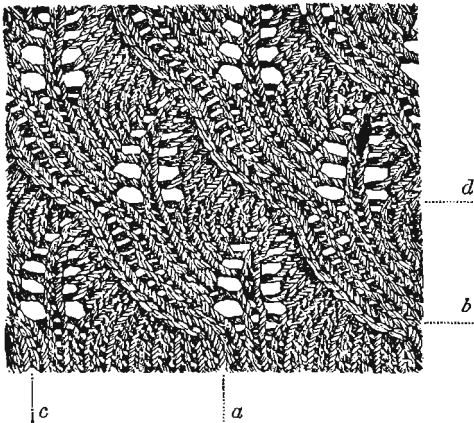
7th round, s and b, k 2, tto, k 1, tto, k 4, repeat.



9th round, s and b, k 1, tto, k 1, tto, k 5, repeat.  
11th round, s and b, tto, k 1, tto, k 6, repeat.

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

FIG. 29.



**RULE 38.**

**FANCY PATTERN.** (Fig. 30.)

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

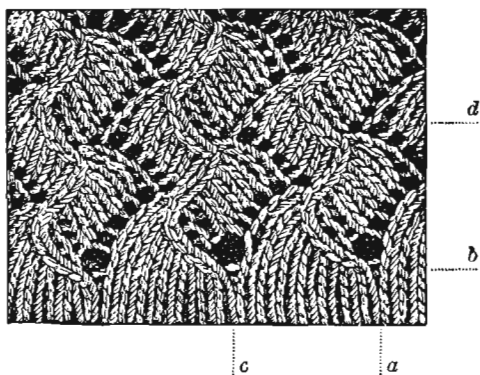
- 1st round, s and b, k 5, tto, repeat.
- 2d round, s and b, k 4, tto, k 1, repeat.
- 3d round, s and b, k 3, tto, k 2, repeat.
- 4th round, s and b, k 2, tto, k 3, repeat.
- 5th round, s and b, k 1, tto, k 4, repeat.
- 6th round, s and b, tto, k 5, repeat.

Now transfer the first stitch on each needle to the next needle, thereby leaving 1 stitch on the third needle to be considered as part of the 6th round, and knit as such in addition to the sevens already disposed of,

- 7th round, k 1, tto, k 4, n, repeat.
- 8th round, k 2, tto, k 3, n, repeat.
- 9th round, k 3, tto, k 2, n, repeat.
- 10th round, k 4, tto, k 1, n, repeat.
- 11th round, k 5, tto, n, repeat.

Now transfer the last stitch on each needle to the next needle, and in repeating the pattern begin with the second round.

FIG. 30.



**RULE 39.**

**FANCY PATTERN.** (Fig. 31.)

This design is in fours, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 12 rounds.

1st round, k 2, n, tto, repeat.

2d and every alternate round, including the 12th, knit plain.

3d round, k 1, n, tto, k 1, repeat.

5th round, n, tto, k 2 repeat.

7th round, k 2, tto, s and b, repeat.

After knitting the 8th round, which is plain, transfer the first stitch on each needle to the next needle, thereby leaving 1 stitch on the third needle to be considered as part of the 8th round, and knit as such in addition to the fours already disposed of.

9th round, k 2, tto, s and b, repeat.

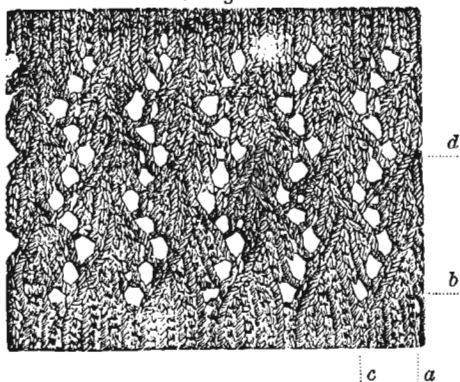
11th round, n, tto, k 2, repeat.

After knitting plain all of the 12th round, *except the last stitch*, transfer the last stitch on each needle to the next needle.

To repeat the pattern, begin with the 5th round and end with the 12th, including both transfers of stitches.



FIG. 31.



**RULE 40.**

**FANCY PATTERN.** (Fig. 32.)

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

1st round, k 1, n, tto, k 3, repeat.

2d, 4th, 6th and 8th rounds, knit plain.

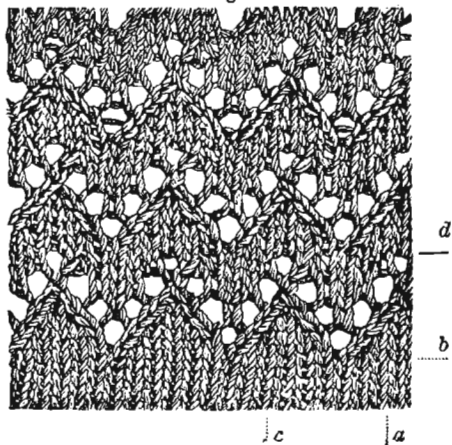
3d round, n, tto, k 1, tto, s and b, k 1.

After knitting the 4th round, which is plain, transfer the first stitch on each needle to the next needle, thereby leaving 1 stitch on the third needle to be considered as part of the 4th round, and knit as such in addition to the sixes already disposed of.

5th round, tto, k 3, tto, s 1, n, pass s over, repeat.

7th round, tto, k 4, n, repeat.

FIG. 32.



**RULE 41.**

**FANCY PATTERN.** (Fig. 33.)

This design is in sixes, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 12 rounds.

1st round, k 2, n, tto, k 2.

2d and every alternate round, including 12th, knit plain.

3d round, k 1, n, tto, k 3, repeat.

5th round, n, tto, k 4, repeat.

After knitting plain all of the 6th round, *except the last stitch*, transfer the last stitch on each needle to the next needle.

7th round, n, tto, k 1, tto, s and b, k 1, repeat.

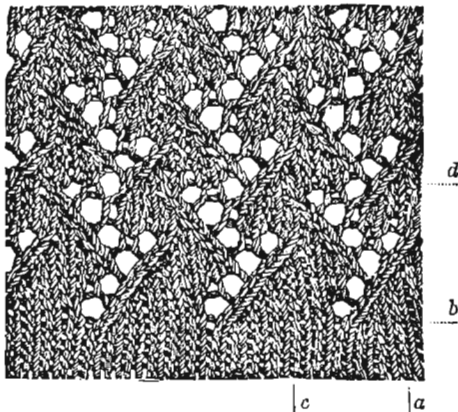
9th round, k 4, tto, s and b, repeat.

After knitting the 10th round, which is plain, transfer the first stitch on each needle to the next needle, thereby leaving 1 stitch on the third needle to be considered as part of the 10th round, and knit as such in addition to the sixes already disposed of.

11th round, k 1, n, tto, k 1, tto, s and b, repeat.

To repeat the pattern, begin with the 5th round and end with the 12th.

FIG. 33.



**RULE 42.**

**FANCY PATTERN.** (Fig. 34.)

This design is in sixes, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 20 rounds.

1st round, k 1, n, tto, k 3, repeat.

2d and every alternate round, including the 20th, knit plain.

3d round, n, tto, k 1, tto, s and b, k 1, repeat,

5th round, k 1, n, tto, k 3, repeat.

7th round, n, tto, k 1, tto, s and b, k 1, repeat.

After knitting the 8th round, which is plain, transfer the first stitch on each needle to the next needle, thereby leaving one stitch on the third needle to be considered as part of the 8th round, and knit as such in addition to the sixes already disposed of.

9th round, tto, k 3, tto, s 1, n, pass s over, repeat.

11th round, tto, s and b, k 1, n, tto, k 1, repeat.

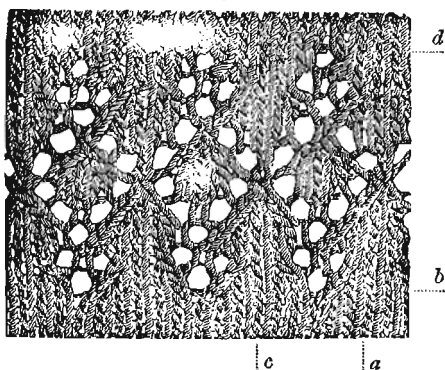
13th round, k 1, tto, s 1, n, pass s over, tto, k 2, repeat.

15th round, k 1, n, tto, k 3, repeat.

17th round, n, tto, k 1, tto, s and b, k 1, repeat.

19th round, k 1, n, tto, k 3, repeat.

FIG. 34.



**RULE 43.**

**FANCY PATTERN.** (Fig. 35.)

This design is in sixes, is knit on four needles, and is complete in 16 rounds.

1st round, n, tto, n, tto, n, tto, repeat.

2d, 3d and 4th rounds, knit plain.

5th round, k 3, n, tto, k 1, repeat.

6th round, k 2, n, tto, k 2, repeat.

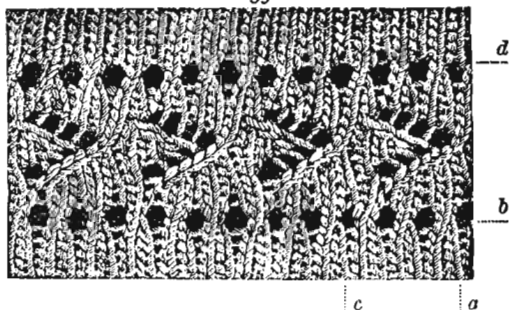
7th round, k 1, n, tto, k 3, repeat.

8th round, n, tto, k 4, repeat.

9th round, k 2, tto, s and b, k 2, repeat.

- 10th round, k 3, tto, s and b, k 1, repeat.  
 11th round, k 4, tto, s and b, repeat.  
 12th, 13th and 14th rounds, knit plain.  
 15th round, n, tto, n, tto, n, tto, repeat.  
 16th round, knit plain.

FIG. 35.



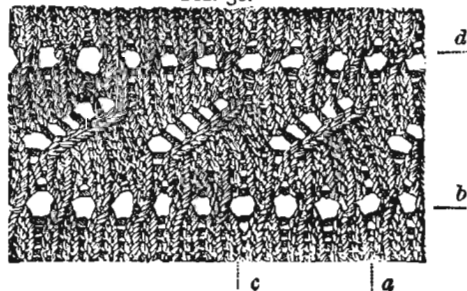
**RULE 44.**

**FANCY PATTERN.** (Fig. 36.)

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

- 1st round, n, tto, n, tto, n, tto, repeat.  
 2d, 3d, and 4th rounds, knit plain.  
 5th round, k 4, n, tto, repeat.  
 6th round, k 3, n, tto, k 1, repeat.  
 7th round, k 2, n, tto, k 2, repeat.  
 8th round, k 1, n, tto, k 3, repeat.  
 9th round, n, tto, k 4, repeat.  
 10th, 11th and 12th rounds, knit plain.  
 13th round, n, tto, n, tto, n, tto, repeat.  
 14th round, knit plain.

FIG. 36.



**RULE 45.**

**FANCY PATTERN.** (Fig. 37.)

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

1st round, p 1, s and b, k 3, tto, n, tto, k 3, tto, s and b, tto, k 3, n, repeat.

2d, 4th, 6th and 8th rounds, knit plain.

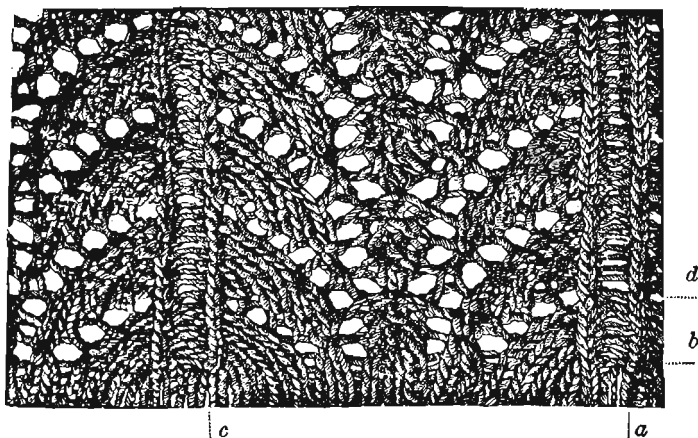
3d round, p 1, s and b, k 2, tto, k 2, tto, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, tto, k 2, tto, k 2, n, repeat.

5th round, p 1, s and b, k 1, tto, k 3, tto, k 1, s 1, n, pass s over, k 1, tto, k 3, tto, k 1, n, repeat.

7th round, p 1, s and b, tto, k 2, n, tto, k 1, tto, s 1, n, pass s over, tto, k 1, tto, s and b, k 2, tto, n, repeat.

NOTE.— This pattern is too large for most purposes unless knit from No. 500 silk. It is, however, very pretty when used for a stripe in tidies, or in silk bags knitted on coarse needles and lined with satin, surah or plush.

FIG. 37.



**RULE 46.**

**SILK WRISTERS.**

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

The number of stitches required for small size for ladies will be 85, for medium 90, for large 95, and for gentlemen 100.

---

Knit in ribs, alternating 3 stitches plain and 2 purled, 70 rounds or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches, cast off loosely, and finish edges with crocheted border.

### RULE 47.

#### LONG SILK PURSE.

Materials:  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce size EE CORTICELLI PURSE TWIST or  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce No. 300 Florence Knitting Silk, and two No. 18 needles.

Cast on to one needle 59 stitches, knit across once plain.

2d row, purl 2 together, tto, repeat until only 1 stitch remains, knit 1.

3d row and every row after until the 65th row is reached, the same as the 2d.

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

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

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

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

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

EDITION No. 3 can also be had on same terms. *Earlier editions* are out of print, and can no longer be supplied.

NONOTUCK SILK CO.,

FLORENCE, MASS.

# How Corticelli Silk is Made.

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**TWO MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND MILES OF SILK FIBRE CONSUMED  
WEEKLY IN ITS MANUFACTURE, THE PRODUCT OF TEN  
MILLIONS OF SILK-WORMS.**

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From the "Scientific American," July 22, 1882.

"It is said that the art of reeling silk was known in China nearly two thousand years B.C., it having been discovered by "Siling Chi," wife of Prince "Hoangti," third Emperor of China, and that homage is still rendered to her as "Goddess of silk-worms." So well did the Orientals guard the secret of silk culture that the nature of the fibre was unknown in Europe for more than a thousand years after silk fabrics had been introduced there, and as late as the Christian era some silk fabrics were worth their weight in gold; but notwithstanding a Roman emperor once refused to purchase a silk robe for his empress on account of its expense and the bad example of extravagance, the silk-worm now spins for all, and whether fashion decrees that garments be made of silk or wool, true economy dictates that they be joined with Corticelli silk, to supply which the Nonotuck Silk Co., of Florence, Mass., use over 100,000 feet of floor space on which the various processes of winding, doubling, spinning, reeling, dyeing, skeining, spooling, including the knitting of silk hosiery and underwear, as well as the manufacture and printing of spools are carried on, giving employment to about eight hundred hands, and requiring a weekly supply of between three and four thousand pounds of raw silk, yielding an aggregate length in finished sewing-silk, twist, embroidery, and Florence knitting silk of more than 25,000 miles. The average length of fibre produced from a single cocoon is not over one-fourth of a mile, and as fully 100 fibres are required to produce sewing-silk of average thickness and strength, it appears that fully 2,500,000 miles of this gossamer fibre is consumed weekly in the manufacture of Corticelli silk, to produce which more than 10,000,000 silk-worms are stripped of their robes."

The following cuts show the life size of these insects at various stages of their existence, during which each worm will consume altogether about one ounce of mulberry leaves, which must be fed to them several times daily as required.



At the expiration of from twenty-five to forty days, according to circumstances and species of worm, they cease to eat and seek convenient places to commence the formation of a castle which shall protect them in the changes incident to caterpillar life. Having selected a site (Fig. 2), the insect ejects from two small tubes near the mouth, called spinnerets, a liquid gummy substance secreted from their food, which at their volition adheres to whatever substance may be within their reach, and, being so anchored, the next movement of the body in the opposite direction draws out the filaments, which unite and form a single thread, which is again cemented to a suitable anchor, and thus by crosswise and zigzag motions continued for from three to five days, the worm is enclosed within from 300 to 500 yards of gossamer web. (Fig. 3.)

Thus self-imprisoned the insect, if undisturbed, remains about fifteen or twenty days, undergoing nature's wonderful changes, during which it assumes the chrysalis form (Fig. 4), then that of the moth. Having entered upon this new life, which at most does not exceed seven days, the moth escapes from the cocoon by moistening one end, and pushing aside

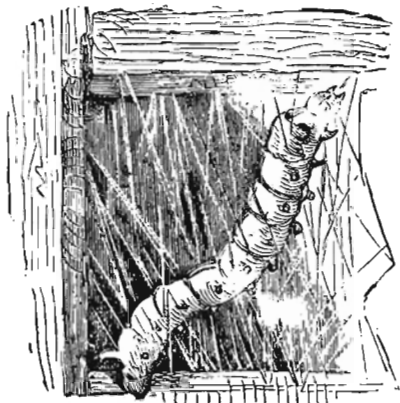


FIG. 2.



FIG. 4.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 5.



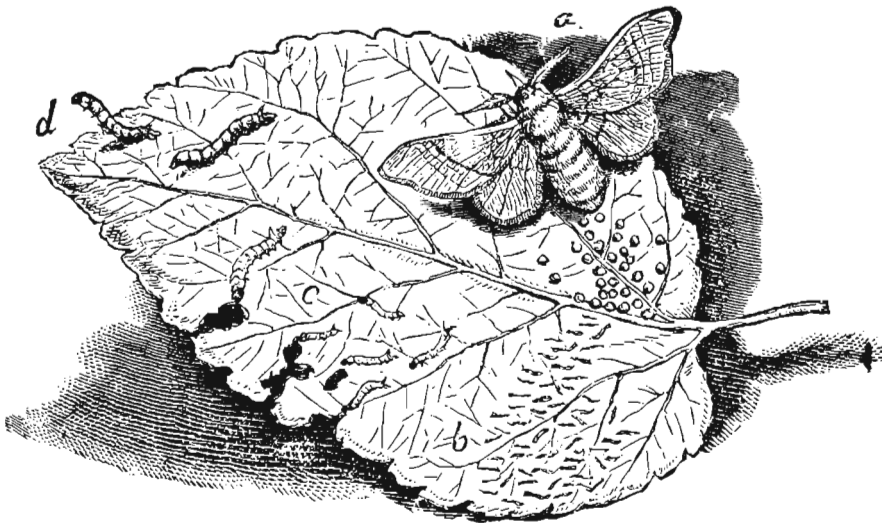


FIG. 1.

[NOTE.—1. *a.* The moth laying eggs—life size. *b.* Silk-worm one day old—life size. *c.* Silk-worm three days old—life size. *d.* Silk-worm seven days old—life size. 2. Silk-worm spinning a cocoon—life size. 3. Cocoons—natural size. 4. Chrysalis—natural size. 5 and 6. Removing the outer fibre. 7. Gathering fibres into a single thread for reeling.]

Three thousand cocoons will usually be sufficient for one pound of raw silk, worth, if well reeled, six dollars.

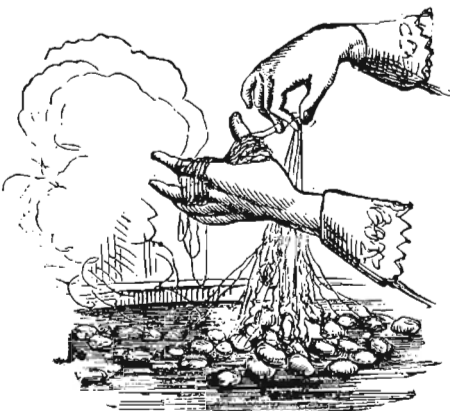


FIG. 6.

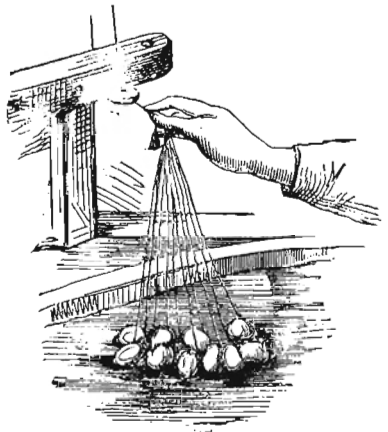


FIG. 7.

the fibres, thus snarling and destroying it for reeling purposes. Thus transformed these insects appear again upon the stage, not as voracious worms, but as radiant

society bugs (*a* Fig. 1), who promptly choose partners for short but useful lives, no part of which is allotted to eating.

Assuming, however, that cocoons are to be reeled into "raw silk," it is necessary to kill the insect before the cocoon is perforated; this is done by the application of a suitable amount of heat, after which the reeling may be done at a convenient season. This is done by placing from six to ten or more cocoons in a bowl of hot water (Fig. 5), thus softening the "gum" in the fibre, after which the outside end of each thread is readily found (Fig. 6), and they are collectively placed on a reel, operated by hand or other motive power, and rapidly drawn on to the reel, the fibre varying from 300 to 500 yards in length, and as the end of each cocoon fibre is so reached another should be added, in order to produce uniformity in thickness of thread, a requisite indispensable in first-class raw silk.

This operation is tedious and necessarily expensive, as four ounces of *well* reeled silk represents about ten hours' labor of an expert reeler. The reels used are usually 70 or more inches in circumference, and have a traverse rod to properly distribute the thread over a surface two or three inches wide. The thread being thus rapidly crossed from side to side of the skein in reeling facilitates handling and unwinding without tangling. Skeins so reeled weigh from one to several ounces, as desired, and on being removed are dried and neatly packed into "books" (bundles) weighing from five to ten pounds. In China and Japan the books are usually packed and sold in bales of  $133\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, called "picul" bales, a very small export duty being charged.

In the process of manufacture, the skeins are soaked in tepid soap-suds for several hours to soften the "gum," after which they are placed upon light swifts and wound off on to bobbins, which are then placed upon pins projecting from the bobbin-board of a doubling-frame, and from two to ten or more threads drawn off collectively on to one bobbin, which is next placed upon a rapidly revolving spinning-frame spindle; the requisite amount of twist is given while the thread is being drawn from this to the take-up bobbin, which has motion imparted sufficient to give the desired twist, after which it is again doubled, two threads being used for "sewing silk" and three for "twist" or "three-cord sewing silk," and again similarly twisted, but in the opposite direction. The next operation is reeling into small skeins, for "skein silk," or large "hanks," to be dyed and wound upon spools as desired. This last operation is rapidly performed on a partially automatic machine, on which an expert attendant can wind 1,000 to 1,200 spools of 100 yards each, in ten hours, the requisite number of yards being gauged by the number of courses, or layers of silk wound upon each spool. This is done with surprising accuracy at the "Corticelli" manufactory, as shown by daily tests made by a person employed for the purpose, and recorded in book form, many volumes of which have been filled. The record for 1881 shows that 13,628 tests were made of "Corticelli," 100 yard, 50 yard, and 10 yard spools of silk yielding an aggregate of 1,122 yards in excess of those stamped on the spools, an average of one-twelfth of a yard on each spool over the standard claimed. Well managed manufacturers of "Corticelli" silk point with pride to their record. "Deserve success, and you shall command it."

# FLORENCE

## SILK HOSIERY

### FOR LADIES.



These goods are manufactured from fine

FLORENCE KNITTING SILK,

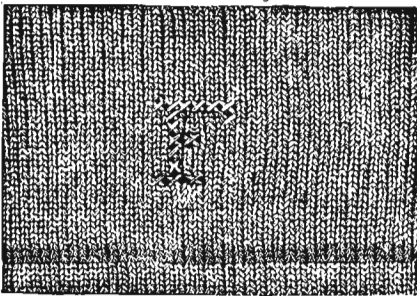
on hand frames, in the best "full fashioned" shapes known to the trade.

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

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

Purchasers should notice our trade-mark knitted into the hem at the top of each stocking in all our best hosiery for ladies.

[TRADE-MARK.]



NONOTUCK SILK CO.

(64)

❖NOTICE.❖

The manufacturers of *Florence Knitting Silk* are also the makers and sole proprietors of the celebrated *Corticelli* brand of Sewing Silk, which is put up in all the convenient forms required for manufacturing purposes or family use, and is for sale by enterprising dealers in every part of the United States and Canada.



- |                    |   |   |
|--------------------|---|---|
| SPOOL SILK . . .   | } | Unequaled for hand or machine sewing, on 50 and 100 yd. spools, in black, white and colors. |
| BUTTON-HOLE TWIST, | } | 10 yd. spools; a superior article, in black, white and colors.                              |
| SPOOL SILK . . .   | } | Large spools for dress-makers, tailors and families.  |
| EMBROIDERY SILK .  | } | 1-10 oz. spools in black, white and colors.   |
| EMBROIDERY SILK .  | } | On 10 yd. spools in black, white and a great variety of colors.                             |
| EMBROIDERY SILK .  | } | In skeins, in all shades.   |
| SADDLERS' SILK . . | } | In skeins, in all shades.   |
| FILLING SILK . . . | } | In skeins, in all shades.   |

Special attention is invited to a new form of putting up *Embroidery Silk*, 10 yards on a spool, which will be found more convenient for dealers, and more economical for consumers than skeins.

## CORTICELLI + PURSE + TWIST.

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

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

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

