

FRANCIS HART & CO., PRINTERS, N.Y.



WORK DEPARTMENT.

EXPLANATION OF CONTRACTIONS USED IN CROCHET, TATTING, KNITTING, ETC. ETC.

CROCHET.

ch.	Chain-stitch.
dch.	Double chain-stitch, or braid-stitch.
sl.	Slip-stitch.
sc.	Single-crochet.
sd.	Short double crochet.
dc.	Double crochet.
stc.	Short treble crochet.
tc.	Treble crochet.
ltc.	Long treble crochet.
m.	Miss.

TATTING.

D.	Double stitch; one French and one English.
P.	Picot.
J.	Join.
l. oop.	Any number of stitches drawn up.

KNITTING.

K.	Knit (plain knit).
P.	Purl.
M.	Make (increase).
K 2t.	Knit two as one.
K 3t.	Knit three as one.
D 1.	Decrease one, by taking off a loop without knitting; then knit one and pass the other over it.
D 2.	Decrease two; slip one; knit two together, and pass the slip-stitch over.
Sl.	Slip.
R.	Raise.
T. K.	Twisted knitted stitch.
T. P.	Twisted purl stitch.

NETTING.

Pn.	Plain netting. The ordinary stitch.
Dn.	Double stitch. The thread twice round the mesh.
Ln.	Long stitch. A stitch in which the knot is not to come close up to the mesh.
D.	Draw out the mesh (before the row is completed).
M.	Miss.

PRINTER'S MARKS.

IN THE DIRECTIONS FOR EVERY KIND OF WORK.

These consist of crosses \times sometimes printed as the ordinary letter X; asterisks *—daggers, †. They are to indicate repetitions in any row, or round. Two similar ones are placed at the beginning and end of any part to be repeated, and the number of times is written after the last. Thus $\times 3$ dc, 5 ch, miss 4, $\times 3$ times, would, if written in full, be 3 dc, 5 ch, miss 4; 3 dc, 5 ch, miss 4; 3 dc, 5 ch, miss 4.

Sometimes one pair of marks is used within another, thus— $\times 5$ dc, 3 ch, miss 2; * 1 dc, 3 ch, miss 2 * twice; 4 dc, 2 ch, miss 1 * \times twice. This, written at length, would be 5 dc, 3 ch, miss 2, 1 dc, 3 ch, miss 2; 1 dc, 3 ch, miss 2; 4 dc, 2 ch, miss 1; 5 dc, 3 ch, miss 2; 1 dc, 3 ch, miss 2; 4 dc, 2 ch, miss 1.

This example will show how much valuable

space is saved by the adoption of these very simple and comprehensible terms.

Round. A line of work beginning and ending at the same place, without turning back.

Row. A line of work which requires you to turn it in order to recommence. Example: We speak of *rows* in a garter, and *rounds* in a stocking.

ROUND DOYLEY OR HEADRESS.

THE CENTRE STAR.

COMMENCE by working 12 patterns of the "Vandyke Edging," in the October number, finishing at the 48th rosette; then leave an end of cotton.

1st Oval. Fill the shuttle, commence a loop, leaving an end, work 6 double stitches, then (1 pearl and 2 double alternately, 5 times); draw close.

2d. Commence, work 2 double, join to the last pearl; 2 double, join to the next pearl; 2 double; then (1 pearl and 2 double, 5 times); draw close.

Work 10 ovals more the same as the last, and when the 12 are made, keep the cotton at the back and join it to the centre pearl of the last oval; then to make it round, thread a sewing-needle with the end of cotton and join the 1st and last ovals together.

The Joining Ovals—1st Oval. Commence a loop, * work 1 double, then (1 pearl and 1 double, 4 times); take the Vandykes and join to the 4th pearl of one of the rosettes which form the point; then 1 double, join to the 5th pearl of the same rosette; 1 double, then (1 pearl and 1 double, 4 times); make an extra pearl by turning the cotton *twice* round the pin, work 1 double and draw close; join the cotton to the same oval as the last; then join the cotton to the extra pearl, keeping it in the centre of the loop, and sufficiently loose not to contract it; then join to the centre pearl of the next oval.

2d. Commence, work 1 double, join to the extra pearl loop already attached; then repeat from * all round; when the 12 ovals are finished, fasten off. Sew the end Vandykes together to make them round.

Work 12 scallops of the "Gimp Edging," which we will give next month, omitting the "Heading."

To attach it to the centre star, the two pieces should now be tacked on a round of *toile cirée*, or stiff paper, and the wheels made which join them together, using the fine cotton; the rosette at the point of each Vandyke is to be sewn to the gimp edging by joining a pearl of the small ovals to the two centre pearls of it.

A wheel is also to be made in the centre star. The work should now be taken off the paper.

THE SCALLOP BORDER.

1st Rosette. Fill the shuttle, and, commencing a loop, work 2 double, then (1 pearl and 2 double 11 times); draw close. Keep the cotton at the back and join to the 4th pearl on the right side of the rosette.

2d. Commence, work 2 double, join to the next pearl; then (1 pearl and 2 double, 10 times); draw close. Keep the cotton at the back and join to the 4th pearl.

Make 5 rosettes more as the last, joining after each is made.

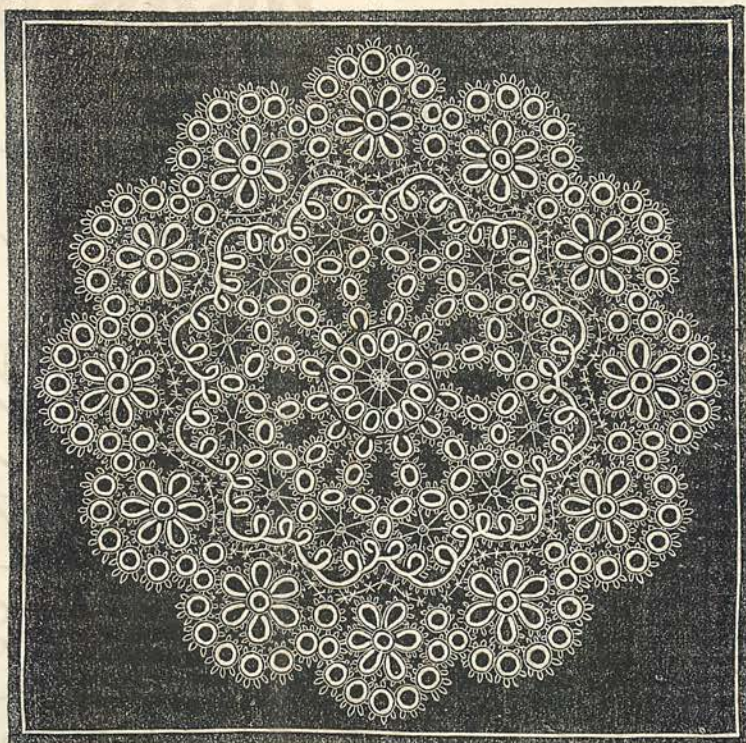
8th. Commence, work 2 double, then (1 pearl and 2 double, 10 times); draw close. Turn this rosette down under the thumb, and join to the same pearl of the 7th rosette as before; this forms the point of the scallop.

double, 6 times); 4 double more; draw close and work 3 single as before.

3d. Commence, work 6 double, join to the last pearl; 2 double (1 pearl and 2 double, twice); take the scallop border and join to the centre of the 3 pearls in the 1st rosette; then 2 double (1 pearl and 2 double, 3 times); 4 double, draw close, and work 3 single as before.

Work 3 ovals more the same as the last, joining them to *every other* rosette of the border. When finished, pass the end of cotton into the centre of the 1st oval to make it round, knot the ends together, and joining the 1st oval to the last, fasten off.

Work 11 stars more the same, always making the 1st joining to the rosette after the one which forms the point.



Continue working 7 rosettes as the 2d rosette, and then repeating the 8th rosette, until 12 scallops are made. In working the rosette after the 8th, the 1st joining is made to the 7th rosette.

THE STARS.

1st Oval. Commence a loop, leaving an end of about one yard; work 8 double, then (1 pearl and 2 double, 6 times); 4 double more to make 6 in all; draw close; hold the cotton from the shuttle in the left hand for a straight thread, and taking the end in the right hand make 3 single stitches; take the shuttle again.

2d. Commence a loop, work 6 double, join to the last pearl; 2 double, then (1 pearl and 2

THE JOINING.

1st Dot. Fill the shuttle, and commencing a loop, work 3 double; take the gimp edge, and, keeping it on the wrong side of the work, join to the 10th pearl of one of the scallops of it; then work 3 double and draw close. Reverse the work.

1st Circle. Commence, work 1 double (1 pearl and 1 double, twice); take the star border, and join to the centre of the oval nearest the one attached to the 1st rosette; then 1 double (1 pearl and 1 double, 6 times); draw close. Keep the cotton at the back and join to the 3d pearl of the six last worked. Reverse the work.

2d Dot. Commence, work 3 double, and miss-

ing 3 pearls of the gimp edge, join to the 4th pearl of it; 3 double, draw close. Reverse the work.

2d Circle. Commence, work 1 double, then (1 pearl and 1 double, 7 times); draw close; join the cotton to the centre pearl. Reverse the work.

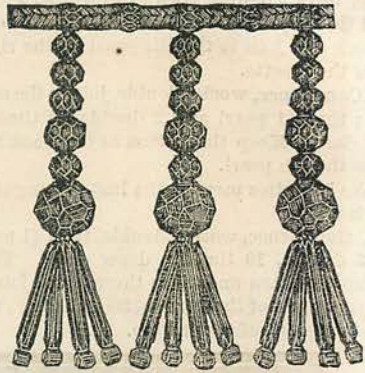
3d Dot. Work as the 2d dot, missing 6 pearls between the scallops of the gimp edge.

3d Circle. Work as the 1st circle, joining to the next oval of the star. Reverse the work.

4th Dot. Work as the 2d dot, missing 3 pearls; when finished, join the cotton to the 5th pearl of the next rosette, and then join again to the 6th pearl of the same rosette.

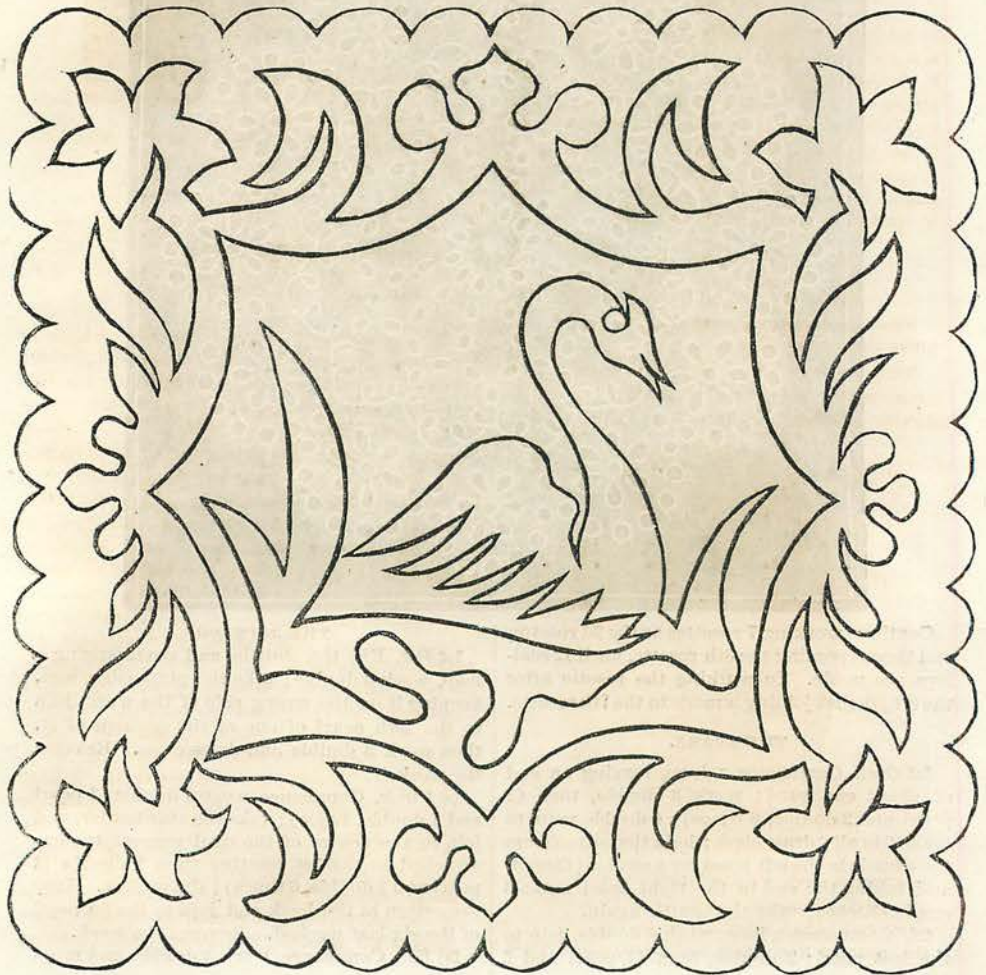
5th. Work as the 2d dot, missing only 1 pearl. Commence again at the 1st circle; repeat all round; fasten off.

BEAD FRINGE,
SUITABLE FOR DRESSES, WRAPS, ETC.



TOILET MAT,

TO BE MADE OF WHITE PIQUE, BRAIDED WITH WHITE OR COLORED BRAID.



KNITTING-NEEDLE BOOK.

THIS needle-book is meant to protect knitting-needles from getting rusty. The book is seen open in Fig. 1, and rolled up in Fig 2. It

the work with 2 plain rounds in double crochet. The crochet is then lined with metallic paper, and on the bottom of the match-stand is a piece of emery-paper, to make the matches light

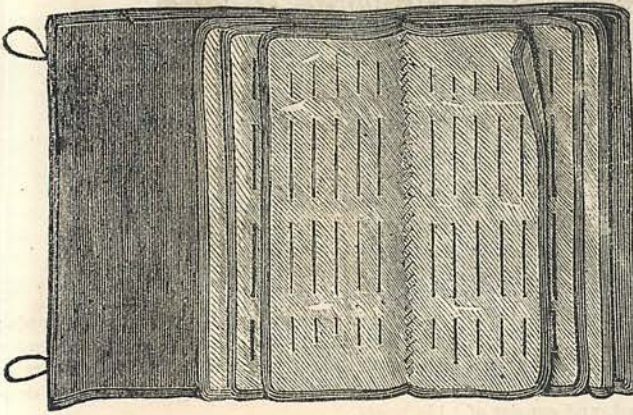


Fig. 1.—Needle-book opened.



Fig. 2.—Needle-book closed.

is made of brown morocco lined with brown silk and bound with brown braid. The outside is ornamented with brown soutache. The pieces of flannel in which the needles are to be inserted are also bound with brown braid, and fastened on to the morocco with a seam in herring-bone stitch. The book is 16 inches long and 10 inches wide. It is fastened with 2 loops of elastic, as shown in illustration.

quickly. The barrel has a leather mounting with steel ornaments.

BARREL MATCH-STAND.

Materials for one pair.—Scarlet, black, and maize purple silk, one skein of each.

THE crochet work with which this pretty little barrel is covered is worked entirely in double crochet. Make a foundation chain of

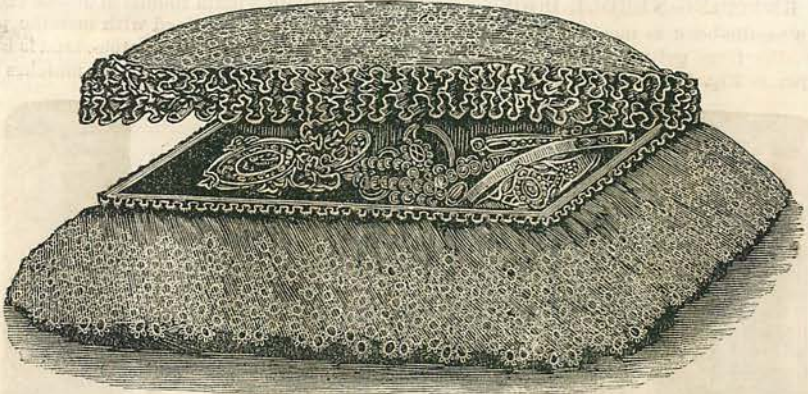


96 stitches with the scarlet silk, join the stitches into a circle, work two rounds in double crochet, and begin the pattern in the 3d. Work the pattern five times in height, and complete

JEWEL BOX WITH PINCUSHION.

Materials.—A slight wooden or stout pasteboard box; sufficient sarcenet for lining and covering it; satin ribbon one inch wide; crochet cotton No. 30; wadding.

THE quantity of material must be purchased in accordance with the size of the box, which should be lined entirely inside with wadding covered with calico, except the inside of the lid, which needs the calico only. The outside of the box should first be covered with calico; the top of the lid should be nicely padded with wadding raised in the centre. Then the whole should be neatly covered with silk. The lid may be fastened with some loops of sewing silk, and some lengths of silk braid or narrow ribbon may be fastened to the inside of the box, and to the edge of the lid, to support it. A flounce of silk, box-plaited on at the top and trimmed with tatted lace ornaments the flounce. The lid of the box is covered with the tatted rosettes joined and edged round with the trefoil circles heading the rosettes; a quilling of satin ribbon finishes the box. The lace is worked as follows: Begin the rosettes in the middle with eight picots separated by two double knots. For the second row draw the thread through one of the picots; leave a tiny space; work six double knots and one picot, six double knots; draw up the loop; leave another small space, and fasten the thread to the next picot. Repeat all round. The third row of the ro-

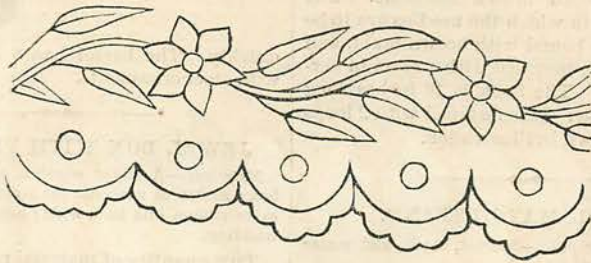


ettes is fastened to the top picot of the last row of rosettes; it consists of loops of seven picots separated by two double knots. Every rosette is the same.

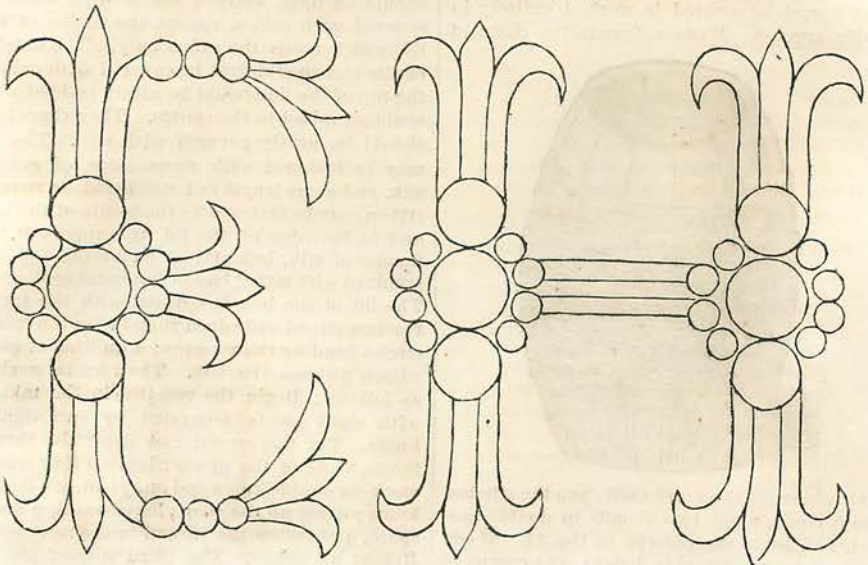
The trefoils are next worked, and consist of

nine picots separated by two double knots; they are joined by the third picots of the under leaves to the rosettes. The outer line of circles consists of twelve picots separated by two double knots.

EMBROIDERY.



INITIAL LETTERS FOR MARKING.



CROCHET CLOTHES-BAG.

Materials.—Thick white cotton, thick red cotton.

THIS bag is worked in common ribbed crochet; the scalloped edges of the work are ornamented with tassels of white and red cotton.

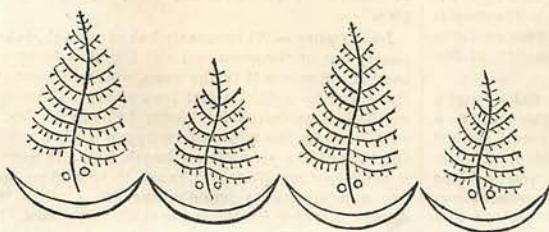
This bag is worked all in one piece, back-Repeat 15 times more from *, so that there are 16 scallops, each formed of 24 stitches. At the end of every row, before turning the work, make 1 chain stitch, which is always missed in next row, and forms the selvedge. When you



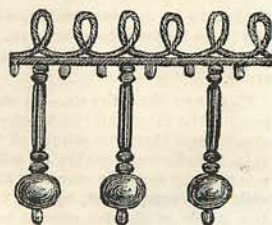
have worked 80 rows in this way, join the wards and forwards. Make a foundation chain of 384 stitches (width of the bag), and work as follows, inserting the needle at the back of every stitch: * 11 double on the first 11 foundation chain, and 2 double divided by 1 chain on the 12th, 11 double on the following 11 chain, 1 loop in each of the 3 following chain stitches,

cast off the 3 loops on the needle as 1 stitch. straight sides together, and also the scalloped edges at the bottom, taking care to make the points meet exactly. Now fasten the cotton on again at the top of the bag and work 40 rows more over 8 scallops only, for the flap which is turned down over the bag. Add the above mentioned tassel.

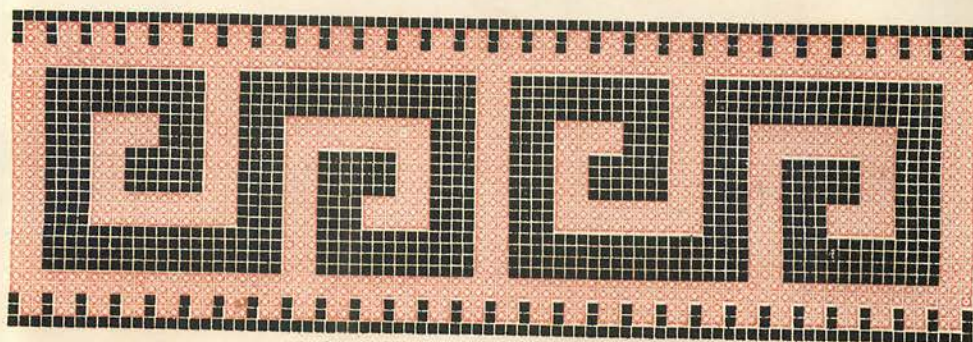
FERN LEAF EMBROIDERY.



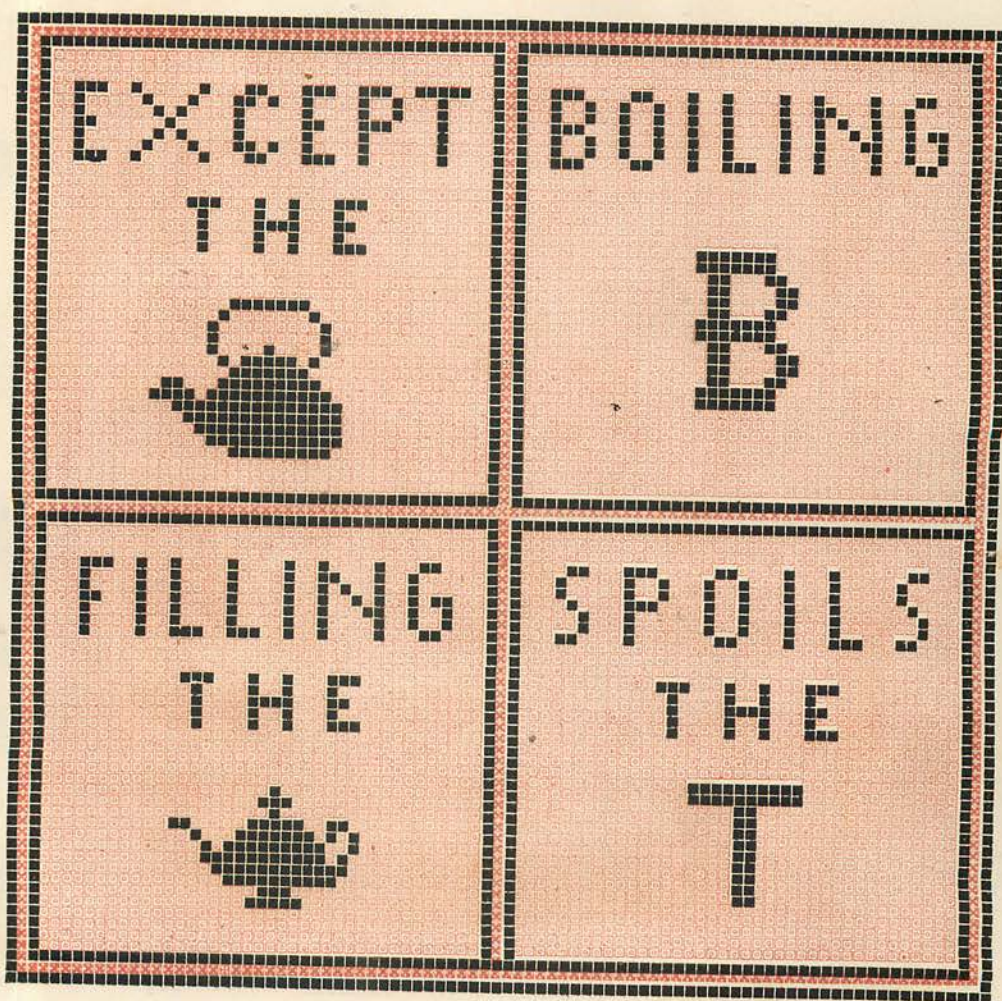
BEAD FRINGE.



GRECIAN BORDER.



TEA-POT HOLDER.

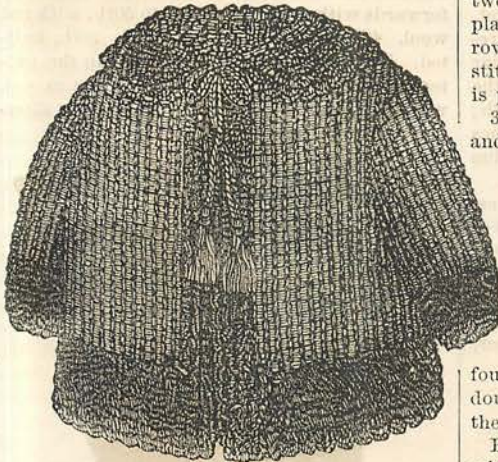


WORK DEPARTMENT.

JACKET FOR A CHILD OF TWO OR THREE YEARS OLD.

Materials.—Three ounces of white Berlin wool; one and a half ounce scarlet wool; Tricot hook, No. 13, Bell gauge.

THE foundation of the jacket is in plain tricot, with white wool; the border is in a new sort of crochet, called group crochet. Begin the jacket at the under part with a chain of 137 stitches.



The back and forward lines of tricot are considered one row.

1st and 2d rows plain.

3d. Decrease; for which work off the 36th and 37th stitches of the preceding row together, likewise the 37th and 36th of the opposite side stitches. This decreasing separates the back and front parts. 4th. Plain.

5th. Decrease by working off the 16th and 17th, also the 34th and 35th together, and in like manner the corresponding stitches of the opposite side.

6th. Plain.

7th. Decrease by working off the 15th and 16th, and the 32d and 33d stitches together; also the corresponding stitches of the opposite side.

8th. Plain.

9th. Decrease at the 15th and 16th, and 31st and 32d stitches of each side.

10th. Plain.

11th. Decrease at the 14th and 15th, and 30th and 31st stitches of each side.

12th. Plain.

13th. Decrease at the 14th and 15th, and 28th and 29th stitches.

14th. Plain.

15th. Decrease only twice, working off the 27th and 28th stitches of each side together.

16th. Plain.

17th. Decrease at the 13th and 14th stitches on each side.

18th. Decrease at the 25th and 26th stitches of each side.

19th. Begin the arm-hole. For this work the first 25 stitches, the right front part plain, separately, as far up as the 30th row. Work to the same height the 25 stitches of the opposite side for the left front part. The stitches lying between the two parts at the back are also worked plain, but two rows higher as far as the 32d row. After finishing this in the 33d row the stitches are united in the working, and this line is plain.

34th. Decrease at the 23d and 24th, and 26th and 27th stitches of each side. On both sides the 25 stitches between are worked plain, and in the following eight rows they are carried on in a straight line over the shoulders. For that in the 35th, as far as the 42d row, there must be a regular decreasing before and after these stitches.

43d. Plain.

44th. Decrease at the 5th and 6th, and the 11th and 12th of each side. This ends the foundation of the jacket and over this a line of double stitch is worked, working also through the perpendicular stitch threads.

For the border, repeat the pattern 6 times with red wool, beginning at the under edge of the foundation. After working a line of double stitches in red, work the 1st pattern line. It must be remembered that the stitches taken up in working remain upon the hook. Work always on the same side.

* Work the 1st of each of the 4 stitches forming a group through the upper thread of the nearest horizontal stitch; the second stitch of the group is worked through both the horizontal threads of the same stitch. For the 3d, work through both the horizontal stitch threads of the following stitch, and in the 4th, work through the upper horizontal stitch thread of the same stitch. Pass over 1 stitch, and repeat from *.

After all the stitches of the 1st pattern line are worked off in this manner, the groups of 4 stitches standing 2 and 2 together are worked off as one double stitch, 1 chain, then another group throughout the row. The 3d row consists of 1 long and 1 short stitch alternately. For the short stitch, the 1st and the 4th perpendicular stitch threads lying in front of each group are taken upon the hook, whilst for the long stitch, the needle is put through the double stitch.

The 2d pattern line is like the first, except that there is now no stitch between the separate groups to be passed over.

This pattern is repeated six times along the under part for the border. For the trimming down the front of the jacket the pattern is repeated three times, and comes down upon the under part in a straight line, as shown in the design. For the scallops at the bottom * 5 chain, pass over 2 under stitches, 1 double looped into the 2 upper horizontal threads of the 3d stitch. Repeat from *.

The collar must be worked separately; about 19 groups of stitches will be required. For these 57 chain stitches must be made, and the pattern must be repeated 3 times; the 4th row of group pattern must be worked round the corners, and then the scallop chain pattern, as at the conclusion of the bottom of the jacket. Join the collar to the jacket with a line of treble, always separated by 1 chain. The collar begins and ends at the commencement of the border, whereas the treble is worked over both; and through this a white cord of single stitches is drawn with tassels at the ends. A little line of scollops is worked over the line of treble.

For the sleeves make a chain of 44 stitches, work 30 rows of tricot. At the upper part of the sleeve begin a few stitches from the edge of each 2d row, so as to form a slope at the top of the sleeve. For the border work 4 rows of group pattern in scarlet with the scallop at the edge. The sleeves must then be sewn together, and sewn into the arm-holes.

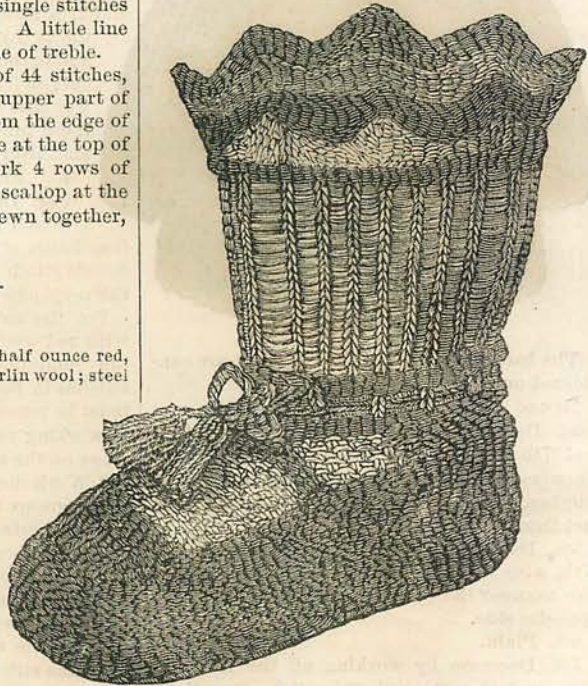
BABY'S BOOT.

Materials for one pair.—One and a half ounce red, one and a half ounce white, double Berlin wool; steel knitting-needles.

THIS pretty boot consists of a shoe knitted in red wool, and a sock in white wool ornamented with red. Begin the knitting with the upper scalloped edge of the latter. Cast on 96 stitches with red wool, divide them on four needles, and knit in rounds as follows:—

1st and 2d rounds. With red wool purl; 3d to 8th, with white wool. 3d, knitted. 4th, * knit 4, throw the wool forward, knit 1, throw the wool forward, knit 4, knit 3 together. Repeat 7 times more from *. 5th, knitted; the stitches formed by throwing the wool forward are knitted as one stitch. Knit 3 stitches together at the place where 3 stitches were knitted together in the 4th round, so that the decreasing of the preceding round forms the middle stitch of the 3 stitches to be decreased in this round. 6th and 7th, like the 5th; 8th, knitted; you must have 48 stitches left. 9th to 11th, with red wool. 9th, knitted. 10th and 11th, purl. 12th to 30th, with white wool. 12th, knitted; 13th to 30th, alternately purl 1, knit

1, inserting the needle in the back part of the stitch. 31st to 33d, with red wool. 31st, knitted. 32d and 33d, purl. 34th and 35th, with white wool. 34th, knitted. 35th, alternately throw the cotton forward, knit 2 together. Each stitch formed by throwing the wool forward is knitted as one stitch in the next round. 36th to 38th, with red wool. 36th, knitted. 37th and 38th, purl. 39th to 47th, with white wool. Alternately purl 1, slip 1, as if you were going to purl it; the wool must lie in front of the slipped stitch; in the following rounds take care to purl the slipped stitches. Take now 18 stitches for the front gored sock part (leave 30 stitches untouched), and work backwards and forwards with red wool. 48th to 50th, with red wool. 48th, knitted. 49th, purl. 50th, knitted. 51st to 85th, with white wool in the pattern described in the 39th round. But as you work backwards and forwards you must alter-

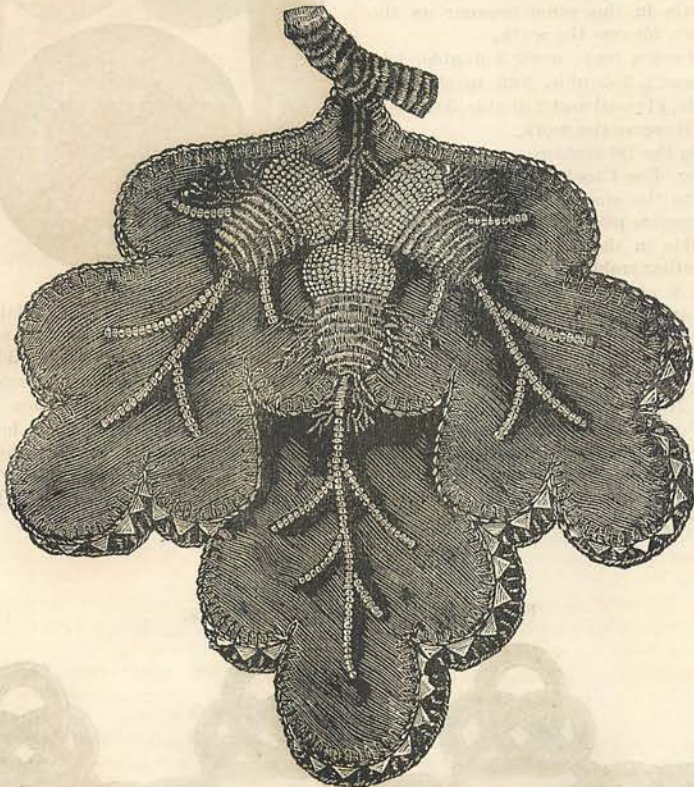


nately knit and purl the stitches. Decrease 1 stitch at the beginning and at the end of the 84th and 85th rows; decrease 1 stitch in the middle of the 85th row, so that the 85th row has 13 stitches left. After this work with red wool. 86th, knitted. 87th, knit 1, purl 2, knit 1, purl 2, knit 1, purl 2, knit 1, purl 2, knit 1. Repeat these last 2 rows 3 times more and knit plain to the 94th, decreasing one, however, on each side. Now work with the whole number of stitches; taking up the selvage stitches of the gored part and dividing them with the 30 other stitches on four needles. Knit once more in rounds; the next 20 rounds are alternately 1

round knitted, 1 round purled. In the 2 last knitted rounds decrease twice close together in the middle of the back part of the shoe. Knit 8 rounds; in every other round decrease twice in the middle of the front of the shoe, leaving 9 stitches between the two decreaseings. The number of stitches between the decreaseings decreases with every round, so that the decreaseings form slanting lines meeting in a point. Cast off after these 8 rounds, by knitting together 2 opposite stitches on the wrong side. The sock part is edged with a raised red border, which is worked by taking all the red stitches of the 1st round of the shoe on the needle and knitting 4 rounds, so as to leave the purled side of the stitch always outside; then cast off very tight. Draw a piece of braid through the open-work row in the sock part, and finish it off at either end with tassels to match.

PENWIPER.

Materials.—Scarlet, black, or green cloth or velvet; black mull muslin; gold beads; green and brown embroidery chenille; silk.



CUT out from the cloth or velvet two leaves of the shape and size of the design. Work the edges with the button-hole stitch in silk, the acorns with the green chenille, and their cups with gold beads; the veins of the leaves are in

gold beads. Make a little branch of wire for the holder, cover it with brown chenille, and work the upper part of the stalk also with brown chenille. Cut four or five inner leaves of the mull for wiping the pens; notch the edges and fasten them between the two worked leaves.

GIMP EDGING.

THE SCALLOP.

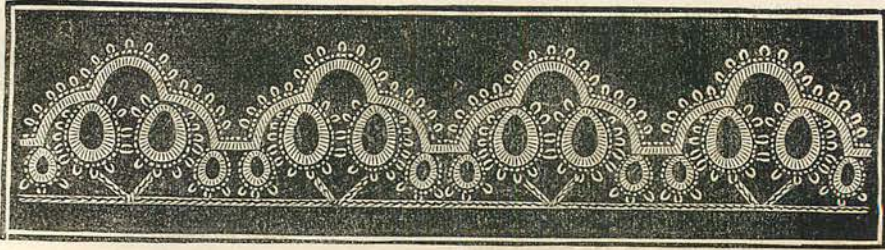
1st Oval. Fill the shuttle, but do not cut the cotton off the reel, as it will be required for a straight thread. Commence a loop, work 2 double stitches, then (1 pearl and 2 double alternately, 7 times); draw close. Turn this oval down under the left thumb.

1st Scallop. Hold the thread from the reel for a straight thread, and with the shuttle work 2 double, then (1 pearl and 2 double, 5 times). Reverse the work.

2d Oval. Commence a loop, work 2 double, (1 pearl and 2 double 3 times); join to the last pearl of the last oval; 2 double, join to the next pearl of the same oval; 2 double, then (1 pearl

and 2 double, 7 times); draw close. Reverse the work.

2d Scallop. Work as the 1st scallop, but making 7 pearl loops instead of 5 pearls. When finished, reverse the work.



3d Oval. Commence a loop, work 2 double, then (1 pearl and 2 double, twice); join to the 5th pearl of the last oval, counting from the joining; 2 double, join to the next pearl; 2 double, then (1 pearl and 2 double 8 times); draw close. Reverse the work.

3d Scallop. Work as the 1st scallop; when finished, reverse the work.

4th Oval. Commence a loop, work 2 double, join to the 5th pearl of the last oval, counting from the joining; then 2 double, join to the next pearl; 2 double, (1 pearl and 2 double 5 times); draw close. Reverse the work, and make 3 double stitches with the straight thread and the shuttle in the same manner as the scallops. Then reverse the work.

5th. Commence a loop, work 2 double, join to the last pearl; 2 double, join to the next pearl; 2 double, (1 pearl and 2 double, 5 times); draw close. Reverse the work.

Repeat from the 1st scallop.

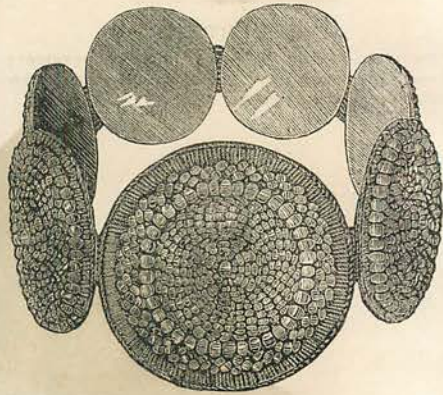
The Heading. Use Crochet Needle Nos. 2 or 3, according to the size of the cotton. Commence in the centre pearl of the 1st oval, work 6 chain, 1 treble in the centre pearl of the 2d oval, then another treble in the centre pearl of the 3d oval; 6 chain, 1 plain in the centre pearl of the 4th oval; repeat from the commencement.

NAPKIN RING.

Materials.—Cardboard, scarlet glacé silk, small and large garnet-colored beads, some large round garnet beads, scarlet purse silk, some scarlet silk elastic two-fifths of an inch wide.

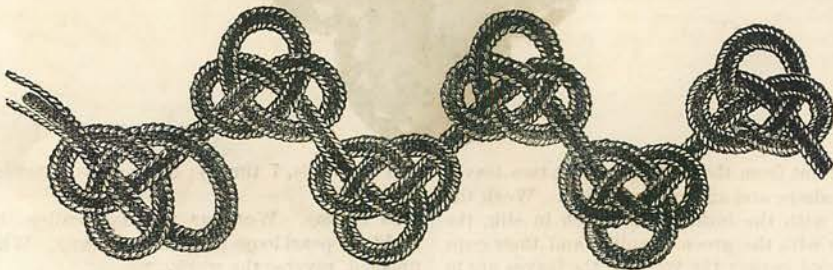
THIS napkin ring consists of 7 circles of dif-

ferent sizes fastened upon an elastic band; each circle is covered with scarlet glacé silk and ornamented with beads. The largest circle measures one and two-fifths of an inch across, those on either side of it measure one and an eighth of an inch across, and the 4 smallest ones only seven-eighths of an inch. Each circle consists of 2 pieces of cardboard covered on



one side with scarlet silk. The outside is edged round with button-hole stitch with scarlet silk, and ornamented with garnet-colored beads from illustration. The centre of each circle is formed by a large garnet bead. When the upper piece of cardboard of each circle has been ornamented it is sewn over the other in over-cast stitch, leaving on each side of the circle an opening two-fifths of an inch wide to draw silk elastic through.

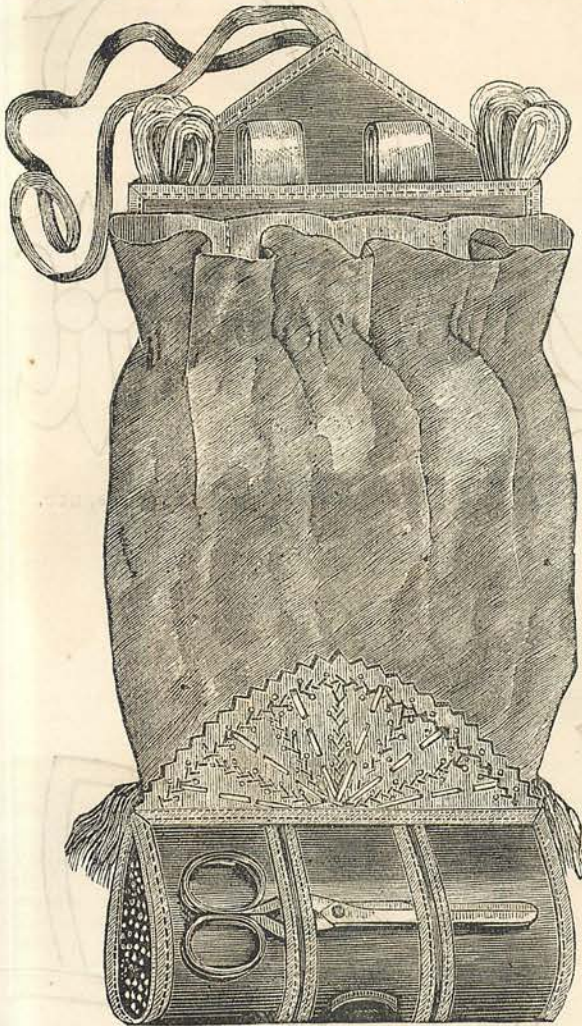
KNOTTED TRIMMING FOR DRESSES.



GENTLEMAN'S HOUSEWIFE.

THIS useful housewife may be made either of *toile cirée*, or colored kid. The back is first cut out of either of these materials, lined with silk, and bound with ribbon. The end of the

lines are run at regular intervals to form casings for thread and silk; a pocket is made above the casings for buttons, etc. A piece of elastic is added at the top, so that when it is necessary to roll up the well-filled housewife,

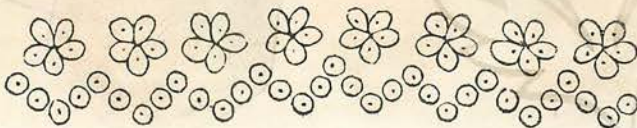


Outside view.

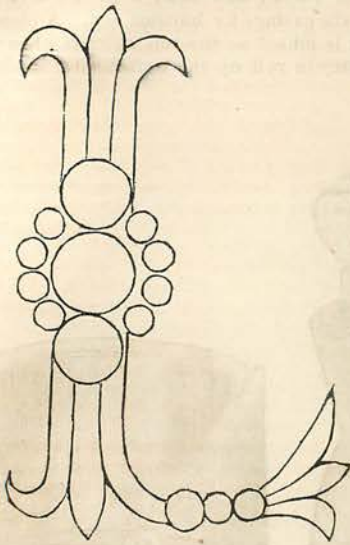
housewife forms a pincushion; and a flannel leaf decorated with ornamental stitches is added above the pincushion, for the convenience of holding a few needles. For the upper part a second lining is sewn over the first one, and

no difficulty will be found in fastening it over. This useful article can be made any size; the engraving is intended to illustrate it rather than to give the full working dimensions.

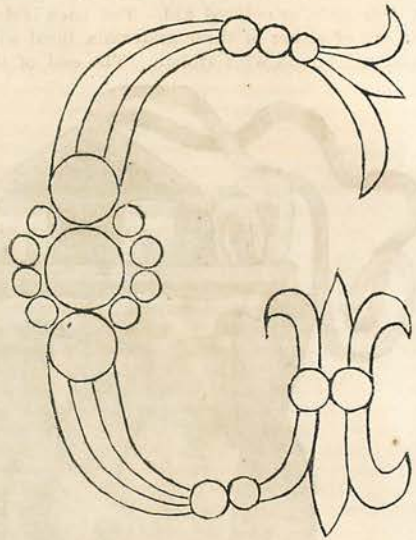
EMBROIDERY.



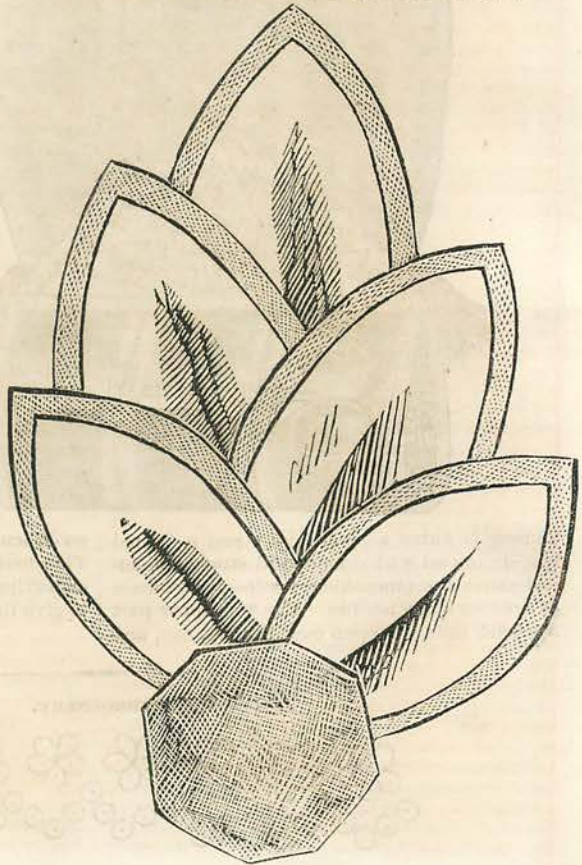
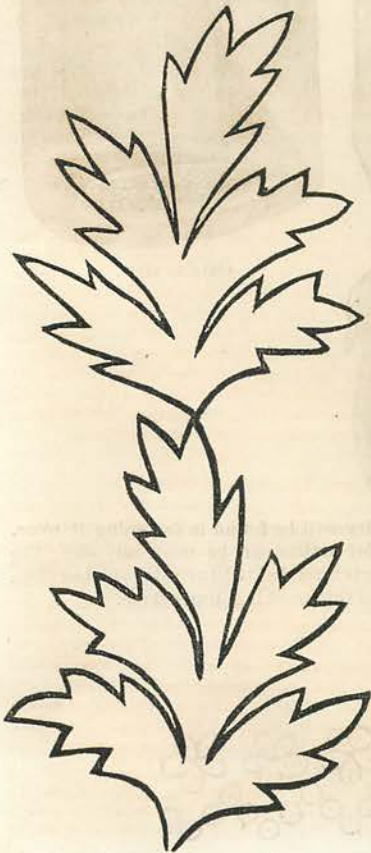
INITIAL LETTERS FOR MARKING.



BRAIDING PATTERN.

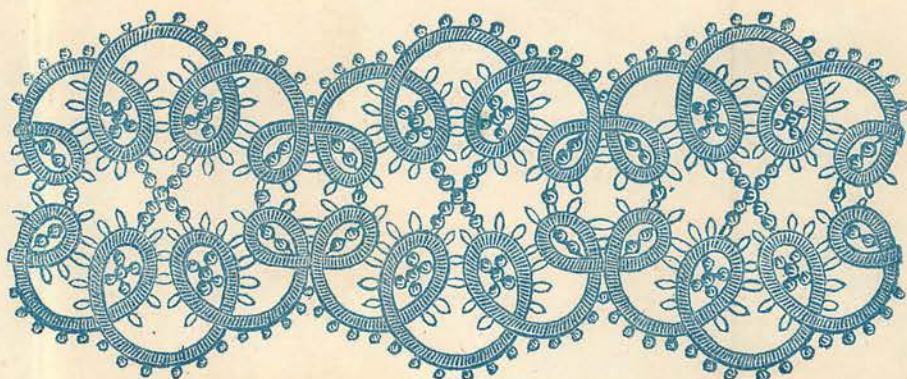


BOW FOR TRIMMING COAKS, DRESSES, ETC.



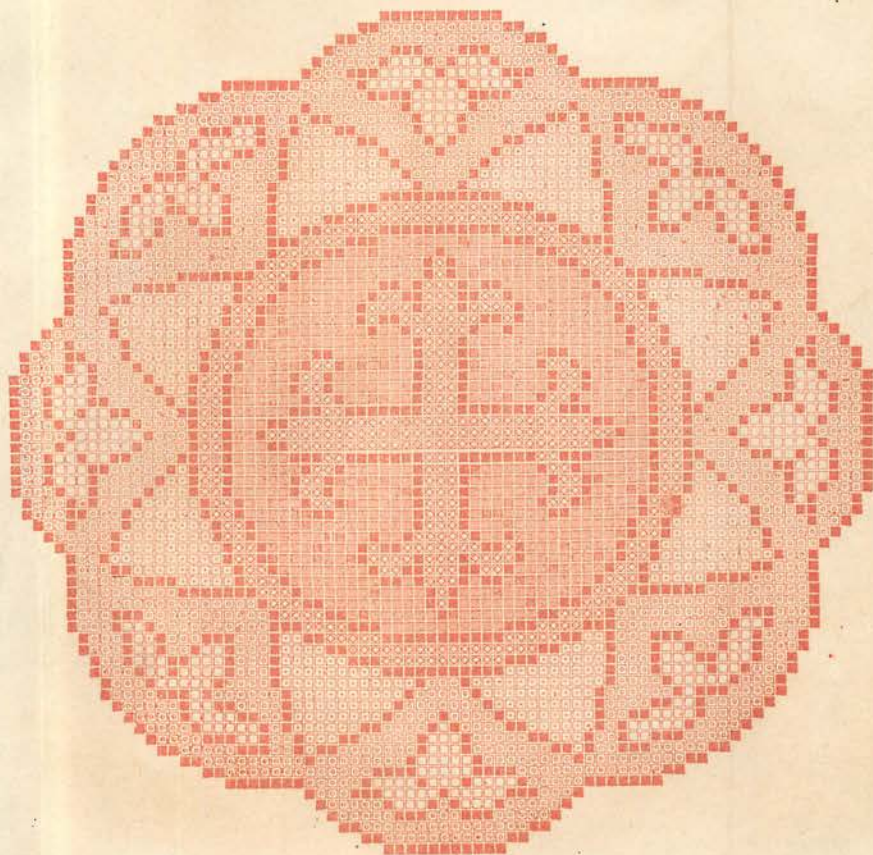
PARISIAN GIMP TRIMMING, WITH BEADS.

(See Description, Work Department.)



FANCY MAT,

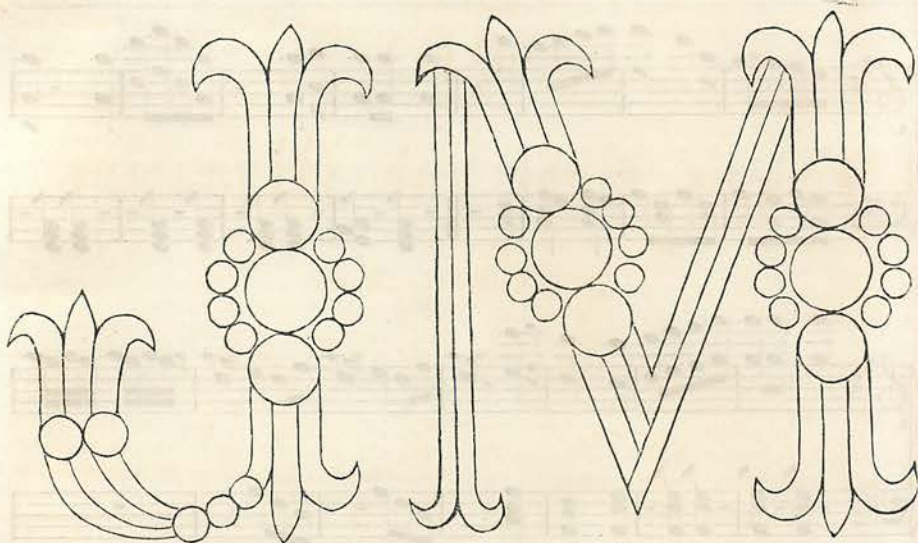
To Be Worked in Colored Beads, Silk, or Zephyr.



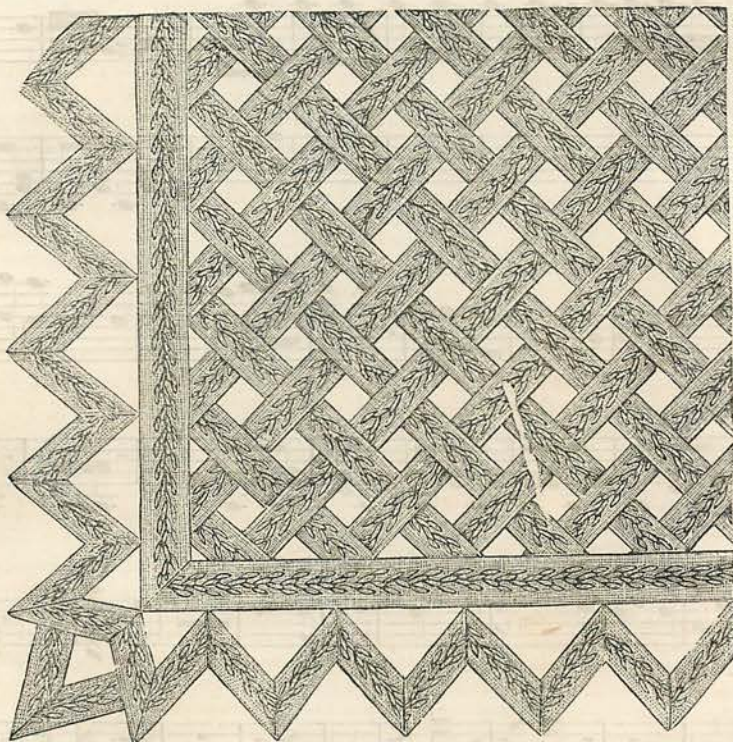
Explanation of Colors.—■ Black. □ Cherry. ▣ White. ◻ Green. ▨ Violet. ◻ Light Yellow.

[COLLINS, PRINTER.]

INITIAL LETTERS FOR MARKING.



NEW STYLE OF TIDY.



This very useful and ornamental little article can be made of flat braid, or of bands of Nansouk muslin cut the straight way of the material, and folded in four. The bands are then lightly embroidered with colored silk or working cotton, and plaited as shown in our illustration. In order to have the design even it is necessary to cut a piece of stiff paper of the desired size, and then baste the strips on at even distances. The edge is formed of braid or muslin laid in points.

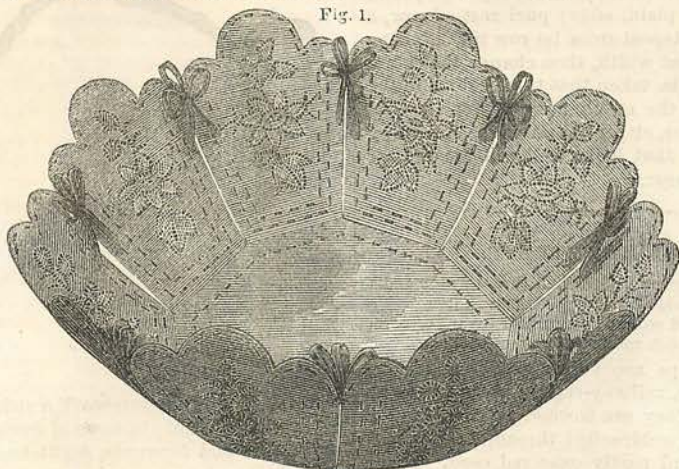
WORK DEPARTMENT.

VISITING CARD BASKET.

FIG. 1 represents the basket, Fig. 2 one of the eight pieces round the octagon centre. The ma-

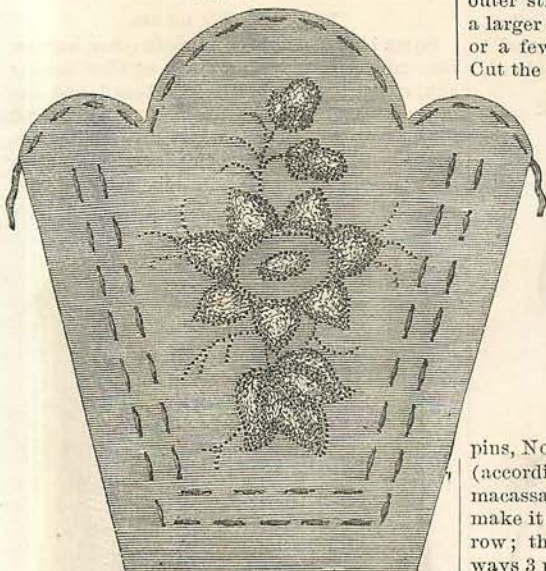
each time, so that the holes on the side next the cushion are raised; then on the raised side, without any tracing, prick the holes with the

Fig. 1.



terial can be perforated paper, and the designs may be worked in colored silks. Any small

Fig. 2.



embroidery pattern suitable for canvas will answer the purpose. It can also be made of card-board as follows:—

Having traced the outline of the pattern, lay the card-board on a soft cushion and prick the flowers within the tracing with the fine needle. The holes must be very small and close together, the needle sticking into the cushion

larger needle for the outline, stalks, etc. The latter holes will of course look flat on the right side; the inside of the flowers raised on the outer straight lines must also be pricked with a larger needle, and ornamented with blue silk or a few steel and crystal beads alternately. Cut the upper part out in scallops; then ornament with the ribbon carefully, and join the different sections by bows of bright ribbon.

PATTERN FOR KNITTING AN ANTIMACASSAR.

THIS will do either for cotton or wool, but looks best in wool, done in equal stripes of whatever width preferred, of scarlet and white, or any two colors that contrast well. The materials are Berlin wool, in the long skeins, of two colors; wooden or bone pins, No. 9. Cast on such a number of stitches (according to the width required for the antimacassar) as will divide by six; 72 stitches make it about half a yard wide. Knit a plain row; then commence the pattern, having always 3 plain stitches for the edge on each side, and the 1st stitch of each row is to be taken off without knitting. 1st row. 3 plain edge; make 1, 1 plain, make 1, knit 2 together, 1 plain, knit 2 together, repeat, and at the end of row 3 plain for edge. 2d. 3 plain, edge; purl all the row except last 3 stitches, which are plain. 3d. 3 plain, edge; make 1, 3 plain make 1, take off a stitch, knit 2 together, and pass the stitch

taken off over them, repeat, 3 plain for edge, 4th. 3 plain, edge; purl rest of row, 3 plain, edge. 5th. 3 plain, edge; knit 2 together, 1 plain, knit 2 together, make 1, 1 plain, make 1, repeat, 3 plain for edge. 6th. 3 plain, edge; purl rest of row, 3 plain, edge. 7th. Take off 1, knit 2 together, pass the stitch taken off over them, make 1, 3 plain, make 1, repeat, 3 plain, edge. 8th. 3 plain, edge; purl rest of row, 3 plain, edge. Repeat from 1st row till the stripe is of the desired width, then change the color; but care must be taken that this be done in the row that has the stitch passed over the two knitted together, either the 3d or the 7th. Any knitted fringe that looks well will answer for this antimacassar.

CROCHET STRAPS.

Materials.—Strong unbleached thread; nine and a half yards of middle-sized packthread; five and a half yards of red worsted cord; half a yard of cord, measuring one inch round; two steel buckles.

THESE straps are very useful for holding shawls, cloaks, railway-rugs, and wrappers on a journey. They are worked in close double crochet, with unbleached thread, partly over packthread, and partly over red cord. Begin one strap by a chain of 355 stitches. Work first upon one, then upon the other side of this chain. Work three rounds over packthread, then one over red cord. The strap must be rounded at one end and straight at the other. The last round is composed alternately of 1 double, 1 chain. When the strap is completed, there are four rows of stitches on either side of the foundation chain in the centre, three over packthread, and one over cord.

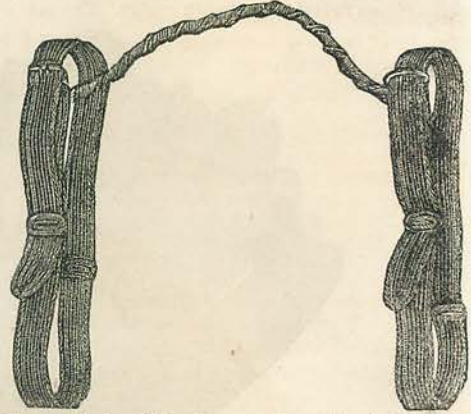
When both straps are worked, prepare the handle. Take the thick cord (this is common cord, such as ropes are made of), and work over it in close double crochet, so as to cover it entirely, the rounds forming a sort of twist over the cord, and over this twist, work in open crochet over red cord, alternately, one double, one chain (see Fig. 1, which shows part of the handle in full size.) Fasten the handle on the wrong side of each strap, and, to hide the fastening, cover the ends with small square pieces, worked in double crochet with thread. Place the steel buckles in their proper places. Each long strap is passed through two shorter ones, one of which serves to cover the buckle, the other to fasten down the rounded end of the



Fig. 1.

long strap. For the upper part of each of the shorter straps, make a chain of 13 stitches; then, as for the longer straps, work first over packthread, and then over red cord, increasing at one end, to give a rounded shape to the

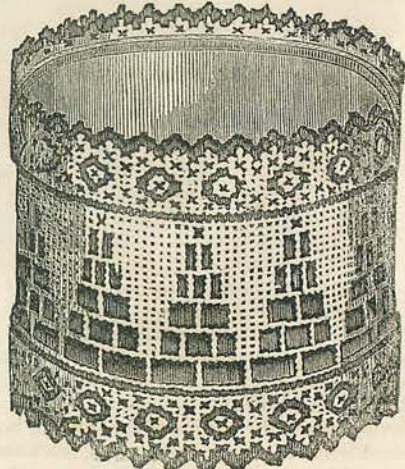
Fig. 2.



strap. Under this strap work a strip (without packthread or cord) in rows of double crochet, backwards and forwards, 8 stitches wide, one and a half inch long.

SERVIETTE RING. PERFORATED CARD.

SOME blue sarcenet of a bright color, narrow blue ribbon to match, a skein of blue sewing silk, a strip of perforated cardboard, and another of cardboard are the materials required for making this serviette ring. A ring of cardboard is first formed, and this is covered neatly both outside and inside with blue sarcenet, and bound with blue ribbon. Three strips of per-



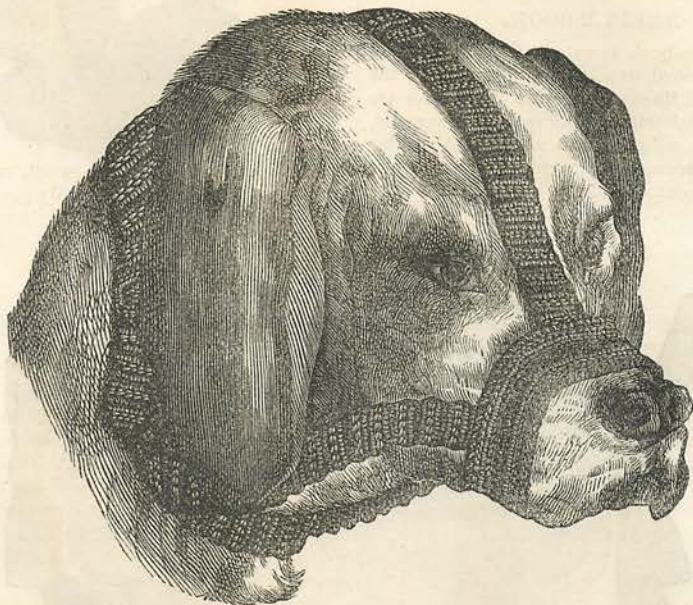
forated card are then cut—in the model the centre is white, and the edges cream color—but

if colored perforated card cannot be procured, then all three strips must be white.

The centre strip, which is the widest, is placed on a board and cut out according to the illustration with a sharp penknife, and the strip is sewn upon the ring with blue sewing silk. The edgings are not cut, but worked in cross-stitch in a lace-like pattern, with blue silk. The outer edges are strengthened by working them over with blue silk.

DOG'S MUZZLE.—CROCHET.

Materials.—Fine twine; dark-red Berlin wool; two little buckles; a gutta-percha tube; small bone hook.



THIS muzzle is intended for a lady's pet dog, and is less troublesome to the animal than a wire one. The width and length of the straps must of course depend upon the size of the dog.



For a muzzle like the design, make a chain for the width, and crochet round with twine in double stitch over a gutta-percha tube, or, when this is not to be obtained, an India-rubber cord will answer the purpose. Work five rows

of alternately one row of treble and one row of double; in the fourth row pass over a stitch sometimes in order to make the front part narrower; crochet the last row in single. All the straps are worked in twine, one row treble and one row double. The two short straps are four stitches broad. These are fastened double at one end to form loops wide enough to pass the strap that buckles round the neck through them. A short strap of five stitches broad is needed to fasten the buckle in through which the long front strap is put through. The front strap and that which goes round the neck should be seven stitches wide, and pointed towards the ends. The other buckle must be

fastened to the straight end of the neck strap. The whole of the edges of the straps are worked over in double stitch with the red wool, and dots of red wool are worked across the mouth-piece of the muzzle.

KNITTED KNEE-CAP.

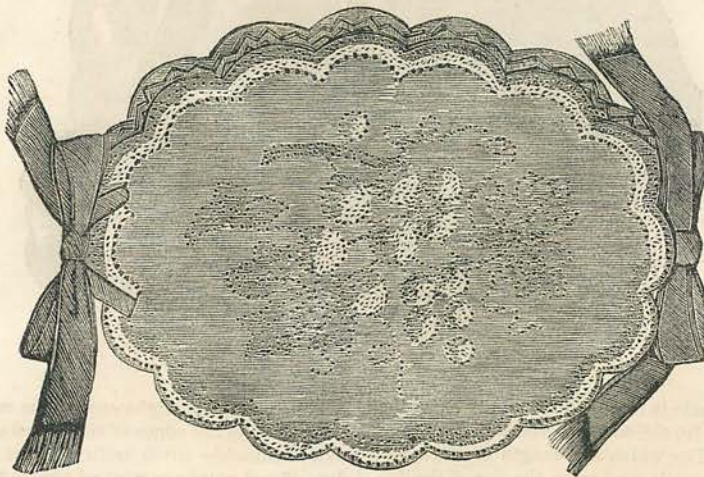
Materials.—Three-ply fleecy or fine knitting yarn, doubled; needles No. 10, or, if a small size is wished for, needles No. 12.

CAST on 41 stitches, knit 16 plain rows or 8 ridges, 17th row knit 20 stitches, pick up a stitch from the row below and work it, knit one plain stitch, pick up another and work it, then knit the remaining 20 plain, a piece of colored wool twisted in before and after the increasings will be of use to mark the places. 18th row plain. Repeat these two rows 18 times more, increasing on the alternate row after the first 20 and before the last 20 stitches. As the upper part requires to be a little wider

than the lower, it is advisable to work a short row of 16 or 18 stitches, turning back on them about three times on each side the middle rows, which consist of 20 plain rows or 10 ridges on all the stitches, 77 in number; having completed these, work thus to decrease for the other side the centre. Knit 20 stitches plain, knit 2 together, knit plain until within 22 stitches of the end of the row, knit two of these together, and the rest plain. The return row is plain knit, repeat these last two rows until the stitches are reduced to 41, then knit 16 plain rows and cast off. Either sew up the cast on and cast off rows or knit them together.

NEEDLE-BOOK.

THIS needle-book is cut out of two pieces of white card-board exactly similar in size; the two scalloped lines which form the border are pricked through with the point of a large needle, the inner line with a small needle. A similar change of instruments is required for the centre design; the contours of the leaves and berries

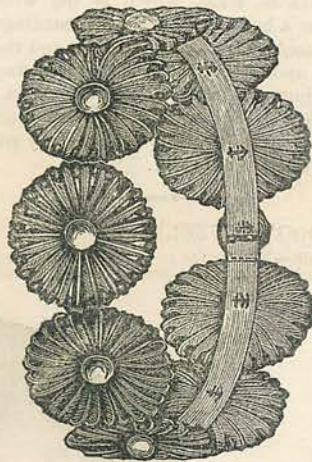


are marked with a thicker needle than the veins and shading. When both covers are pricked, they are lined with pink paper and flannel leaves, bound with pink ribbon, are added. The needle-book is tied at the back with a pink bow.

BRACELET.

DURING autumn and early winter, seeds of all descriptions can be obtained in plenty and without much difficulty. Some ingenious workers manage to utilize them advantageously by making them up into small ornamental baskets, vases for flowerpots, etc. Others convert them into personal ornaments. We give a design for a bracelet which is made out of

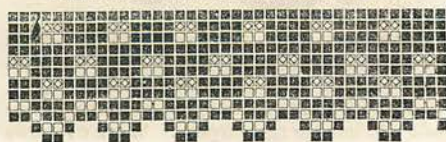
nothing more than cucumber seeds. These are formed into nine rosettes, and mounted on an



elastic band cut to fit the wrist, and by this means the bracelet can be easily passed on and

off the hand. Each rosette consists of twenty-four cucumber seeds and an equal number of jet beads. These are threaded alternately, with a fine needle and black sewing silk; the last bead is securely fastened to the first seed with a knot, and the centre of each rosette is filled up with a large jet bead. These small ornaments are pleasant occupations for children.

EDGING. (NETTING OR CROCHET.)

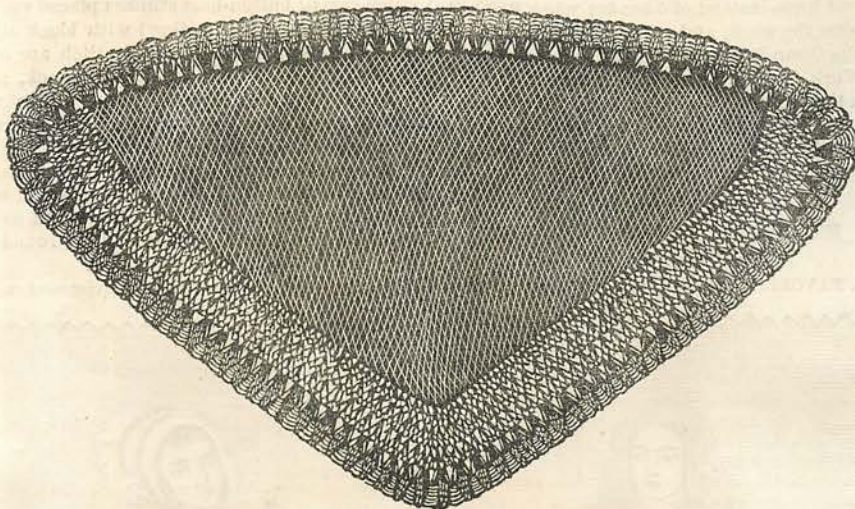


NETTED KERCHIEF FOR THE HEAD.

THESE small netted coverings for the head are much used instead of opera hoods now that the hair is arranged in the very elaborate manner present fashion dictates. Our design can

miss one loop, net 6 plain stitches, twist the silk again twice round the mesh, miss a loop, and net 6 plain stitches, repeat to end of row.

The same process is continued to the extreme edge of this border, the number of netted loops



be carried out either in silk or wool; colored blue or cerise silk, with either black or white edging, is a very effective mixture. The size of mesh must be regulated by the quality of the material selected; the centre is commenced at the top, and two hundred loops are worked into a foundation; the kerchief is then decreased gradually by netting two loops together at the termination of every row. When the point is reached the edging is worked all round. The foundation thread is run all round the kerchief; two meshes are required, a round one measuring the eighth of an inch in diameter, and a flat one half an inch in depth; for the rows in which the wider mesh is required filose silk is used. Commence with the round mesh, and net two plain rounds.

3d Round with flat mesh and double filose; net one loop in every loop of preceding round.

4th and 5th. Net plain with round mesh as 1st and 2d round.

6th. Flat mesh and double filose. Net two stitches in one loop of preceding round, miss a loop, and so on to the end.

7th and 8th. Plain netting with round mesh.

9th. A repetition of 6th round, only commencing by netting 2 stitches into the second loop of preceding round.

10th and 11th. Plain netting.

12th with flat mesh. Net 8 stitches into the first loop, miss two loops, net 8 again into fourth loop, and repeat all round.

13th and 14th. Plain netting with round mesh.

15th. Twist the silk twice round the mesh,

is decreased at every round until one is reached, and just as the loops decrease so the silk is wound an equivalent number of times round the mesh. After the netting is completed the kerchief is pinned out and ironed with a damp cloth on the top.

PARISIAN GIMP TRIMMING, WITH BEADS.

(See Plate printed in Colors in front of Book.)

Materials.—For paletots, Jackets, and Dress Trimmings, use coarse black silk, tating pin No. 3, and a large shuttle; steel or jet beads the size in the engraving. For Wash-dresses, use white or colored cottons, with black or coral beads.

THE Gimp Edging is adapted for this fashionable style of ornamentation, with the following alterations:—

Thread the beads on the silk and fill the shuttle, but do not cut it off, as the silk on the reel is used for a straight thread.

1st Oval. Commence a loop, leaving the beads on the silk to the left; work 2 double, then (1 pearl and 2 double, alternately, 7 times); draw close; turn this oval down under the thumb.

1st Scallop. Hold the silk from the reel for a straight thread, and with the shuttle make 2 double stitches, pass down one of the beads on the straight thread close to the last stitch, and still using the shuttle work 2 double (then a bead as before and 2 double after it 4 times more). Reverse the work.

2d Oval. Commence a loop, work 2 double (1

pearl and 2 double, 3 times); join to the last pearl of the last oval; 2 double, join to the next pearl of the same oval; 2 double, then (1 pearl and 2 double, 7 times); draw close. Reverse the work.

2d Scallop. Work as the 1st scallop, but make 7 bead loops instead of 5 beads; when finished, reverse the work, and repeat from the 3d oval in the Gimp Edging, page 180, last number.

Work two lengths of the pattern, and then join them together as in the engraving, threading the beads with a sewing needle and fine silk. The five beads in each oval are also threaded across the centre.

EMBROIDERY PATTERNS FOR BRETONNE JACKETS.

A FAVORITE style of fancy-work just now

in shape and colors, are found everywhere. They are even worked upon slippers of black cloth.

The present patterns are embroidered upon white cloth. The peasant-man has a coat of blue cloth, fastened on all round in Mexico stitch (small button-hole stitches placed rather far apart one from the other) with black silk; the outlines marked in chain stitch are also worked in black silk. The face, neck, and hands are cut out of flesh-colored cloth; the eyes and eyebrows are worked in fine overcast stitches with black silk; the outline of the nose with reddish-brown, and embroidered in satin stitch with floss silk. Fasten the piece of material upon which the pattern is worked on to the Bretonne jacket, and edge it all round in Mexico stitch with unravelled silk.

Besides this, the jacket is trimmed with



is to embroider small patterns such as these in chain stitch or point russe and point Mexico with silks of various colors, upon long squares of white or black cloth or cashmere. The pattern should be placed upon the left front of a Bretonne jacket. The same may also be embroidered in colored silks upon two corners of a cambric handkerchief; it may be used for cloth penwipers or needle-book covers. In short, these small figures, more or less varied

strips of cloth. The strips are placed in front and upon the sleeves of the jacket.

The pattern must be traced out in the same manner as for the figures. The four ovals placed together are worked of four contrasting colors. These ovals are composed of two rows of chain stitch. The outer row of the first oval is dark red, and the inner one bright red. Following the same arrangement, the second oval is of two shades of green; the third of two

shades of blue; and the fourth of two shades of yellow. The knotted stitch in the centre is violet. The dots outside the ovals are worked in satin stitch, and are alternately red, yellow, violet, and blue.

The stripes on the apron of the woman are worked in chain stitch with blue silk; the under-skirt is red cloth, with black stripes worked in chain stitch; the stockings in blue cloth, edged with black; the shoes in black cloth, edged with black; the handle of the distaff is worked in the same manner as the man's stick; and the flax of its proper color in satin stitch. The ground is done in the same manner as that of the other pattern.

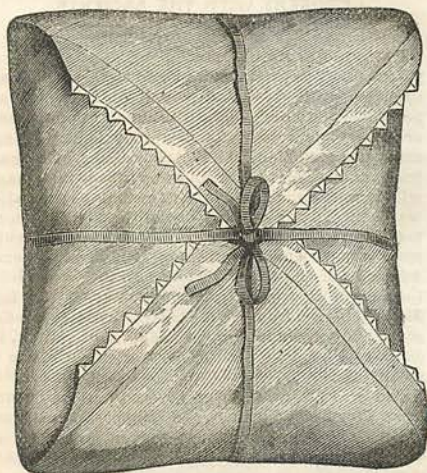
To copy these patterns, you must first trace them out upon tissue-paper, then cut out all the parts separately, and make distinct patterns of them, from which these parts may be cut, of cloth of all the different colors we have named. The outlines of the pattern must then be traced upon the material, and the small pieces of cloth tacked on in their respective places.

TOILET ENVELOPE.

THE object of this cover is to preserve the dressing-table while combing the hair, and to

round with a cross strip of *piqué*, 1 inch wide, sewn on with seam stitch. This strip hides the

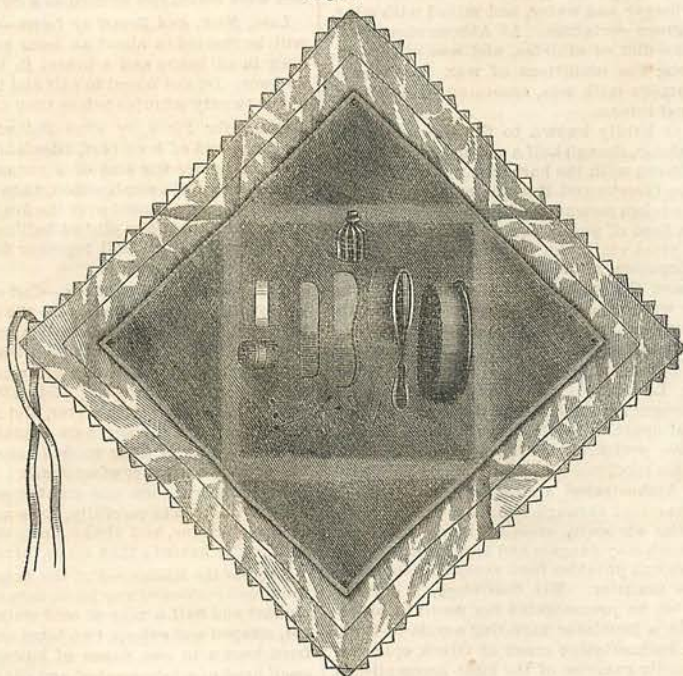
Fig. 1.



Toilet Envelope Folded.

beginning of the vandykes which edge the cover. These vandykes are made of double *piqué*; each is made separately. On one side

Fig. 2.

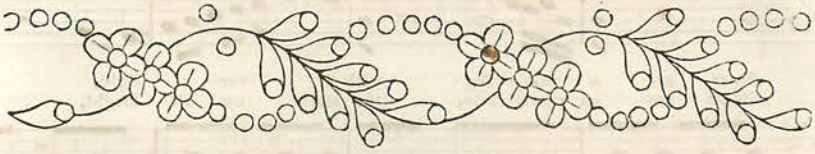


Toilet Envelope Open.

keep the articles wanted in that operation, such as combs, brushes, etc. Fig. 1 shows the envelope folded; Fig. 2 the same open. It is formed of *piqué* 22 inches square, and edged all

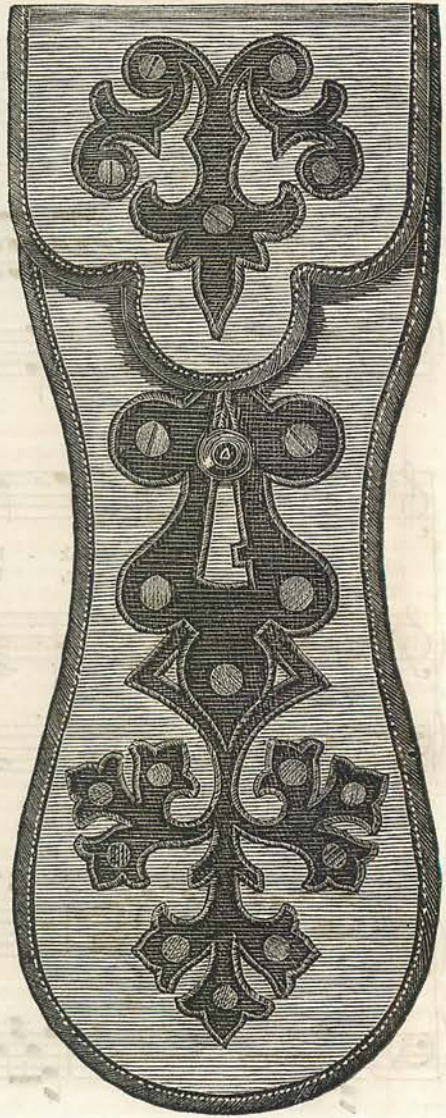
the cover has a smaller covering of cloth, which is bound with silk ribbon, and buttoned on the four corners. Tape is sewn on for strings, as can be seen from the illustration.

Insertion.



KEY-BAG.

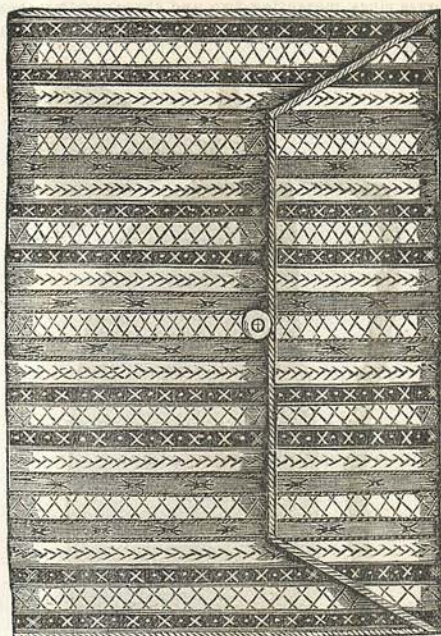
(See Description, Work Department.)



WORK DEPARTMENT.

NOTE CASE.

EMBROIDERY on ticking in imitation of Persian and other Oriental designs is a very popular style of work at the present moment, and most beautiful effects are gained by the introduction of velvet stripes edged with gold, and likewise of strips of Mosaic cameo and Breton narrow ribbons. The materials required for the note case illustrated in the engraving are



a strip of of red and white striped ticking, six inches wide and ten in length; the same of white sarsenet for lining; black ribbon velvet No. 2; gold thread, gold beads, gold braid; white, black, green, and blue netting or Berlin silks; gold cord for edge, and an ornamental gold button for fastening down the flap. The first two red stripes of the bed-ticking are covered with black ribbon velvet, and the velvet is ornamented with crosses worked with gold threads, separated by French knots in white silk; herring-bone stitch in blue silk covers the white stripe of ticking between the two rows of black velvet, and the stripe following is decorated with feather stitch in black silk. The two following red stripes in the ticking are edged at both sides with gold braid, and a star in green silk with a gold bead in the centre is worked at regular intervals along the red stripes, while blue herring-bone stitches are embroidered on the white stripe between; and with this effective arrangement of colors the note case is decorated. The lining should be

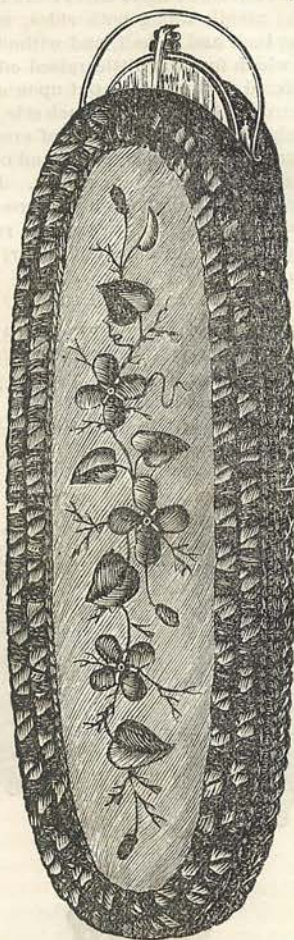
quilted, and the case folded in the form of an envelope.

SPECTACLE CASE.

EMBROIDERY AND CROCHET.

Materials.—Four yards of thick silver cord, a skein of blue silk cordon, a small piece of white moire ribbon, gray and brown embroidery silk, card-board, and half a yard of blue silk cord.

WHITE ground, embroidered with light blue silk cordon and ornamented with a crochet border of silver cord, has an extremely pretty



effect; but for spectacle cases for every day use we recommend a red cloth ground, with black cord embroidery, and a crochet border of red silk. The embroidery on the upper part is worked in flat and fishbone stitch; the flowers are blue, with little yellow knots in the middle. all the rest is worked in brown with shaded silk.

For the edge, make a chain of about 146 stitches with the crochet silk, close in a ring and work over silver cord two rows of alternately two chain and two double stitches, increasing at the narrow sides for the shape shown in the design, and reversing the double stitches in the second row. Now cut off the silver cord, and work with the silk one row in double.

The second half of the case is worked over cord like the two edge rows of the upper half, from the middle, beginning with a chain of fifty stitches, working five rows round, and by regularly increasing at the narrow ends the oval shape is formed. For the outer conclusion of this half, work one row of double without cord. One of the narrow ends of the oval must also have two more short rows beginning from the middle along both sides, measuring about an inch and a half, and without any increase, which forms a little raised edge. The embroidered part must be put upon a piece of card-board cut separately for each side, trimmed at the edge with the two lines of crochet cord sewn firmly. Both the crochet and other half are lined with white moire ribbon. Join both parts with silk the color of the crochet silk. The cord must be firmly sewn all round the upper part, and round the under part as far as the opening.

BRACELET TO IMITATE CORAL FOR LITTLE GIRLS.—KNITTING.

Materials.—Red woollen braid, two steel knitting needles of middle size.

CAST on two stitches, leaving ends, afterwards to be made into tassels, about half a yard



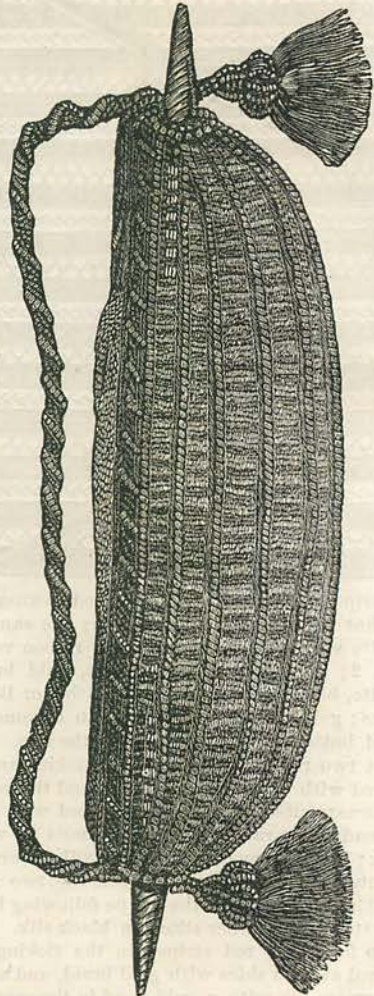
in length. Work rows forwards and backwards, plain. The braid naturally twists, so that the stitches lie closely upon each other, and give the uneven coral-like appearance. When the bracelet is long enough to go over the hand, close it in a ring. After casting off

the two last stitches, tie the two ends in a simple knot, or knit the parts together. Make a few common knots on both ends, and then for the tassels cast on afresh two stitches, knit one or two needles, and then cast off carefully, that it may not be drawn out.

A necklace may also be knitted in the same manner, in which the ends must be left hanging down as loops in front, about four inches in length, and ornamented with little tassels.

CROCHET KNITTING-BAG.

Materials.—Blue Berlin wool; crystal beads; 2 brass rings, measuring two and three-eighth inches across; 2 pieces of fine whalebone; white cotton cord.



THIS bag will be welcome to those of our readers who like to have their knitting always by them, in the garden as well as in the house.

It is worked in crochet with blue wool and crystal beads; but if you wish to make it more

elegant, use silk instead of wool. Thread several rows of beads upon the wool or silk, make a foundation chain of 95 stitches, and work backwards and forwards as follows:—

1st row. In every stitch of the foundation chain 1 double; before working each stitch draw a bead close to the loop on the needle.

2d. Alternately 1 long treble, 1 chain, missing 1 stitch under the latter.

After you have repeated the 1st and 2d row alternately nineteen times more, work one more row like the last. Then work 2 rows of treble stitch, 1 stitch in every stitch of the preceding row, work 2 similar rows on the foundation chain, run a piece of whalebone in each of the long sides of the crochet work, and fasten them in neatly at both ends. Work a row of double crochet on each of the short sides, and join into a circle. Take the brass ring, work over it 1 double stitch in every stitch of this last row. The bag is trimmed round the top with slanting rows of beads (4 beads for each row), and the ring with one round of beads. The handle of the bag is made of a piece of white cord 22 inches long. Work over this cord in treble crochet with blue wool. After every stitch thread one bead. At either end the handle is ornamented with a tassel in wool and beads, fastened above the rings.

PATTERN FOR KNITTED QUILT.

CAST on 2 stitches.

1st row. 1 plain, make 1, 1 plain.

2d. Make 1, 1 plain, repeat to end of row.

3d. Make 1, 1 plain, 3 purl, 3 plain.

4th. Make 1, 2 plain, make 1, 3 plain, make 1, 2 plain.

5th. Make 1, 2 plain, make 1, purl 5, 3 plain.

6th. Make 1, 3 plain, make 1, 5 plain, make 1, 3 plain.

7th. Make 1, 3 plain, 7 purl, 4 plain.

8th. Make 1, 4 plain, make 1, 7 plain, make 1, 4 plain.

9th. Make 1, 4 plain, make 1, 9 purl, 5 plain.

10th. Make 1, 5 plain, make 1, 9 plain, make 1, 5 plain.

11th. Make 1, 5 plain, make 1, 11 purl, 6 plain.

12th. Make 1, 6 plain, make 1, 11 plain, make 1, 6 plain.

13th. Make 1, 6 plain, make 1, 13 purl, 9 plain.

14th. Make 1, 7 plain, make 1, 13 plain, make 1, 7 plain.

15th. Make 1, 7 plain, make 1, 15 purl, 8 plain.

16th. Make 1, 8 plain, knit 2 together, 11 plain, knit 2 together, 8 plain.

17th. Make 1, 8 plain, 13 purl, 9 plain.

18th. Make 1, 9 plain, knit 2 together, 9 plain, knit 2 together, 9 plain.

19th. Make 1, 9 plain, 11 purl, 10 plain.

20th. Make 1, 10 plain, knit 2 together, 7 plain, knit 2 together, 10 plain.

21st. Make 1, 10 plain, 9 purl, 11 plain.

22d. Make 1, 11 plain, knit 2 together, 5 plain, knit 2 together, 11 plain.

23d. Make 1, 11 plain, 7 purl, 12 plain.

24th. Make 1, 12 plain, knit 2 together, 3 plain, knit 2 together, 12 plain.

25th. Make 1, 12 plain, 5 purl, 13 plain.

26th. Make 1, 13 plain, knit 2 together, 1 plain, knit 2 together, 13 plain.

27th. Make 1, 13 plain, 13 purl, 14 plain.

28th. Make 1, 14 plain, slip 1 stitch, knit 2 together and pass slip stitch over the last stitch, 14 plain.

29th. All plain (30 stitches).

30th. Same as last row.

31st. 27 purl, purl 2 together, 1 purl.

32d. 26 plain, knit 2 together, 1 plain.

33d. Purl 25, purl 2 together, 1 purl.

34th. 24 purl, purl 2 together, 1 purl.

35th. Ribs of 4 rows, to be continued until the square is completed, reducing each row by 1 stitch at the end of it.

LADY'S CAP BAG.



THIS bag is made of white Cashmere, and trimmed with a strip of the same material one and a half inch wide, ornamented with *point russe* embroidery in colored silk. This strip is edged on either side with a narrow pinked-out quilling of red *glacé* silk. The bag is drawn together at the top with red silk strings, which are finished off with small red silk tassels. It is lined with white muslin. The lower part of it is then sewn over a pasteboard shape, which prevents the cap from being crumpled. A thin piece of whalebone is sewn on round the top of this shape to make it firmer. It is lined with red silk or fine glazed calico, and bound with ribbon round the edge, over the whalebone.

PINCUSHION.

PROCURE a doll about six inches high. Cut a round piece of pasteboard for the foundation, then sew muslin around it; place the doll in the centre, fill with bran, and fasten around

round which the wheel moves is formed, like the wheel itself, of wire put double or treble, and covered with steel beads. The back and under part are covered with blue Cashmere; the front is covered on the outside with dark-



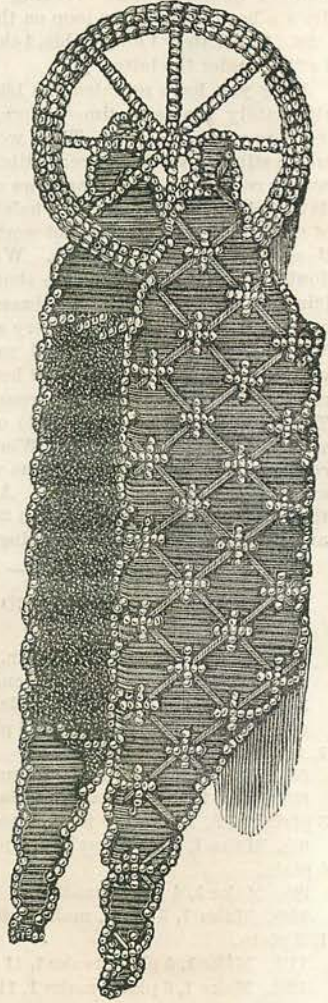
the waist. Then proceed to dress her, as follows: An underskirt of white satin, embroidered with gold thread; an overskirt of black velvet, trimmed with embroidered bands of white satin; the waist and sleeves to correspond. The neck and wrists are finished by a Queen Elizabeth ruff. Three rows of beads round the neck. Handkerchief in hand. A turban, made of fine white muslin and black velvet. The pins are to be placed around the edge of bottom of skirt.

WHEELBARROW MATCH-BOX.

Materials. Pasteboard; blue velvet; blue Cashmere; steel beads; white purse silk; fine wire; emery paper.

THIS pretty little match-box is made without much trouble. It consists of two pieces of pasteboard, which are covered with blue velvet, and ornamented with silk threads drawn cross-wise over it, and steel bead patterns. The axle

brown emery paper. Cut first three pieces of pasteboard for the sides and the bottom, which is made of the same piece as the front and back. The two sides are seven inches long, one and two-thirds of an inch high. The bottom consists of a square piece of pasteboard six inches long and one and four-fifths of an inch wide. Make a slight cross slit in the pasteboard at either end, cutting it through half its thickness, one slit at a distance of one and three-fifths of an inch from the end, the other at a distance of one and four-fifths of an inch; then bend back the parts thus divided. The lower part forms the front piece, the upper part the slanting back piece. The sides are to be cut out exactly of the shape shown in illustra-



tion, which is a little smaller than the original pattern. Cover them on the outside with blue velvet, which is sewn on the pasteboard with overcast stitches, but the velvet must first be ornamented with silk and steel beads, as described above. The piece of pasteboard which forms the bottom and the front and back pieces of the barrow is covered with blue velvet on the inside; the other pieces are covered with blue Cashmere, and then sewn together with the sides. They are ornamented all round with slanting rows of five beads, the front piece on the upper edge only. The axle for the wheel consists of six or eight pieces of fine wire, the length of which corresponds, of course, with the width of the wheelbarrow. Make also two loops, through which the ends of the axle must be drawn to fasten them on the wheelbarrow. Steel beads threaded on blue silk are wound round the axle. A piece of wire eight times double, covered with beads, forms the outside of the wheel, which measures two inches across. The crossbars of the wheel are formed of bits of wire, on which eight steel beads are threaded.

JEWEL CASE.

JEWEL boxes are very convenient for placing on dressing-tables. Brooches and ear-rings of delicate workmanship are easily damaged by

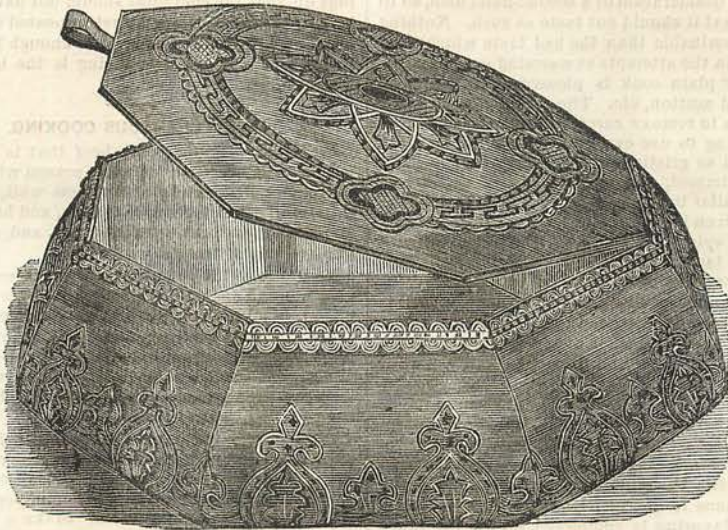
tions lined with white satin, which is quilted and wadded. The outside is blue satin. The border is worked thus: the broken lines are fine back stitches taken in white silk; the crosses in gold thread and the dots in chalk white beads. The cover is worked in a similar manner and with similar materials; the broken lines are back stitches of white silk, and the unbroken lines, whether grecques, sprays, or herring-bone stitches, are all taken in gold thread. The side of the case is finished off at the top with a narrow blue satin *ruche*, sewn down at intervals, with chalk white beads.

KEY-BAG.

(See Engravings, Page 314.)

Materials.—Gray kid; gray silk; steel-colored *glacé* silk; purse silk of 5 shades of blue-green, 4 shades of brown, and silver-gray, scarlet, and white; gray silk cord; gray *glacé* silk ribbon.

THIS bag is made of gray kid, and lined with gray silk. The embroidery imitates on one side a key formed of poppies, leaves, and stems, in the upper part of which sits an owl, "the bird of night." The poppies are worked with blue-green purse silk in 5 shades; the plumage of the owl is worked with brown silk of 4 shades in satin stitch, the colors blending one into the other, as can be clearly seen in Fig. 1. The eyes of the owl are embroidered in scarlet and



sticking them in a pincushion, and leaving them uncovered when not worn, dust accumulates on them, and by unnecessary exposure they lose much of their beauty and value. We advise all those who value their trinkets to keep them under cover when not absolutely wearing them. The materials required for this case are card-board, white satin, blue satin, gold thread, white purse silk, and chalk white beads. The box, which is octagonal in form, is first cut of mill-board, and the different sec-

white silk. Fig. 2 shows the other side of the bag, which is ornamented with steel-colored silk *appliqué* figures, in the form of a Gothic lock. They are edged with fine gray silk cord. The screws of the lock are imitated in satin stitch embroidery with silver-gray silk. After having lined each part, join the two halves of the bag with a border of gray *glacé* silk ribbon, which must of course continue round the revers. The bag is fastened by means of a loop and steel button.

WORK DEPARTMENT.

WORK-BAG.

Materials.—Ten inches of green satin, fourteen inches wide; seven inches of white sarsnet, eighteen inches wide; a piece of green rep, thirteen inches long, eight inches broad; some white cambric; a small piece of white flannel; ten inches green silk cord; one yard of green sarsnet ribbon, three-quarters of an inch broad; yellow, red, and green silk cordon.



Fig. 1.—Outside of Work-bag.

The bag in our model is of green satin, and consists of two parts, seven inches high and eight inches broad.

Lay the two parts exactly upon each other, sew the cross sides together, four inches and a half in length, upon the wrong side, and make a narrow hem at the open slit. At the upper edge of both parts make a hem one inch and a half broad, and run again a third of an inch over the hem for drawing a string through. The housewife is of woollen reps outside, and the same color as the bag, ornamented with

a narrow embroidered border. The lining is of white silk, furnished with several pockets and divisions, ornamented with cross stitches. Cut out the rep and white sarsnet lining, also an inner lining of cambric, eight inches wide and thirteen inches long, and round off a little at both corners the part intended for the flap (see Fig. 2), which is two inches and half high, and is embroidered with the colored silks according to design.

Place the bag in the under part, sew it in firmly, leaving the embroidery free; then push in a knitting-needle between the two parts to keep the bag firm. Now arrange the cambric and the silk lining for the different size pockets, the upper edges of which are ornamented with green silk cordon in fishbone stitch. The undermost largest pocket covers the whole breadth, and is two inches and a half high; the second of the same size, is divided in the middle by a cross stitch and placed upon the part that turns over. Two little side pockets, measuring two inches in height, and three inches and a half in breadth; four only one inch and a quarter high, and two inches and a half broad, are arranged according to the design. Also a needle-book, two inches and a half broad, the cover of which has a layer of letter paper, and inside there is a double piece of flannel, ornamented with red button-hole stitch.

In the middle space is a piece of double white stuff, five inches long and two inches and a half broad, separated by three rows of stitching in green silk, lengthwise, for different kinds of thread or cotton. When all the pockets are finished the little white buttons are put on and the green button-holes made; it is then joined to the upper part, for which both parts are turned back the width of a seam and covered with silk cord. The flap that turns over has two eyes of green silk and little buttons to close it. A ruche of green sarsnet ribbon covers the seam where the upper part of the bag is joined on. A double silk cord is drawn through the upper hem of the bag and tied double in a knot, two inches and a half distant from each end, and the ends are combed out to imitate a tassel.

For an illustration of the interior of work-bag, see next page.

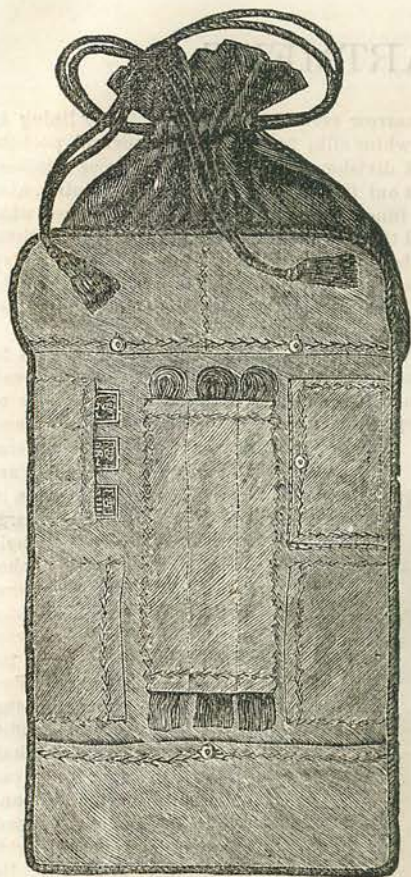


Fig. 2.—Interior of Work-bag.

FICHU IN TRICOT.

Materials.—Three and a half ounces of violet Berlin wool, quarter of an ounce of yellow filosele, one skein of black silk cordon.

THE foundation and border are in violet wool, with the pattern worked upon them in silk.

Begin from the under straight edge of the back; make a chain of seventeen stitches; in these work in the first row seventeen stitches;

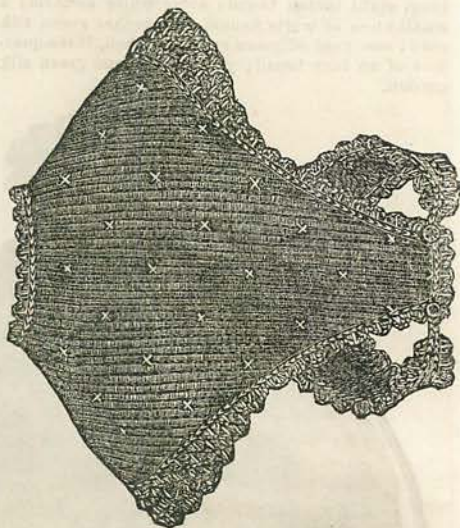
Twice twelve lines (allowing always two lines to a row; increase one stitch in one row at the beginning in the other row at the end of the first row, continue this on every row for sixty-one rows. The side edge, however from the sixty-second row, as far as the under point, is worked straight-forward. Crochet round the finished foundation one row of double stitch.

For the border, which is worked entirely round the fichu, and is repeated five times over the shoulder to form the epaulette, work as follows:—

1st row. *1 double, 7 double-treble in the next edge stitch, 1 chain, with which pass over 2

stitches, 1 double in the next edge stitch, 1 chain, with which again pass over 2 stitches. Repeat from *.

2d. * 2 double in the 1st stitch of the preceding row; 5 chain, with which the next 7 double treble (a tuft) are passed over; 1 double before, 1 double behind the next double of the preceding row. Repeat from *.



3d. The same as the 1st row, in which always work the 7 double treble of the tuft between the 2 double in the 5 chain of the preceding row.

4th. Like the 2d. The number of the tufts forming the epaulette is reduced in 5 rows lying over each other from 13 to 5. Two buttons, corresponding with eyes, must be placed at the under edge of the back part to close the pelérine round the waist.

The long stitches worked through the edge of the border are in yellow filosele.

EASY WORK FOR OLD LADIES.

INVALID'S BED SUPPORT.

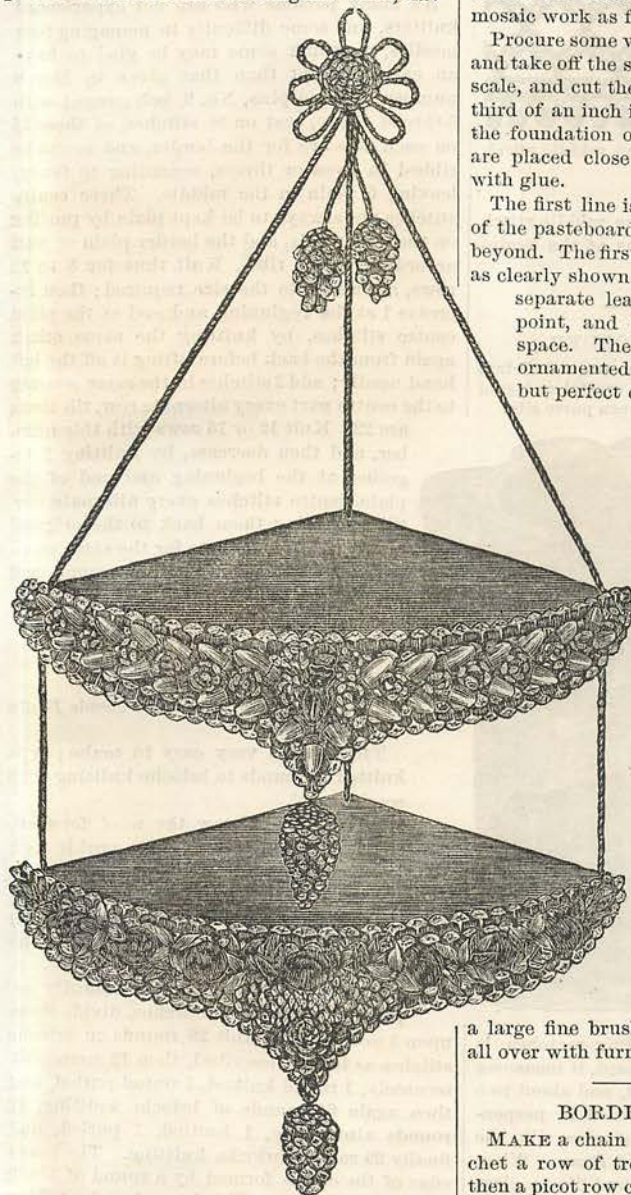
Plain netting, 30 stitches in each row till four and a half or five yards long; mesh, 1 in. wide; knitting cotton, No. 4. This is tied to the lower bedpost, and placed behind the patient's back, thus obviating the heat and discomfort arising from pillows.

An old lady will find an agreeable and easy occupation in making rugs and door-mats by knitting in colored bits of wool on a foundation of coarse knitting cotton or worsted. We have seen a very pretty hearth-rug done in this way; the centre was mixed colors, and the border the Greek pattern scarlet on a black ground. Every alternate row of the foundation must be plain, to throw the lengths of wool on the same side.

CORNER SHELVES WITH CONE BORDER.

Materials.—Fir cones, acorns, chestnuts, etc., two flat pieces of wood, pasteboard, marble paper, glue, and brown cord.

THESE hanging shelves consist of two flat pieces of wood cut in a rectangular form, hav-



ing two equal straight sides, and rounded off in the front. The upper surface of each board is covered with brown marble paper, which must also be gummed over the side edges. Thick pasteboard must be glued on to the front rounding, as a ground for the mosaic work, with a

gradual point rising full high in the front middle, and entirely covered with marble paper so glued on to the wooden shelf that the straight upper edge of the pasteboard part stands out a little beyond the wood. When the glue is quite dry, and holes are bored in the hinder middle and at the sides for the cords, commence the mosaic work as follows:—

Procure some very large well-grown fir cones, and take off the separate leaves with the brown scale, and cut them so that they all measure a third of an inch in length. With these leaves the foundation of the whole is laid, and they are placed close to each other, and fastened with glue.

The first line is placed round the outer edge of the pasteboard, the leaves extending a little beyond. The first and second lines are arranged as clearly shown in the engraving; then a few separate leaves are placed at the under point, and after this fill up the middle space. The upper shelf in our model is ornamented with large acorns and small but perfect cones.

The under shelf has in the middle large cones, on both sides single chestnuts with beach nut-shells between them, like pretty little flowers. Each separate part must be well glued. Very fine and even cones must be selected for the tassels hanging from the under point of each shelf, and a hole must be bored in the upper middle to pass a wire through, the two ends of which are joined to form an eye; and a corresponding wire hook must be fastened to the point of the mosaic edge. In like manner the fir-cone tassels attached to the thick brown cords are formed and furnished with wire eyes, and the upper part of a cone forms the middle rosette at the end of the cord. When the whole is finished and quite dry, take

a large fine brush and paint the mosaic work all over with furniture varnish.

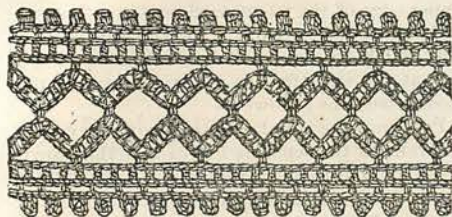
BORDER IN CROCHET.

MAKE a chain the required length and crochet a row of treble separated by one chain, then a picot row consisting of five chain. Work one double back in the first of these, and crochet one double always in the third stitch of the preceding row. Then work as follows:—

1st row. 9 chain, 1 double in the 7th stitch of the 1st chain alternately.

2d. * 1 double upon the double of the preced-

ing row, 1 chain, 2 double, 1 chain, 1 double upon the middle stitch of the scallop, 1 chain, 2 double, 1 chain. Repeat from *.



3d. 9 chain, 1 double upon the middle stitch of the scallop, and repeat this.

4th. Like the second.

5th. 7 chain, 1 double upon the middle stitch of the scallop. Then follow as at the beginning, 1 treble and 1 picot row.

LUCIFER MATCH HOLDER.

Materials.—Perforated canvas; green taffetas; green ribbon, half an inch wide; crystal and gold beads; large crystal beads; and green purse silk.



THIS small stand, for holding matches, is made out of perforated card-board, it measures two inches and a half in height, and about two in diameter. The card is worked in perpendicular lines with two shades of green silk, the stitches being those called *point Russe*. When worked it is formed into a round like a glass and lined with green silk. A band of perforated card, an inch wide, is bound at each edge with green ribbon; two gold beads and a large crystal bead are sewn at regular intervals round the ribbon; the band is then sewn down to form festoons round the top of the case; and

festoons of crystal and gold beads depend from the edge of it. The bottom of the case is made of card-board covered with green silk.

KNITTED KNEE-CAP.

As many persons who are not experienced knitters, find some difficulty in managing four needles, we think some may be glad to have an easier receipt than that given in March number. 2 bone pins, No. 9, bell gauge; with 3-thread fleecy, cast on 36 stitches, of these 15 on each side are for the border, and are to be ribbed in twos or threes, according to fancy, leaving 6 plain in the middle. These centre stitches are always to be kept plain by purling on the wrong side, and the border plain or purl according to the ribs. Knit thus for 8 to 12 rows, according to the size required; then increase 1 at the beginning and end of the plain centre stitches, by knitting the same stitch again from the back before lifting it off the left hand needle; add 2 stitches in the same manner to the centre part every alternate row, till there are 22. Knit 12 or 16 rows with this number, and then decrease, by knitting 2 together at the beginning and end of the plain centre stitches every alternate row till you bring them back to the original number, 6. Knit these for the same number of rows as at the commencement, cast off, and sew the ends together.

KNITTED CUFF.

Materials.—One ounce scarlet double Berlin wool.

THE cuff is very easy to make; it is knitted in rounds in brioche knitting with scarlet wool.

1st round. * Throw the wool forward, slip 1, as if you were going to purl it, knit 1; repeat from *.

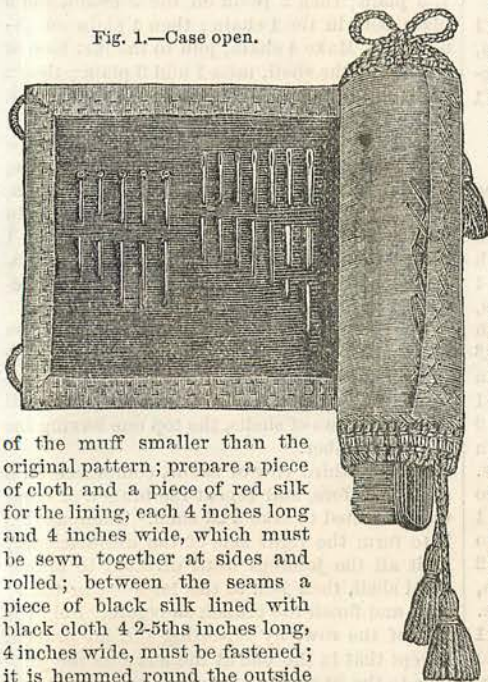
2d. * Purl together the stitch formed in the preceding round by throwing the wool forward and the next stitch, throw the wool forward, slip 1, repeat from *.

These two rounds are constantly repeated. Cast on 50 stitches, divide them upon 4 needles, and knit 20 rounds in brioche stitches as before described, then 12 rounds alternately, 1 round knitted, 1 round purled, and then again 64 rounds of brioche knitting, 12 rounds alternately, 1 knitted, 1 purled, and finally 20 rounds brioche knitting. The lower edge of the cuff is formed by a round of black scallops in crochet. This is worked by taking together, in the last knitted round before casting off the stitches, the slipped stitch, the stitch formed by throwing the wool forward, and the knitted stitch, with 1 double stitch in crochet, and working 5 chain stitches between.

**POCKET-BRUSH AND NEEDLE CASE
IN THE SHAPE OF A MUFF.**

THE brush and needles are contained in a case made in shape of a small ermine muff; the fur is imitated in raised embroidery with white and black Berlin wool on canvas. The muff is 4 inches long and 6 2-5ths inches wide; it is lined with scarlet silk. Fig. 1 shows the inside

Fig. 1.—Case open.



of the muff smaller than the original pattern; prepare a piece of cloth and a piece of red silk for the lining, each 4 inches long and 4 inches wide, which must be sewn together at sides and rolled; between the seams a piece of black silk lined with black cloth 4 2-5ths inches long, 4 inches wide, must be fastened; it is hemmed round the outside and ornamented with herring-bone stitch in black silk. The needles and pins are stuck upon this piece of silk. A pocket 1 inch wide in

lar stitch; this pocket is for hair-pins. Along the sides the lining and material of the outside are fastened together with loose button-hole stitch; then crochet along the sides alternately 1 treble, 1 chain, the treble stitch always in the button-hole stitch; then crochet a 2d row, 1 double in every chain stitch and 5 chain between. A fine red silk foundation chain, forming a cord, is drawn through the latter row and ornamented with tassels. At the lower corners of the piece of silk lined with cloth make small loops, and sew on corresponding buttons on roll. Put the needles and brush into the inner part, and cover the whole with case imitating a muff.

**CROCHET ANTIMACASSAR.
CORAL AND SHELL PATTERN.**

(See plate printed in colors in front of Book.)

Materials.—For the shells, use crochet cotton No. 4, and Walker's needle, No. 2. For the coral 2 ounces of scarlet single Berlin wool, and needle, No. 0. All these patterns are intended for one color and white cotton, the extra color in the engraving being only used as the ground of the design.

THE SCALLOP SHELLS.

Commence with 13 chain, and make it round by working a single stitch in the 1st chain.

1st row. Work 2 plain in the foundation round, then (3 chain and 2 plain in the round, 4 times), and (1 chain and 1 long stitch 8 times), all in the foundation round; 1 chain, 1 plain on the 1st plain stitch; turn back so as to work on the long stitches.

2d. (3 chain, miss 1 and 1 plain in the 1 chain of the last row, 9 times); 1 single on the 2 plain, turn back.

3d. Work 1 plain on the single stitch, then turn the last row down in front under the left thumb, as this row is to be worked on the top of the long stitches in the 1st row, which are at the back; then work 2 chain, 1 treble on the next long stitch, taking both edges to make it firm. Repeat, working 2 chain and 1 treble on each long stitch until there are 9 treble stitches in all; then 1 single, and turn back.

4th. Work (3 chain, miss 2 and 1 plain in the 2 chain of last row, 9 times); then 1 single on the 1 plain and turn back. The work is not intended to lie flat, but each row is to make it slightly concave. The single stitches are to keep the edges very tight.

5th. Work 1 single on the last stitch, turn the last row down as before, and work (2 chain and 2 treble, both on the top of each treble stitch, 9 times in all); then 1 single, turn back.

6th. (4 chain, miss 3 and 1 plain in the 2

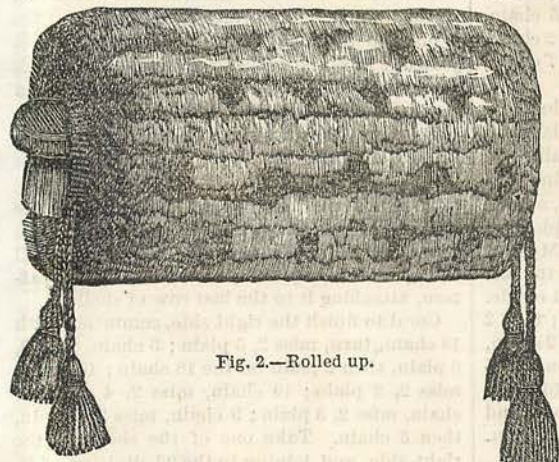


Fig. 2.—Rolled up.

silk taken double is sewn over the roll along the seam with herring-bone stitch in black silk. On the outside the pocket is ornamented with simi-

chain, 9 times); 1 single on the 1 single, turn back.

7th. Repeat as the 5th row, working the 2 treble stitches on the previous 2 treble.

8th. As the 6th row.

9th. As the 5th row, working the 2 treble on the previous 2 treble.

10th. (3 chain, miss 3 and 2 plain in the 2 chain, 9 times); turn back.

11th. Miss 2, and in the next 3 chain, work 1 plain, 2 chain, 3 treble, in the same 3 chain, then 2 chain, 1 plain in the same 3 chain; repeat in each 3 chain, in all 9 divisions; then 1 single, and fasten off.

THE FIRST BRANCH OF CORAL.

Take one of the shells, and commence on the first treble stitch of the 4ast or 9th division of it. Make 22 chain, turn, miss the last 2 chain and work 2 plain, join to the centre of the 8th divisions; then on the chain, 2 plain and 1 single. Make 4 chain, join to the 7th division, miss 1 and 3 plain on the 4 chain; then 1 plain and 1 single on the 15 chain, which leaves 13 chain for the centre stem. Make 9 chain, join to the 6th division, 3 chain, turn, miss 2 and 1 plain; then 2 plain and 1 single on the 9 chain, leaving 6 chain. Make 9 chain, join to the 5th division, miss 1, 2 plain, and 1 single. Make 8 chain, turn, miss 2 and 1 plain; join to the last treble of the 4th division, 1 plain and 1 single, leaving 3 chain. Make 9 chain, join to the first treble of the 4th division, miss 1, and 2 plain. Make 5 chain, join to the 3d division, miss 1 and 4 plain; then 1 single on the 6 chain. Make 10 chain, turn, miss 2, 1 plain and 1 single, leaving 6 chain. Make 7 chain, join to the 2d division; miss 1, 3 plain, and 1 single. Make 5 chain [in repeating this pattern, take the 3d shell, and join to the previous branch at the 4th stitch, counting from the 1st loop at the lower part of the shell], then on the 5 chain, miss 1 and 4 plain; then 2 plain on the 2 chain, and three plain on the 6 chain. Make 7 chain, turn, miss 2 and 1 plain.

Take a second shell and join to the left side of it, at the end of the 3d row; then 2 plain and 1 single, leaving 1 chain. Make 4 chain, join to the 9th row of the shell, miss 1, 3 plain; then in the 1 chain work 2 plain both in one, and on the next 3 chain work 2 plain and 2 plain in one; then 3 plain on the 5 chain. Make 9 chain, turn, miss 2 and 2 plain; join to the last treble stitch of the shell; 2 plain and 1 single. Make 7 chain, turn, miss 2 and 5 plain; then 2 plain on the 2 chain, 2 plain on the next 2 chain, 3 plain on the 3 chain, and 1 plain on the 5 chain. Make 8 chain, miss the last 10 plain and join to the 11th stitch, miss 1, 2 plain, and 1 single. Make 9 chain, turn, miss 2, 2 plain. Make 5 chain.

Take a third shell, and keeping the narrow part at the top, join to the centre of the 2d division of it; then miss 1 and 4 plain on the 5

chain, and on the next 5 chain work 2 plain, miss 1 and 2 plain; then on the 4 chain work 3 plain. Make 4 chain, join to the 1st division of the shell, miss 1 and 3 plain; then 2 plain both in the 1 chain, and 3 plain on the next 4 chain. Make 7 chain, join to the side of the 10th row of the shell, miss 1, 4 plain. Make 4 chain, join to the side of the 2d row of the shell, miss 1, 3 plain; then 2 plain on the 2 chain, and 2 plain both in the 1 chain; then 4 plain on the 6 chain. Make 4 chain, join to the last loop of 3 chain of the shell, miss 1 and 3 plain; then 2 plain on the 2 chain, and 4 plain on the 13 chain. Make 7 chain, join to the next loop of the shell, miss 1 and 3 plain. Make 5 chain, join to the next loop but one of the shell, miss 1, 2 plain, 2 plain in one, 1 plain; then on the 3 chain, work 2 plain, and 2 plain in one; then 2 plain on the 9 chain. Make 3 chain, miss 2 and 1 plain; then 7 plain, which finishes the branch. Leave half a yard of wool, which will be required in joining.

For the second branch of coral, commence on a 4th shell and work as before, repeating the branch until 11 or 13 shells are joined, according to the width of the antimacassar; this will form two rows of shells, the top one having the greater number.

For the third row of shells, commence on a shell as before, and repeat the branch of coral until directed to take a 2d shell. Then, as this is to form the right side of the antimacassar, omit all the joinings until directed to take a third shell, then join to the 1st shell in the 2d row, and finish the branch as before. Join the rest of the row, by repeating the 1st branch, except that in the one at the left side the joinings to the 3d shell are omitted, to make it correspond with the other side. Repeat the same until all the shells are joined.

Thread a needle with the wool left at the end of the branches, and attach the 4th stitch of the 7 plain to the point of the nearest branch not joined. Miss 7 stitches of the stem and attach the little point to the stitch which was missed in the previous branch. Fasten off.

To finish the top row of shells, repeat the branch, omitting all the joinings after those on the 1st shell.

To finish the last row of shells, commence with 15 chain instead of 22, and repeat the branch of coral, omitting all the joinings until the 2d shell is required; then continue the pattern, attaching it to the last row of shells.

Coral to finish the right side, commence with 18 chain, turn, miss 2, 5 plain; 5 chain, miss 2, 3 plain, then 2 plain on the 18 chain; 10 chain, miss 2, 2 plain; 10 chain, miss 2, 4 plain; 9 chain, miss 2, 3 plain; 9 chain, miss 2, 2 plain, then 5 chain. Take one of the shells at the right side, and joining to the 2d division of it, repeat from the 3d shell in the coral branch to the end. Fasten off.

Coral to finish the left side, commence with

12 chain, turn, miss 2, 4 plain; 10 chain, turn, miss 2, 2 plain; 8 chain, turn, miss 2, 4 plain; 5 chain, join the coral under one of the shells at the left side, and repeat to the end of the foundation chain.

THE BORDER.

Commence with the white cotton on a point of coral at one of the corners.

1st round. 5 chain and 1 plain in each point of the coral, all round the four sides, excepting, that between the scallops two points are taken together; this will make 9 loops of chain for each scallop.

2d. In the 5 chain work (1 plain, 2 chain, 2 treble, 4 chain, 2 treble, 2 chain, and 1 plain); repeat in each 5 chain.

3d. Make 20 chain, and work 1 plain in every alternate 4 chain of the last row.

4th. Scarlet wool. Make 18 chain, and work 1 plain in the alternate 4 chain of last row; then 18 chain again, 1 plain in the alternate 4 chain, working this stitch at the back, so as to cross the white loop, and continue alternately working the plain stitch at the front and back.

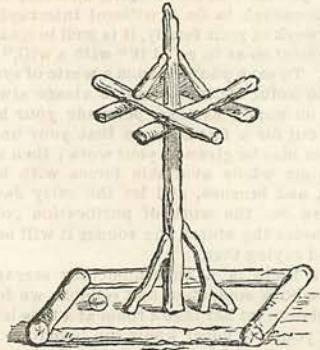
PENWIPER.



TAKE two pieces of cloth the shape of pattern, the lower piece of black, the upper of scarlet, cut the edge out in scallops; the upper

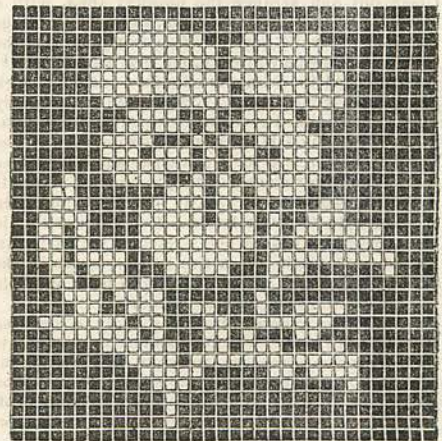
piece is to be embroidered with black beads and bugles. Take a paper head, paste it on the cloth, and sew two rows of beads around it. Make the cap of black velvet ornamented with beads, cut some scarlet cloth, lay it in plaits, and put in top; this is the place to wipe the pen.

RUSTIC STAND FOR CROQUET GROUND.



MAKING this little affair for mallets and balls would help an ennuied bachelor to pass away a rainy day, and at the end of it have a very useful gift to present to a young lady friend.

CROCHET, OR NETTING AND DARNING FOR TIDIES, QUILTS, ETC.



EMBROIDERY.



WORK DEPARTMENT.

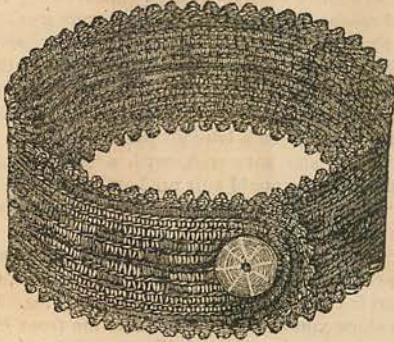
CROCHET GARTER.

Materials.—Gray thread of medium size; fine red wool; fine round, white elastic cord; a pearl button.

THIS garter is worked in close double crochet, over fine elastic cord; the border and pattern in red wool, the centre in gray thread.

Begin in the middle by a chain of 98 stitches, with red wool; take the elastic cord, which

Fig. 1.



must always be stretched out a little, and work over it; either of the two patterns we give, Figs. 2 and 3, may be copied. Work on both sides

Fig. 2.



of the foundation chain; the pattern is completed in the course of the two first rounds; the button-hole is made at the beginning of the first round; make a loop of 21 stitches, and, when you come to it, work over this loop instead of over the foundation chain. Increase the number of stitches at either end of the garter, to round it off. When the second round is completed work two plain gray rounds, then a plain red one. The last round (gray thread) is composed of alternately 1 double, 1 purl formed of 3 chain, 1 slip stitch in the first, missing one

Fig. 3.



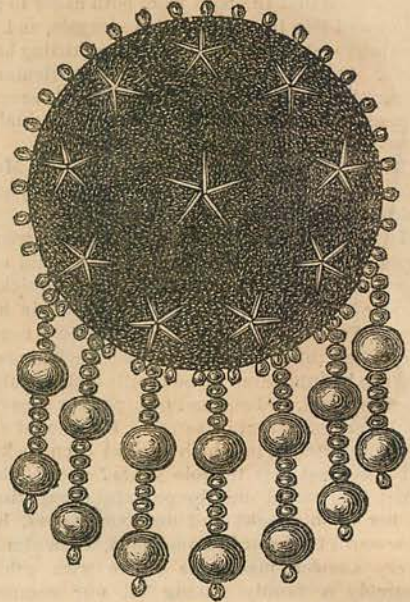
stitch under the 1 purl. Sew on a pearl button to correspond with the button-hole. The garter would be both more elegant and more elastic if worked entirely in silk.

ROSETTES FOR TRIMMING.

Rosette for Belt.—A round covered with black

silk, ornamented with beads and buttons. The beads must be strung on thick thread and

Fig. 1.



securely fastened. The eyes of the buttons must be fixed in the pasteboard and fastened at the back before the silk covering is put on.

Fig. 2.

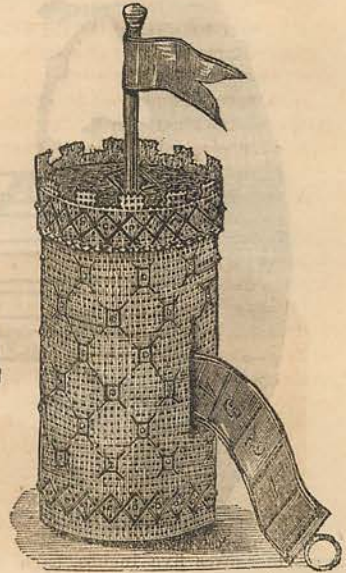


Rosette for Trimming Dresses, etc.—This rosette is made of silk braid, with a raised edge.

JEWEL-CASE, WITH PINCUSHION.

MAKE a round box of pasteboard, three inches high and five inches in diameter, line it with silk, and plait silk round the outside, finishing it round the bottom with a ruche of the

card-board must be made to fit round the reel exactly, and at the edges one hole must lie



same material, or of ribbon. Cut a circular piece of pasteboard to fit the top, cover it with cotton, and line it, and match the box. Cut the pointed cover in four pieces, line the points, and trim with ruches, as in the illustration.

upon the other. They must be so neatly sewn together with white thread that the stitches do not show, and afterwards ornamented with silk and steel beads. Close the place where it is joined. A line of holes must be cut out, and the end of the ribbon measure must be drawn through the little opening, and a hem made enclosing a little piece of wood (part of a match), or a little brass ring may be sewn on. Ornament the tower according to the design. The little ornamental part at the rounding of the roof incloses an opening of four or five holes, and at the under rounding there is a cross stitch (see design) at the part that is not to be cut out. Both the roundings are lightly stitched over with white thread. The roof is ornamented with little scallops cut out at both the outer edges, and also with silk stitches, and beads sewn on with white thread. A little ribbon flag concludes the whole.

TOWER OF PERFORATED CARD-BOARD FOR A MEASURE.

Materials.—A cotton-reel, perforated card-board, colored silk cordon, and small steel beads; colored sarsnet ribbon, a quarter of an inch broad and one yard long.

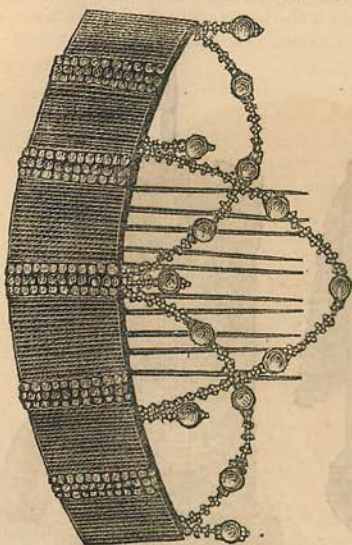
COVER an empty cotton-reel very neatly with perforated card-board. Fasten one end of the ribbon intended for the measure to the reel; place in the hole of the reel a little memorandum-pencil, which serves to wind the measure upon, and also, by being carried through a square opening in the roof, may be ornamented with a flag. The reel must be so inclosed that it may be easily moved, and yet always remain in the same place. Fasten a ribbon to the reel, leaving a short end free, to be afterwards hemmed round a piece of a match. Write the numbers with good ink very clearly upon the ribbon very exactly from another measure. Beside the space for the thirty-six inches, there must be a little piece allowed for sewing it round the reel, and it must also be glued on. The ribbon must be an inch or two longer than the measure, in order to be able to use the whole length of the measure when required. The round top wall standing out a canvas-hole higher on both sides of the reel must be ornamented with red silk and steel beads. The

COMB, WITH A GOLD CORD AND BEAD SHIELD.

Materials.—Fine gold cord, small pearl beads, smaller rubies, gold beads No. 3, large white enamel beads, a little piece of yellow and some black sarsnet.

THE flat shield consists of a strip of card-board, one inch broad and five inches long, which is covered with yellow sarsnet, and serves as a ground to work the gold cord upon, upon which are five lines of beads placed at regular distances. In the middle of each of these is a line of pearl beads, having a line of rubies on either side. When the bead stripes are finished, twist gold cord closely and care-

fully between the spaces, and fasten it at the beginning and end. The middle chain orna-

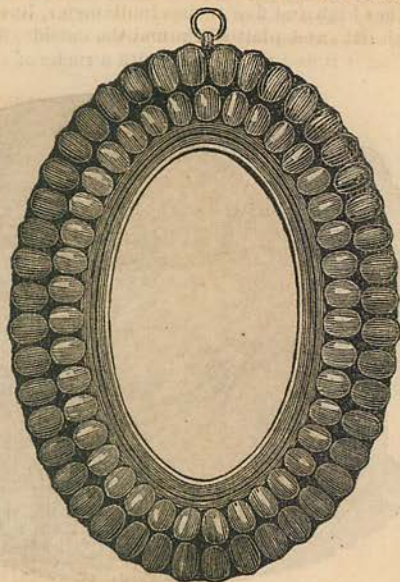


ment measures five inches, each of the two falling over three inches and three-quarters. Work them according to the design, in the well-known reversed mosaic, with gold beads, small rubies, and white enamel beads. In order to make the shield sufficiently firm, put a second smaller strip of card-board, and cover that also with sarsnet, and fasten it inside the shield; then bend the whole into the proper shape. Place at the upper part of the comb a piece of card-board, three inches long and half an inch broad, rounded off and covered with black sarsnet, with five hairpins firmly sewn on, and placed at equal distances. Put the middle of the under to the middle of the upper part, and join the upper edges, about one inch long, with black silk.

PICTURE FRAME OF PASTEBOARD AND COFFEE BERRIES.

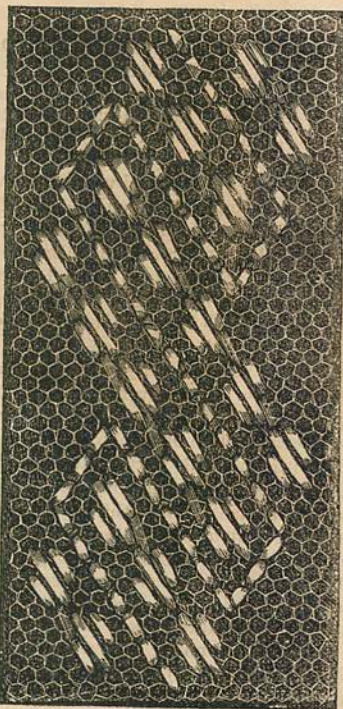
CUT out of strong pasteboard an oval frame about three-quarters of an inch broad, and cover it with brown pressed paper. Cover the glass edge with a strip of paper extending beyond it, and fasten it by this means to the back of the pasteboard edge; then take an oval pressed picture edge (such as would do for photographs, for instance), and gum it under the glass. Place a loop to hang it up by, and cover the upper part of the back with brown paper. The under half must be covered after the picture is put in. Put two rows of coffee berries round the edge. For the outer edge, fine roasted berries are required, as nearly the same size as possible, and previously covered with a thin coating of gum-water; then gum

them to the frame with thick gum. The berries for the inner circle need not be roasted;



but they must be covered with the gum-water like the outer circle.

WHITE TULLE EMBROIDERY IN COLORED FILOSELLE.



Trimming for Evening Dresses.

SMOKING CAP.

Materials.—Sixty yards of black worsted braid, twenty yards of scarlet, black silk for lining, sewing silk, and scarlet and black tassel.

they are sewed together, then it is lined with the black silk. A rosette of the braid is fastened on the top, from which falls a scarlet and black tassel.

Fig. 1.

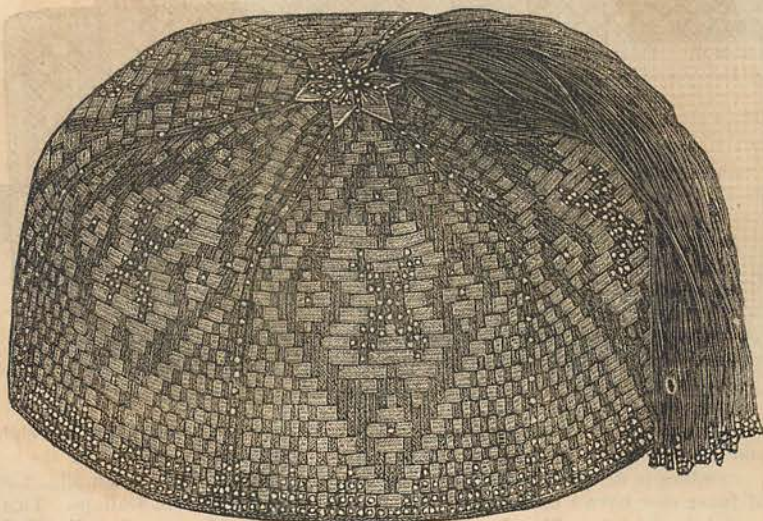
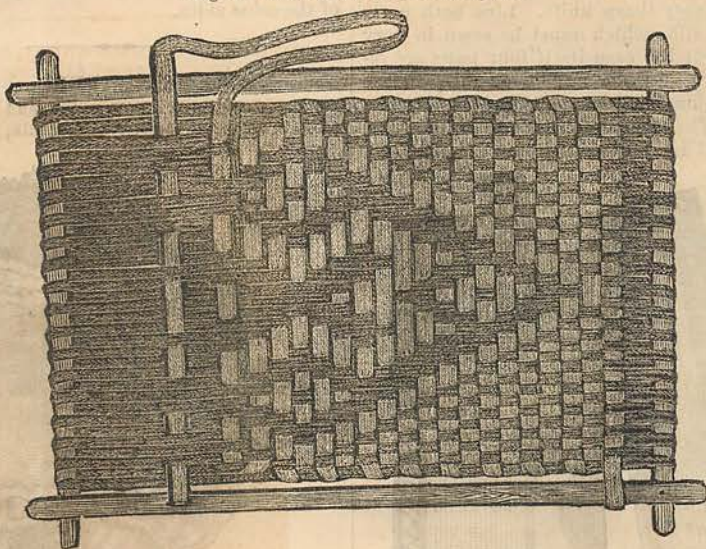
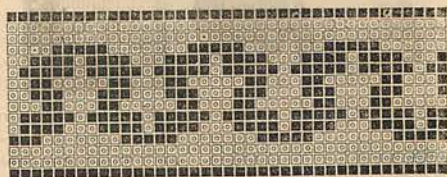


Fig. 2.—Mode of working smoking cap.



TAKE common pieces of wood, and make a frame of the size you require your pieces for cap. Then draw the black braid tightly over this, fastening the ends to frame by means of small tacks; take a large darning needle and thread with the scarlet braid, and commence the pattern the same as darning, as shown in Fig. 2. After the pattern is completed sew all the ends well with sewing silk, before removing from the frame. Six pieces form the cap;

BORDER—CROCHET OR NETTING AND DARNING.

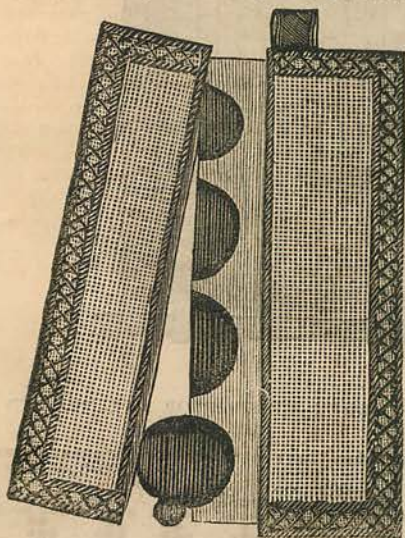


NEEDLE-CASE.

Materials.—A piece of perforated card-board, a quarter of a yard of blue silk, some blue sewing-silk, and some plain card-board.



THE outer case is four inches long, and two inches and a half broad, and must be cut straight, according to design Fig. 1. Both the outer and inner case have a border worked in slanting stitches with blue silk. In the front of the case the word "Needles" must be cut out with a very sharp knife. Line both parts with blue silk, which must be sewn in very closely. For the case itself four parts are requisite; two of these measuring three inches and a half long, and one inch and a quarter in breadth. The two smaller halves are the same lengths, but are just three-quarters of an inch



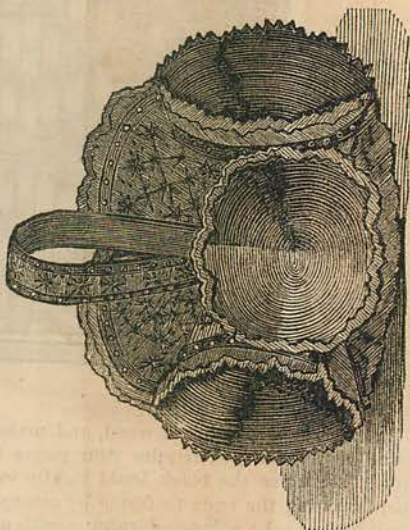
broad. After having worked the pattern upon them, line all the separate pieces, and sew together the parts of equal sizes. The outer case must be left open at one end. For the lower

part of the inside case, fold the plain card-board so as to have a strip one inch and a half high, and three inches and a quarter wide. Cut at the open side four scallops, with a space be-

tween them measuring about the eighth of an inch. This inverted part is for the needles, as plainly shown in the design Fig. 2, and must be rounded off to form scallops. This must be gummed into the corresponding half of the case, and a ribbon loop must be placed on one of the cross sides.

PENWIPER.

Materials.—Leather canvas, red and black cloth, scarlet ribbon, No. 2 scarlet purse silk, gold beads.



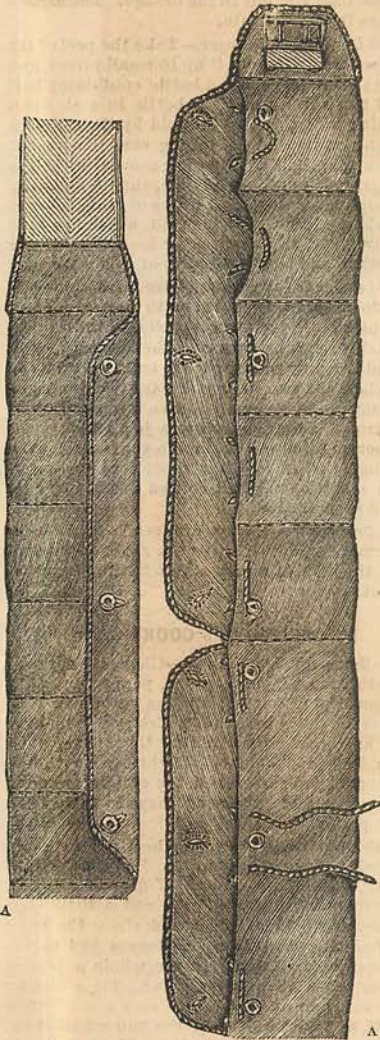
THIS ornamental penwiper is not difficult of construction. The bottom or foundation consists of three circular pieces of black cloth pinked out round the edges, and upon these there are five open rosettes formed of leather

canvas on the outside, and of black and scarlet cloth in the inside. The canvas is ornamented with double cross stitches of scarlet silk; it is then bound with ribbon on which small gold beads are fastened: both the canvas and cloth are slightly quilled when forming the rosettes. The handle is made of canvas bound with ribbon, and ornamented with scarlet cross stitches and gold beads.

TRAVELLING PURSE FOR GENTLEMEN.

TAKE a piece of wash-leather or flannel, twenty-nine inches long and six inches high,

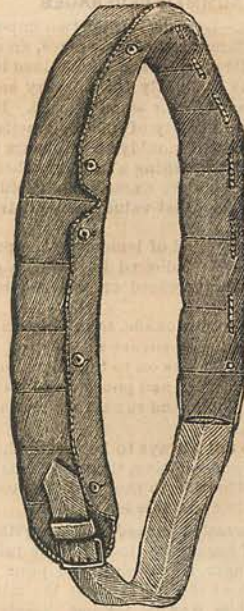
Fig. 1.



for the pocket and flap, reserving an inch for the latter. Lay the remainder of the stuff together in folds lengthwise, and stitch it in

several places to form a line of pockets, as represented in Fig. 1. Previous to the stitch-

Fig. 2.



ing, the upper edge of the pocket part must be turned down and hemmed, or gummed with a narrow hem. Arrange the stitching so as to leave a pocket seven inches long in the middle for valuable papers. On one side make five pockets measuring two inches; on the other, six measuring one inch and a half, and leave one inch free at the ends. Cut the piece that turns over so as to form three separate flaps, rounded off at the corners (see Fig. 1). Bind them or trim them with white braid, and place buttons and button-holes, as shown in the design. For greater security, holes may be bored in the leather or worked in the flannel, and a cord drawn through to fasten both sides together. Sew the ends on firmly, with a buckle on one side, and a hemmed belt ribbon on the other to fasten the purse.

To make the full length of the purse the parts marked A A are to be joined.

DESIGN FOR A HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.

