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 master 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 the knitted one, thread forward, repeat. Pull the 4th and every alternate row. The pattern is now completed. After each row see that you retain fourteen on your needle. The two edges 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, hoodies, fichus, and caps. 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 petitions, 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.

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

2nd Row.—Slip one, knit one, purle two, knit one, purle seven.

3rd Row.—Slip one, knit one, wool forward, knit two together, knit three, purle one.

4th Row.—Like the 2nd.

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

6th Row.—Similar to the 2nd.

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

8th Row.—Like the 2nd.

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

Observe that the 1st stitch is always slipped, and whenever two are knitted together the lost one is made up by putting the wool forward, 1st, in front of the needle, which means make one.

The Cable Pattern (fig. 3) is a favorite one for quilts, especially when divided by open-work, through which a bright-colored 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 show-
cases, 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 for-
ward, slip one, knit one, draw the slipped
stitch over the knitted one, repeat from *. 
The six plain ones stand for the tor-
sade, and the rest for the open ones.
2nd Row.—Purl.
3rd Row—Six and two is.
4th Row.—Purl.
5th Row.—Here take a third needle, on
which join 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
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 stockings, cuffs, or sleeves;
therefore 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. 5—Ladder Stripe.](image)

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, pur-

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. 6—Knitting with Dropped Stitches.](image)

The finest little child can manage this
A B C pattern, for a pincushion cover,
 antimacassar, or a doll’s quilt, and will be
delighted to keep her work when shown up by
a pink or blue lining.
The same easy design is now much em-
ployed for heelless socks and stockings, known
as American, Dutch, 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 re-
sembles 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
wearing, mount the ordinary number of
stitches and rib the top for about three
inches, and cast off loosely; you have then
ribbed the place in which you pick up
again on the three needles and proceed to knit
plain for about ten inches, without troubling
yourself with seam stitches or decreasing.
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 too tight. Twelve inches, hence;
you must take your measures carefully and
only knit about half the intended length.

![Fig. 7—Stocking without Heel.](image)

THE BOOK OF COMMON PRAYER IN FOREIGN TONGUES.

Perhaps the most remarkable view of the
circumstances of the Book of Common Prayer
is afforded by the consideration of the abund-
ance of the translations in foreign languages.
We copy the following list from 
"The Annals of the Church of
Common Prayer".*—Latin,
Greek, Hebrew, Welsh,
Irish, Gaelic, Manx, French,
German, Spanish, Portugu-
sese, Italian, Dutch, Danish,
Russian, Polish, Modern
Greek, Persian, Turkish,
Arabic, Hungarian, Armenian,
Arabic, Hindustani, Ma-
rati, Tung, Susu, Amharic,
Telugu, Chinese, Hawaiian,
Ko-Puut, Burmese, Malay,
Dyit, Singhalese,
Nahuatl, Portuguese, Cree,
Malagasy, Mocor.

This may seem
sufficiently remarkable list,
but it is easy to supplement
it. We may add, for example
—Maltese, Ewe, Hausa,
Marathi, Zulu, Assamese,
Mandarin Colloquial Dialect,
Svahili, Hangchow, Sesoto,
Maori, Hindustani, Punjabi,
Sindhi, Bhojpuri, Esplin-
maux. And the number of translations is con-
stantly increased, as missionary oper-
a
cations are extended.