

threads, But the light of a steadfast holy purpose had given her face a beauty better than that of her early girlhood. For if the bloom and freshness of youth had departed, in their place had come a chastened gentleness and a pathetic expression of patience and endurance, that told of many a hard struggle and dearly-bought victory.

(To be concluded.)

PATTERNS FOR KNITTING.



KNITTING is one of the most convenient kinds of fancy work, open to old or young, at all times and in all places. It affords an especially agreeable pastime for winter evenings, when fine art embroidery is not available. This explains its long use, and the constant demand for new knitting stitches. To satisfy the useful mania I have chosen a few designs, more or less open, and all easy enough to be

executed by any young girl with the slightest knowledge of knitting. Each of the patterns may be worked in cotton or wool, either with steel or bone needles, according to its intended adaptation. With such a wide range surely our young friends will find many opportunities to utilize these simple stitches for something suitable, both for their own use and for present-making, not forgetting Christmas gifts to the poor.

Let us begin with the Lozenge Pattern, fig. 1.

Pretty and showy though it looks, it will not strain your memory in the least, for it contains in reality but two rows to learn. Now quickly catch up your needles, and, just to try the stitch, cast on fourteen stitches, six for each lozenge and two for the edges. Knit a

row—Knit three, thread forward, slip one, knit two together, draw the slipped stitch over, thread forward, repeat. Purl the 4th and every alternate row. The pattern is now completed.

After each row see that you retain fourteen on your needle. The two-edged stitches I have taken no notice of, because it is always understood they are knitted plain. The two stitches lost by knitting two together, and drawing the slipped one over, are made up when you put the thread forward twice. "What can be made with this stitch?" you ask—light shawls, hoods, fichus, and capes. For the latter I will, another time, give you a regular pattern, showing the mode of shaping by increase. To-day I will just, in passing, tell you the elementary way to widen and narrow at will. You have merely to employ graduated sizes of needles at regular intervals. Workers occasionally change their wool also, but beginners had better content themselves with the variation of needles alone. In precisely the same way you can manage the goring of petticoats, for which a most appropriate design will be found in the spaced rectangles of fig. 2.

Here we have a little more work in store. Cast on any number of stitches, divisible by 12—1.

2nd Row.—Slip one, knit one, purl two, knit one, purl seven.  
3rd Row.—Slip one, knit one, wool forward, knit two together, knit three, purl

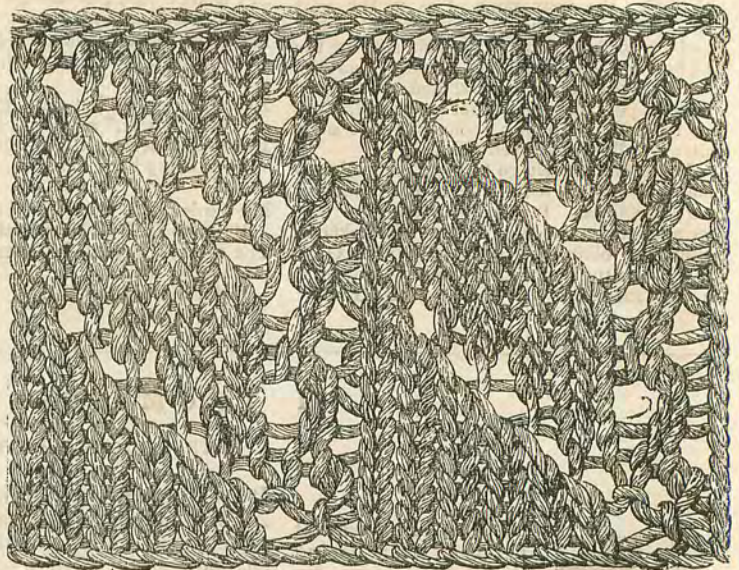


FIG. 2.—SPACED RECTANGLES.

one, knit two together, wool forward, purl two.

4th Row.—Like the 2nd.

5th Row.—Slip one, knit two, wool forward, knit two together, knit two, purl one, wool forward, knit two together, purl two.

6th Row.—Similar to the 2nd.

7th Row.—Slip one, knit three, wool forward, knit two together, knit one, purl one, knit two together, wool forward, purl two.

8th Row.—Like the 2nd.

9th Row.—Slip one, knit four, wool forward, knit two together, purl one, wool forward, knit two together, purl two.

Observe that the first stitch is always slipped, and whenever two are knitted together the lost one is made up by putting the wool forward—i.e., in front of the needle, which means make one.

The Cable Pattern (fig. 3) is a favourite one for quilts, especially when divided by open-

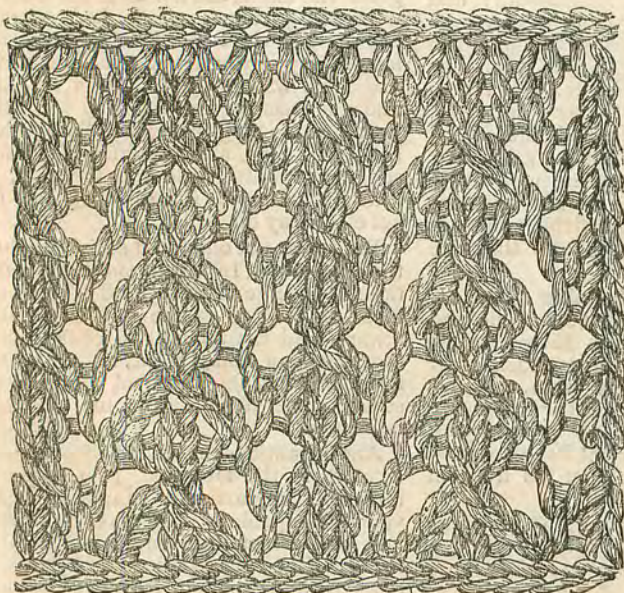


FIG. 1.—LOZENGE PATTERN.

foundation row; then, for the 1st row, thread forward, slip one, knit two together, draw the slipped stitch over the knitted one, thread forward, knit three, repeat. Purl the 2nd row. 3rd

1st Row.—Slip one, wool forward, knit two together, knit four, purl one, wool forward, knit two together, purl one, knit one.

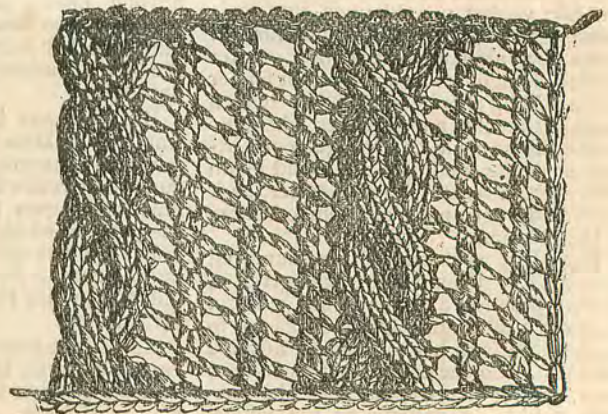


FIG. 3.—CABLE AND OPENWORK STRIPES.

work, through which a bright-coloured lining is visible. Notwithstanding its raised twist, the cable is often used for stockings requiring extra warmth. Next time you go to the



Crystal Palace try to see, in one of the showcases, the pair of grey stockings knitted by the children of the Industrial School, similar to the pair worked for the Princess of Wales.

Cast on six stitches for the cable, and nine for the openwork, making fifteen in all, which you multiply according to the desired number of the stripes.

1st Row.—Knit six \*, purl one, wool forward, slip one, knit one, draw the slipped stitch over the knitted one, repeat from \* twice. The six plain ones stand for the torsade, and the rest for the open lines.

2nd Row.—Purl.

3rd Row.—Same as 1st.

4th Row.—Purl.

5th Row.—Here take a third needle, on which slip the three first stitches; leave them there while you knit the three remaining stitches of the cable in the usual way; notice that the extra needle with the three slipped stitches lies in front and to the right; with it you are going to form the twist. Be careful to choose this supplementary needle without any knob, for the stitches are first slipped on to one end and afterwards knitted off from the opposite one by the needle which bears only the three stitches last knitted. In doing this the three slipped stitches cross the knitted ones, thus reversing their place and lying last instead of first.

The two following patterns, the linked scallop (fig. 4), and the ladder (fig. 5), are taken from stockings; therefore I will first explain them as worked in the circular way. You know, of course, that circular knitting is made with four or five needles, round after round, just as for stockings, cuffs, or sleeves; hence you always knit in front, and never at the back, as must be done when knitting with two needles. Cast twelve stitches on two needles and thirteen on a third. (Linked scallop, fig. 4.)

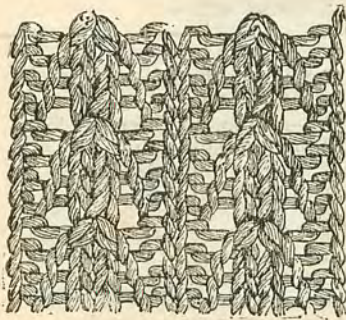


FIG. 4.—LINKED SCALLOP.

This allows six scallops of six stitches each, and one over the seam stitch, which, as usual, is purled in every row. 1st Round.—\* Purl one, knit three, purl one, make a turned stitch, that is, slip one, and, with the very needle that held it, take it on again, seizing it from the back to twist it, then knit it; this turning does not alter the plain knitting, but gives it more relief;—an improvement in the case of a dividing line. Repeat from \* five times. Knit the second and third rounds like the first. 4th. Round.—Purl one, leave the wool in front, slip one, knit two together, draw the slipped stitch over the knitted one. Make one, by twisting the wool right round the needle. Purl one, make a turned stitch, purl one, repeat.

To execute the same pattern with two needles proceed as follows: Cast on any number divisible by six and two over for edge stitches to be knitted plain. Work the 1st row exactly as in the circular knitting. For the 2nd row, necessarily made at the back, knit one, purl three, knit one, make a turned stitch in purling, repeat.

The 3rd row resembles the 1st, and the 4th row is like the 2nd. The 5th row is the same as the 4th one of the circular mode. 6th row: Knit one, purl the made stitch, purl a turned stitch, purl the next made stitch, knit one, purl a turned stitch again.

The ladder stripe (fig. 5) also contains six stitches for each pattern. Cast on thirty-seven as before.

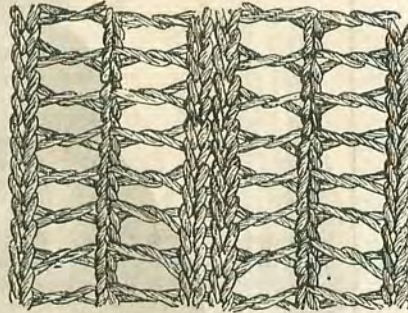


FIG. 5.—LADDER STRIPE.

1st Round.—Knit three, one turned stitch, one purl, one turned stitch, repeat.

2nd Round.—Thread forward. Slip one, knit two together, draw the slipped stitch over, thread forward, one turned stitch, one purl, one turned stitch, repeat.

To work the ladder stripe flat take two needles, and cast on a number divisible by six with two extra for edge stitches. The 1st row repeats exactly the 1st round. In the 2nd row purl the turned stitch. Knit one, purl the turned stitch, purl three, repeat. The 3rd row is the same as the second round of the circular knitting.

4th Row.—Purl the turned stitch, knit one, purl the turned stitch, purl the next three, that is the two made stitches and the one formed by drawing the slipped stitch over.

Little children, like grown up people, are fond of variety, and weary of practising the plain knitting stitch again and again; expressly to humour them, I have added the little cut (fig 6), which represents an openwork formed by merely knitting plain until the last row but one, when every alternate stitch is dropped. The loose loops run down as in a Jacob's ladder, leaving barred stripes between the lines of chain.

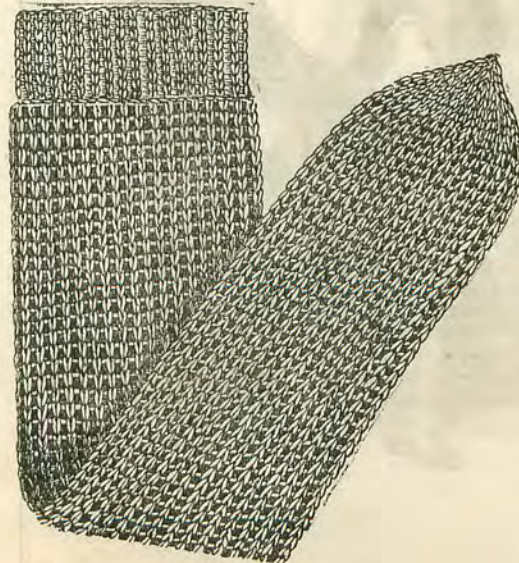


FIG 6.—KNITTING WITH DROPPED STITCHES.

The tiniest little child can manage this A B C pattern, for a pincushion cover, antimacassar, or a doll's quilt, and will be delighted to see her work when shown up by a pink or blue lining.

The same easy design is now much employed for heelless socks and stockings, known as American, Italian, German, and English. Whatever may be its origin, its execution at all events offers no difficulty. It dispenses with all shaping of leg and heel, and resembles a long narrow bag, pointed at the toe end.

The elasticity of the knitting allows it to mould perfectly to the leg and foot. For the working, mount the ordinary number of stitches and rib the top for about three inches, and cast off loosely; you have then a ribbed bracelet, the stitches of which you pick up again on the three needles and proceed to knit plain for about ten inches, without troubling

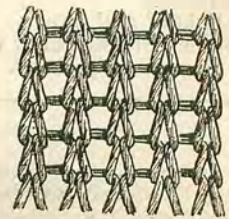


FIG 7.—STOCKING WITHOUT HEEL.

yourself with seam stitches or decreasings. At the last round, drop every alternate stitch, which will, of course, leave only half the original number on the needles; proceed with the toes as if finishing an ordinary stocking. Lastly stretch the bag until every dropped stitch has reached the top rib, when it will have become twice as long as before; hence you must take your measures carefully and only knit about half the intended length.

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER IN FOREIGN TONGUES.

PERHAPS the most remarkable view of the circulation of the Book of Common Prayer is afforded by the consideration of the abundance of the translations in foreign languages.

We copy the following list from Blunt's "Annotated Book of Common Prayer":—Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Welsh, Irish, Gaelic, Manx, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Dutch, Danish, Russian, Polish, Modern Greek, Persian, Turkish, Armenian, Armeno-Turkish, Arabic, Hindustani, Maharratta, Tamil, Susu, Amharic, Telugoo, Chinese, Hawaiian, Kafir, Bullom, Yoruban, Malay, Dyak, Singhalese, Indo-Portuguese, Cree, Malagasy, Maori. This may seem a sufficiently remarkable list, but it is easy to supplement it. We may add, for example—Maltese, Ogybway, Muncsey, Marathu, Zulu, Assamese, Mandarin Colloquial Dialect, Swahili, Hangchow, Sesuto, Mota, Burmese, Punjabi, Sindhi, Bechuana, Esquimaux. And the number of translations is constantly increasing as missionary operations are extended.