

brandy; an' by the end o' the day he was pretty-well right again. But the young lady, she didn't so much as ketch a cold with it; and afore they left this place, him and her was married. An' when Bill-o'-my-soul come to

hear that her father and mother wanted to give ten pound apiece to the men in the boat an' me, he was just that mad you could 'a heard his language five houses off, and not choice language neither.



A HOLIDAY OCCUPATION FOR LADIES.

THE NEWEST TATTING AND CROCHET.

CROCHET is always more or less in favour, but the same can scarcely be claimed for tating. It appears, however, that the latter is likely, in its most recent form, to have a new sphere of usefulness before it. It is now employed as a passementerie trimming for dresses and mantles, and is prettily combined with beads. Black silk was chosen for the handsome Vandyck design shown in Fig. 1. The whole or sections of the points can be easily arranged to fit revers, vests, or cuffs. Before the silk is wound on the shuttle small cut jet beads are threaded upon it. Beaded tating is worked in the usual stitch, but beads take the place of the picots made in the circles of ordinary tating. In this way any of the designs usually carried out with cotton can be adapted for other purposes, and many a handsome trimming may be thus arranged. In Fig. 2 is given a narrow beaded

trimming also made with black silk, which is often useful upon those portions of a dress which cannot appropriately be ornamented with any wider pattern of passementerie.



FIG. 2.—NARROW TRIMMING IN BEADED TATTING.

Thus much for the newest form of tating; the crochet is not so easily dismissed. It is worked with a very slender steel crochet hook and extremely fine écu or cream-coloured silk. This gives an effect very unlike that of the ordinary twisted silks that are employed for crochet, and which are apt to blur the distinctness of the design. These fine silks make a web that is literally as fine as many laces, Maltese lace in particular being easily reproduced by their aid. The beaded tating and the materials for the work are special introductions of Mrs. Reilly, 51, Endlesham Road, Balham, from whom alone the necessary materials for this dainty kind of work can be procured, and by whom all the specimens which are illustrated here were both worked and designed. The finer silk is so extremely slender that only such designs can be executed as do not require the hook to pierce the stitches of the preceding row, but can be carried directly over the chain loops.

The little dessert doyley given in Fig. 3 is exceedingly dainty, and has all the appearance of antiquity to recommend it—no slight matter in these days of relic-hunting. A four-inch square of the most delicate white lawn is needed, the embroidery being carried out with a single thread of rich gold-coloured filoselle. In the middle is an inserted medallion of crochet, which is a novel feature in this kind of work. Begin in the centre with a tiny ring of silk and work into it as follows: 5 chain (the first four of these serve as a long treble, which is made like the

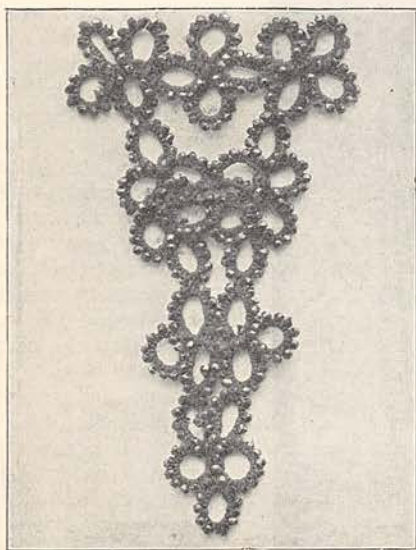


FIG. 1.—VANDYCK IN BEADED TATTING.

ordinary treble or long, but with the silk turned twice instead of once round the hook), then 1 long treble, * 1 chain, 1 long treble; repeat from * thirteen times, complete the round with a slip stitch into the loop of 5 chain. *Second round:* make sixteen loops of 7 chain and one double crochet alternately. The double should be worked between two treble of the preceding round. Finish with 3 chain fastened to the first loop with a slip-stitch. The stitch named a "Maltese spot" is now begun, and is worked as follows: Having a loop on the hook, * put the silk over the hook, insert it in a loop, draw the thread through, thread over hook, draw it through two loops; repeat from * six times, when there will be eight loops on the hook, put the thread over hook, draw it through seven loops, thread over hook, draw it through two loops, take out the hook, insert it under the chain stitches that were worked immediately before the spot, put the loop on the hook again and draw the thread under these chain stitches. Pull up the thread tightly. This completes one spot. *Third round:* 1 Maltese spot into each of the sixteen loops of the last round and 7 chain between each spot. *Fourth round:* 9 chain and 1 double crochet alternately sixteen times. *Fifth*

round: 11 chain and 1 double crochet alternately sixteen times. *Sixth round:* 12 treble into each loop of the preceding round. Fasten off.

Place the crochet medallion thus made exactly in the middle of the right side of the doyley and stitch it securely all round through the treble stitches of the last round. Turn the doyley on the wrong side and cut out the lawn under the crochet centre, then, with one thread of gold filoselle work a row of close buttonhole stitches all round the edge of the medallion. These stitches must be carried over the last round, and will, on the wrong side, entirely cover the cut edges of the lawn. The remainder of the gold silk embroidery can be easily understood from the illustration. It is executed mainly with small outline and satin stitches.

For the edging of the doyley, begin by making 1 chain very loosely, then 26 chain in the ordinary way. *First row:* miss 11 chain, 1 double crochet over the next chain (remember that the silk is too fine to allow the hook to be passed through any previously made stitch), 7 chain, miss 4, 1 double crochet over the next chain, 7 chain, miss 4, 1 double crochet over the next chain, 7 chain, miss 4, 1 double crochet into the loose chain, then draw up the chain tightly. *Second row:* 7 chain, 1 double into the first loop (place this double over the first chain of the loop), 7 chain, 1 Maltese spot in the same loop, * 7 chain, 1 double into the next loop, repeat from * twice. *Third row:* work four loops of 7 chain and 1 double into the loops of the second row. Repeat the second and third rows until the edging is long enough to fit round the doyley. Sew the lace on the right side so as to cover a narrow hem made round the edge, fulling it at the corners so that it sets well without being drawn out of shape.

The handsome and lacy pattern in Fig. 4 is named the "Wheat-sheaf," and may be worked in any width and length required.



FIG. 3.—A DAINTY DOYLEY.

The original was made with coarse é cru crochet silk in rows backwards and forwards. Begin, say, with 75 chain. *First row:* * 7 chain, miss 4, 1 double crochet into the next chain; repeat from * to the end, making fifteen loops in all. *Second row:* * 7 chain, 1 double crochet into the first loop of preceding row; repeat from * to the end of row. *Third row:* 7 chain, 1 double into the first loop of the preceding row, 7 chain, 1 double crochet into the next loop, * 7 chain, 1 wheatsheaf into the next loop, working thus: put the thread over the hook and insert it in the loop, draw the thread through, thus making three loops on the hook, silk over

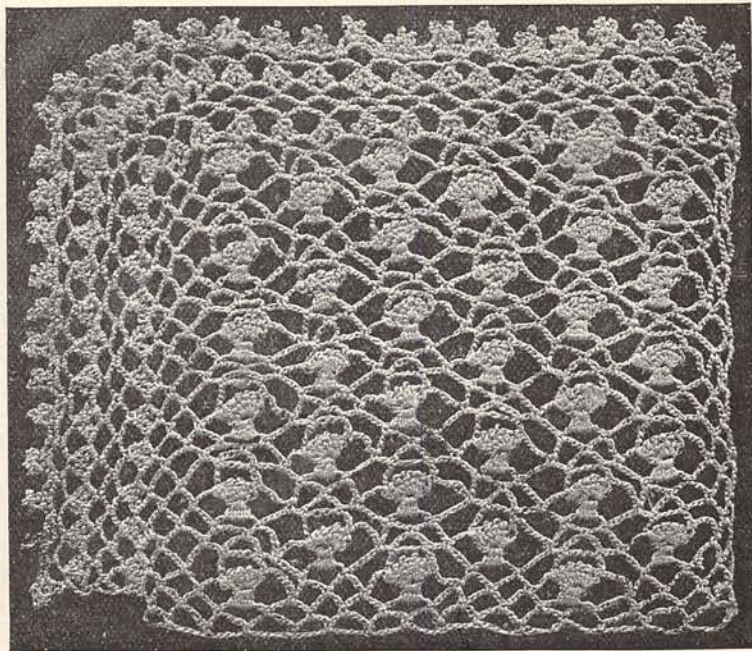


FIG. 4.—THE WHEATSHEAF PATTERN

hook, draw it through one loop, ** insert the hook in the loop, draw the thread through, silk over hook, draw it through one loop; repeat from ** five times, then draw the silk through all the nine loops on the hook at once, 1 chain, *** put the thread over hook, and insert it in the little hole at the top of the wheatsheaf, draw the thread through, silk over hook, draw it through two loops; repeat from *** five times, then put the thread over the hook, draw it through two loops, thus working off all the loops at the top of the wheatsheaf. Then take the hook out of the last loop, insert it under the loop of chain worked before the wheatsheaf, take the loop again on the hook, draw the thread through, 7 chain, 1 slip-stitch through two threads of the last stitch at the left-hand top corner of the wheatsheaf, 7 chain and one double three times into the next three loops; repeat from * twice, then 7 chain, 1 double crochet. *Fourth row:* * 7 chain and 1 double crochet; repeat from * all along, putting 1 double into each loop with the exception of the loop before the wheatsheaf, which is to be missed, in the loop at the top, work 7 chain and 1 double twice, miss the loop after the wheatsheaf, making fifteen loops altogether. *Fifth row:* * 7 chain, 1 double in the next loop three times, then 7 chain, 1 wheatsheaf in the following loop, make a loop of 7 chain over the wheat-

sheaf as before; repeat from * twice, finishing the row with two loops of 7 chain. The sixth, and every following alternate row, are like the fourth row. *Seventh row:* Like the third. *Ninth row:* Like the fifth. Repeat these four rows until the lace is of the required depth.

For the edging begin in the first loop of chain, work 4 chain, 1 long treble, * 7 chain, ** silk twice over hook, insert hook in the next loop, draw the thread through, silk over hook, draw through two loops, silk over hook, draw through two loops; repeat once from ** into same loop, work two more of these half-trebles into the next loop, thread over hook, draw it through all the five loops; repeat from * to the end of row. *Second and third rows:* 7 chain and 1 double crochet into each loop of the preceding row. *Fourth row:* Like the first. *Fifth row:* Like the third. *Sixth row:* 1 double crochet into the top of one of the double of last row, taking up both loops, * 3 chain, 1 treble into the next loop * * 5 chain, 1 slip-stitch in the two side threads of the preceding treble; repeat twice from * *, 1 treble into the same loop, 3 chain, 1 double into the top of the next double, taking up both threads; repeat from * to the end of row.

Mrs. Reilly is willing to render personal assistance with both knitting and crochet if desired.

ELLEN T. MASTERS.