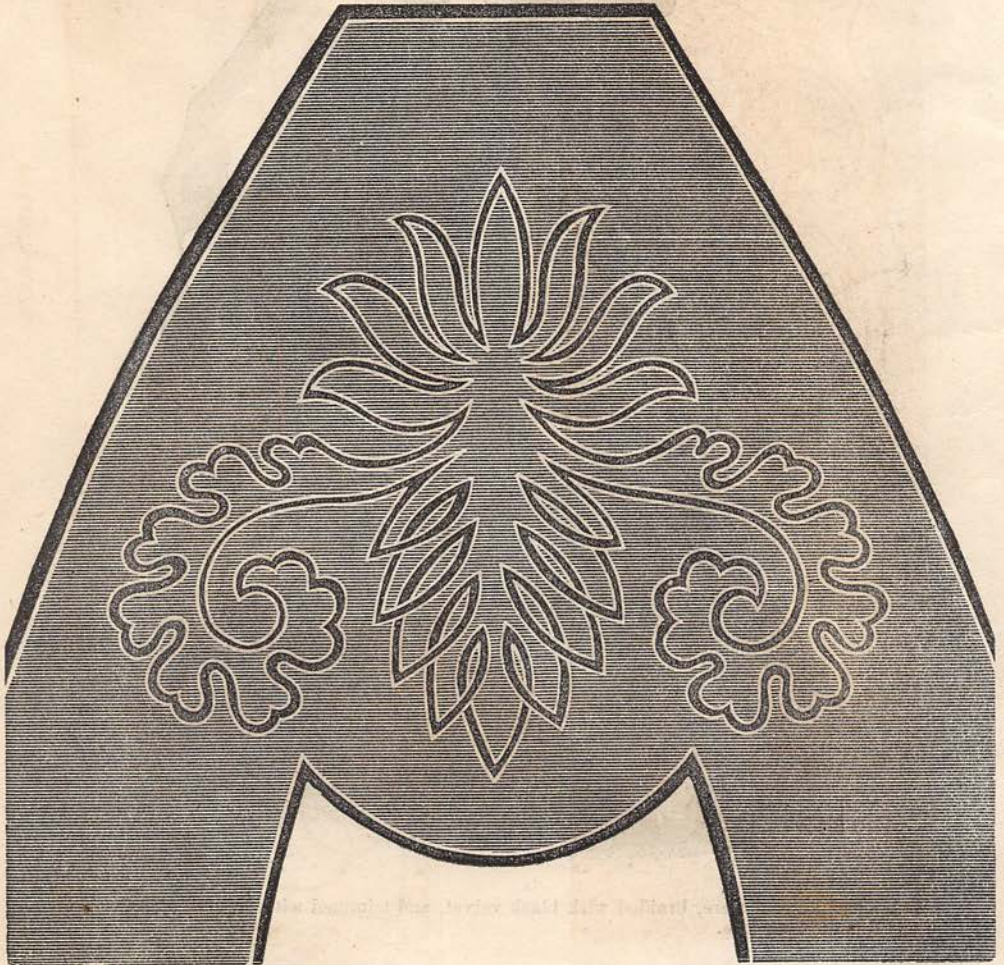
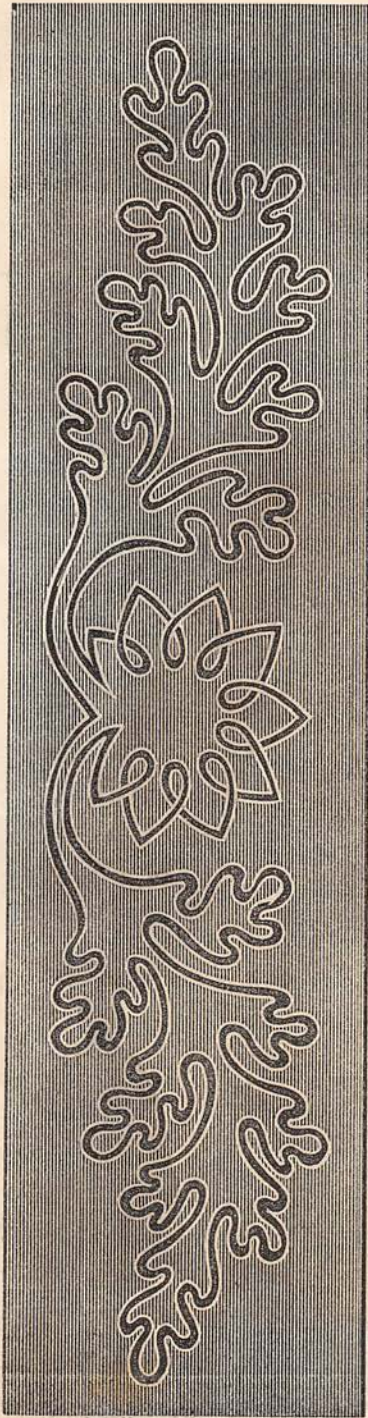


BRAIDING FOR A MARSEILLES CLOAK.

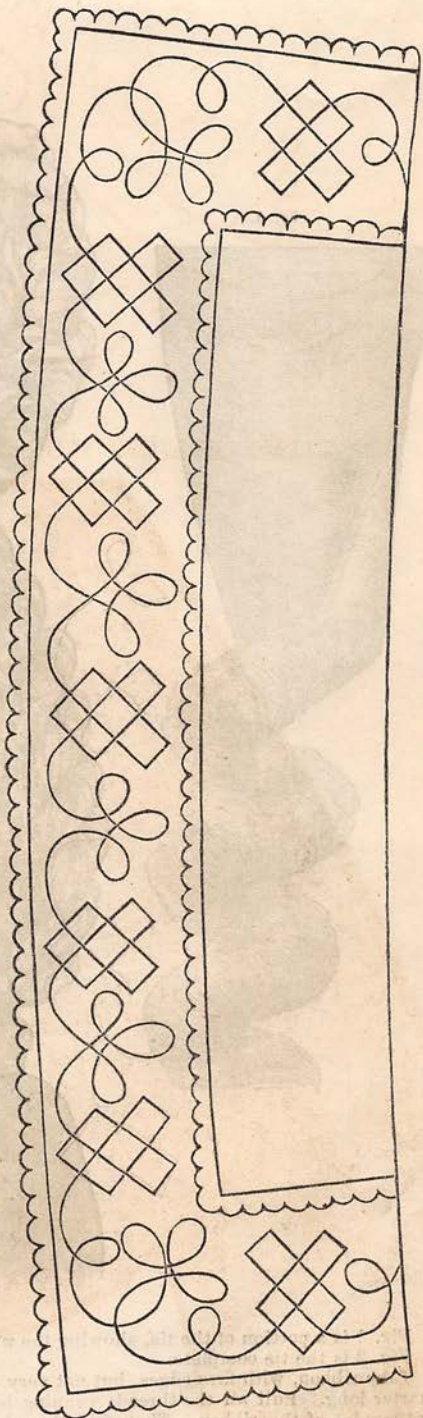


LADIES' BRAIDED SLIPPER.—(See description, Work department.)





BACK OF LADIES' BRAIDED SLIPPER.



BRAIDED CUFF.

FANCY TIE.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

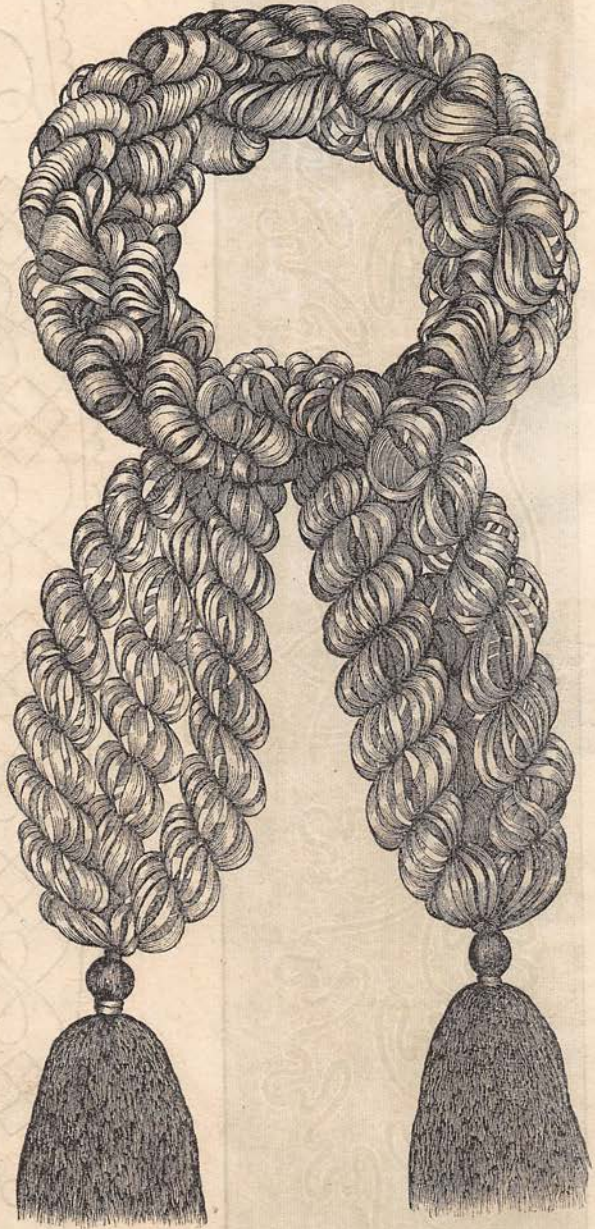


Fig. 1 is a portion of the tie, showing the width of the ribbon.

Fig. 2 is the tie complete.

Take ribbon, with firm edges, but not very stiff, and cut it in three pieces each one yard and a quarter long. Pull all the threads running lengthwise, so that the cross threads are only held by the edge of the ribbon. Then fold the edges together, and twist the ribbon lightly, always keeping the edges in the centre of the twist. When the three pieces are thus prepared, sew them together, and trim the ends with a light silk tassel.

HALF-CIRCLE BOX TOILETTE PINCUSHION.

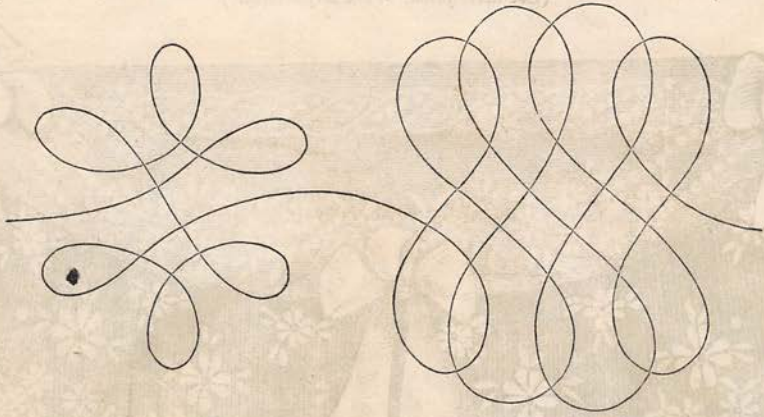
(See description, Work Department.)



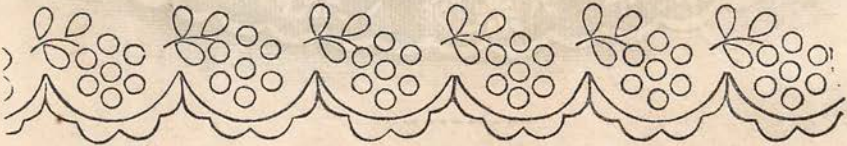
EMBROIDERY FOR A SKIRT.



BRAIDING PATTERN.



EMBROIDERY.

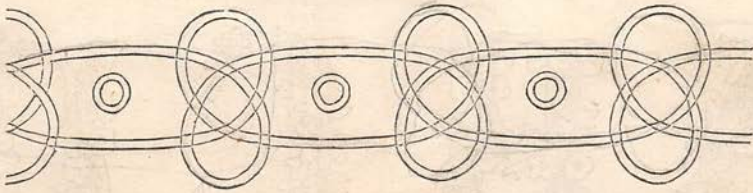


PELERINE CLOAK.

(See description, Work Department.)



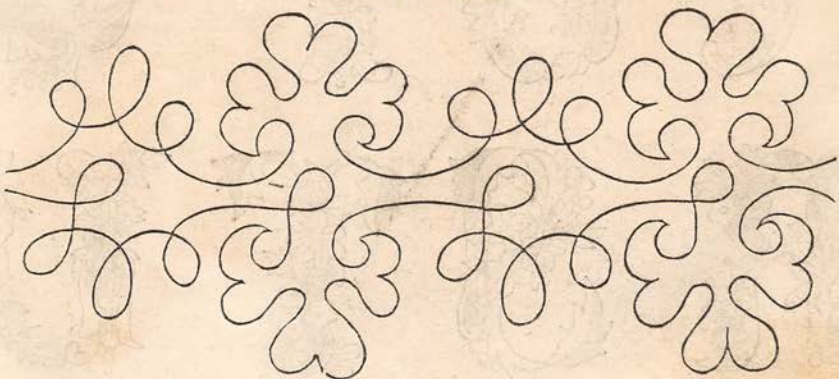
BRAIDING PATTERN.



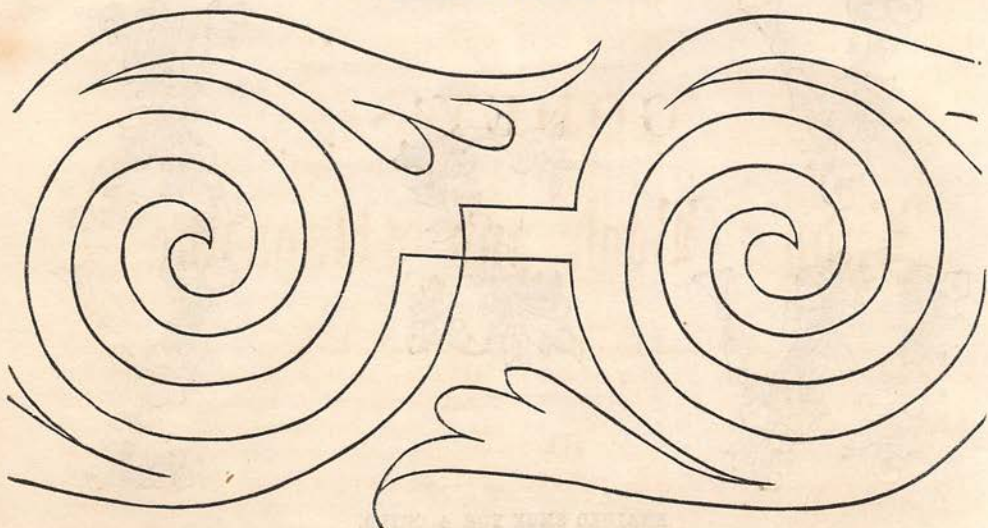
BRAIDED PINCUSHION.



BRAIDING PATTERN.



BRAIDING PATTERN.



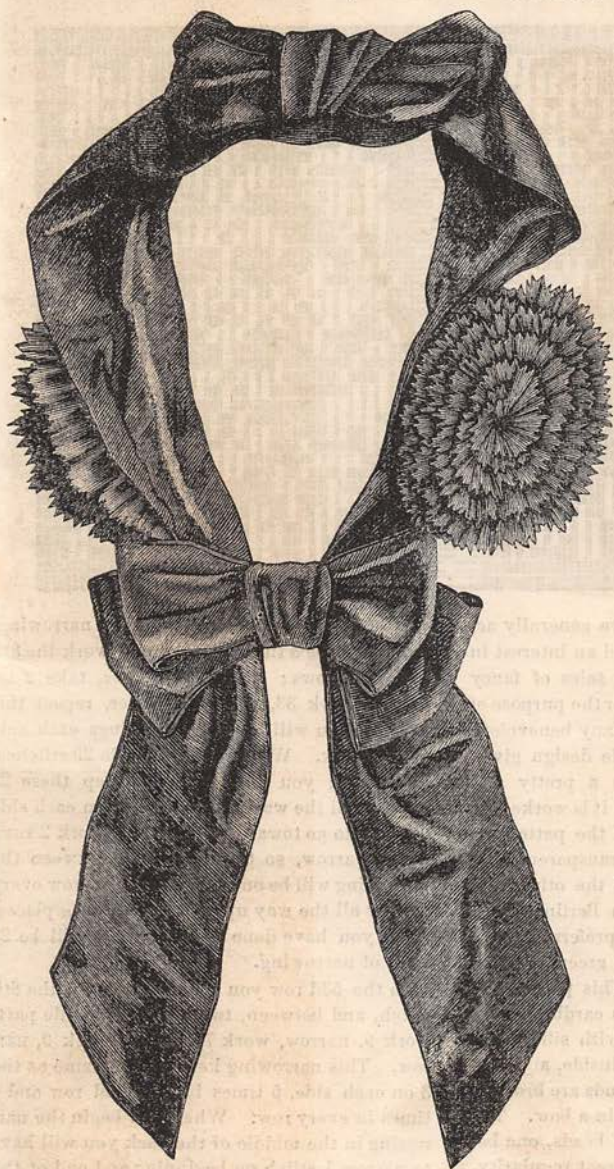
EMBROIDERED POCKET FOR A LADY'S DRESS.

(See description, Work Department.)



THE ESMERALDA.

MADE OF BLACK AND VESUVE RIBBONS, SUITABLE FOR A BRUNETTE.



CROCHET FRINGE TRIMMING, FOR PIQUE BASQUES.

Materials.—Crochet cotton, No. 10, with a suitable hook.

Each piece intended for the trimming must be made separately; therefore make a chain long enough for, say, one sleeve.

2d row.—Single crochet. *3d.*—Diamond open hem. *4th.*—Single crochet.

5th. (Worked on the original chain).—* 3 sc, 5 ch, miss 3, * repeat to the end, which finish with 3 sc.

6th.—Worked on this. * 1 sc, taking up the original chain and working over the centre of 3 sc; 3 sc under the chain of five, another with a picot, and 3 more plain, making 7 altogether, under the chain of five.* Repeat to the end.

7th.—After this work on the 4th row. * 5 sc, 9 ch, miss 6; * repeat to the end, which finish with 5 sc.

8th.—* 3 sc on centre 3 of 5; 2 ch, dc on 1st of 9 ch, 2 ch, miss 1, dc on next, 2 ch, miss 1, dc on next, 2 ch, miss 1, dc on next, 2 ch, miss 1, dc on last, 2 ch, * repeat to the end.

9th.—Sc on centre of 3; 3 ch, dc over dc, and over every other dc, with 2 ch between, 3 ch after the last.

Wind some of the same cotton round a card two inches wide, and knot seven strands in each of the four centre holes of the shell.

CROSS STITCH KNITTING.

FOR A SOFA CUSHION.

Cast on 91 stitches.

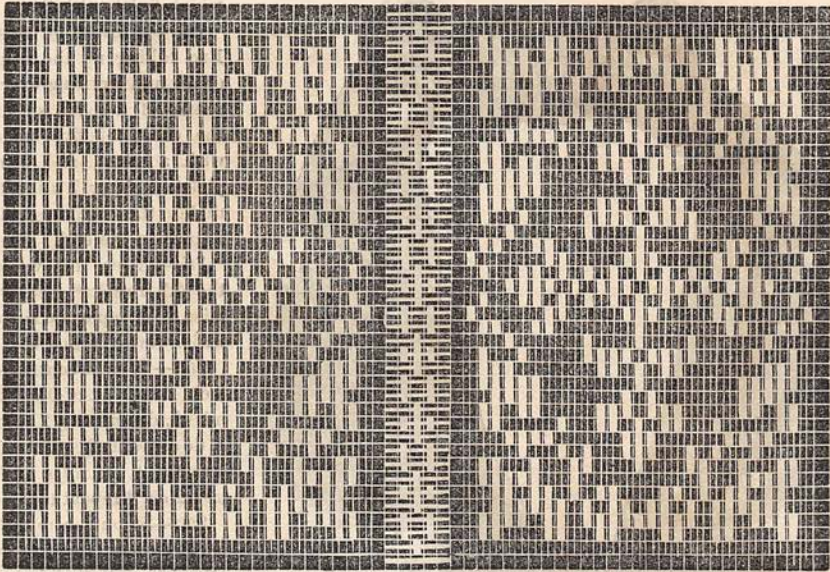
1st row.—Knit 1, bring the wool forward, slip 1 the reverse way, pass the wool back, repeat.

2d.—Seam 2, *, pass the wool back, slip 1, bring the wool forward, seam 1, repeat from *.

Repeat these two rows alternately; knit 6 rows of black, 2 of violet, 2 of maize filoselle doubled, 2 of violet, 2 of maize, 2 violet, 6 of black, 2 of scarlet, 2 maize, 2 scarlet, 2 maize, 2 scarlet, 6 black, 2 green, 2 maize, 2 green, 2 maize, 2 green, 6 black, 2 blue, 2 maize, 2 blue, 2 maize, 2 blue. Repeat until the cushion is the size you wish it.

4 skeins of black double German wool, 2 skeins each of scarlet, violet, green, and blue, and 10 skeins of maize filoselle, are required.

NEEDLE-BOOK IN BEADS AND BERLIN WOOL.



SMALL ornamental articles are generally acceptable to those ladies who feel an interest in contributing to the numerous sales of fancy work which are annually held for the purpose of augmenting the funds of the many benevolent charities of America. The little design given among our illustrations forms a pretty and useful article for this purpose. It is worked on fine canvas with small beads; the pattern is in the two sorts of opaque and transparent, half the leaf being in one sort, and the other half in the other. The ground is in Berlin wool of any bright color which may be preferred, crimson, a rich blue, or a bright green, having either of them a good effect. This part of the work must be stretched over a cardboard cut to the proper size, and lined with silk. The cashmere leaves are laid in the inside, and fastened down with a ribbon; the ends are brought through to the back and tied in a bow. The edges are finished with a row of beads, one being put on at every stitch with great regularity.

PELERINE CLOAK.

(See engraving, page 24.)

This cloak is worked in Afghan stitch, with needle No. 3. The upper part is of blue, and the points of chinchilla zephyr.

Set up for the centre 321 stitches, and work

7 rows. In the 8th row begin the narrowing, which will be 8 times in the row; work the 8th row as follows: work 39 stitches, take 2 together, work 33, take 2 together, repeat this twice. You will have 4 narrowings each side of the cloak. Work for the middle 29 stitches, narrow 1; you will have to keep these 29 stitches all the way up and narrow on each side of them to go toward the fronts. Work 2 rows plain, narrow, so the plain part between the narrowing will be one stitch less. Narrow every 2d row all the way up, and at the same places. After you have done 52 rows there will be 22 rows of narrowing.

In the 53d row you must narrow on the 8th stitch, and between, twice in the middle part, work 9, narrow, work 7, narrow, work 9, narrow. This narrowing keep on the same as the 3 on each side, 5 times in every 2d row and 4 times in every row. When you begin the narrowing in the middle of the back you will have to narrow 1 stitch on beginning and end of the row. When you have 62 rows work the 63d as follows: two stitches together, 4 stitches plain, 2 together, 5 plain, narrow, 5 plain, narrow, 3 plain, narrow, 7 plain, narrow; these 7 stitches are the inside of the row, the other side must be repeated.

64th row. Take the 3 first stitches together, 1 plain, 2 together, 4 plain, 2 together, 4 plain, 2 together, 4 plain, 2 together, 2 plain, 2 to-

gether, 7 plain; this is the middle; repeat for the other side.

65th row. 2 together, 13 plain, 2 together, to the middle plain, and repeat to the end of the row.

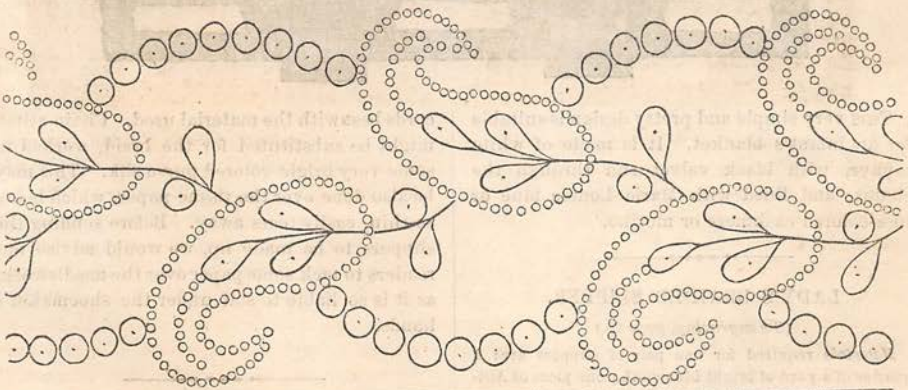
66th row. Leave 8 stitches of the last row and begin to work on the 9th, work plain, and leave 8 at the end of the row, the same as at the beginning.

67th row. Leave 5 stitches of last row, and work plain, leaving 5 stitches at the end of the row. This is the last row. Finish the neck the same as you would an Afghan stripe.

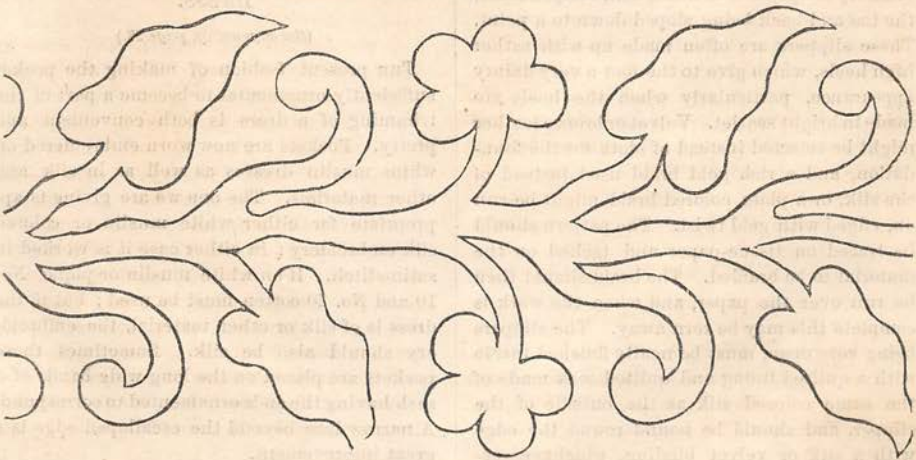
For the points of the cloak, take *chincé* worsted, and use No. 3 needle, but work very loosely. The points are worked crosswise. Set up 9 stitches; the 1st row widen on the left

side by picking up the chain between the 2d and last stitch; do this every row up to 19 stitches, then narrow on the same side 1 stitch every row down to 9 stitches, then begin the widening again; work in this way until you have 21 points. It will take 3 for the neck, 3 up the fronts for each side, and 12 for the rest of the cloak. Sew the points all round, and join the pointed side on with 1 stitch of black and one of white. On the corner the pointed edge must be filled in a little, so it will set evenly. The little bars in the narrow part of the points are made of 6 threads of worsted, braided, or they can be done in crochet, 1 stitch of black and one of white. There are two buttons and two buttonholes to fasten the cloak in front.

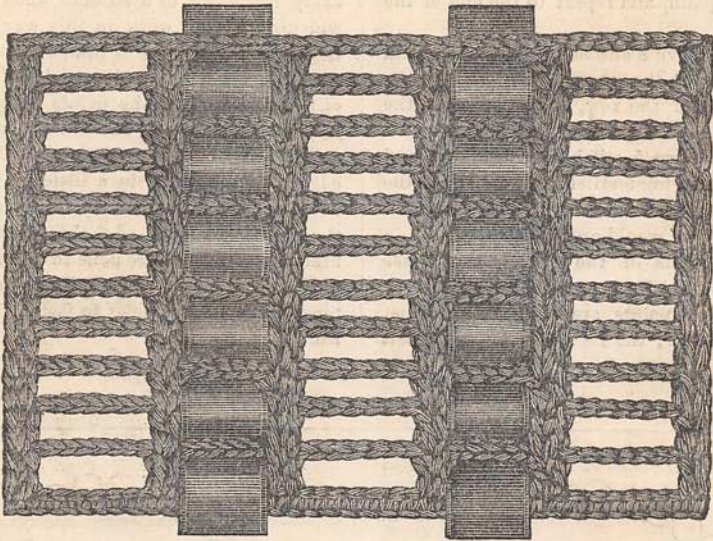
INSERTING FOR A PILLOW-CASE.



BRAIDING FOR A CHILD'S PIQUE DRESS.



DESIGN FOR AN INFANT'S BLANKET.



THIS very simple and pretty design is suitable for an infant's blanket. It is made of white zephyr, with black velvet run through the chains, and lined with Marie Louise blue or rose-colored cashmere or merino.

LADY'S BRAIDED SLIPPER.

(See engraving, page 20.)

Materials required for one pair of slippers are: A quarter of a yard of bright blue cloth; one piece of Alliance silk braid, scarlet and gold.

THIS style of slipper is different from the ordinary shape, as it is made with shaped sides, the toe and back being sloped down to a point. These slippers are often made up with rather high heels, which give to the foot a very dainty appearance, particularly when the heels are made in bright scarlet. Velvet or bronze leather might be selected instead of cloth for the foundation, and a rich gold braid used instead of the silk, or a plain colored braid might be run on, edged with gold twist. The pattern should be traced on tissue-paper and tacked on the material to be braided. The braid should then be run over the paper, and when the work is complete this may be torn away. The slippers being very open, must be neatly finished inside with a quilted lining and quilted sock made of the same colored silk as the outside of the slipper, and should be bound round the edge with a silk or velvet binding, whichever ac-

ords best with the material used. Chain-stitch might be substituted for the braid, worked in some very bright-colored purse silk. This may be also done over the tissue-paper, which being so thin, easily tears away. Before sending the slippers to be made up, we would advise our readers to tack some paper over the needlework, as it is so liable to soil under the shoemaker's hands.

EMBROIDERED POCKET FOR LADY'S DRESS.

(See engraving, page 28.)

THE present fashion of making the pocket sufficiently ornamental to become a part of the trimming of a dress is both convenient and pretty. Pockets are now worn embroidered on white muslin dresses as well as in silk and other materials. The one we are giving is appropriate for either white muslin or colored silk embroidery; in either case it is worked in satin-stitch. If on white muslin or piqué, No. 10 and No. 20 cotton must be used; but if the dress is of silk or other material, the embroidery should also be silk. Sometimes these pockets are placed on the long wide bands of a sash having the ends ornamented to correspond. A narrow lace beyond the scalloped edge is a great improvement.

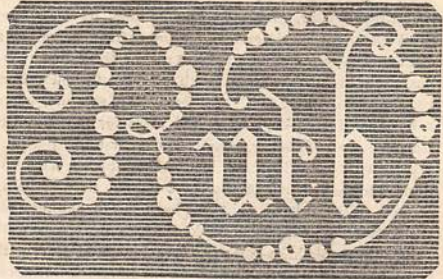
TOP OF TOILET PINCUSHION.

(See engraving, page 23.)

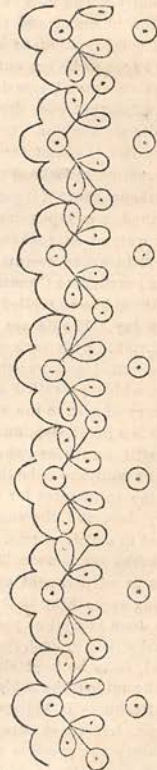
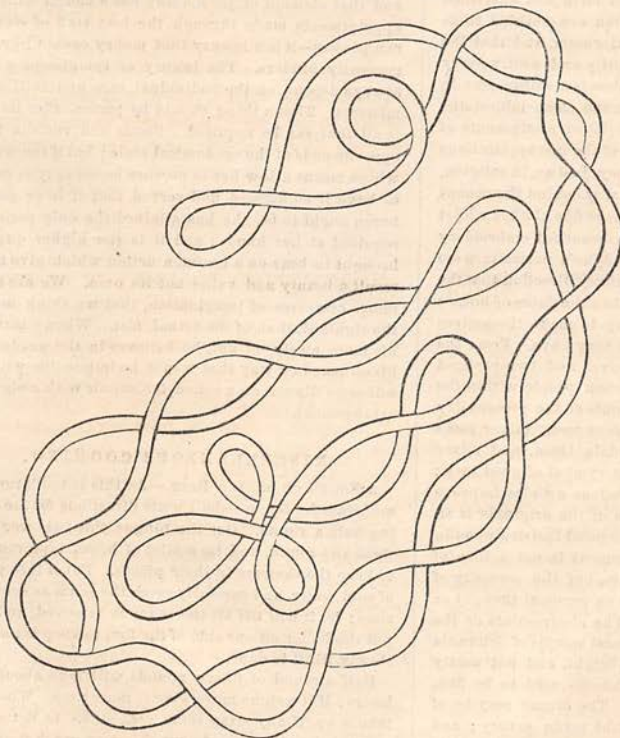
THIS little article for the toilet-table is recommended not only by its novelty of shape, but for its being so admirably well adapted to take its place in the front of a looking-glass, when the space is too limited to allow of one of the entire circle. A small box of the form which will be seen in our engraving can be easily purchased, having the cushion on the top of its lid, and being covered and lined with either a pink calico or a silk of the same or some other bright tint. Immediately below the rim of the opening of this box is a frill of the same material as the covering, just the same depth as the box. The half circular portion on the top is to be worked on net, the flowers being all in satin-stitch. The twisted bar across the top is in sewn-over lines, with solid spots worked in the under divisions, and the upper part in a kind of herringbone-stitch. The ribbon bows have a double line of fine chain stitch at each edge, with a row of dots between, and in the middle a row of dia-

monds, run in with a spot in the centre of each. The flower or rosette at each end of the bar has its outline in chain stitch, filled in with solid spots. No. 20 will be found the proper cotton for the embroidery of this pincushion. We have only to add that a quilling of ribbon is to be carried round the edge of the lid, together with a little loop in the centre by which to lift it up.

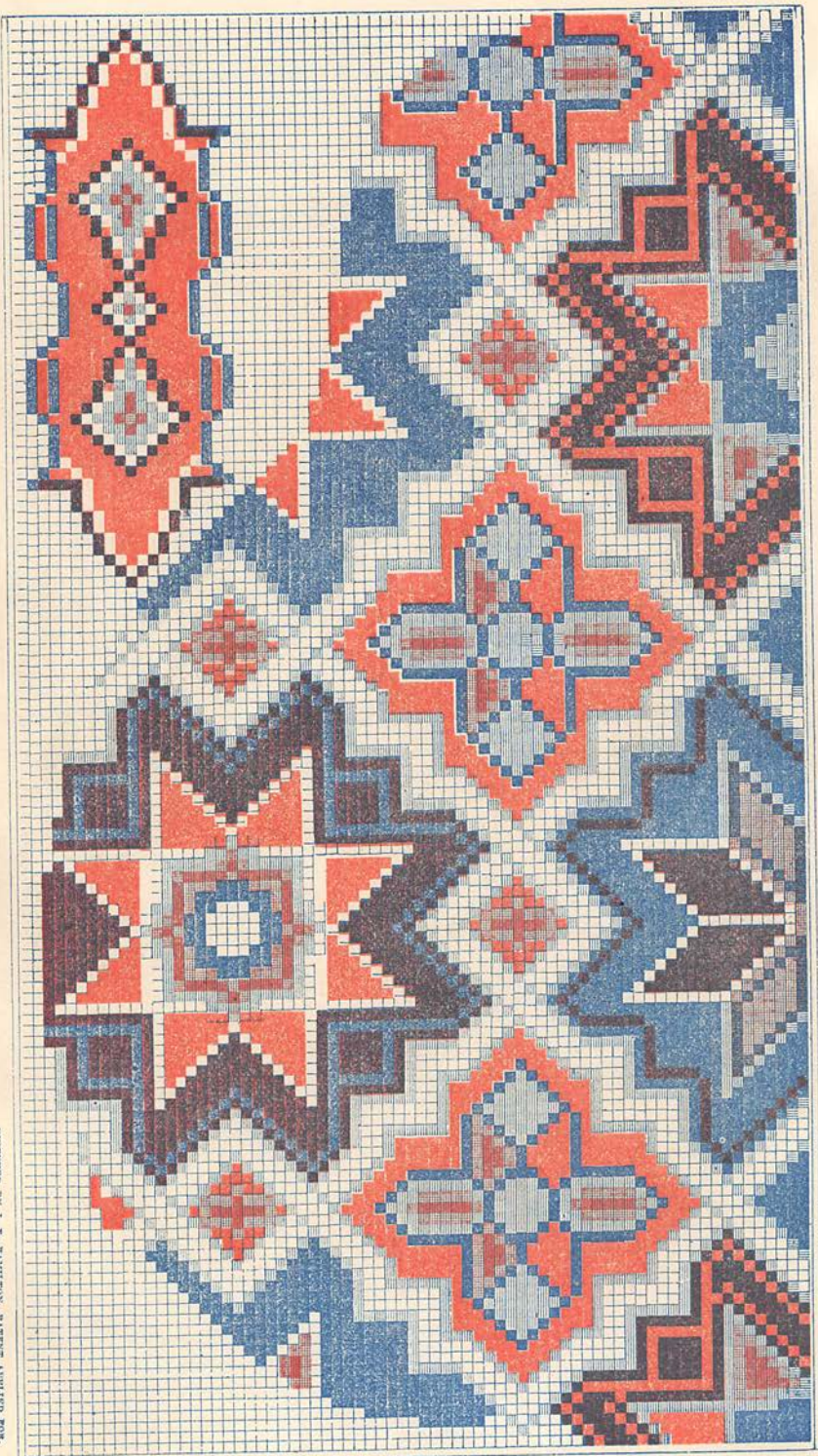
NAME FOR MARKING.



BRAIDING PALM FOR THE END OF A SASH.



EMBROIDERY.



WORKED PATTERN, FOR CHAIR SEAT.

DESIGNED IN OIL COLOURS FROM METAL TYPES.

INVENTED BY J. R. PATTERSON, PATENT APPLIED FOR.

LADY'S CARD-CASE,

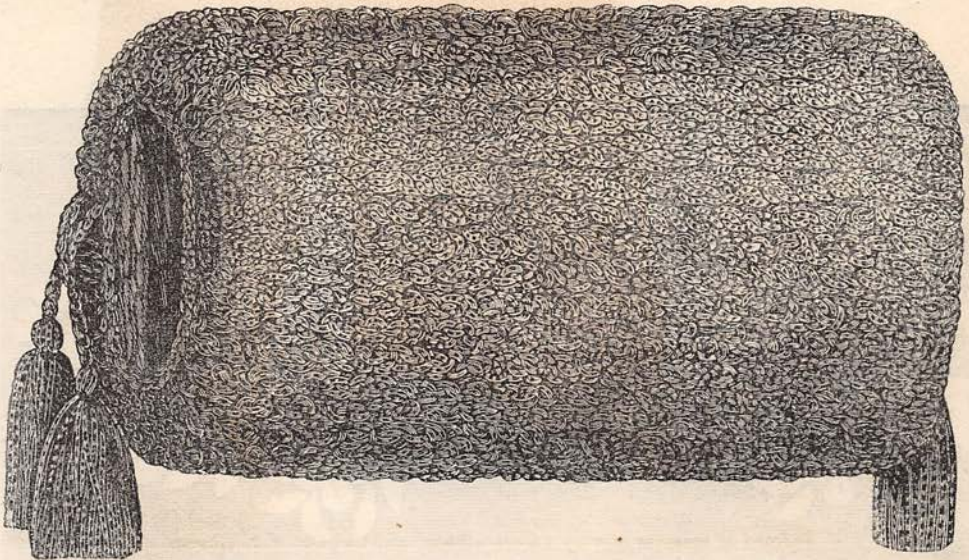
IN GOLD THREAD AND STEEL BEADS ON KID.

(See description, *Work Department.*)

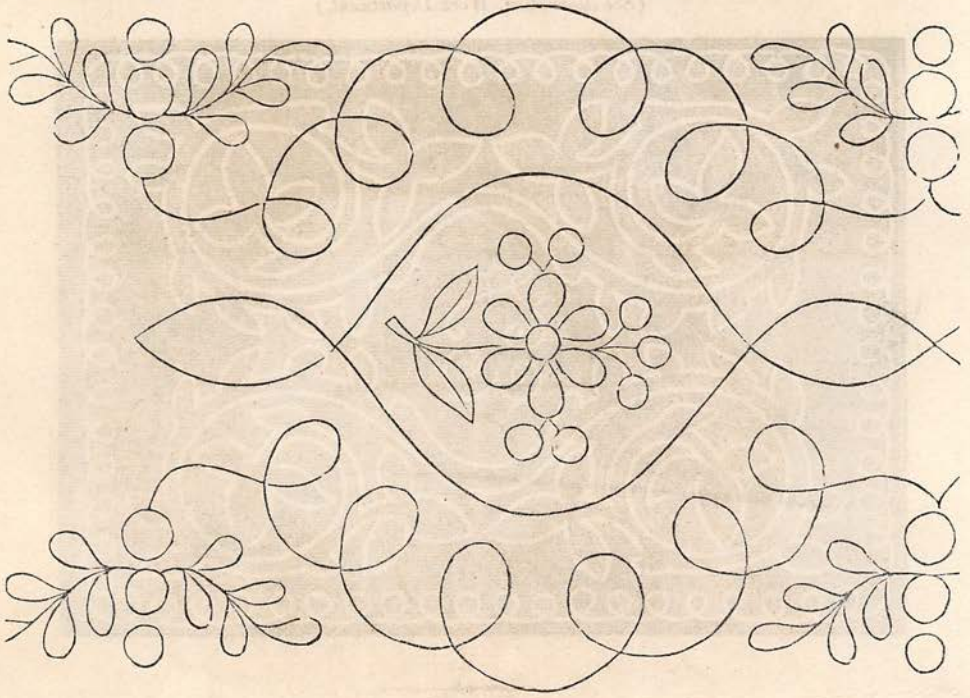


CROCHET MUFF.

(See description, *Work Department.*)



BRAIDING PATTERN.



GENTLEMAN'S BRACES IN SILK EMBROIDERY.

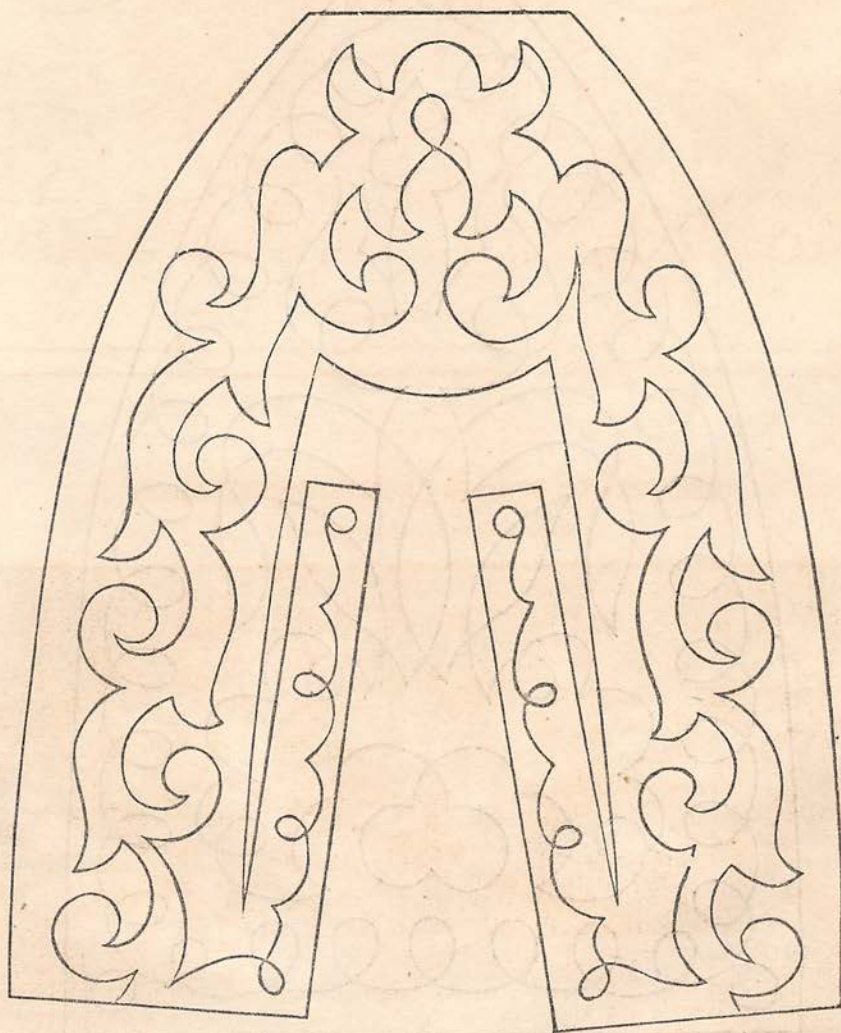
(See description, Work department.)



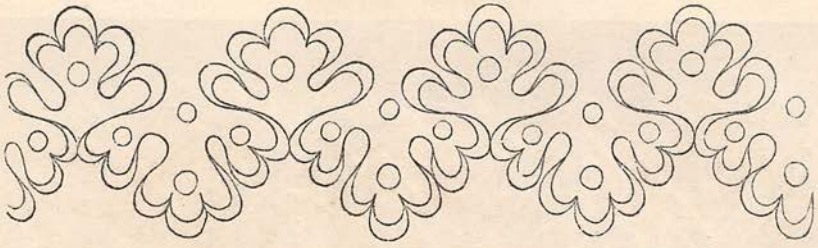
BRAIDING PATTERN.



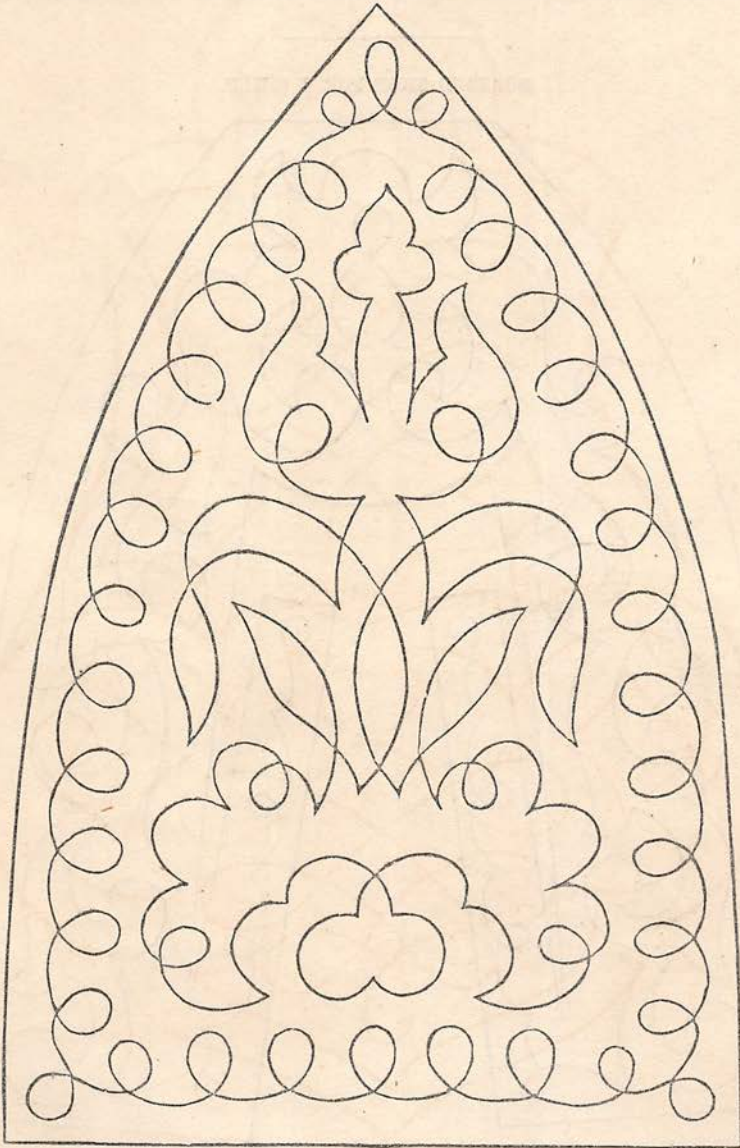
—••••—
BRAIDED SHOE FOR A CHILD.



BRAIDING PATTERN.



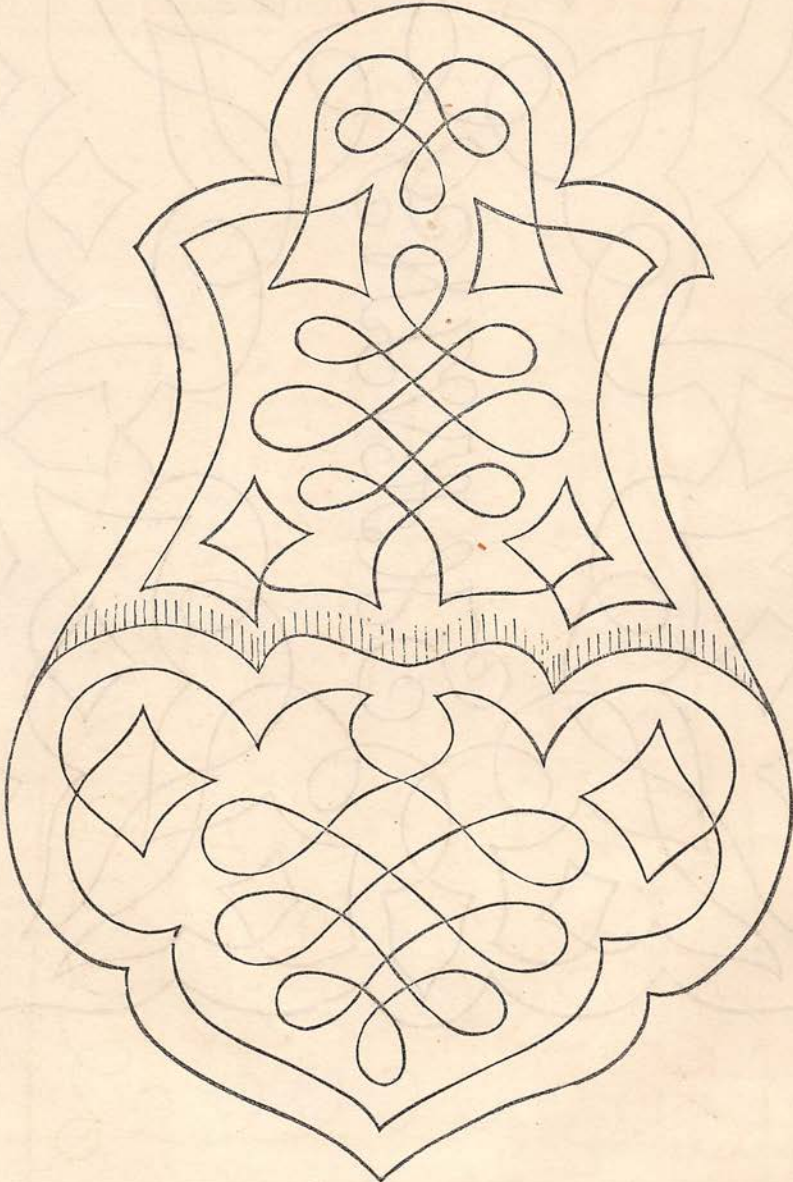
BRAIDING PATTERN FOR A LOUNGING OR SMOKING CAP.



BRAIDING PATTERN.



BRAIDED WATCH-CASE.





BRAIDED CASE FOR SHAVING PAPER.

Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

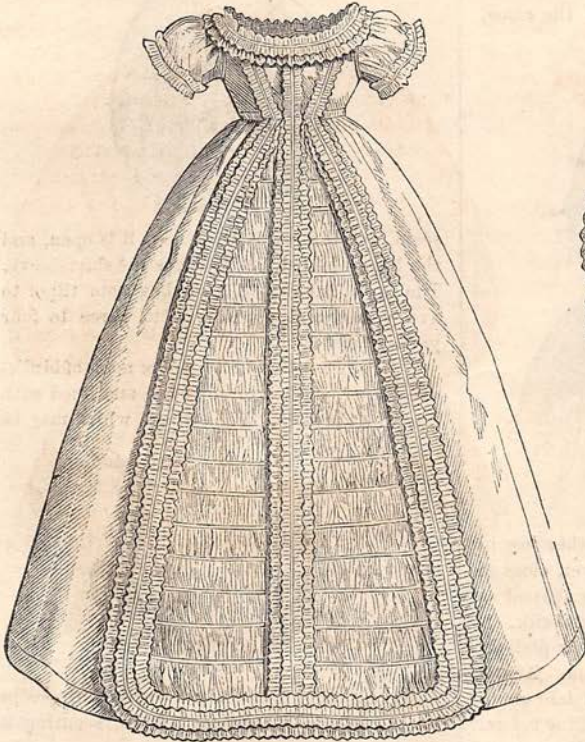


Fig. 6.

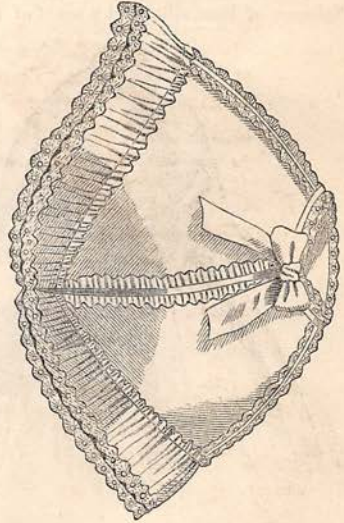


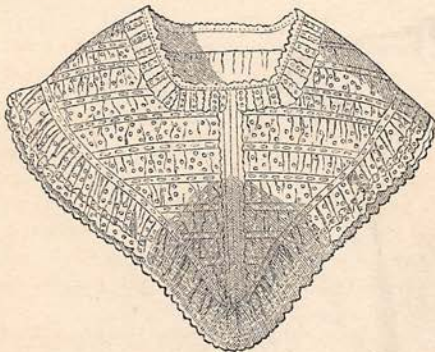
Fig. 4.—Night-dress for a young girl.

Fig. 5.—Christening robe.

Fig. 6.—White muslin pelerine, trimmed with worked ruffling.

Fig. 7.—Spencer cape, made of puffs of spotted white lace and

Fig. 7.



inserting. Under the narrow bands of inserting round the neck is run a violet ribbon.

PATTERNS FROM MADAME DEMOREST'S ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 473 Broadway, New York.

Carriage Dress.—Material of slate-colored silk, or fine mohair, trimmed with Humboldt blue glace or black, according to the taste of the wearer. Plain high body, with *Ceinture Suisse* of blue silk, and a scarf of the same,



terminating in a bow, and ends rather low in the neck; the body itself is, however, close at the neck. The sleeves are slightly shaped at the elbow, and trimmed with bands of silk.

Mignon.—A full bishop sleeve, box-plaited, and set on a plain cap, top and bottom. At the top the box plaits are trimmed and laid on to form a frill, with an epaulette cap falling below. The bottom is plaited to a plain band, over



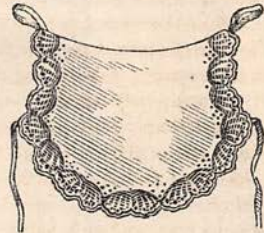
which a deep cuff is set; this cuff has a second row of trimming set on in points.

Boy's Sack.—A plain high neck sack, made of drab alpaca, and braided with crimson; it is confined at the waist by a pointed belt, braided to match. The sleeve has but one



seam, and that is at the back; it is open, and the band braided, but displays the shirt sleeve. The style is suitable for a boy from three to five years, and requires from three to four yards of material.

Baby's Bib.—May be quilted or made of bird's-eye diaper, worked on the edge, and lined with fine white muslin. The strings, which may be



observed hanging down, pass through the loops on the shoulders, and tie behind, securing it firmly in its place.

Infant's Wrapper.—Made of a delicate corn-colored cashmere, and lined with white flannel. The body is plaited in to a yoke. The trim-



ming is a broad band of blue wool de laine, stitched on. The skirt is long, and is intended for the comfort of an infant in cold weather.

LADY'S CARD-CASE, IN GOLD THREAD AND STEEL BEADS ON KID.

(See engraving, page 129.)

THE card-case is one of those articles so necessary for use that it can never be dispensed with, but must in reality be the companion in hand of every morning visit. The design we are now giving is arranged for working on kid, in an outline of gold thread, the interior parts being filled with the very smallest of the cut steel beads that can be procured. The end of the gold thread must be passed through to the back of the kid on commencing the outline of the pattern, and the same must be repeated on the return of the gold thread at its conclusion. The border round the edge is formed of a loop of the gold thread, having a single steel bead placed in its centre, carried round with as much regularity as possible. The color of the kid may be either bronze or gray, either of which contrasts well with the gold and steel color of the work. When the work has been completed it may be sent to the proper persons for making up; or if in the country, where doing this might be difficult, then the lady herself may stitch it over a cardboard shape, lining the inside with silk, carrying a row of fine steel beads round the edges, as closely as possible together, so as to cover the stitches; sewing up the side and one end in the same way, and only leaving one end open for receiving the cards. The cotton for this bead-work should be No. 40.

CROCHET MUFF.

(See engraving, page 129.)

BEFORE giving directions for the muff we will explain the stitches. For the fur stitch, pick up three stitches in one row, then three in the under row, then three in the first row, and so on to the end of the row, just as you would do Afghan stitch; you will have all the stitches on your needle. Then make a chain of three and pull it through one stitch, then a chain of three and pull it through the second stitch, and so continue; this makes the fur part of the muff.

In Gobelin stitch you make the first row of Afghan stitch; then after that you pick up between the stitches instead of taking up the stitch.

To widen, you pick up between the stitches, besides taking up the regular stitches.

DIRECTIONS FOR MUFF.

The muff consists of two pieces, an outside and lining.

Set up with No. 5 needle 49 stitches with white zephyr for the under part of the fur, and work 53 rows of Afghan stitch. In each stitch of white work one stitch of the fur (as we explained) with *chincé* worsted. For the pink lining of the muff set up 41 stitches, and work in single Gobelin stitch 60 rows with No. 4 needle.

A piece of muslin with wadding is placed between the lining and muff; they are sewed together, and on the ends the muff and lining are caught together with a row of plain crochet, then a row of open crochet or holes, through which are run cords and tassels.

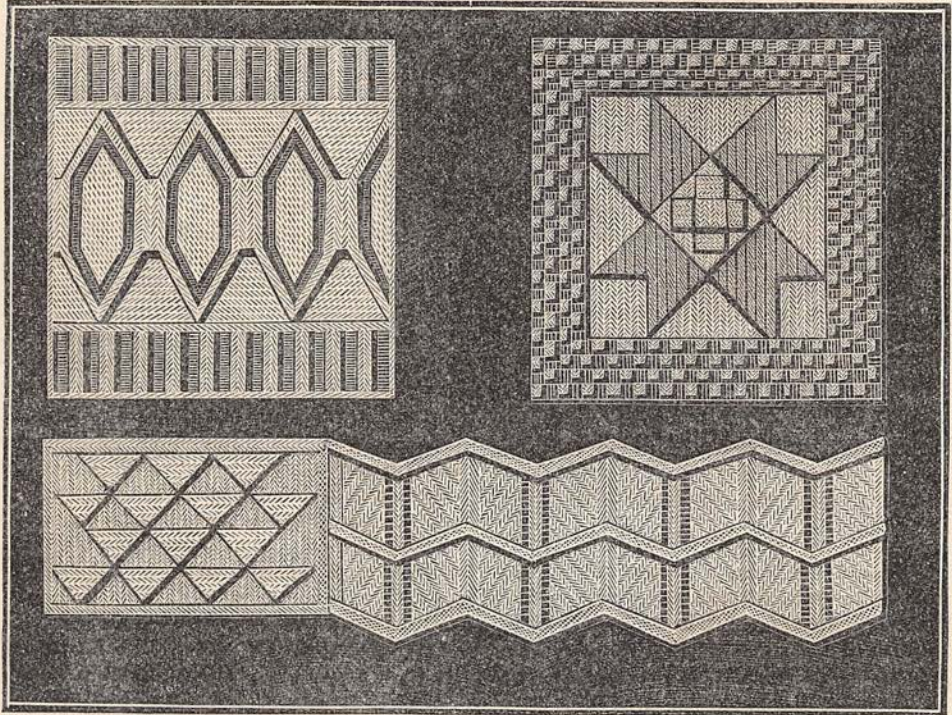
NAME FOR MARKING.



KNITTED COUNTERPANES.

BORDER FOR A COUNTERPANE.

STAR PATTERN FOR COUNTERPANE IN SQUARES.



COUNTERPANE KNITTED IN BREADTHS.

BORDER FOR COUNTERPANE.

Cast on 41 stitches.

1st row. Knit 10, seam 3, knit 15, seam 3, knit 10.

2d. Knit 8, seam 2, knit 3, seam 15, knit 3, seam 2, knit 8.

3d. Knit 8, seam 1, knit 2, seam 3, knit 13, seam 3, knit 2, seam 1, knit 8.

4th. Knit 9, seam 2, knit 3, seam 13, knit 3, seam 2, knit 9.

5th. Knit 8, seam 2, knit 2, seam 3, knit 11, seam 3, knit 2, seam 2, knit 8.

6th. Knit 10, seam 2, knit 3, seam 11, knit 3, seam 2, knit 10.

7th. Knit 8, seam 3, knit 2, seam 3, knit 9, seam 3, knit 2, seam 3, knit 8.

8th. Knit 11, seam 2, knit 3, seam 9, knit 3, seam 2, knit 11.

9th. Knit 8, seam 4, knit 2, seam 3, knit 7, seam 3, knit 2, seam 4, knit 8.

10th. Knit 12, seam 2, knit 3, seam 7, knit 3, seam 2, knit 12.

11th. Knit 8, seam 5, knit 2, seam 11, knit 2, seam 5, knit 8.

12th. Knit 13, seam 2, knit 11, seam 2, knit 13.

13th. Knit 8, seam 6, knit 2, seam 9, knit 2, seam 6, knit 8.

14th. Knit 14, seam 2, knit 9, seam 2, knit 14.

15th. Knit 8, seam 7, knit 2, seam 7, knit 2, seam 7, knit 8.

16th. Knit 15, seam 2, knit 7, seam 2, knit 15.

17th. Knit 8, seam 8, knit 9, seam 8, knit 8.

18th. Knit 16, seam 9, knit 16.

19th. Knit 8, seam 9, knit 7, seam 9, knit 8.

20th. Knit 17, seam 7, knit 17.

21st. Knit 8, seam 8, knit 9, seam 8, knit 8.

22d. Knit 16, seam 9, knit 16.

23d. Knit 8, seam 7, knit 2, seam 7, knit 2, seam 7, knit 8.

24th. Knit 15, seam 2, knit 7, seam 2, knit 15.

25th. Knit 8, seam 6, knit 2, seam 9, knit 2, seam 6, knit 8.

26th. Knit 14, seam 2, knit 9, seam 2, knit 14.

27th. Knit 8, seam 5, knit 2, seam 11, knit 2, seam 5, knit 8.

28th. Knit 13, seam 2, knit 11, seam 2, knit 13.

29th. Knit 8, seam 4, knit 2, seam 3, knit 7, seam 3, knit 2, seam 4, knit 8.

30th. Knit 12, seam 2, knit 3, seam 7, knit 3, seam 2, knit 12.

31st. Knit 8, seam 3, knit 2, seam 3, knit 9, seam 3, knit 2, seam 3, knit 8.

32d. Knit 11, seam 2, knit 3, seam 9, knit 3, seam 2, knit 11.

33d. Knit 8, seam 2, knit 2, seam 3, knit 11, seam 3, knit 2, seam 2, knit 8.

34th. Knit 10, seam 2, knit 3, seam 11, knit 3, seam 2, knit 10.

35th. Knit 8, seam 1, knit 2, seam 3, knit 13, seam 3, knit 2, seam 1, knit 8.

36th. Knit 9, seam 2, knit 3, seam 13, knit 3, seam 2, knit 9.

Repeat from 1st row.

PRETTY STAR PATTERN, FOR COUNTERPANE IN SQUARES.

Materials.—Six pounds knitting cotton, No. 6, three threads.

Cast on 50 stitches.

1st row. Knit 2, seam 2, repeat.

2d. Seam 2, knit 2, repeat.

3d. Seam 2, knit 2, repeat.

4th. Knit 2, seam 2, repeat.

Repeat these 4 rows till 12 are done, and continue 8 stitches in the same pattern up each side; for the 34 stitches that form the centre pattern, knit in the following manner:—

1st row. Seamed.

2d. Plain knitting.

3d. Seam 9, knit 1, seam 14, knit 1, seam 9.

4th. Plain knitting.

5th. Seam 9, knit 2, seam 12, knit 2, seam 9.

6th. Plain knitting.

7th. Seam 9, knit 3, seam 10, knit 3, seam 9.

8th. Plain knitting.

9th. Seam 9, knit 4, seam 8, knit 4, seam 9.

10th. Plain knitting.

11th. Seam 9, knit 5, seam 6, knit 5, seam 9.

12th. Plain knitting.

13th. Seam 9, knit 6, seam 4, knit 6, seam 9.

14th. Plain knitting.

15th. Seam 9, knit 7, seam 2, knit 7, seam 9.

16th. Plain knitting.

17th. Seam 9, knit 16, seam 9.

18th. Plain knitting.

19th. Seam 1, knit 15, seam 2, knit 15, seam 1.

20th. Plain knitting.

21st. Seam 2, knit 13, seam 4, knit 13, seam 2.

22d. Plain knitting.

23d. Seam 3, knit 11, seam 1, knit 4, seam 1, knit 11, seam 3.

24th. Knit 15, seam 4, knit 15.

25th. Seam 4, knit 9, seam 2, knit 4, seam 2, knit 9, seam 4.

26th. Knit 15, seam 4, knit 15.

27th. Seam 5, knit 7, seam 3, knit 4, seam 3, knit 7, seam 5.

28th. Knit 15, seam 4, knit 15.

29th. Seam 6, knit 5, seam 4, knit 4, seam 4, knit 5, seam 6.

30th. Knit 11, seam 4, knit 4, seam 4, knit 11.

31st. Seam 7, knit 3, seam 1, knit 4, seam 4, knit 4, seam 1, knit 3, seam 7.

32d. Knit 11, seam 4, knit 4, seam 4, knit 11.

33d. Seam 8, knit 1, seam 2, knit 4, seam 4, knit 4, seam 2, knit 1, seam 8.

34th. Knit 11, seam 4, knit 4, seam 4, knit 11.

35th. Seam 7, knit 3, seam 1, knit 4, seam 4, knit 4, seam 1, knit 3, seam 7.

36th. Knit 11, seam 4, knit 4, seam 4, knit 11.

37th. Seam 6, knit 5, seam 4, knit 4, seam 4, knit 5, seam 6.

38th. Knit 15, seam 4, knit 15.

39th. Seam 5, knit 7, seam 3, knit 4, seam 3, knit 7, seam 5.

40th. Knit 15, seam 4, knit 15.

41st. Seam 4, knit 9, seam 2, knit 4, seam 2, knit 9, seam 4.

42d. Knit 15, seam 4, knit 15.

43d. Seam 3, knit 11, seam 1, knit 4, seam 1, knit 11, seam 3.

44th. Plain knitting.

45th. Seam 2, knit 13, seam 4, knit 13, seam 2.

46th. Plain knitting.

47th. Seam 1, knit 15, seam 2, knit 15, seam 1.

48th. Plain knitting.

49th. Seam 9, knit 16, seam 9.

50th. Plain knitting.

51st. Seam 9, knit 7, seam 2, knit 7, seam 9.

52d. Plain knitting.

53d. Seam 9, knit 6, seam 4, knit 6, seam 9.

54th. Plain knitting.

55th. Seam 9, knit 5, seam 6, knit 5, seam 9.

56th. Plain knitting.

57th. Seam 9, knit 4, seam 8, knit 4, seam 9.

58th. Plain knitting.

59th. Seam 9, knit 3, seam 10, knit 3, seam 9.

60th. Plain knitting.

61st. Seam 9, knit 2, seam 12, knit 2, seam 9.

62d. Plain knitting.

63d. Seam 9, knit 1, seam 14, knit 1, seam 9.

64th. Plain knitting.

Knit 12 rows the same as at the beginning, and cast off.

KNITTED COUNTERPANE, IN BREADTHS.

Materials.—Knitting cotton, No. 6, four threads; about five pounds is sufficient.

CAST ON 107 stitches.

1st row. Plain knitting.

2d. Seamed.

3d. Plain knitting.

4th. Seamed.

5th. Plain knitting.

6th. Slip 1 *, knit 2 together, knit 7, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 9, knit 2 together, repeat from *, knit the last stitch.

7th. Seamed.

Repeat the 6th and 7th rows alternately 8 times more, then repeat from the beginning, till you have the stripe the length you wish it; for the close stripe that unites the breadths, cast on 27 stitches.

1st row. Plain knitting.

2d. Knit 2 plain at each end, seam the remainder.

3d. Knit 5 *, seam 1, knit 7, repeat from * once, seam 1, knit 5.

4th. Seamed, except the 2 stitches at the end, which knit.

5th. Knit 4 *, seam 3, knit 5, repeat from * once, then seam 3, knit 4.

6th. Knit 2 stitches at each end, seam the remainder.

7th. *, knit 3, seam 5, repeat from * twice, knit 3.

8th. Knit 2 stitches at each end, seam the remainder.

9th. Knit 2 *, seam 7, knit 1, repeat from * twice more, knit 2.

10th. Knit 2 plain at each end, seam the remainder.

11th. Knit 9 *, seam 1, knit 7, seam 1, knit 9.

12th. Knit 2 plain at each end, seam the remainder.

13th. Knit 8 *, seam 3, knit 5, seam 3, knit 8.

14th. Knit 2 plain at each end, seam the remainder.

15th. *, knit 7, seam 5, *, knit 3, seam 5, knit 7.

16th. Knit 2 plain stitches at each end, seam the remainder.

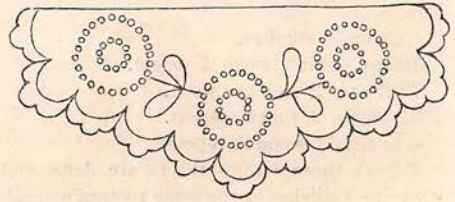
17th. Knit 6, seam 7, knit 1, seam 7, knit 6.

18th. Knit two plain stitches at each end, seam the remainder.

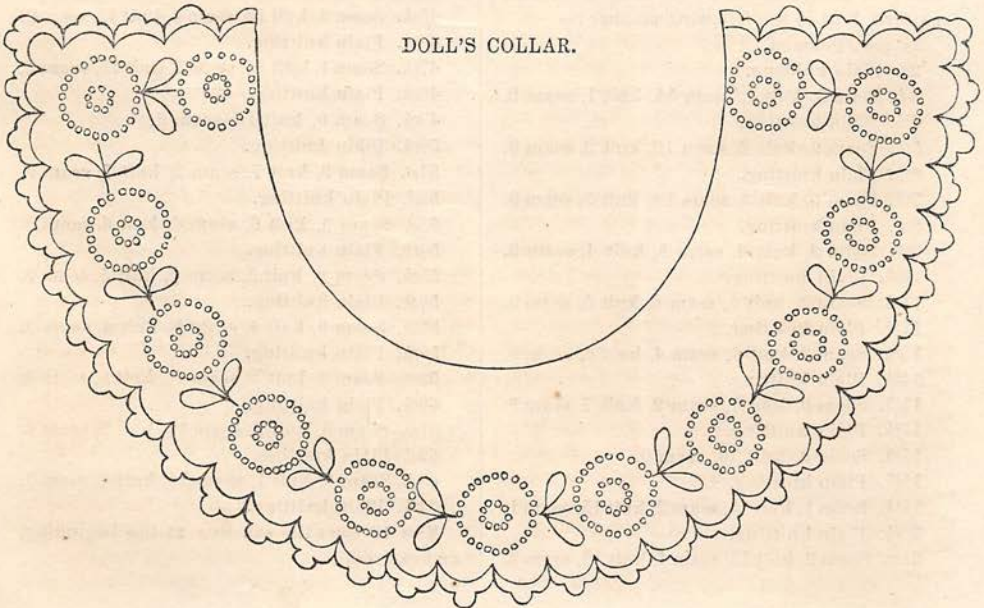
Repeat from 3d row, till you have done the length of the breadth.

FOR THE JUVENILES.

DOLL'S CUFF.



DOLL'S COLLAR.



BAG PURSE IN SILK KNITTING.



THESE very pretty little purses are now much used. They are knitted in rather coarse knitting-silk, of two or more colors, according to taste—blue and brown, or violet and scarlet, or pink and black; but as this is entirely a matter of taste, we only suggest these colors as contrasting well together. To commence: Cast on to a steel knitting-needle of a fine size forty-five loops; knit the first row, purl the second, knit the third, purl the fourth. The fifth row is the open row. Knit the first loop, silk forward, knit two together to the end of the row. Knit the sixth row, purl the seventh, purl the eighth. These eight rows form the stripe. The next row is the commencement of another stripe, and must, therefore, be again a knitted row. Repeat these stripes until there are twenty. Join the two edges together, and gather one end in for the bottom of the purse. The top is to be finished with a narrow crochet border. A pretty ornamental cord is then inserted through the

knitted holes close to the crochet edge, and finished with three tassels to match, one on each side, and one where it is gathered in at the bottom; and this very useful and very pretty purse is completed.

GENTLEMAN'S BRACES IN SILK EMBROIDERY.

(See engraving, page 130.)

THIS sort of work allows much taste to be displayed in it, as, a variety of colors being employed, the advantageous effect of shading can be introduced, which, however slight, is still a great improvement to all flower-work. The material on which the embroidery is executed should for this purpose be a stout ribbon, either plain or watered; the latter looks the most handsome. The color of the ribbon must depend on the taste of the worker, as well as the arrangement of the work; the leaves of the pattern must be in a variety of greens, from light to dark; and the more different shades of green, the better the work looks. The color of the flowers must depend upon the color chosen for the ribbon; if a white or a black watered ribbon were selected, then the flowers might be in various colors; crimson, violet, and maize look well among the green leaves, on either a white or black ground. This sort of embroidery is worked in the same manner as muslin—that is, in satin stitch; the silk used should be the proper embroidery silk, which is less twisted than sewing silk, and fills up better. When the ornamental part of the work is completed, it must be sent to a proper person, accustomed to the manner of making up these articles, the work being previously covered with a strip of muslin to preserve it from either being frayed or soiled. When finished, they will be found a very ornamental and suitable present.

VARIOUS HERRING-BONE STITCHES AND MODES OF WORKING THEM.

BOTH the plain and fancy herring-bone stitches are much used in ornamenting children's garments, and as very little expense is incurred, this trimming is likely to continue

long in favor. The stitch in all its varieties makes a pretty heading to embroidered borders, and often saves the expense of an insertion. Washing colored jackets and little frocks worked with two rows of this stitch in coarse cotton look neat and pretty; and for infants' clothing, such as robes, gowns, etc., the introduction of the stitch as a finish to the embroidery is now very general. The borders of cambric handkerchiefs look very nicely worked in *red embroidery* cotton in any of the stitches we have illustrated, and an ordinary worker could accomplish this in two hours—not a long time, considering the result. The stitches need little description, as the mode of working can be so easily seen on referring to our illustrations.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 1 is the simple herring-bone stitch, with which we feel sure all our readers are acquainted.

Fig. 2.

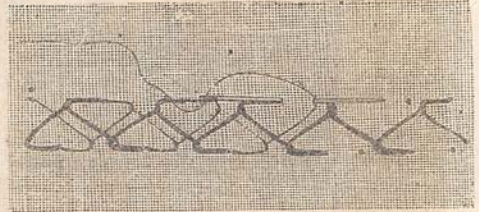


Fig. 2 is another form of herring-bone stitch,

which is worked by placing the needle straight in the material, and always keeping the thread underneath the needle. Two little dots show plainly how the needle is to be inserted for the next stitch.

Figs. 3 and 4. The first illustration shows the manner in which the stitch is worked, and

Fig. 3.



the second the appearance of it when finished. The first half of the stitch is executed in the same manner as Fig. 2, but spreading it out a little, and the other half is the stitch repeated,

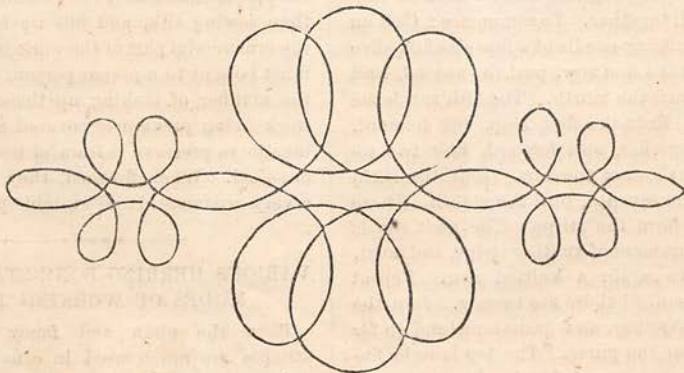
Fig. 4.



the contrary way. That our readers may more clearly understand the method of working this stitch, it is shown with two different sized cottons, and small dots are engraved, showing where the needle is to be put in for the completion of the stitch.

We have more of these stitches, which we will give in our next number.

BRAIDING PATTERN.

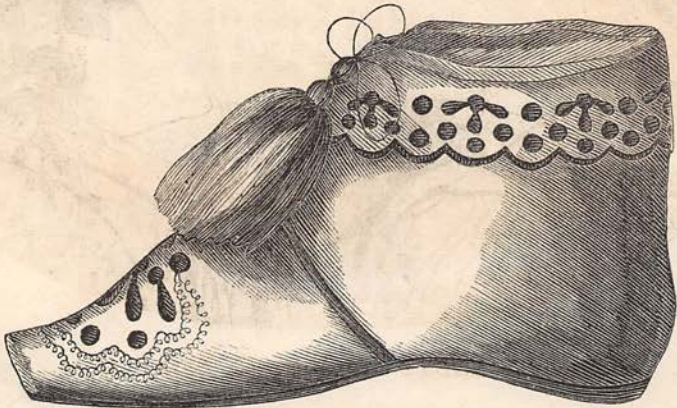
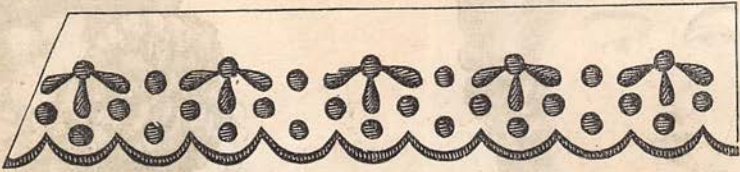
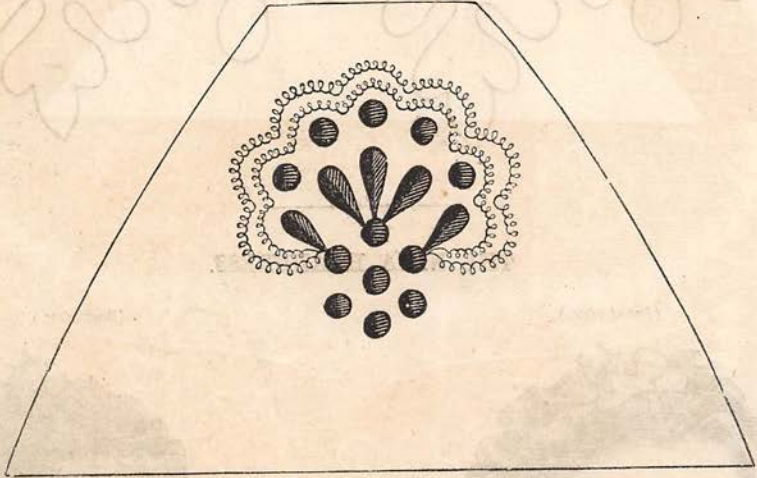


NAME FOR MARKING.

Marie

BABY'S BOOT EMBROIDERED IN SILK.

(See description, Work department.)

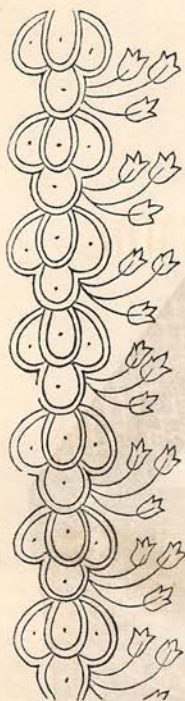




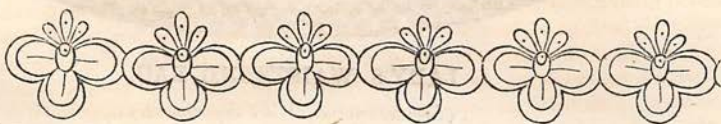
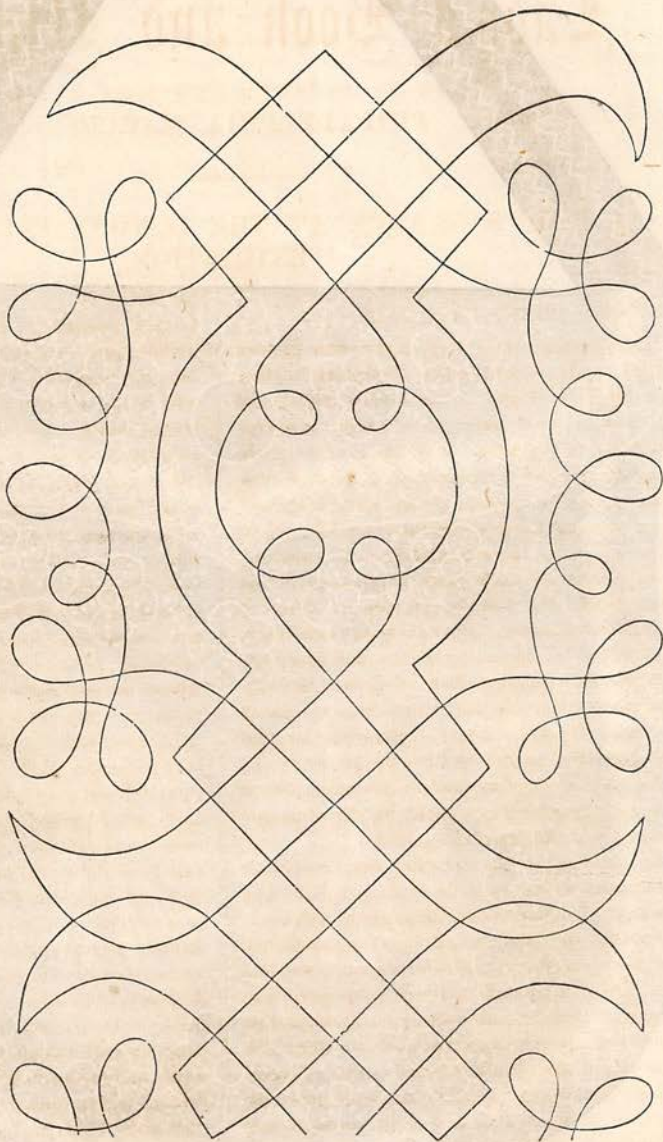
LADY'S WAISTBAND BAG.

(See description, Work department.)

EMBROIDERIES FOR CHILDRENS' CLOTHES.



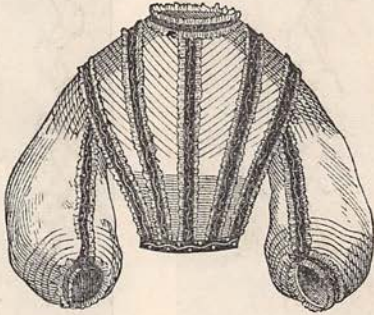
BRAIDING PATTERN.



PATTERNS FROM MADAME DEMOREST'S ESTABLISHMENT,

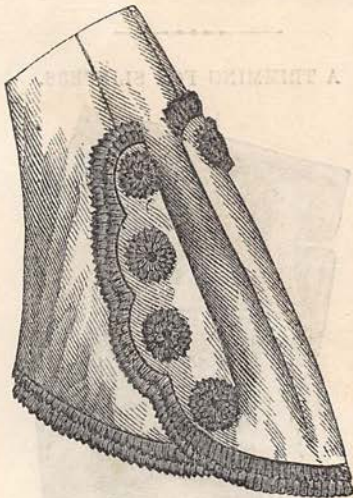
No. 473 Broadway, New York.

Tucked Waist.—This is one of the prettiest of the fashionable tucked waists. The tucks, which are very fine, are laid diagonally, and striped with bands of insertion, edged with lace, and with black velvet run through the centre. The sleeves are loose at the wrist, and



drawn up with bands of velvet insertion and lace to correspond. For a Garibaldi this waist may be made in gray or crimson cashmere, gathered at the shoulders, instead of tucked and striped with bands of black velvet, embroidered in the centre with white.

Almena Sleeve.—A very pretty flowing sleeve,



trimmed with quilling silk, lace, or any of the new styles of gimp, and medallions of the same. This sleeve cuts nicely from even the narrow silks, as the centre will take one width, and the side trimming prevents the appearance of being pieced.

Baby's Tucked Dress.—This pretty robe is elegant enough for a christening, and can be made at small expense by any mother who possesses a "tucker" to her sewing-machine. The tucked breadth should be gored, in order to iron well, and is surrounded by an open



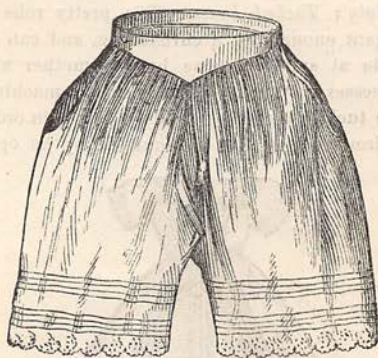
needle-work insertion, through which a narrow ribbon is run, edged on each side with Valenciennes, put on full. This trimming extends up the front of the skirt, and finishes also the waist, neck, and short puffed sleeves. The waist should be tucked between the insertions to match the skirt.

Infant's Robe.—Simply and neatly wrought in a fine pattern, around the bottom of the skirt only. The little waist is delicately tucked, and



defined below the bust with a band of insertion. The sleeves are composed of a full puff, edged with needle-work. Wide sash, tied with bow on the side.

Child's Drawers.—Made of linen or fine shirting, according to the season. The band is broad, and cut with a point in front, which fits better than the straight band. The bottoms



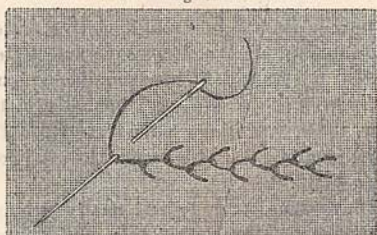
are tucked in clusters, and edged with fine needle-work.



VARIOUS HERRING-BONE STITCHES AND MODES OF WORKING THEM.

Fig. 5 is worked in the same manner as Fig. 2, February number, with this difference—that

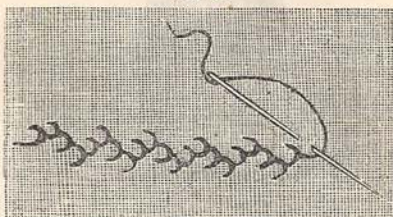
Fig. 5.



the needle is placed diagonally in the material instead of straight.

Fig. 6, consisting of little branches resembling coral, is one of the prettiest stitches when finished. It is worked in the same manner as Fig. 5, with a double branch instead of a single

Fig. 6.



one; the needle is inserted in a diagonal direction, and, on referring to the illustration, two dots will be found, showing the precise manner in which the needle should be inserted for the next branch.

Figs. 7 and 8, consisting of the Interlaced Coral Stitch, is the same combination of stitches

as in Figs. 3 and 4, February number. The needle is placed in a slanting direction, the double stitch forming a series of round holes connected by threads. Cotton No. 10 will be

Fig. 7.

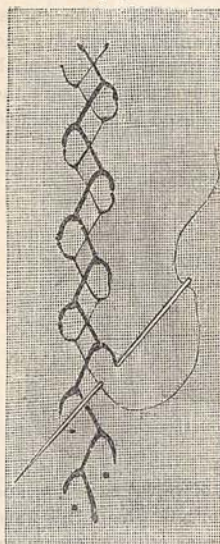


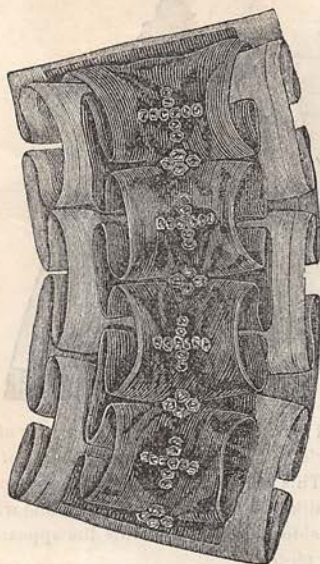
Fig. 8.



found a very suitable size for working all these stitches, unless the material to be ornamented is very fine, when, of course, a finer sized cotton must be selected.



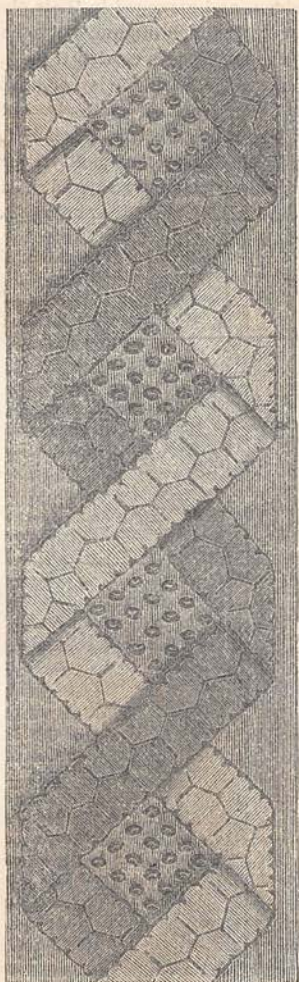
A TRIMMING FOR SLIPPERS.



RIBBON TRIMMING FOR DRESSES, ETC.

Materials.—Two shades of silk ribbon, half an inch wide; some fine black purse silk.

This ribbon trimming ornaments a dress very prettily, and is not at all difficult to arrange. It consists of two shades of ribbon, tacked on the material in the same manner as seen in the illustration, and secured by means of an open kind of herring-bone stitch in black purse silk,

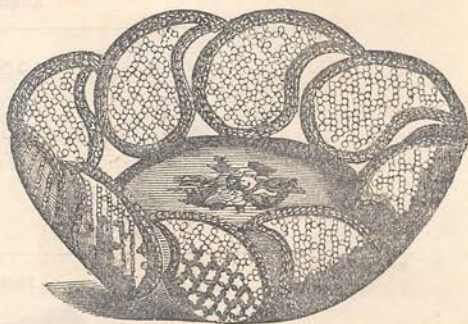


the edge of the ribbon being caught down by button-hole stitch in the same colored silk. The dots in the centre of the diamonds are also in black purse silk, worked in the same manner as the raised stitching in the embroidered collars. We have not given the colors of the ribbon, as these should be selected to accord with the dress the trimming is intended for. If a green dress is to be ornamented, two shades

of green should be selected, one darker and the other lighter than the material to be trimmed. The width of the ribbon we have given answers nicely for children's frocks; for ladies' wear the ribbon should be selected somewhat wider.

 BEAD BASKET.

THESE articles, which are expressly intended for bead-work, require that the foundation frame should be purchased ready for the ornamental part of the work, as it is necessary they should be firm and secure. When this is obtained, there is no other difficulty; and to commence, every part of the wire must be bound round with No. 6 knitting cotton, so as to give it a regular roundness. The interior of each pine is then filled in with white and steel beads, one steel bead being at the point of every diamond. This is a simple pattern,



but one which has a very pretty effect. When all the pines are filled in, the outline must be entirely covered with strings of small beads, twisted round and round, so as completely to hide the white cotton. The bottom of the basket is worked on canvas with Berlin wool, a group of flowers being the most appropriate; this is stretched over a circle of card-board, which must be slightly wadded. A thick chenille or a quilling of ribbon must be laid round the edge after the bottom is stitched down to the wires, to hide the stitches. A handle can easily be added to this basket, which should be covered with beads. Two bead or silk tassels should be placed where it is set on, which improves the effect considerably.

 LADY'S WAISTBAND BAG.

(See engraving, page 233.)

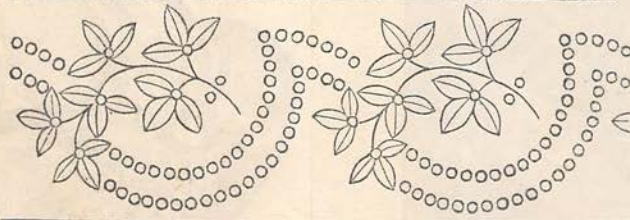
THE revolutions of fashion have once again brought this waist bag into use, and it certainly

is not only an ornament to the dress, but possesses this advantage over the hand bag, that it cannot be dropped or forgotten, or left behind. It is desirable, therefore, both for the sake of the fashion and usefulness, that we should give a design for one of these articles.

The waist bag shown in our illustration is made of either kid or some other sort of leather. Russian leather or kid may be used. It is cut in two parts, the back having the flap added to it, overwrapping the bag in front. A silk lining having been laid in the inside, the edges are bound round with two strips of cloth pinked at their edges with a very small vandyke, the under one being white, or scarlet, or blue, the upper one a dark chocolate, brown, or black, having a line of herringbone in scarlet or blue purse silk carried all round. The pines are in whichever of the cloths may have been chosen

for the outer edge of the border, and the flowers which surround them in white cloth, the first of these being cut in the same small vandyke, and the little sprays upon them being in the very smallest sort of steel beads now manufactured, which being done, the pine is to be laid upon its place with a touch of gum water, and its wavy line of the steel beads worked all round. The flowers being also cut out according to the shape given, and arranged in their places with a similar slight touch of gum, are to have short lines of the steel beads carried from the centre to the outer edge, with one larger in the centre of each, the spray work being also in the steel beads. The strings of the bag are formed of leather, having a strip of cloth cut exactly of the required width and vandyked at each edge, laid underneath it, the edges brought over and herringboned down.

EMBROIDERY.



NIGHT-DRESS.



BABY'S BOOT EMBROIDERED IN SILK.

(See engraving, page 232.)

Materials.—A few pieces of white cashmere or French merino; two skeins of bright blue coarse sewing silk; a small piece of cambric for lining.

Any of our readers, if they happen to have in their possession a few cuttings or pieces of white cashmere or French merino, can make a pair of pretty little boots, which are nice presents for young ladies to give to their married sisters, and which form pretty and inexpensive contributions to fancy fairs. The boot is composed of three pieces—the sole, the toe, and the upper portion. The pattern of the toe is given; the sole measures four and a half inches long, and two inches at the widest part, and the upper portion measures eight inches from point to point, and two and a half inches from the bottom of the heel to the top. The manner in which the latter piece is cut will be easily understood by referring to the illustration. The toe of the boot is embroidered in silk in round and oval dots, edged with a double chain of coarse button-hole stitch, and the upper portion is embroidered to imitate a frill laid over. The boot is lined throughout with a piece of fine white cambric, the toe is stitched on to the upper portion, and the sole is run in, and back-stitched here and there. The tassel may be made of the sewing silk, and loops of plaited silk should be tastefully arranged to imitate a bow. These bows and tassels are only intended to make a pretty finish to the boot, it being fastened by means of a tiny hook and loop.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR KNITTED MITTENS AND CUFFS.

GENTLEMEN'S CUFFS, IN BERLIN WOOL.

Dark brown, bright green, and scarlet. Four pins, No. 18. Cast on eighty stitches in brown. Divide them on three pins (26, 28, 26). With a fourth knit two, purl two throughout; knitting and purling thus: In

Brown.—Twenty rounds.*Scarlet.*—Four rounds.*Green.*—Four rounds.*Scarlet.*—Four rounds.*Brown.*—Four rounds.*Scarlet.*—Four rounds.*Green.*—Four rounds.*Scarlet.*—Four rounds.*Brown.*—Twenty.

Cast off, rather loosely.

CHILDREN'S CUFFS.

Same pattern, colors, and pins.

Cast on about forty stitches, and divide them on three pins (14, 12, 14).

Knit two and purl two throughout.

Brown.—Fourteen rounds.*Red.*—Two rounds.*Green.*—Two rounds.*Red.*—Two rounds.*Brown.*—Two rounds.*Red.*—Two rounds.*Green.*—Two rounds.*Red.*—Two rounds.*Brown.*—Fourteen rounds, and cast off.

LADIES' CUFFS.

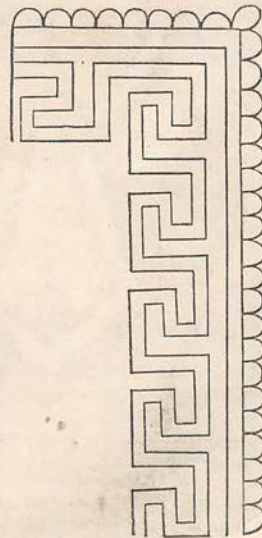
Same pattern, colors, and pins.

Cast on sixty, and divide them (twenty on each). Knit two and purl two throughout.

Brown.—Sixteen rounds.*Red.*—Three rounds.*Green.*—Three rounds.*Red.*—Three rounds.*Brown.*—Three rounds.*Red.*—Three rounds.*Green.*—Three rounds.*Red.*—Three rounds.*Brown.*—Sixteen rounds.

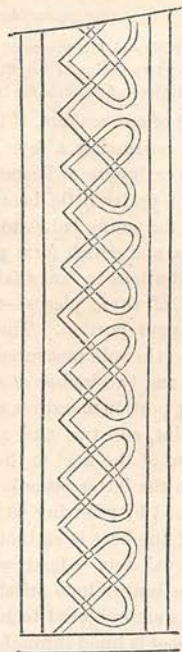
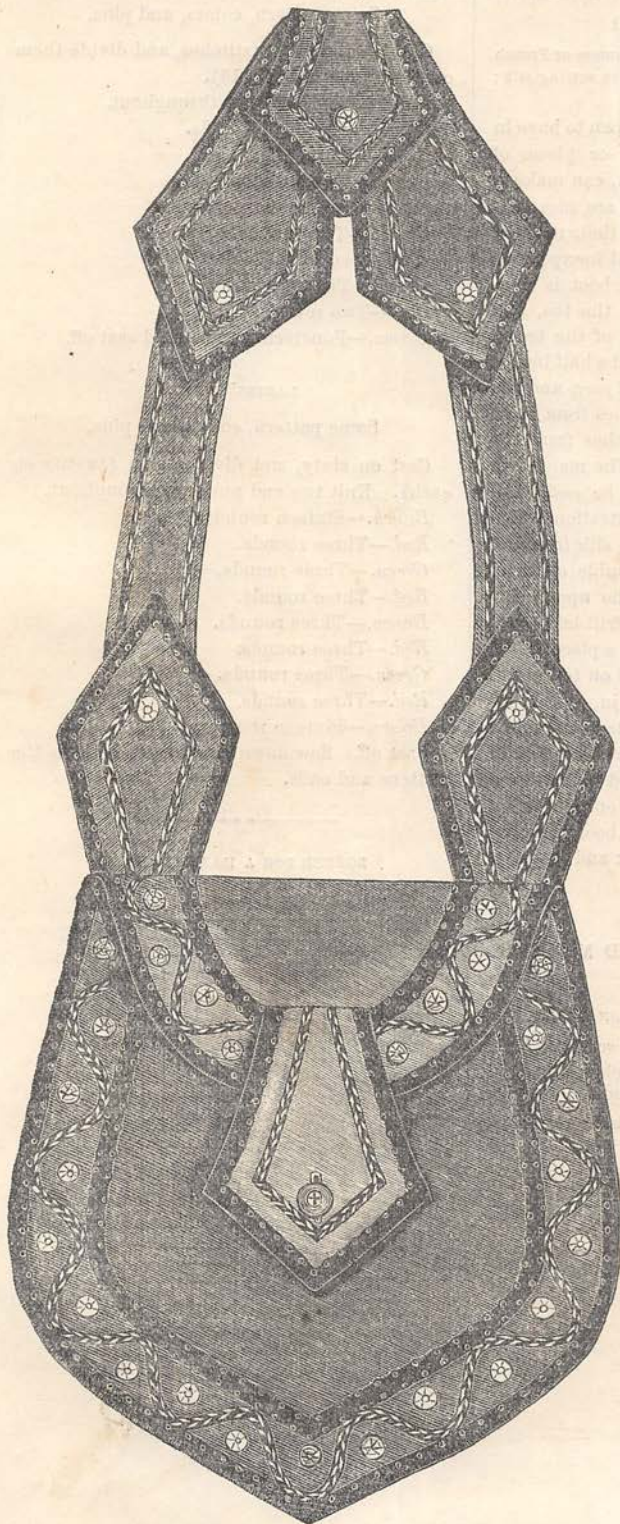
Cast off. Sew down the knots, both in the mittens and cuffs.

BORDER FOR A HANDKERCHIEF.

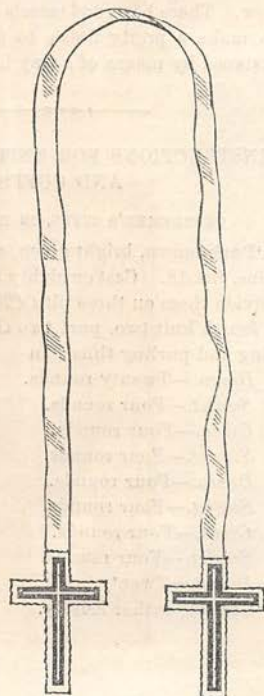


FRENCH VISITING POCKET, TO HOLD CARDS.

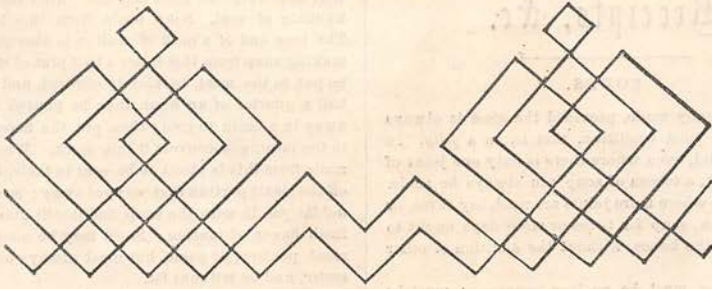
BRAIDING PATTERN.



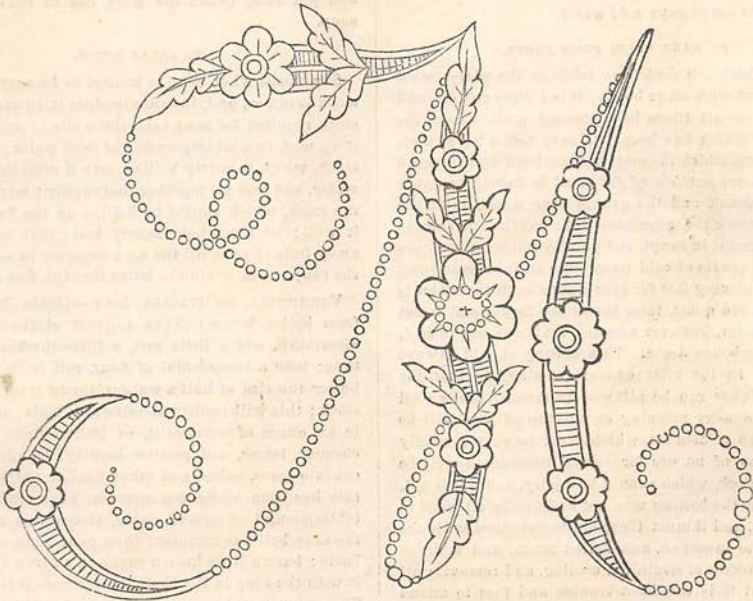
PRAYER-BOOK MARKERS,
THE CROSSES WORKED IN
PERFORATED CARD.



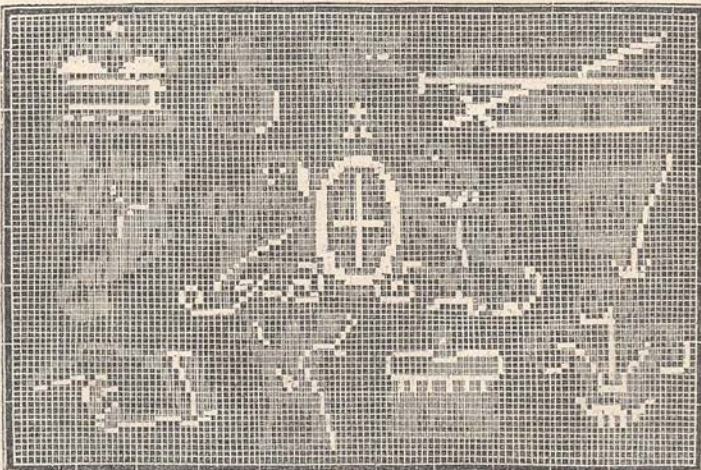
BRAIDING PATTERN.



INITIAL FOR SQUARE PILLOW-CASE.

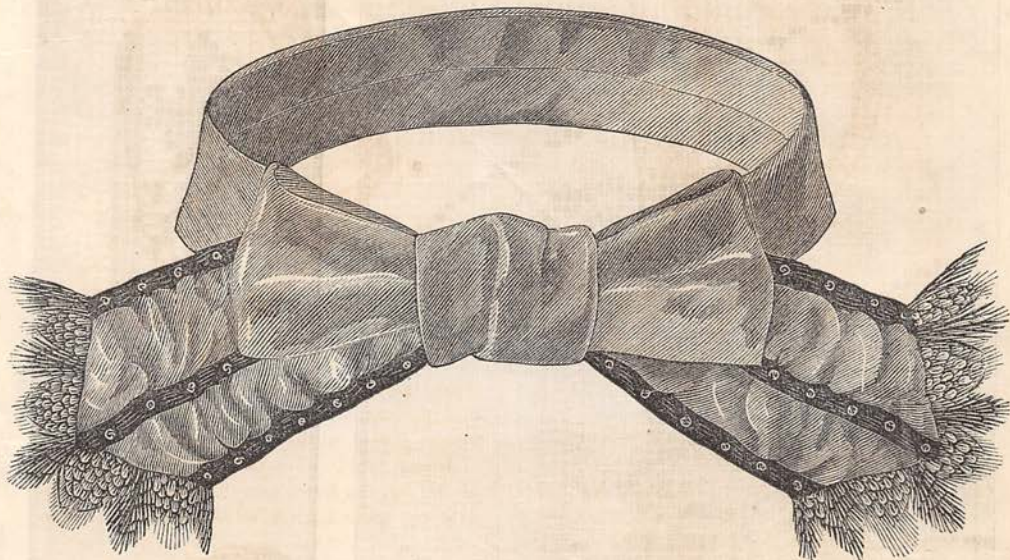


SAMPLER PATTERN FOR OUR YOUNG FRIENDS.



NECK-TIE,

OF SCARLET SILK, TRIMMED WITH BLACK VELVET, GOLD BEADS, AND BLACK LACE.



CUFF, MADE TO MATCH THE NECK-TIE.



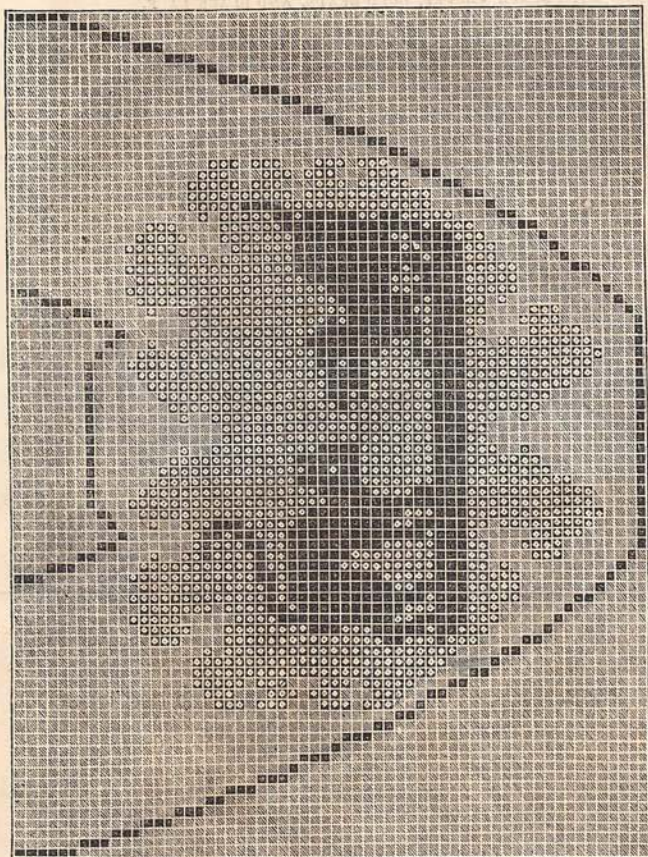
ONE OF THE LATEST COIFFURES.



The hair is arranged in two puffs on one side, and the other in short frizzed curls.

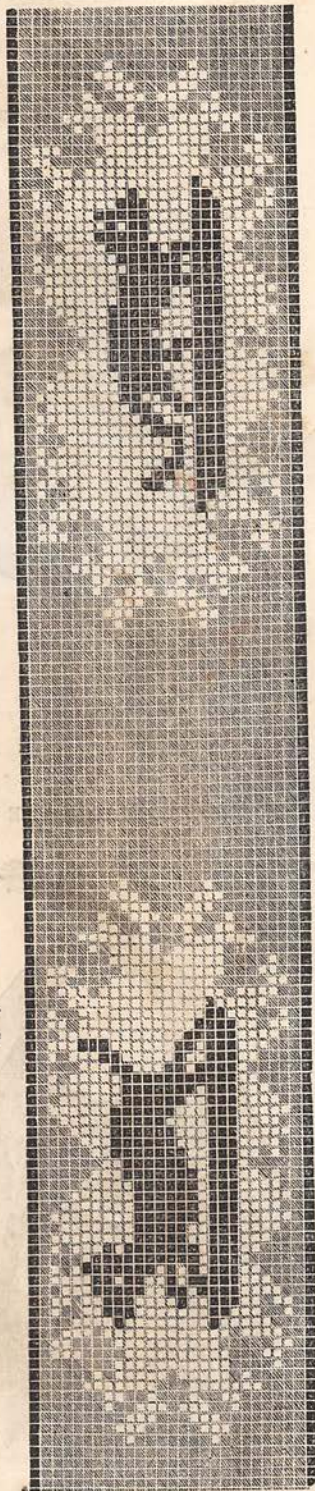
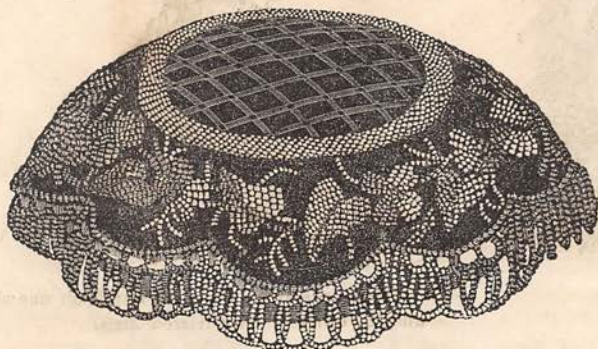
THE SPITFIRE SLIPPER.

This slipper can be worked on cloth or canvas ; if the latter, it should be quite fine. The figures must be worked with black zephyr, with



either bead or yellow silk eyes. The ground should be a brilliant scarlet, and the filling up a sea-green. This will be found a most effective pattern.

BEAD TOILET CUSHION.



SIDE OF SLIPPER.

BEAD TOILET CUSHION.

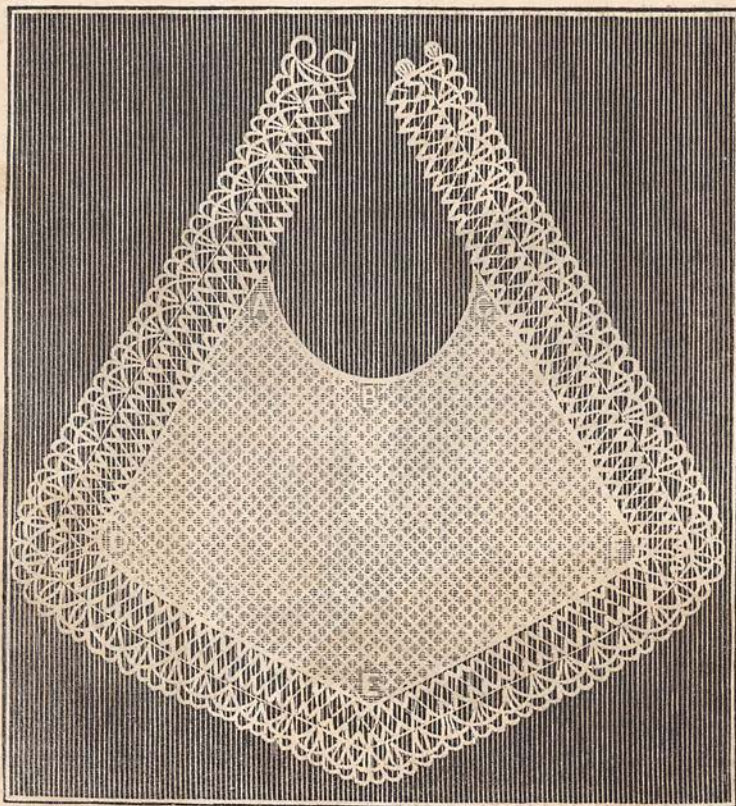
(See engraving, opposite page.)

Materials.—A quarter of a yard of very bright Solferino silk velvet; a quarter of a pound of alabaster beads; two ounces of chalk beads; two ounces of crystal ditto; four yards of good white silk Russia braid; a few needles of fine black purse silk.

THE mixture of beads and velvet has a very good effect, and is a style of work that is very quickly and easily executed. The centre of the cushion consists of narrow white silk Russia braid arranged in squares, each square being secured and kept in its place by a cross stitch of black purse silk. After the braid is arranged, a ring of card-board should be tacked on the velvet to cover the ends of the braid, and over this card-board the beads should be threaded in a slanting direction, taking just sufficient

beads at one time to make a row. These beads consist entirely of chalk. The arrangement of the leaves and tendrils must, to a certain extent, be left to individual taste; but we can tell our readers how the model before us is arranged, and that, perhaps, will guide them a little in the working. The leaves are done half in alabaster and half in chalk; half the flowers are in crystal and alabaster, and the tendrils are entirely in chalk, whilst the border and fringe are both of alabaster. The last row of loops forming the principal portion of the fringe should not be worked until the cushion is stuffed and made up. We may here mention that pieces of card-board should be laid under both the leaves and flowers, to give the beads a whiter appearance.

BABY'S BIB.



Materials.—A quarter of a yard of white Marcella; cotton, No. 10; braid, No. 1. Crochet hook, No. 17.

THE centre of the bib is composed of Mar-
31*

cella, and as our engraving is of a reduced size it must be enlarged to the following dimensions: From B to E 5 inches, E to F 5 inches, F to C

4½ inches, B to C 2½ inches, A to C 5 inches, D to F 8½ inches. The Marcella must be lined with a piece of calico, and a double piece of flannel placed between; turn down the edges, and sew it neatly all round.

Take the braid and commence at the left corner of the neck, on the wrong side, and sew it round to the other corner of the neck, but do not cut off the braid, then turn the work on the right side, and commence the crochet.

Join the cotton on the 13th wave of the braid, from the neck, 3 chain, unite into the 3d wave, this gives a turn to the braid, 3 chain, unite to the next wave of braid, which is to the left hand, 3 chain, unite to the next wave on the right; repeat this down to the first corner, then miss one wave of the braid to the right, 3 chain, unite into next wave, 3 chain, unite into the same wave at the corner, to the left, 3 chain, miss one wave on the right, unite to the next, then proceed the same as before, to the centre; 3 chain, unite into the same wave on the left, 3 chain, unite into the next wave on the right, 3 chain, unite to the next wave on the left; 3

chain, unite to the next wave on the right; 3 chain, unite to the same wave on the left; now proceed as before, and work the next corner as the first. Join the braid at the neck, leaving it the same length as the opposite side.

FOR THE EDGE. *1st row.*—Commence on the wave next to the centre one, at the top of the braid, on the outer edge, 3 chain, 1 single, into each wave all round.

2d.—Commence in the centre stitch of the first, 3 chain, 7 chain, * 1 single, in same stitch, 7 chain, miss one chain of 3, 1 single, into next 3, 7 chain, repeat from *.

3d.—Commence in the centre stitch of the first 7 chain, 7 chain, * miss one chain of 7, 1 single, into centre of next 7, 7 chain, repeat from *.

4th.—Commence on the first stitch in last row, 5 chain, * 1 double, *under* the centre of the two chains of 7, thus looping them together, 5 chain, 1 double, on the single stitch over the 7 chain, 5 chain, repeat from *.

Sew on two buttons, and loops, to fasten it round the neck.

COSTUME FOR A BOY THREE OR FOUR YEARS OLD.

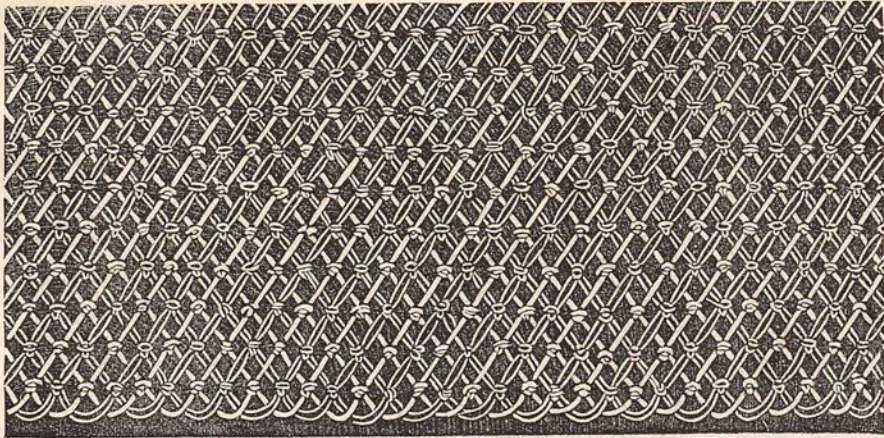


THE dress is of azurine blue poplin, striped with black. The jacket is bordered with a band of black silk, braided with white, which also forms the belt and trimming for the skirt. A pointed black velvet edges the skirt and jacket.

DOUBLE NETTING IN TWO COLORS.

Materials.—No. 2 cotton, and Magenta or any other colored Andalusian wool (this color is recommended for all washing purposes); two steel netting needles of good length.

ADAPTED for gentlemen's and ladies' neck-



DOUBLE NETTING IN TWO COLORS.

ties, purses, or with very large mesh and coarse fleecy for sofa pillow covers.

Net a foundation, and fasten on both colors at once.

Net a stitch with *white*, and throw the needle over the *left hand* on to the table; take up the colored needle; net a stitch, then throw the colored needle on to the *left-hand side of the place where the white needle was thrown*. Upon this last arrangement of the needles the pattern entirely depends; otherwise the netting will be divided into two distinct nets, one white, the other colored, and the effect desired be lost.

2d row.—Net a white stitch into a white, and a colored into a colored, throwing the needles in the same manner.

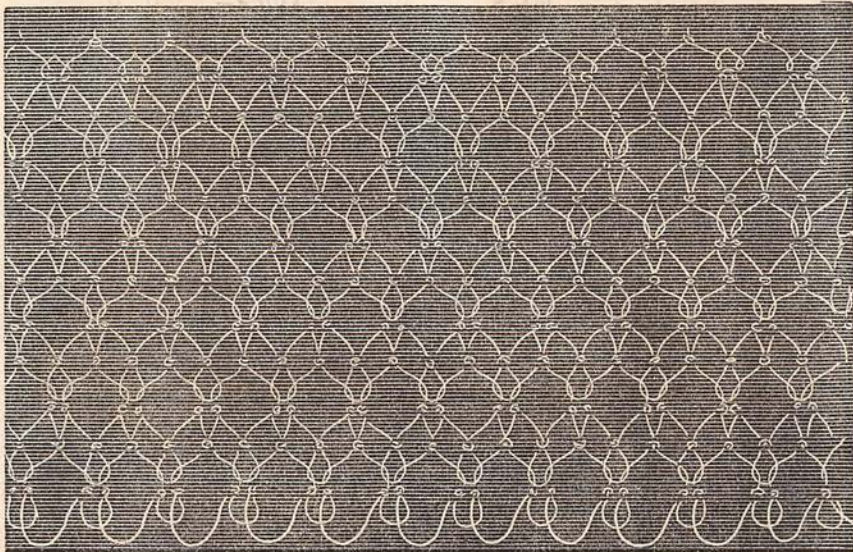


GRECIAN NETTING.

Materials for Tidies.—No. 2 cotton; a flat mesh five-eighths of an inch wide, and one smaller, something less than half an inch. If for a purse, use rather finer silk and meshes, Nos. 14 and 8.

Large Mesh.—A row with an even number of stitches.

Small Mesh.—Put the cotton round the



GRECIAN NETTING.

fingers as in plain netting; pass the needle through the finger loop into the first stitch;

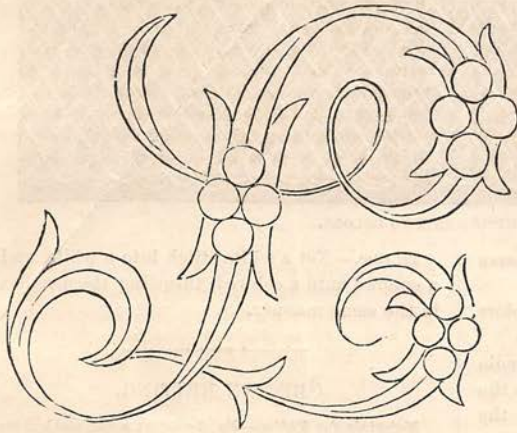
with the point of the needle draw the second stitch through the first; withdraw the needle,

and again draw the first stitch through the second: now finish the stitch. The next stitch to be netted is a small loop that appears to go across the twisted stitches; repeat.

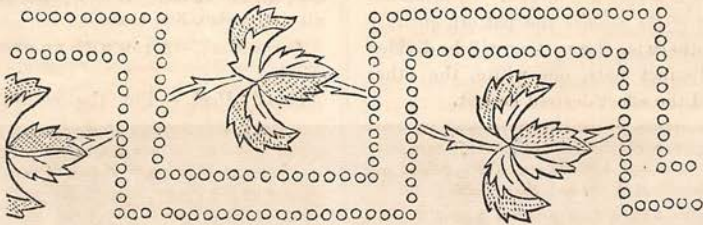
Small Mesh.—Same as before, only netting the first and last stitch plain. This stitch requires some practice, otherwise it is difficult to manage, but then becomes easy enough.

Large Mesh.—Plain row.

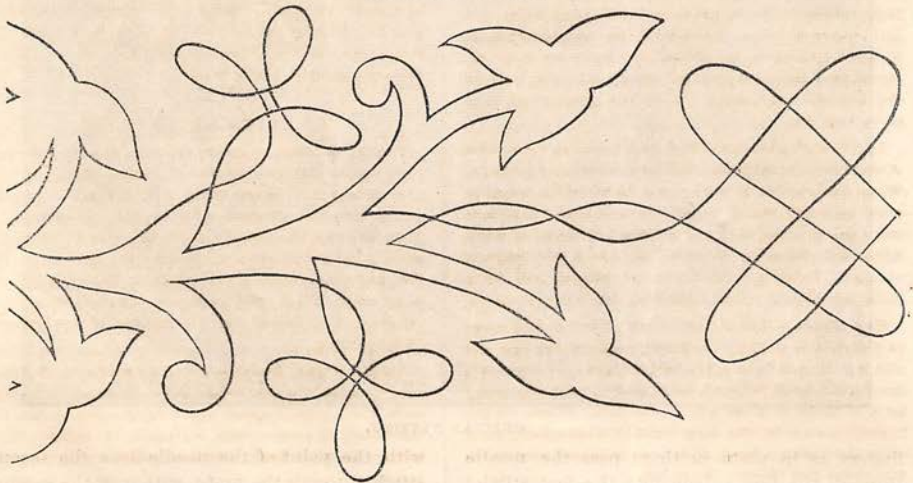
LETTER FOR A SQUARE PILLOW-CASE.



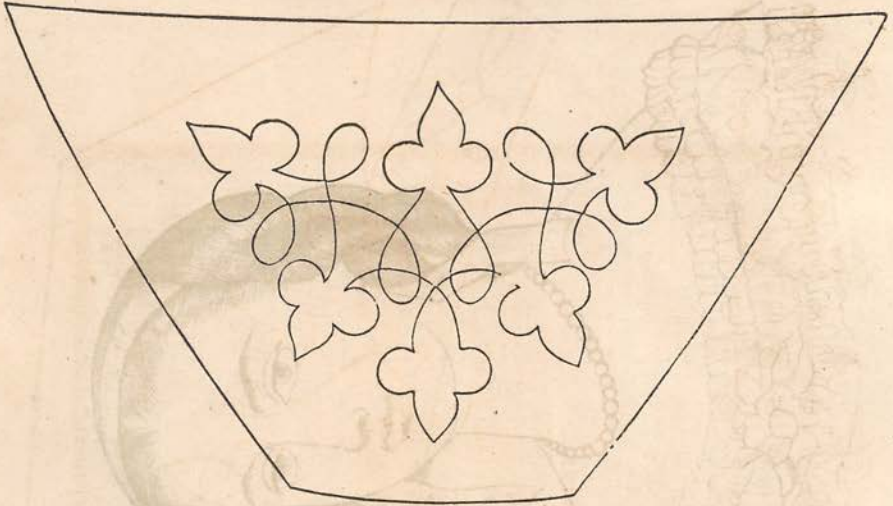
EMBROIDERY.



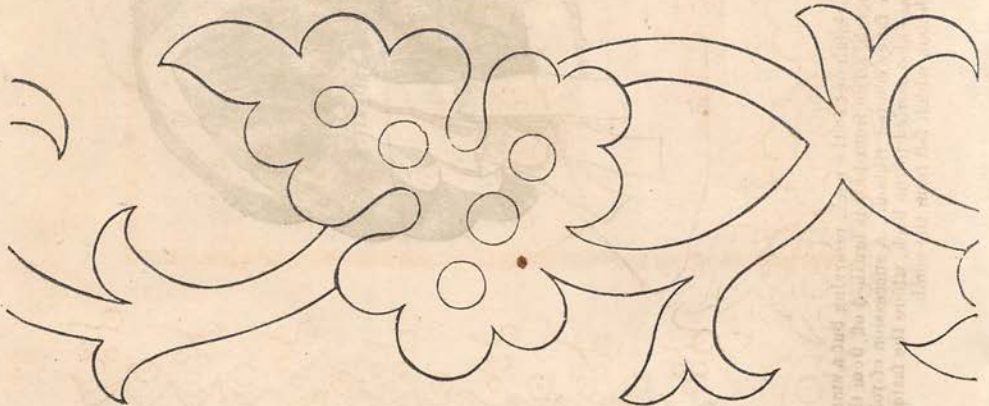
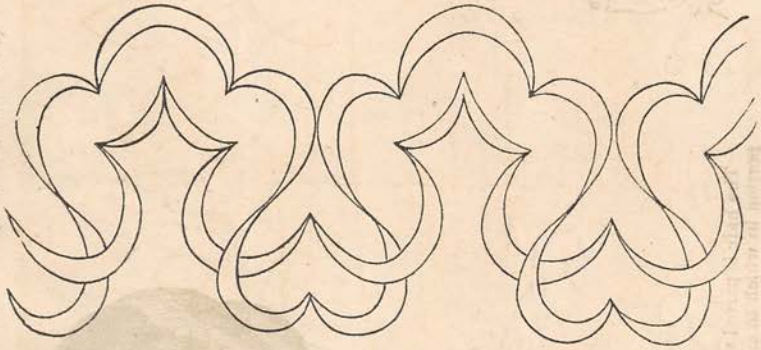
BRAIDING PATTERN.



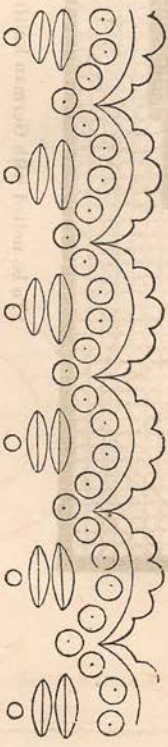
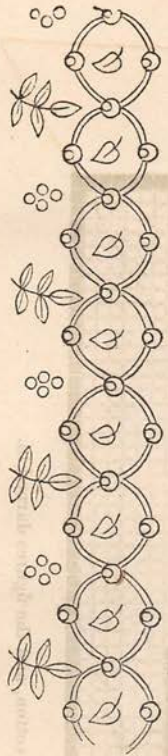
FRONT OF BRAIDED SLIPPER.



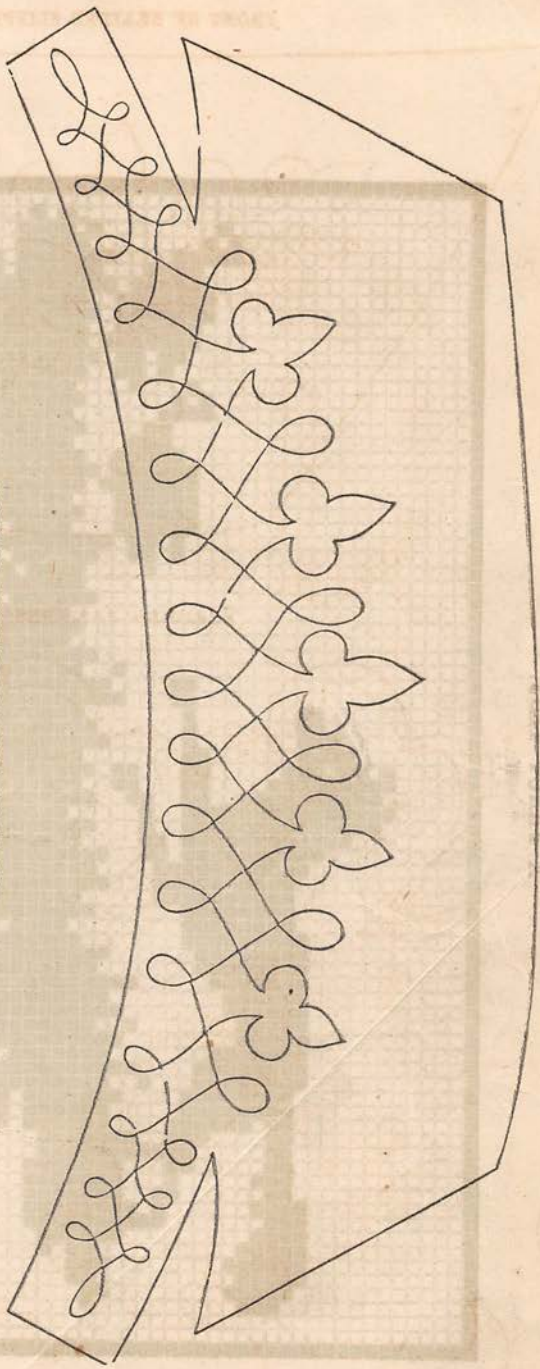
BRAIDING PATTERNS.



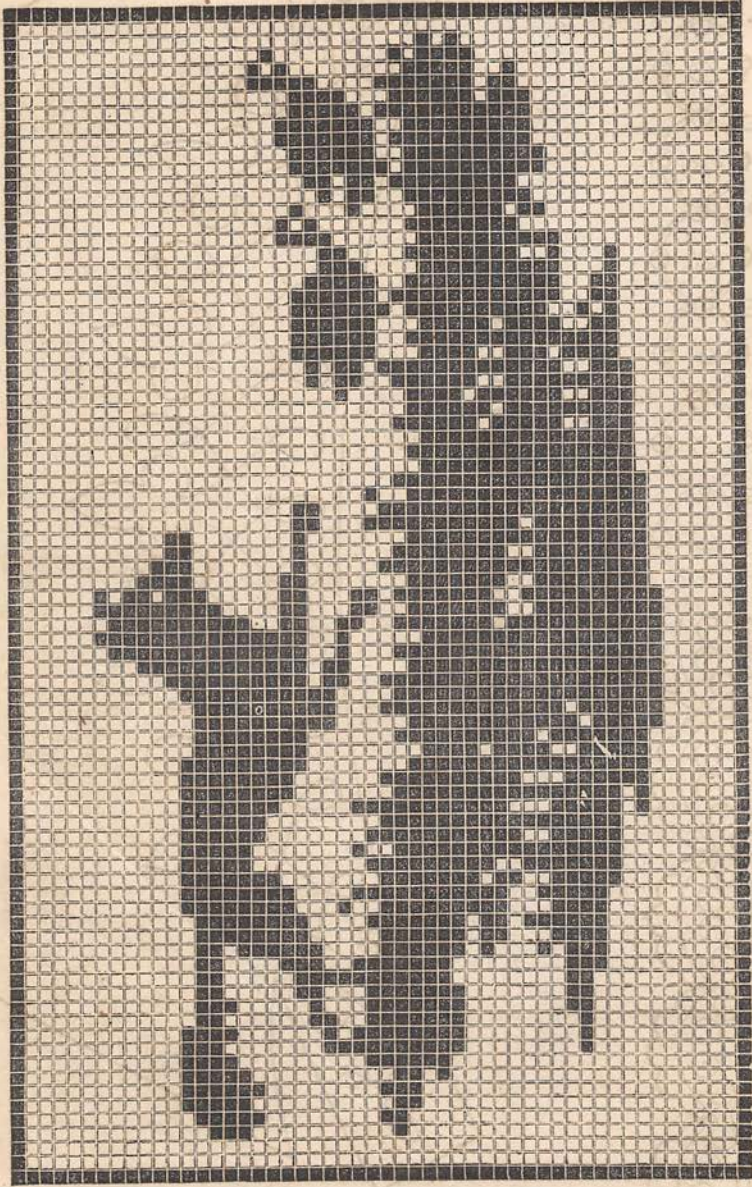
EMBROIDERY PATTERNS.



BACK AND SIDES OF BRAIDED SLIPPER.



A FANCY TIDY.



To be netted with German knitting cotton, and the figures darned in.

PERIODICA EVANGLICA

SPRING COSTUME FOR A BOY AND GIRL.

Fig. 1.



Fig. 1. *Spring costume for a Boy.*—The body is a Garibaldi, with a short skirt of the same material, which would be pretty of gray sum-

mer poplin. The dress skirt is trimmed with five rows of narrow black velvet or braid, and looped up on each side, in the Watteau style.

Fig. 2.



The underskirt is of black and white striped material, and edged with a Marie Louise blue

braid, quilled. The collar and cuffs of the dress are made of the striped black and white

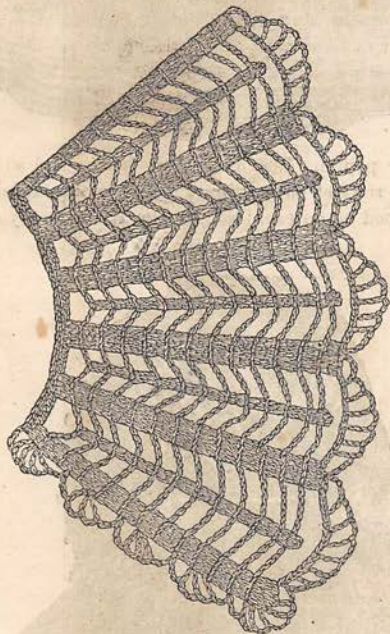
material, and edged with the quilted blue braid. Our cut represents both back and front of the same dress.

Fig. 2. *New Spring Costume for a little Girl.*—Skirt, low peasant's waist, sleeves, and sash of a silver gray alpaca. All the edges of the dress are cut in scallops, and bordered with a black and white braid. Underneath the scallops is sewed a plaited ruffle of blue silk, which has a charming effect. The high waist is of blue silk, finished at the throat with a silk ruching edged with black and white braid. The pockets are trimmed with blue silk and braid.

CROCHET COLLAR.

Material.—Cotton No. 36.

For this pretty and easy collar make a chain of 360 stitches, and work into these 2 rows of dc. The thread is cut off at the end of each row. *3d row.*—* 5 long in the first 5 stitches



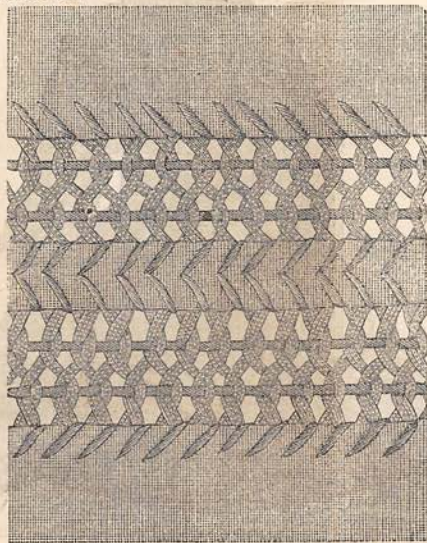
of the previous row, 7 chain, miss 5, repeat from * to the end of the row, arranging the stitches that there may be 5 long at the end as at the beginning, cut the cotton off, and commence the *4th row*: * 5 long, 3 chain, 2 long in the middle of the 7 chain of the previous row, 3 chain, repeat from * to the end. *5th.*—* 5 long, 3 chain, 2 long on the 2 long of the previous row, 3 chain, repeat from * to the end of the row. *6th.*—* 5 long, 4 chain, 2 long, 4

chain, repeat from * to the end. The *7th* and *8th rows* are worked the same as the *6th*. *9th.*—* 5 long, 5 chain, 2 long, 5 chain, repeat from * to the end. The *10th* and *11th rows* are worked like the *9th*. *12th.*—* 5 long, 6 chain, 2 long, 6 chain, repeat from *. The *13th* and *14th rows* are the same as the *12th*. *15th.*—* 5 double long in the 5 long of the previous row, 5 chain, 1 dc. on to the first of the two long in the previous row, 4 chain, 1 dc. on the second long stitch, 5 chain, repeat from * to the end. *16th.*—* 5 long, 15 chain, repeat from * to the end. The *17th* is commenced at the narrow end of the collar, close on the two rows of dc. The cotton is fastened on, and the little scallops plainly seen in the engraving are made. They consist of three long stitches, each separated by 3 chain, and all worked into one of the edge stitches. After the *3d* long crochet 3 chain, miss 1 or 2 stitches, so that the border does not stretch, and make 1 dc. When the small square side of the collar is trimmed in this way, crochet 6 long into the chain forming each scallop at the edge; these stitches must be separated each by 3 chain, and the 4 middle ones must be double long stitches. When the other side of the collar is reached, it must be edged with the small scallops.

PETTICOAT INSERTION.

IN DRAWN LINEN, ORNAMENTED WITH SCARLET.

Materials.—Some good linen, rather coarse, some scarlet crewel.

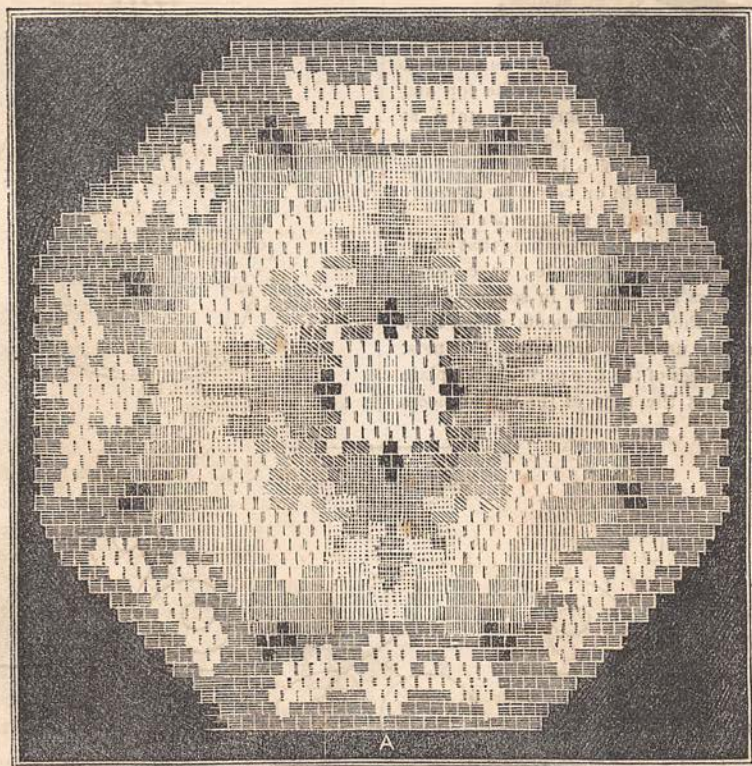


THESE insertions are intended for ornamenting petticoats or children's frocks, and are

made of drawn linen, the threads being interlaced with scarlet braid, and the cross stitches worked in a very old-fashioned material, called crewel. This washes beautifully. If liked entirely in white, the threads may be secured with bobbin, and the fancy stitches worked in coarse cotton. Arranged in this manner, a colored ribbon should be laid under the insertion to show the work off to advantage. The linen, which should not be of too fine a quality, should be nicely washed and ironed, which will soften the threads, and make them easier to draw. The linen should then be marked at equal distances, allowing one inch for the open part, and three-quarters of an inch for the insertion between. The threads must then be drawn across the linen for the open part, and caught in and out in the following manner:

Thread a needle with bobbin or scarlet braid, fasten it to one end of the linen, count 16 threads, and divide them into four. Put the first 4 threads over the third 4 threads, draw the needle through, then pass the second 4 threads over the last 4 threads, and draw the needle through; count another sixteen threads, and proceed in the same manner. When the fancy stripe is finished, *one thread* must be drawn right in the centre of the plain stripe. The cross-stitch is then worked in and out both on the wrong side and right side, the line where the thread is drawn forming the place where the stitches start from on each side. These stitches, being worked over on to the wrong side, keep the edges of the linen from unravelling. This portion of the work is done in scarlet crewel, or in coarse cotton.

GLASS BEAD MAT.



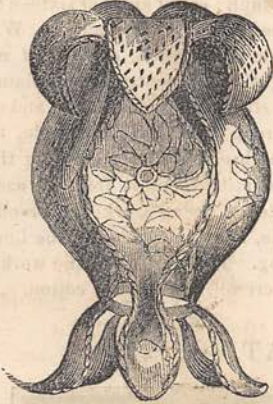
Materials.—Twelve rows dark blue beads, one row black, twelve rows white, four rows light yellow, two rows dark yellow, two rows green (two shades), four rows dark red, four rows middle shade red.

This mat must be begun with one bead in the middle of the thread, taking two beads and one alternately until the centre row is com-

pleted; afterwards work backwards and forwards with one needle only, but work both sides simultaneously in all mats where the pattern is regular: it will save counting, and will insure accuracy in the work. The diminishing must be worked from the pattern.

FLOWER VASE.

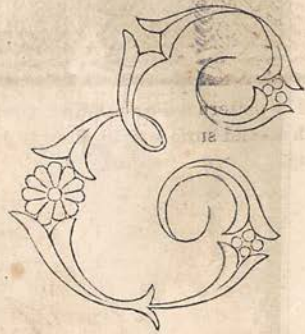
The five parts which form the whole are to be cut separately in either cloth or velvet of some pleasing color, the size being determined according to the place which it is intended to



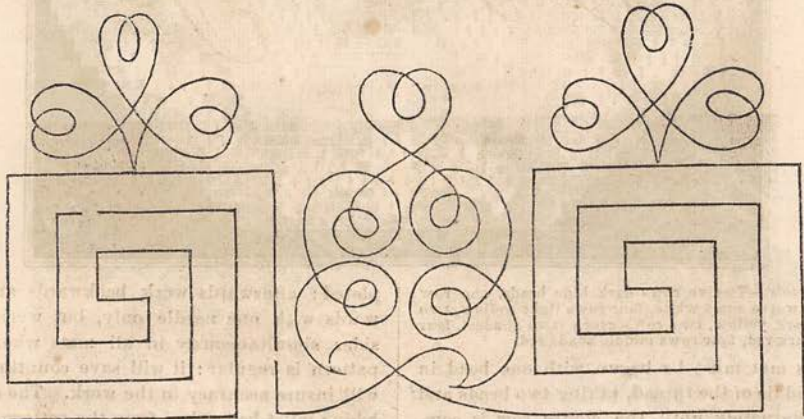
occupy, being larger for the centre of the table than for the mantleshef. It is to be observed that the part which bends over the top and that which spreads out to form the stand at the bottom are each attached to the centre piece, there being only five in all. Work on the outer piece of cloth or velvet some pretty design in seed beads in a mixture of clear and opaque white, gold and steel, taking that which we have given for an example; or cover it with little stars in beads, or in some of those gilt stars or other gilt ornaments which have been so much used for trimming hair-nets. The outside pieces of the five parts are left plain at the top; but the tops of the inside pieces

are dotted over with chalk-white beads. Cut the shape in five pieces of cardboard, sew a fine wire round each, stretch the work on the outside with its lining in the inside, bind with a very narrow white ribbon, and sew all round with short strings of beads, so as entirely to conceal the ribbon. It will be necessary to procure a wire framework for the inside, which, having a ring round the upper part as well as at the stem, will support the five pieces which are to be attached to them, the tops being bent over, and the bottoms spread out, which can easily be done by means of the wire. It is an improvement to have the outside of one color and the lining of another—namely, crimson and purple, or violet and brown. Any simple glass vessel containing flowers may be slipped into the interior of these vases which have a rich and tasteful effect either on the mantleshef or on the centre of the table.

INITIAL FOR SQUARE PILLOW-CASE.

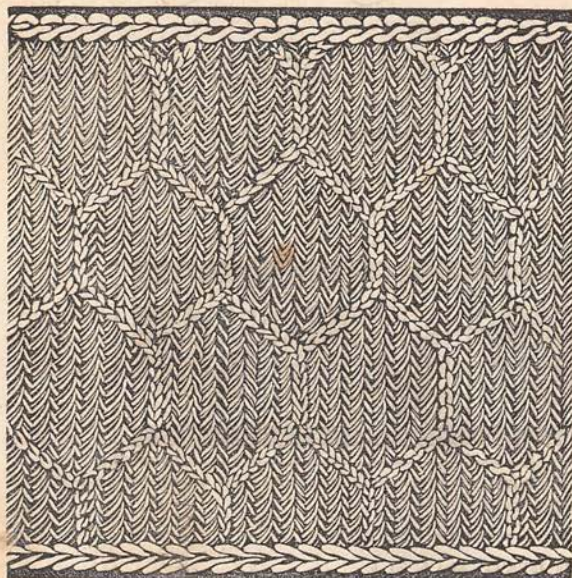


BRAIDING PATTERN.



SEAM KNITTING FOR SOFA PILLOWS.

Materials.—Magenta, or any other colored Andalusian wool; knitting pins with knobs, which shall measure round nearly half an inch.



This is a pattern which requires stretching over such a solid surface as a pillow to prevent its curling.

For a trial pattern cast on 19 stitches, and knit a row.

1st row.—Knit 4, Slip 2, taking off the stitches as for knitting; repeat; K 1 at the end.

2d.—P (or pearl) 1, S 2, taking off the stitches as for knitting; repeat; K 4 at the end.

3d.—K 4, S 2; repeat; K 1 at the end.

4th.—Same as 2d row.

5th.—Same as 3d row.

6th.—Pearl row; pearling every stitch and dividing the slip stitches, which are twisted; count nineteen stitches.

7th.—Plain row.

8th.—Pearl row.

9th.—K 1, * Slip 2, K 4; repeat from *; end with K 4.

10th.—P 4, S 2; repeat.

11th.—K 1, * S 2, K 4; repeat from *.

12th.—P 4, S 2.

13th.—Same as 9.

14th.—Pearl.

15th.—Plain.

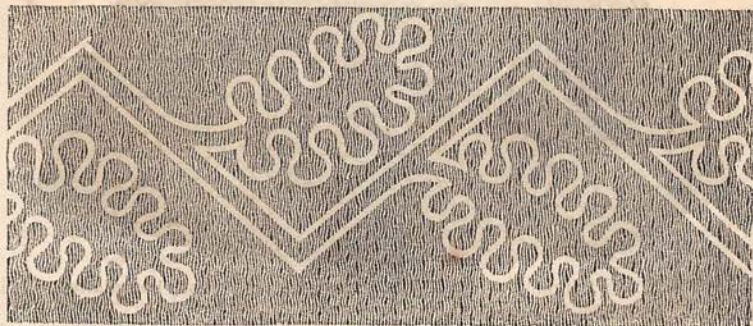
16th.—Pearl, and begin at 1st

row. When this much is knitted and measured, the number of stitches or patterns can be calculated for a pillow cover.

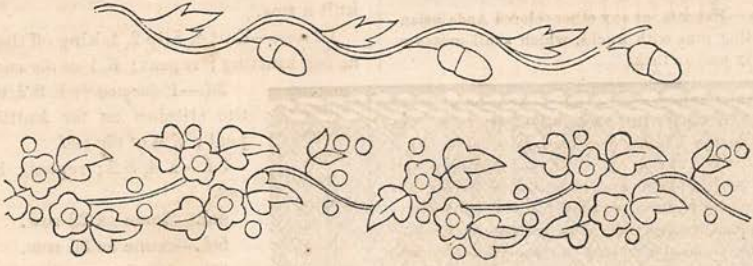
NAME FOR MARKING.

Betty

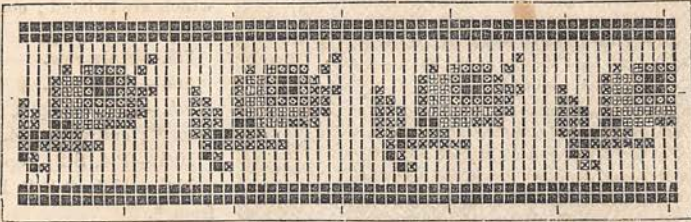
BRAIDING PATTERN.



INSERTION FOR MUSLIN.



PATTERN FOR A CROCHET PURSE OR BAG.



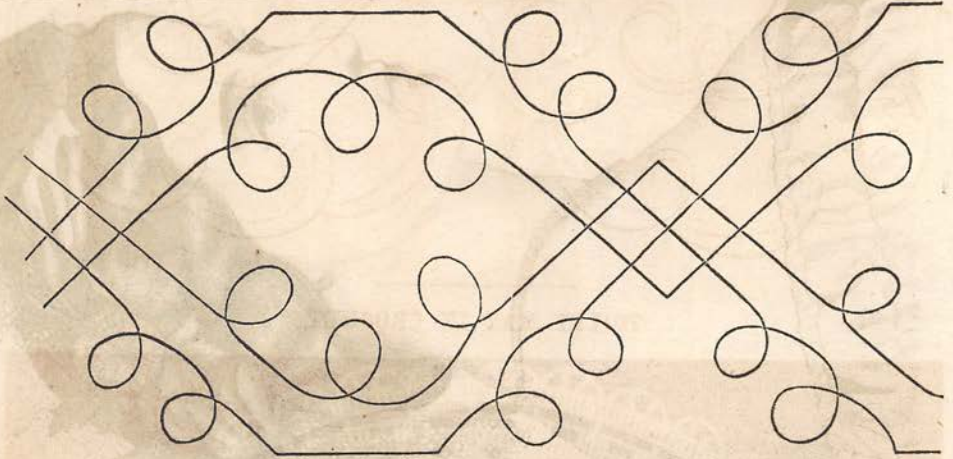
The flowers can be worked either in beads or bright-colored silks; for instance, scarlet and green, on a white or pearl-colored ground.

SPRING MANTLE.



MADE of black silk, and trimmed with black and white velvet ribbon, box-plaited. It is a sack of medium length, with flowing sleeves.

BRAIDING PATTERN.



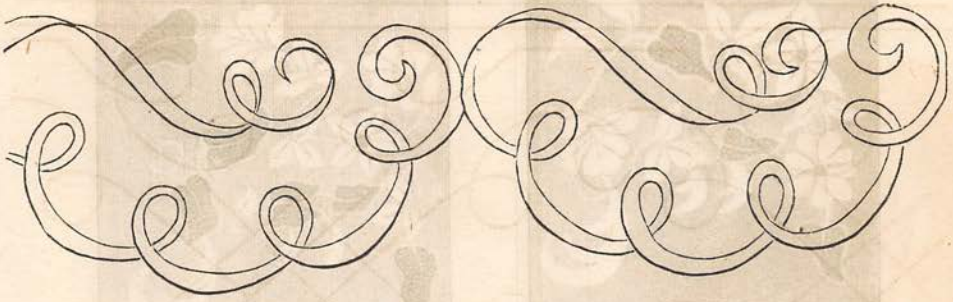
CROCHET TIDY FOR TRAY OR BREAD CLOTH.

TO BE WORKED IN MIDDLING FINE COTTON.

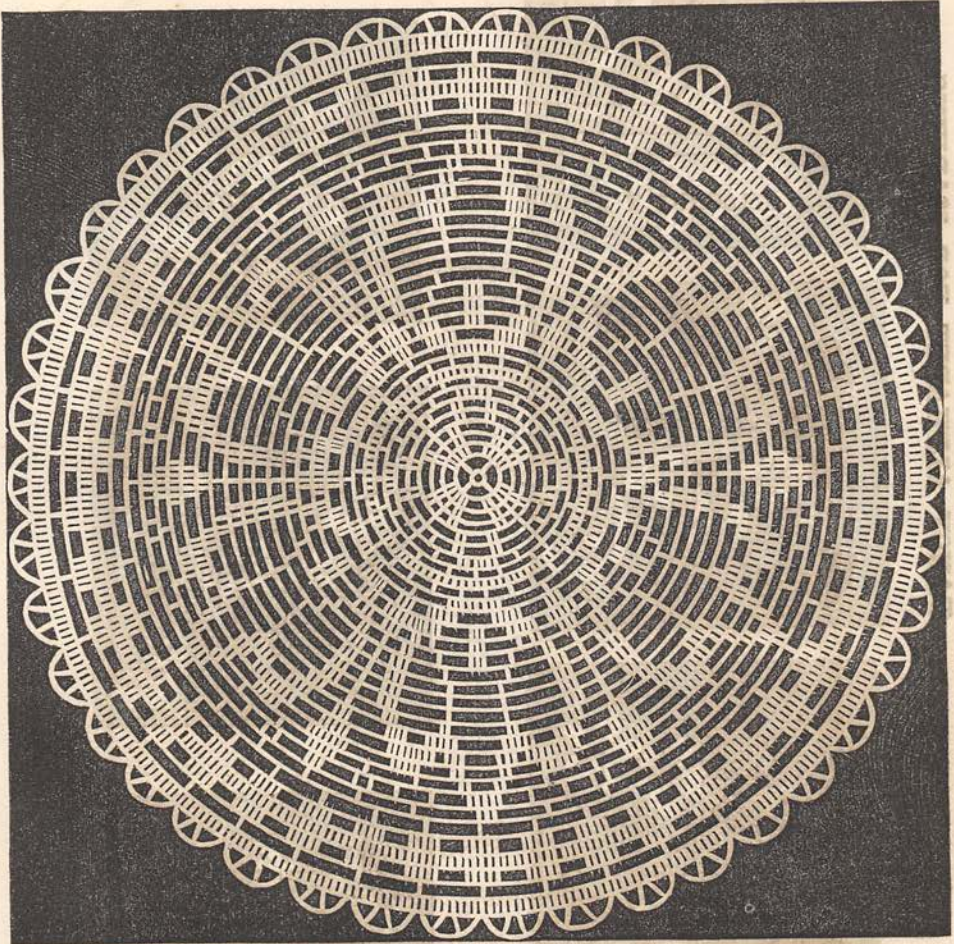


NEW COLLECTIBLES

BRAIDING PATTERN.

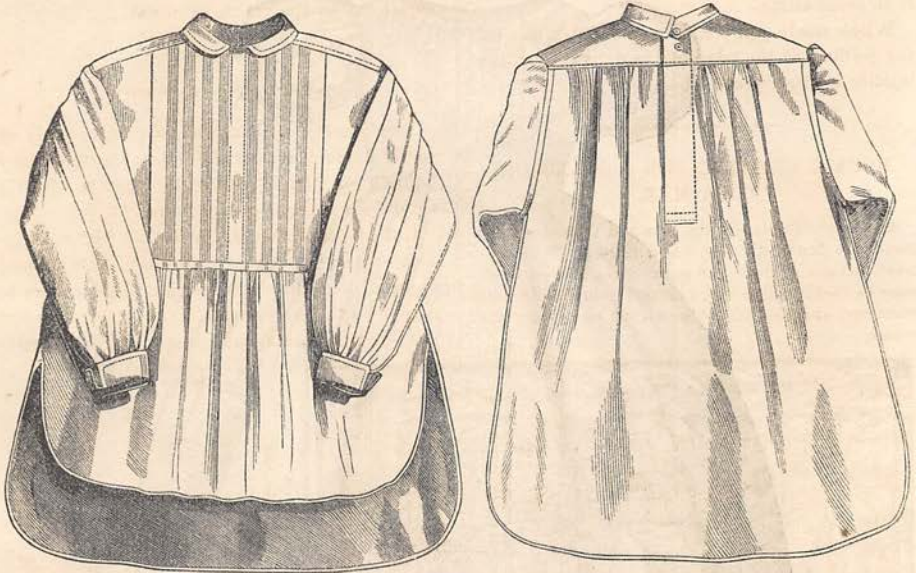


TOILET MAT IN CROCHET.

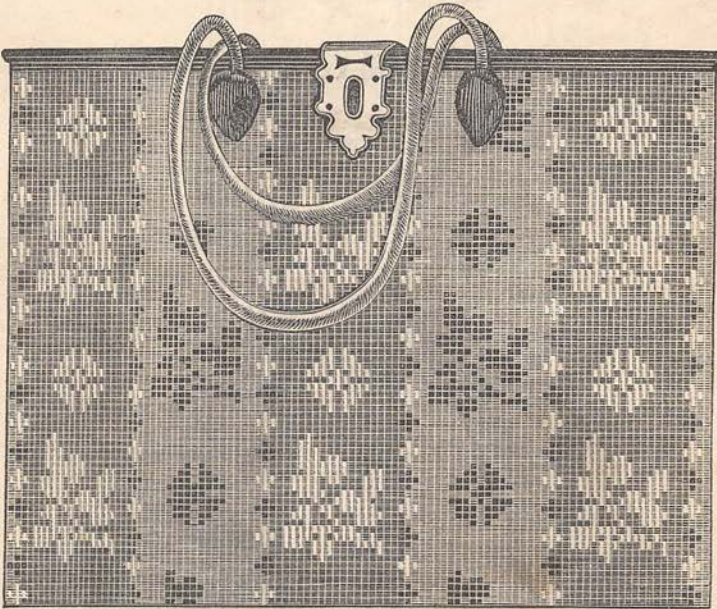


Small mats are required in every apartment, as much on the toilet-table as the drawing-room; but those executed in crochet are more especially suited for bed-room and dressing-room service. They are strong, ornamental, and easily worked from the illustration. They are commenced in the centre, and continued round and round, the pattern being worked in every stitch, with the intermediate parts in chain. Care must be taken that the chained lines are left the right length, so that they should neither draw the work up nor leave it too loose. The edge may be completed either with the small pattern given in the engraving, or a wider edge, worked separately, may be sewn on. A fringe is sometimes preferred, as saving additional work.

FRONT AND BACK VIEW OF SHIRT FOR A BOY.



CARRIAGE-BAG, IN CANVAS WORK.



Materials.—Chalk-white and black beads, No. 2; scarlet and emerald-green wool, Penelope canvas; and, if to be made up at home, a frame, with leather top and handles; also one and a half yards emerald cord.

THE entire pattern of this bag is done in beads, the ground being filled in with wool, in

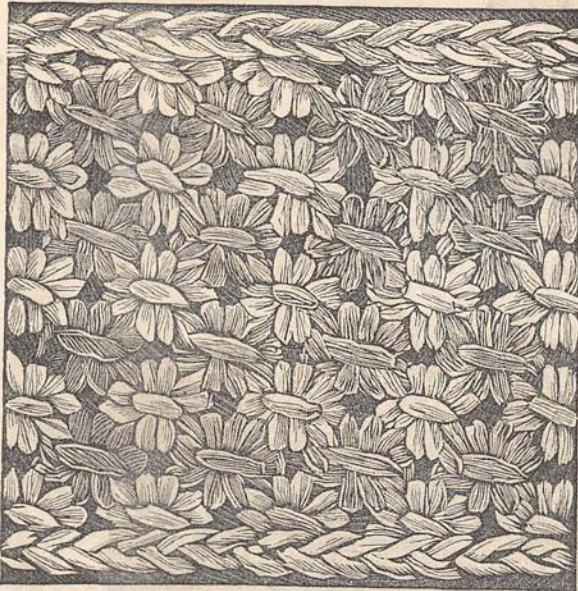
stripes. From the manner in which it is engraved, the design may be copied from it on the canvas; the squares representing beads on stitches, as the case may be. The stripes are alternately of scarlet with a pattern in black beads, and of green with white. They should

be sewed on with very strong thread, of the same color as the beads. The ground is filled in in cross-stitch.

When made up, a silk cord should conceal the joining of the edge of the canvas and the leather at the sides.

MOSAIC KNITTING FOR A PIANO OR SOFA MAT.

Materials.—The larger the pins and the coarser the fleece, the handsomer the mat will look. When finished, a band of cloth, the color of the darkest wool, must be sewed round. Two distinct colors in wool are necessary, and these should match the hangings of the rooms.



First, as a trial with, say green wool; cast on 12 stitches, and pearl a row; these will make four patterns: each pattern consists of 3 stitches.

1st row.—Green wool; wool forward; K 2 † (or together) * wool forward, K 3 plain; pull the first of those three plain over the two last; repeat from * to the end; there will be one stitch left; bring the wool forward and knit (there are 13 loops now on the pin).

2d.—With Magenta wool, fasten on and pearl a row.

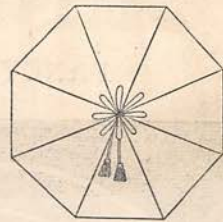
3d.—Bring wool forward; K 2 †; and without bringing the wool forward, K 3 plain, and pull the 3d stitch (reckoning backwards) over the two last; * wool forward; K 3 plain; pull the 1st over the two last; repeat from * till the end of the row (12 loops now on the pin).

4th.—Green wool; pearl a row (12 loops on the pin). This also can be calculated by measurement for the article required.

TO MAKE A HASSOCK.

This pretty and useful foot cushion is so easily made of scraps of delaine, merino, fancy flannel, or bits of carpeting, that no family should be without one or more.

Cut of paper a circle about 22 inches in diameter; fold this pattern in half, fourths, and eighths, and then cut straight from corner to corner on the outer edge, thus making, when unfolded, an octagonal instead of a circular



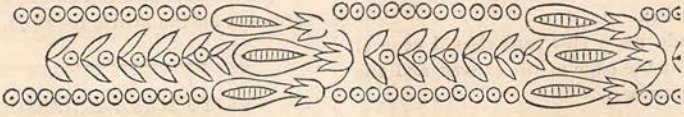
pattern. By this cut two pieces of stout cloth for the bag to hold the stuffing; sew these together all around except one side; turn it through this opening, and stuff it with split corn shucks, or moss, such as is used for mattresses; fill it quite full, and close the open side. From the pattern cut out separately two of the wedge-shaped divisions made by the folds; fasten these two together by their outer edges, thus giving a very long

diamond-shaped piece. Cut off about one-fourth of the length of the diamond. By this shape cut four pieces of one color, and four of another, which contrasts well; sew these together, alternately, being careful to make the points meet accurately in the centre; press open the seams; lay it over the stuffed cushion, and on the wrong side fasten each outer corner of cover to the cushion. Turn the cover over the cushion, and hem on the under side of cushion with stout thread.

Take some fancy cord and sew loops around the centre, leaving tasselled ends. Pass a strong twine up through the centre, and over the crossings of cord—pass back, and, drawing tight, tie securely.



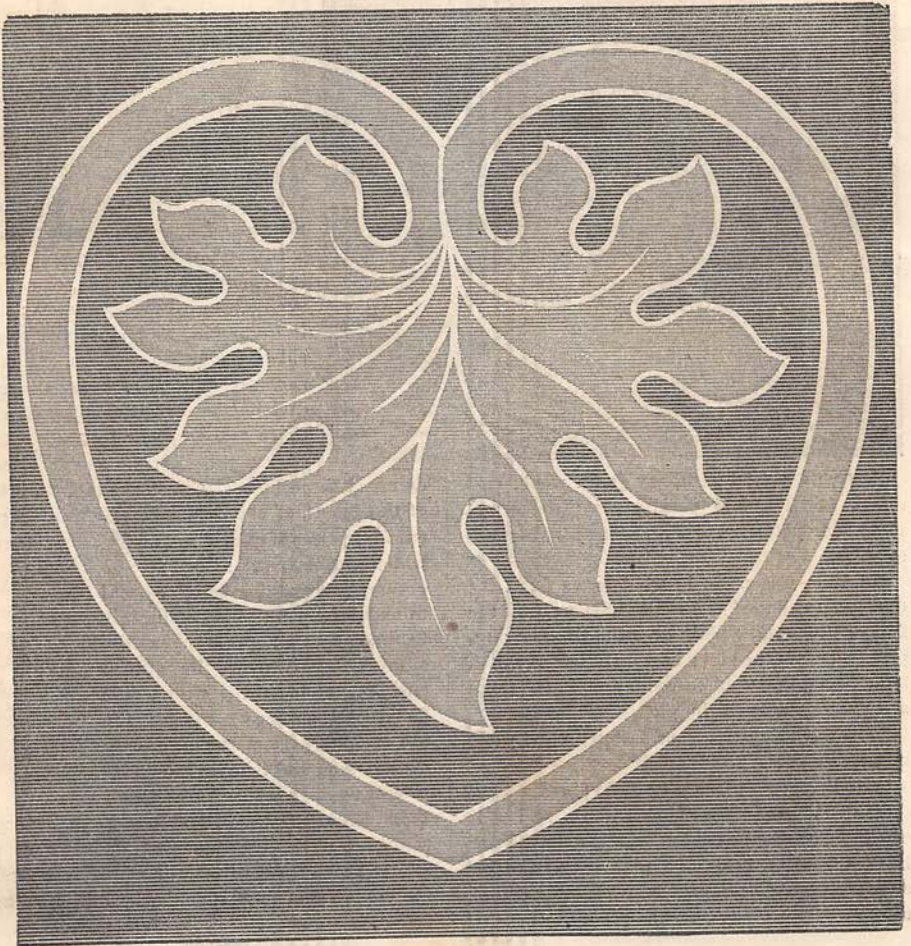
INSERTION IN EMBROIDERY.



RIBBON PLAIT.



FANCY SLIPPER, OF BLACK CLOTH.



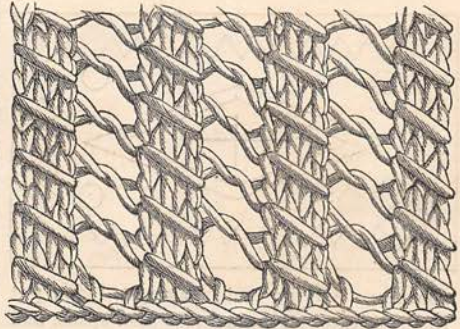
BACK AND SIDES OF SLIPPER.



THE figure is cut out of scarlet cloth, stitched on and braided with gold-colored braid. The veins of the leaf are worked with gold-colored silk.

KNITTING PATTERN FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES.

THIS Pattern is suitable for making many useful little articles. It is pretty for babies'

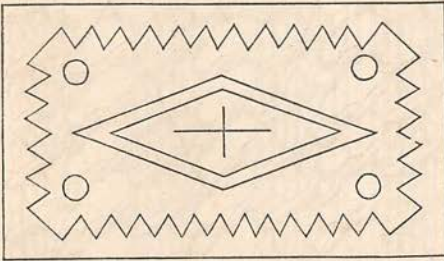


berceau nettes blankets or cot covers, lined with silk, or knitted in very coarse wool for travelling rugs. Different kinds of wool must, of course, be selected, according to the purpose for which the knitting is intended. We will give our readers the directions for knitting the stitch, and they can then make use of it for either of the articles just mentioned. We would advise them to select, for a baby's blanket, white fleecy wool; for a cot cover, double Berlin; and for a travelling rug, 8-thread fleecy. The following directions will be found correct for knitting the stitch: Cast on any number of stitches that will divide by 4, and allow besides 1 for each end. *1st row:* Slip 1, * make 1, slip 1, knit 3, draw the slipped stitch over the 3 knitted ones, repeat from *, knit 1. *2d:* Knit 1, purl all out the last stitch, which knit plain. *3d:* Same as 1st. *4th:* Same as 2d. It will be seen that the pattern is very easy to knit, and is very quickly executed.

TO MAKE A RUG.

A VERY economical rug may be made of odds and ends of dresses, etc. that are good for nothing else. For a foundation, take gunny cloth, such as coffee-sacks, and with thread trace the size desired; fasten this upon a rough frame made of strips of lath. Trace a design in the centre—for instance, a diamond—and a waved or pointed border, with circles in the corners. Geometrical designs are more suitable, far better than those miserable, stiff masses called flowers. Having the materials for use, cut in strips half an inch wide, and wound in lengths upon balls. Take a large hook, somewhat like a crochet hook, but a

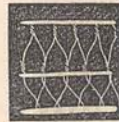
longer point, and not so deep a hook (one can readily be made of a piece of large wire). Put the strip to be worked underneath, and insert the hook from the upper side; catch the strip below, and draw it up through the foundation



about one half an inch, making a loop; put the hook through the next *diagonal* space, and draw up another loop; proceed in this way, following the outline of centre design; three times around is sufficient with the outlining color; fill up the figure in the same manner, but with a contrasting color; then work the outline of the border, and fill up the margin with a dark color. Next, work the corners, and fill up the ground with a dark color. Remove from frame, and hem the edges underneath the work. Bright or light colors are preferable for the pattern; dark ones for the ground. Old or new material can be used, and will wear a long time.

POINT LACE.

10.



11.



12.

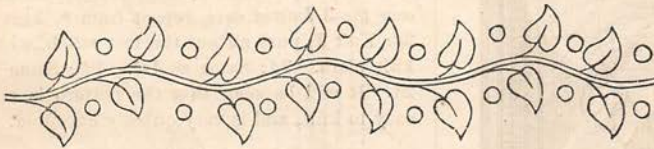


10. Point d'Alençon is the common herringbone stitch; the needle must be twisted twice, or oftener, according to the space and strength of the work.

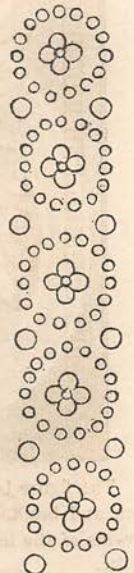
11. English Bars. These bars are very useful bars for filling up any space between two pieces of braid that is edged with either Brussels or Venetian edging; it is worked by passing the thread from side to side through two opposite loops or stitches, taking care that the needle passes from the under side of one stitch and the upper side of the other.

12. English Rosette. This is worked on four, five, or more threads according to the space and effect required. Begin by making Sorrento bars across the space from side to side; then commence from the centre by passing the needle under and over the alternate threads until the proper size is obtained; afterwards fasten off by passing your needle round the last bar, and into the braid, with two or three button-hole stitches.

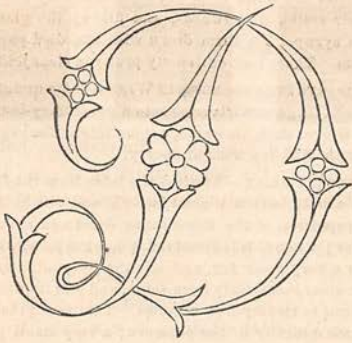
INSERTION FOR MUSLIN.



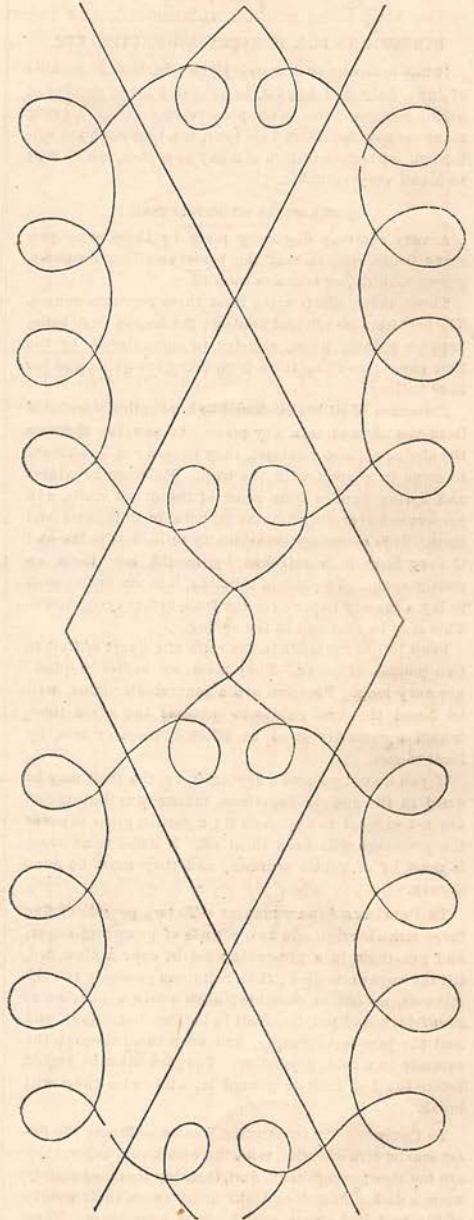
NAME FOR MARKING.



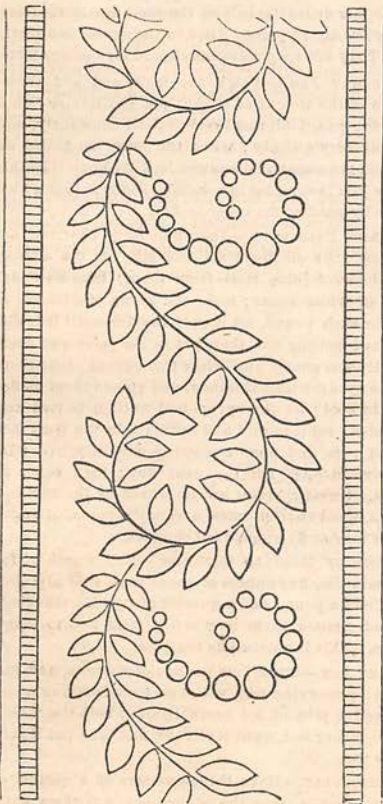
INITIAL FOR SQUARE PILLOW-CASE.



BRAIDING PATTERN.



EMBROIDERY.



EMBROIDERY.

