

## ROUND JACKET FOR A LADY.

BY ESTHER COPLEY.



**MATERIALS.**—For this beautiful, knitted jacket, pins No. 6 are required, and Berlin wool worked double. Seven ounces of wool for the jacket; from four to five ounces for the border; either shades for chinchilla or sable, or white, black and yellow ermine.

**ABBREVIATIONS.**—The meaning of the abbreviations in this, and subsequent articles on knitting are as follows:—

**K.** Knit. K with a figure, knit so many stitches; as, K3, knit three stitches.

**P.** Purl. P with a figure, purl so many stitches; as, P3, purl three stitches.

**S.** Slip a stitch.

**O.** Make an open stitch by bringing the wool forward.

**T.** Take in, or reduce.

**T. B.** Take in from the back.

**TP.** Purl two stitches as one.

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**R.** A row.

||: || Repeat. On reaching the second of these marks all that was done between them is to be repeated.

||: ||2 (or any other figure.) Repeat twice, (or as many times as the figure indicates.)

||: ||—Repeat to the end of the row, or round.

**D.** Decrease, without bringing the wool in front, plain knit four stitches, that is, the loops that would have formed two brioche stitches, taking as one the stitch and the loop that crosses it. On returning to that part, bring the wool in front as usual, slip two of the four stitches, (instead of one) knit the other two as one. In the next row the two slipped stitches are to be knitted as one with the loop that crosses them.

**TO MAKE THE ERMINE.**—Thread a darning-needle with black Berlin wool, bring the ends together, fasten it on double, and in a sort of

embroidery work on the white for knitting. Six stitches will be sufficient. They should be rather more than an inch long, but not exactly the same length toward the tip. Having fastened the wool securely on the wrong side of the work, draw it through to the right side. Set in the needle rather more than an inch forward, turning the point backward; so bring out the wool a little nearer to the spot where it was first brought through. The second stitch set in close to where the first was begun from, and bring out the needle almost as close as possible, but toward the tip of the tail. In this way work the whole six stitches, making them lie close and straight; these in straw color. Fasten off securely. Then work five stitches in black wool, (double) making them fall in neatly with the straw color. The black stitches commence just within the tops of the yellow ones, and extend about a quarter of an inch beyond them, or rather the centre stitch does so. The two on each side go a little and a little shorter, so as to form a point. A little practice is required to get quite into the knack of shaping them nicely, but this is soon acquired, and then they are easily and quickly done, and are very durable.

To KNIT THE JACKET.—Cast on seventy-six. 1st row O S K throughout. 2nd and all subsequent rows O S T.

At the end of 4th and 5th rows, cast on four additional loops, (two brioche stitches) which bring into working brioche (as in 1st and 2nd rows.) In the same manner increase at the end of 8th and 9th, 12th and 13th, 16th and 17th, 20th and 21st, 24th and 25th, 28th and 29th, 32nd and 33rd.

At the end of 36th and 37th rows, cast on two additional loops; (one brioche stitch) repeat this increase at the end of 40th and 41st, 44th and 45th, 48th and 49th, 52nd and 53rd, 56th and 57th. Then seven rows without increase. The number of brioche stitches now is seventy-eight.

In the next seven rows decrease for the waist, thus:—

1st decreasing row work nineteen, D, work three, D, work three, D, work sixteen, D, work three, D, work three, D, work nineteen.

2nd, work nineteen, D, work two, D, work two, D, work fourteen, D, work two, D, work two, D, work nineteen.

3rd and 4th rows without decreasing.

5th decreasing row, work eighteen, D, work one, D, work one, D, work fourteen, D, work one, D, work one, D, work eighteen.

6th, work nineteen, D, work one, D, work twelve, D, work one, D, work nineteen.

7th, work twelve, D, work one, D, work one,

D, work sixteen, D, work one, D, work one, D, work twelve. Work fifty-one rows, making in all fifty-eight in the waist.

59th (waist) row, work thirteen brioche stitches. Cast off six.\* Eighteen (brioche.) Cast off six. Work thirteen (brioche.)

On these thirteen brioche stitches work sixty rows for one front.

On the eighteen brioche stitches in the centre, work forty-eight rows for back.

On the remaining thirteen, work sixty rows for second front.

61st, (body row) having worked along the front last done, carry on the row along the back, and then along the other front in the progress of this row, neatly and securely disposing of the ends of wool. Work three more rows the entire length of the top; then decrease for shoulders thus:—

65th row, work eleven, DD, work fourteen, DD, work eleven. Three regular rows.

69th, work ten, DD, work twelve, DD, work ten. Three regular rows.

73rd, work nine, DD, work ten, DD, work nine. Three regular rows.

77th, work eight, DD, work eight, DD, work eight. Three regular rows.

81st, work six, D, work ten, D, work six. Three regular rows.

85th, D, work three, D, work ten, D, work three, D. Three regular rows.

Knit three plain rows and cast off.

For border, work a piece long enough to go round the jacket, sewing it easy round the increasing parts, so as to lie flat. Ten stitches will be a sufficient width; that is, five brioche stitches. To carry on the hollowing in front, begin and end the border thus:—

Cast on four; (two brioche stitches) at the end of the 2nd row cast on four more, and at the end of the 6th row two more. At the end cast off two (one brioche stitch.) Finish the row and return. Cast off four. Finish the row and return. Cast off the remainder. Be careful to reverse the slope of the end to that of the beginning; also be careful to make the shading correspond.

For sleeve, cast on four. At the end of every fourth row cast on four additional stitches. At the end of the 44th row cast on eight additional stitches. At the end of the 46th row cast on eight more; making in the whole thirty brioche stitches. On these work eighty-six or ninety rows, till the hand part is of a suitable size. Cast off eight (four brioche stitches.) Finish

\* Six loops, three brioche stitches; taking as one the stitch and the loop that is after it.

the row and return. Cast off eight more. After this, cast off four at the commencement of every second row, until all are cast off.

**CUFF.**—According to the number of shades employed, allow eleven or thirteen skeins for each cuff. One of the darkest shade for centre, and one each of the remaining five or six on each side of the former. With lightest shade cast on thirty-two. Knit one row plain; one row O S K; then O S T, till only enough wool remains to cast off. For this purpose the wool had better be used single.

**COLLAR.**—For the collar allow just double the quantity of a cuff; thus, centre two skeins of darkest, and on each side of it two skeins of each shade in succession. With lightest wool

cast on sixty-four. Plain knit one row. One row O S K; then O S T.

In the 7th and 8th brioche rows, stop two (brioche) stitches short of the end, and return.

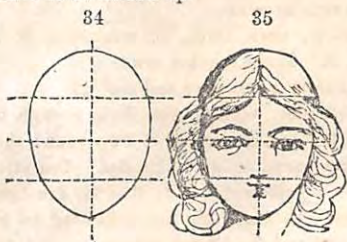
9th and 10th, leave one more brioche stitch and return. After this, in every row leave two more brioche stitches, until only ten are worked in the middle. Then knit to one end, and back again to the other end. Next row work fourteen DD, work fourteen. After this work regular brioche, till only wool enough remains to cast off (using the wool single.)

Make up by sewing, and finish with a cord and tassels at the waist; and at the neck either a small cord and tassels or ribbon strings.

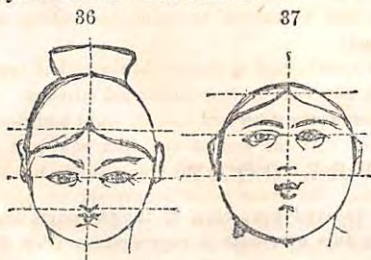
## ART IN SPORT.—NO. III.

BY H. J. VERNON.

THE days are bright enough just now—and long; but don't let us forget that the long evenings will soon be upon us, when home sports will have to be looked up.



By the present paper we intend to let you into a great secret, the secret, namely, of Comic Drawing—a method, in fact, which is at the bottom of all humorous, or caricature sketching. Don't let any one be alarmed, and suppose that it is intended to set you quizzing and caricaturing your friends. Far from it.

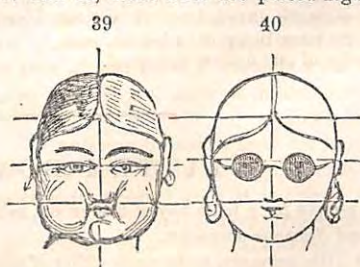


Draw the oval, Fig. 34. Divide it by transverse lines into about equal portions. You have

now the basis for a face. Let the central line (across) mark the position of the eyes, the line above that the top of the forehead, the one below the bottom of the nose. By Fig. 35 you will see this worked out, and have what is considered a well-proportioned face.



Now oddity of feature or expression is simply the result of a deviation from this regularity; and if, as you will perceive by the other Figs., 36, 37 and 38, these lines are placed higher or



lower, or out of their, strictly speaking, proper places, you have, as a result, oddity, or comi-