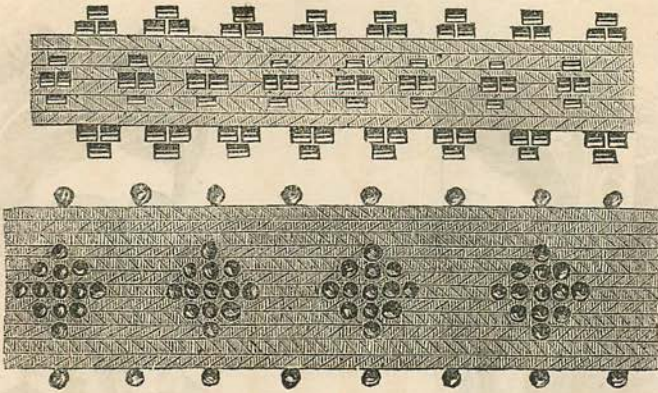


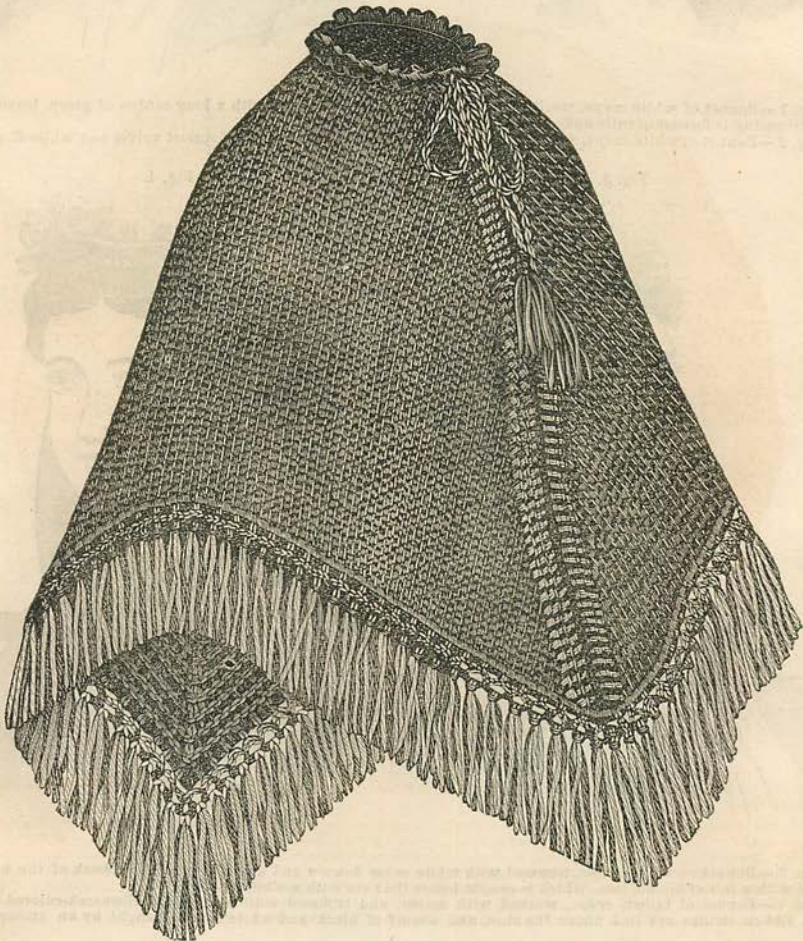
Patterns for Bead-Work.



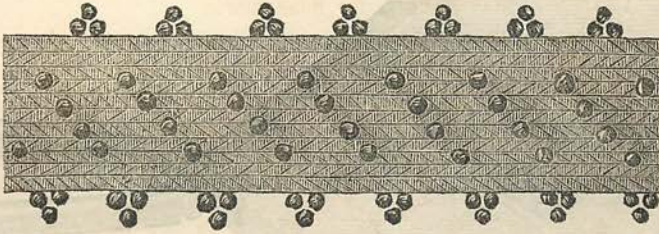
To be sewed on black braid. These trimmings are very much in vogue for dresses and sacks.

CAPE FOR ELDERLY LADIES.

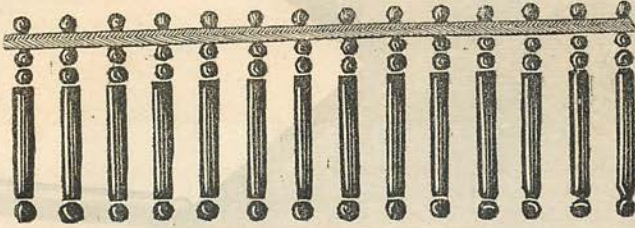
(See Description, Work Department.)



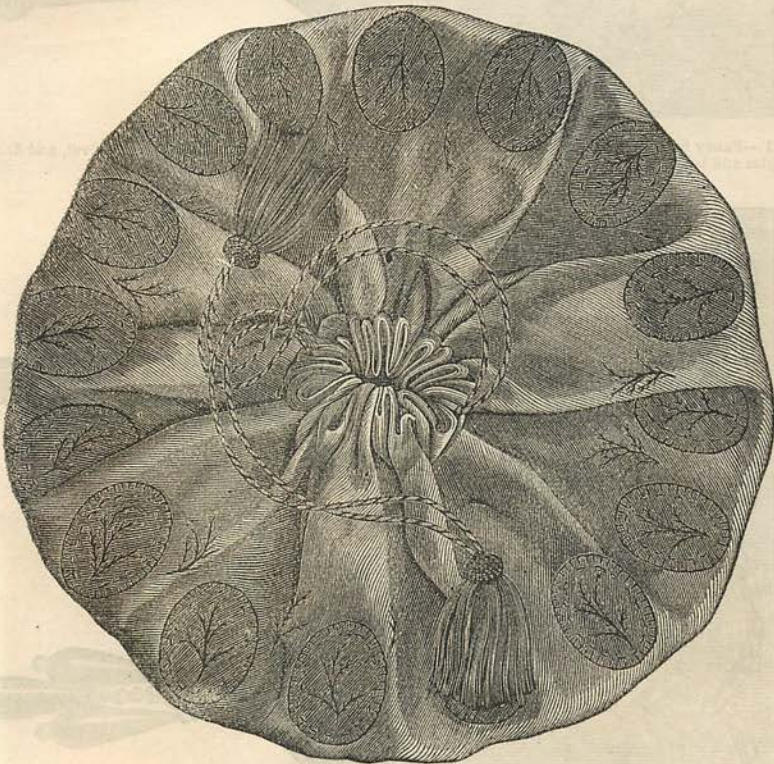
Patterns for Bead-Work.



For Bead Fringe.



TOBACCO BAG.



*Materials.*—White cashmere, gold-colored cloth, fine black sewing-silk, fine twisted cord—yellow and black—two tassels and lining.

The foundation is white, ornamented with sixteen medallions in gold cloth, and between these a little ornament of fine black silk. The lining is of white silk, with a hem half an inch broad at the upper part, sixteen and a half inches high, and twenty-four inches wide; and at the under part where both materials are joined they are drawn over a round covered piece of card-board three inches in diameter, which is also lined with silk, ornamented in the middle with a running button-hole stitch. Run two cords in the upper hem, thirty-two inches in length, in opposite directions, to draw. The ends are of yellow or gold silk, with black beads. The medallions may be sewn on with button-hole stitch. The inner ornament is a kind of chain-stitch. This would also make a very pretty work-bag.

FANCY BELTS.

Fig. 1.

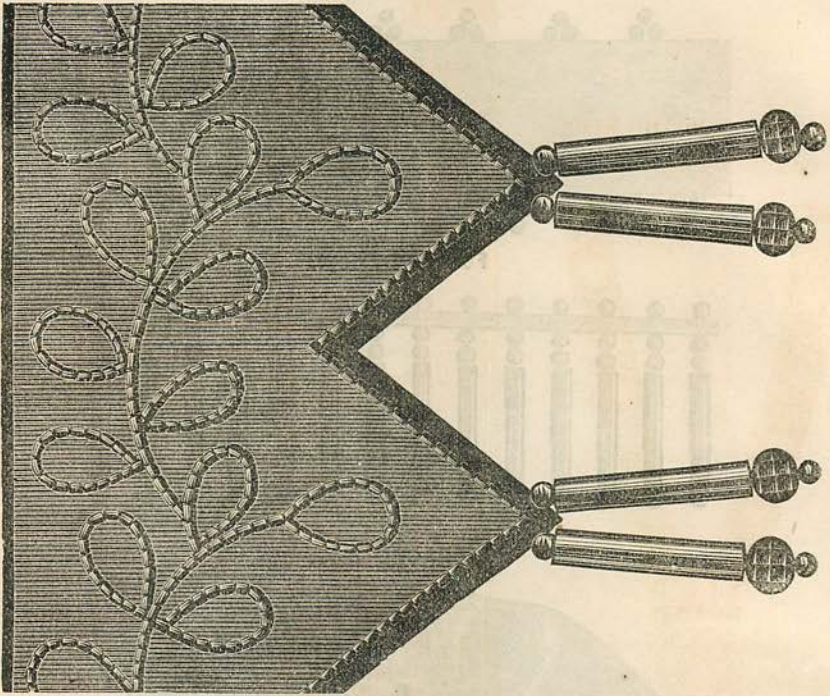


Fig. 1.—Fancy belt, embroidered with seed bugles. The edge is cut in points bound with velvet, and finished with large bugles and beads.

Fig. 2.

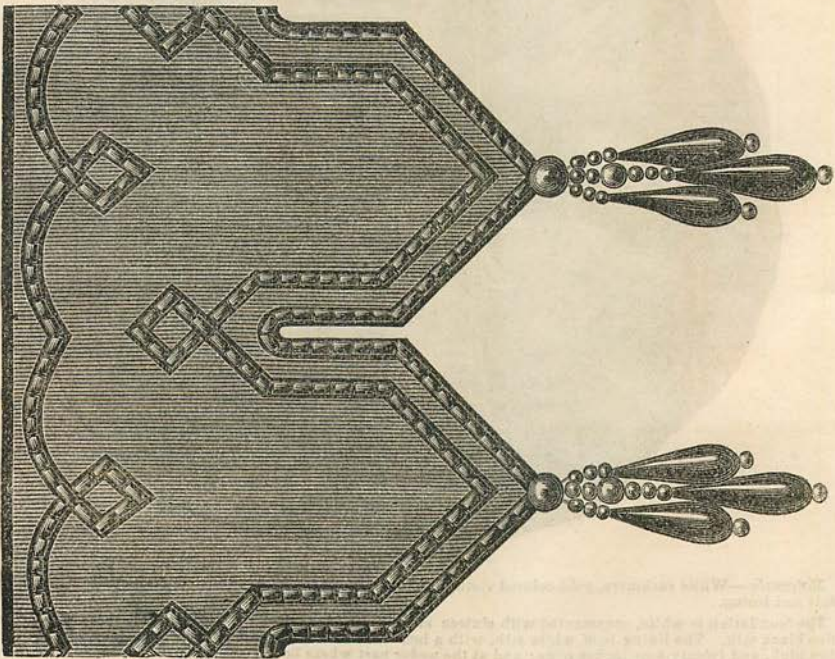


Fig. 2.—Another style of belt, braided and worked with bugles. The edge is fancifully cut and ornamented with jet pendants.

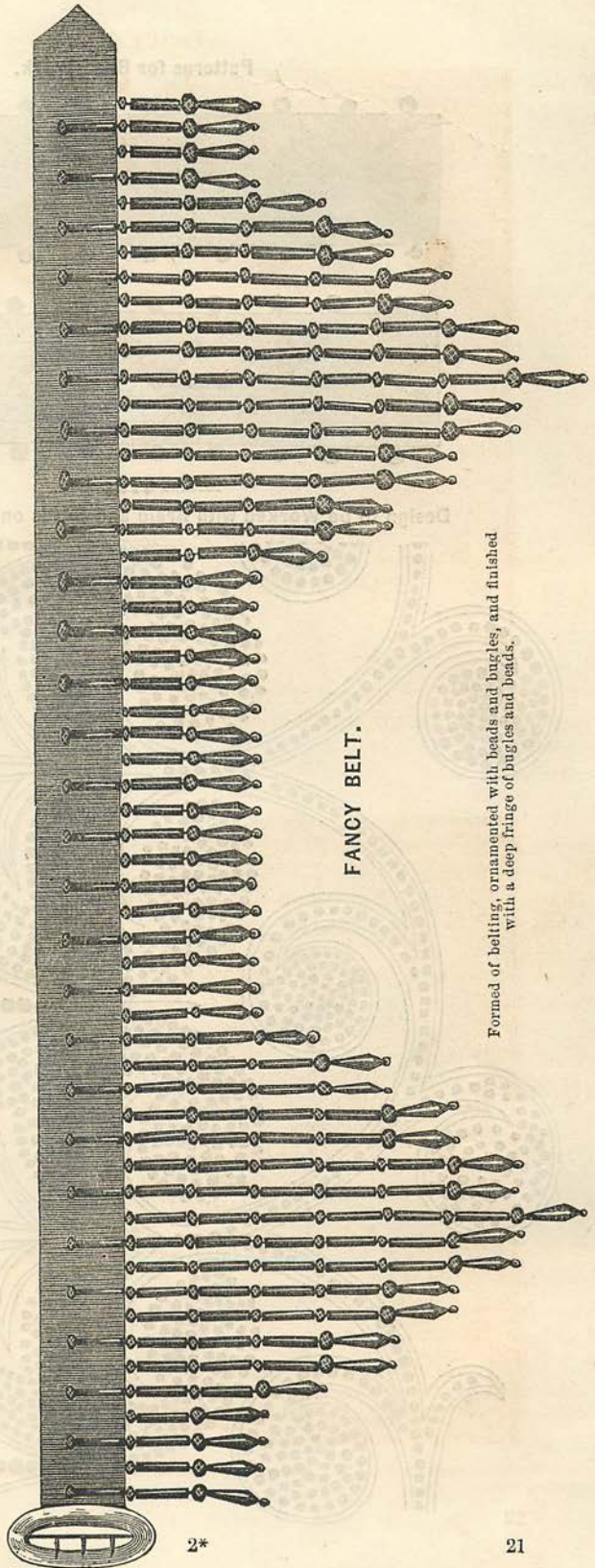
**ORNAMENT FOR THE NECK.**

CROSS, IN CARD AND BEADS.



*Materials.*—Narrow velvet, perforated card, beads, and sewing-silk.

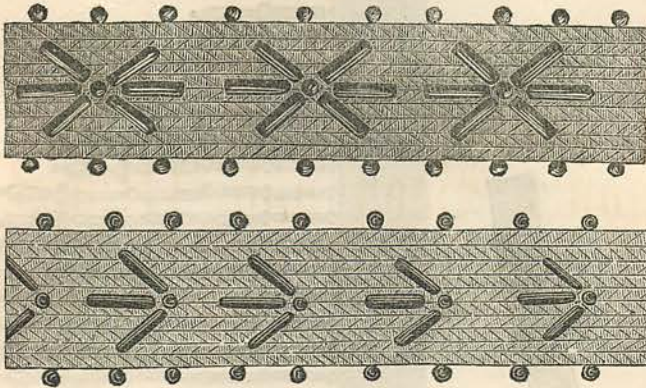
Cut perforated card in the shape of the design shown in the engraving. Two corresponding pieces of each shape will be needed, which should be ornamented according to the design, with beads, then placed on each side of the velvet and stitched upon it with silk. The velvet is also dotted over with beads.



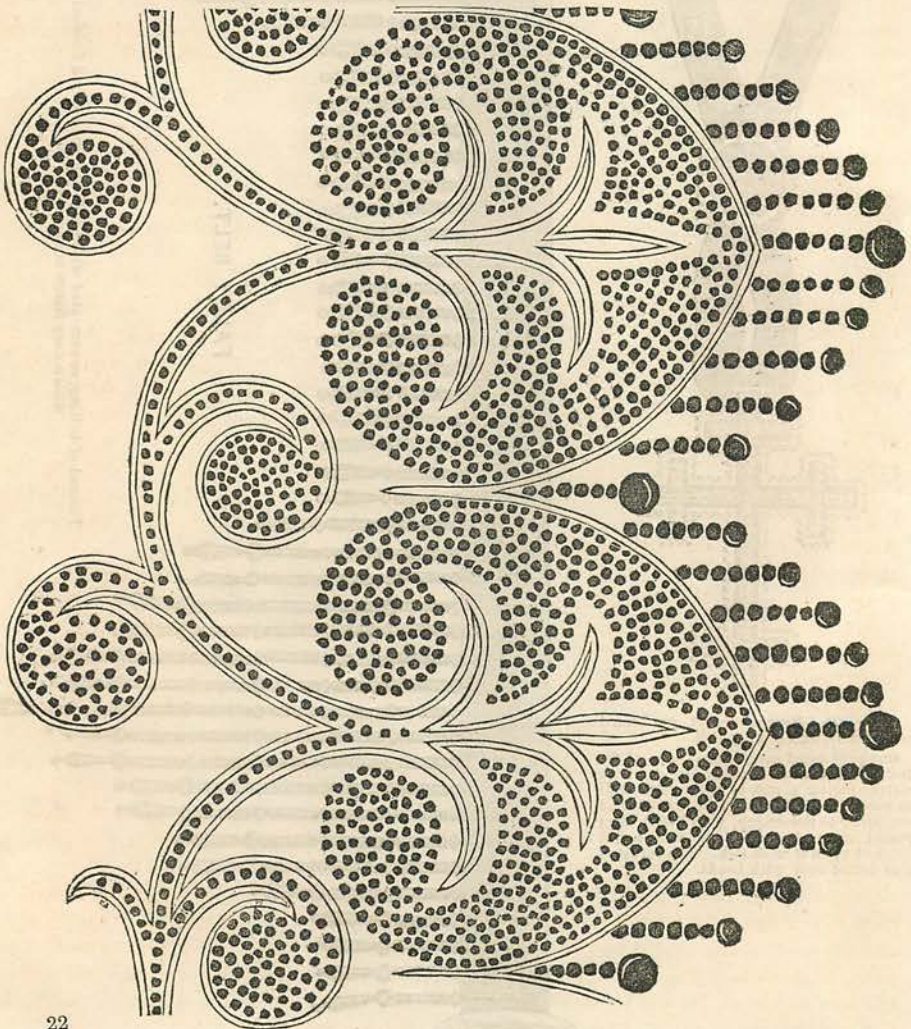
**FANCY BELT.**

Formed of beiting, ornamented with beads and bugles, and finished with a deep fringe of bugles and beads.

Patterns for Bead-Work.



Design to be Worked with Braid and Beads on Sacks and Cloaks.



stitches with single stitches, then in the following four, and decrease again as at the beginning at the first and last stitch. Continue this until there are only three stitches, which finishes the foundation of the cape. Then work one row of double stitches round the whole foundation, working always along the under edge, over the first chain in the white stitches of the first tricot row. Then crochet along both the front sides of the cape four lines of double stitches, working through the whole stitch, the first line (round the slope for the neck) in white wool, the second with black, the third white, the fourth with black. Crochet a woollen cord round the neck in close chain-stitch, with ends of equal length hanging from the upper corners of the cape, ornamented with tassels. The cord is worked with double wool—one white and black thread. For the tassels, cut twelve white and twelve black threads, eight inches in length; join them together in the middle, and fasten them to the ends of the cord, after having put on wooden heads, covered with silk. The tassel heads may also be made of wool, in which case the wool must be cut an inch longer, and fastened to the ends of the cord in such a manner as to fall back over them. They must then be firmly fastened about three-quarters of an inch underneath. The head must then be covered with a kind of network of sewing silk. The cape will require a trimming of fringe, and a ruche round the slope of the neck. For the latter, make a chain of seventy stitches in white wool, and work upon that one row of common tricot, then one row of single stitch, and round this narrow crochet stripe a little ruche of white wool, taking one stitch in each stitch; then, returning, work off, with black mixed wool, four chain between each stitch. Sew the ruche round the neck so that the upper ruche may be in a line, and close evenly with the upper crochet row. For the fringe border, crochet on to the under edge of the cape two rows of chain-stitch scallops, the first with white wool, always alternately one double, five chain, with the latter passing over three stitches.

2d row with black wool, inclosing the chain-stitch in scallops of the preceding row with the double stitches. On each scallop of the last row loop two threads, one white and one black, twelve or fourteen inches in length, so as to form tufts four threads thick.

#### KNITTED CHILD'S JACKET FROM FOUR TO TWELVE MONTHS OF AGE.

*Materials.*—One and a quarter ounce of white, quarter of an ounce of red Berlin wool, thick steel needles.



This jacket fastens behind, and is commenced from the under edge.

Cast on 136 stitches, and work backwards and forwards. First, for the border knit five plain rows with red wool, then one row quite plain with white wool, thirteen rows of two plain and two purled alternately, then four rows plain with red wool, one row of six plain; put the thread round the needle, and knit two together alternately, so as to form separate holes, then two rows quite plain. After finishing the border in this manner, knit twenty rows plain, then in the 22d, 42d, 94th, and 114th stitches of the twenty-first row make 2 stitches, and increase in every second row in this manner; but care must be taken that the number from one increase to the other under the arm remains always equal towards the front. In the hinder middle there is, however, an increase. At the end of the forty-fifth row there must be 188 stitches upon the needle. In the forty-sixth row cast off for the arm-holes on both sides, and after the 38th and 142d stitch of the row cast off 8 stitches, and work the front and back separately. Work eight rows on each of the back parts, then in the next twenty-one rows knit 2 stitches together plain at the end of each row, for the shoulder, until the number is reduced to twenty-six. After the twenty-first row cast off loosely. Afterwards, in knitting the front part, in the first seven rows decrease at the beginning and end, then knit twelve rows without any increase or decrease, then leave 40 stitches in the middle for the slope for the throat, and work the shoulders with the stitches lying on both sides separately in twenty-two rows, and decrease regularly in each second row at the outer edge of the arm-

hole side. At the opposite side at the beginning of each second row increase 1 stitch, so that the number remains the same; but the shoulder acquires a sloped form, as shown in the design. After the twenty-second row, cast off and sew the shoulder, its end-stitch line to the sloped shoulder of the back part. Then take up the stitches left upon the needle in the middle of the front part, also the remainder of the slope for the neck as far as the long edge of the back part, and work six rows in white and two rows in red wool; in the second white row, however, after every sixth stitch put the thread round and knit two together, in order to make holes to pass the ribbon through. Take up also the stitches at the long edges of the back part, and knit seven rows, in the middle of which on one side make four button-holes 15 stitches apart. For each button-hole knit 2 together twice, putting the thread round twice between them; place the buttons on the opposite side to close the jacket in the middle.

Begin the sleeves at the under edge and cast on 40 stitches. Knit two rows of red and then fourteen rows of white wool, alternately 2 plain and 2 purled stitches; then three rows in red wool, in the middle of which after every sixth stitch make a hole in the manner above described. At the beginning and end of the sixty following rows in white wool, increase 1 stitch in each sixth row; then cast off in the two next (the sixty-first and sixty-second) rows 15 stitches at the beginning, in the following six rows 2 stitches at the beginning, in the following decrease 4 stitches, and finish the upper edge of the sleeve with the remaining stitches. Sew the sleeve stitch upon

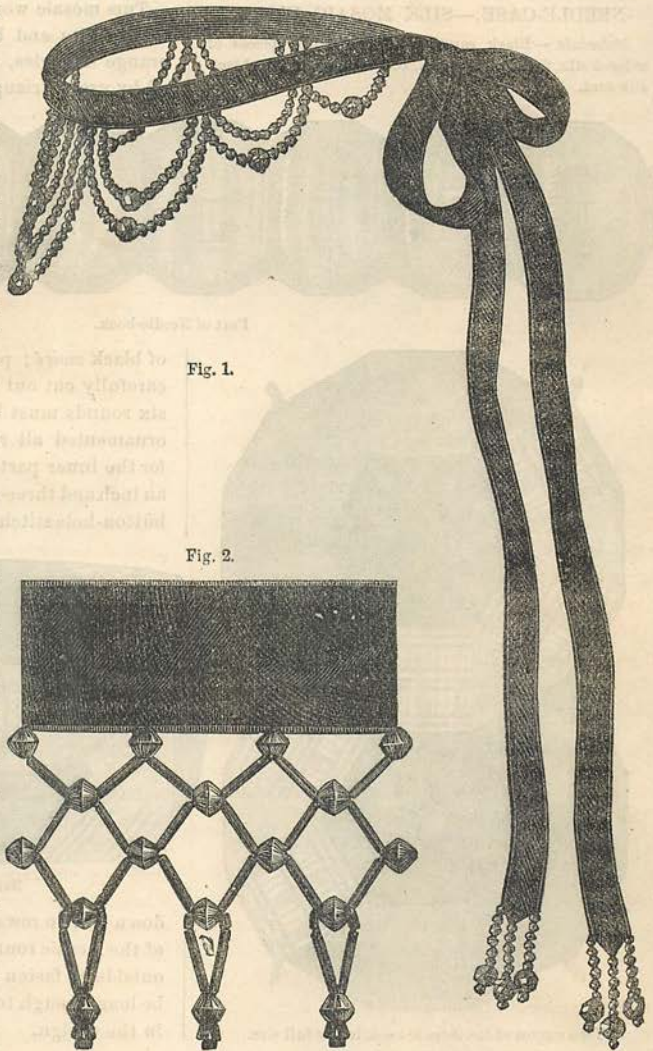


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

stitch into the arm-hole, so that the seam meets in the under middle. Draw a narrow white satin ribbon through the holes, and finish with a button at the top.

NECKLACE.

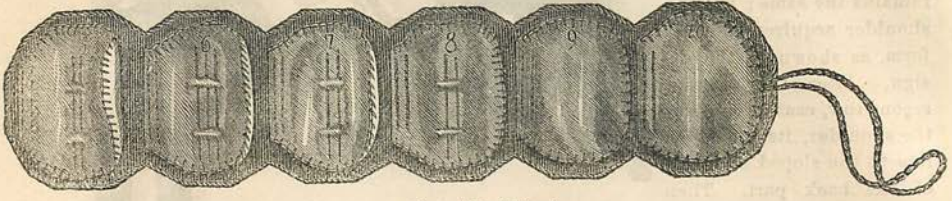
Fig. 1.—Necklace formed of black velvet and jet beads.

Fig. 2.—Another style of bead necklace. The band is of velvet either ornamented or plain, and finished with a deep fringe. The velvet fits the throat closely, and ties at the back with long ends.

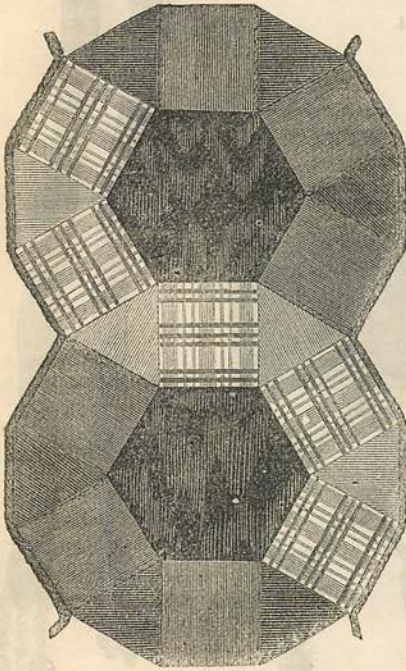
## NEEDLE-CASE.—SILK MOSAIC WORK.

*Materials.*—Black sarsnet or *moiré*, little pieces of colored silk, fine white flannel, red sewing silk, fine black silk cord.

This mosaic work consists of six rounds of little white and black squares separated by orange triangles, and violet squares separated by green triangles; the middle sexagon is

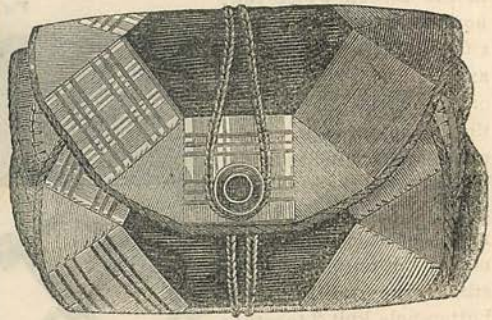


Part of Needle-book.



Two circles of the Needle-book in the full size.

of black *moiré*; pieces of card-board must be carefully cut out and covered with silk. The six rounds must be lined with black silk, and ornamented all round with silk cord; then, for the inner part cut six round flannel leaves, an inch and three-quarters in diameter. Work button-hole stitches all round, and fasten them

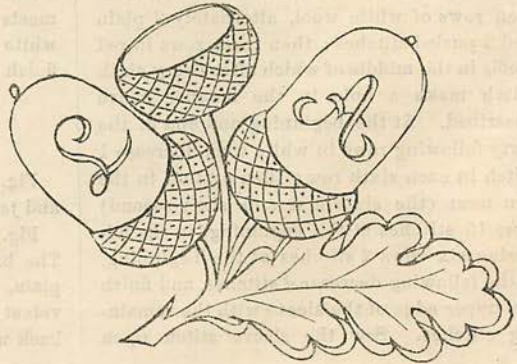


Needle-book closed.

down by two rows of chain stitch to the lining of the mosaic rounds. Place a loop and button outside to fasten the case. The former must be long enough to go all round, as represented in the design.

## CORNER FOR A HANDKERCHIEF.

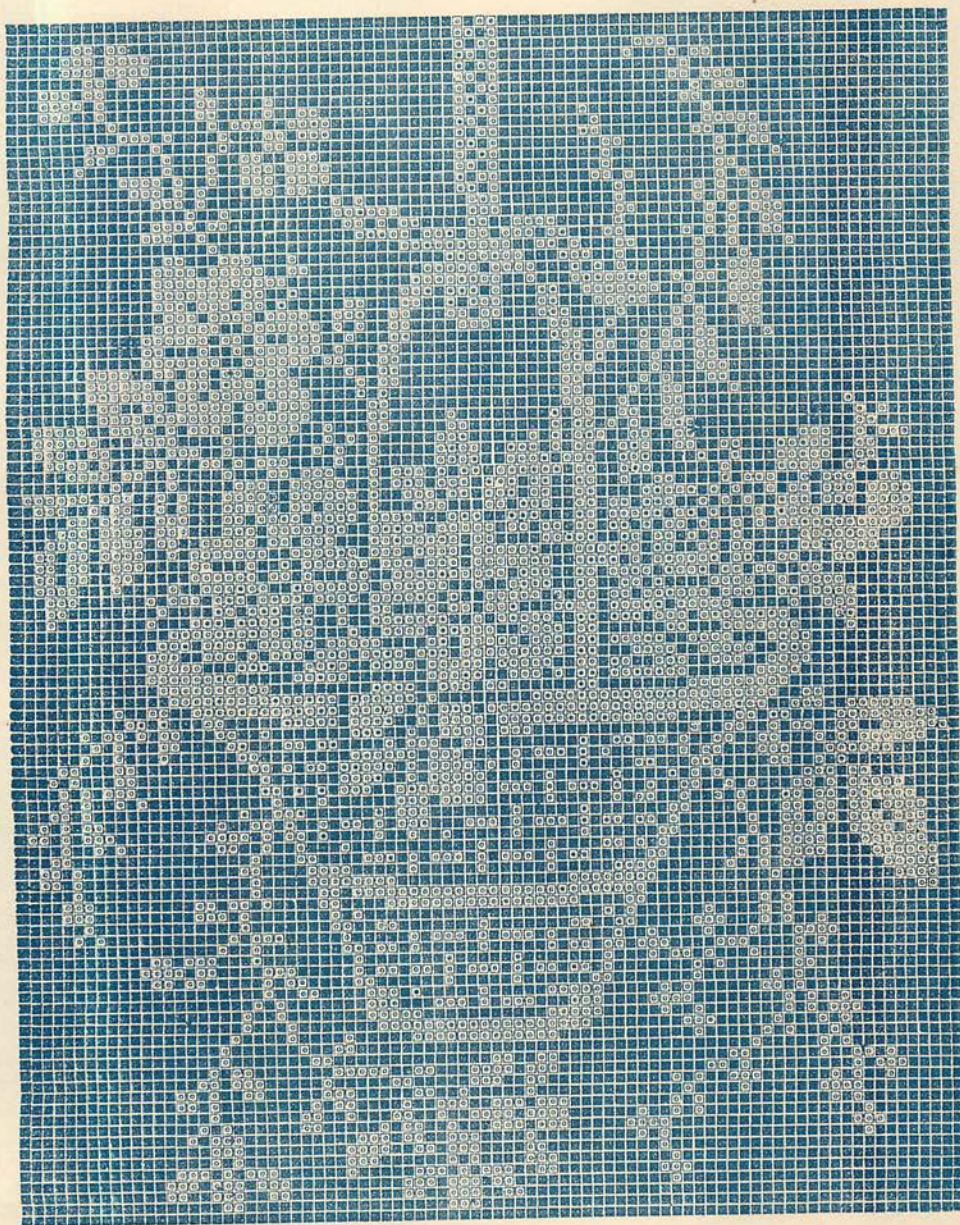
It is also suitable for a pillow or bolster-case.





## HANGING BASKET PATTERN.

DARNED SQUARE NETTING, FOR WINDOW-CURTAINS AND ANTI-MACASSARS.



In commencing Square Netting, you begin with one stitch at the corner, and increase by darning two in one at the end of each row, until you have done the required width for the Curtain or Anti-macassar, and then keep on to that width until the required length is obtained.

## CARD-CASE IN PERFORATED CARD-BOARD.

*Materials.*—Perforated card-board; green velvet ribbon; violet ditto; fine gold cord; silver ditto; gold, steel, and jet beads; white sarcenet; white ribbon; card-board; green and violet purse silk.

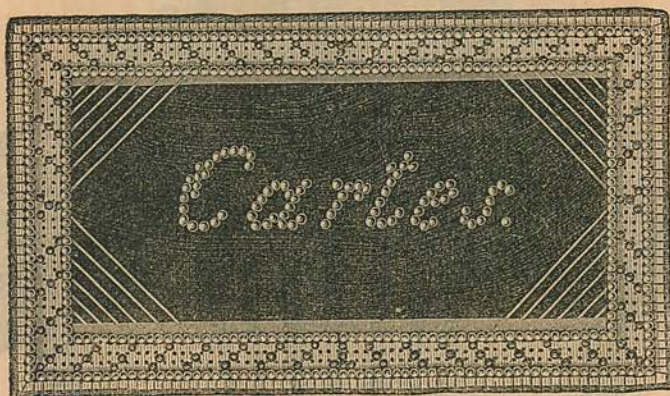


Fig. 1. Front of Card-case.

Cut two pieces of per-size and shape of Figs. 1 pieces with violet velvet, the card-board in depth er the other piece in the vet, but not before you in steel beads upon the silver across the corners, steel and black beads over work over the violet vel-thread, the border with

For the inside of the plain card-board, of the the preceding, and cover white silk. Three pieces each two and a half inches an inch wide, are gummed board, as seen in Fig. 2.

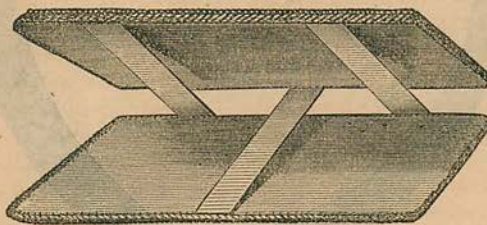


Fig. 2. Interior of Card-case.

forated card-board of the or 3. Cover one of these leaving only six holes of all round uncovered; cov-same way with green vel-have embroidered *Cartes* velvet. Stretch threads of and work the border in the card-board. The net-vet is worked with gold gold and black beads.

case, cut two pieces of same size and shape as them on one side with of white sarcenet ribbon, long, and not quite half on to the pieces of card-Both sides (inside and out-

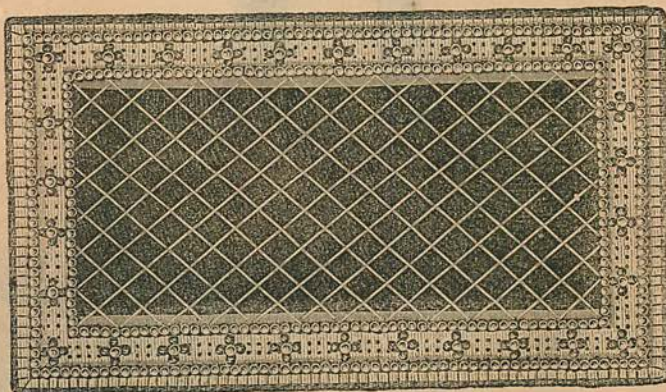


Fig. 3. Back of Card-case.

side of both halves of the case) are edged with gold or silver cord, and the outside and inside are joined together by button-hole stitches worked over the cord, with silk of the color of the velvet, that is, green on one side and violet on the other.

It is fastened behind by lapsels of cambric 17 inches long and 3 inches wide.

### BEAD ORNAMENTS.

*Materials.*—Beads of two sizes, either garnet or turquoise; pearl beads, pasteboard, hair-pins metal rings, patent pin.

For the comb, make a flat shield of thick pasteboard half an inch broad and two inches and a half long; fasten upon this shield four good, well-pointed hair-pins at regular distances. Upon these, along the whole length

trimmed with beads. In the upper middle place a little pearl bead, round this a circle of similar beads, and next to this a circle of large blue beads, and cover the raised part of the button shape with long lines of blue beads in the form of rays. Sew these buttons regularly and firmly, and place in the spaces between a strap of silver pearl. Ornament the outer edge with silver wire or some silver trimming. Then place the large pearl beads at the top, and the silver chain and hanging beads at the under edge.



Comb ornamented with beads.

of the shield, place a thick, covered wire in four or five layers, to give the required stiffness and firmness, and cover this with black sarsnet, sticking through the hair-pins under-



Brooch.

neath. In like manner make the upper part of pasteboard and wire, and cover it upon the upper, the raised side, with white sarsnet, leaving the under side free. Then make the five bead buttons, the ground of which consists of a little metal ring half an inch in diameter and slightly arched with wadding and covered with white gauze. This shape is

For the brooch, cut a piece of pasteboard a third of an inch broad and an inch and a half long, and fasten to it a patent pin. Cover the pasteboard with white sarsnet, and place upon the upper side one large and two small buttons lying close together. For these but-



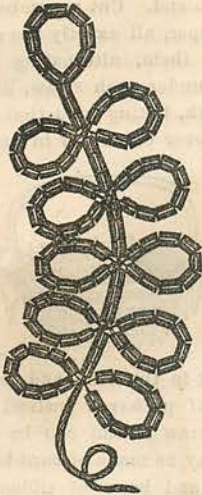
Ear-ring.

ton shapes take the small blue beads, and fill the spaces between them with a pearl bead, and round this a half circle of blue beads.

Finish with three pearl bead tassels hanging to silver wire.

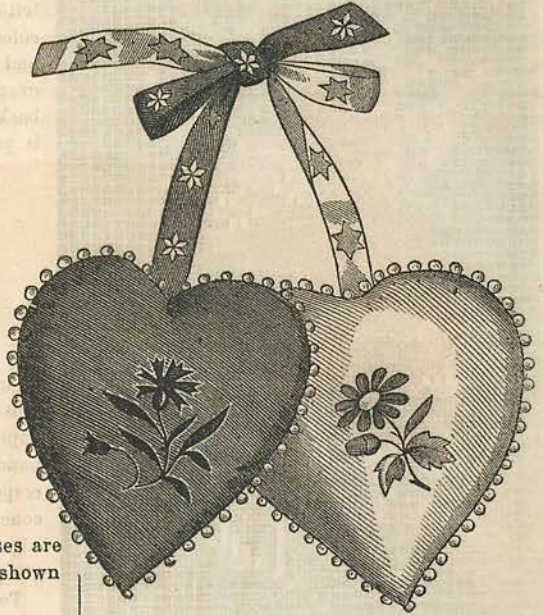
The ear-rings consist of one small button shape with a tassel, which is fastened to the ear-ring. A simple metal hook may be used, which may be fastened to the under sarsnet covering of the button.

of each in satin stitch with either gold thread or colored silks; tack the silk round the card-board hearts neatly, so as to keep it firm; place a little wadding between and seam two of them together; embroider the narrow ribbon which ties them with gold spangles. If the hearts are made in black velvet and



Ornament for the hair or for ball dresses.

The ornaments for the hair and dresses are easily copied by counting the beads, as shown in the engraving.

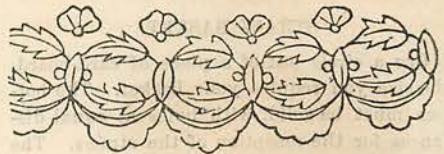


embroidered with gold, a very pretty pincushion for a lady's work-basket will be the result.

PINCUSHION.

We are continually requested by our subscribers to issue designs for small articles which can be readily sold at fairs, and which will cost next to nothing to make. The small pincushion represented in the engraving answers this demand. To produce it, cut out four hearts in card-board, then cut four hearts in either silk or velvet (whichever material is handy) somewhat larger than the card-board, and embroider the flower in the centre

EMBROIDERY.

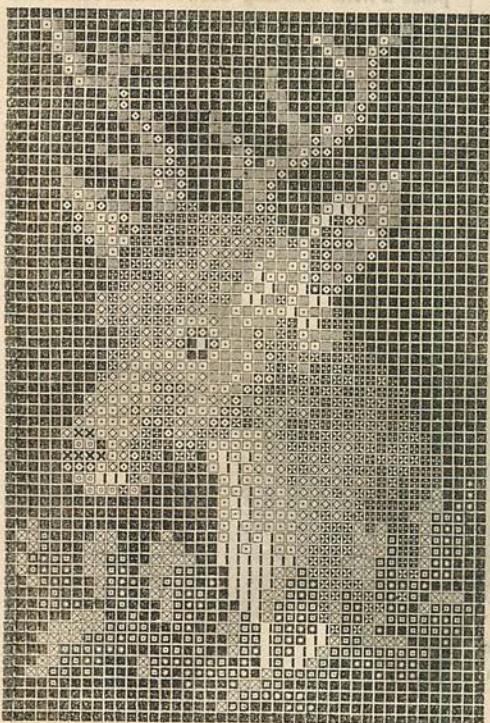


FRINGE FORMED OF JET BEADS AND BUGLES.



## STAG'S HEAD, TO BE WORKED IN ZEPHYR.

The required colors are seven shades of brown, two of gray, and three of green.



*Explanation of Characters.*—■ very deep brown; ■ a shade lighter; ■ a shade lighter; ■ lighter still, and of a yellow shade; ■ quite a light shade of brown; ■ a still lighter shade of brown; ■ a shade of brown so light that it is almost white; ■ dark gray; ■ a lighter shade of gray; ■ dark green; ■ a medium shade of green; ■ a light shade of green.

## STRAW BASKET.

Cut a circle out of a piece of card-board, the size you require your basket. The bottom must be solid, with holes at equal distances for the reception of the straws. The top must be cut out of a larger circle, but instead of the card being whole, as in the bottom, the inside is cut out, leaving not more than half an inch wide all round; this is also pierced with a corresponding number of holes to the bottom, through which the upper ends of the straws are fixed. You must take care to have an even number on each, or when you pass your paper or ribbon in and out, two straws will come together. Having procured a bundle of straws of the same size, cut them all the length you wish

the height of your basket to be, using sharp scissors, and handling them carefully, that they may not be broken or split. Having fixed the straws in the holes both in the top and bottom, if you find them a little loose they may be fastened with gum; about half an inch of the straw must be left at each end. Cut a number of slips of colored paper, all exactly the same width, and pass them, alternating the colors, over and under each straw, like ordinary basket-work, taking care that that which is passed over one straw in one row must



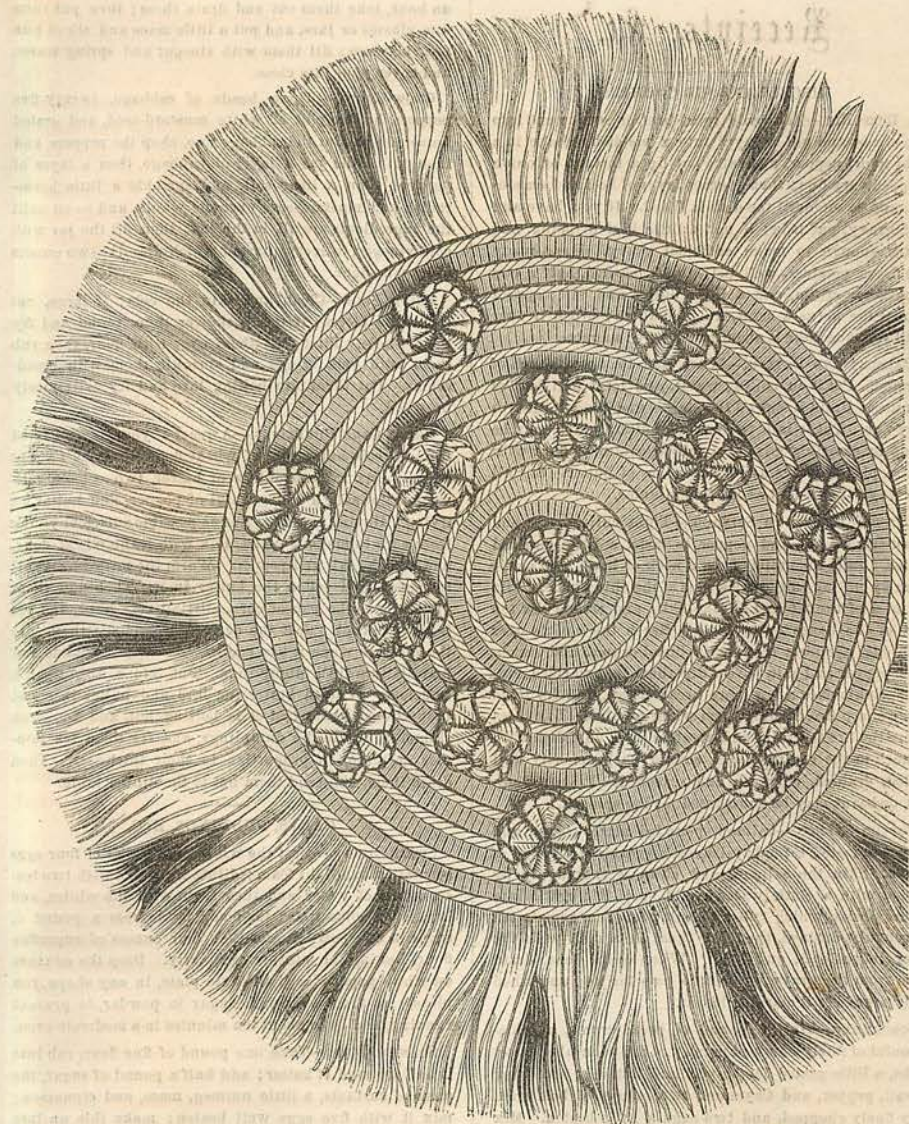
be under it in the next, and so on till it is finished; if preferred instead of colored paper, narrow ribbon can be used. The handles may be made of card-board to correspond; and bows of ribbon added to conceal the fastening of the handles, the edges of the paper being either bound with gilt paper, or in any other way you prefer.

To make these properly requires great care and very delicate handling.

## ROUND CROCHET MAT.

*Materials.*—Two ounces of double Berlin wool of a bright blue; quarter of a pound of white fleecy; and quarter of an ounce of black ditto.

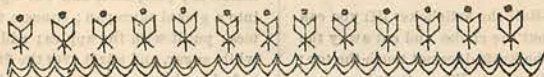
This pretty mat measures 30 inches round. The centre is bright blue: the border is a deep fringe in imitation of ermine. Begin the mat in the centre with blue wool, and work in rounds. Work 14 rounds in open treble crochet—that is, alternately 1 treble, 1 chain, miss 1 under the chain. Increase at regular distances to keep the work flat. Then work in the same manner 6 rounds with white wool. The fringe is worked over these last 6 rounds thus: Take a mesh 4 inches wide, and turn the white wool round it; cut the wool on one side of the mesh so as to have it in pieces 8 inches long. Insert the needle in each opening of the work under the chain, place 4 pieces of the cut wool across this chain; insert the needle under the centre of the bits of wool, and work 1 double, in which the four bits

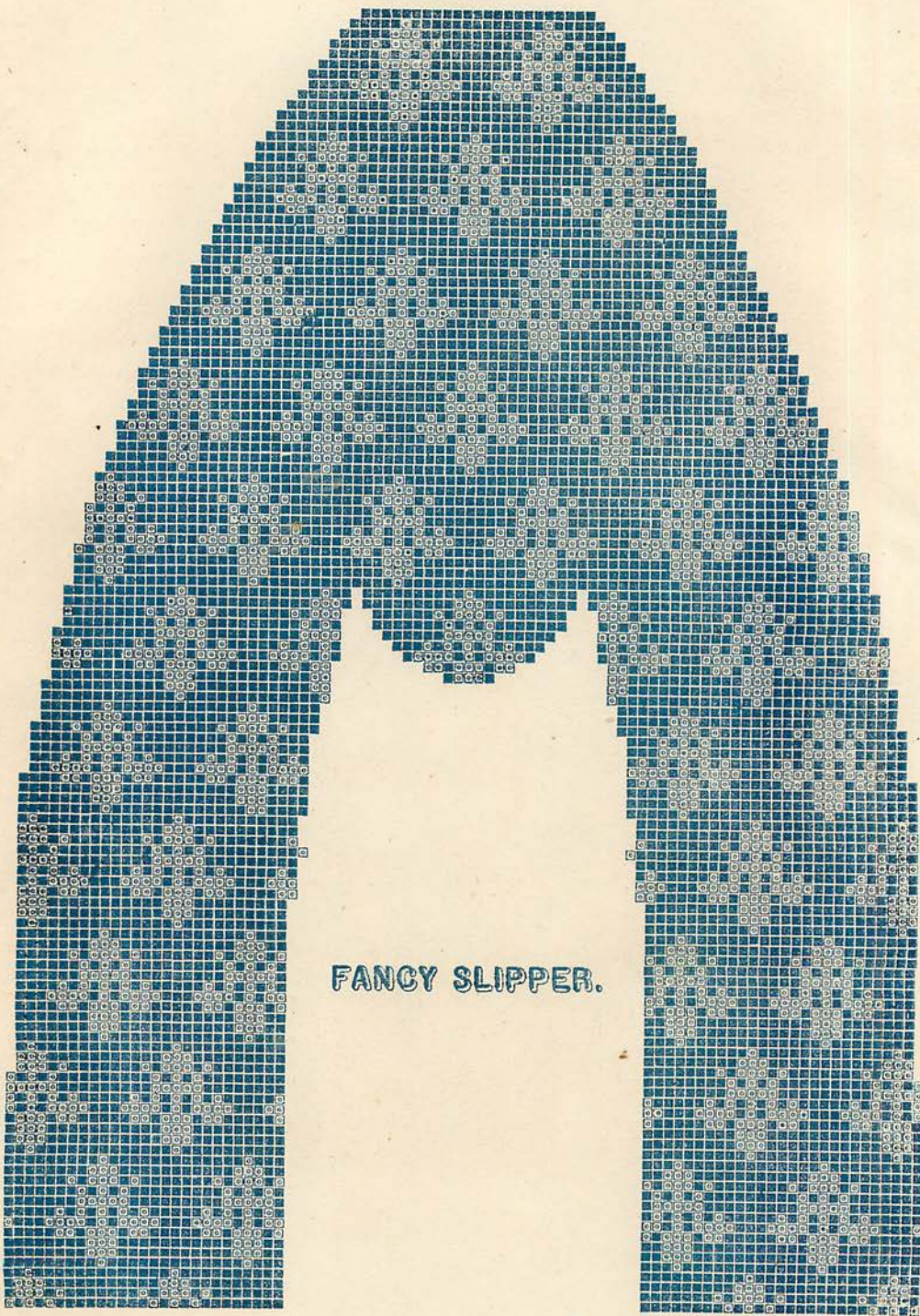


will be fastened. Cover each round with wool in the same manner; at regular distances place of black wool, instead of white, to imitate the tails of the ermine fur. When the fringe is completed comb it out nicely. Now prepare the small white rosettes. For each rosette

make a circle of 5 chain; in each chain work 1 treble, 3 long treble, 1 treble. Work the rays over the rosette with black chenille. Make 15 of these rosettes, and fasten them over the blue centre of the mat, arranging them as seen in illustration.

EMBROIDERY.





FANCY SLIPPER.

## DRUM-BOX FOR BUTTONS, ETC.

*Materials.*—White card-board, red cloth, gold cord, scarlet spangled wool, gold beads.

Cut two round pieces of card-board for the top and bottom of the drum, each three inches in diameter: three strips ten inches long. One of these must be three inches wide, the other two about three-quarters of an inch wide. Fasten the broad strip and hoop together, lay the sides sufficiently over each other for the hoop to inclose the ground firmly. Place the narrow strips in the same manner in the broad hoop, and stitch them on near the upper and under edge in such a manner that the narrow hoops extend equally at each end beyond the broad ones. Next place in the bottom, and fasten it. Cover the stitches with two pieces of scarlet cloth pinked out at the straight edges of the cloth strips; place

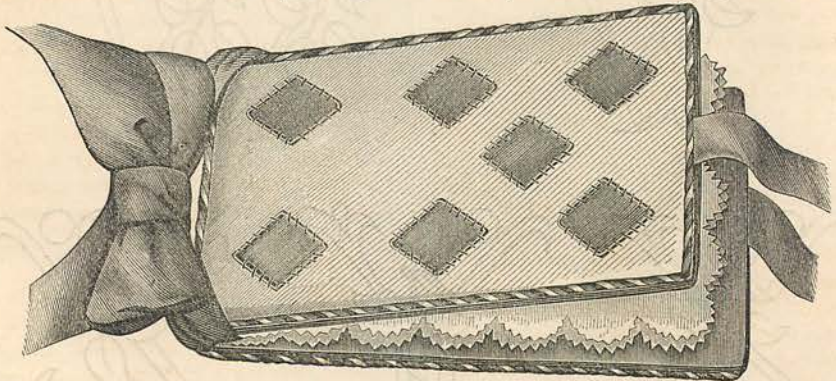


moderate-sized gold beads at the distance shown in the design, and by means of these the drum is worked over with gold cord; but in working this, a place sufficiently broad for the eagle, or any other device, must be left plain. For this leave out one gold bead at the upper cloth strip, and bring it in a straight direction to the under stripe, so that the cords run behind each other through three beads. Place in on both sides of the shield, as shown in the design, a cord composed of two cords twisted together. Bring one of the ends of each of the twisted cords on each side of the shield and arrange them according to the design. The cover has a little incision in the middle, through which the ends of a straight strip of cloth, about an inch long and half an inch broad, are drawn, and fastened firmly on the under side.

## NEEDLE-BOOK.

*Materials.*—White cloth; crimson and blue ditto; fine white flannel; crimson satin; crimson ribbon; fine gold braid; yellow silk; gimp cord of several mixed colors.

Both sides of the little needle-book here shown are made of cards—one the seven of diamonds, the other the six of spades. The diamonds are cut out of red, and the spades of blue cloth, and are worked in *appliqué* over white cloth,



and edged round in button-hole stitch with black silk over gold braid. The white cloth is then stretched upon card-board lined with red satin. Each of the covers of the book is four inches long, two and a half inches wide; they are sewn together at the back, and edged all round with gimp cord of various colors. Pinked-out leaves of fine white flannel are placed inside, and secured at the back by a piece of red ribbon, tied in a bow. The needle-book is closed by strings of the same which are fastened on either side of the cover.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.—African basque. Our illustration represents the new style of basque. It may

Fig. 9.



be of any kind of silk or satin, trimmed with velvet, lace, or beads. The same ornament can also be worn on the back of the dress.

Fig. 10.

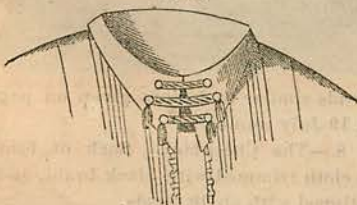


Fig. 10.—Fancy linen collar, ornamented in front by straps and tassels of blue and gold.

Fig. 11.

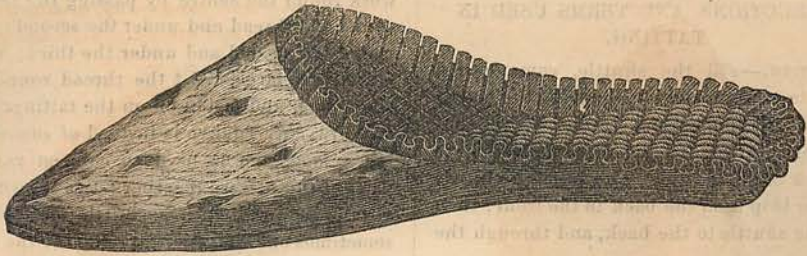


Fig. 11. The Eulalie jacket. This little jacket is left open under the arm. The front and back are covered by the fancy band which edges the jacket. It may be of any bright-colored silk or cashmere, studded with beads and trimmed with Cluny.

CROCHET SLIPPER FOR LADIES.

Materials for one pair.—Two and three-quarter ounces of white 4-thread fleecy; quarter of an ounce black ditto; four yards of red silk ribbon one inch wide; a netting mesh one inch wide; and another netting mesh three-eighths of an inch wide.

The original pattern of this graceful slipper imitates on its surface ermine; it is trimmed with a ruche of red silk ribbon, and provided with a thick felt sole, which is lined with crochet network. To work this slipper, first crochet the upper part, beginning at the toe; then do the lining of the sole with white wool, by working backwards and forwards with



rounds of double stitches, always inserting the needle through the whole stitch. The size of the upper part and of the sole must be according to the foot for which it is destined; remark that the increasing and decreasing take place at the beginning and at the end of the rows. In order to imitate the ermine crochet in every 2d row of the upper part a row of fringe with single white wool in the following manner: Attach your wool to the 1st stitch of the 2d row \*, turn the wool once around the broad mesh, insert your needle into the next stitch, and work just above the mesh 1 slip stitch. Repeat from \*. Take care to have your fringe turned towards the toe of the slipper. After having finished 1 row, the fringe is cut open in the middle, and after having finished all the rows, comb them carefully, first separately and then together. The black tails of ermine are formed, each separately, by 3 or 4 combed woollen threads, which are sewed on at the proper places. Work in the same way, but with double wool, the network which covers the lining of the sole, but over the thinner mesh; they are not cut open; then sew the lining on the sole, and then the upper part of the slipper. This last piece is trimmed beforehand with a ruche in box-plaits, which, on the design, trims also the outside of the sole.

MONEY-BAG PENWIPER.

*Materials.*—Brown, red, and black thin cloth, blue sarsnet ribbon.

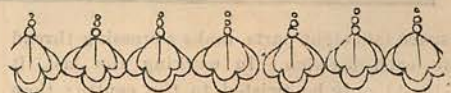
Cut a piece of brown and a piece of red cloth, four inches and a half high and seven inches broad, also a piece of black cloth of the same height, and three inches and a quarter wide, and cut the long sides of these three out in scallops at the edge, and then embroider with black silk the figures shown in the design. Join the two cross sides of this part inside, and lay the red cloth doubled together in a circular form, so that the black cloth is

inclosed with it; then push these three layers of cloth—the black one in the middle—into the brown bag in such a manner that the seam of the latter joins an outer edge (side) and the scalloped edges of all the parts at the



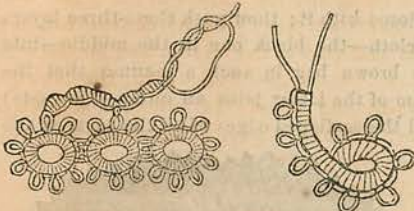
top, as well as at the bottom, exactly meet upon each other. Now place a thick thread about an inch from the upper edge, and draw the bag part in folds close together; stitch it firmly, and put a colored sarsnet ribbon round, and tie it in a bow in front.

EMBROIDERY PATTERN FOR CHEMISE BANDS.



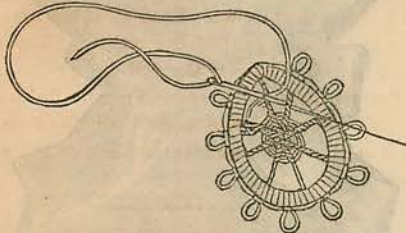
INSTRUCTIONS AND TERMS USED IN  
TATTING.

**KNOTTING.**—Fill the shuttle, commence a loop as in tating, and after placing the cotton between the finger and thumb of the left hand, pass the right hand with the shuttle to the back of the left one, and put the shuttle into the loop from the back to the front; then pass the shuttle to the back, and through the



Knottting.

Straight Thread.



A Wheel.

loop again to the front; do this a third time; holding these twists of cotton between the finger and thumb of the left hand to prevent their slipping, draw the loop close with the right hand; this finishes one knot. For a second knot, commence the loop close to the last knot, and repeat until the right number of knots are made.

**THE LACE WHEELS.**—With a sewing needle and fine thread, commence on the stitches of the tating, pass the thread to the opposite side, working a stitch to secure it; then pass the thread back again, twisting it four or five times round the first thread; run the needle along the tating stitches, and dividing the

work round the centre by passing the needle round one thread and under the second; then round the second and under the third; when sufficiently large, twist the thread round the single one, and fasten off on the tating.

A **STRAIGHT THREAD** is instead of commencing a loop, and is used to connect various parts of the pattern together; two threads are always required, with a shuttle for each, or sometimes one end is left attached to the reel; if only a yard or two of cotton is left, the end may be threaded with a sewing needle. The easiest method to describe this will be to fill a red and a white shuttle, knotting the two ends of cotton together; hold the knot between the finger and thumb of the left hand, and the thread attached to the red shuttle between the second and third fingers of the same hand, about two inches from the knot; this space of thread is used instead of making a loop; then with the white shuttle in the right hand, make a single stitch, pass it up to the knot, keeping the right hand tight; the stitch will be formed by the space of thread, as it would be by a loop; the white shuttle will now be the lower or straight thread in the section.

Continue working double or single stitches according to the direction.

In working with a straight thread, the purl loops are made by turning the space of thread over the pin.

**CEILLET EDGING.**

*1st Ceillet.* Fill the shuttle, and commencing a loop work 5 double stitches, 1 purl loop, 5 double, draw the loop quite close; reverse the work so that this ceillet is under the thumb and the cotton above.

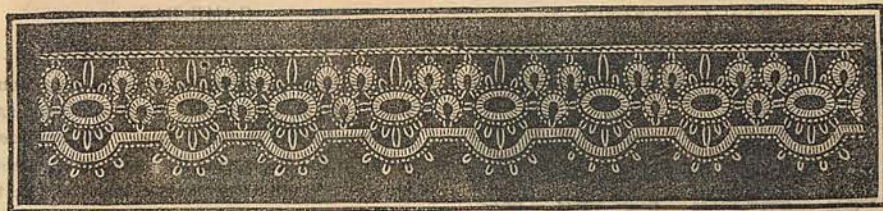
*2d.* Commence a loop close to the last; work 6 double, then make an extra purl by turning the cotton *twice* round the pin, work 6 double; draw close and reverse the work.

*3d.* Commence, work 5 double, join to the purl of the 1st ceillet; 5 double, draw close.



space into eight parts, make a crossing thread to each division. In working the last, it should only be twisted to the centre; then

**THE DOT.**—Commence, work 3 double, 1 purl and 3 double; draw close. Reverse the work.



Pearl Edging.

**THE ROSETTE.**—Commence, work 3 double, join to the extra purl; then 1 double (1 purl and 1 double alternately, 10 times); make an extra purl as before; 3 double, draw close; then join the cotton to the purl of the dot. Reverse.

4th. Commence, work 5 double, 1 purl, 5 double; draw close and reverse.

5th. Commence, work 6 double, join to the extra purl; 1 double, make an extra purl as before; 6 double; draw close and reverse.

Commence again at the 3d œillet, and repeat.

**THE HEADING.**—Use crochet needle No. 3 or 4. Work 6 chain and 1 plain in each purl where the œillets are joined together.

PEARL EDGING.

1st *œillet*. Fill the shuttle and commencing a loop, work 2 double stitches, 1 purl, 1 double, 1 purl, 2 double; draw close.

2d. Commence a loop close to the last, work 3 double, 1 purl, 3 double; draw close, turn this œillet down under the thumb.

**THE ROSETTE.**—Commence a loop, work 1 double, join to the last purl of the 1st œillet, 1 double; then (1 purl and 1 double, twice), make an extra purl by turning the cotton twice round the pin; then 1 double (1 purl and 1 double, 5 times); 1 extra purl as before, 1 double, 1 purl, 1 double; draw close. This rosette should have 10 purls in all. Keep the cotton at the back of the last 3 purls, and join it to the next or 4th purl.

3d. Commence, work 3 double, 1 purl, 3 double; draw close, and turn it down.

4th. Commence, work 2 double, join to the next purl of the rosette; 1 double, 1 purl, 1 double, 1 purl, 2 double, draw close. Commence again at the 2d œillet and repeat.

**THE PEARL EDGE.**—Fill the shuttle, but do not cut it off the reel, as it is used for a straight thread, see page 256. Commence by joining the cotton to the purl loop of the 1st œillet, and holding the thread from the reel in the

left hand, and the shuttle in the right, work 2 double stitches; join the shuttle cotton to the next purl of the rosette, and for the

1st SCALLOP.—Work with the straight thread and shuttle as before, 1 double, 1 purl, 2 double, 1 purl, 1 double; then join to the extra purl of the rosette.

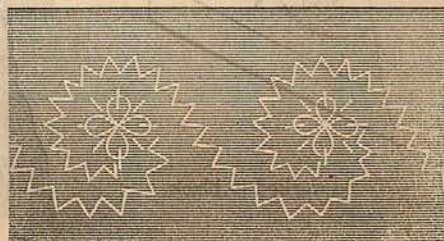
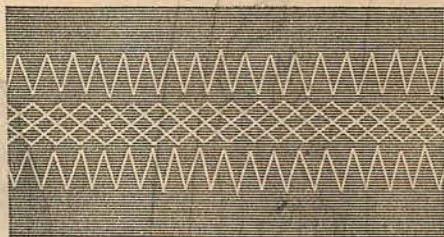
Work a 2d scallop the same as the 1st scallop, and join to the last purl of the rosette.

Then work 2 double and join to the centre purl of the next œillet. Then 2 double again, join to the next purl of the rosette. Repeat from the 1st scallop to the end.

**THE HEADING.**—Use crochet needle No. 3 or 4. Make 3 chain, and work 1 single in each purl of the œillets and extra purls of the rosettes.

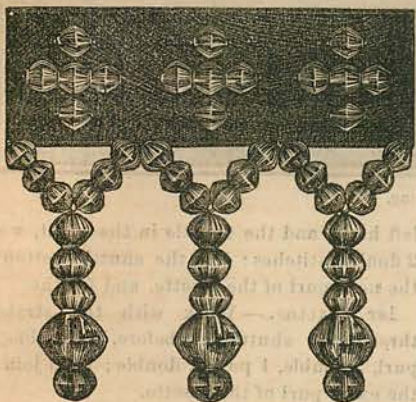
PATTERNS IN POINT RUSSE.

Point russe continues to be very much the fashion for trimming children's frocks, capes, and hoods, ladies' petticoats, jackets, and



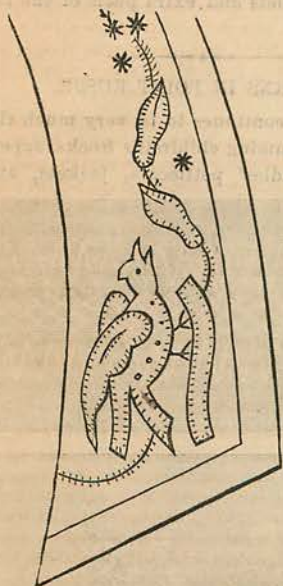
foulard or Cashmere bodices. These patterns will be useful for all such purposes. They can be worked either in black, white, or any color with cotton, fine wool, or silk.

FANCY NECKLACE.



FANCY necklace, composed of jet beads and bugles made on a band of black and velvet, which should be tied at the back of the neck with long streamers.

FANCY END FOR A COLLAR.



To be worked in black.

GAME BAG.

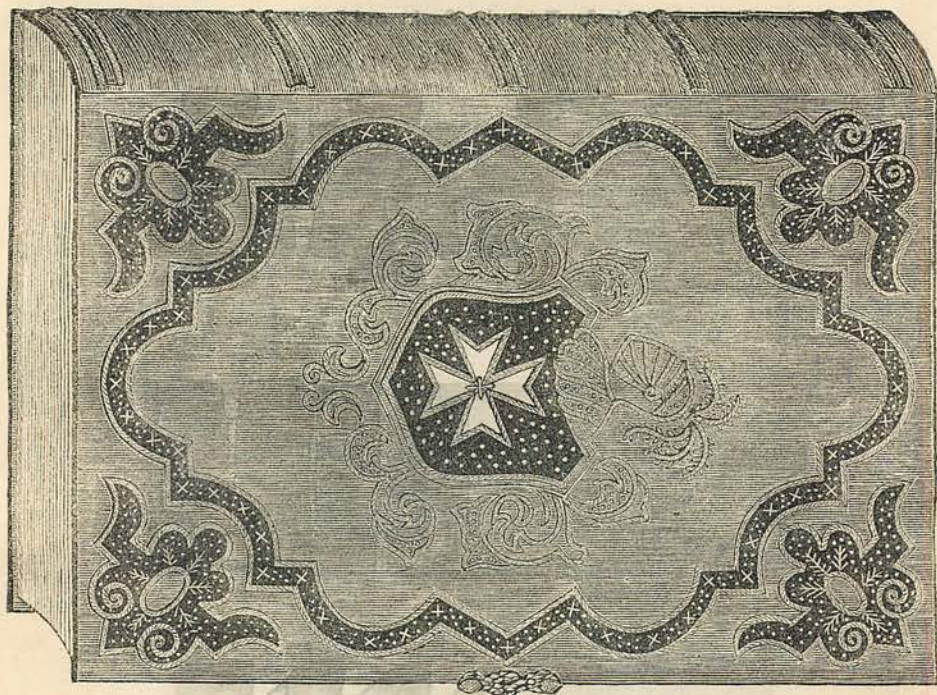
(See engraving, below.)

This little game bag makes an ornamental needle book, and would be found very salable at a bazaar or fancy fair. The outside or cover of the bag forms the back of the needle book. It consists of fawn-colored cloth; the guns are worked in satin and chain stitches with black silk; the border encircling the guns is produced with green silk, crossed with white silk. The fawn cloth is picked out at the edge; in every scallop there is a cluster of steel beads, and depending from every scallop there are green silk tassels. The back is lined with card-board and green silk, and the leaves are flannel pinked out round the edge. The needle book is completed with green silk cord and tassels.

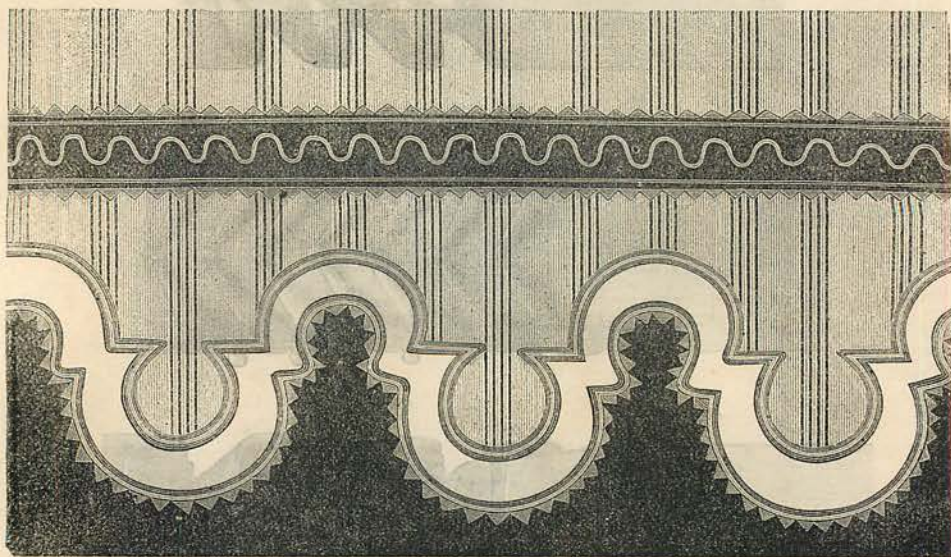


## GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOX.

(See Description, Work Department.)

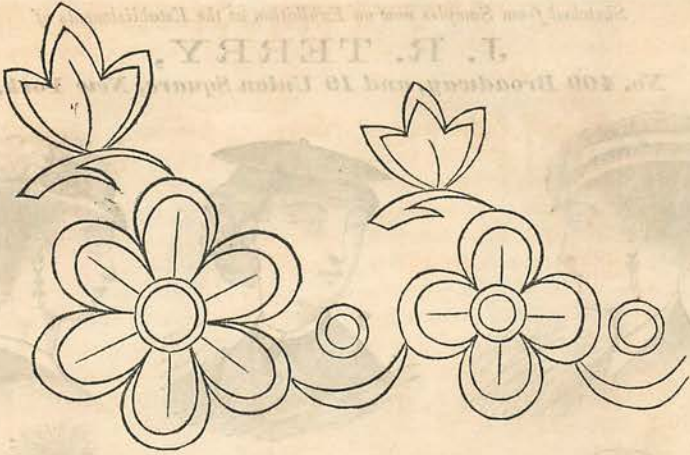


## TRIMMING FOR A COLORED SKIRT.



Our model is of black and white skirting. The edge is bordered with black cashmere, cut out at the top in scallops; above the black cashmere there is a bordering of white cashmere, likewise scalloped; and between the black and white there is a small ornament of scarlet, cut out in miniature points; the braid used for sewing on this trimming is orange soutache. Above the scalloped border there is a straight line of black cashmere, ornamented with orange braid. White alpaca petticoats trimmed round the lower part with cross cut bands of either silk or satin, to match the dress worn at the same time, are likewise very fashionable.

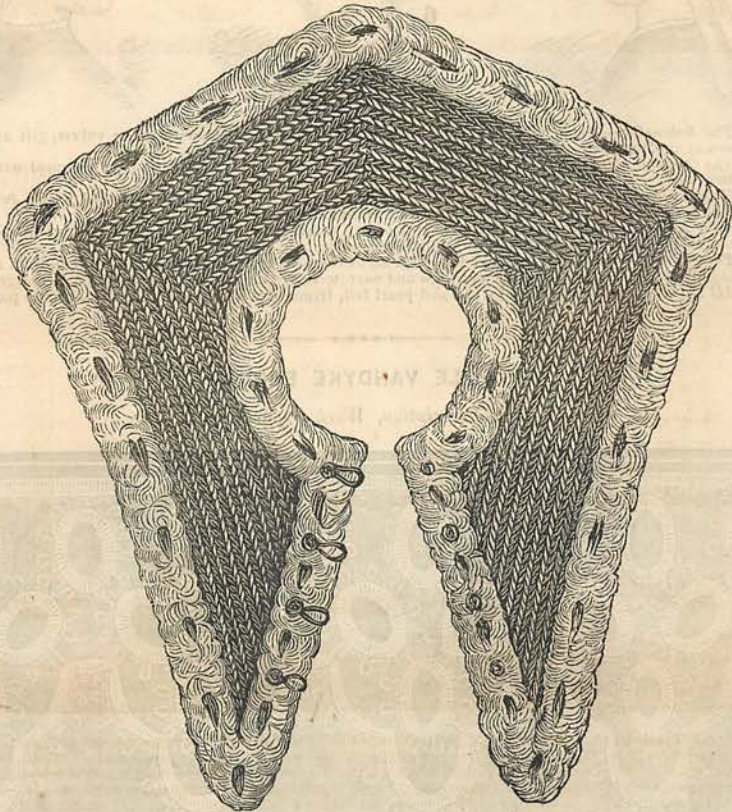
Embroidery for Flannel or Children's Dresses. To be Worked with Silk.



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**THE EUGENIE COLLARETTE.**

*(See Description, Work Department).*



# Fall and Winter Styles of Ladies' and Children's Hats,

Sketched from Samples now on Exhibition at the Establishments of

**J. R. TERRY,**

No. 409 Broadway, and 19 Union Square, New York.



No. 1. *The Antonella*.—Hat of white felt, with revers roll brim; trimmed with white velvet, gilt and jet fringe round the crown, and long ostrich plume.

No. 2. *The Cyralon Hat*.—This hat has a rolled brim, with taper crown, flat on the top; trimmed with velvet and white marabout leather set in a rich pompon.

No. 3. *Nonpareil*.—A hat for either boys or girls; the crown fits the head, and is covered with a Japanese shape hat, which forms a brim all round, and is trimmed with braid and tassels.

No. 4.—*The A Hat*.—A flat crown and revers roll brim; trimmed with velvet and a row of jet fringe; an ostrich tip and narrow ribbon at the side, fastened with a rich ornament.

No. 5. *The Paleta*.—This hat is of pearl felt, with an oval crown and brim, forming a full cap front and back, cut at the side to imitate a roll; it is trimmed with lace and narrow velvet, falling at the side, and a rich aigrette pompon.

No. 6. *All Right*.—Little boy's hat of white and pearl felt, trimmed with velvet and a rich aigrette pompon.

## SIMPLE VANDYKE EDGING.

(See Description, Work Department.)

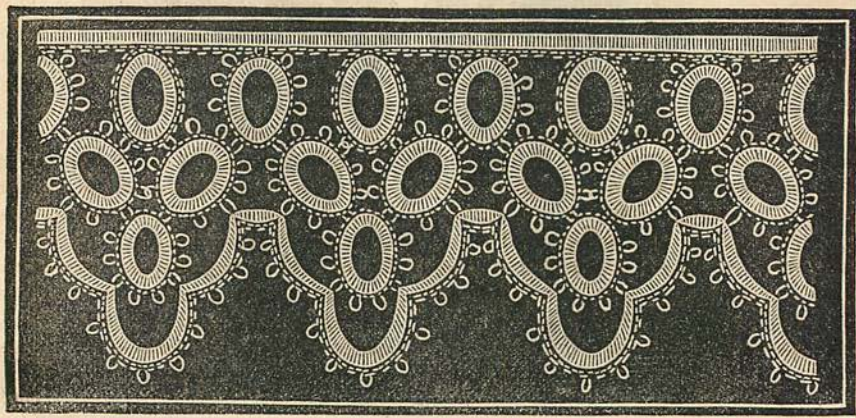
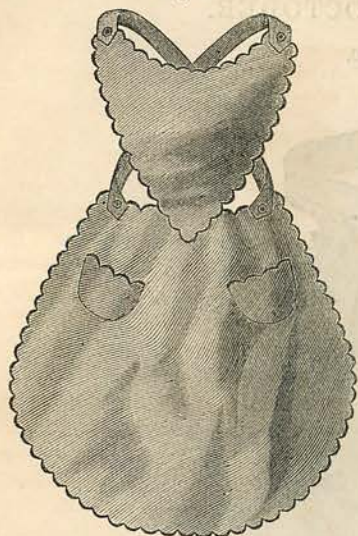




Fig. 3.



or eight years. This model is suitable for silk, alpaca, or muslin.

Fig. 4.—The Leda. This is of black velvet, edged with a plaited flouncing, finished on the lower edge with a fringe. The sleeves are trimmed at the shoulders and at the wrists with bows and fringed ends.

Fig. 4.



riety of purposes. They are very fanciful, and will look very well on any of the above-mentioned articles. The pattern is worked partly in *appliqué* of colored *glacé* silk, partly



#### EMBROIDERY PATTERNS

FOR ORNAMENTS POCKET-BOOKS, PORTFOLIOS,  
BAGS, ETC.

THESE PATTERNS ARE SUITABLE FOR A GREAT VA-

in satin stitch embroidery with colored purse silk. The choice of colors is left entirely to personal taste.



## SIMPLE VANDYKE EDGING. TATTING.

(See engraving, page 298.)

For the Instructions and Terms used in Tatting, see Work Department, September number.

*1st Rosette.* Fill the shuttle, and commencing a loop, work 2 double stitches, then (1 pearl and 2 double alternately, 9 times); draw close.

*2d.* Commence, work 2 double, then (1 pearl and 2 double alternately 9 times); draw close; join the cotton to the 1st pearl loop of the next or 1st rosette, then keep the cotton at the back of the last rosette and join to the 4th pearl on the right hand side of it, which will leave 5 pearls on the left side.

*3d.* Commence, work 2 double, join to the next pearl; 2 double, then (1 pearl and 2 double, 9 times); draw close.

Reverse, turning the work on the other side, so that the last rosette is down under the thumb.

Repeat the 2d rosette, but in joining to the 4th pearl of it, the cotton must be kept in front. Then repeat the 3d rosette, and continue working the 2d and 3d rosettes, keeping the cotton alternately at the back or the front.

**THE PEARL EDGE.**—Fill the shuttle, but do not cut the cotton off the reel, as it is re-

quired for a straight thread. Commence by joining to the 3d pearl loop of the 2d rosette, hold the straight thread in the left hand and work with the shuttle.

*1st Scallop.* Work 2 double, then (1 pearl and 2 double, 3 times); join the shuttle cotton to the 3d pearl of the next rosette.

*2d.* 2 double (1 pearl and 2 double, 5 times), join to the 6th pearl of the same rosette.

*3d.* As the 1st, joining to the 2d pearl of the next rosette; then 3 double, join to the 3d pearl of the next rosette. Repeat these three scallops to the end.

**THE HEADING.**—Commence as the Pearl Edge, holding the last rosette down under the thumb, and joining to the 4th pearl of it; then with the straight thread and the shuttle work 2 double stitches; join to the next pearl, then 5 double as before. Reverse the work.

**THE OVAL.**—Commence a loop, work 6 double, join to the last pearl but 1 of the 2d rosette, 2 double, join to the last pearl but 1 of the 4th rosette; 6 double, draw close and reverse. Then with the straight thread work 5 double as before, and join to the 4th pearl of the 5th rosette. Repeat from the commencement.

## L'EUGENIE COLLARETTE.

*(See engravings, page 297.)*

*Materials.*—Two ounces of Cerise, blue, or green double Berlin wool; and, for the trimming, one ounce of shaded single wool; or, for an ermine border, one ounce of white wool and three skeins of black; Penelope Needle No 1.

## THE COLLARETTE.

Which is worked in raised crochet, that is, plain or single stitches, worked on the lower edge of the chain formed by the top of the stitches of the previous row.

Commence with the double wool and work 82 chain.

1st row. Turn, miss 1, 4 plain stitches, 2 single, turn back, leaving the rest of the chain.

2d. 2 single, 4 plain, then 3 chain, turn back.

3d. Miss 1 and 2 plain on the 3 chain, then on the 2d row 6 plain, and on the foundation chain 6 single, turn back.

4th. 2 single, 13 plain, working the last stitch in the one chain at the end of the row, 3 chain, turn back.

5th. Miss 1 and 2 plain on the 3 chain, then on the 4th row, 15 plain, and on the foundation, 6 single, turn back.

6th. 2 single, 22 plain, 3 chain, turn back.

7th. Miss 1 and 2 plain on the 3 chain, then 24 plain, and on the foundation, 6 single, turn back.

8th. 2 single, 31 plain, 3 chain, turn back.

9th. Miss 1 and 2 plain on the 3 chain, then 33 plain, and on the foundation, 57 single, 1 chain, turn back.

Repeat from the 1st row to the end of 8th row, working the 6 single on the single stitches of the foundation. When these 8 rows are finished work for the

9th. Miss 1 and 2 plain on the 3 chain, then on the 8th row 33 plain; and on the single stitches (4 plain and 2 plain in 1 stitch, 6 times), then 39 plain, 3 chain, turn back.

10th. Miss 1 and 2 plain on the 3 chain, then on the last row, 111 plain, 3 chain, turn back.

11th. Miss 1 and 2 plain as before, then 36 plain (2 plain in one, and 5 plain, 6 times), 2 plain in one, 41 plain, 3 chain, turn back.

12th. Miss 1 and 2 plain, then 124 plain, 3 chain, turn back.

13th. Miss 1 and 2 plain, then 38 plain, 3 plain in one; 23 plain, 3 plain in one; 23 plain, 3 plain in one; 40 plain, 3 chain, turn back.

14th. Miss 1 and 2 plain, then the rest plain; at the end, 3 chain, turn back.

15th. Miss 1 and 2 plain, then 42 plain, 3 plain in one; 25 plain, 3 plain in one; 25 plain, 3 plain in one; 44 plain, 3 chain, turn back.

16th. As the 14th row.

17th. Miss 1 and 2 plain, then 46 plain, 3 plain in one; 27 plain, 3 plain in one; 27 plain, 3 plain in one; 48 plain, 3 chain, turn back.

18th. As the 14th row.

19th. Miss 1 and 2 plain, then 50 plain, 3 plain in one, (5 plain and two plain in one, 4 times); 5 plain, 3 plain in one, (5 plain and 2 plain in one, 4 times); 5 plain, 3 plain in one; 52 plain, 3 chain, turn back.

20th. As the 14th row.

21st. Miss 1 and 2 plain, then 54 plain, 3 plain in one; 35 plain, 3 plain in one; 35 plain, 3 plain in one; 56 plain, 3 chain, turn back.

22d. As the 14th row.

23d. Miss 1 and 2 plain, then 58 plain, 3 plain in one; 37 plain, 3 plain in one; 37 plain, 3 plain in one, 60 plain, 3 chain, turn back.

24th. As the 14th row.

25th. Miss 1 and 2 plain, then 62 plain, 3 plain in one; 39 plain, 3 plain in one; 39 plain, 3 plain in one; 64 plain, 3 chain, turn back.

26th. As the 14th row.

27th. Miss 1 and 2 plain, then 66 plain, 3 plain in one, 41 plain, 3 plain in one; 41 plain, 3 plain in one; 68 plain, 3 chain, turn back.

28th. As the 14th row. Fasten off.

## THE TRIMMING.

The single wool is to be doubled. Commence with 6 chain.

1st row. Miss 1, 5 plain, turn back.

2d. Keep the loop on the needle, and hold the work between the finger and thumb as usual; put the needle into the lower edge of the next stitch of the last row as in the raised crochet, keeping the wool under the 1st finger of the left hand, then bring the wool round the finger, and taking it upon the hook, bring it through the stitch and also through the loop on the needle, which will form a single stitch; draw the finger out of the loop, and repeat from the commencement four times more, turn back.

3d. It will be seen that two ribs of the stitches lie one above the other on the right side of the work; put the needle first into the rib nearest the loops, and then into the

upper rib, take the wool on the needle, and bring it through these two ribs; take up the wool again and bring it through the two loops on the needle, forming a plain stitch, repeat 4 times more.

Repeat these two rows until sufficient is made to go round the sides and last row of the collarette, then commence again and make sufficient to go round the neck, sew the tightest side of the trimming to the collarette. If the border be white, cut the black wool into pieces of about one inch, take two of them, double and sew to the border about two inches apart; it can be fastened either with buttons and loops, cord and tassels, or hooks and eyes, whichever may be preferred.

L'EUGENIE MANCHETTES.

TO CORRESPOND WITH THE COLLARETTE.

*Materials.*—The same as the collarette; one ounce of double and one ounce of single wool will be required.

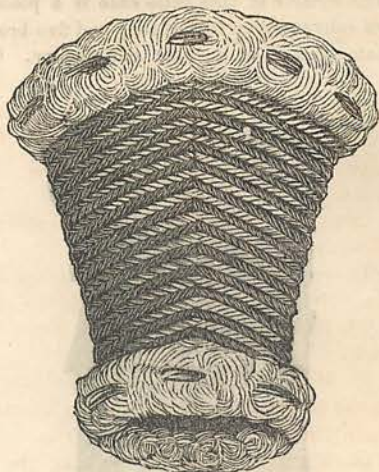
With the double wool make 44 chain.

1st. row. Miss 1, the rest plain, turn back.

2d. Work all the rows in raised crochet, 1 chain, 21 plain, 3 plain in one, 21 plain, turn back.

3d. 1 chain, the rest plain.  
4th. 1 chain, 22 plain, 3 plain in one, 22 plain.

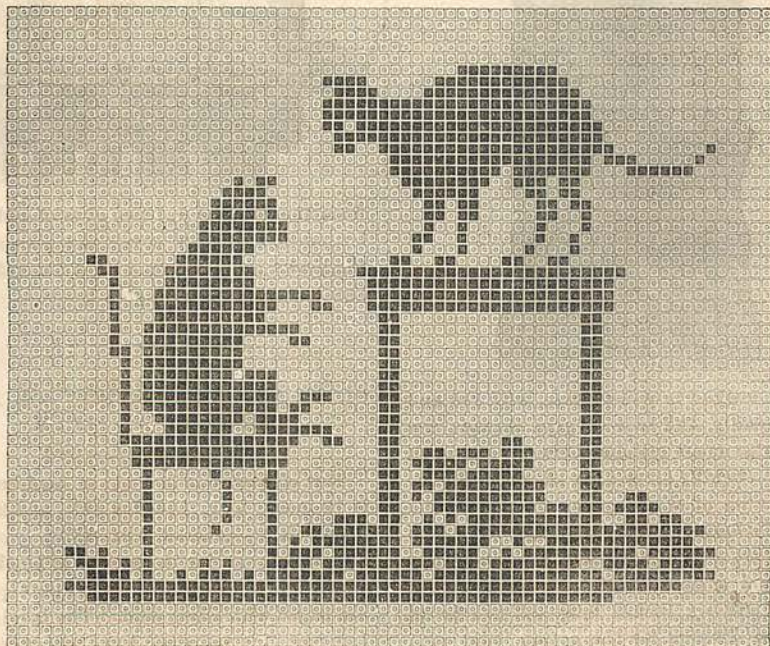
Repeat as the 3d and 4th rows 11 times



more, working one stitch more at the beginning and end of the alternate rows.

Make sufficient of the trimming to go round the last row of the work, and another piece for the wrist, work the other manchette the same.

CROCHET PATTERN.



## CASE FOR EMBROIDERY COTTON, ETC.

*Materials.*—Canvas, black and red fine embroidery chenille, twisted gold thread, red velvet ribbon half an inch broad, gold beads, white silk.

THE outside of this little case is a piece of Java canvas seven inches long and five broad, ornamented with a little embroidery. Our

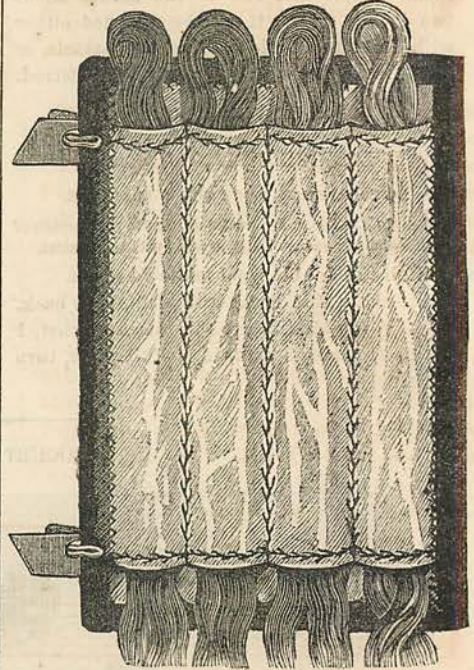
Fig. 1.



model is worked in point Russe, with red and black chenille, and twisted gold thread; the latter forms cross stitches between and upon the large chenille crosses, as shown in Fig. 1. Cut a lining of white gauze or muslin the size of the embroidered part. Lay over it on both the cross sides a strip of silk about two inches and a half broad, and then with a piece of silk six inches long and five broad make the division for the cotton, silk, etc.,

making the hem and marking the divisions in fishbone stitch with red sewing silk, Fig 2. The prepared inner part must be fastened on to the back of the embroidered part, and the whole bound with red velvet ribbon, and a little gold bead must be worked in on the right side with every stitch. Upon the wrong side the velvet ribbon is firmly sewn on with a cross stitch of fine black silk. On one long side place two hooks upon the right side, and on the other long side about half an inch

Fig. 2.



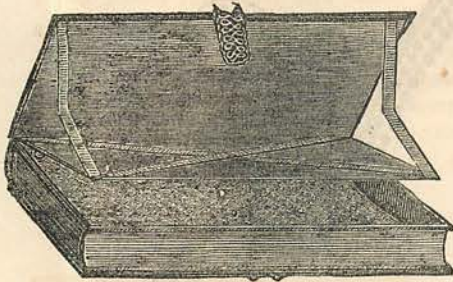
from the binding put two eyes of red silk in button-hole stitch; cover the places where the hooks are sewn on with a flat red velvet bow, ornamented with gold beads.

## GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOX IN THE SHAPE OF AN ALBUM.

(See engraving, page 296.)

THIS elegant box is made of card-board; it is 10 inches long, 7 inches wide, and 2 inches deep. It is covered with violet *gros grain* silk, ornamented with patterns of black velvet worked in *applique* over it. These patterns are edged with silver cord. The inside of the box (see illustration) is lined with white silk;

there is an under cover, edged all round with silver cord, and over which are crossed white silk ribbons; this under cover is stitched on to the upper one, on one side only; on the



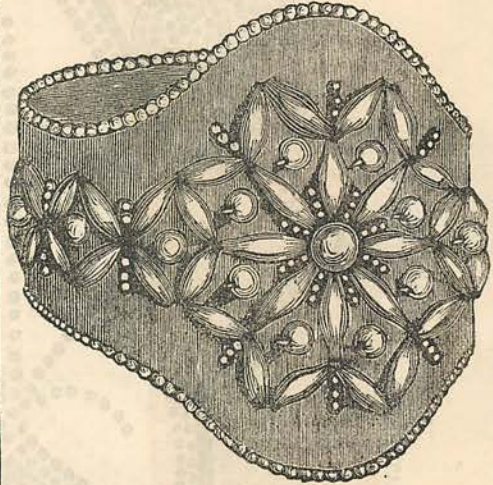
Interior of Glove Box.

other it is fastened on to it by white silk ribbons 6 inches long. The gloves are placed between the two covers, and the handkerchief in the lower part of the case. A perfumed cushion of white quilted silk is laid at the bottom of the case. The clasp of the album is formed of silver braid and silver buttons.

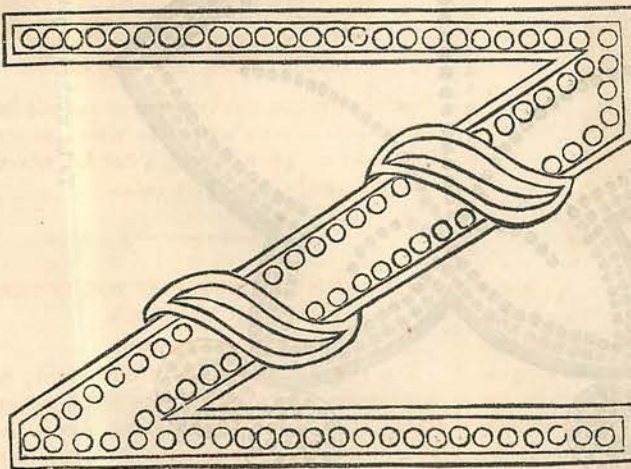
SERVIETTE RING—BEAD WORK.

THE materials required for making this serviette ring are: Scarlet silk reps, crystal bugles, large milk-white beads, and small black and crystal beads. The design is first

traced on the reps; the star in front of the ring consists of crystal bugles of the form indicated in the engraving; the bugles are separated by alternate rows of small crystal and black beads; the centre of the star is a large milk-white bead. The remaining por-



tion of the design is copied in a similar manner. When the embroidery is complete, it is mounted on thick card-board lined with silk and edged all round with a row of crystal beads.

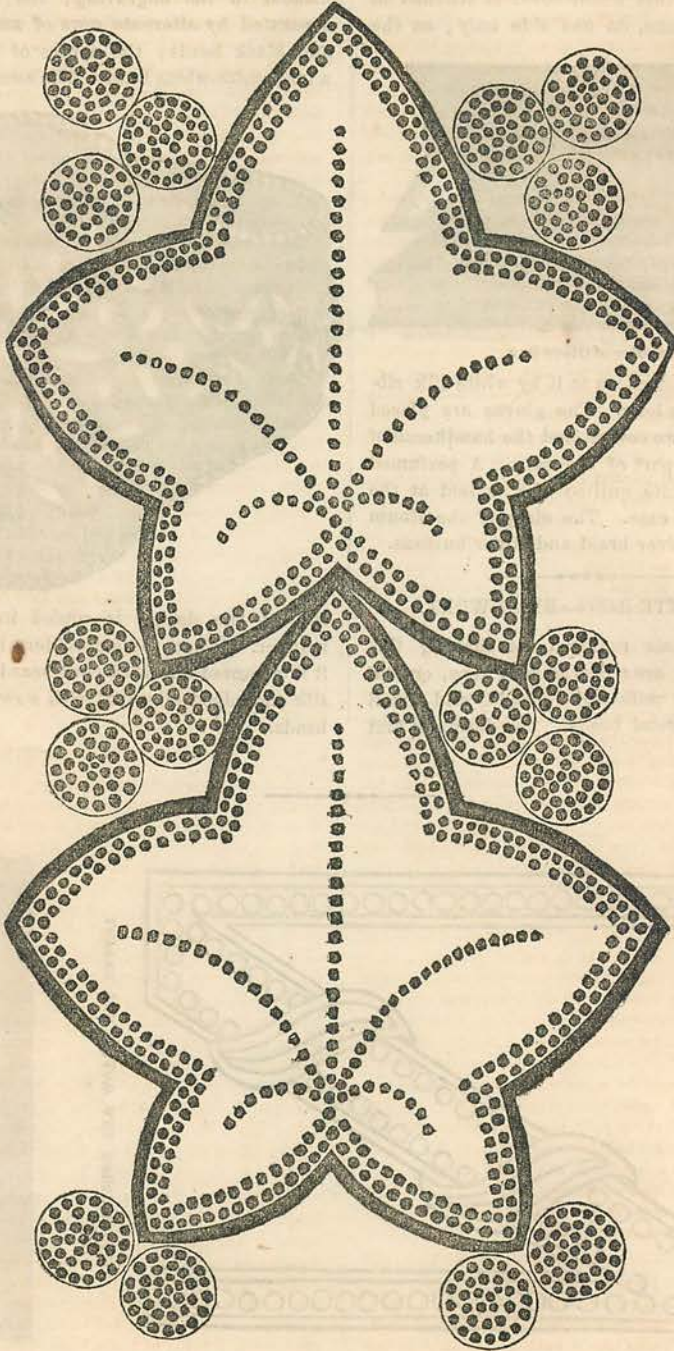


LETTER FOR PILLOW AND DOILY-CASE.



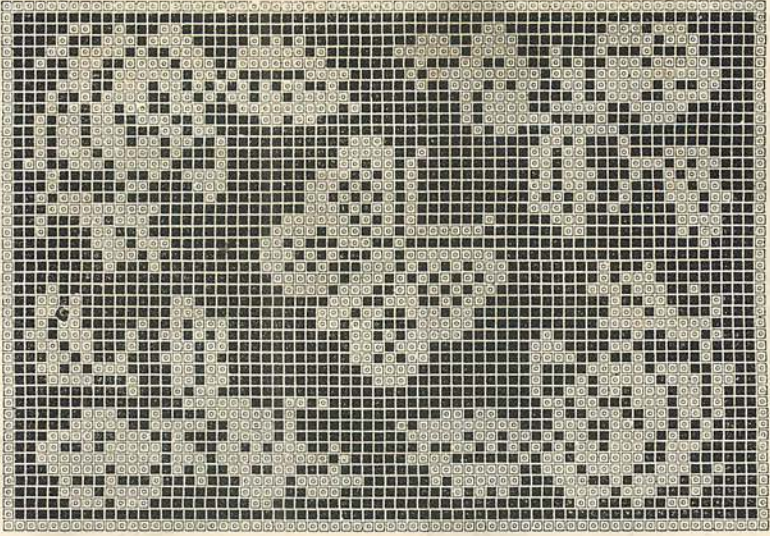
PATTERN IN POINT RUSSSE.

RICH EMBROIDERY PATTERN.



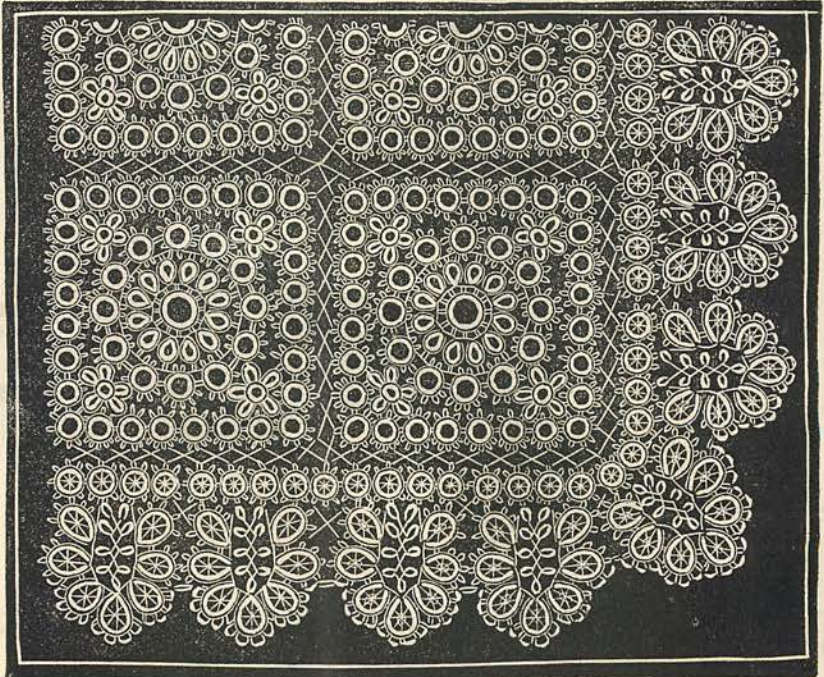
To be worked in jet beads. It is suitable for cloth and velvet sacks or coats.

CROCHET PATTERN.



CORFU LACE ANTIMACASSAR.—TATTING.

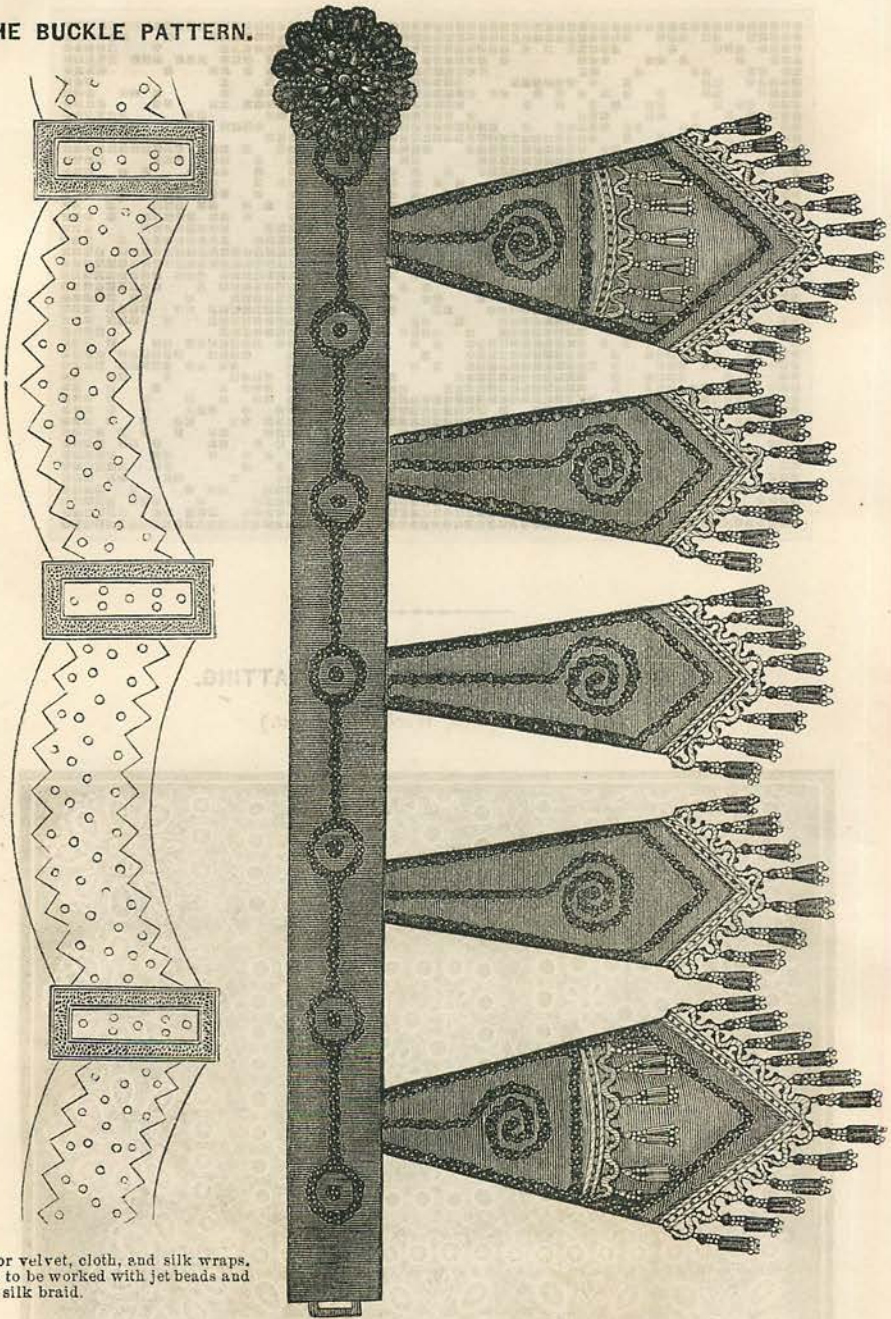
(See Description, Work Department.)





NEW STYLE OF GIRDLE.

THE BUCKLE PATTERN.



For velvet, cloth, and silk wraps.  
It is to be worked with jet beads and  
fine silk braid.

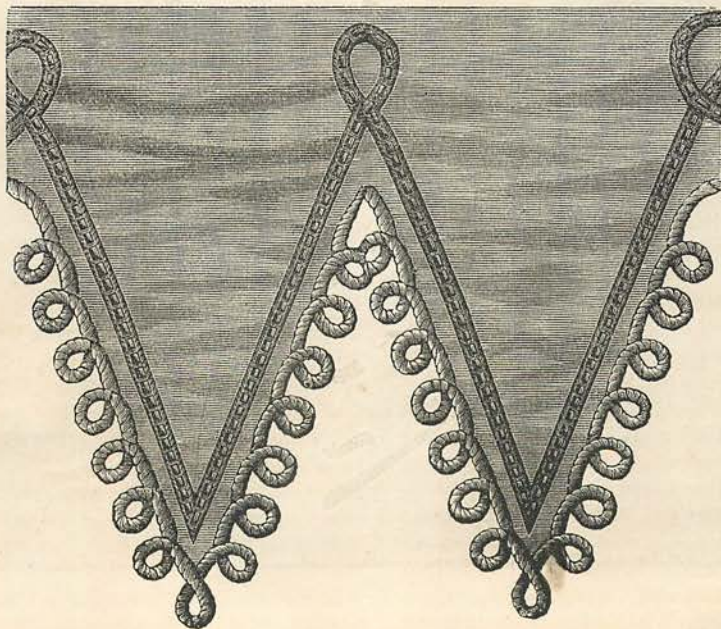
Our model is of heavy black silk, embroidered with jet and chalk beads, and finished on the edge by a very elegant fringe. The same style of girdle can be made up of black velvet or of the same material as the dress. If handsomely decorated it will make a full and effective trimming for a dress.

DESIGN FOR A HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.



To be executed with white or colored cotton.

TRIMMING FOR THE EDGE OF A WRAP.

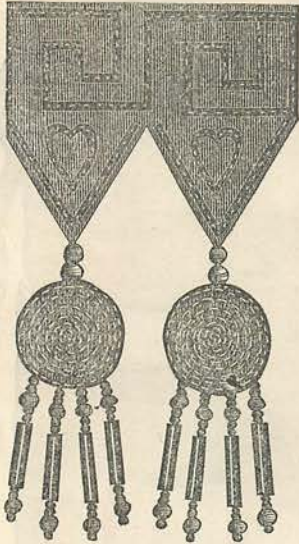


A very good style of trimming. It is but little trouble to execute, while the effect is good. The plain band is of black silk braid studded with seed bugles, and the edge has a fancy black silk cord twisted round in even loops. It is a good finish for children's clothes, and, when used for that purpose, is generally of a contrasting color.

Fig. 6.—Apron of black silk trimmed with graduated bands of the same piped with gold-colored silk, and ornamented with large jet beads. The apron is caught to the band by two large double box plaits, and the pockets are composed of three straps piped with gold color, and ornamented with jet.

Fig. 7.—A section of a fancy belt formed of black silk, ornamented with narrow black

Fig. 7.



velvet studded with seed bugles. Each point is finished with a large jet and silk ornament.

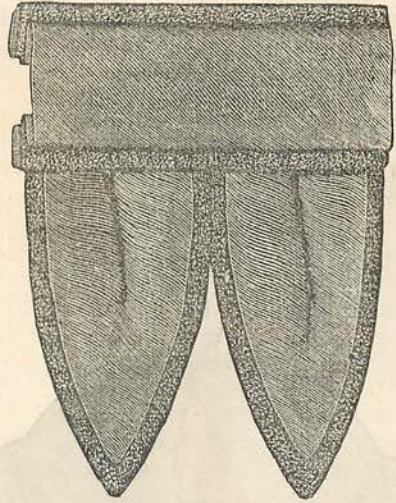
Fig. 8.—Rosette formed of silk dotted with beads. It is intended to finish a fancy waistband.

Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.—Trimming for dresses, etc. This trimming is of the same material as the dress, and should be lined with stiff net or muslin.

Fig. 9.



The binding may be of satin or velvet. The leaves have one small plait in the centre.

Fig. 10.

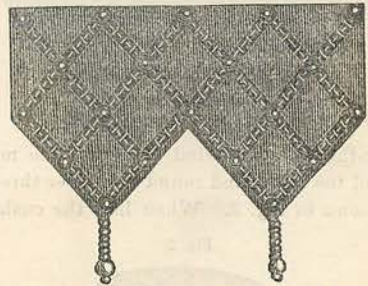


Fig. 10.—Waistband formed of silk belting, crossed with black velvet dotted with beads.

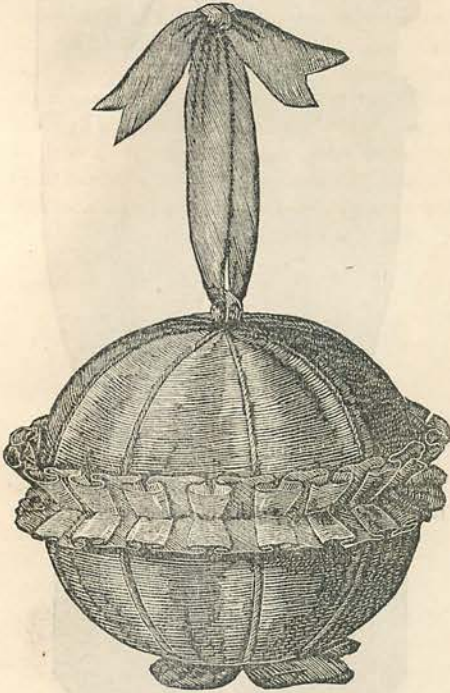
#### EMERY CUSHION,

FOR TAKING THE RUST OFF NEEDLES.

*Materials.*—Blue silk, some silver thread, fine pack-thread, calico, blue satin ribbon five-eighths of an inch wide, iron file-dust.

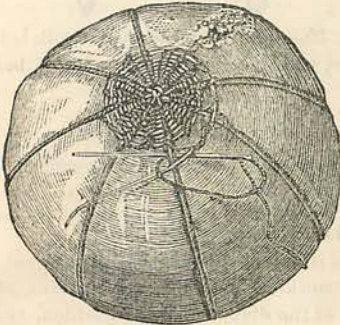
This emery cushion is useful, elegant, and easily worked. Cut 8 parts in calico, of the shape of the divisions of the cushion, as seen in Fig. 2; sew them together, but do not complete the last seam entirely; fill the ball first with iron file-dust, and then only complete the seam. Cover the cushion over each seam with fine pack-thread, tightly drawn down, fasten it well, and then begin to work the covering of the cushion with blue silk and silver thread. Begin at the place where the pieces of pack-thread meet, and where the silver thread must also be fastened, and work

in rounds; wind the blue silk round the silver thread, draw it out from underneath the



pack-thread, then wind the silk once more round the latter and round the silver thread, as shown in Fig. 2. When half the cushion

Fig. 2.



Covering of Emery Cushion.

is completed, leave off, and begin the covering at the opposite side, in the centre, where the pieces of pack-thread meet. When completed, trim the cushion in the middle with blue satin plaited ribbon. Make on one side of the cushion four small loops; on the other, one loop,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, with the same satin ribbon. With the latter loop the cushion is meant to be hung up.

### TRAVELLING SHOE-BAG.

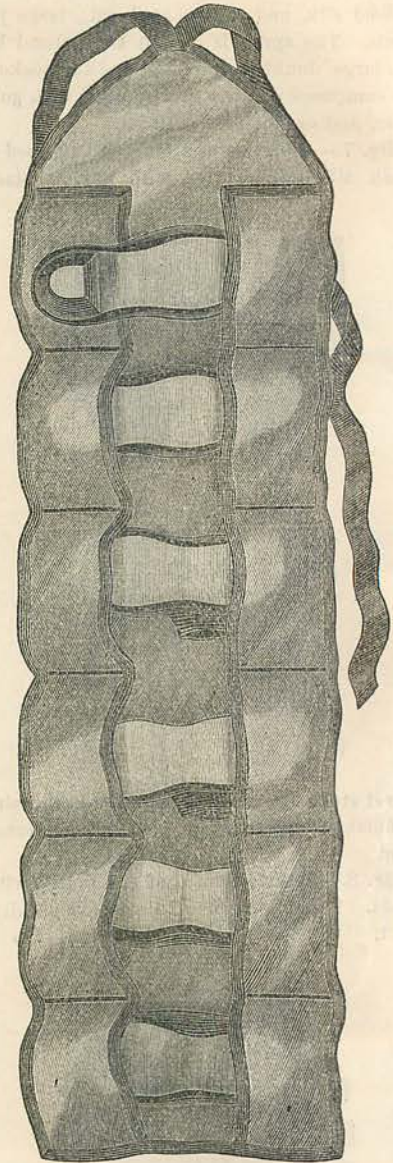
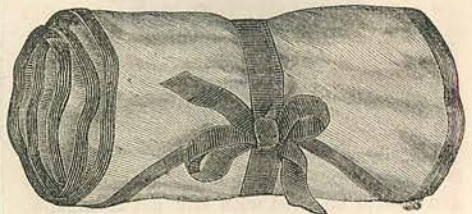


Fig. 2.

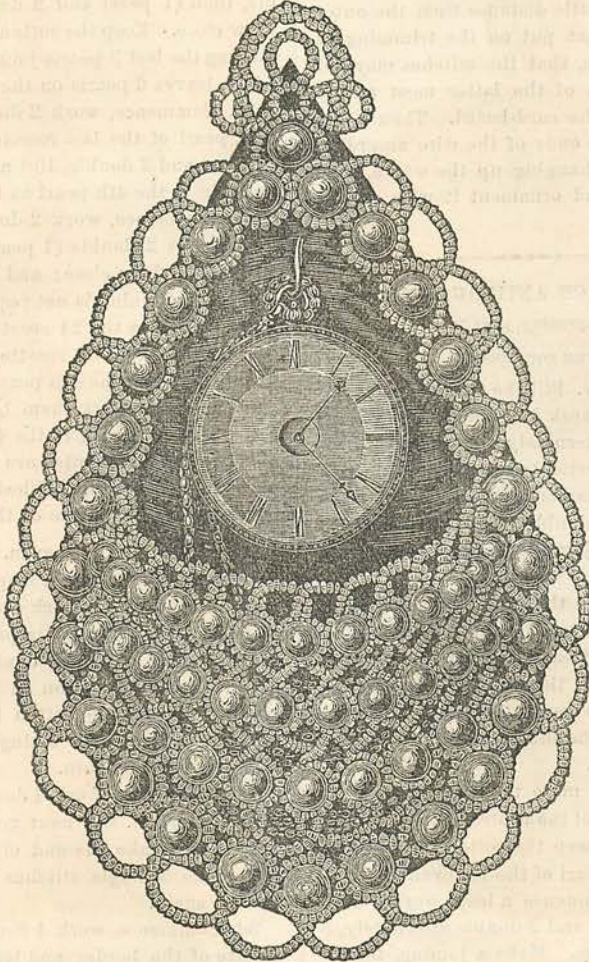


THIS very convenient article is made of brown linen, bound with scarlet braid. The arrangement of the pockets for the shoes can be seen in our illustration. Fig. 2 shows the travelling shoe bag closed.

#### WATCH-POCKET.—BEADWORK.

*Materials.*—White crystal beads, round pearl beads of two sizes, fine white flower wire—silver wire—a small piece of card-board, colored satin or velvet, a little wadding.

looped together, ornamented with pearl beads, and joined together with crystal bead loops. The pocket-like part has three such lines worked with two wire ends. The undermost line requires seven rings ornamented with pearl beads, the second eleven, and the uppermost thirteen. Begin each line with eighteen crystal beads, join them in a ring so that the two wire ends run in opposite directions through two beads. For each of the following rings put on nine beads upon one of the



Our illustration represents the watch-pocket in a reduced size. Its greatest height is six inches, and it measures three inches at the broadest part.

Cover one side—the front—of the card-board with a little wadding, and both sides with colored silk or velvet. The beadwork is a kind of little chain-work of crystal bead rings

wire ends, upon the other seven, and close in a ring as at the first. At the closing of a finished chain line make use of one of the wire ends to put on the pearl beads as shown in the design. The outer bead loop, and the upper and under of the three chain lines contain eighteen beads. The circumference of the pocket at the widest part is four inches,

the top two inches. The outer trimming is composed of similar bead rings, which, however, are larger, and ornamented with larger pearl beads and larger loops. The first ring requires thirty beads; and after having closed this as before, put sixteen beads on one of the wire ends, and fourteen on the other, fastening in the same manner. Continue this until there are twenty-five rings. The outer bead loop requires twenty-four beads.

Finish by joining the pocket part to the card-board at a little distance from the outer edge, close to that put on the trimming as neatly as possible, that the stitches may not show. The ends of the latter meet at the upper point of the card-board. Then make the loop with the ends of the wire according to design. For hanging up the watch, take a white hook, and ornament it with crystal beads.



#### CORFU LACE ANTIMACASSAR.

(See engraving, page 387.)

##### THE SQUARES.

*The Centre Star.* Fill the shuttle, and commencing a loop, work 1 double, then (1 pearl and 2 double alternately, 12 times); draw close; join the cotton to the 1st pearl loop.

*The Ovals.* Commence a loop close to the joining, work 6 double, 1 pearl, 6 double; draw close, then join to the next pearl of the centre, thus:—

Put the pin into the pearl to be attached, and bring the cotton through in a loop as usual; keep the joining loop in the front of the oval, and with the pin bring it through the space in the centre of the oval to the back, then pass the shuttle through this loop and draw it close.

Work 11 ovals more the same, joining as before to a pearl of the centre. When the 12 ovals are made, keep the cotton at the back, and join to the pearl of the 1st oval.

*1st Rosette.* Commence a loop, work 4 double, then (1 pearl and 2 double alternately, 9 times); draw close. Make a joining, thus—Keep the cotton at the back of the rosette, and putting the pin into the last pearl but two of it, bring the cotton through in a loop; put the pin into the pearl of the next oval, bringing the loop of cotton through it, then pass the shuttle through this joining loop and draw it close. This leaves 6 loops at the top and 2 at the lower part.

*2d.* Commence a loop, work 2 double, join to the next pearl of the rosette; 2 double, then (1 pearl and 2 double, 9 times); draw close. Make a joining as before to the next oval.

Work 10 rosettes more as the last, joining the same after each. When finished, sew the last pearl to the 1st rosette, and fasten off.

##### THE BORDER.

*1st Rosette.* Commence a loop, work 4 double, then (1 pearl and 2 double, 10 times); draw close. Keep the cotton at the back, and missing the last 3 pearls join to the 4th pearl, which leaves 6 pearls on the other side.

*2d.* Commence, work 2 double, join to the next pearl of the last rosette, 2 double, then (1 pearl and 2 double, 10 times); draw close, and join to the 4th pearl as before.

*3d.* Commence, work 2 double, join to the next pearl; 2 double (1 pearl and 2 double, 10 times); draw close; and as this is for the corner, the joining is not required.

*4th.* Work as the 2d rosette, joining to the last pearl of the 3d rosette, and after it is made joining to the 4th pearl as before.

*5th and 6th.* Work them both as the 2d rosette, always joining to the 4th pearl.

When the six rosettes are made leave this part of the border unfinished, and, filling another shuttle, work one of the corners.

##### THE CORNER.

*1st Oval.* Commence a loop, leaving an end of about one yard; work 4 double, take the star and join to the centre pearl of one of the rosettes of it; then 4 double, draw close. Take the end of cotton in the right hand, holding the shuttle cotton in the left for a straight thread, make 5 single stitches, then take the shuttle again.

*2d.* Commence, work 4 double, join to the centre pearl of the next rosette, 4 double; draw close; take the end of cotton as before and make 3 single stitches; then take the shuttle again.

*3d.* Commence, work 4 double, take the 1st rosette of the border and join to the centre loop of the 3 pearls on the lower side of it; then 4 double, draw close; make 5 single as before.

*4th.* Commence, work 5 double, join to the centre pearl of the 2d rosette of the border; 4 double, join to the centre pearl of the 4th rosette, 5 double, draw close; make 5 single as before.

5th. Commence, work 4 double, join to the 5th rosette, 4 double, draw close; then 3 single as before; and to make it round, draw the end of cotton tight, pass it into the centre of the 1st oval; then place the two ends together, knot them firmly and cut them off.

Return to the border, and to make the dot, reverse the work so that the star is at the top.

*The Dot.* Commence a loop, work 2 double, join to the centre of the next rosette of the star, 2 double, draw close; join to the same pearl of the border as before. Reverse the work.

Make the 7th, 8th, and 9th rosettes, the same as the 2d rosette of the border; and commencing again at the 3d rosette, repeat the direction until the four sides are worked; fasten off.

In repeating the corner pattern, the 1st joining must be made to the 2d rosette of the star, counting from the right side of the dot. Make as many squares as are required.

#### KNOTTING FOR THE JOINING.

*First Square.* Fill the shuttle, and join the end of cotton to the last pearl but two of one of the corner rosettes, using No. 2 cotton, if the tatting is worked with that number; but if finer, then use No. 4.

*1st Loop.* Make 4 knots as directed, then join as usual to the centre pearl of the next rosette. Work 5 loops more the same, joining after each; then make a 7th loop, joining to the 3d pearl of the corner rosette; and for the 8th loop, make 6 knots and join to the last

pearl but two of the same rosette. Repeat from the 1st loop all round, and fasten off.

*Second Square.* Work as the last square to the end of the 7th loop, then for the 8th loop. Make 4 knots; take a corner loop of the 1st square and join to it, placing the joining between the last knots but two of the 6 knots, which will leave the 4 knots to the left; then make 2 knots and join to the last pearl but two of the rosette. 9th Loop. Make 2 knots, join to the centre of the opposite loop; make 2 knots, and join to the centre of the next rosette. Work 6 loops more as the last; make 2 knots, and join between the 2d and 3d knots of the opposite loop; make 4 knots, and join to the last pearl but two. Finish the round as the 1st square.

Repeat this knotting until all the squares are attached.

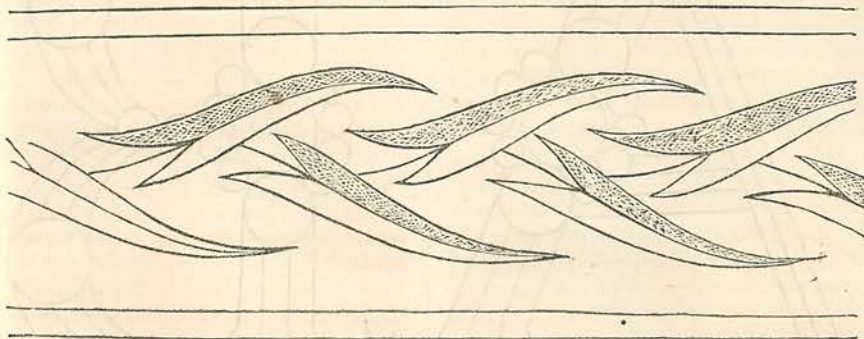
In working the 6 knots of the corner loop, where 4 squares meet, a joining should be made after every two knots.

The "Greek Lace Trimming," which will appear next month, is arranged to correspond with this design, every square being the size of two scallops. It should be joined with the knotting.

This ANTIMACASSAR can be worked in colors, using pink and white 12-thread crochet cotton; or, if required finer, cotton No. 10.

Commence with pink, and work to the end of the ovals; then, with white, make the rosettes. The border and corner should be pink, and the knotted joining white.

#### EMBROIDERY FOR FLANNEL.

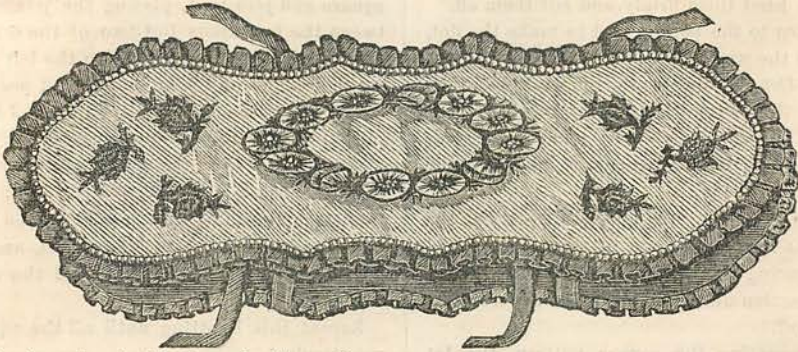


To be executed with silk or floss thread.

GLOVE SACHET.

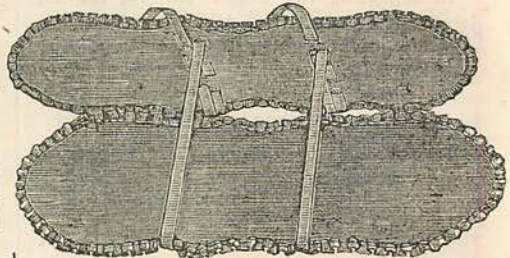
*Materials.*—Card-board ; white and cerise-colored *glacé* silk ; ribbon of the same color, one-third of an inch wide ; fine chenille of several shades of red and green ; pearl beads.

centre are formed of cerise-colored ribbon edged with chenille on one side and gathered on the other. The shape of the flower is obtained by drawing in the gathers tightly ; one large pearl bead with small steel ones round



This elegant satchet is formed of two pieces of card-board of the shape of the pattern. The under-part is covered on both sides with cerise-colored silk, and quilted on the upper side. The upper part is covered with cerise-colored silk, and quilted on the under side, and covered with white silk embroidered in chenille on the outside ; both parts are edged round with a narrow quilting of cerise-colored ribbon.

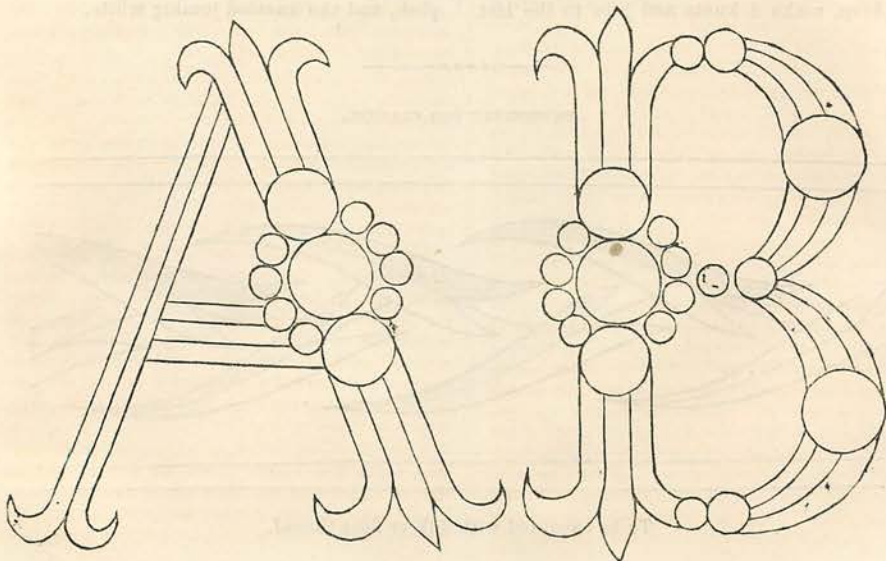
The rosebuds are embroidered upon the white silk in several shades of red and green chenille. The flowers of the wreath in the



Fastening of Glove Sachet.

it is placed in the centre of each flower. The foliage is worked with green chenille.

LETTERS FOR MARKING PILLOW-CASES, ETC.

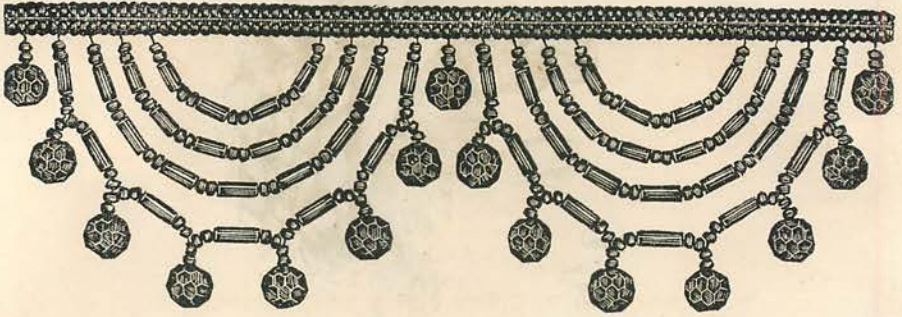




FRANCIS HART & CO. PRINTERS, N.Y.



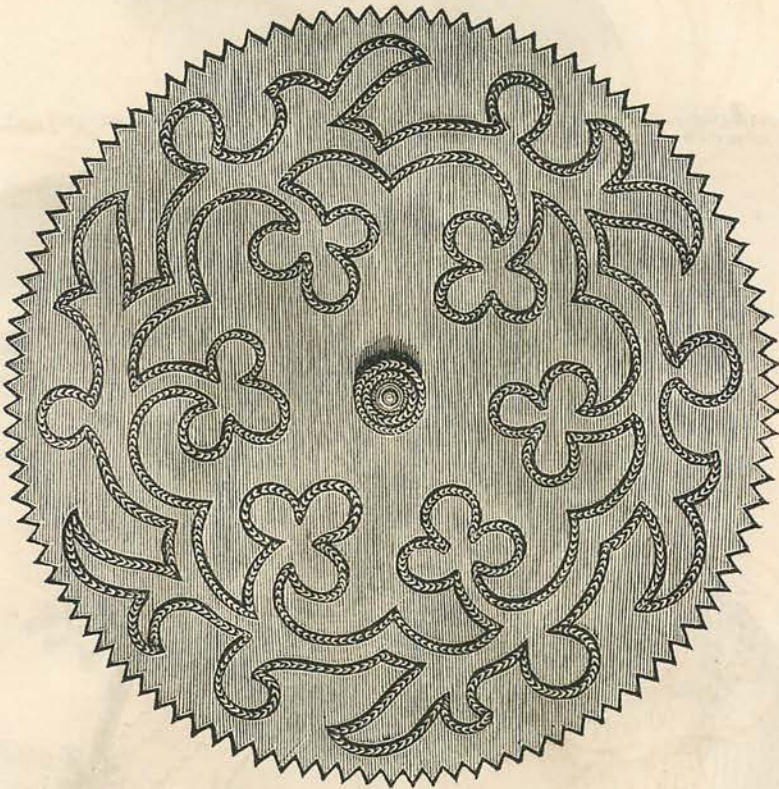
### RICH FRINGE.



Made on a braid or jet gimp, and trims very effectively. It is formed of jet beads and bugles.

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### PEN-WIPER.



To make this little pen-wiper, a round piece of black velvet of the size of our pattern is required. Trace the design upon a piece of tissue-paper. Tack this paper upon the velvet; then sew fine gold soutache all over the outlines on the paper with yellow sewing-silk, taking care to insert the needle through the velvet as well. Colored silk soutache may be used instead of gold. When the work is done, tear off the tissue-paper, and the soutache will remain fastened upon the velvet. Cut pieces of colored cloth and sew on underneath.

NOVELTIES FOR DECEMBER.

DRESSES, WAISTS, ETC. ETC.

Fig. 1.

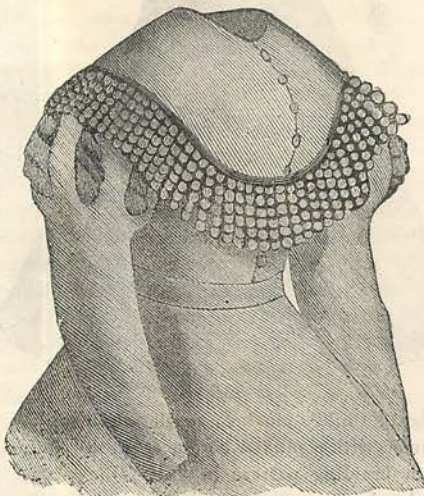


Fig. 1.—Dress of gray reps, trimmed with bands and points of golden brown satin stud-

Fig. 2.—Dress of violet poplin, trimmed with a fringe formed of mother of pearl me-

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.



ded with steel buttons. The front of the dress is trimmed the same as the back.

dallions. The sleeves are slashed with satin of a darker shade.

Fig. 4.

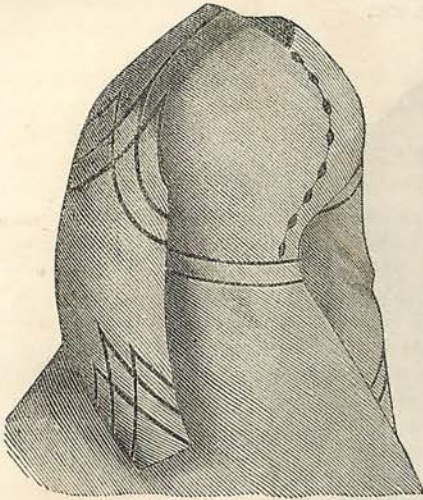


Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

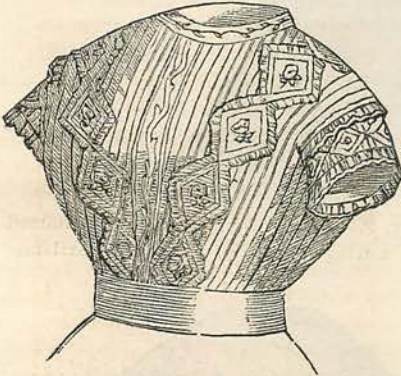


Fig. 7.

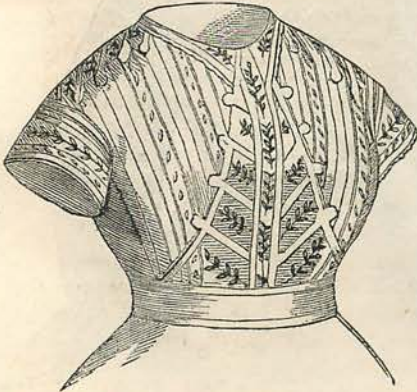


Fig. 3.—Dress of blue Winsey, trimmed with fancy braid and Tom Thumb fringe.

Fig. 4.—Dress of Bismarck reps, trimmed with narrow velvet of a darker shade.

Fig. 5.—Fancy white cashmere sack, ornamented with Cluny inserting lined with colored ribbon.

Figs. 6 and 7.—Two styles of white waists, to be made of fine French muslin. They are both tucked and highly ornamented with Cluny lace and inserting.

Fig. 8.



Fig. 8. Child's cloak of scarlet cloth, to be trimmed with a pinked border of white cloth and a braiding pattern in white silk braid. The hood is ornamented with white tassels, and may be lined with either white or scarlet silk.

Fig. 9.

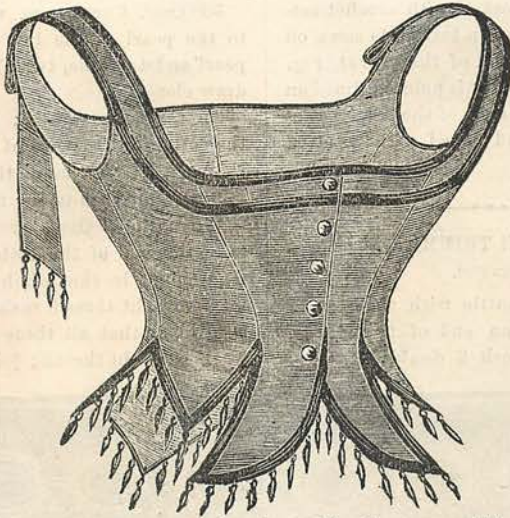
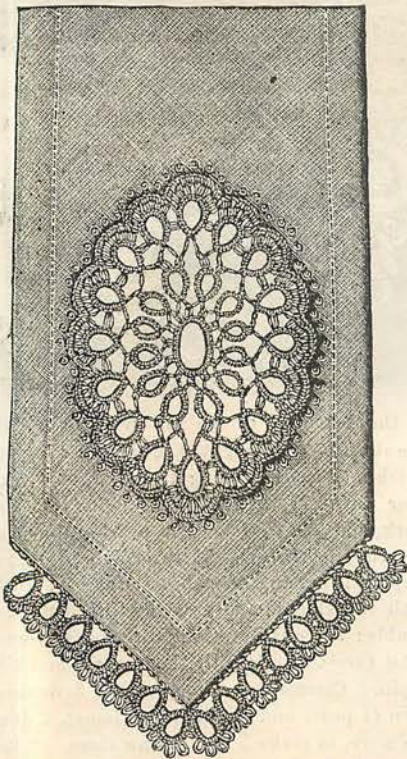


Fig. 9.—Silk bodice for a young lady. Our pattern was made of black silk, bound with

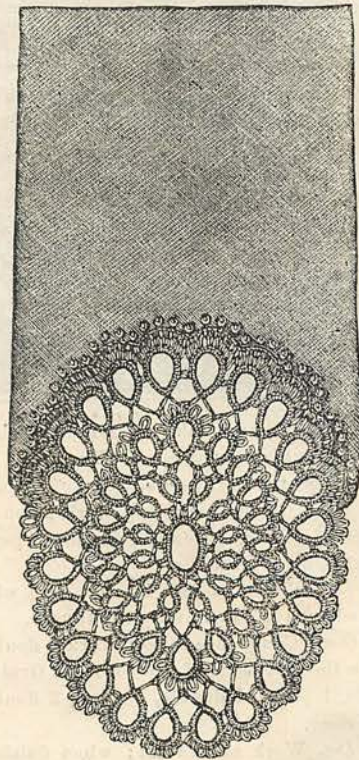
muslin dress, or with a muslin bodice and colored skirt.

Fig. 10.



black velvet and edged with pointed jet grelots, but it also looks well in colored silk. It is intended to be worn with a high white

Fig. 11.



Figs. 10 and 11.—Each of these cravats consists of a strip of cambric muslin one yard long, six inches wide, hemmed on both sides.

The ends of the cravats are ornamented with patterns in tatting, worked with crochet cotton, No. 30. A rosette in tatting is sewn on in the middle of the end of the cravat, Fig. 11. The end of the cravat is pointed, lined on the wrong side with a strip of the same material as the cravat, and edged with a tatted lace.

### GREEK LACE TRIMMING.

#### THE CENTRE.

*1st Dot.* Fill the shuttle with the coarser thread, and leaving an end of two yards, commence a loop; work 2 double stitches,

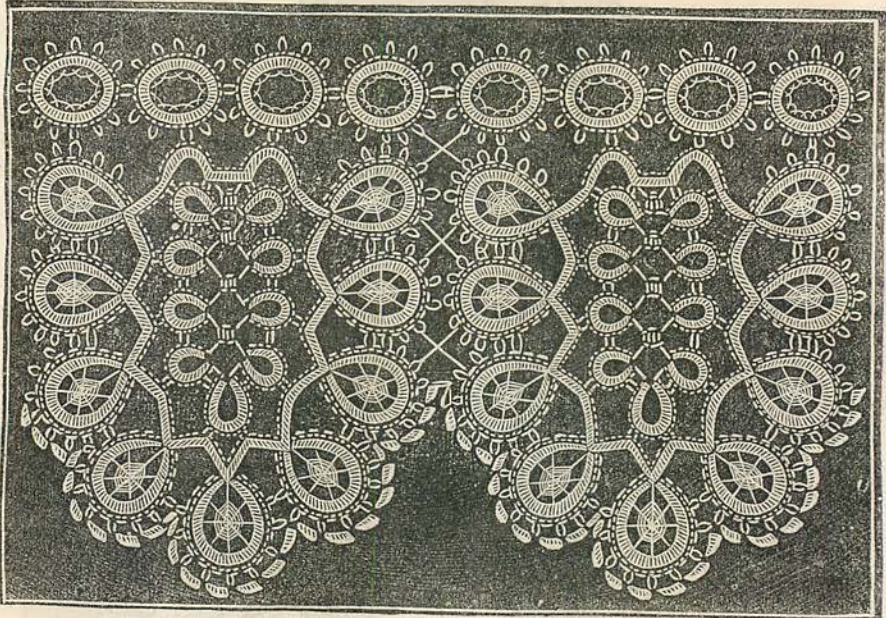
*4th Oval.* As the 2d.

*5th Oval.* Commence, work 2 double, join to the pearl of the last oval; 4 double, (1 pearl and 4 double, twice); 1 pearl, 2 double, draw close.

*6th Oval.* As the 2d; when finished, join the cotton to the pearl of the last dot.

Work 3 Ovals more the same as the 2d, joining after each to the next Dots.

When the 9 Ovals are made and joined, take the end of the cotton left at the commencement in the left hand, and holding it for a straight thread, make 2 double with the shuttle, so that all these stitches are formed by the straight thread; join the shuttle cotton



take No. 1 pin and make a pearl loop with it, then 2 double; draw close. Turn this dot down under the left thumb.

*1st Oval.* Commence a loop, work 2 double, 1 pearl, 4 double, 1 pearl, 4 double, 1 pearl, 2 double, draw close.

*2d Dot.* Work as the 1st Dot, and when finished turn it down under the thumb.

*2d Oval.* Commence a loop, work 2 double, join to the last pearl of the previous Oval; 4 double, 1 pearl, 4 double, 1 pearl, 2 double, draw close.

*3d Dot.* Work as the 1st; when finished, turn it down.

*3d Oval.* Work as the 2d; then work a 4th Dot as the 1st.

to the 1st pearl of the 1st Oval; then with the shuttle and straight thread work 4 double stitches, 1 pearl, putting the straight thread over the pin; then 4 double. Reverse the work, and join to the centre pearl of the Oval by bringing the straight thread through in a loop and passing the shuttle into it; then with the shuttle and straight thread work 4 double; leave the straight thread. Reverse.

*1st Circle.* Work with the shuttle and No. 3 pin. Commence a loop, work 5 double, then (1 pearl and 3 double, 9 times), 2 double more, to make 5 in all, draw close. \* Reverse the work, and with the straight thread and shuttle, work 4 double as before; join to the pearl of the next Oval as before; then 4

double more with the straight thread. Reverse the work.

*2d Circle.* Commence a loop, work 5 double, join to the last pearl of the previous Circle, 3 double, then (1 pearl and 3 double, 8 times); 2 double more, draw close.

Repeat from \* until 9 Circles in all are made; ending at the joining to the last oval. In the centre it should be joined to both pearls of the 5th oval. When finished, reverse the work, and still using the straight thread, work 4 double, 1 pearl, 4 double; join to the last pearl of the oval, then 2 double, join to the thread between the oval and 1st dot, and fasten off by knotting the two cottons firmly together.

*The Second Scallop* is worked the same as the First to the commencement of the 8th Circle, then to attach them together make the following alterations:—

*8th Circle.* Commence a loop, work 5 double, join to the last pearl; 3 double, (1 pearl and 3 double, 3 times); take the finished Scallop and join to the centre pearl of the 2d circle of it; 3 double, (1 pearl and 3 double, 4 times); 2 double more, draw close. Reverse the work, make 4 double on the straight thread, join to the oval; 4 double as before. Reverse.

*9th Circle.* As the last, joining it to the opposite Circle of the other Scallop; finish this Scallop as the first.

Repeat the 2d Scallop until the required length is made.

#### THE HEADING.

*1st Rosette.* Fill the shuttle, and using No. 3 pin, commence a loop, work 2 double, (1 pearl and 2 double, twice); take the 1st Circle of the scallops and join to the 3d pearl of it; 2 double, then (1 pearl and 2 double, 9 times); draw close. \* Keep the cotton at the back of the last 5 pearls and join to the 6th, which will be the 4th pearl from the other joining.

*2d Rosette.* Commence a loop, work 2 double, join to the next pearl of the rosette, 2 double, then (1 pearl and 2 double, twice); join to the pearl over the Oval, 2 double, then (1 pearl and 2 double, nine times); draw close. Repeat from \*, joining the 3d Rosette to the pearl over the next oval, and the 4th Rosette to the 3d pearl of the next Circle.

#### THE EDGE.

Fill the shuttle and join the cotton to the

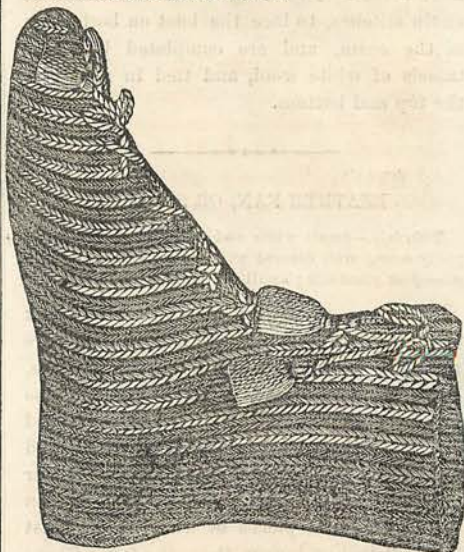
first unattached pearl of the 4th Circle; then to make a Dot, commence a loop, work 6 single stitches, draw it quite close, and join the cotton to the next pearl of the Circle. Work 4 Dots more the same, joining after each one is made. Work a 6th Dot, then join the two next pearls together, by bringing the joining loop first through the nearest pearl and then through the next pearl in the other Circle, pass the shuttle into the loop and draw it tight. Repeat these 6 Dots until 21 Dots are made; then join the cotton to the centre pearl of the corresponding circle of the next Scallop; repeat the Dots, working 24 Dots on each Scallop.

#### THE LACE STITCHES.

With the fine cotton work a Wheel in each of the Circles, directions for which are given at page 256. In the centre of each Rosette work a round of button-hole stitches, sewing each stitch over to draw them together. A twisted thread is made between the circles of the scallops.

#### KNITTED BOOT FOR LADIES.

*Materials for one Pair.*—One and a half ounce black, one and a half ounce white fleecy, some black Berlin-wool; thick steel knitting-needles.



The pattern is worked in common *bricco* knitting, alternately one row with black, one with white wool. Put the wool at the end of each row, fasten it off, and begin with

another color. Begin the boot at the top with black fleecy, cast on 38 stitches.

1st row of the brioche knitting: Slip the 1st stitch, alternately knit 1, throw the wool forward, slip 1, taking it on the needle as if you were going to purl it. 2d row, with white wool. Knit together the stitch that was slipped, and that which was made, by throwing the wool forward in the preceding row, and slip the knitted stitch after you have thrown the wool forward. Knit all the other rows like the 2d one, but change the colors. Knit 32 rows without increasing. Increase once at the beginning of the next 44 rows, so that the 76th row has 82 stitches; then knit 14 rows without increasing; then 14 rows in plain black Berlin-wool for the sole of the boot (knit in the first of these rows, as one stitch, the stitch and the wool thrown forward in the preceding row). Knit twice two together in the middle of each row. Then fold the work in the middle, so that the stitches come opposite each other, and cast off two opposite ones together. The sloped long sides are sewn together; the black rows must be on the outside; fasten the ends off carefully. Sew also the toe of the sole against the toe of the boot, and cover the seam on the instep with a row of slip-stitches in black Berlin-wool. Two long cords are made in chain stitches, to lace the boot on both sides of the seam, and are completed by small tassels of white wool, and tied in a bow at the top and bottom.

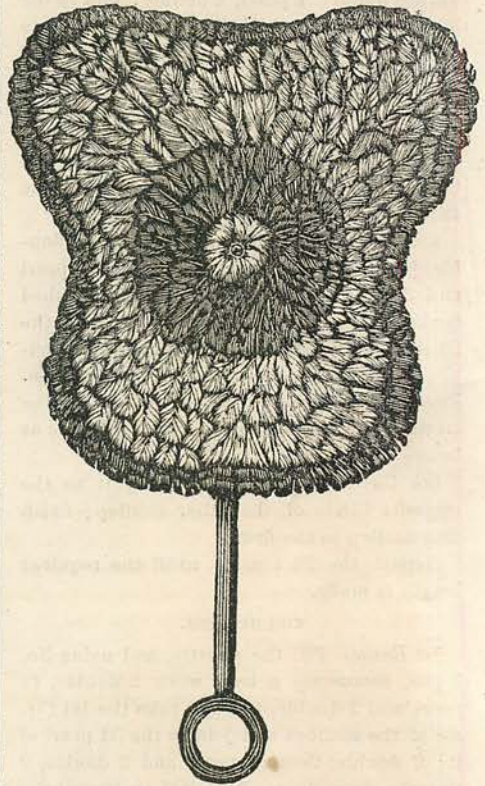
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#### FEATHER FAN, OR SCREEN.

*Materials.*—Small white and black pigeon feathers: pretty strong wire covered with white; stiff white net; some pink glacé silk; small and large crystal beads.

This fan, consisting of white and black feathers sown over a shape formed with wire and net, is very suitable for the theatre, concerts, etc. Cut first for the shape one side 9 inches long, 7 inches broad, measured in the middle. Hem in a piece of wire round the outside; the wire must be 5 inches longer at the lower end than the fan; then sew on the frame eight pieces of wire, which must all be 9 inches longer than the fan. These pieces of wire form the handle; at the end they are bent into a circle, nine on each side. The circle and the handle are covered regularly and closely first with white cotton; then

the ring with small black glass beads, the handle with white ones. Now begin to sew the feathers on the net foundation on the same side as the pieces of wire. Begin at the edge and sew on the feathers in close rows, reverse the order in each row, so that there be no empty place, and that one feather may cover the beginning of the next. The first row is black. Half the length of the feathers must be outside the edge. The illustration shows the working of the first and second

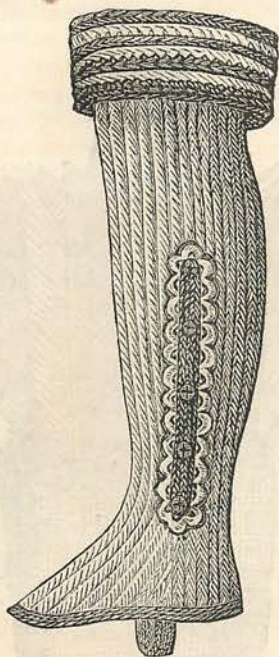


row (the latter is white), and also how the feathers are fastened. Continue to work in the same way, but leave in the middle a circle measuring 2 inches across; fill up this circle with black feathers, and in the middle sew on a feather flower. To work this flower, wind eight small white feathers cut in the shape of leaves with a bit of silk upon a wire stem; from the middle of the flower with a black bead; insert the wire through the net on the back of the fan, and cover it with pink glacé silk, which is turned down inside round the edge, and sewed over the net with over-cast stitches:



GAITER FOR A CHILD THREE YEARS OF AGE.

*Materials.*—Three skeins of white and one of colored 3-ply fleecy; Peuslope needles, No. 1 and 000; one dozen small silk buttons.



This gaiter can be made smaller or larger by working rather tighter or looser, and at the 10 plain rows after the 30th row more or less rows can be worked according to the size.

Commence with the white wool and No. 1 needle. Work 23 chain.

*1st row.* Miss 1, 22 plain, then 4 chain, turn back. Work the rest of the gaiter in raised crochet, the work should be rather tight, so that six stitches will measure one inch.

*2d.* Miss 1, and 3 plain on the 4 chain, then on the 1st row 23 plain, working the last stitch on the one chain at the end to increase, then 4 chain, turn back.

*3d.* Miss 1, and 3 plain on the 4 chain, then 27 plain, 4 chain, turn back.

*4th.* Miss 1, and 3 plain, then 31 plain, 4 chain, turn back.

*5th.* Miss 1, and 3 plain, then 35 plain, 31 chain, turn back.

*6th.* Miss 1, 5 plain and 2 single on the chain, turn back.

*7th.* 2 single, 4 plain, turn black.

*8th.* 1 chain, 8 plain, then on the chain 3 single, turn back.

*9th.* 2 single, 9 plain, turn back.

*10th.* 1 chain, 11 plain, then on the chain 20 plain, and on the 5th row 39 plain, 4 chain, turn back.

*11th.* Miss 1 and 3 plain on the 4 chain, then 70 plain, turn back.

*12th.* 1 chain, 74 plain, work 7 rows more the same as the last, at the end of the 19th row, work 3 chain.

*20th.* Miss 1, and 2 plain on the 3 chain, then on the 19th row 3 plain and 3 single, turn back.

*21st.* 2 single, 7 plain, working the last stitch in the 1 chain at the end, then 3 chain, turn back.

*22d.* Miss 1, and 2 plain, and then on the 19th row 9 plain and 3 single, turn back.

*23d.* 2 single, 13 plain, then 3 chain, turn back.

*24th.* Miss 1, and 2 plain, then on the 19th row 15 plain and 3 single, turn back.

*25th.* 2 single, 19 plain, 3 chain, turn back.

*26th.* Miss 1, and 2 plain, then 21 plain, and on the 19th row 62 plain, turn back.

*27th.* 1 chain, 86 plain, working the last stitch on the 1 chain at the end.

*28th.* 1 chain, 86 plain.

*29th.* 1 chain, 54 plain, then to decrease take two stitches on the needle, and work as one stitch, then (3 plain, and decrease as before 4 times) 11 plain, working in the one chain at the end.

*30th.* 1 chain, 82 plain. Work 10 rows more as the last.

*41st.* 1 chain, 54 plain (2 plain in 1, and 3 plain, 4 times), 2 plain in one, 11 plain.

*42d.* Miss 1, 86 plain.

*43d.* 1 chain, 86 plain.

*44th.* Miss 1, 85 plain.

*45th.* 1 chain, 85 plain.

*46th.* 2 single, 19 plain, 2 single, turn back.

*47th.* 3 single, 16 plain, 2 single, turn back.

*48th.* Miss 1, 2 single, 13 plain, 2 single, turn back.

*49th.* 3 single, 10 plain, 2 single, turn back.

*50th.* Miss 1, 2 single, 7 plain, 2 single, turn back.

*51st.* 3 single, 4 plain, 2 single, turn back.

*52d.* Miss 1, 2 single, 6 plain, then on each of the 3 stitches left work 3 plain, and on the 45th row 62 plain, turn back.

*53d.* 1 chain, 74 plain, turn back. Work 8 rows more as the last.

*62d.* 1 chain, 9 plain, 2 single, turn back.

*63d.* 3 single, 8 plain, turn back.

64th. Miss 1, 5 plain, 2 single, turn back.

65th. 3 single, 4 plain, turn back.

66th. Miss 1, 6 single, then on the stitches left 3 single, and on the 61st row 20 single, 37 plain, 2 single, turn back.

67th. Miss 1, 3 single, 33 plain, 3 single, turn back.

68th. Miss 1, 3 single, 29 plain, 3 single, turn back.

69th. Miss 1, 3 single, 25 plain, 3 single, turn back.

70th. Miss 1, 3 single, 21 plain, 3 single, turn back.

71st. Miss 1, 3 single, 17 plain, 3 single, then sew the sides together to make it round.

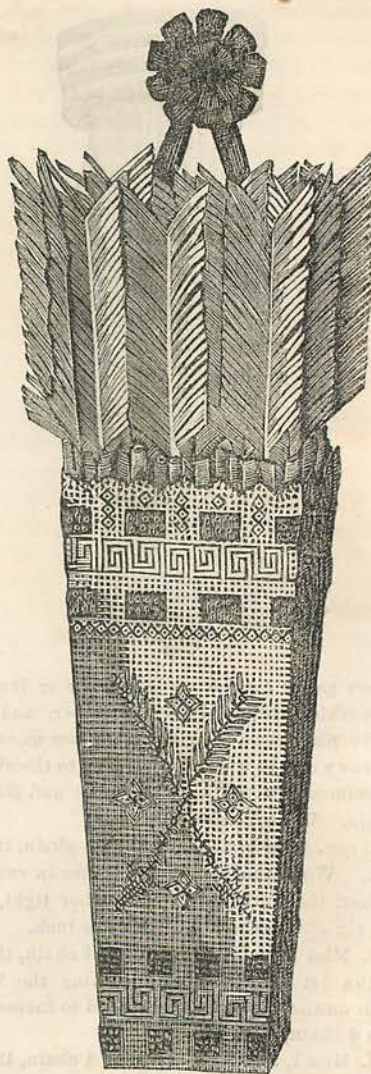
Commence at the seam at the back of the heel, and putting the needle into the side of the previous rows, work 2 single to each rib for the six ribs, then 4 single to each rib for 4 ribs, then 2 single to each rib for 10 ribs, then 4 single to each rib for 4 ribs, 2 single to each rib for 7 ribs, join on the colored wool, and work 3 rounds of single crochet, fasten off.

With the white wool commence at the top, and putting the needle into the side of the previous rows, work 2 single stitches to each rib, then turn back, now use the 000 needle, and working loosely two rows of raised crochet with white wool and two rows with the colored wool alternately for 20 rows, then sew up the sides.

**THE TRIMMING.**—With the colored wool make 32 chain, turn, miss 2, 29 treble on the chain, then 3 chain, 1 single, join on the white, and work on the foundation chain (5 chain, miss 1, and 1 plain, 15 times) turn and work the same down the other side, fasten off, sew this trimming up the side of the leg, as in the engraving, then sew six buttons on the treble row.

**THE STRAP.**—With the colored wool make 22 chain, turn, miss 2, 20 treble, fasten off, and sew to the sides of the foot.

are made at the top of the quiver to draw strips of red velvet ribbon through. The embroidery pattern consists of two arrows, lying crossways, and four stars. Cut two pieces of card-board and red silk,  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches



#### PIPE-LIGHT STAND IN THE SHAPE OF A QUIVER.

**Materials.**—Perforated card-board; red glacé silk; red velvet ribbon, half an inch wide; black and red sewing-silk; gold thread.

This quiver is filled with anything but warlike arrows, and will make a very pretty present. The original pattern is made of white perforated card-board, ornamented with embroidery in black silk and point russe. Holes

long, 2 inches wide at the top,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch at the bottom; then two pieces of the same length, one inch wide at the top, and nine-eighths of an inch wide at the bottom. Work the pattern upon the two larger sides first; the Grecian borders in point russe, with black silk; the arrows in cross-stitch, with gold thread; the feathery part of these, and the stars, are worked in point russe, with gold thread and

red silk. The side pieces of the quiver are merely edged all round with cross stitches, in gold thread and stars. The pattern can easily be copied from our illustration. Then cut out the upper edge of the four parts in scallops, and make the holes for the ribbon-velvet. Repeat the same at the bottom of the quiver. Then join the four pieces of card-board lengthways, with button-hole stitches in red silk, set in every hole of the card-board, fastening in at the same time the red silk lining. Add a small piece of card-board at the bottom, and work an edging of button-hole stitches round the scalloped border of the quiver at the top. Draw the velvet ribbon through the holes. A rosette of ribbon-velvet, with two ends fastened on either side of the quiver, forms a handle to hang it up by.

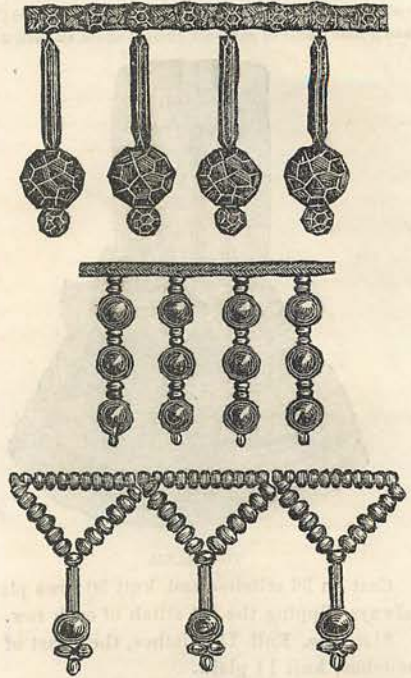
DESIGN FOR  
SOFA CUSHION, FOOTSTOOL, OR CHAIR.

TO BE EXECUTED IN BEADS OR ZEPHYRS.

(See Plate printed in Colors, in front.)

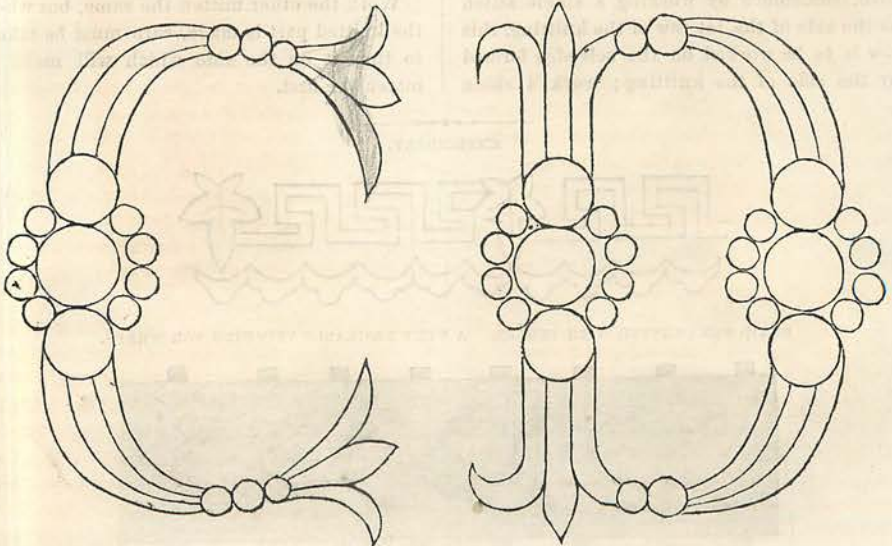
COARSER canvas should be used which would enlarge the figure to the desired size. If worked in wool, the effect would be increased by using floss silk for the lightest shade in the body of the dog, also for the eyes, mouth, and collar.

PATTERNS OF FRINGES.



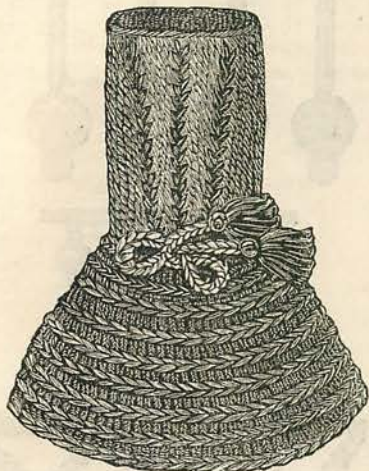
To be made of jet, crystal, steel, or pearl beads. These fringes are all the rage for dresses and wraps.

LETTERS FOR MARKING PILLOW-CASES, ETC.



## LADY'S GAUNTLET MITT.

*Materials.*—Three ounces of double Berlin wool; one pair of knitting-pins, No.16; Penelope needles 000; one and a half yards of sarcenet ribbon, about an inch wide.



THE HAND.

Cast on 36 stitches and knit 30 rows plain, always slipping the 1st stitch of each row.

61st Row. Knit 11 stitches, then cast off 11 stitches, knit 14 plain.

32d. Knit the 14 stitches, cast on 11 stitches, knit the 11 stitches, then knit 70 rows plain as before, cast off, and sew the 1st row and the last together, turn the mitt on the right side.

THE GAUNTLET.

1st Row. With the crochet needle and wool, commence by working a single stitch on the side of the 1st row of the knitting, this row is to be worked on the selvedge formed by the side of the knitting; work 4 chain

miss 2 ribs of the knitting, and work one treble stitch between the 2d and 3d ribs, putting the needle sufficiently deep to make the crochet firm, \* miss 2 ribs, work 1 treble as before, 1 chain, miss 2 ribs, and work 1 treble. Repeat from \* 12 times more, working 1 chain between every other treble stitch, then turn back. The following rows are to be worked in raised crochet, until the 21st row; 1 chain stitch is to be worked at the beginning of each row. The work should be very loose, so that 4 stitches will measure one inch in length.

2d, 3d, and 4th. 1 chain, 42 plain, turn back.

5th. Work 6 plain, and 2 plain in one, 6 times, then three rows plain.

9th. Work 2 plain in one, and 13 plain 4 times, then 8 rows plain. The following rows are to be worked in the ordinary plain crochet, that is putting the needle into the upper edge of the previous stitches. Work 4 rows plain.

22d. Miss a stitch, and 12 plain, 4 times.

23d and 24th. Plain.

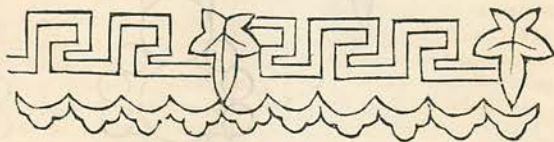
25th. Miss 1, and 7 plain, 6 times.

26th and 27th. Plain.

Turn the work on the wrong side, and sew the selvedge of the crochet together, then double it, and sew the last row of crochet to the first at the top of the open row, turn the work on the right side and embroider three rows of hemstitch down the back of the hand; run half the ribbon in the open row.

Work the other mitten the same, but when the knitted part is made, care must be taken to turn it on the side which will make it match the first.

## EMBROIDERY.



BRAID ORNAMENTED WITH BUGLES. A VERY DESIRABLE TRIMMING FOR WRAPS.

