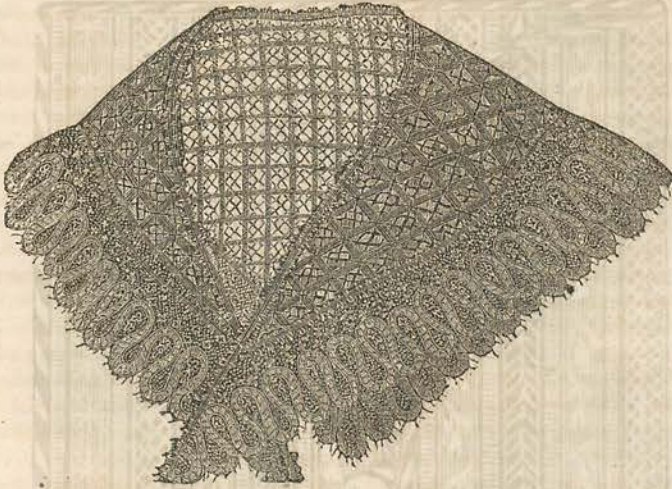
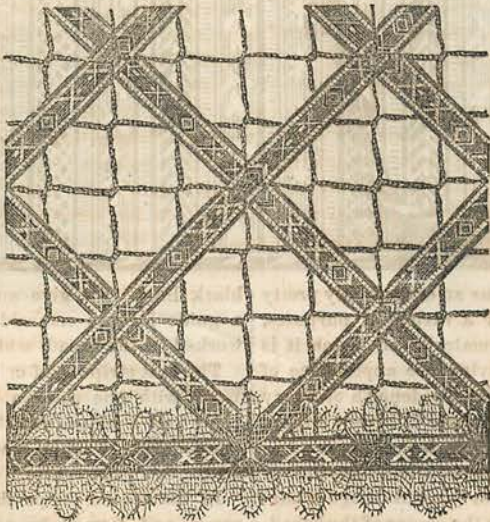


CAPE OF BLACK NET, TRIMMED WITH LACE AND RIBBON.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



In the engraving above, we give this pretty cape complete; and below, we give a portion of it, showing the way in which the narrow ribbons of black velvet are disposed upon the foundation. This foundation may be either black or white net: though we should prefer the black. First cut out of the net the cape, then baste the net upon paper, so that the shape may be perfectly kept; next, begin in the center of the back and lay on the first piece of ribbon perpendicularly; continue until the foundation is covered with the perpendicular lines, then cross them, making squares about one inch in size. Finish around the edge with black trimming-lace, headed by the ribbon; a narrow edging to be continued around the neck.



ZOMBIE EMBROIDERED NOTE-CASE. 70 3740

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



This style of work has an exceedingly pretty effect. It is useful for a variety of purposes, and curious from the material on which it is worked. Although having the appearance of Indian embroidery, it is only done on ordinary linen bed-ticking, which makes it very strong, and well suited for slippers, belts, etc.

It is worked with various colored netting, or Berlin silks; and in our present design a narrow gold braid is run on the center of the broad,

black line. We give an enlarged section as a guide for the embroidery, which is always worked on the broad, white stripes.

The first stripe is of crimson and light green. Work with one color a row of herring-bone along half a stripe, and the other half with the other color. Then a row of chain-stitches in mauve down the center.

In the second stripe the little leaves are of green, and formed by a simple chain-stitch,

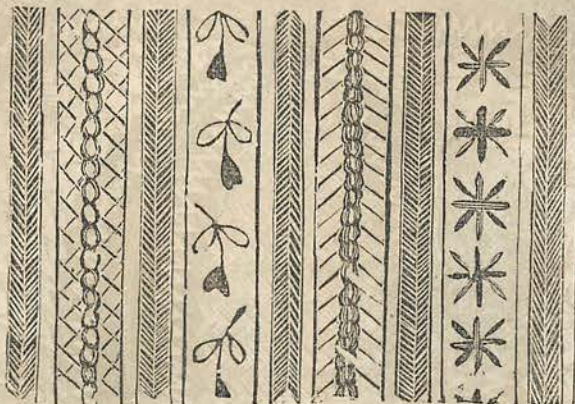
and the flowers, alternately, of mauve and red, worked in button-hole, making three stitches close together.

The third stripe is of orange and dark green, a long stitch of each color being alternately taken in a slanting direction from the edge to the center of the stripe, the stitches on the other side being worked the reverse way. When worked make a row of chain-stitches down the center with crimson.

The fourth stripe—for the stars: first make a cross with crimson, and then recross this with blue; reverse the colors for the other star.

The Note-Case will require a strip of ticking about six inches wide and ten inches in length. It is folded in the shape of an envelope, one end being rounded to fasten with a button.

The lining should be of red silk, and a small gold cord is to be sewed all round the outer edge.



ENLARGED DESIGN FOR EMBROIDERED NOTE-CASE.

BRIOCHE CUSHION IN KNITTING.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

This cushion is pointed at each end, so that both sides are alike, and it is designed to correspond with the present style of furniture, being drawn in at each division with a cord, which adds considerably to its graceful appearance.

MATERIALS.—For the divisions, 2 skeins each of scarlet, green, mauve, and white, and for the dividing stripes 2 skeins of gold-color, and 4 of black, 6-ply fleecy; a pair of knitting-pins, No. 13 Bell gauge, measured in the circle. It will also require a set of brioche rosettes, cord and tassels, and 6 yards of the same cord for the divisions.

FIRST BLACK STRIPE.—With the black wool cast on 150 stitches.

1st row—Make 1 by bringing the wool in front of the pin, slip the first stitch and knit the 2 next stitches together; continue making 1, slipping 1, and knitting 2 together, to the end.

2nd row—Make 1, slip 1 and knit 2 together,

as before; repeating to the end. The two stitches which cross are always knitted together. The whole of the cushion is worked in this stitch; every three stitches are reckoned as one rib, and every two rows form one link in depth. Join on the gold-color wool.

FIRST GOLD STRIPE.—3rd row—Make 1, slip 1 and knit 2 together as before, for 42 ribs, that is, to within 24 stitches, or 8 ribs of the end of the row; then turn back, leaving the rest of the stitches on the other pin.

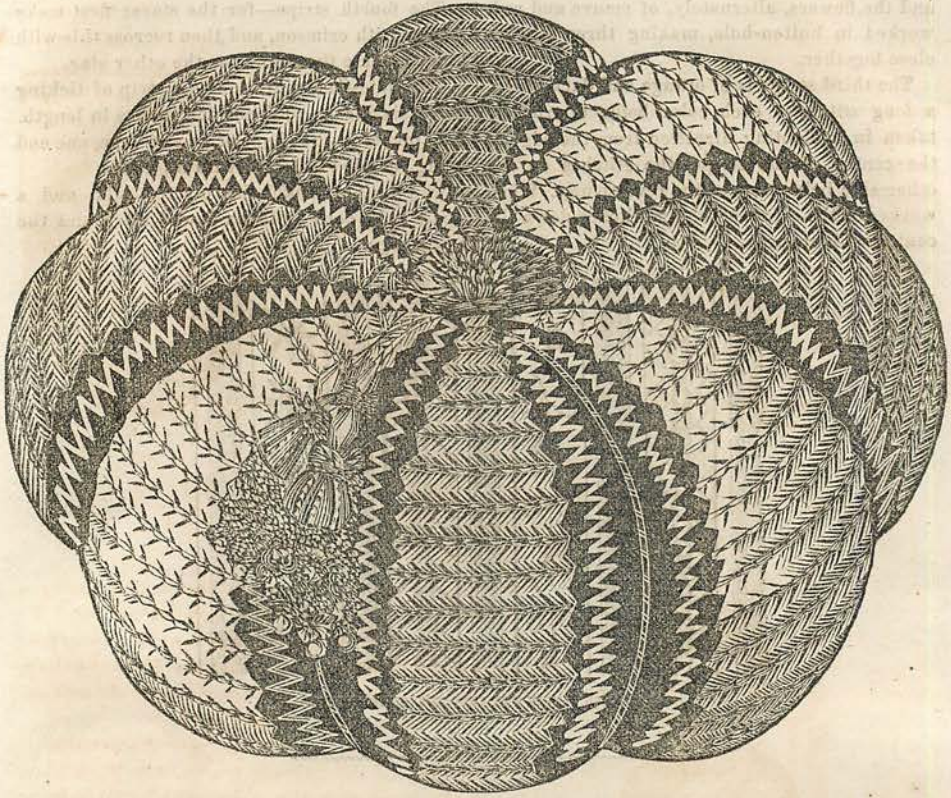
4th row—Work as before on the gold stitches to within 8 ribs of the end; then turn back.

5th row—Knit all the gold and black ribs to the end of the pin.

6th row—Knit all the ribs. Join on the black wool.

SECOND BLACK STRIPE.—7th row—Knit the gold ribs to within 4 ribs of the end; then turn back.

8th row—Knit the ribs to within 4 ribs of the end; turn back.



9th row—Knit the black and gold ribs to the end of the pin.

10th row—Knit all the ribs. Join on the scarlet wool.

CENTER DIVISION.—11th row—Scarlet wool. Knit 30 ribs; then turn back, leaving 20 ribs on the other pin.

12th row—Knit 10 ribs on the scarlet; turn back.

13th row—Knit the 10 scarlet ribs, then knit 1 rib on the black row; turn back.

14th row—Knit the scarlet ribs of the last row, then knit 1 rib on the black and scarlet row; turn back.

Repeat as the last row, that is, knitting 1 rib more each time until all the ribs are worked on; ending at the same side at which the scarlet was commenced. This division will be 42 rows, or 21 links, in depth, counting in the center of the work, and from the black stripe. Join on the black wool.

THIRD BLACK STRIPE.—53rd and 54th rows—Knit to within 4 ribs of the end, and turn back; each row.

55th and 56th rows—Knit to the end of the pin, each row. Join on the gold wool.

SECOND GOLD STRIPE.—57th and 58th rows—Knit to within 8 ribs of the end, then turn back; each row.

59th and 60th rows—Knit to the end of the pin, each row. Join on the black wool.

FOURTH BLACK STRIPE.—Knit 6 rows, knitting one rib less each time, and leaving it at the end of the pin.

67th and 68th rows—Knit to the end of the pin, each row. This finishes one pattern.

Commence again at the first gold stripe, and repeat this direction 7 times more, using green for the second division, mauve for the third, and white for the fourth. Then repeat the colors once more. Cast off.

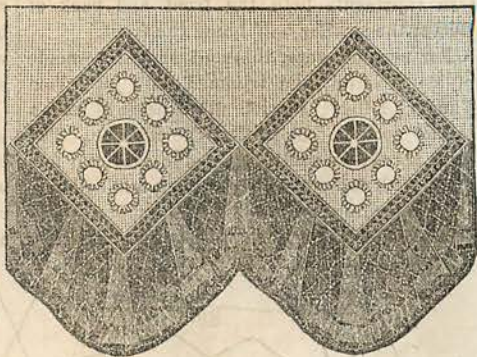
To make up the Brioche, sew the first and last rows together. It should be stuffed with fine combed wool, covered with holland, and drawn together in the centers. The work should then be placed over it, and the cord fastened in the center, and carried outside the work along the black stripe, between each of the divisions; the cord being attached at the ends each time to keep it firm.

When all is finished, sew on the rosettes, and the cushion is complete.

DESIGN FOR THE WORKED CHEMISE.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

In the front of the number we give two new patterns for low-necked chemises. One, it will be observed, is quite plainly embroidered; the other, on the contrary, is very elaborately worked. In order, however, that ladies, who have time, may work this exquisite pattern for themselves, we give here a design, full size, for the ornamentation of the front, etc. By following this design, and working it in, as seen in the engraving of the chemise, any lady accustomed to fine embroidery, can, at a comparatively small cost, make a garment, which, if bought at a store, would cost enormously.



SAILOR KNICKERBOCKER-SUIT.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



In addition to the engravings of children's fashions, given in the front of the number, we print here an illustration of a "Sailor's Knickerbocker-Suit" for a boy from four to six years

old, accompanying it, on the next page, by a diagram, from which it may be cut out. We have so often given directions for enlarging these diagrams, and cutting out a paper pattern of the full size from them, that we deem it unnecessary to repeat them here.

This style of dress is very fashionable in Paris, at the present season, for boys. Our pattern consists of a jacket, with lapels in front, and a pair of Knickerbockers.

- No. 1. FRONT OF JACKET.
- No. 2. HALF OF BACK OF JACKET.
- No. 3. HALF OF SLEEVE.
- No. 4. ONE FRONT OF KNICKERBOCKER.
- No. 5. ONE BACK OF KNICKERBOCKER.

The front of the Knickerbocker may be distinguished from the back by being shorter, and the knee from the waist by being narrower. The outside seam of the Knickerbocker must be joined to within five inches of the top. The inside seam, which is sloped, must be joined as far as the point. Each leg is gathered into a band, which is worn below the knee. The legs are made first, then joined together down the center of both back and front. A band, two inches wide, must be added, according to the size of the waist; one half of the band is for the front, the other half for the back; the Knickerbockers fasten at the sides. Pockets may be added at the sides, if desired. The back and front must each be pleated with three small pleats into the band.

The jacket is turned back in front with lapels,

and should be stitched at the top into a narrow, straight collar. The lapels are made of the same material as the jacket. The sleeve pattern represents both the front and back of sleeve; the smaller half being the front.

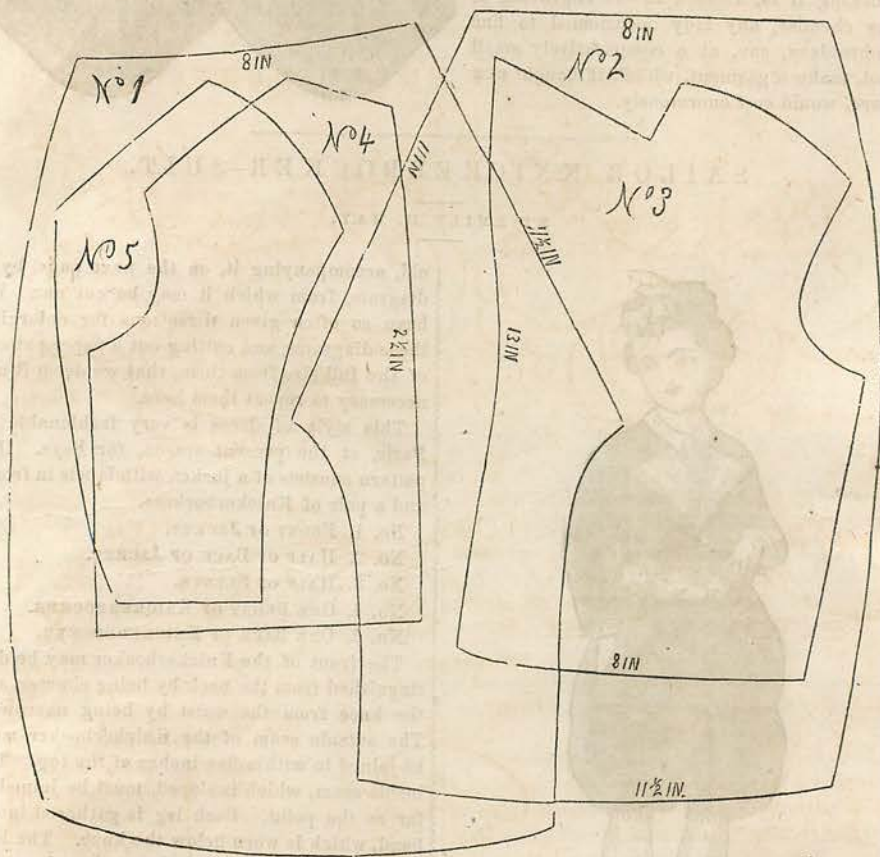
For evening wear, this suit should be made of black velvet, and trimmed with jet "Tom Thumb" fringe; scarlet silk stockings and a scarlet neck-tie completing the costume. The shirt should be made either of cambric or fine linen, with full embroidered front and collar.

For morning wear, cloth is the more appropriate material; a linen shirt, with plain linen

collar, should replace the embroidery; bright blue, violet, or scarlet neck-tie and stockings.

Our sketch represents a boy wearing this costume. The small cap is of black velvet, bordered with Astrakan fur, and ornamented with a red feather; Polish kid boots with tassels, and red spun silk stockings.

We have seen several descriptions of cloth, which are suitable for this suit; the usual width is three-quarters of a yard, and three yards would be required. The tweeds occasionally run double-width; then, of course, half the above quantity would be found sufficient.



ORIENTAL SLIPPER IN COLORS.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

In the front of the number we give a beautiful pattern, printed in colors, of an Oriental Slipper. The materials are 14 inches of black cloth; $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards each of broad silk braid, deep amber, scarlet, and white; a small quantity of bright cerise, blue, amber, and white floselle; 1 skein each of sewing-silk, black and bright cerise; 4 rows of steel beads, No. 7; a few chalk beads; a small piece of blue and bright cerise cloth for the pines.

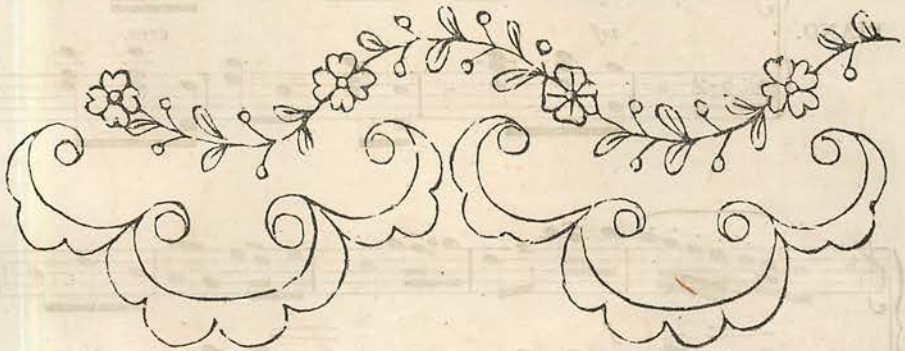
Trace on tissue-paper the three outlines for the broad braid, tack this on the cloth, and tack over this, through paper and cloth, the three different braids, and tear the paper away. Now cut out two pines the exact size of those shown in our colored design, one blue, and the other bright cerise, and notch the edges. Tack the pieces in their proper places, and embroider.

There are but two stitches employed, (with the exception of a few dots in the pines,) the herring-bone stitch and coral-stitch. All the braid is fastened down with the simple herring-

bone stitch, and the design running between the braids is composed of coral-stitch. The braid is put on with sewing-silk, and the coral-stitch is worked with filoselle split to make it sufficiently fine.

The pines are kept in their place by a row of coral-stitch, plain stitching, and two steel beads fastened between every notch. The other ornaments on the pines are embroidered in white, black, and blue silk. To the blue piece two small rounds of black cloth are attached, fastened on with white silk and white beads.

VARIETIES IN EMBROIDERY.



EDGING.



INSERTION.



CRAVAT END.



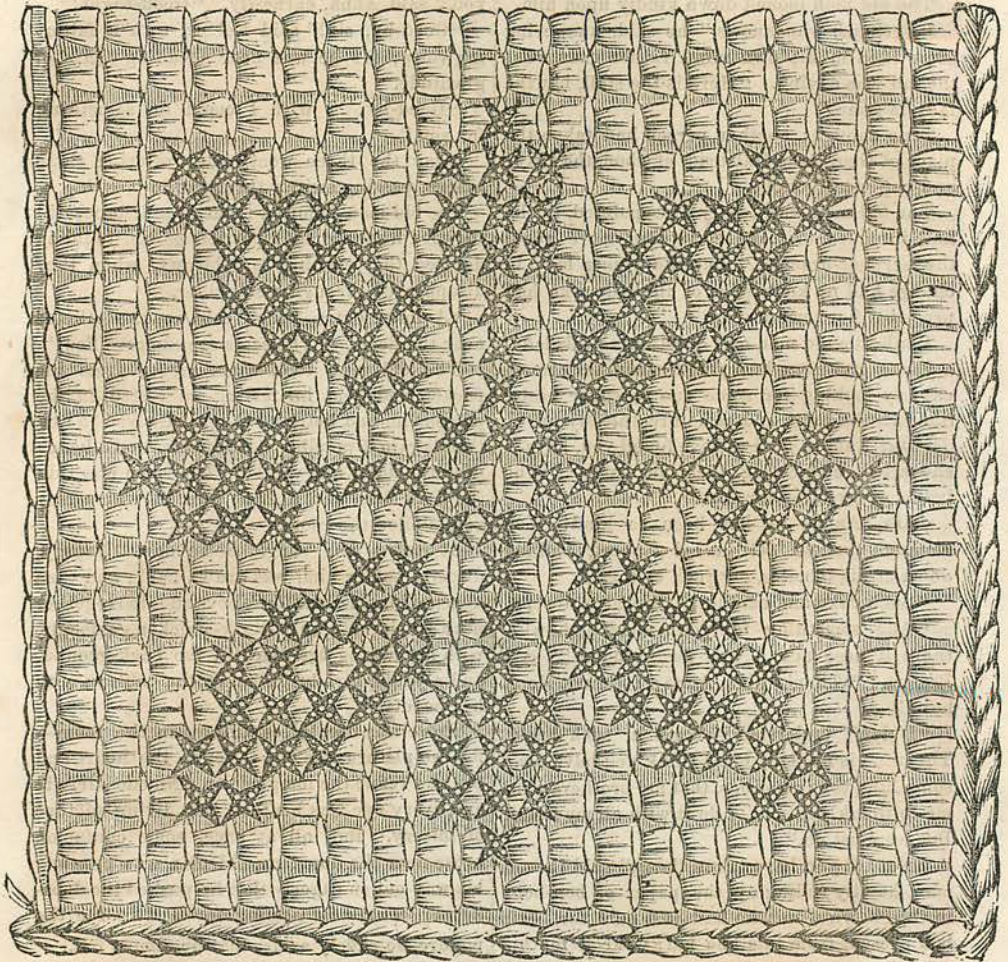
HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.



CRAVAT END.

SQUARE OF EMBROIDERED CROCHET TUNISIEN

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MAKE a chain of twenty-two stitches, and } an alternate square of scarlet and dark-blue,
work a square, which should afterward be } embroidered with gold, has a very good effect.
embroidered with gold cord, or spangled wool. } Coudre-pieds, anti-macassars, cushions, etc., all
The squares may be joined to form stripes— } look well in this stitch.

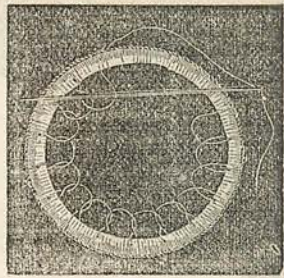
NAME FOR MARKING.

Julie.

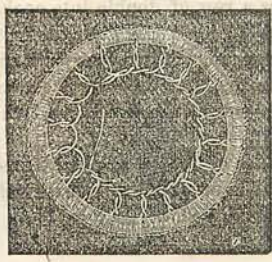
LACE STITCHES.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

ELEGANT articles of lingerie—such as collars, cuffs, pocket-handkerchiefs, etc.—are almost always composed of fine embroidery, mixed with lace stitches, which give the work a beautiful and delicate appearance, and render them very expensive. We think we shall be rendering a real service to our readers by giving them illustrations of some of the most usual lace stitches, with instructions which will enable them, with a little perseverance, to work them themselves.

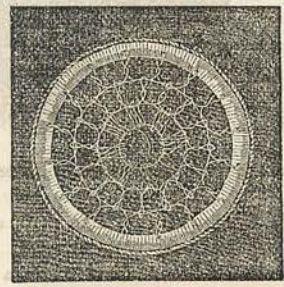


Lace stitches are worked in the center of a leaf, flower, star, or other pattern; the material is cut away underneath. Fine Mecklenburg thread, No. 100, or 120, is the best for working these stitches. They are mostly formed of loops and button-hole stitches, of which Nos. 1 and 2 are illustrations. When you have fast-



ened the thread to the embroidery, round the space you intend to fill up with a stitch, insert the needle a little further, leaving a small loop of thread, into which pass the needle as seen in No. 1, which shows a number of loops already completed, while those marked by a white dot are merely *button-hole stitches*. If you wish to fill up a space with Brussels net stitch, you begin a second row as soon as you have completed the first, by forming a fresh loop in each of those of the preceding row. If, on the contrary, you wish to continue in a sort of guipure stitch, you pass the thread in each loop after the row is completed, always inserting the needle downward in the loop, and at the end of the row you fasten the thread with which you have been working, and which must be kept rather tightly stretched. (See No. 2.)

No. 3 is composed first of two rounds of Brus-



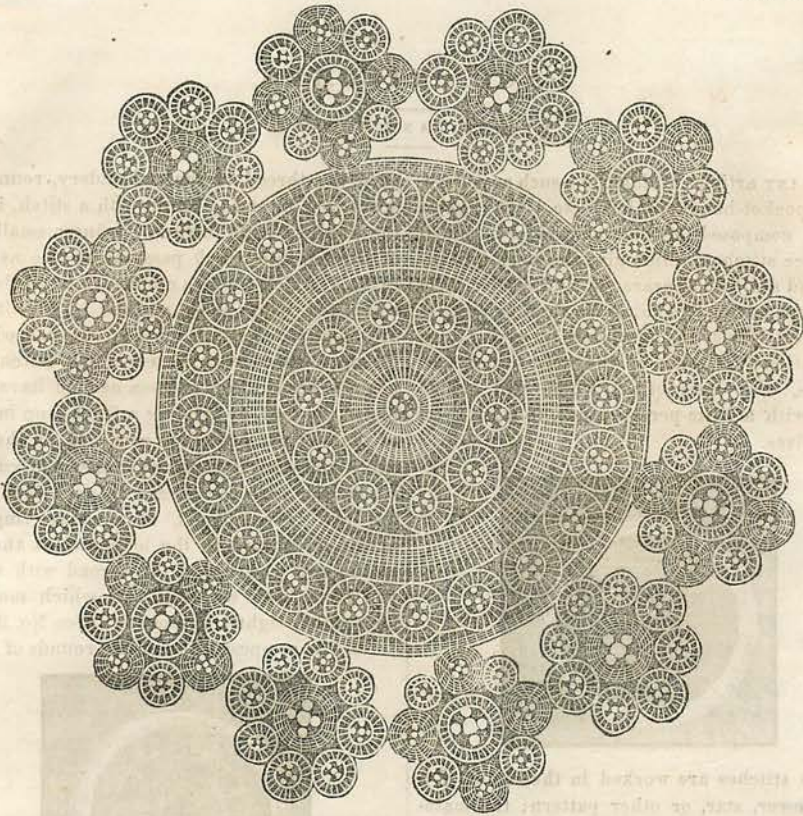
sels net-stitch, then of one round, in which four twisted loops are formed in one loop of preceding round, eight times, at regular distances; a thread is then passed through the lower part of all the loops, so as to unite them and tighten the circle. No. 3 shows the work just after the thread has been passed through the loops; one more round is worked by passing the thread only through the spaces between the group of four loops; it is then fastened and cut off.

RING MAT.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

To be worked in purse-silk of two shades or colors over rings of three sizes. A dozen rings of the largest size, seven dozen second size, and four dozen smallest size; a steel crochet hook; beads of two sizes.

Begin by working over one of the largest



rings in single crochet with the lightest shade of silk.

2nd row: Work with the same shade a row of double into each stitch.

3rd row: With the darkest shade a row of double into each stitch of the last double, increasing sufficiently to keep it flat.

4th row: Double into each stitch with the lightest shade.

Cover with single crochet with the lightest shade of silk ten of the largest rings, and fasten to the previous row; work a row of chain, attaching it to the rings at equal distances; into this chain a row of double of the lightest shade;

next a row of double of the darkest shade; then another row of the lightest shade.

Cover twenty rings with the lightest shade of silk. Attach them as before, and work a chain with an equal number of stitches between each ring. Now a row of double into each stitch of the chain.

Next cover rings of two sizes with two shades of silk; arrange them in stars according to the engraving; put in the beads, and the mat is complete.

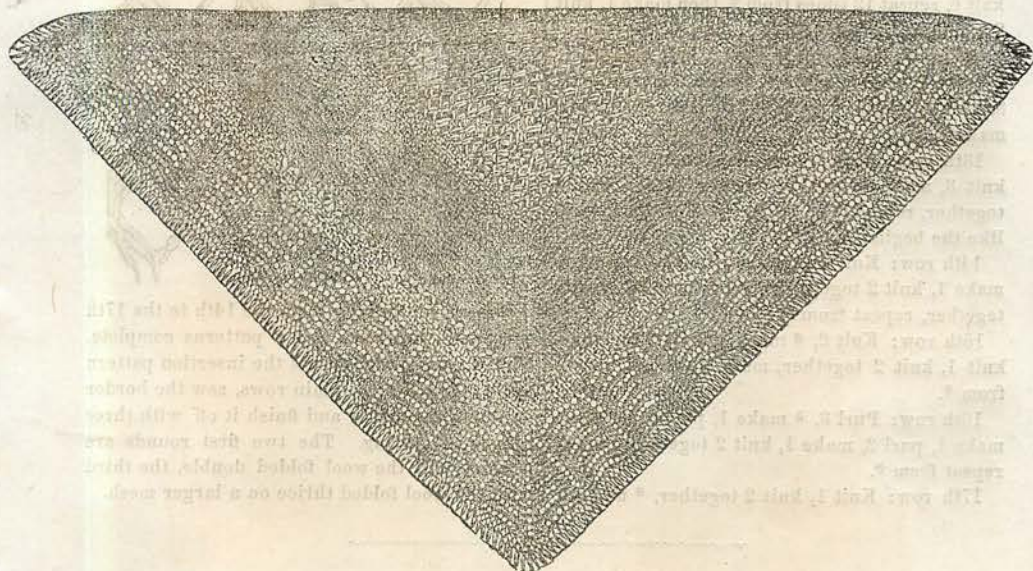
Two shades of scarlet silk, with steel beads, or two shades of green silk, with gold beads, make a charming mat.

NAME FOR MARKING.

Constance

A KNITTED CARRIAGE-SHAWL.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—2 oz. of 4-thread fleecy. This shawl is both light and warm to wear, and may also be used as a hood if one of the points is turned up over the head to preserve it from the cool breezes of the evening in the garden.

Our pattern is worked in scarlet wool; it may also be made of two colors, or white, with a black border.

Besides the illustration of the shawl or fichu, when completed, we give a full-sized engraving of part of the knitting for the center in full size. The size of the wool and needles may be judged of by this engraving. The border is composed of four strips, knitted separately, made to slant into a point on each side, and afterward sewn together.

For each of these strips cast on 192 stitches very loosely.

1st row: Knit 1, * make 1, knit 2 together 4 times, make 6, knitting 1 plain between each, knit 2 together 3 times, repeat 9 times from *, knit 1 at the end.

2nd row: Plain knitting.

3rd row: Knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together 3 times, knit 15, * make 1, knit 2 together, knit 17, repeat from *. At the end of the row decrease as on the other side to form the point.

4th row: Plain knitting.

Repeat these four rows five times more. De-

crease at the end of each row, so as to have taken up all but one or two of the stitches of the first and last scallop. Now work the insertion pattern which comes between the center and the border. The decreasing is made by knitting or purling two stitches together as one.

1st row: Knit 3, and then, alternately, make 1 and knit 2 together, knit the three last stitches of the row.

2nd row: Purl 2, * purl 2 together, make 1, and repeat from *. The three last stitches purred.

3rd row: Like the first. In the decreasing you must knit the stitches that have been made in preceding row. After the last decreasing knit 2.

4th row: Like the second.

5th row: Knit 2, * knit 2 together, make 1, and repeat from *. Knit the three last stitches.

6th row: 3 purl, * make 1, knit 2 together, and repeat from *; at the end purl 2.

7th row: Like the fifth.

8th row: Like the sixth.

9th row: This commences the center, but you must continue the border upon 11 stitches on each side. On these 11 stitches repeat always from the 1st to the 8th rows. Knit 3, * make 1, knit 2 together, repeat 3 times from *. Now knit 115 stitches plain, and you must have 11

more stitches, on which work thus: make 1, knit 2 together, repeat 3 times from *, knit 2. We shall no longer mention the 11 stitches on each side.

10th row: Knit plain 113 stitches.

11th row: Knit 4, * make 1, knit 2 together, knit 6, repeat 12 times from *, then make 1, knit 2 together, and knit 3.

12th row: (Left side.) Purl 2, knit 2 together, * make 1, purl 1, make 1, knit 2 together, purl 3, knit 2 together, repeat 12 times from *, then make 1, purl 1, make 1, knit 2 together, purl 2.

13th row: Knit 1, knit 2 together, * make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, repeat from *. The end of the rows is like the beginning.

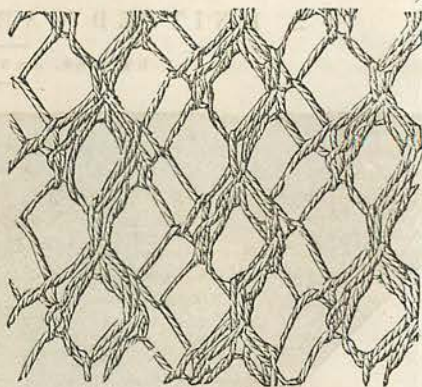
14th row: Knit 2 together, * make 1, purl 2, make 1, knit 2 together, purl 1, make 1, purl 3 together, repeat from *.

15th row: Knit 2, * make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 3, repeat from *.

16th row: Purl 3, * make 1, purl 3 together, make 1, purl 2, make 1, knit 2 together, purl 1, repeat from *.

17th row: Knit 1, knit 2 together, * make 1,

knit 3, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, repeat from *.



Repeat continually from the 14th to the 17th row, until you have thirty patterns complete. Knit 3 rows plain, repeat the insertion pattern again, then 3 more plain rows, sew the border on round the center and finish it off with three rounds of netting. The two first rounds are worked with the wool folded double, the third with the wool folded thrice on a larger mesh.

TRAVELING PALETOT.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



We give, this month, a pattern for a new style traveling Paletot, which is easily made, with the assistance of the diagram on the next page.

This traveling Paletot is of cloth, trimmed with two rows of black velvet laid on flat. The garment closes straight in front, and it is open at the side. Under the opening is placed a gore of cloth, trimmed with three narrow velvets, which begins under the arm and widens as it descends to the bottom of the garment.

The sleeve has an elbow; it is long and half-tight at bottom. A cuff is simulated by three narrow velvets.

On the next page we give the diagram, by which the Paletot may be cut out.

No. 1. FRONT.

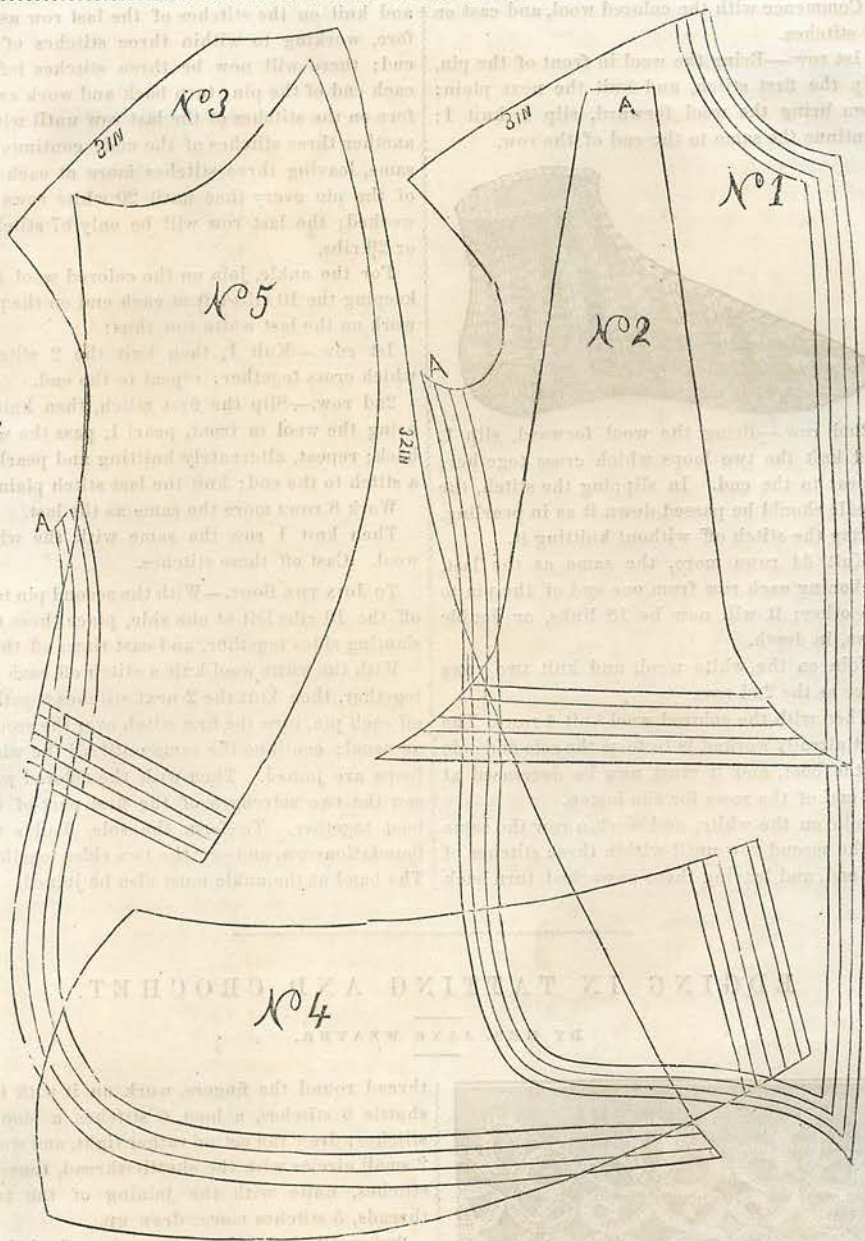
No. 2. THE GORE.

No. 3. BACK.

No. 4. FRONT OF SLEEVE.

No. 5. BACK OF SLEEVE.

To enlarge the diagram, measure the angles, and then make the sides as long as they are marked. Thus the back, in this diagram, is thirty-eight inches.



WINTER BOOT, IN KNITTING.

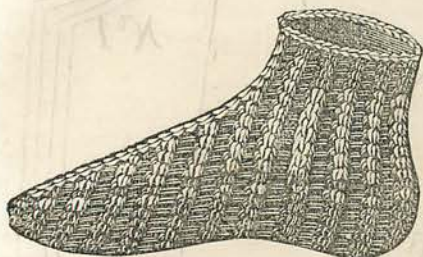
BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

MATERIALS.—3 skeins of colored and 2 of white double Berlin wool, or 4-ply fleecy; a pair of knitting-pins, No. 12 Bell gauge; and a pair of cork soles.

These materials will make a pair of lady's boots suitable for wearing over a thin shoe, or they may be used for sleeping socks, omitting the cork sole.

Commence with the colored wool, and cast on 98 stitches.

1st row.—Bring the wool in front of the pin, slip the first stitch, and knit the next plain; then bring the wool forward, slip 1, knit 1; continue the same to the end of the row.



2nd row.—Bring the wool forward, slip 1, and knit the two loops which cross together; repeat to the end. In slipping the stitch, the needle should be passed down it as in purling, taking the stitch off without knitting it.

Knit 34 rows more, the same as the last, reckoning each row from one end of the pin to the other; it will now be 18 links, or double rows, in depth.

Join on the white wool, and knit two rows more as the 2nd row.

Then with the colored wool knit 4 rows. The part already worked is to form the sole and side of the boot, and it must now be decreased at the end of the rows for the instep.

Join on the white, and work a row the same as the second row until within three stitches of the end, and leaving them unworked, turn back

and knit on the stitches of the last row as before, working to within three stitches of the end; there will now be three stitches left at each end of the pin; turn back and work as before on the stitches of the last row until within another three stitches of the end; continue the same, leaving three stitches more at each end of the pin every time until 20 white rows are worked; the last row will be only 87 stitches, or 29 ribs.

For the ankle, join on the colored wool, still keeping the 10 ribs left at each end on the pin; work on the last white row thus:

1st row.—Knit 1, then knit the 2 stitches which cross together; repeat to the end.

2nd row.—Slip the first stitch, then knit 1, bring the wool in front, purl 1, pass the wool back; repeat, alternately knitting and purling a stitch to the end; knit the last stitch plain.

Work 8 rows more the same as the last.

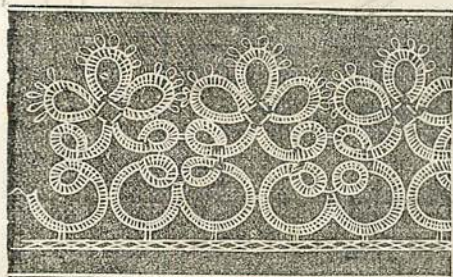
Then knit 1 row the same with the white wool. Cast off these stitches.

To JOIN THE BOOT.—With the second pin take off the 10 ribs left at one side, place these two slanting sides together, and cast them off thus:

With the white wool knit a stitch off each pin together, then knit the 2 next stitches together off each pin, turn the first stitch over the second as usual; continue the same until all the white loops are joined. Then with the colored wool sew the two selvages of the first part of the boot together. To form the sole, double the foundation-row, and sew the two sides together. The band at the ankle must also be joined.

EDGING IN TATTING AND CROCHET.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—Crochet cotton, No. 16.

Two threads are required for the tatting part of this edging.

Fill the shuttle, and join the end of the cotton to that on the reel; then, holding the bobbin-

thread round the fingers, work on it with the shuttle 6 stitches, a loop, 6 stitches, a loop, 6 stitches; draw the cotton rather tight, and work 2 small circles with the shuttle-thread, thus: 5 stitches, unite with the joining of the two threads, 5 stitches more; draw up.

2nd small circle: 5 stitches, a loop, 1 stitch, a loop, 4 stitches; draw up. With the bobbin-thread now work six stitches*.

For the trefoil, at the upper edge, the shuttle-thread is used.

1st circle: 5 stitches, join to last loop on the 2nd small circle, 2 stitches, a loop, 1 stitch and a loop 4 times, 2 stitches, a loop, 5 stitches; draw up.

2nd circle: 5 stitches, join to last loop of 1st

circle, 2 stitches, a loop, 1 stitch, and a loop 5 times, 2 stitches, a loop, 5 stitches; draw up.

3rd circle: 5 stitches, join to last loop of 2nd circle, 2 stitches, a loop, 1 stitch, and a loop 4 times, 2 stitches, a loop, 5 stitches; draw up.

With the bobbin-thread work 6 stitches. With the shuttle-thread now work 2 small circles.

1st small circle: 4 stitches, join to last loop of 3rd circle of the trefoil 1 stitch, a loop, 5 stitches; draw up.

2nd small circle: 5 stitches, a loop, 5 stitches; draw up. Work 6 stitches with the bobbin-thread, join to last loop of the 1st row of bobbin-thread, 6 stitches, a loop, 6 stitches, join to the loop in 2nd small circle of shuttle-thread,

6 stitches, a loop, 6 stitches, a loop, 6 stitches. Work 3rd and 4th small circles with the shuttle-thread.

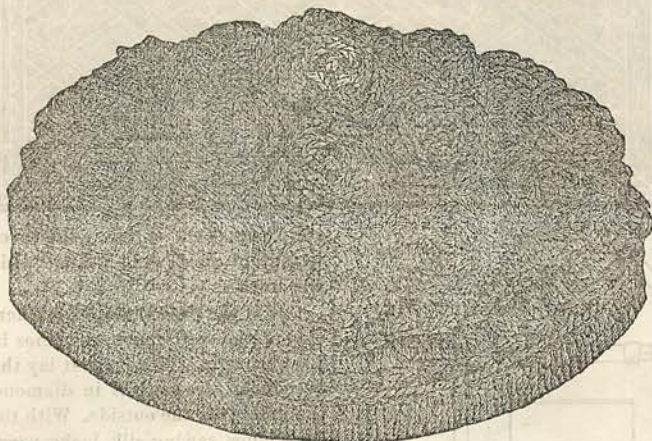
3rd small circle: 5 stitches, join to loop in 2nd small circle, 5 stitches; draw up.

4th small circle: 5 stitches, join to last loop in 1st small circle, 1 stitch, a loop, 4 stitches; draw up. Work 6 stitches with the bobbin-thread, and continue from *.

When a sufficient length of tatting has been worked, take crochet cotton, a little finer than that used for the tatting, and into the first loop on the lower part of the edging crochet one double crochet stitch, 5 chain, 1 double crochet into next loop; repeat.

A ROUND FOOT-CUSHION.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—5 shades of crimson and 2 of green 5-thread Berlin wool.

This very pretty cushion is covered with roses worked in crochet. Each rose is made separately; nineteen are required.

For the center rose, take the darkest green wool and make a circle of 7 chain, work a second circle of 5 chain, with black wool now * work a circle of 7 chain, 1 chain, 1 double in the nearest stitch of first circle; repeat from * 4 times more.

1st round: Lightest red. Over each loop or circle work 5 treble, 1 double in the nearest double. Work 4 petals in this manner.

2nd round: Work 4 loops of 3 chain at the back of the petals of preceding round.

3rd round: In each loop work 3 double, and 1 double over each double of last row.

4th round: Take the middle shade of red. Over each petal work 1 double, 2 treble, 3 long treble, 2 treble, 1 double, and one slip stitch between each petal.

5th round: Work 7 loops of 3 chain at the back of petals of last round.

6th round: 3 double within each loop, one double between each.

7th round: Work over each petal in the same way as in the 4th round.

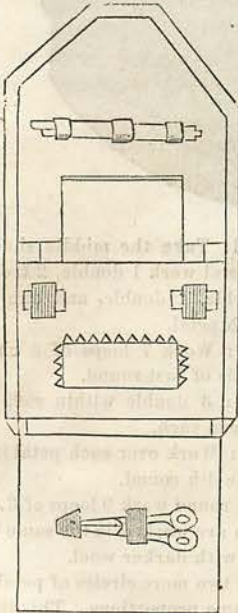
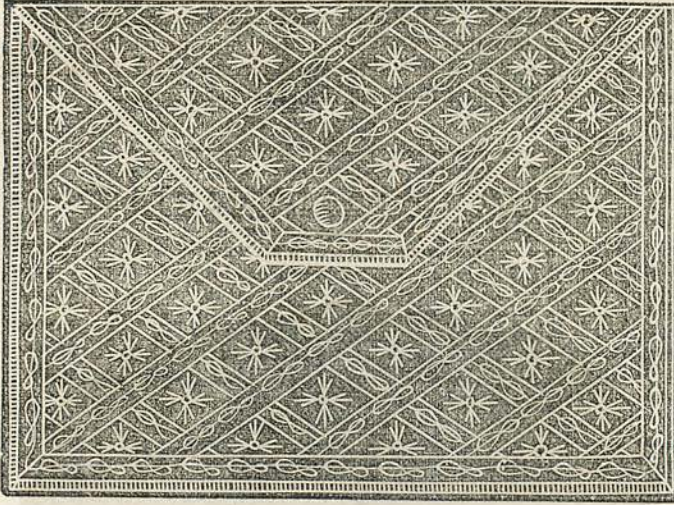
In the 8th round work 9 loops of 3 chain; the 9th and 10th are worked in the same way as the 5th and 6th with darker wool.

Now work two more circles of petals, increasing in the same proportions. This is the center rose; the eighteen others are completed with the 7th round; they are grouped round the center rose, and all firmly fixed on to the

cushion. Two circles of scallops of treble stitches, in two shades of green wool, are added plain crochet, also in green wool, is placed round the sides of the cushion, which should be as an edging round the roses. A border of well stuffed and lined with green glazed calico.

THREAD AND NEEDLE-CASE.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



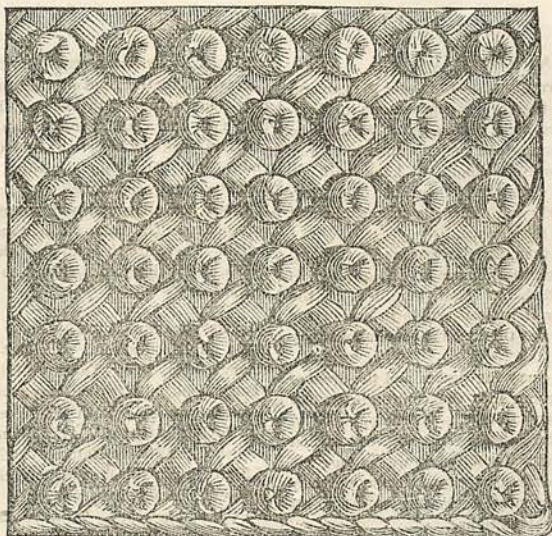
MATERIALS.—Some drab cloth, or leather; narrow black velvet-ribbon; black embroidery

silk; one spool of fine gold thread; and two strings of small gold beads; white or colored silk for lining.

Out of the drab cloth, or leather, cut the outside of the case, fourteen inches in length, and five inches in width. On it lay the narrow velvet-ribbon, crossing it in diamonds, as seen in the design for the outside. With the gold thread (or yellow sewing-silk looks very well) fasten down the velvet with a little simple pattern; or, what is better, with a "Point Russe Stitch," which is nothing more than the old-fashioned cat-stitch. This stitch will make a very pretty design, as well as keep the velvet securely fixed in its place. The pattern, in the center of the diamonds, is done with the black embroidery silk, three stitches in each leaf of the flower, and one gold bead for the center. One row of velvet all round, fastened down in the same way. Line the inside with the white silk, placing the needle-patch, scissors, papers of needles, and case for bodkin, tapestry-needles, in the places assigned them, which may readily be seen by the diagram of the inside, which accompanies the outside design. Lay the inside within the outside, and bind the whole together with black galloon. A button and loop completes the case.

KNOT-STITCH KNITTING.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



CAST on any uneven number of stitches. First Row: Put the wool twice round the pin, and knit a stitch. Continue to the end of the row. Second Row: Knit the first stitch, purl the second, knit the third, pull the second stitch over the third, and the first over the second. Continue to the end of the row. These two rows form the pattern. Large wool-pins, and ten or twelve-thread fleecy, are necessary to make the stitch effective.

VARIETIES IN FASHION.



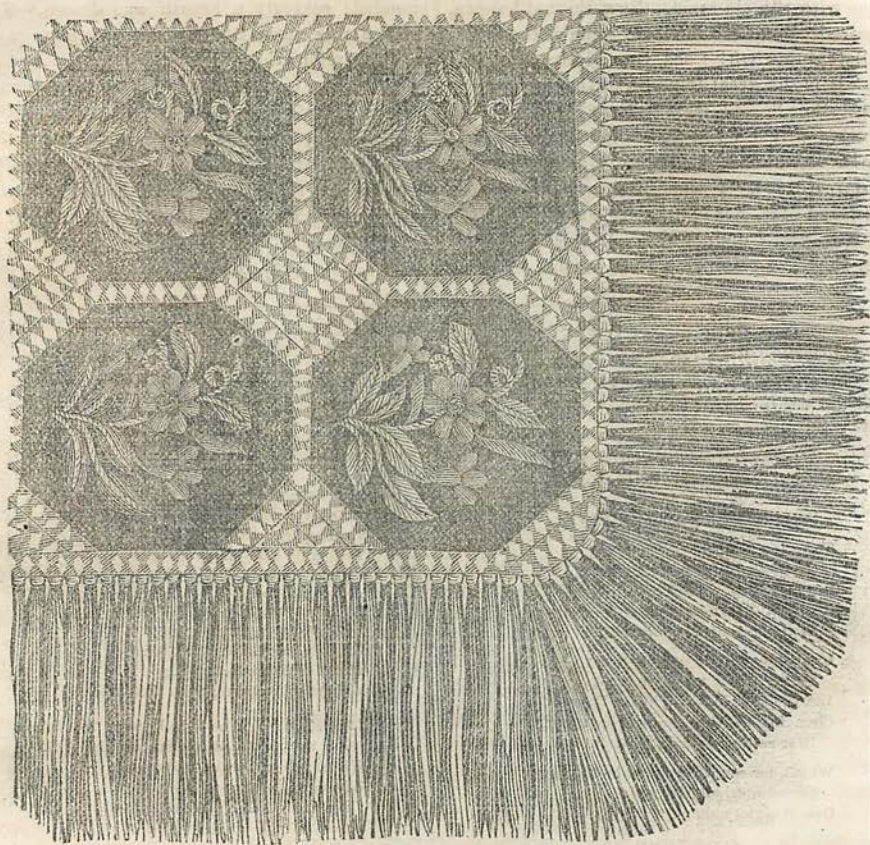
EMPIRE BONNET.



EMPIRE HEAD-DRESS.

PATTERN FOR A QUILT IN CROCHET AND EMBROIDERY.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—Knitting cotton, No. 12; crochet cotton, No. 16.

This quilt is composed of octagon pieces of crochet-work, ornamented with satin-stitch and *broderie a la minute*. The octagons are worked in close double crochet, inserting the needle in close double crochet, inserting the needle under both parts of the stitches, in rows, backward and forward. Make a chain of 25 stitches, and increase at the beginning of each row until you have 51 stitches; work 25 rows with this same number of stitches, afterward decrease in the same proportion as you increased before. When the piece is completed, it should be of the shape of our pattern, No. 2. Trace out the outline of the pattern upon the crochet-work with the knitting cotton, and raise it with the

same. Work in satin-stitch the leaves and the lower part of the buds. The stems, branches, and veinings are worked in overcast; the flower and the upper part of the buds in *broderie a minute*; this last is done by twisting the cotton tightly round the needle, the needle being placed across the petal which is to be worked, and the end of cotton coming upon the point of the needle. The number of times the cotton has to be twisted round depends upon the length of the petal or leaf. The needle is drawn out while the twisted cotton is held down with the thumb, and laid across the leaf; the needle is then inserted once more in the same direction, to form a fresh petal. In the center of the flower work one dot, with a circle of stitches



QUILT: FULL SIZE OCTAGON.

round it. Each octagon is edged round with loops made as follows:—With the crochet cotton work 1 slip-stitch in one of the stitches of the edge; * make 5 chain, miss the last, turn and work 1 double, 2 treble, 1 double, 1 slip-stitch upon the octagon. Repeat from *. Our illustration shows the number and position of these loops. On each of the four slanting sides the octagons are joined one to the other by slipping each 5th chain-stitch into the center-stitch of one loop of another octagon. This, however,

leaves square and triangular spaces empty. These must be filled up with similar loops. The corners of the quilt are finished with two rows of the same. The work is completed by one round formed of loops of nine chain fastened by one double-stitch to those of the edge. The fringe is tied within the loops of this last round.

This quilt is one of the handsomest pieces of work that can be made in crochet; it may also be worked in wool with the same embroidery, or a pattern in cross-stitch.

THREE PATTERNS FOR EMBROIDERING BLACK NET VEILS.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

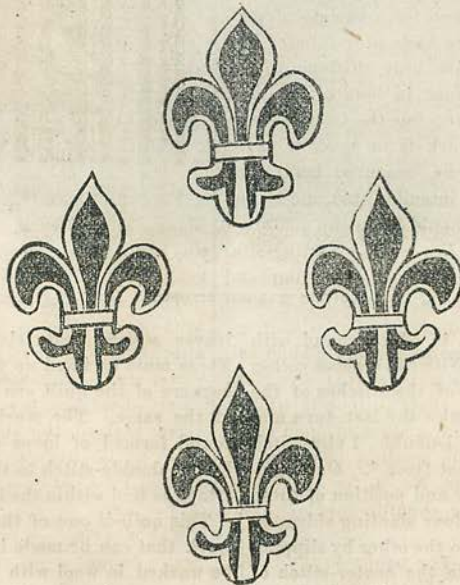


TAKE the net the required size and follow the designs, running an embroidery-silk, or fine black chenille in and out of the mesh, as indicated by the lines. The stars in No. 2 are done by carrying the thread over the mesh from a common center. Do the edge in a

simple button-hole stitch, taking care not to stretch, and equally not to draw the same. No. 3 is a beautiful pattern to work above either of the above described borders. It needs no description.

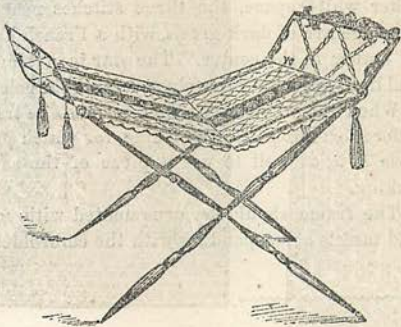
These veils are now very fashionable.

EMBROIDERY PATTERN,



CAMP-STOOL IN TICKING EMBROIDERY.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



WE give here a drawing of a Camp-Stool, to be done in embroidery on ticking. The ticking, which is sold for blinds, is the best to use, because it is made with stripes of unequal widths. To make our directions plain, we also give a drawing, reduced, of the embroidery pattern. The upper part of this drawing shows the stripes of the ticking, before it is embroidered; the lower part, after the embroidery has been worked on it.

This ticking, which is in stripes of scarlet, white, and black, is usually one yard in width, and therefore can be used for a variety of purposes beside the one we have illustrated. The Camp-Stool will require only thirteen inches in width, and twenty-four in length; at least, this is the general size; but the frames sometimes vary. If the work is to cover a particular stool, it should be measured before the ticking is cut, as it is intended that one of the broad scarlet stripes should be in the center.

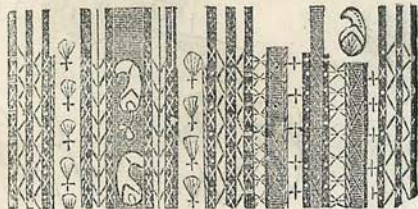
MATERIALS.—Berlin, or coarse netting-silk. Colors: amber, crimson, black, white, imperial blue, light and dark green, mauve, and a skein each of shaded red and green.

Six yards of the narrowest black ribbon velvet, and twelve of the next width; also, four yards of scarlet velvet, (half an inch in width,) six yards of gold braid, a skein of gold twist, and a few rows of the smallest chalk beads. Walker's sewing-needle, No. 9, for the beads, and a small and large chenille-needle for the gold twine and twist.

THE EMBROIDERY.—The palms on the center stripe, to begin with. These palms are only

intended to be worked upon the scarlet center stripe. The easiest way to draw them is to cut the outline in paper, placing it on the scarlet stripe, and tracing it round with a pencil; they should be about one inch apart. This outline should then be worked with black silk in chain-stitch, including all the black lines in the palm at the right-hand side. When this is finished, take the amber silk, and chain-stitch all the looped stitches shown in the right-hand palm; form the dots by French knots. Then, with white silk, make the straight lines, merely passing a thread perpendicularly. Fill the black oval with blue and white stitches. Work a row of chain-stitch in blue above the French knots, and fill the rest of the palm with long stitches of amber, blue, and white. The white beads are sewed, at intervals, on the black chain-stitches of the outline.

For the two circles between the pines, stitch the outline with black silk, and the inner line with amber, making a few stitches in each circle with mauve and light green.



FOR THE SECOND PALM.—Work the outline in black and amber as before; but green, mauve, and white, are used in place of the other colors.

The narrowest velvet is placed on each side of the scarlet stripe; and on it, cross-stitches of alternate gold twist and white silk. The next velvet stripe is crossed with amber, the stitches being about an inch apart. Between the two velvet stripes, the small pattern is formed by blue chain-stitches, with a chain-stitch and French knot between them, alternately of claret and amber.

The next white stripe is edged with the gold braid, caught down with stitches of blue across it. The fan-shaped pattern on it is formed by

overcast stitches on it, worked alternately with shaded red and green; the lightest part of the silk should not be used. The cross is of mauve and black.

Cover the three black stripes with the broader black velvet, and on the first make crosses with crimson silk, and a white bead between each; the second stripe is crossed with the gold twist; and on the third, a white cross and two straight threads of crimson, alternately. On the two small white stripes between them work a row of chain-stitch, in blue for one, and claret for the other.

Work a row of hem-stitch, with blue on the narrow scarlet stripe; edge it on both sides with the narrowest black velvet, stitched down with white beads.

THE BROAD WHITE STRIPES.—Tack the scar-

let velvet down the center of each, and make the crosses on it with two lines of blue silk, fastening it with a white bead in the center. Edge it with gold braid crossed with black silk; this leaves a white stripe on either side of the velvet, the first of which should be worked with two straight stitches of light green crossed with claret, and then the colors reversed. In the other white space, the three stitches nearest the edge are of dark green, with a French knot of amber in the center. The star is of mauve and light green, alternately reversing the colors.

When the whole is worked, it must be lined before fastening it to the frame, for which purpose it is as well to use a piece of the same ticking.

The frame should be ornamented with cord and tassels corresponding with the embroidery.

A SENORITA BODY.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We give, this month, a pattern of a SENORITA BODY, rounded off in the front, and forming a large, square Postillion Jacket at the back, and a WAISTCOAT to be worn underneath: the style is shown on the two figures above, except that, as some ladies may not like the square form of waistcoat, we have given it with double points at the waist, (for which see diagram on

next page,) which will, we think, be most worn. The pattern is for a lady of medium height, measuring about $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches round the chest. We have given the pattern complete, consisting of back, side-piece, with its postillion skirt, front, sleeve, and the front of waistcoat, which is sewn in with the shoulder and side-seams of the body.

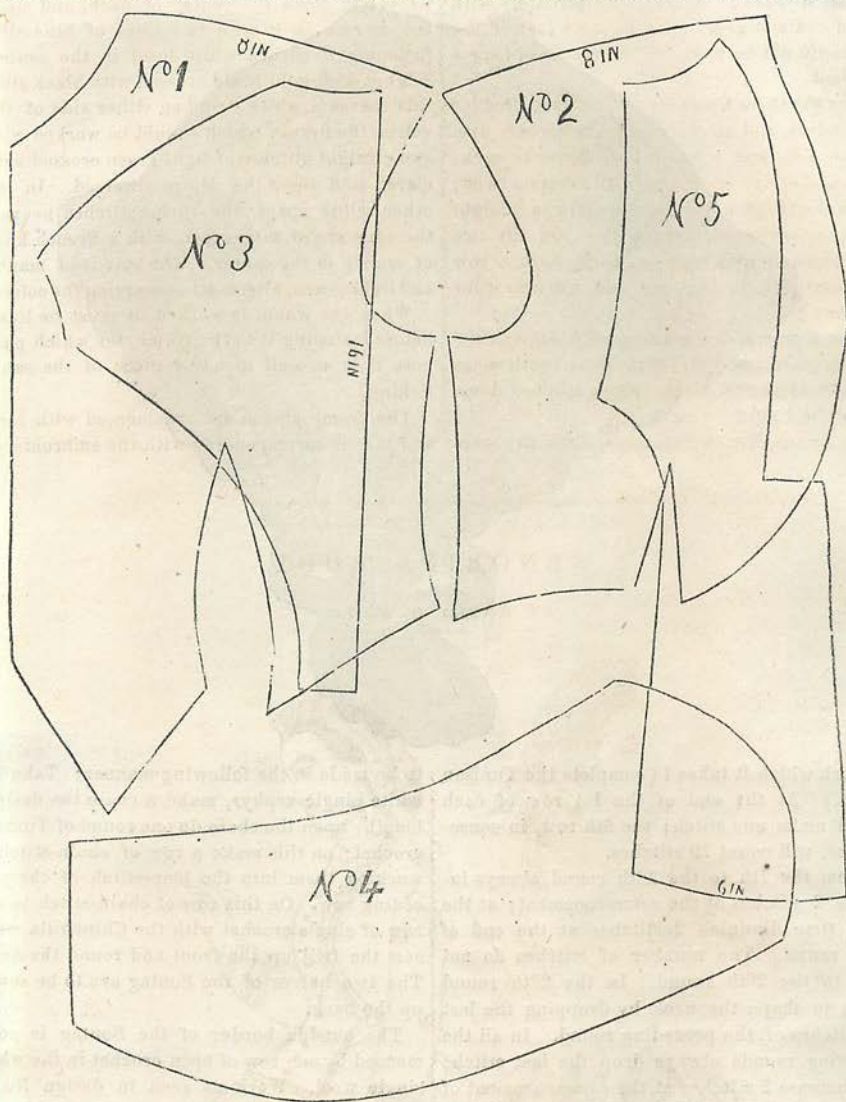


DIAGRAM FOR SENORITA BODY.

NEW STYLE SONTAG, IN TUNISAN CROCHET.

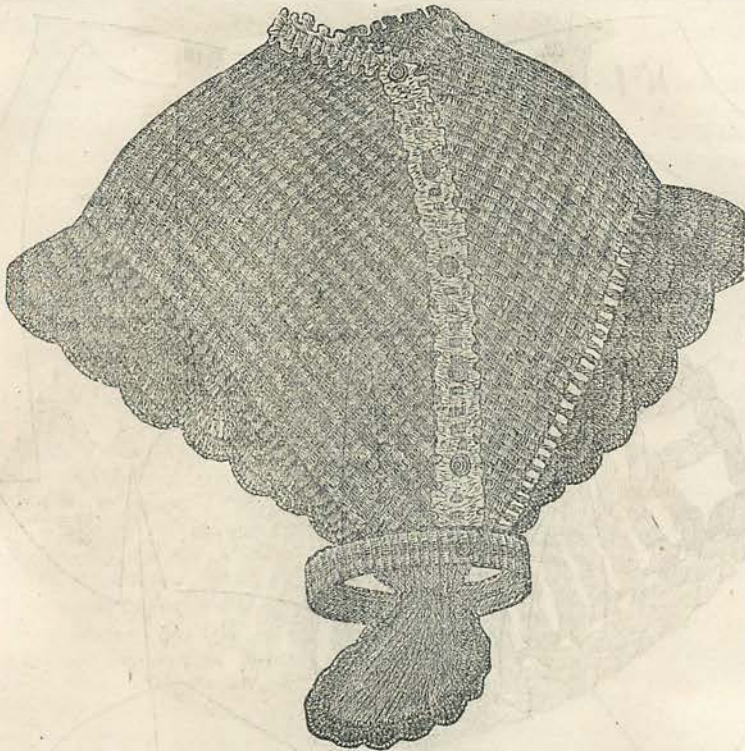
BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

MATERIALS.—4 oz. of white double zephyr; 4 oz. of gray double zephyr; 3 oz. of white single zephyr; 3 oz. of gray Chinchilla; buttons, bone or ivory.

The center of this Sontag is done in ordinary Tunisian crochet, (which is the same as the Princess Royal Stitch we have so often de-

scribed,) and is composed, alternately, of one row white, and one row gray.

Commence at the front part of the left side, and make a chain of 50 stitches with the white double wool. Work 6 rows. After the second row increase at the commencement of each round 3 stitches; (a round means the two rows



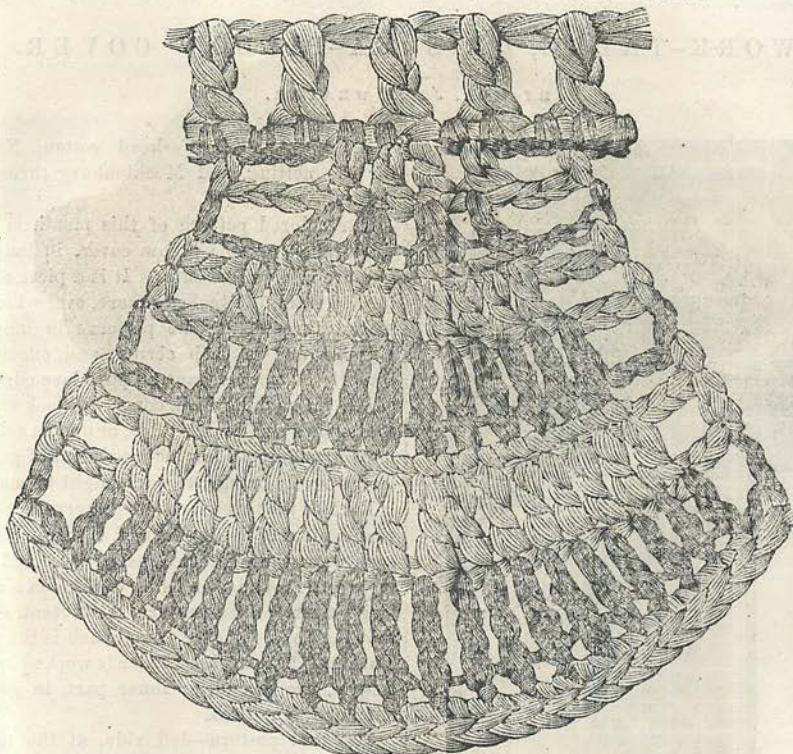
of work which it takes to complete the Tunisian stitch.) At the end of the 1st row of each round make one stitch; the 6th row, in consequence, will count 70 stitches.

From the 7th to the 26th round always increase 2 stitches at the commencement; at the same time diminish 2 stitches at the end of each round. The number of stitches do not vary to the 26th round. In the 27th round begin to shape the neck by dropping the last 20 stitches of the preceding round. In all the following rounds always drop the last stitch; but increase 2 stitches at the commencement of each round. The 32nd round has 57 stitches. From the 33rd to the 35th there is no increasing or diminishing. This terminates the half of the Sontag.

You make the other half in a similar manner, only observe to reverse the work—that is, begin at the back of the right side and work toward the front. Complete the shaping of the neck at the front, by working three rows, diminishing one stitch each row. This is to be done on the last 6 stitches of the 27th round. Upon the left front side you make 11 rows of simple crochet. Continue up the front and round the neck, finishing with 1 row of gray wool. The trimming for the right front and round the neck is

to be made in the following manner: Take the white single zephyr, make a chain the desired length; upon the chain do one round of Tunisian crochet; on this make a row of chain-stitches, working them into the loop-stitch of the preceding row. On this row of chain-stitch to one row of single crochet with the Chinchilla wool, sew the frill up the front and round the neck. The two halves of the Sontag are to be sewed up the back.

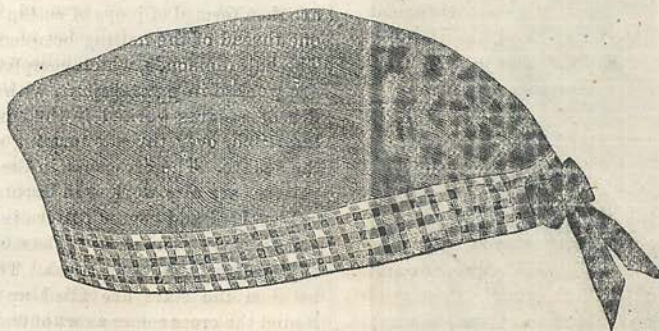
The outside border of the Sontag is commenced by one row of open crochet in the white single wool. Work as seen in design No. 2, where we give the full size of the frill. Do with the white and Chinchilla wool as seen in the pattern. For the basque, the same wool and same stitch as for the center of the Sontag. Make a chain of 6 stitches, on which you work 9 rows. From the 2nd to the 9th make a stitch at the end of each row. There should be 38 stitches in the 9th row, which is done by making 3 at the end of each 2nd row of each round. By this 2nd row of each round we mean, make the 3 stitches as you take the work off the needle. Then do 4 rows without increasing or diminishing the stitches. From the 11th row, which forms half of the basque, work as before, only reversing. For the border around it, make



1 row of plain crochet, and on it work 4 rows belt with one row of single crochet, and fasten it before and behind upon the Sontag. The of the Sontag. For the belt, make a chain the basque is fixed under the belt with two buttons required length of white double wool, 3 rows at the back. Finish with six buttons up the Tunisian, the middle one in gray. Border the front.

A GLENGARRY CAP.

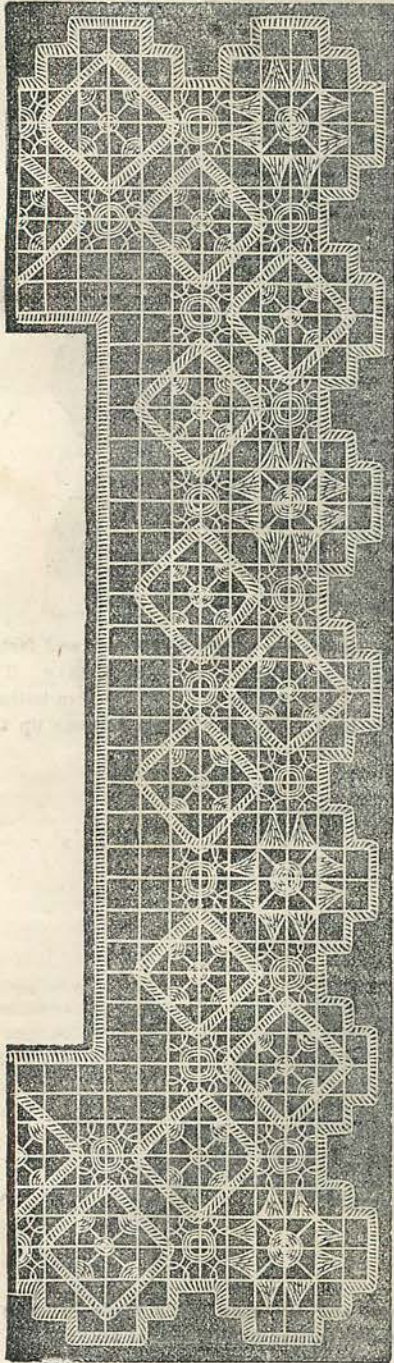
BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



THESE Caps are very nice, either for travel- } velvet, and are very easily made, when you ing, or to smoke in. They can be of cloth, or } have the pattern before you, as above.

WORK-TABLE, OR SOFA-PILLOW COVER.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—Boar's-head cotton, No. 10, for the netting, and Mecklenburg thread for darning.

Our colored pattern of this month is for a work-table, or sofa-pillow cover, in imitation guipure and quilted satin. It is a piece of blue quilted satin, 16½ inches square, over which are placed three handsome patterns in imitation guipure, one in each corner, and one in the center. A most elegant guipure lace edging is added all round. This cover will look equally well upon a small work-table, or upon a sofa-pillow. By adding a few more patterns of guipure lace, a lovely bassinette quilt might be made.

Each of the three separate patterns is worked over a piece of netting formed of fifteen squares each way; these fifteen squares are equal to 5½ inches, the foundation being worked on a rather large mesh. Each pattern is different, except that the double border round each is the same. The outer part of this border is worked in *point d'esprit*, the second, or inner part, in *point de toile*, or linen-stitch.

The first pattern—left side, at the top—is composed of large rosettes worked entirely in darning-stitch. The crosses between these rosettes are formed of twisted loops of cotton made across one square of the netting. The outer rim of the rosettes is worked in button-hole stitch.

The second square—right side, at the top—has a sort of Maltese cross in the center, worked in darning and button-hole stitch. The four diamonds round this cross have a rim of button-hole stitches, with crosses in the center. These crosses are begun in the center like an ordinary wheel, or rosette; the four branches are then formed of loops of cotton worked round one thread of the netting between two squares. The half diamonds, which complete the pattern, are worked in *point d'esprit*, with an outer border of squares worked in the corners in darning-stitch, over threads forming a cross within the square. The crescents, in the corner of the pattern, are also worked in darning-stitch.

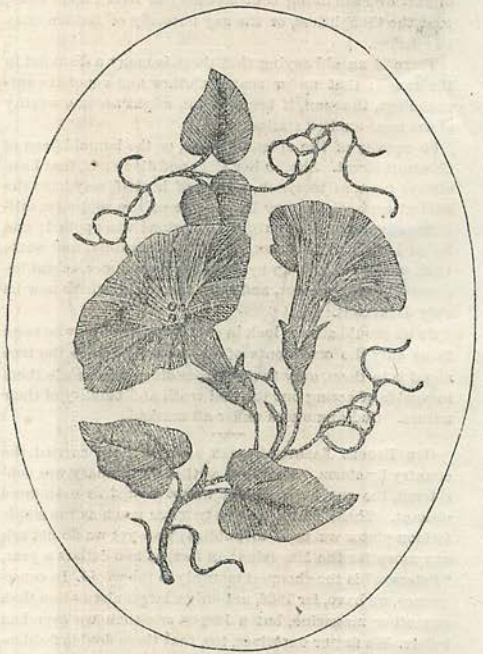
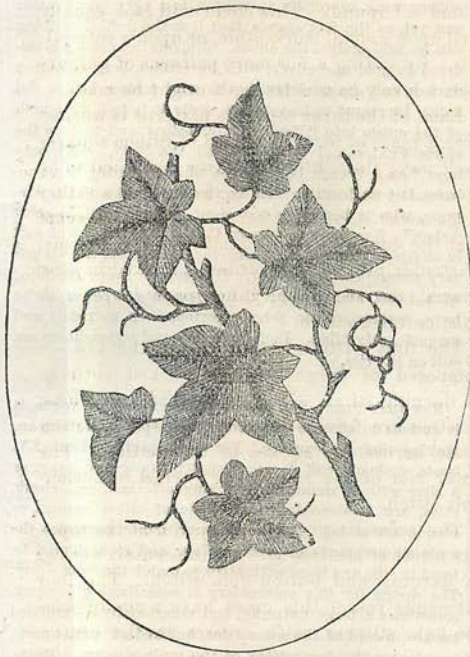
The third and center pattern is not very difficult to work. The cross in the middle is formed of five stars in darning-stitch. The four spaces between the stars are filled up with wheels. Round the cross comes a sort of framing, worked in linen-stitch. Then, in each corner, a rosette, formed of four half-circles in darning-stitch, and a wheel in the center.

The lace border, of which we give the pattern here, is worked in the same style as the square patterns, the outlines of the diamonds in button-hole stitch, as well as the outer edge, which has to be cut out. The large stars have branches, worked in button-hole stitch, the smaller ones in darning. The wheels are made as usual. The corners can be copied from our illustration, but the length of the border must be increased.

In order to make the cover complete, (that is, square,) you must now repeat the first and second patterns, taking care, however, to put the second pattern in the left-hand corner, and the first pattern in the right-hand corner. This finishes it.

TWO MEDALLIONS.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



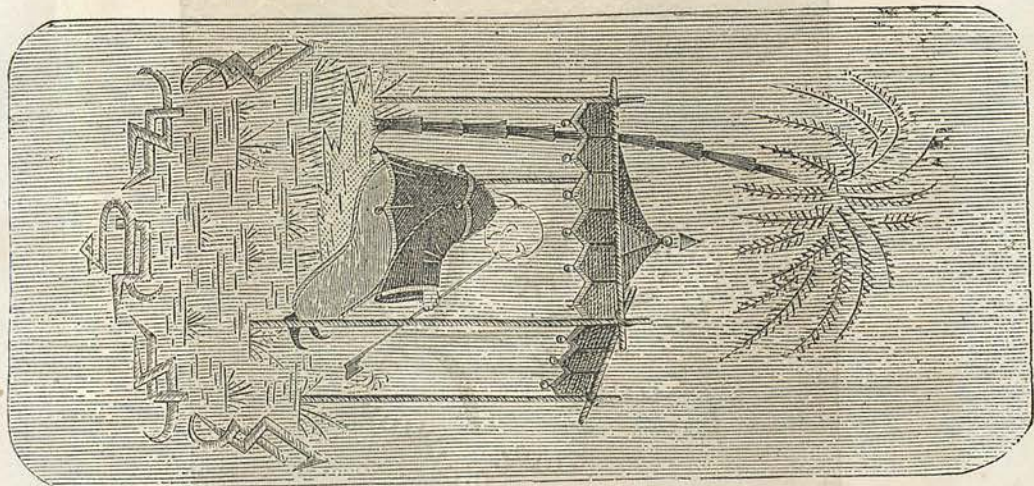
We give these Medallions as pretty, simple, and effective designs for ornamenting card-cases, cigar-cases, the back of albums, etc. The design No. 1 is done with shaded green chenille (fine, of course,) for the leaves, and brown shaded for the stems. Worked upon drab kid, and made up for Porte-Monnaies, or cigar-cases, nothing could be prettier; or upon black velvet, or gray cloth. No. 2, the Convolvulus, do in shaded purple, or blue; leaves and tendrils green. If chenille cannot be procured, fine embroidery-silk, using two or three shades, quite as good an effect may be produced. These same designs may be enlarged and adapted to smoking-caps, foot-stools, or even chair-covers. The mode of shading, also the placing of the stitches, can easily be seen in the design.

EDGING.



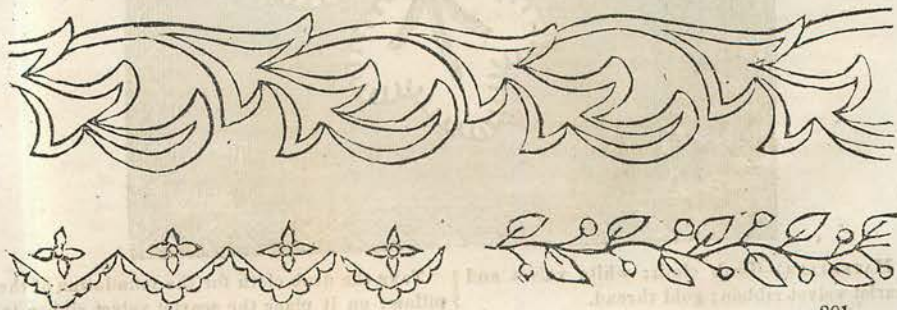
DESIGN FOR END OF CRAVAT.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



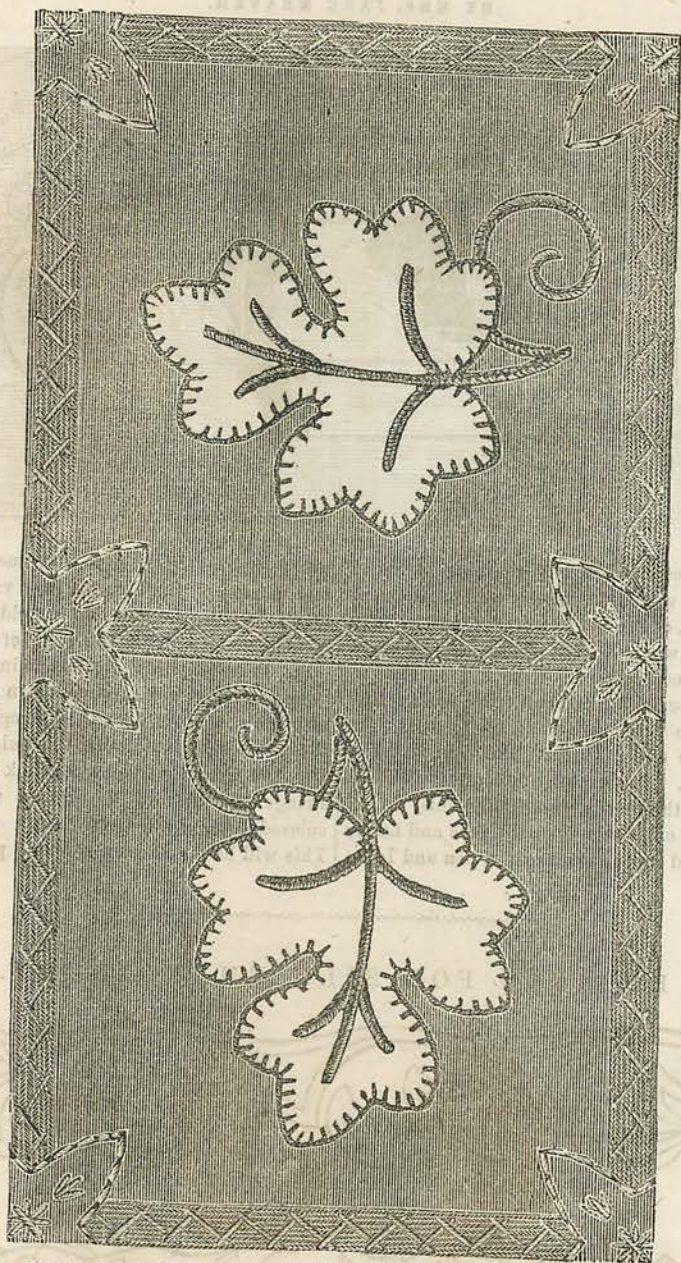
THE Chinese, so gravely smoking inside of his Kiosque, will serve equally well to ornament a segar-case, or the end of a cravat, particularly at this time, when there is such a rage for these subjects in embroidery. Gray kid or cloth is the best material for embroidering upon. The dress of the personage is in application; the vest of blue silk or velvet; the pantaloons of yellow satin. Border the application with fine gold cord; the seat is done in fine dots, with a dark shade of brown silk; the face and hands are indicated by fine strokes of a pen and India ink. Embroider the pipe with fine brown silk: and the top of the Kiosque with various colors of coarse silk; the poles do in gold cord, which is also employed for the edge of the lambrequin; the foliage of the palms do in point Russe, partly in green silk, and partly in gold thread; also use gold thread for the hieroglyphics; and the grasses indicate with the point of a pen. Use fine brown silk for the trunk of the palm. Fringe the ends of the cravat with various colored silks, interspersed with gold thread. This will be found very rich and pretty.

EDGINGS FOR SILK EMBROIDERY.



DESIGN FOR SOFA-CUSHION.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—Drab cloth; white velvet and
scarlet velvet ribbon; gold thread.

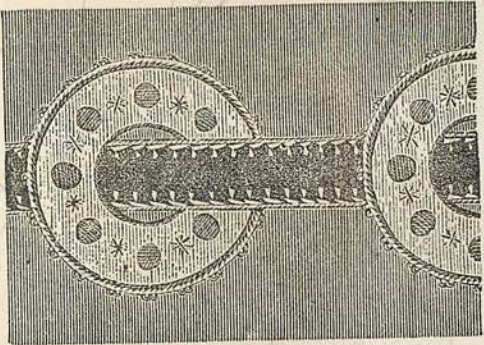
Take the drab cloth for the foundation of the
pillow; on it place the scarlet velvet ribbon in

squares, which are to be fastened down with the gold thread in cat-stitch, as seen in the design. The little stars at the points, where the velvet crosses, are of scarlet velvet application, and fastened down with the gold cord, sewed at regular intervals with black silk; the stitches in the center are of gold thread. The leaves in the center of the squares are of white velvet, fastened down with button-hole stitch of black silk. The stems and tendrils are of gold thread and black silk. This design is very pretty for a chair-cover.

BORDER FOR CHILDREN'S GARMENTS.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

THIS border may be used for ornamenting the petticoats and dresses of little girls. It is composed of black velvet ribbon, traversed by circles cut out of white cloth or cashmere. These circles are fastened down with fine black braid, and the designs inside are embroidered with black embroidery silk. The velvet ribbon is kept in place by one row of button-hole stitch on each side, done in white embroidery silk. A pretty variety may be made by substituting other colors in place of the white cloth. Scarlet or blue, with the black velvet, would be very effective.



CHILD'S DRESS.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We give, this month, a pattern for a child's dress, accompanied by a diagram, from which it may be cut out. It will be seen that each piece is marked with its name.

DIAGRAM FOR CHILD'S DRESS.

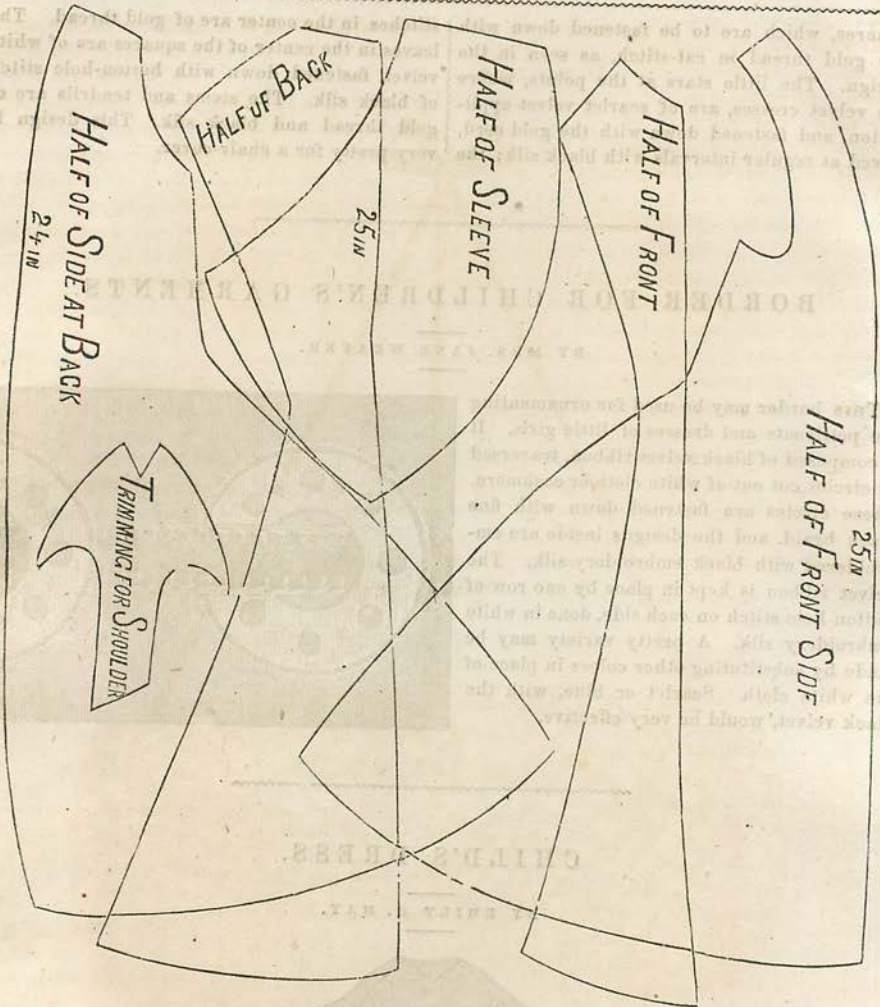
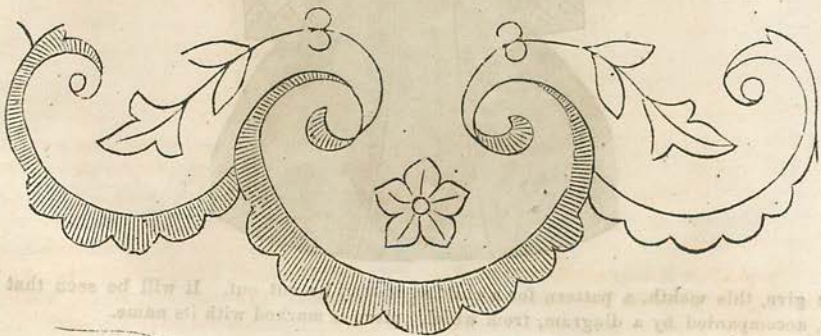


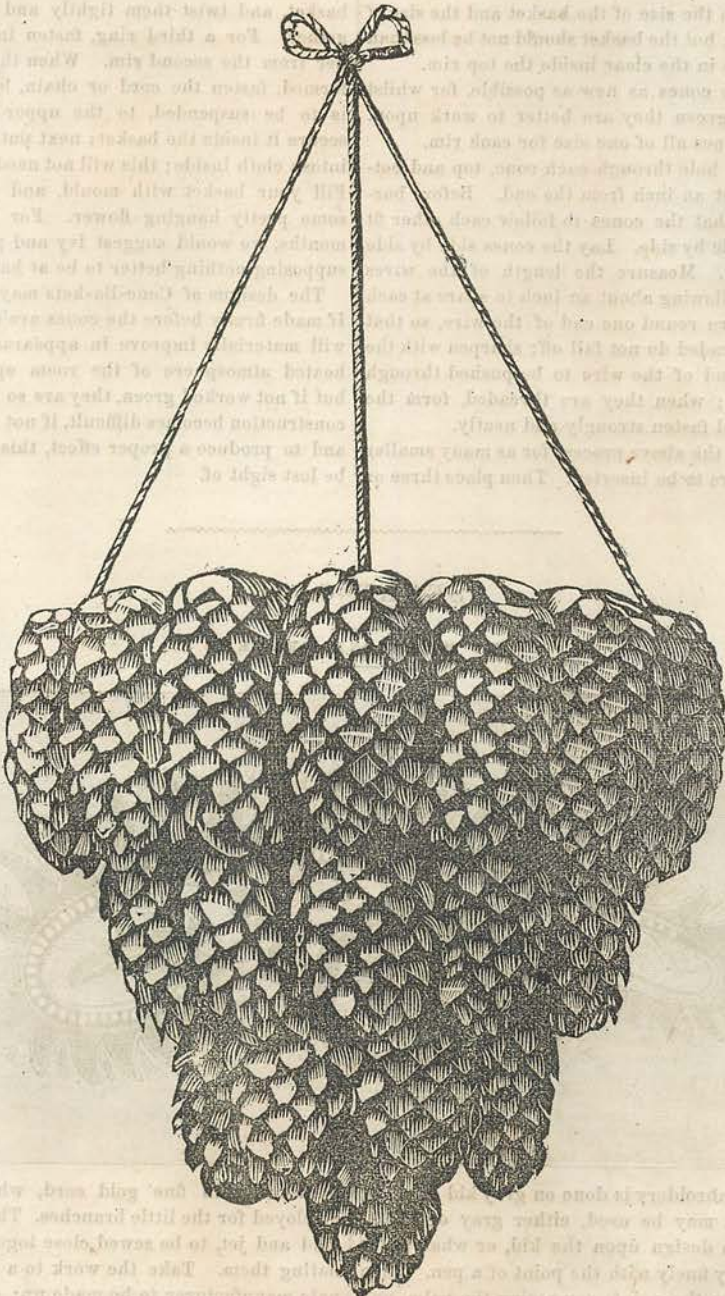
DIAGRAM FOR CHILD'S DRESS.

SILK EMBROIDERY FOR FLANNEL.



FIR-CONE FLOWER-BASKET.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



This pretty affair is very easily made. The materials required, besides the cones, are a few yards of copper or zinc-wire, about the thickness of whip-cord; a good steel brad-awl, long and fine, or a fine gimlet, perhaps, both would be better; a pair of flat pliers; a pair of cutting

pliers; a small cutting file; a piece of Mackintosh cloth, to line the basket; and a chain or cord to suspend it by.

The number of cones used will, of course, depend upon the size of the basket and the size of the cones; but the basket should not be less than six inches in the clear inside the top rim.

Use the cones as new as possible, for whilst they are green they are better to work upon. Choose cones all of one size for each rim.

Bore a hole through each cone, top and bottom, about an inch from the end. Before boring, see that the cones to follow each other fit neatly side by side. Lay the cones side by side in a row. Measure the length of the wires needed, allowing about an inch to spare at each end. Turn round one end of the wire, so that those threaded do not fall off; sharpen with the file the end of the wire to be pushed through the cones; when they are threaded, form the circle, and fasten strongly and neatly.

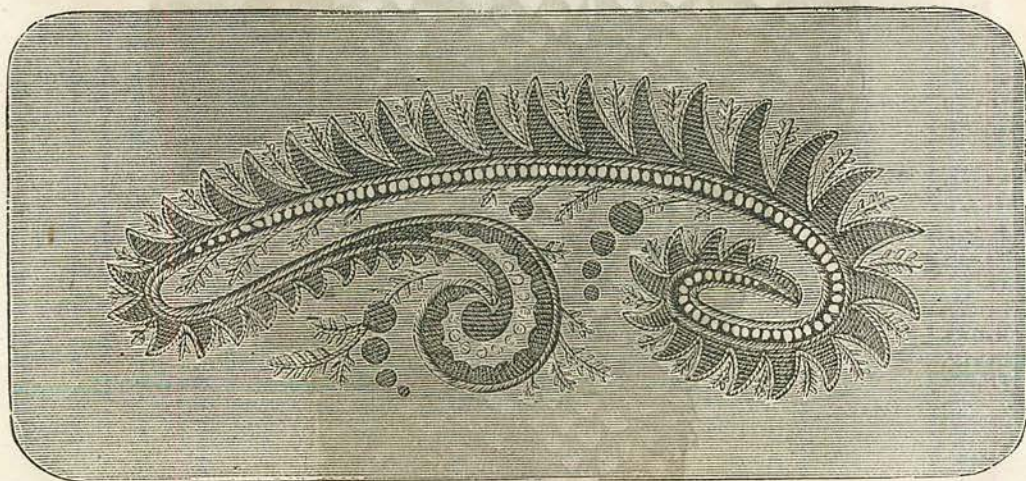
Repeat the above process for as many smaller rims as are to be inserted. Then place three or

four pieces of wire, at regular intervals, under the top wire ring of the inner rim of cones, and over the bottom ring of the first rim. Bring the ends of these binders together inside the basket, and twist them tightly and neatly together. For a third ring, fasten in this manner from the second rim. When the basket is formed, fasten the cord or chain, by which it is to be suspended, to the upper wire, and secure it inside the basket; next put the Mackintosh cloth inside; this will not need fastening. Fill your basket with mould, and plant in it some pretty hanging flower. For the winter months, we would suggest ivy and periwinkle, supposing nothing better to be at hand.

The designs of Cone-Baskets may be varied. If made firmly before the cones are dried, they will materially improve in appearance, as the heated atmosphere of the room opens them; but if not worked green, they are so brittle that construction becomes difficult, if not impossible, and to produce a proper effect, this should not be lost sight of.

SEGA R-CASE.

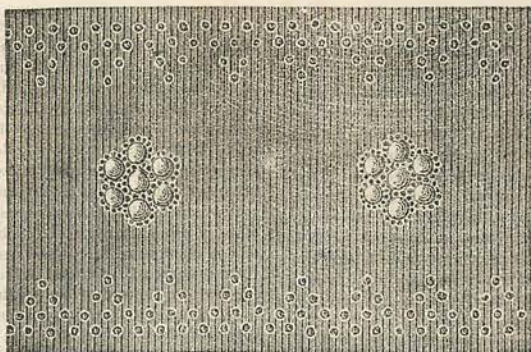
BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



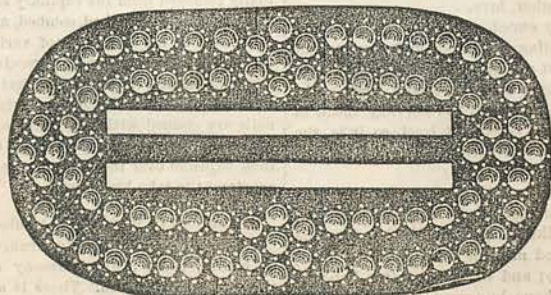
THE embroidery is done on gray kid or cloth, or velvet may be used, either gray or black. Draw the design upon the kid, or whatever is used, very finely with the point of a pen. Then embroider the points composing the palm, and all the parts indicated by the solid black of the design in silks of various colors of the Oriental kind. The outer edge of the indentations is bordered with fine gold cord, which is also employed for the little branches. The beads are gold and jet, to be sewed close together, alternating them. Take the work to a Porte-Monnaie manufacturer to be made up; or it can be made up at home by making a foundation of pasteboard, neatly covered upon the inside with silk. Finish with a gold cord all around.

WAISTBAND AND BUCKLE.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



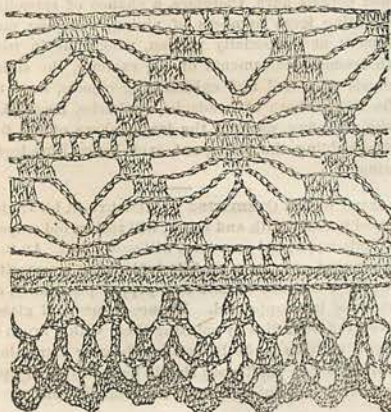
The band is of silk, or of the same material as the dress, ornamented with beads of two sizes, as seen in the design. The smaller beads may be steel, and the larger ones jet. The buckle is of stiff pasteboard, covered with silk, and ornamented with beads of two sizes, to match the band; the small beads forming a sort of frame-work round the larger ones.



BRAIDING AND EDGING.



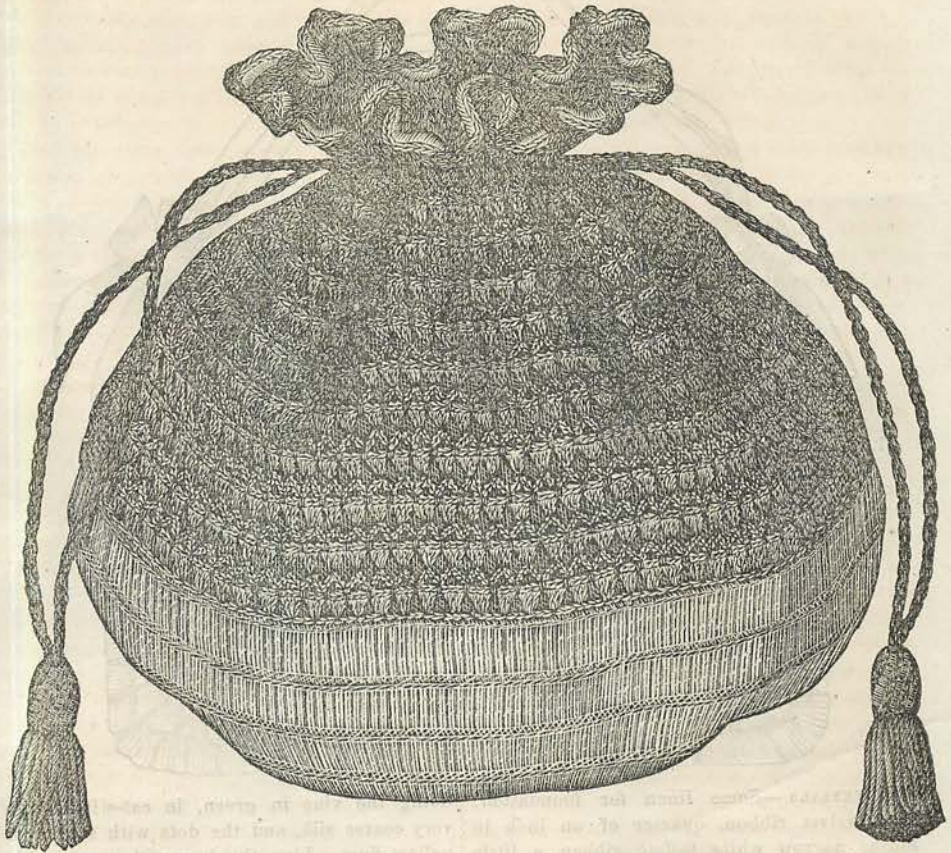
BRAIDED BODY.



CROCHET EDGING.

TOBACCO-BAG.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—Purse-twist, or saddle-silk—blue, red, or green; also some white and black thick cord

This pattern, very simple in form and easily made, is done in crochet.

Make a chain of 8 stitches—join.

1st row.—Work in treble crochet.

2nd row.—Work in single crochét 1 stitch in every stitch of preceding row.

3rd row.—Same as first row.

4th row.—Same as second row.

Repeat for 8 rows, observing to widen enough on every row of the treble crochet to keep the work nearly flat.

9th row.—Do in single crochet.

10th row.—1 row of shells; 3 treble crochet stitches to each shell.

11th row.—Make a chain of 7 stitches between each shell.

12th row.—Work the shells on to the middle stitch of the chain-loops of the eleventh row. Work 15 rows of shells with their corresponding rows of chain-loops between.

The last row must be of chain-loops; into this pass the two cords, in and out, making a twisted corded edge of black and white. Also run the cords between the eleventh and twelfth rows of shells to draw the bag. Where the cords join, finish with tassels of the colored silks. Line the bag with chamois leather.

WORK, OR CARRIAGE-BAG.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

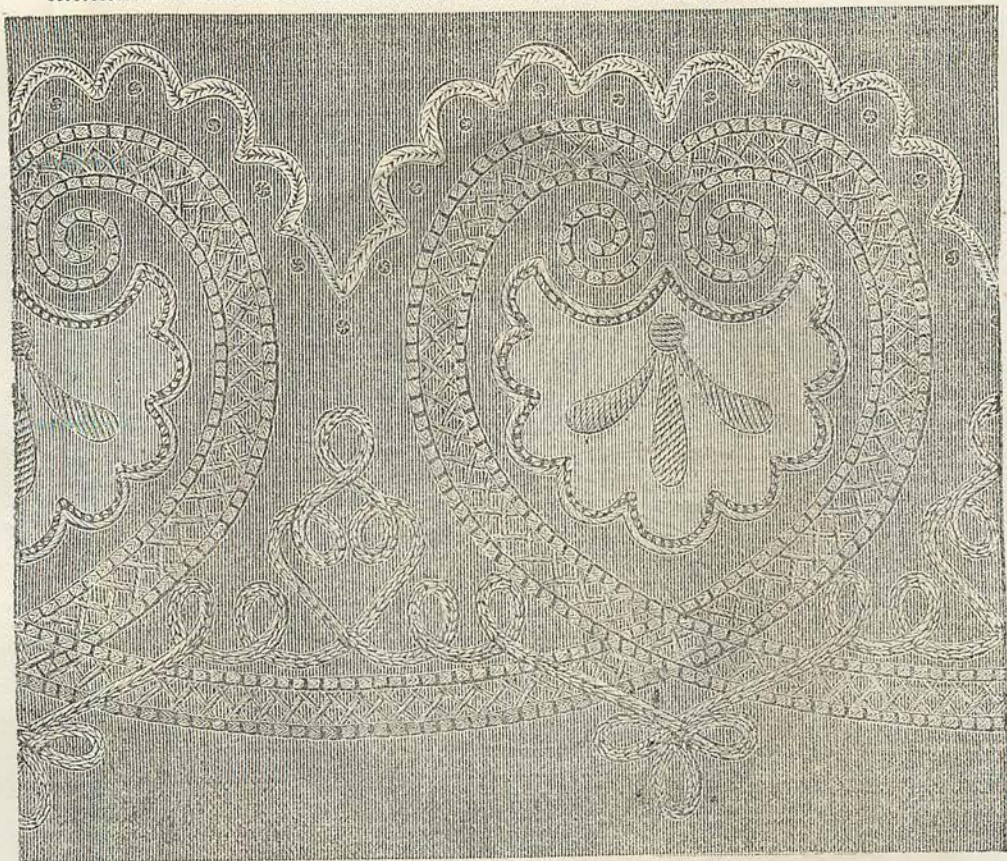


MATERIALS.—Some linen for foundation; black velvet ribbon, quarter of an inch in width; narrow white taffeta ribbon, a little wider than the velvet. Cut out of the linen a foundation the size you want the bag; on it sew the velvet ribbon and the white ribbon, alternating. The white ribbon is to be embroidered with floss silk, after the design; doing the vine in green, in cat-stitch, with very coarse silk, and the dots with scarlet or yellow floss. Line the bag with scarlet silk, trim it all round with a quilling of scarlet satin ribbon. Ribbon strings, finished with bows at the sides, completes the bag. It will be found very useful for a carriage-bag to put small parcels when shopping.

BORDER FOR BALMORAL, IN APPLICATION AND BRAID.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

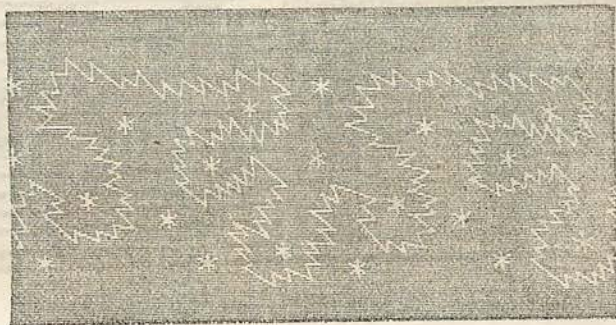
This very effective border is simple and easily done; and any small pieces of velvet or cloth may be made use of for the application. The design is full size, consequently easily transferred to the article to be embroidered. Cut the shells out of cloth, or velvet; place them, at the proper distances, upon the bottom of the skirt, edging them with white braid,



sewed down, at equal distances, with coarse, black embroidery silk. That part of the braiding, forming the medallions, is also done in white silk in the same manner. The herringbone stitch is done in scarlet silk, and the three leaves, in the center of the shells, with the same. The outside pattern is simply sewed on; and the dots in every scallop are embroidered in black.

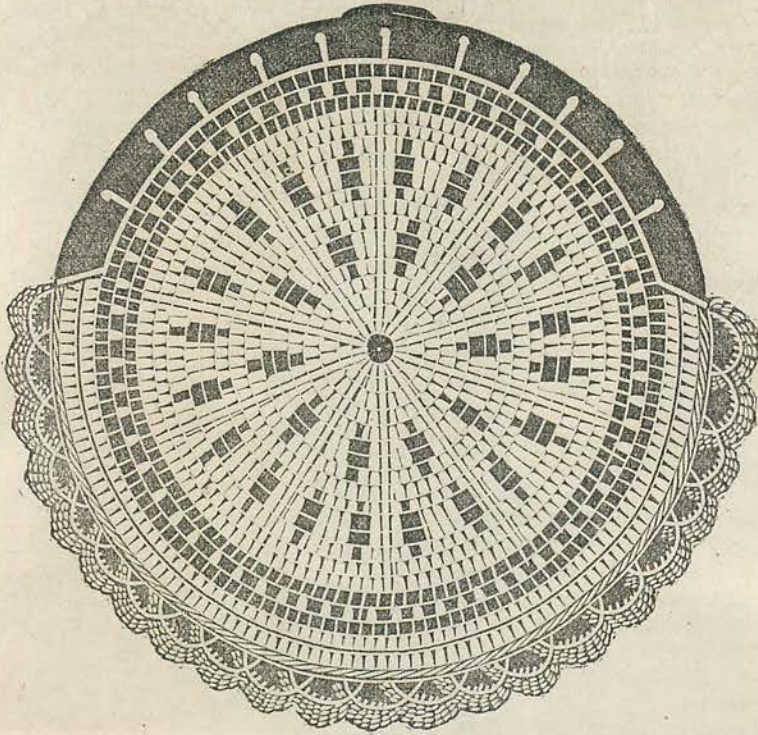
Our design is upon red cloth, now so fashionable; the shells black; all the braid white; but, of course, the colors may be varied to suit the taste, or, rather to correspond with the dress of the wearer, as too great a medley of color is never desirable. This design in red and black upon white mohair, for summer skirts, would be very pretty. It is very chaste, and will be very popular.

POINT RUSSE.



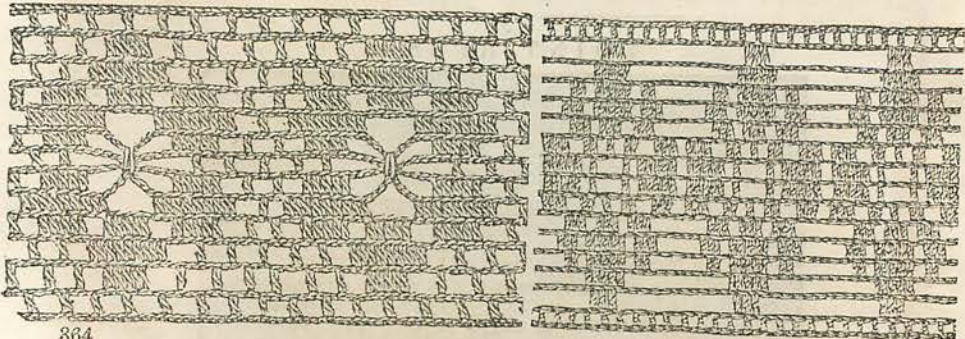
PURSE IN CROCHET.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



Our design needs no description as to stitches, or the manner of widening. It is sufficient to say, begin with five stitches, join, and widen to ten; the first row after that it is easy to count the stitches from the pattern. Use two colors, one for the ground-work, and one for the dots and border. Finish with a gilt clasp, and crochet edge of gold thread for the bottom of the purse; or jet clasp, with jet bead-fringe. The design is one of great beauty.

CROCHET INSERTION.



TOILET SLIPPER IN CROCHET.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

MATERIALS.—Two ounces of gray, double zephyr; one ounce of black, scarlet, blue, or any bright color.

With the gray wool make a chain of three stitches. Work in single crochet. In the first row widen by making three stitches in the middle stitch. 2nd row: Widen in the same way by making three stitches in the middle stitch of the last row. Repeat this for fourteen rows, which may easily be counted from the pattern; then work two rows black or colored, two rows gray; then work eight stitches on one side of the shoe; next row narrow one on the upper side; repeat until you have the work narrowed down to three stitches. Do the same on the opposite side of the toe. This completes the toe of the slipper.

For the sole, take six threads of gray wool, wind them together, and use them as a thick cord, over which work in single crochet, widening and narrowing to fit the sole of a slipper the size to be worn. The manner of doing this is seen from the design. Sew the upper part of the slipper to the sole, and finish off by a row of shell-work (done with the black or colored wool) around the upper part of the toe of the slipper. A piece of black elastic braid, run into this row of shell-work, is an improvement, to confine the slipper to the foot; and a bow of ribbon on the top of the slipper may be added, either black, or the contrasting color with which the slipper is worked. To make the slipper firm, use a cork-sole under the crocheted one, binding it first with a narrow galloon, and then sewing it in place. Care must be taken to adapt the crocheted sole to the size of the foot and the size of the cork-sole. No direction can be given, as to the number of stitches, as all depends upon the size of the foot for which the slipper is designed; but by cutting a paper pattern the proper size, it can be done by increasing and decreasing the number of stitches to suit variations of the pattern. Let the cord, over which the crocheting is done for the sole, extend a little over the exact size of the sole of the slipper.

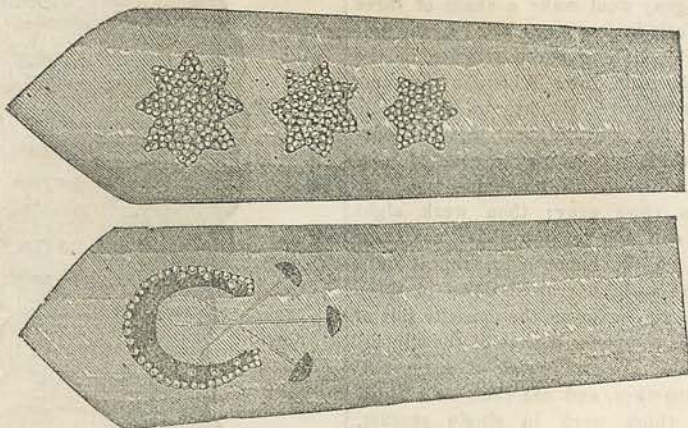


CHARLIE

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

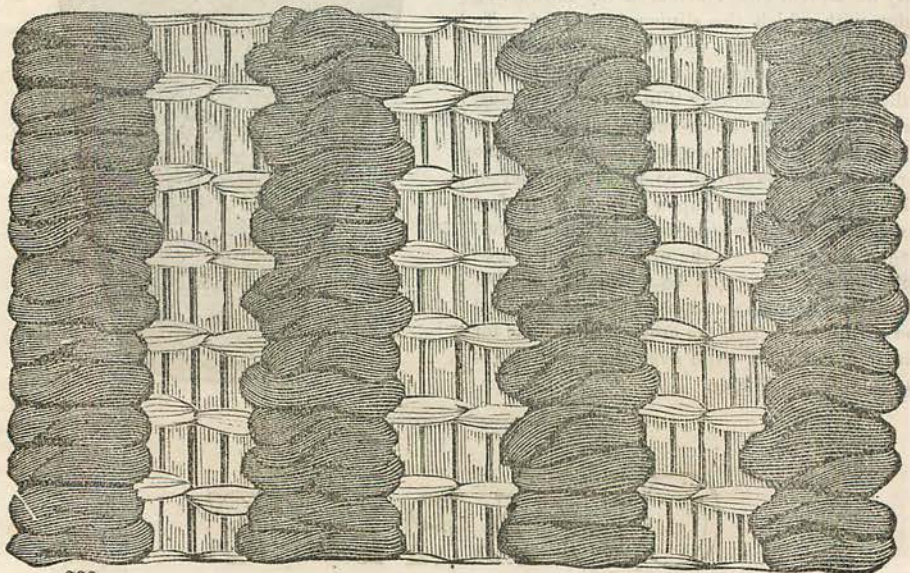
CRAVAT ENDS.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



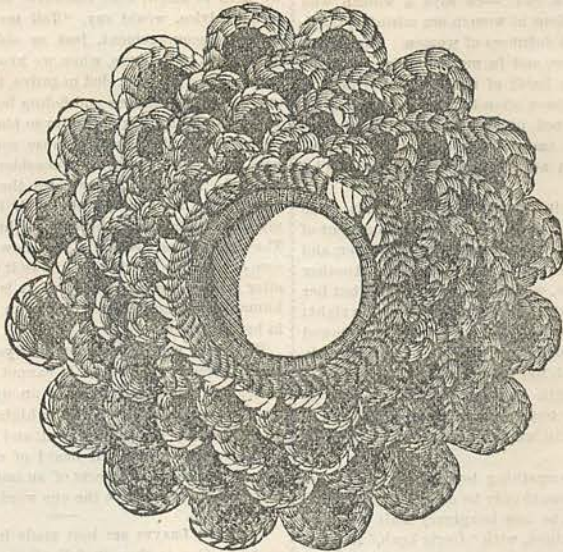
THESE cravats are made with bright-colored silks. No. 1 is ornamented with three stars, of graduated sizes, worked in steel beads. Velvet may be substituted for silk, if it is preferred for a ground-work. The illustration is the full size of the ends. No. 2 has an applique ornament of a horseshoe in black velvet, edged round with steel beads. The nails are worked with iron-gray silk in satin-stitch. These ties are now very generally worn.

CROCHET A COLONNE.



CROCHET ORNAMENT FOR CANDLESTICK.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



Get a ring rather larger than the hole in the candlestick over which it is to be used; cover the ring closely in double crochet with spangled black and silver wool, five shades of scarlet Berlin wool, and two shades of the same in green. Work into the ring with double crochet, and continue a row of double crochet of each shade of scarlet all round, and then a row of each shade of green, increasing sufficiently to keep the work quite flat. Next, with the lightest shade of scarlet upon the scarlet next the ring; fasten the wool into a stitch of the first round of scarlet. * Make 3 chain, miss 2, 1 single into the next stitch; continue from * all round. Next row with the next shade 5 chain, miss 3, 1 single into the fourth of the second shade of scarlet; continue all round. When you have worked a row of each shade of the scarlet, increasing in the same proportion each round, work the two shades of green, and the ornament is complete.

CROCHET FRINGE.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



For the foundation chain, work in the following manner:—* 9 chain, 1 slip-stitch in the 6th; the three last form one *purl*. Repeat from * until the chain is long enough.

CROCHET SONTAG WITH EPAULETS.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—Six ounces of six-thread fleecy; one ounce of Berlin wool.

The foundation is worked in plain tricot with six-thread fleecy, or double German wool, and a wooden tricot hook.

The border is worked on a bone hook with single Berlin wool. The middle may be scarlet, with a gray or black border. This must, of course, depend upon the taste of the wearer.

To increase a stitch, 1 loop in the first line of the same row must be drawn through the chain-stitch between the two long stitches lying just above in the preceding row.

For decreasing—In the second line of a row, 2 stitches must be taken together; consequently, in the first line of the following row there will be only 1 loop drawn through the doublestitches.

The foundation is begun at the under part of the back by a chain of 5 stitches, in which 5 stitches are worked for the 1st row. Afterward increase, regularly, at the beginning and end of a line in every row between the stitches lying next-but one to the edge, as far as the 33rd row,

in which there will be 71 stitches; then alternately work 1 row increasing, and 1 row without increasing, as far as the 43rd row, which must contain 81 stitches. Then work 3 rows without increasing or decreasing; then count in the middle 7 stitches for the neck, and work in the 37 stitches that remain on both sides for the two front parts; then work the 3 first rows of the front part without increasing or decreasing. Now begin the decreasing that is required for the shape, which, like the increasing, must always take place at the stitches next the edges, and always on the inner side of the part for the throat; and the outer side or shoulder must be done in plain crochet. Now decrease 1 stitch 14 times in every 3rd row; * crochet after every decreasing 2 rows plain, so that in the 43rd row of the front part there must be 23 stitches on the needle. Then work, alternately, 1 row plain and 1 row decreasing, as before explained, to the 72nd row, which must then consist of 8 stitches. Crochet these 8 stitches regularly, decreasing in every row until there is but 1 left,

which forms a point. Now that the Sontag is finished, work one row of double crochet round it to keep it in shape.

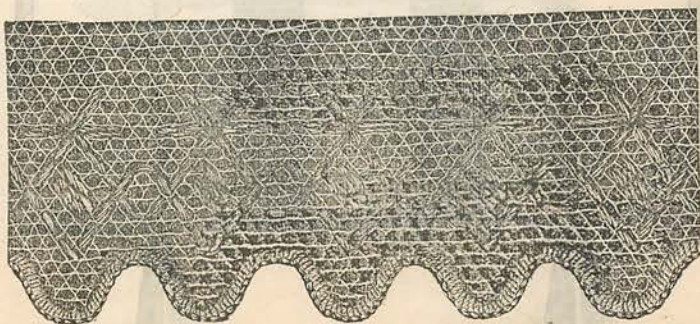
DIRECTIONS FOR THE BORDER.—The border must be done very loosely, and with a strong hook.

Cast on 6 stitches, crochet in these 6 double stitches, then turn the work and do 3 long stitches for the vandyke; then in every stitch of the preceding row 1 double stitch, always pushing both of the uppermost threads of the stitch in front. In the following row, as well as for all the remaining rows, crochet 3 chain-stitches at the beginning; put, however, each of the double stitches into the hinder part of the 2 uppermost threads of a double stitch in the preceding row; in the next row into the front one, and in the following row into the back one again; and so on, regularly changing. Consequently, one side of the work presents nothing but seams; on the other side nothing of the sort is visible, as appears in the design. Crochet the stripe that has little vandykes on both sides. The larger leaf-like vandykes will be added afterward by a long row to reach the armhole from the front point of the Sontag. In the next row, after the 6 double stitches, increase in the first chain of the outer vandyke, and in the following row increase 1 stitch, so that the stripe will be 8 double stitches broad. Crochet in these 30 rows for the epaulets; then decrease the double stitches to six, which is the breadth of the trimming round the back.

On the other side of the epaulet, toward the front, the width must be reduced to 6 stitches; the trimming on the inner edge must be only 5 stitches wide. The vandykes, which complete the outer edge, are made on the seam side of the work on the left side of the border, as follows:—1 double stitch in the middle of 3 chain-stitches of the next vandyke, then 1 chain, 1 long stitch in the middle between 2 vandykes of the outer edge; then 3 chain 1 single, 5 chain, 1 single, 3 chain, 1 single, so that 3 scallops, formed by the chain-stitches, are taken all together in both of the upper threads of the completed long-stitch, and form a figure like a clover-leaf; then follow 1 chain-stitch, then 1 double in the next vandyke. This is always repeated. The trimming is sewed round the Sontag in such a manner that the narrow part upon the inner edge lies completely on the foundation, whilst the outer broad trimming (the half of it) passes over the foundation. Upon the shoulders, in the middle loop of each clover-leaf, tassels made of wool are fastened upon the shoulders. They must be gradually shortened, toward the sides, to form the epaulets, as may be seen in the design. For the termination, fasten 2 loops at the point at the back; at each of the front points 1 loop. Crochet a girdle with double wool in chain-stitch—one thread, the color of the foundation, and the other that of the trimming. Then put on woolen tassels, the same color as the Sontag, at the ends, to tie the Sontag round the waist.

EDGE IN TULLE.

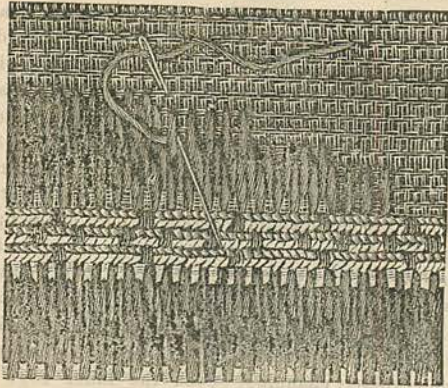
BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



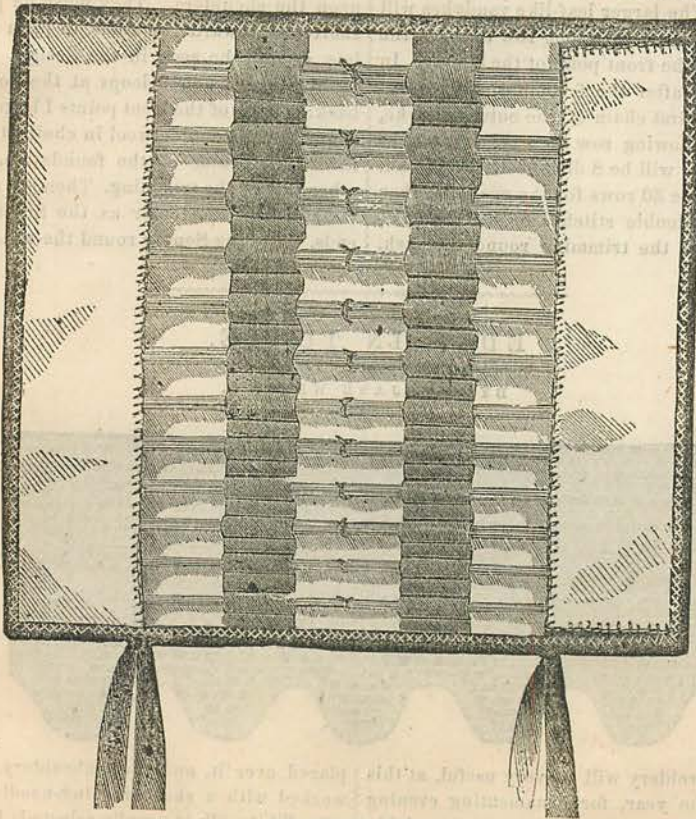
This embroidery will be very useful, at this season of the year, for ornamenting evening dresses for young ladies. The work is quickly done. The design must be transferred to paper, the paper tacked upon something stiff, the tulle placed over it, and the embroidery should be worked with a short darning-needle and floss silk. White silk is usually selected; but colored silk on white tulle would, also, make a very pretty trimming.

KNITTING-CASE.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER



A PIECE of canvas, the quality shown in design No. 1, a quarter of a yard in length and ten and a half inches wide, is required for the outer side of the case. This case must be lined with needles on the left side, (see design No. 2,) and a flap is stitched on the right side. The flap and pocket are worked round in button-hole stitch with silk of a contrasting color; the

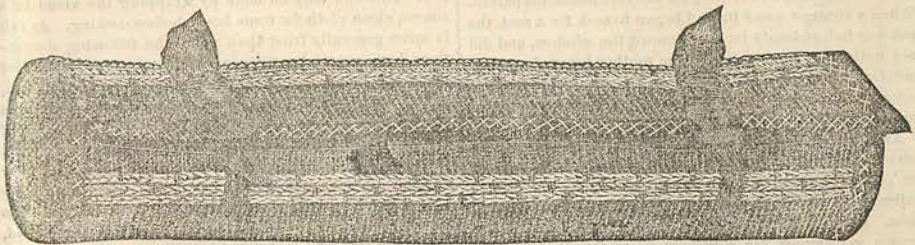


KNITTING-CASE OPEN.

with white or colored flannel of the same size. } outer edges of the pocket and flap are bound
A pocket of flannel protects the ends of the } in with the outside of the case. Before the

flannel is fitted to the outside, two bands of silk or ribbon are stitched down, at equal distances, to hold the sets of needles which are shown in design No. 2, each set tied with a little cord before they are placed in the case. The edge of the case is bound all round with a piece of ribbon velvet; and a herring-bone pattern is worked at the edge of the flannel to match the button-hole edge of the pocket and flap. Design No. 1 gives the pattern for the outside of the case—two shades of wool are used for each stripe of the long-stitch. The pattern between is formed by three rows of the finest straw braid, fastened down by cross-stitches of wool;

or silk braid, if preferred, may be used for these stitches. If any difficulty is found in obtaining the narrow straw braid, silk braid, fastened down by the wool, is a very good substitute. A very pretty case may be made by using two shades of scarlet wool, white straw braid, with black wool for the cross-stitches; the binding of black velvet, and the lining of white flannel, stitched with scarlet silk. Two pieces of scarlet ribbon are required, fastened at the edge, as seen in design No. 2, to tie up the case when complete. The design, No. 1, which is a very pretty one, may be used for slippers, bags, etc.



KNITTING-CASE, CLOSED

CROCHET TRIMMING FOR PALETOTS, JACKETS, MANTLES, ETC.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—Silk cord; polished beads; and a fine crochet-hook.

This pretty and simple trimming may be done either in black or colors; it is very strong, and is worked lengthwise.

First thread the cord with beads; make a chain of the length you require the trimming to be; crochet a double stitch into each stitch of the chain. This is the middle of the trimming. The two following rows are worked

on each side of the double and foundation chain.

4 chain, * 1 treble, with a bead in the front of it, into the third chain of previous row; 2 chain, 1 treble, with bead, into third chain. Repeat from * throughout the row. This row is worked on each side.

Outer row: 1 double over each treble of preceding row; 5 chain, 1 double. Repeat throughout the row. Work this row on the other side.

SMOKING-CAP IN APPLICATION.

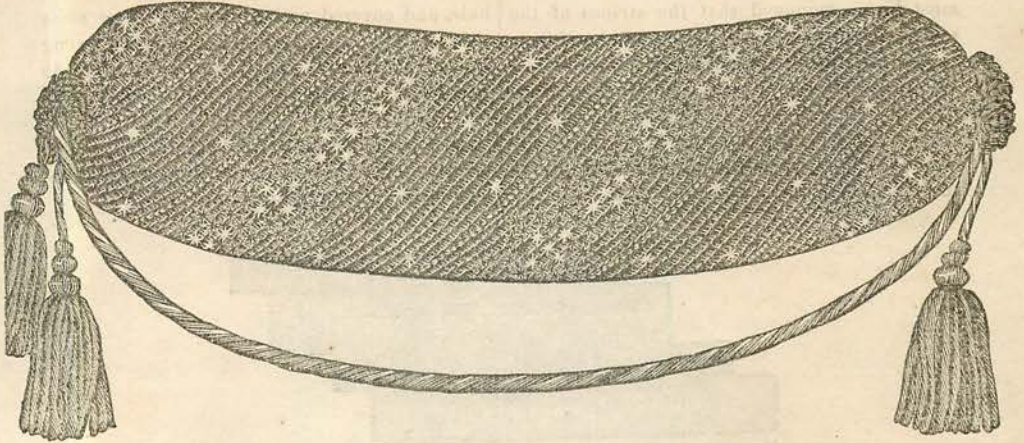
BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

Our colored plate, for this month, gives a beautiful design for a Smoking-Cap in application. The foundation of the cap is to be of emerald green velvet, and the design, an application, may be either white velvet, dotted with jet beads, or black velvet, dotted with gold beads. Cut out the application, and gum it on

carefully, fastening it in place with button-hole stitch done in sewing-silk the color of the beads which are used. If gold beads are used, yellow silk; if jet beads, black silk. Observe to make the stitches of an even length, and at equal distances apart. Line the cap with quilted silk, and finish with a handsome tassel.

TRICOT BOLSTER.

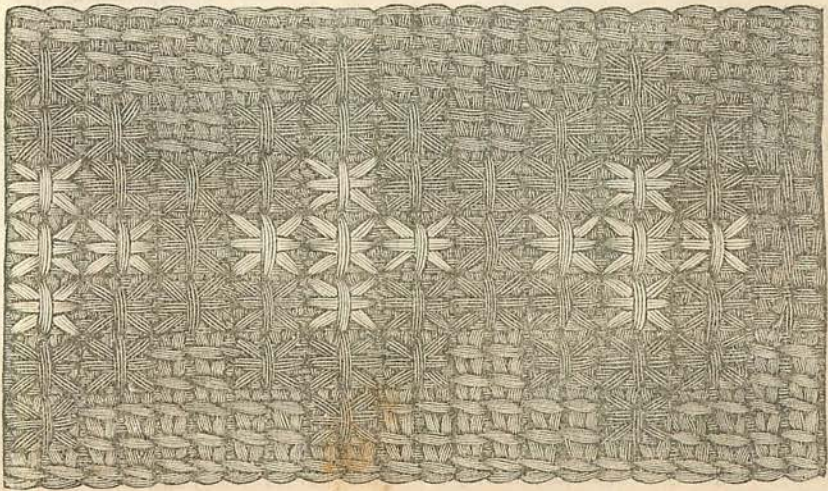
BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—Four ounces of scarlet; four ounces of black wool; one skein of maize flosselle silk.

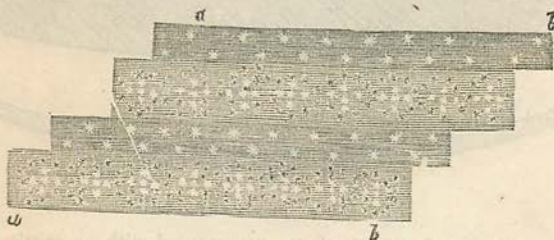
No. 1 represents a very pretty bolster, the covering of which consists of four stripes worked in tricot. Two of these are in bright scarlet, the other two in black wool. The red one ornamented with a rich, the black with a very simple pattern of double cross-stitch. No. 2 shows the full size of the red stripe, which is seventeen stitches broad. When the tricot stripe is finished, the design is worked over it with the maize floss and black wool; both

ornamented with cross-stitches of yellow silk, which are always two stitches distant from the outer edge, in alternate intervals of three rows, changing from one side to the other of the tricot stripe, and worked like the ornamental part of the red stripes, always over two rows perpendicularly, and two stitches broad. The black and red stripes are placed alternately over the bolster, one red, and one black; then the stripes are joined together in regular gradations, as shown in No. 3. The stripes must be carried as much beyond each other as they measure in breadth. This must, also, be ob-



stripes are worked perpendicularly. The black served at the joining of the two long sides of stripes are only eighteen stitches broad, and the first and last stripes, also in joining the

round. According to No. 3, the corner marked *a* at the under stripe, and the *a* in the upper; also the *b* of the latter, and the *b* of the under stripe must meet. At the ends, the rounding must be so managed that the stripes of the same color meet. One end must be closed first, so that the work may be drawn over the stuffed bolster, and neatly closed. It is advisable to tack the stripes together first, then to fasten each separate stripe next the cross side at the end of the long side of the last stripe, and leave the ends hanging, so that the stripes naturally close in a round at the end, and the thread need not be put on afresh in order to crochet the corners at the other end. The bolster may be stuffed with wadding, sea-weed, or horse-hair, and covered with strong calico, or some suitable material. In conclusion, put a strong woollen cord, as in the design No. 1, for the purpose of hanging the bolster to a chair. The tassels must be the color of the tricot cover. The ends, where the cord is fastened, may be ornamented with rosettes of woollen fringe, or any other appropriate material.



ARRANGEMENT OF STRIPES BEFORE THE BOLSTER IS JOINED.

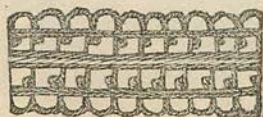
TOBACCO-POUCH.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

We give, in the front of the number, a design, printed in colors, for a Tobacco-Pouch: a very suitable present from a lady to a gentleman. We also give one section, full size, with the proper embroidery and braiding pattern on it. The bag should be made of red kid, such as is used for topping ladies' boots, and may easily be procured at the shoemaker's. Embroider with fine black silk the initials of the person for whom it is designed; also the Turk. Do the dress in the silk, and the face and hands indicate by fine strokes of a pen, or camel's-hair brush and India ink; the braiding is of black silk braid. Six sections compose the pouch, all of which should be braided, using the same, or different patterns for every section; of course, omitting the Turk and initials after the first one. Finish with a tassel at the bottom, and cords to draw at the top, which are passed through eyelets, either worked or such as are put in boots. These pretty affairs are very desirable for sea-shore and country.

KNITTED TRIMMING.

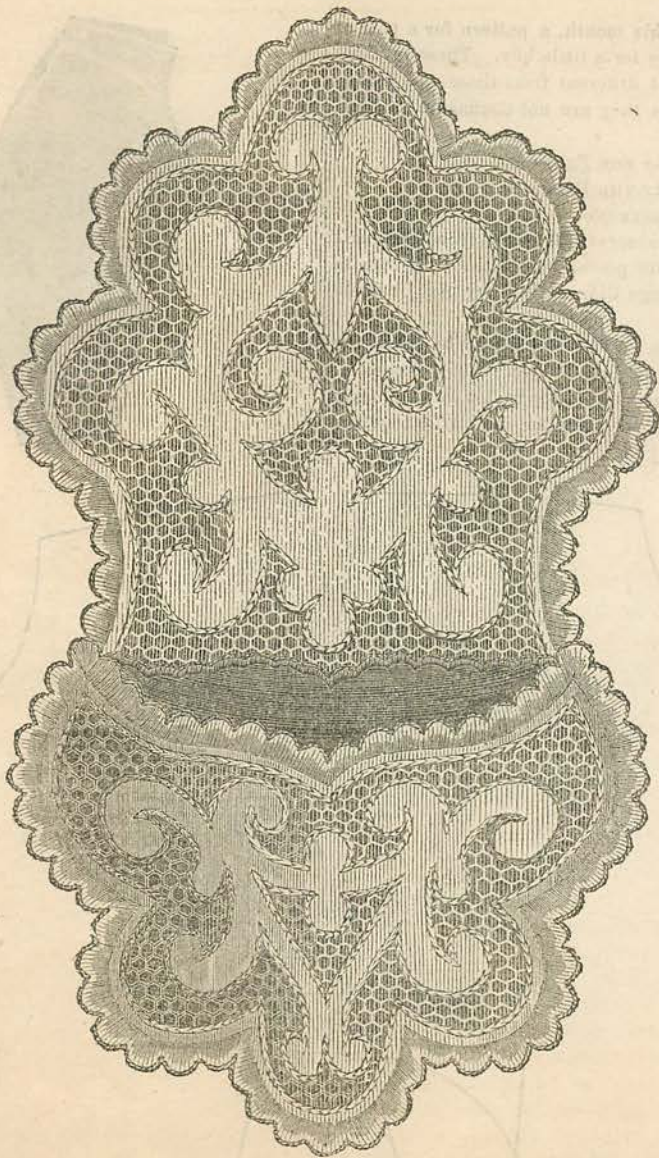
BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



This trimming may be made in a variety of material. In tubular braid it makes a very good ornament for heavy winsey dresses; in fine black silk cord it is pretty for trimming aprons, etc.; in white bobbin it is a nice trimming for children's washing dresses. Cast on 3 stitches, put the wool round the needle as for purling, slip 1 stitch as if you were going to purl it, purl 2 together—every row the same. With 12-thread fleecy, and large wood pins, a very pretty anti-macassar can be quickly produced, in varied colors, the stripes being sewn together with thick wool.

WATCH-POCKET.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—A bright-colored satin; white bobbinet lace; white silk; some yellow sewing and embroidery silk.

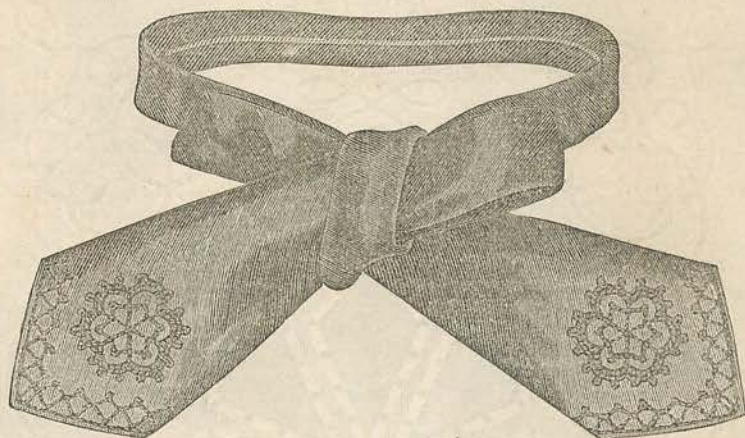
For the foundation of the pocket use the satin crimson, blue, or black. Then take the bobbi-

net lace and stretch it over the satin, and on it tack the design in application, which is to be cut out of the white silk; with the yellow sewing-silk chain-stitch all round the edges of the silk on to the lace, and through the satin,

being careful not to draw the work. (It would be better to stretch the satin upon some paper, not too stiff, this would keep the work in place.) The outer edge of the pocket has one row of chain-stitch in yellow silk, and one in white silk. Finish by working a heavy scalloped edge with the yellow embroidery silk. The whole is made up on stiff pasteboard, covered with silk of the same color as the satin used for the pocket.

LADIES' CRAVAT, WITH ORNAMENTS IN CROCHET.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

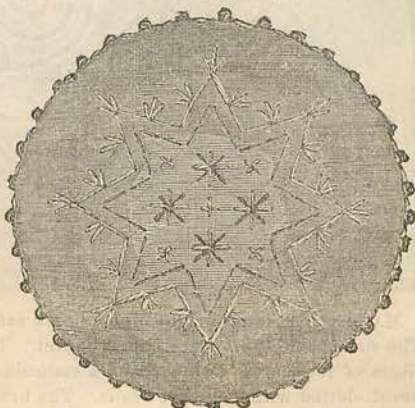


The Cravat is of colored or black silk, and the ends ornamented with designs in crochet, in imitation of the Cluny medallions, now so much in vogue. The pattern is so simple that it may easily be followed from the design, as, indeed, any little medallion in crochet may be substituted. Work it in fine thread, or cotton, or even fine white silk; but the fine thread looks more like the Cluny lace, and is, therefore, more desirable.

POCKET PIN-CUSHION.

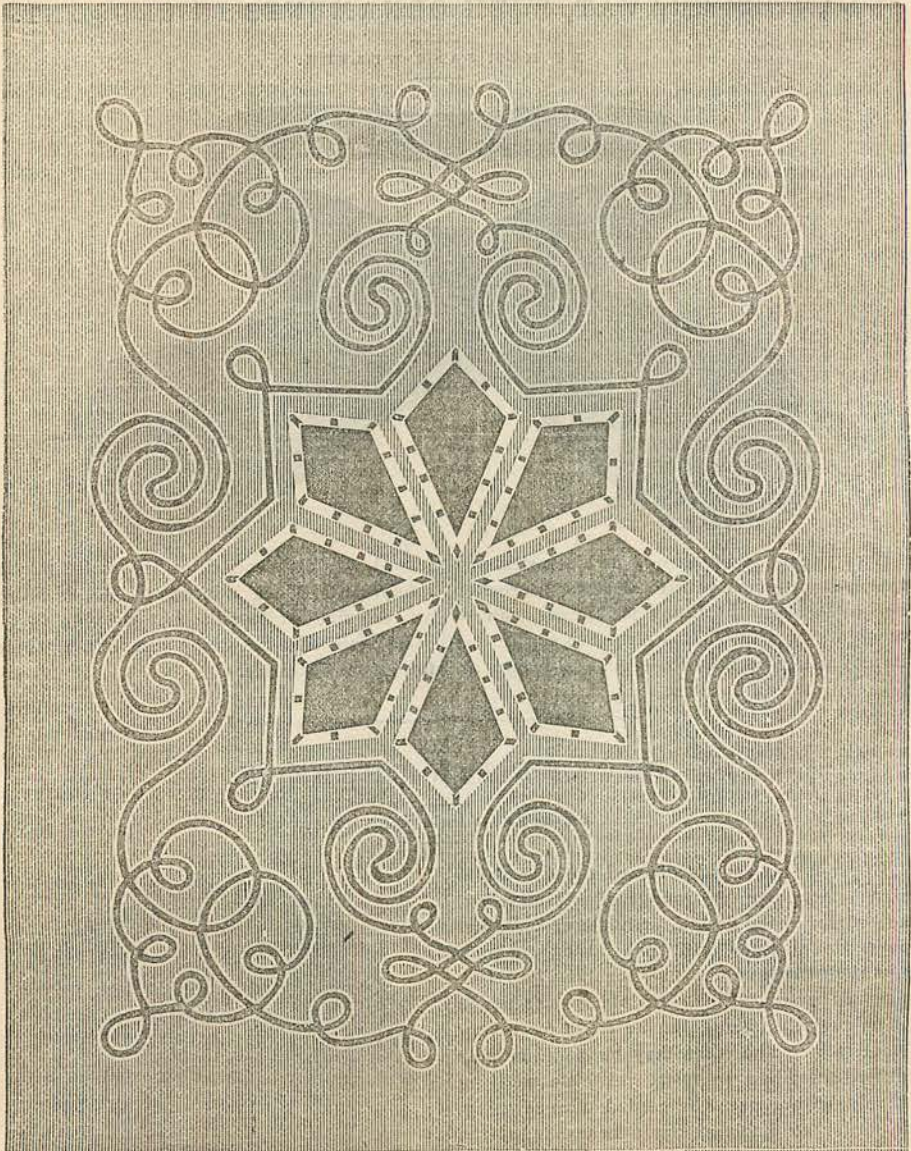
BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

Cut out two rounds of card the size of design; embroider two rounds of silk or velvet, according to the design, with silk or cord, and cover the pieces of card. When thus prepared, sew the two covered rounds together, and stick pins all round. These are always acceptable little presents, which can be made for a very small cost. The sides may be alike, or may differ, according to taste. A little wadding should be put over the cards before covering, in order to improve the appearance of the work, and also to make them the more easy and pleasant to carry. As a matter of convenience, they are desirable to every one to carry in the pocket, and especially so on country jaunts.



DESIGN FOR HANDKERCHIEF-CASE IN BRAID AND APPLICATION.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

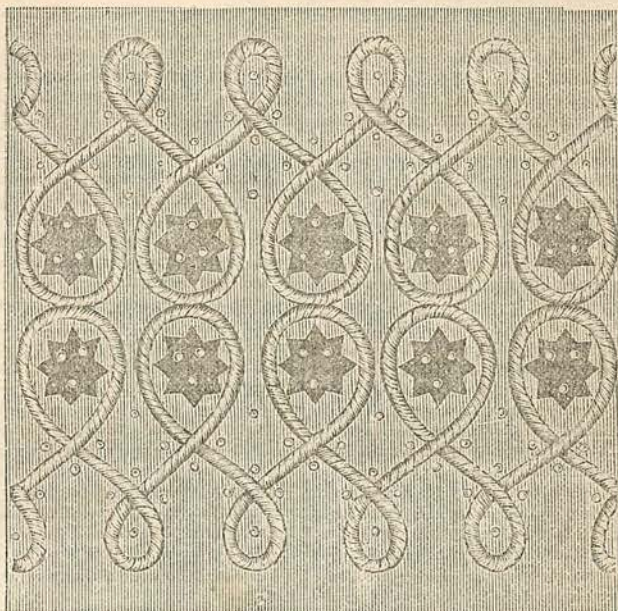


MAKE the case of bright blue or pink satin. The star in the center is of black velvet. The edges of it covered with white silk embroidery braid, dotted with small jet beads. The braid-
 ing is done in black silk braid, or fine black chenille may be used. To sew on the chenille, it must be done with an over-stitch to keep it in place. The design is full size, (that is, the

braiding pattern and the star for the center; } satin ribbon, color of the case. Line and quilt
 but, of course, the case itself must be larger, } the inside with white silk, introducing some
 retaining the proportions. Finish with a quilted } violet, or other sachet powder.

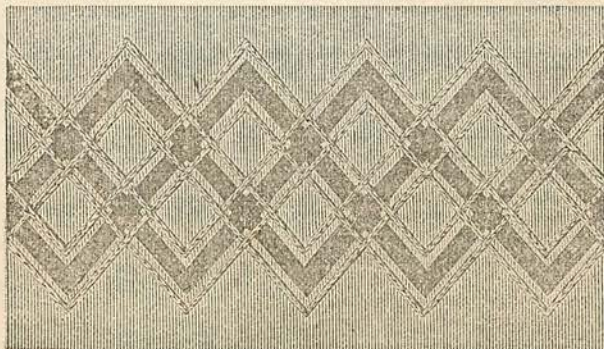
TRIMMING FOR OPERA CLOAKS, ETC.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



The cloak, for which this trimming was designed, was of white cashmere, the cord of white silk, and the stars of crimson velvet. Upon each star three cut black beads are placed; beads are also sewn, at regular intervals, on to the cashmere. This, either in single or double rows, as in the design, makes a very suitable trimming for children's frocks, or pelisses.

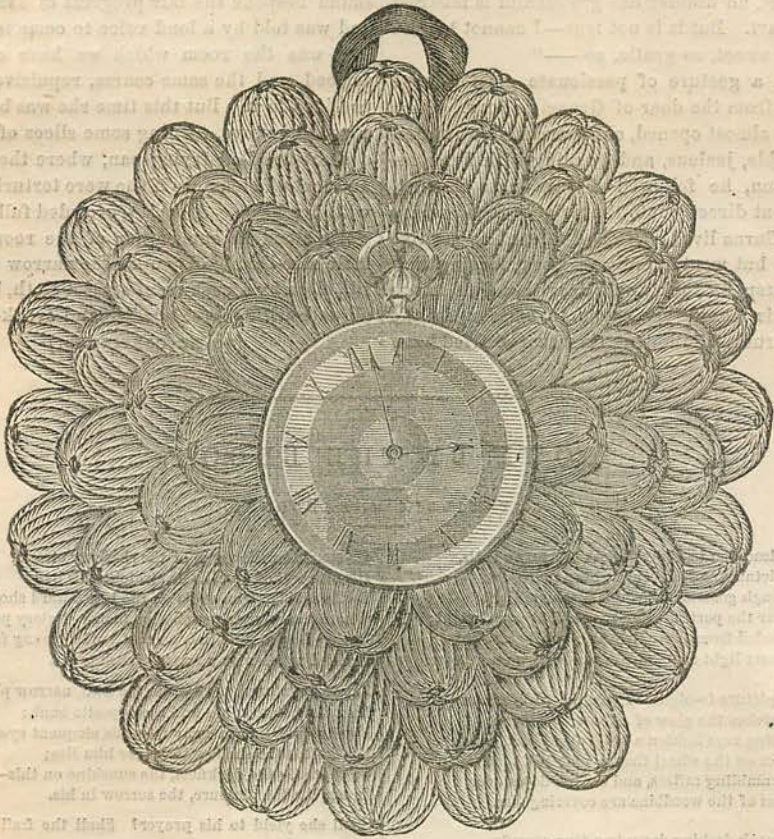
TRIMMING FOR CHILDREN'S DRESSES.



This trimming is both pretty, simple, and expensive, consisting of narrow black velvet and silk embroidery braid. If the dress is of a bright color, use white braid with the black velvet, or colored braid when the dress is white. For summer dresses this will be found very applicable. No description is necessary, as any seamstress can follow the design.

WATCH SUSPENDER.

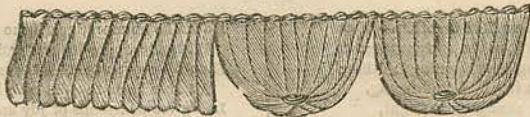
BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—Four shades of Berlin wool; a skein of black or colored crochet silk; some fine flower with pasteboard; a piece of velvet or silk for the center; pair of hooks; ribbon for the loops; and silk for lining the back.

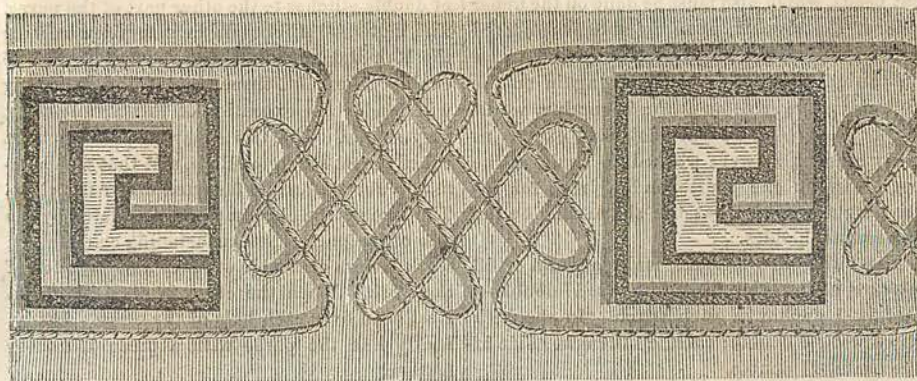
The colors may be selected according to taste, and the flowers fastened securely upon the foundation of pasteboard. As represented in No. 2, the flower consists of four separate lines of leaves or circles of four different shades, beginning with the darkest in the middle, and shading off to the lightest on the outer edge. Each separate circle of leaves must be done in one shade. They are worked in the knotted

double wool and fine wire. The number of threads fastened together should be uniform throughout, and, as the quality of Berlin wool is variable, it is better to regulate the number tied by the quality of the wool. A bead sewn over the fastening at the top of the leaf much improves it. The outer circle should number twenty leaves, the next eighteen, the third fourteen, and the fourth ten. Before working the leaves on to the cardboard, a piece of velvet or silk should be placed in the middle, and the hook sewn firmly on. After the leaves are put on, a loop of ribbon must be sewn to the card, to suspend it by, and the back covered with a piece of silk or glazed lining.



TRIMMING FOR OPERA-CLOAKS, ETC., IN BRAID AND CORD.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



THE ground-work of the model of this design is scarlet cashmere; the Greek pattern black silk braid; the white in the center is silk, and the other part of the design gold cord sewn over with fine black crochet silk. This design will be found very elegant.

CROCHET PORTE-MONNAIE.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

MATERIALS.—Two skeins of colored purse silk; six strings of steel beads, No. 5; one bunch of crystal beads; some white crochet thread, the same quality as the silk; silk or leather lining; a steel clasp; and a crochet hook, No. 24, bell gauge.

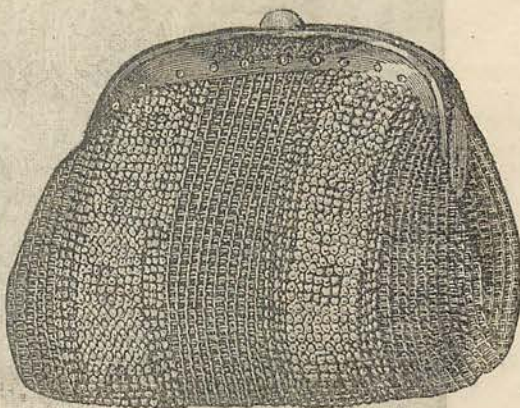
The side stripe is first begun with 26 chain-stitches. The whole of the purse is worked in double crochet, and each row is begun from the same end—consequently the silk or thread must be fastened off at the termination of each row, and at the next row set on afresh.

In order that the work may be properly increased on both sides, work at the beginning and end of each row a number of chain-stitches, and work into these in double-stitch in the next row.

1st row: 8 chain, then 26 double in the 26 chain, and then again 8 chain.

2nd row: 3 chain, then 42 double in the stitches of the preceding row; 3 chain.

3rd, 4th, and 5th rows: The same, in which 3 chain must be worked at the beginning and at the end, and crochet into all the stitches in the preceding row in double-stitch, in the whole 74 double stitches; then go on equally through



the work without increasing the number with chain-stitches, always double in each double of the preceding row.

With the 9th row begin the first bead stripe, which is done with the beads on the opposite, until now, the wrong side of the finished crochet.

9th and 10th rows must be worked with silk; but at every stitch work in 1 steel bead.

The following 8 rows must be worked with white thread, and with crystal and steel beads, according to the diagram. It must be remembered that sufficient beads must be strung for

the pattern line before it is commenced. Work also on the other side 2 stripes with silk and steel beads.

Then follow 10 rows with colored silk without beads, which also must be done on the upper side of the crochet, upon the side ornamented with beads. Then do the second bead stripe on the opposite side, and finish again on the right side, the same as at the beginning, working back in each row at each side exactly as many stitches as were worked in chain at the beginning, in the corresponding row for increasing the work, that the shape may be the same on both sides.

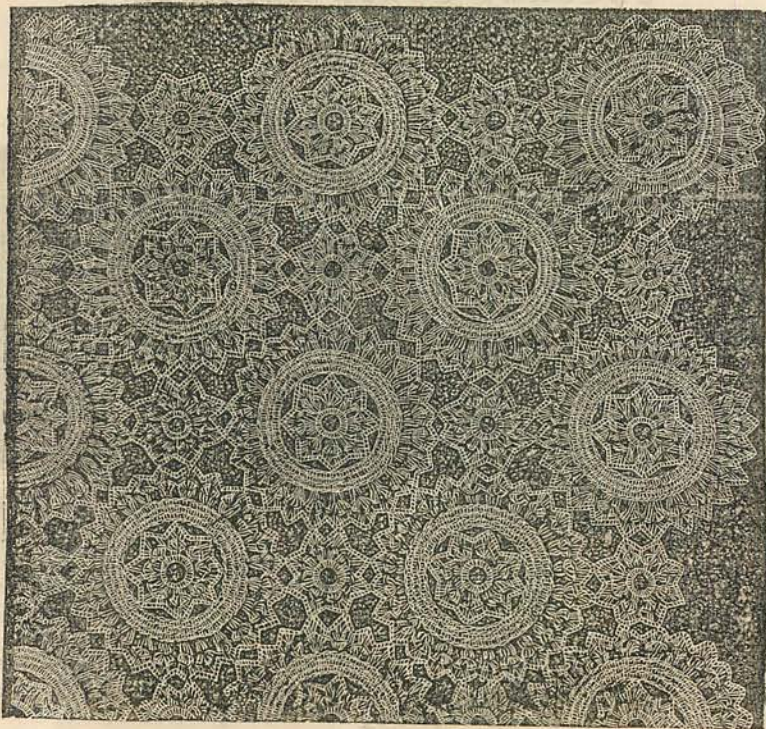
For filling in the sides, make a chain of 18 stitches, and crochet into these first 17 double—that is, 1 double in each stitch. In the 18th stitch work 3 double; then, on the other side of the chain, 17 double.

7 more rows are worked, always increasing 3 stitches in the middle of the 3 stitches which were at first increased.

These little side-pieces are joined by a row of double stitches to the other part of the purse. The increased stitches in the side-piece meeting the 13th and 14th stitches of the first worked 26 chain. A careful inspection of the engraving will render the execution of this arrangement very simple. The two separate portions must exactly meet stitch to stitch, and that which remains above must be fastened under the clasp. The size of the clasp must be regulated by the size of the purse. Before fastening on the clasp, work 2 rows of double stitches along the top of the work. When the clasp is sewn on, put a steel bead over each hole of the clasp. Lastly, neatly line the purse with a piece of silk or leather.

CROCHET ANTI-MACASSAR.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—Crochet cotton, No. 4; steel hook, and crochet into this round forty-eight double stitches.

Wind the thread several times round the forefinger, and crochet into this round forty-eight double stitches. 2nd row: *, 3 chain for first stitch, 1 treble

into same stitch, 3 chain, 2 treble into next stitch, 5 chain, pass over 5 of previous round; begin again from *, with the exception of working a treble in the place of the 3 chain forming the first stitch. This is repeated 7 times more; then fasten the last stitch to the first by a double stitch.

3rd row: 1 chain, *, 2 treble, 3 chain, 2 treble under the 3 chain between the trebles of previous row; 3 chain, 1 double under the middle of the 5 chain of previous row, 3 chain; repeat from * 7 times more, 1 double in the first treble of this row.

4th row same as 3rd; but, instead of 3, work 5 chain always at both sides of the 1 double, which must exactly meet the double of the preceding row. At the end of the row 1 single in the 2 treble, and 1 double in the next hole of the row.

5th row: *, 15 chain, 1 double in the next hole formed by the 3 chain between the 4 trebles of the preceding row; repeat from * again 7 times.

6th row: 1 double in each stitch of the preceding row.

7th to 10th rows double in each stitch. Increase a few stitches in each row, so that at the 10th row 16 stitches have been added. This row should number 144 stitches.

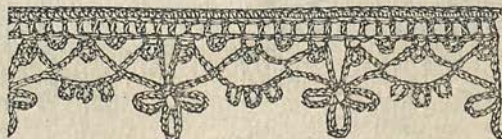
11th to 13th rows: The pattern of the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th rows is repeated; 24 scallops are thus formed for the outer edge.

The small pattern between the rosettes is worked like the center of the large ones, terminating at the 4th row.

Sew these patterns neatly and securely together, render this article a very beautiful one.

CROCHET EDGE GUIPURE DE CLUNY.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—Evans' crochet cotton, No. 24; crochet-hook, No. 24, bell gauge.

Crochet lengthwise; therefore make a chain the length you desire.

1st row: Double crochet.

2nd row: * 1 treble, 1 chain, pass over 1 stitch in the preceding row; this is repeated 6 times. 3 chain, 1 double in the two upper threads of the last treble, which forms a picot; pass over the next stitch of preceding row; 4 treble, separated by 1 chain, passing over 1 chain of preceding row; 1 picot as before described; recommence from *.

3rd row: 1 treble in the first stitch of the preceding row, 1 chain, *, 1 double in the next treble, 1 picot as in the preceding row, 1 double in the following treble, 7 chain; then 2 double, separated by a picot in the two next trebles; 9 chain, again 2 doubles separated by

a picot in the middle of the 4 trebles; between the two next picots of the preceding row 9 chain; with these pass over the following picot; repeat from *.

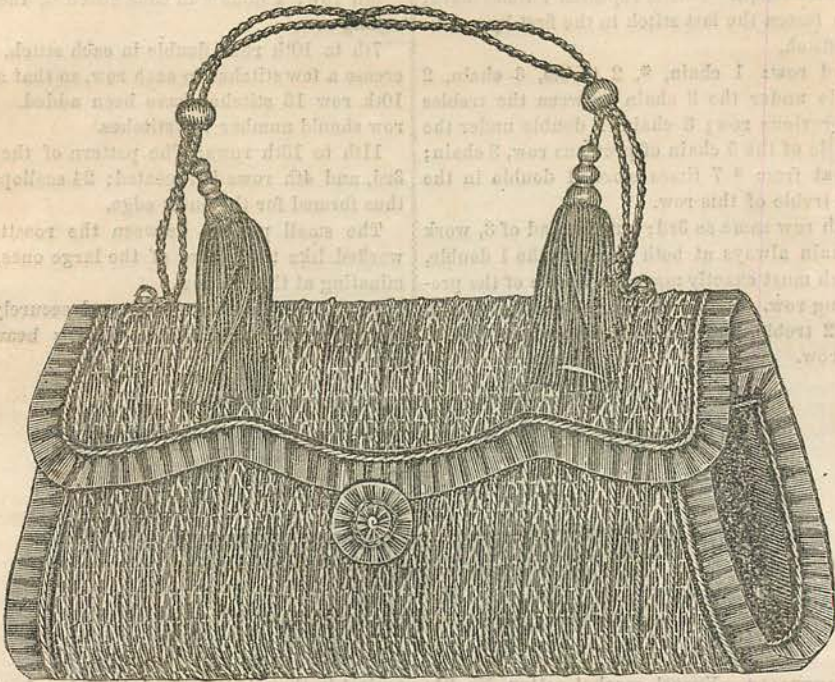
4th row: 1 double in the first stitch of the preceding row, *, 4 chain; then, in the middle of the 7th chain, between the two next picots of the preceding row, 1 double, 6 chain, 1 double in the last worked double; then 7 chain, 1 double again in the same double, then 6 chain, 1 double, in the same stitch as before of the preceding row, so that out of this stitch 3 chain scallops are formed, and united in one trefoil; now work 4 chain, 1 double in the middle of the next 9 chain, 1 chain, 1 picot, 5 chain, 1 double in the first of this chain; repeat this 5 chain, etc., twice, to form two similar picots; 1 chain, then 1 double in the middle of the next 9 chain; repeat from *.

EDGING.



WORK-BAG.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



This pretty bag may either be done in Tunisian crochet, or be embroidered upon silk, or cloth. If crocheted, do the ground-work of a very light gray; on it embroider the little coral pattern, with alternate red and black embroidery-silk, dividing the stripes by a chain-stitch of yellow silk. If made of silk, the same colors

may be used, or white silk substituted for the ground-work. Line with red silk, and bind with ribbon the same color, sewing a fine braid, or cord of yellow, at the heading of the binding. Make pockets in the inside for thimble, cotton.

Finish with cords and tassels for the handle, and a rosette of ribbon to fasten.

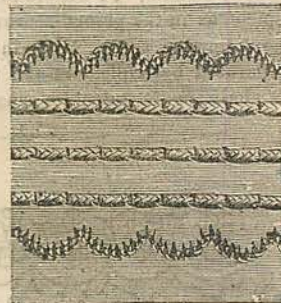
BORDER FOR GAUZE VEIL.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

We give here a very pretty border for a Gauze Veil. Any lady almost can work the pattern.

Hem the veil, and ornament with three rows of braid the same color, sewed down at equal distances with a silk one shade darker; button-hole the scallops above and below with two shades of silk; one the color of the braid, and one the color of the silk which sews down the braid.

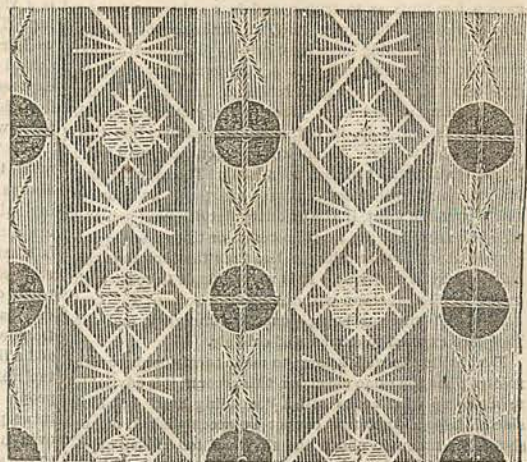
This border looks very pretty upon the long veils now worn.



DESIGN IN BRAID, APPLIQUE, AND EMBROIDERY.

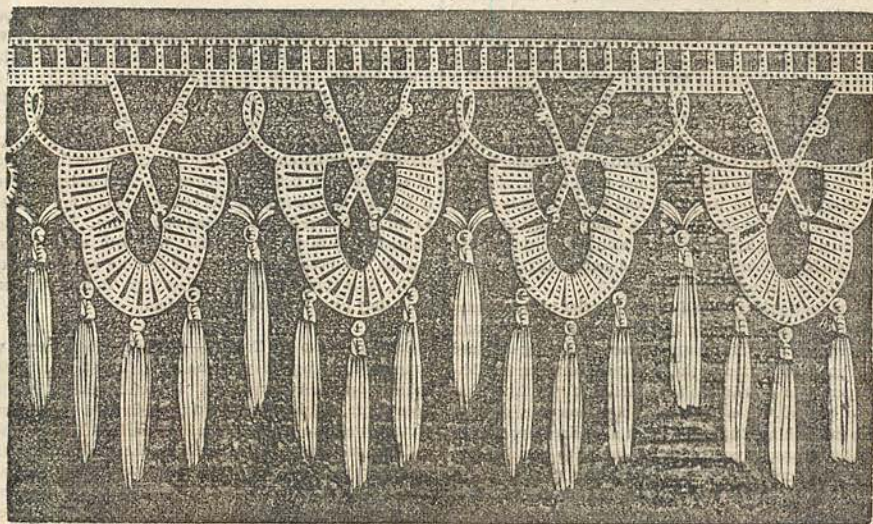
BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

This work is suitable for sachets, slippers, etc. Materials required are gray cloth, or rep, for the ground-work, scarlet braid, the width on which the black circles are placed, black and red cordonet silk, gold cord, maize cordonet silk. The circles on the gray ground must be cut out of scarlet cloth, or velvet to match the scarlet braid; and the circles on the scarlet braid must be either of black cloth or velvet. The pattern on the black spots is worked with the red silk; the gold cord is arranged lengthwise on the red braid stripe, and fastened by knot stitches. The cross pattern is gold cord, fastened by red silk; the diamond and other patterns, on the gray ground, are formed of coarse and fine black silk, fastened with knots of the maize



and scarlet circles, is formed of gold cord. The beauty of this design will be readily seen.

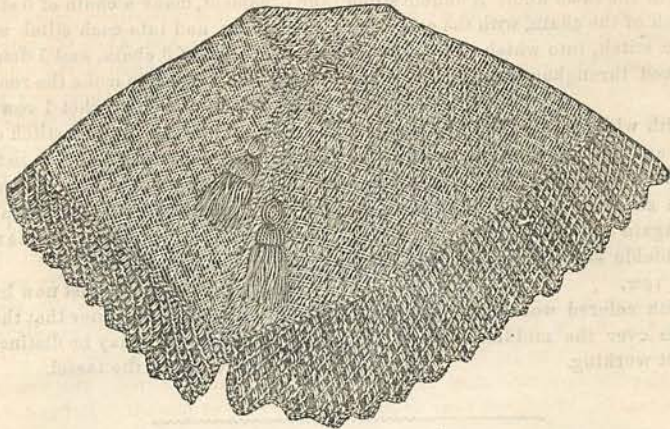
CROCHET EDGE AND FRINGE.



EDGING.

PELERINE IN CROCHET AND TRICOT.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—One ounce and a half of white, choose a needle exactly like the one represented in No. 2. a quarter of an ounce of colored Berlin wool; a long wood or bone tricot hook, the size of the one engraved in No. 2; and a bone crochet hook of an ordinary size.

This light little Pelerine merely covers the shoulders, consequently would be found particularly comfortable and convenient in the house. The foundation, as represented in the design, is of white wool, and worked in tricot-stitch. The manner of working the stitch with the size is shown in No. 2. The very effective lace border is a mixture of white and colored wool, and is worked in the usual crochet-stitch; the ornamental part of the tassels is worked in the same manner. The foundation is worked in the common tricot, with a wood or bone hook, and in lines forward and backward; two of these make a row. At the beginning, going from right to left, take up the stitches of the first line, stitch for stitch, as in the usual tricot. In the second line returning, from left to right, two of the stitches upon the needle must be worked off together, always between them; crochet 1 chain, so that double stitches are formed, separated by 1 chain. Then, in the first line of every row, work once through the holes formed in the preceding row; once into the stitches between the two double-stitches, so that the number of stitches remains unchanged. The second line will be worked as the second line in the first row.

For the foundation, it will be necessary to

choose a needle exactly like the one represented in No. 2.



Begin at the throat with 96 stitches, in which crochet for the first row 96 stitches (48 double stitches.)

In order to form the shape properly, it will be necessary to increase, throughout the work, in the first and last holes of every row, in both the outer sides of the crochet, and in the middle hole of the same; so that in each of these three holes 4 stitches (2 double-stitches) are increased.

In the first, work through under the hole; at the second stitch through the single chain; at the third again under the hole; at the fourth stitch through the chain, which fastens the next double stitch.

In the return row these are worked off in the same manner as the other stitches.

This regular increase continues throughout the 26 rows forming the Pelerine.

Work a row of double crochet with the bone crochet hook on both sides, and round the throat part of the Pelerine in each hole 1 double.

The border must be worked all from one side.

1st row, with colored wool: 1 double in the next outer edge stitch, 9 chain, 1 double in the next

hole, then *, 9 chain, 1 double in the second following hole, (so that one hole with the 9 chain is passed over;) repeat from * to the hinder point, where the chain-stitch festoons must be worked into each hole several times to make the point a good shape.

2nd row, with the same wool: A double stitch into each stitch of the chain, with the exception of the middle stitch, into which three stitches must be worked throughout the whole of the row.

3rd row, with white wool: The first and last stitch of this, and all the remaining rows of the border remain untouched. For the rest, crochet in the middle stitch of the 3 in 1 of the preceding row; again 3 stitches. The rest of the row work a double stitch into each double of the preceding row.

4th row, with colored wool: Like the third row, only pass over the middle stitch of the scallop without working.

5th and 6th rows the same as the fourth.

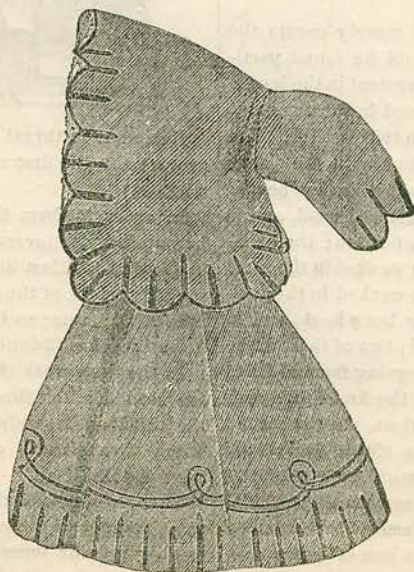
Make a chain about one yard and a quarter long, and pass it through the top row of holes round the neck of the Pelérine.

The tassels must be about four inches long, made in the two colors of the Pelérine. For the ornament, make a chain of 5 stitches, fasten into a ring, and into each stitch work a chain-stitch scallop of 3 chain, and 1 double into each stitch; fasten so as to make the round complete. Now work in double crochet 1 row white, 1 row colored, and in each middle stitch of the scallop of preceding row work 3 double in the deep part of the scallop; then a row of double, passing over the middle stitch of the scallop; 2 more rows, passing over in each row the middle stitch of the scallop as before.

The ornamental part must now be drawn over the tassel in such a manner that the head above the ornamental part may be distinctly seen, and the string joined to the tassel.

DRESS FOR A LITTLE GIRL.

BY EMILY H. MAY.



We give, this month, a very pretty pattern for a dress for a little girl; and accompany it with a diagram, by which the body of the dress may be cut out; no diagram is needed for the skirt.

This dress may be made of cashmere, or plain silk, and is trimmed with blue velvet, or ribbon and cord, as seen in the engraving above.

No. 1. ONE FRONT.

No. 2. HALF THE BACK.

No. 3. SLEEVE.

This dress is worn with a white under-body. Where it is open on the hips it is looped together with cords; and also on the back. The design is a very beautiful one.

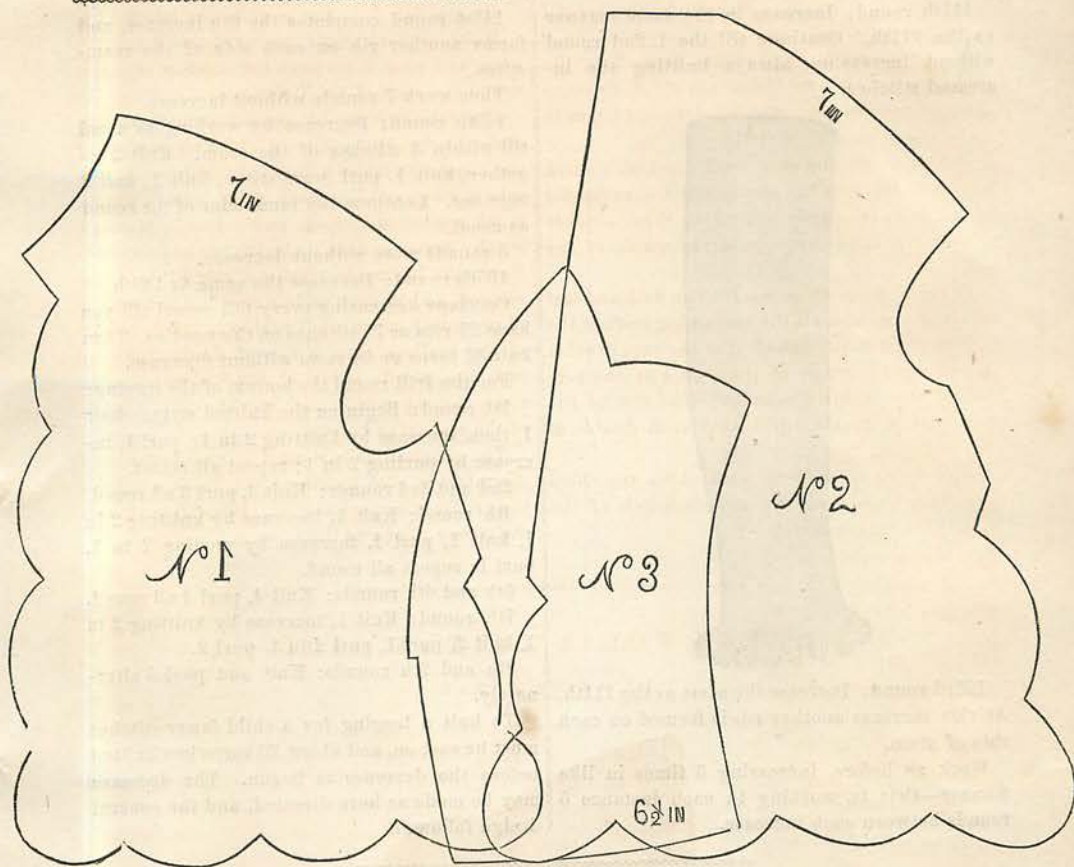


DIAGRAM FOR A LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS.

LEGGING FOR LADY OR CHILD.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

THIS will be found very comfortable for ladies whilst traveling during the cold season, and makes a cozy legging for a child. It may be made in 4-thread fleecy. Four steel knitting-needles, No. 13.

Our design shows the upper part knitted with one color, and the lower portion striped by working two rows of two colors alternately.

Cast on 87 stitches on three needles—that is, 30 stitches on each of two needles, and 27 on the third.

1st round: Purl 2, knit 2, all round.

2nd round: Purl 2, knit 2, till you come to the 16th stitch; knit this stitch instead of purling it, to form the seam; knit 2 and purl 2 to the end of the round.

Continue these two rounds till you have 55 turns, or 110 rounds; a turn signifies 2 rounds.

111th round: To form the calf, knit till within 1 stitch of the seam, continuing the rib. Increase a stitch by knitting 2 in 1. Knit 1, purl the seam-stitch, knit 1, increase 1 by knitting 2 in 1, and continue the round as usual.

112th round: Same as the second round, with the exception of knitting the increased stitch on each side of the seam, which keeps the rib correct.

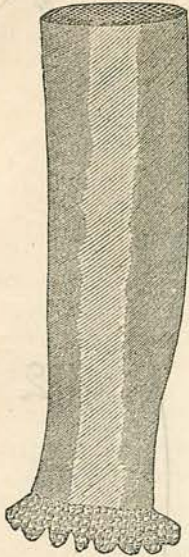
113th round: Same as the last, excepting that you purl the seam-stitch.

114th round: Same as 112th.

115th round: Same as 113th.

116th round: Same as 112th.

117th round: Increase in the same manner as the 111th. Continue till the 122nd round without increasing, always knitting the increased stitches.



123rd round: Increase the same as the 111th. At this increase another rib is formed on each side of seam.

Work as before, increasing 3 times in like manner—that is, working in each instance 5 rounds between each increase.

141st round completes the 6th increase, and forms another rib on each side of the seam-stitch.

Then work 7 rounds without increase.

149th round: Decrease by working as usual till within 3 stitches of the seam. Knit 2 together, knit 1, purl seam-stitch, knit 1, knit 2 together. Continue the remainder of the round as usual.

5 rounds more without decrease.

155th round: Decrease the same as 149th.

Continue decreasing every 6th round till you have 25 ribs or 75 stitches on the needles. Then knit 32 turns or 64 rows without decrease.

For the frill round the bottom of the legging:

1st round: Begin on the knitted stripe; knit 1, then increase by knitting 2 in 1; purl 1, increase by purling 2 in 1; repeat all round.

2nd and 3rd rounds: Knit 3, purl 3 all round.

4th round: Knit 1, increase by knitting 2 in 1, knit 1, purl 1, increase by purling 2 in 1, purl 1; repeat all round.

5th and 6th rounds: Knit 4, purl 4 all round.

7th round: Knit 1, increase by knitting 2 in 1, knit 2, purl 1, purl 2 in 1, purl 2.

8th and 9th rounds: Knit and purl 5 alternately.

To knit a legging for a child fewer stitches must be cast on, and about 20 turns less knitted before the decrease is begun. The decrease may be made as here directed, and the general design followed.

CHILD'S VEST IN TRICOT.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—Tricot hook, No. 9, bell gauge; quarter of a pound of white Berlin; and a few skeins of colored wool.

This comfortable little vest is arranged to suit quite a young child, but, with a little cal-

culatation as to the proper increase of stitches it may be made larger.

Begin at the lower part with 120 stitches of white wool; in these work 30 rows; then count off 30 stitches at each side for one back part, leave 4 stitches free for each armhole, and reserve the 52 stitches remaining in the middle for the front part. For each separate back, as well as for the front part, work 14 rows upon the stitches set apart for each of these parts separately, and then work in the 12 side stitches of the front part 10 straight rows for the shoulders, which are ultimately joined by single stitches, on the wrong side, to the 12 side stitches of the corresponding back part. The whole of the outer edge is now first worked round with one row of double stitch, then one row of broken treble, in which crochet always 2 chain between each treble, and with these

pass over 2 double stitches of the preceding row at the upper edge, where the rounding for the throat is. This row serves as an opening to draw a narrow ribbon through. Behind, and at the under edge, join on another row for the outer conclusion, for which in each hole of the broken treble row crochet 2 treble, divided by 2 chain.

For the sleeves, put on 50 stitches, and work 24 rows plain. In the five next rows crochet over the first and the last 4 stitches at each side with double crochet. The two sides must now be joined together.

Next, at the wrist, with a steel knitting-needle, take up all the stitches which were first put on, and knit alternately 2 stitches plain and 2 purled, to form a rib. Work 4 rows with white wool, next 4 rows colored, next 3 rows with white, and cast off. In the casting off row, crochet the same little border of 3 rows which goes round the outer edge of the jacket.

Place the sleeve in such a manner that the seam in the middle meets the four reserved stitches between the back and front. The cross-stitch, for ornamenting the under edges, is plainly shown in the design.

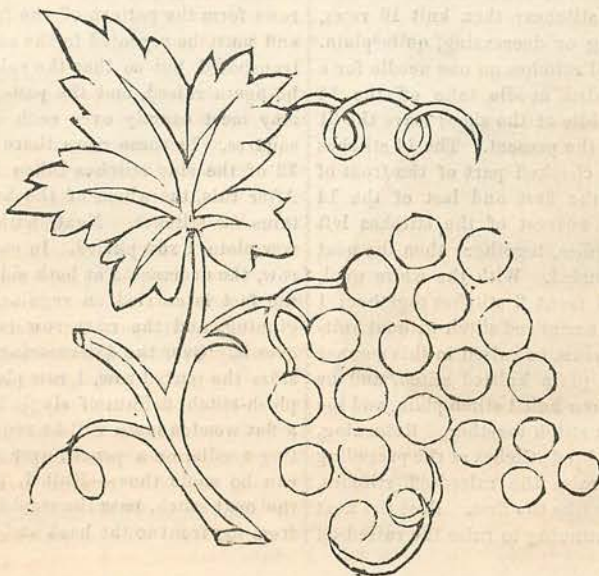
COLORED PATTERN FOR A PILLOW-CASE.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

This elegant, though very simple Pillow-Case, is trimmed with a border in application. The border should be made separate from the slip. Line the piece of linen (which must be very fine) for the border with blue or pink cambric, which will stand the washing. Draw with a pencil the design upon the linen; then cut it out neatly with a pair of fine scissors. Sew the linen down upon the cambric with a fine

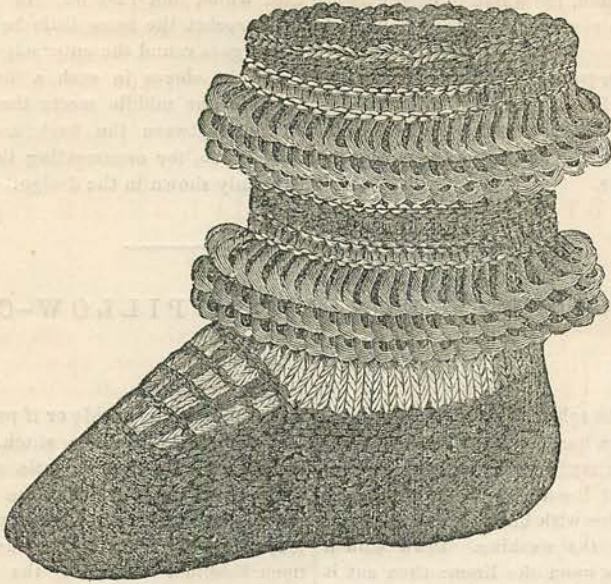
linen embroidery braid; or if preferred, it may be done in button-hole stitch. The initials work in blue cotton, in satin or chain-stitch. Ruffle with linen cambric, the edge of which may be scalloped with blue or not, as the taste may suggest. This border may be applique upon bobbinet lace, doing the work upon the slip, and having the pillow covered with colored silk or cambric, and it wears very well.

FOR SILK EMBROIDERY ON FLANNEL.



CHILD'S KNITTED SHOE.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—Half an ounce each of white and colored wool; four knitting-pins, No. 13, bell gauge.

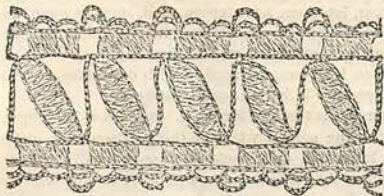
Begin the sock in the middle of the sole; cast on 56 stitches and knit backward and forward plain, increasing 1 stitch at the beginning and at the end of each row, so that in the 11th row there will be 76 stitches; then knit 16 rows, without increasing or decreasing, quite plain. Next work back 31 stitches on one needle for a side. With a third needle take off the 14 stitches in the middle of the shoe; leave the 31 on each side for the present. The 14 stitches are for the little checked part of the front of the shoe. Knit the first and last of the 14 stitches, and the nearest of the stitches left upon the side needles, together; then the next row, returning, purl. With the white wool, knit the side and front 2 stitches together; 1 plain; raise off the next red stitch without knitting it. A stitch must be raised in this manner after every third plain knitted stitch, and be repeated twice; then knit 1 stitch plain, and the last and the next stitch together. Returning, purl off all the knitted stitches of the preceding row, and again raise the raised-off stitches. Knit the next row like the first. Purl the next as the second, continuing to raise the raised-off

stitches, and regularly in each row forward continue to knit the stitches knitted together with the side stitches. Then follow, in the same manner, a forward row with red wool, and a returning row, in which all the stitches raised, including the raised leaf-stitches, are knitted off plain. These 4 white and 2 red rows form the pattern of the front of the foot, and must be repeated in the same manner, not transposed, but so that the raised stitches will be again raised, and the patterns thus formed may meet exactly over each other and form squares. In these rows there will have been 12 of the side stitches taken in on each side. After this, the whole of the knitted part contains 52 stitches. Next, with white wool, 1 row plain, 1 row purl. In each plain knitted row, the decreasing at both sides of the sole of the foot is carried on regularly as at the beginning, and the next row is purl plain over it. Over the 4 decreasing rows work, besides the purl row, 1 row plain, and then, in plush-stitch, 3 lines of single loops. For this, a flat wooden mesh will be required, or a knitting-needle, or a pencil, over which the loops can be made thus:—Knit 1, put the pin into the next stitch, pass the wool between the pins from the front to the back and round the mesh;

knit the stitch by bringing the two loops of wool through and taking it off the left-hand pin. Next row plain, taking the double stitches off as a stitch. After the 3 loop lines are completed, knit 2 rows plain, likewise with white wool; then follow with colored wool 2 rows plain, then 1 row in which alternately the thread is put once round the needle and the 2 next stitches are knitted together. In the next row, to be knitted plain, make a little line of holes. For this purpose, knit off always as stitches the thread put round the needle in the preceding row. Now work with white wool 9 rows plain, then 3 loop rows, and then 2 rows plain; then 2 rows plain with colored wool; cast off. The sock must now be joined together on the wrong side, and crochet round the top a scallop edge of 6 chain, passing 4 stitches 1 double into the fifth.

CROCHET INSERTION GUIPURE DE CLUNY.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—Steel hook and fine cotton.

The middle of this insertion is worked in one narrow and one broad part alternately.

For this purpose, make 22 chain, * passing over the last four, to form the first treble; upon these 22, returning, 8 double-treble. For each double-treble the thread must be looped twice round the needle, then draw a loop-stitch through the corresponding stitch of the chain made at the commencement, then a loop through the stitch just formed, and draw the thread that is upon the needle twice through in the usual manner, always looping a thread round the needle, and working with it the next loop and the thread lying near it that has been put round the needle. The last loop-stitch must not, however, be worked with the loop of the preceding stitch upon the needle, but remain upon the needle as at the first line of a row of tricot. All the eight trebles, worked in the same manner, will now be worked off one after the

other, as in the second line of tricot, always putting the thread once round, and working off separately. Now crochet 22 chain again. Repeat from *, and continue the same.

On each side of this long middle stripe then, lengthwise, crochet 3 rows, which gives to the middle part the regular order, and likewise forms the outer conclusion, as shown in the design.

1st row of border: 1 double in the point of the treble next the chain, 9 chain, 1 double in point of next treble as before. Continue the length required.

2nd row: Crochet always 7 trebles in the middle 7 of the 9 chain of the preceding row, then 3 chain, with which the next 3 stitches (1 chain, the next double, and 1 more chain) are passed over.

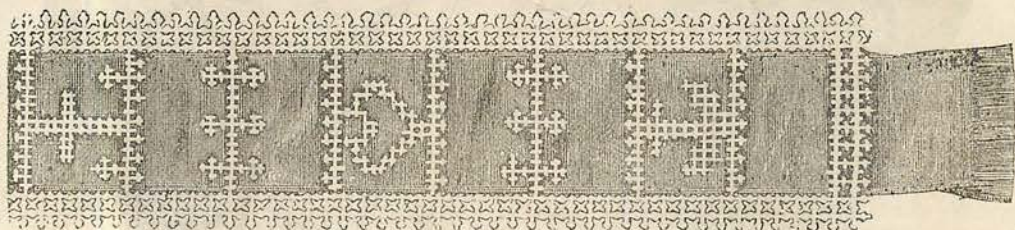
3rd row: 1 single in the first of the 7 treble of the preceding row, *, 4 chain, 1 single in the fourth, once more 4 chain, and 1 single in the last of the 7 treble; then 8 chain, in the 2 first of which always 1 treble. Fasten the scallop thus formed by 1 chain-stitch to the first of the next 7 treble; then repeat from *, continuing the same.

The cotton should be fastened off at the end of each row, so that the work is all done from one side.

NAMES FOR MARKING.

THE FAITH, HOPE, AND CHARITY BOOK-MARKER.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



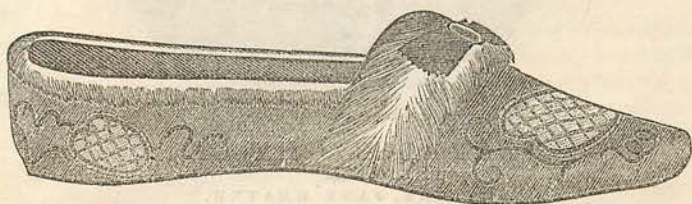
MATERIALS.—Perforated card, ribbon, and a sharp penknife.

Care is the principal thing required in this work. The card must be laid upon a piece of

wood, and cut into the design according to the model. The design shows the marker complete, except one tasseled end, which is to be worked exactly like the opposite one.

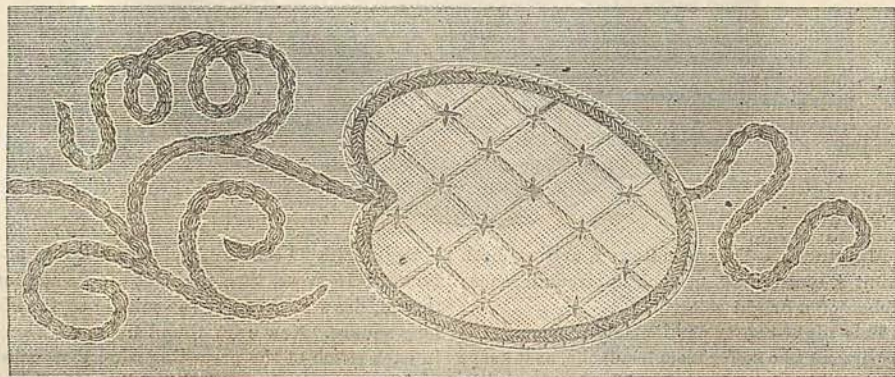
DRESSING OR HOUSE SLIPPER FOR LADIES.

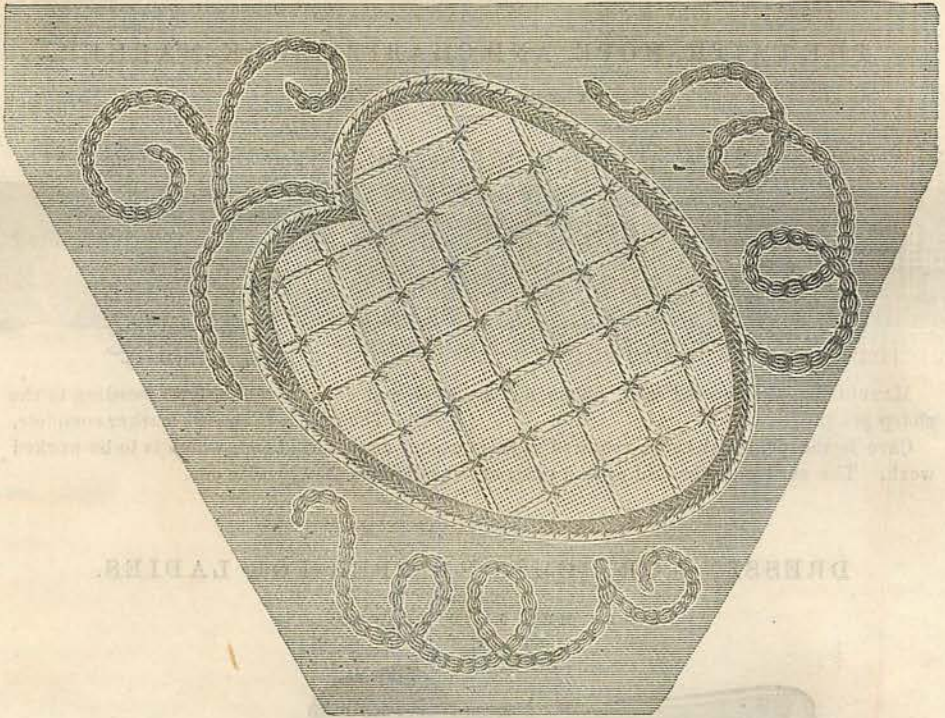
BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



The ground-work of this slipper is of red cloth, with an applique of white velvet ornamented with black braid, black silk cordon, and gold cord. The squares are formed with gold cord laid upon the velvet, and the little cross-stitches are of black silk. The chain-stitch is worked in black silk. Round the top

of the shoe and across the front, a piece of white fur is sewn, and a bow of black velvet, with a buckle, is placed in the middle of the fur. For a dressing-slipper a pair of cork-soles, such as are used for putting inside of boots or shoes, answer very well as soles, to which the cloth may be sewn without difficulty.

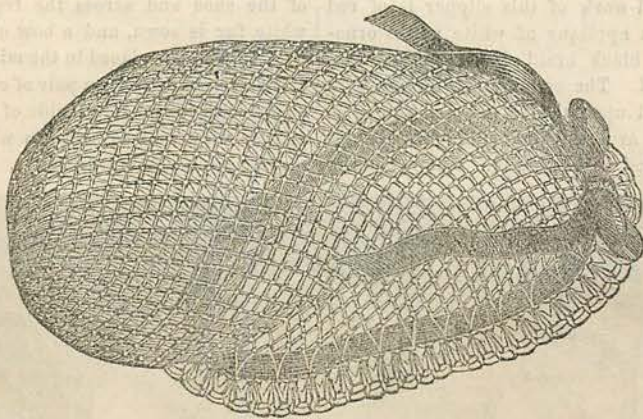




TOE OF DRESSING-SLIPPER.

NETTED NIGHT-CAP.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—Coarse cotton; a netting-mesh about a quarter of an inch in circumference; ribbon of a bright color.

This night-cap is particularly recommended to persons who suffer from headache, as it keeps the hair closely and comfortably together without any pressure upon the head.

Begin with 22 stitches, and net backward and forward 15 rows, then take out the foundation thread, draw it through the middle of the oblong square. Now work round and make 1 knot in each stitch of the preceding row; there must be 18 rows netted round, then follows the broad row for the ribbon to pass through; for this

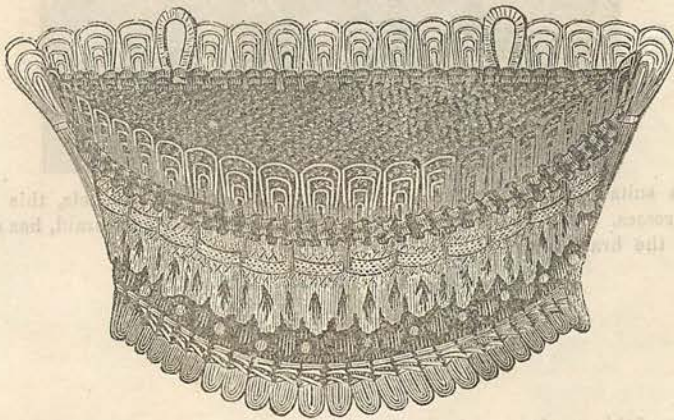
take a mesh double the size, or put the cotton twice round at every stitch. After this broad row, work 2 rows over the first mesh. Then follows the narrow lace of the outer edge. For this, net 1 row over the broad mesh, making always 5 knots in 1 stitch, passing over the next stitch. Now take again the small mesh, and pass over again in each row the same

stitches that were passed over in the first row; whilst in the rest 1 stitch must be made in each stitch of the preceding row, until there is only 1 stitch to work, and the next to pass over alternately. This ends the lace.

Draw a ribbon through the broad row and tie it at the side or at the top, according to taste.

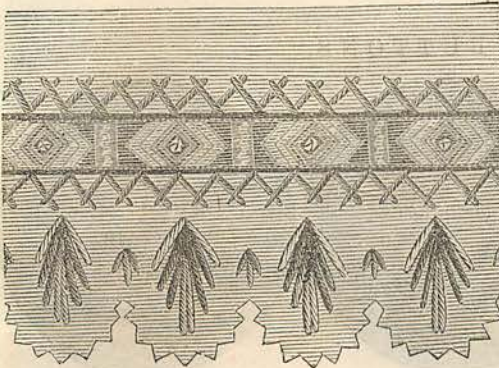
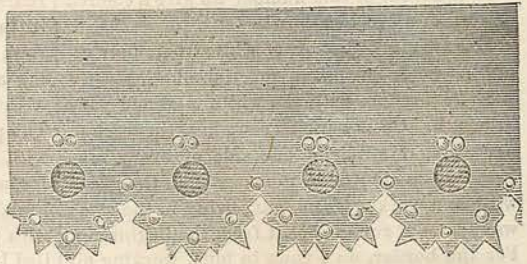
WALL-BASKET.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—A fancy basket of the shape shown in design No. 1; red and white cloth; narrow Persian trimming in any pretty bright-colored pattern; black, yellow, gray, and blue silk; steel beads; blue ruche, or blue satin ribbon an inch wide to quill into a ruche.

This basket may be used in a carriage, or for the wall of a boudoir, drawing-room, etc. The ornamental parts con-

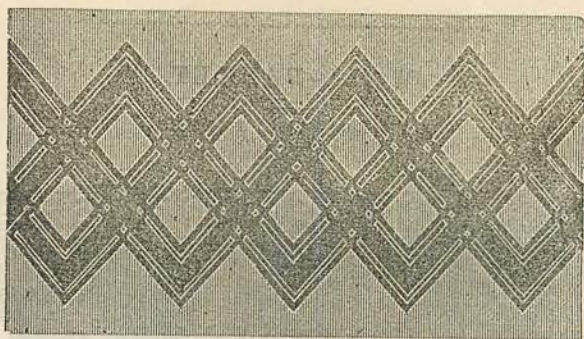


sist of a ground-work of red for the under part, No. 2, and white for the upper part, No. 3, both of which are shown in the full width. The under part is ornamented, according to our design, with raised dots, in alternately blue, green, and yellow silk; the smaller dots represent steel beads. The diamond pattern in No. 3 represents the Persian trimming, for which any bright-colored pattern will do. It is herring-boned on with blue silk. The remaining part of the pattern is worked in long stitches with the colored silks, according to taste. When the two borders are finished, they are sewn together on the wrong side,

so that the lower edge appears about an inch below the upper one, and the entire breadth of the two is about three inches. The trimming is then formed into box-pleats, and sewn on to the basket, and a ruche is placed over the stitches and across the back of the basket.

TRIMMING IN BRAID AND VELVET.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



This is a suitable trimming for jackets, or white cashmere jackets, this trimming, in children's dresses, etc. The velvet is first black velvet and gold braid, has a very pretty placed, then the braid above it. On scarlet effect.

SHAWL IN CROCHET.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

In the front of this number we give a colored pattern of a crochet shawl.

MATERIALS.—One oz. of white wool; four oz. of blue wool; four oz. of green wool.

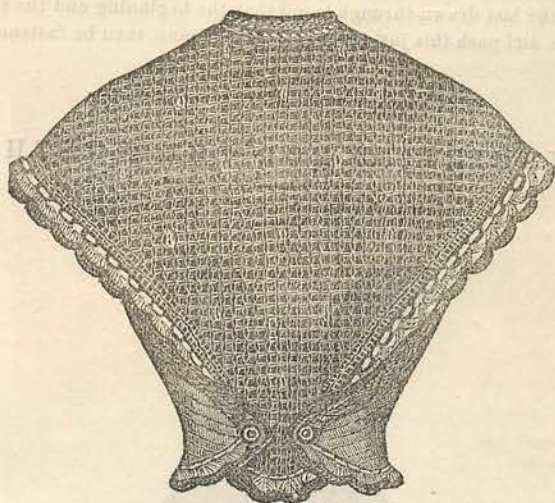
Make a chain with the white wool one yard in length. On it work 10 rows in plain crochet, narrowing 1 stitch at one side of every row, keeping the other side square. Join the green wool and work 4 rows, narrowing in the same way; blue, 4 rows; repeat from the beginning. For the border, do 4 rows in blue, working all round the center-piece, widening three stitches in the middle of the back; 4 rows green, 10 rows white, 4 rows blue, 4 rows green, widening as directed; then, across the straight side of the shawl, do 4 rows green and 4 rows blue. The plaiding is done by working in chain-stitch with a zephyr, or crochet-needle, 1 row green, 1 row white, and 1 row blue, at equal distances. Finish with a fringe 6 inches in depth, made with the green and blue wool, which is simply tied in.

NEW BUTTONS.



CROSSING SONTAG IN TRICOT.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—3 oz. double Berlin wool; 1 oz. single wool of a contrasting color; wood tricot hook, No. 6, bell gauge.

Make a chain of 9 stitches; work the first row plain; at the beginning increase 1 stitch, always after the third, and at the end, before the 3 last stitches of the preceding row, in which, in the first line, at the corresponding place, draw a loop through the thread between the 2 perpendicular stitches, and in returning cast it off as a stitch. The 36th row will contain 79 stitches. Work the next row plain, in the following increase again 1 stitch at each side, so that there will be 83 stitches on the needle in the whole.

Returning, cast off 2 stitches together at both sides of the 7 middle stitches intended for forming the back part of the neck. These 2 stitches just drawn through together, form the outer stitch of the 2 front parts, each of which is worked out upon the 36 side-stitches. At the slope for the throat, decrease 1 stitch after 3 plain rows—that is, in every 4th row at the edge stitches, until the 48th row, after which there will be in the whole 12 stitches decreased. Crochet 39 rows plain for the shoulders, then decrease in every fourth row, so that the decreasing on both sides falls in the same row. In this manner decreasing 1 stitch on both sides twice in each third row, then 3 times in every

second row, and finally decrease until only 3 stitches for the front points remain. The outer edge of the finished foundation must next be worked round with 1 row of double-stitch; then follows the border, at which it will be necessary to increase a few stitches in the middle of the back part and at the front corners, that the work may not drag. Crochet the border all round in 3 rows; it is, however, narrower on the inner side, and wider on the outer edge; crochet always with fine wool.

1st row: For the broad part, alternately 1 treble and 1 chain, passing over a stitch; for the narrow inner part, 1 double in each double of the preceding row.

2nd row: With the same wool as the foundation, work at the broad part, *, 2 treble, 3 chain, and then 2 treble through the hole of the 1 chain of the preceding row; pass over the next hole and repeat from *; at the narrow part of the border crochet again 1 double in each stitch of the preceding row.

3rd row: With dark wool for the broad part, *, 1 double between the 4 trebles of the preceding row, 1 double, 4 treble, 1 double in the next hole formed by the 3 chain; repeat from *. At the narrow part, crochet always 1 double, then 3 chain passing over 2 stitches of the preceding row.

The little pattern represented in the design

must be worked in different lines at regular intervals. Our design gives 4 rows in length, and 12 stitches in breadth between each little figure. Each figure must be worked in between 2 perpendicular stitches over 3 rows, and are done in single stitch. At each time the thread is drawn through, let the last drawn-through loop slip from the needle, and push this just through

the upper thread of the next cross-stitch of the foundation. Then take the drawn-through loop up again, and draw the thread equally through this loop and the stitch of the foundation.

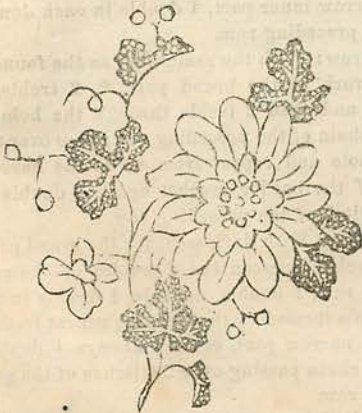
Work in this manner 3 stitches upward, then 1 chain and back in the same manner, so that the beginning and the end meet; both the threads must then be fastened.

VARIETIES FOR THE MONTH.

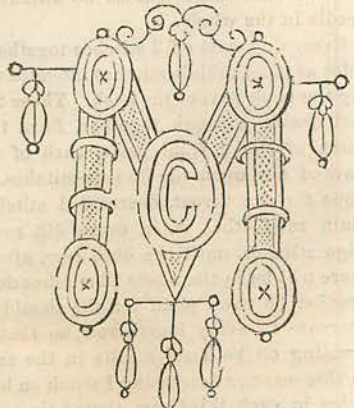
BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



APRON FOR LITTLE GIRL IN BLACK SILK



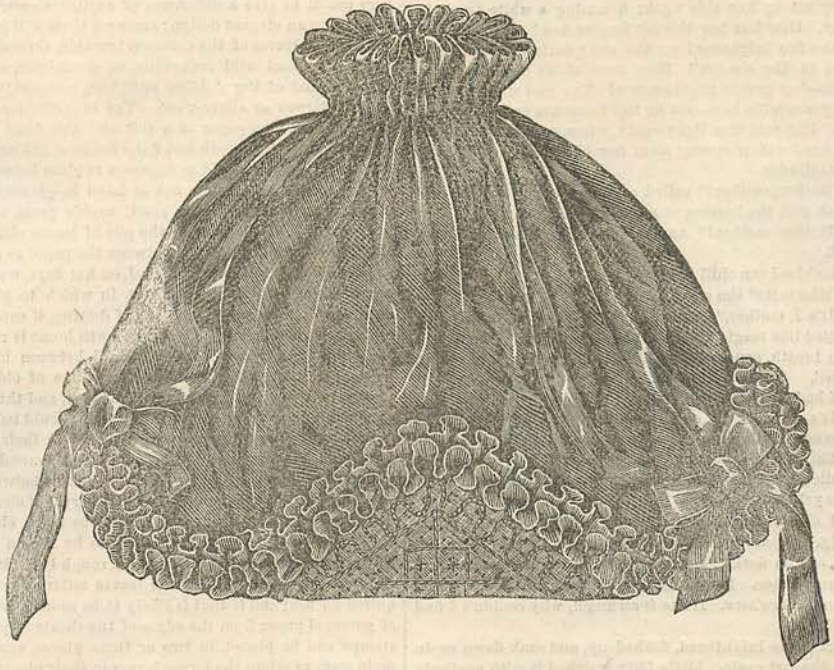
HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.



MONOGRAM.

CAP-BAG.

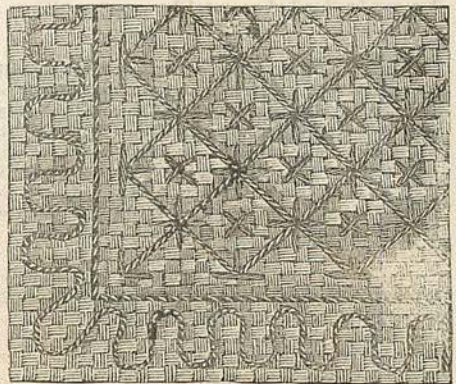
BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—A square of twelve inches of canvas; some straw-colored single zephyr; some spangled black wool and bright-colored silk cord; five yards of ribbon, one inch wide, same color as the cord; thin pasteboard the size of the canvas; silk for the upper part of the bag. It will require a yard in length, and twelve inches in depth; some lining for the bag, and ribbon for strings.

First work in canvas, in single stitch, with the straw-colored wool, or, if preferred, a square of twelve inches may be done in crochet with the straw-colored wool, princess royal stitch, and on it, on the canvas, work the design No. 2. The cord is sewn on the foundation at the corners of the pattern with the spangled black wool; the cross-stitches are also wool; and the little cross lines, running over the cord, represent silk stitches, which should be worked in a color contrasting with the cord. The canvas is placed over the pasteboard, and the square is lined. The upper part of the bag and lining are made and fastened to the canvas, as shown

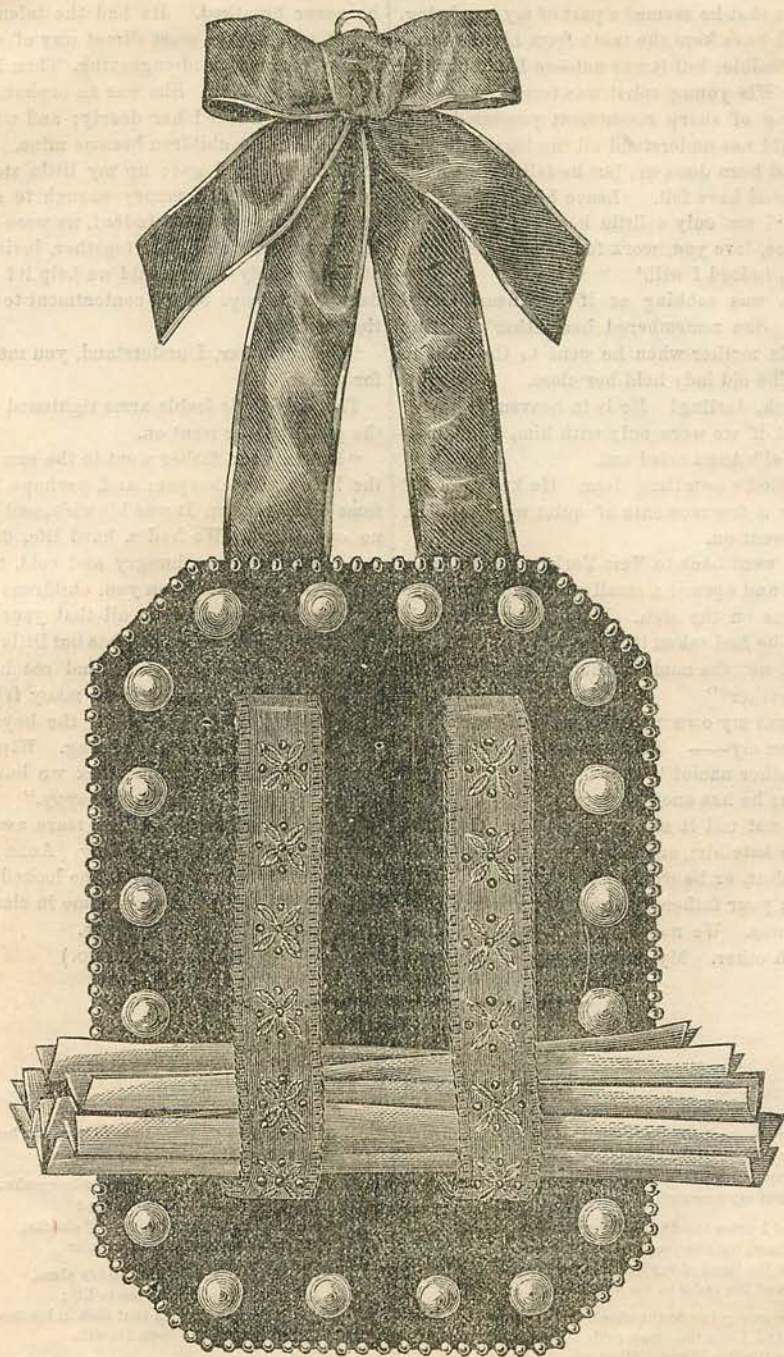
in the engraving, leaving the bag to fall in natural order where the point of the square comes,



and cutting them off afterward. When the top is neatly fastened to the square, the quilled ruche is next put on; the strings put in, and the bag is complete.

PIPE-LIGHT HOLDER.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



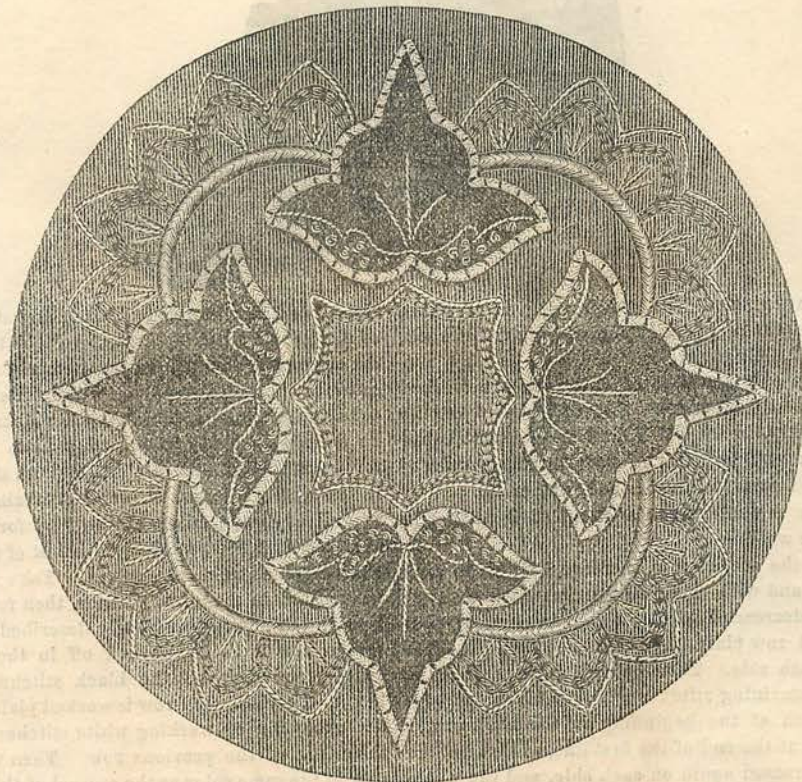
MATERIALS.—Black velvet; twenty white en-; one yard of sarsnet ribbon of the same color;
ameled buttons; two narrow strips of red cloth; § yellow silk; cardboard; and gold beads.

Cut a piece of cardboard $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches broad. Slant off the corners carefully, so that the sides may be 5 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ broad. On each side of the ground $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the highest point, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch distant from the side, make a horizontal cut $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long to admit the straps, as shown in the design. Cover the cardboard with black velvet, and put it on so as to lie flat on the other side. It must be sewn on firmly. Bore little holes through the velvet and cardboard, and pass the shanks of the buttons through, and fasten them with a wire on the wrong side.

The straps is of scarlet cloth, $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and ornamented with little crosses in *broderie a la minute*, worked with yellow silk, and 5 black beads, with a border of button-hole stitch worked with black silk. Fasten on the straps by passing them through a slit in the velvet and cardboard, as shown in design. Put a piece of wadding over the back of the card, and neatly cover it by sewing it to the velvet at the edge. A row of gold beads must now be put on to cover the stitches. Next sew on a bow of ribbon, and fasten an eye or loop to hang it up to the wall.

SMOKING-CAP.

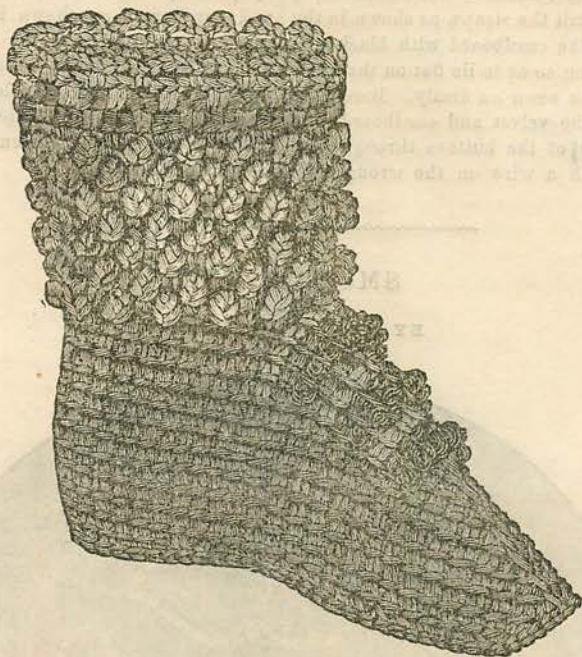
BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



The ground-work of this elegant design for Smoking-Cap may be of cloth or velvet; the leaves are on applique of velvet edged with cord, and ornamented with braid and beads. If a scarlet velvet or cloth ground were chosen, the leaves may be black velvet, edged with white braid sewn over with black silk; the beads must be gold, and the braid yellow, white, and black. The dark line, in the design, represent black braid; and the white line beyond it fine gold cord. The crown is not given the full size; but the design is sufficiently large enough, we think, to ornament a cap of any size.

CHILD'S SHOE IN TRICOT.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—1 oz. of colored, 1 oz. of white, one skein of black Berlin wool; a tricot hook, No. 12, bell gauge.

The sole and foot of this sock are worked separately in tricot. The upper part, on the contrary, is worked round in a little looped crochet-stitch, point Muscovité, the manner of working which is explained further on.

For the sole, make a chain of 8 stitches in white wool.

In the second row, increase 1 stitch on each side, and with these 10 stitches work 6 rows; then decrease 1 stitch on each side. Work over this 1 row plain, then decrease again 1 stitch on each side. Then crochet 6 rows, with the six remaining stitches upward. Now increase 1 stitch at the beginning in the next row, 1 stitch at the end of the first line, so that 1 stitch is increased again on each side, and the whole number now amounts to 8. With these crochet 2 plain rows, then decrease 1 stitch in the following row on each side, which finishes the crochet part of the little sole.

The front is worked in colored wool. Begin at the toe; make a chain of 9 stitches, and from

the second row increase 1 stitch on both sides of the middle stitch by drawing a loop through the chain-stitch lying between the upright loops, so that in the fifth row there will be 17 stitches.

In the sixth row, the 9 middle stitches must be done with black wool, and a little loop is formed in the 1st, 3rd, 5th, 7th, and 9th stitches, in the whole 5 loops. Crochet 3 chain in the first through the stitch of the loop formed in the preceding row, retaining the last of these 3 chain-stitches upon the needle. Take up the next stitch in the usual manner, then form the loop in the next as previously described. The return row must be worked off in the usual manner, working off the black stitches with black. The following row is worked plain, with the exception of working white stitches above the black of the previous row. Then work a row in the same color as the ground of the shoe, and again increase 1 stitch on each side of the middle stitch.

In the next row, again 9 black with 5 loop-stitches, and in the row following crochet 9 white without increasing. Now crochet 1 row entirely in the ground color, with the increase

in the middle. Repeat once more the two rows of the ornamental part, and work over that 1 more row of the ground color without increasing, which ends the front of the shoe part.

The little side parts are worked separately with the 9 side-stitches of the crochet part—the middle 5 stitches of the foot part remain untouched.

In the first row of each side increase a stitch at the outer edge. Work 4 rows with the 10 stitches, increase again 1 stitch in the same place, and then crochet 9 rows plain, which will finish the side part. The finished foot part must be sewn together upon the inside, and joined round the little sole by one row of double stitches of the ground color.

The upper edge of the shoe is worked round

with white wool in point Muscovite wool. Join the wool at the back seam; crochet 1 double, then draw a loop through the following stitch, and work 2 chain in the loop; then crochet the loops upon the needle together as 1 double-stitch, then 1 loop-stitch, and so on alternately.

In the following rows, care must be taken that the loop-stitch is transposed.

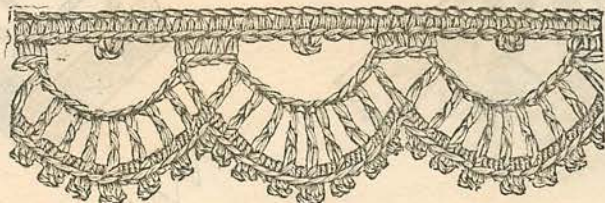
Our design gives 7 loop-rows; then follow 1 row with black, 1 row with the ground color, and 1 with white wool, in which, alternately, 1 double and 1 chain must be worked.

At the remaining rows, always the double stitches of the preceding rows are passed over.

For the conclusion of the upper part, work another row in white wool, in which always make 3 chain instead of 1.

CROCHET LACE.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—Crochet cotton and steel hook.

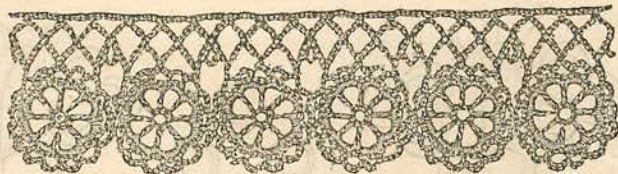
This edging, when worked with coarse cotton, as represented in the design, is intended for borders for toilet table-covers, etc.; but, worked with finer cotton, makes a very pretty trimming for linen of every kind. It is worked lengthwise, consequently, the first chain must be the length required.

1st row: 12 double and 1 picot of 4 chain, the last of which is looped on to the first; continue these alternately.

2nd row: * 4 double in the middle of the 12 double of the preceding row, 13 chain, passing over 8 double and 1 picot of the preceding row. Repeat from * to the end of the row.

3rd row: 9 treble separated by 1 chain, passing over 1 chain in the previous row; the 4 double of the previous row are also left untouched.

4th row: 2 double under the chain of preceding row, with a picot of 4 chain to each; thus 7 picots are worked to each scallop.



Work the separate rosettes first. For each of these make a chain of 7 stitches, and join them in a ring.

1st row: 3 chain for the first treble; 6 chain, 1 treble in each stitch of the first chain; in conclusion 3 chain, the last of which is fastened

to the first treble by 1 firm chain-stitch, so that this row is formed of 7 treble separated by 6 chain.

2nd row: 6 double in each chain scallop of the preceding row.

3rd row: Crochet in this row alternately 1

double and 4 chain; pass over 2 stitches of the preceding row, and form in this manner 15 chain scallops, which ends the rosette.

To connect the rosettes:—

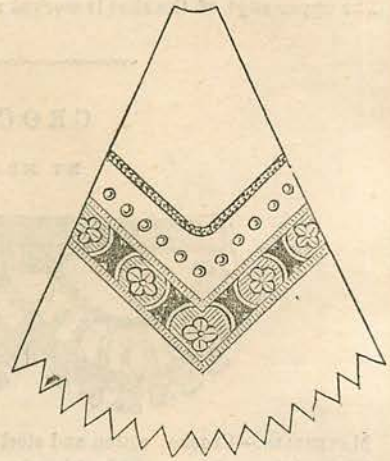
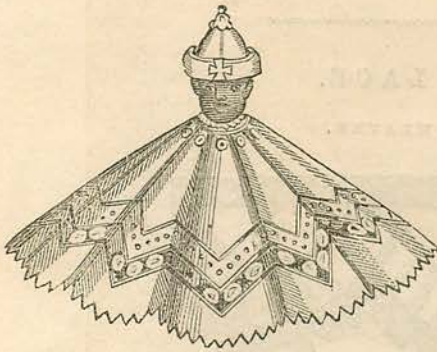
1st row: * 1 single in the 3 stitches of the first of the 5 upper scallops of a rosette; then 9 chain and 3 double-trebles in the fourth of this chain; then 2 chain and 1 single in the same stitch, which forms a little flat round; 5 chain to fasten to scallop of next rosette; repeat from *.

2nd row: 9 chain, 1 single into the center stitch of the scallops made in last round.

3rd row: 5 chain, 1 single under the middle stitch of last chain scallops.

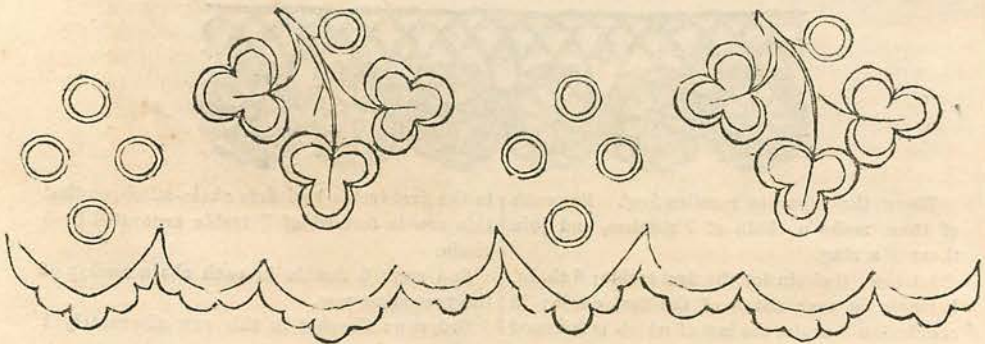
PEN-WIPER.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



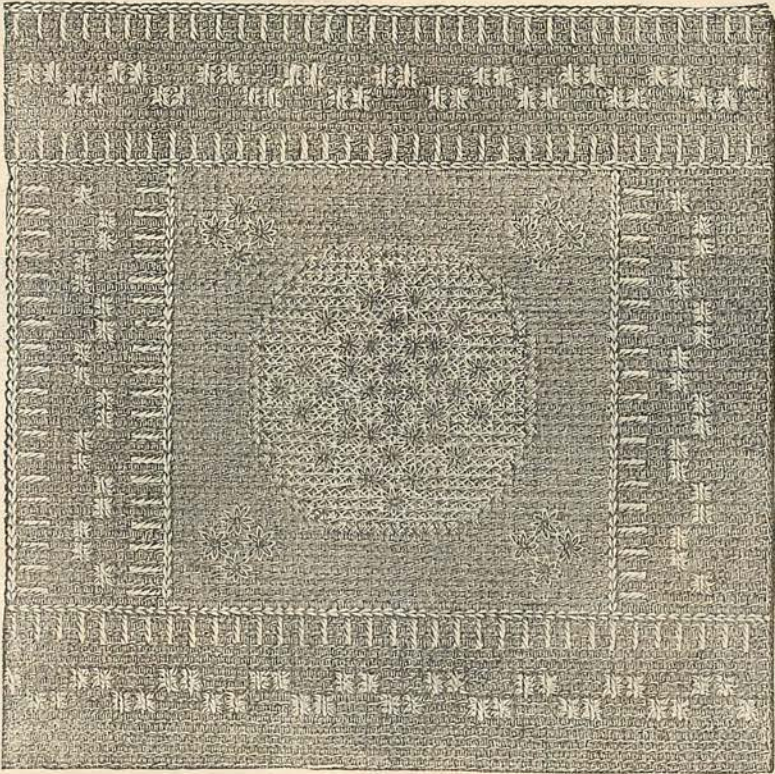
No. 1 is the Pen-Wiper complete. No. 2 gives one of the sections, which is made of cloth, or cashmere, embroidered with different colors. The upper line is of gold braid, and the little beads. Vary the colors of the pieces of cashmere; insert a tiny doll-head, surrounded by a cap of parti-colored silk, and the wiper is complete. Twelve sections, as represented by No. 2, are necessary.

SILK EMBROIDERY FOR FLANNEL



INFANT'S CARRIAGE AFGHAN, IN TUNISAN CROCHET.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—Double white, red, and black zephyr; light yellow floss silk; coarse, black sewing-silk. The quantity must be determined by the size of the cover. It is best to do one black, and then calculate for the quantity.

The disposition of this design, and choice of colors employed for this cover, (which may be used for baby's afghan, crib-cover, or carriage-blanket,) are more than usually beautiful.

Begin with the medallions, work them with the white wool in crochet Tunisian, (which is the name for the Princess Royal Stitch.) Measure a chain of 40 stitches, and do 40 rows, making a square. These are to be embroidered. Do the octagon, in the center of the medallion, with the yellow floss, crossed with the black silk. This is done in the ordinary cross-stitch. The stars in the four corners and in the center, are done in double cross-stitch with the black zephyr. Work alternate red and white medallions, embroidering all in the same way. These medallions are separated by stripes of black, done in Tunisian, and embroidered with the

white wool. By consulting the design, No. 2, which is the full size of stitch, the manner of embroidering may easily be seen. Join the



medallions and stripes together by one row of single crochet, done with the light yellow floss. The cover is finished by a fringe composed of the black, white, and red wool.

1st row: * 5 double, 3 chain, 1 slip-stitch in the first. Repeat from *. The purl of this row must always come between those of the last.

2nd row: The same as the first, inserting the needle through both parts of the stitches.

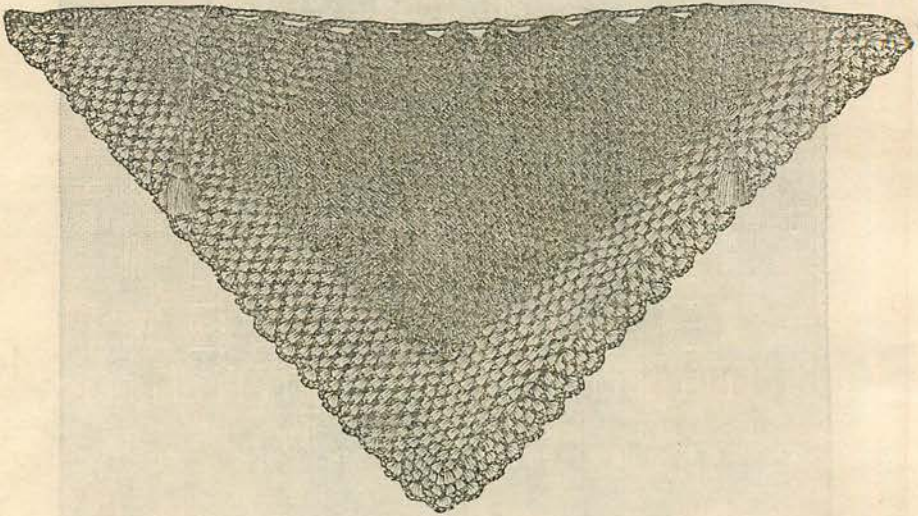
3rd row: * 1 double between 2 purl, 4 chain, 1 slip-stitch in the second, 6 chain. Repeat from *.

4th row: 1 double in the center of each loop of chain, 5 chain between each double.

Repeat once more from the first row, and tie the fringe in the last loop of chain.

A KNITTED NECK-HANDKERCHIEF.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.

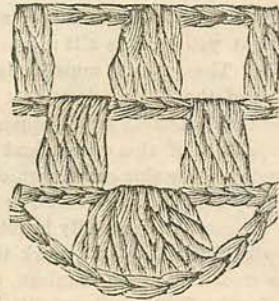


This useful little article requires no description at our hands. The engravings explain all.

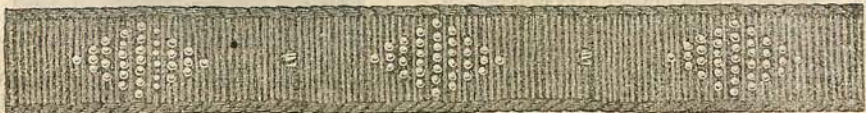
Above, we give an illustration of the handkerchief, as it looks when finished: and at the side we give a pattern of the stitches, both for the body of the handkerchief and for the border.

It is finished, as seen in the engraving, with a cord and tassel.

For spring wear this is not only a very useful, but also a pretty affair.



BLACK VELVET RIBBON EMBROIDERED WITH BEADS.



BLACK velvet ribbon, embroidered with beads, of cashmere for children; gold, steel, or seed-pearl beads may be used.

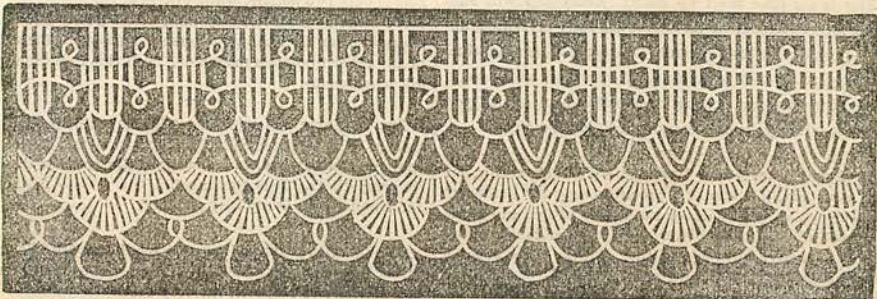
LADY'S KITCHEN-APRON.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



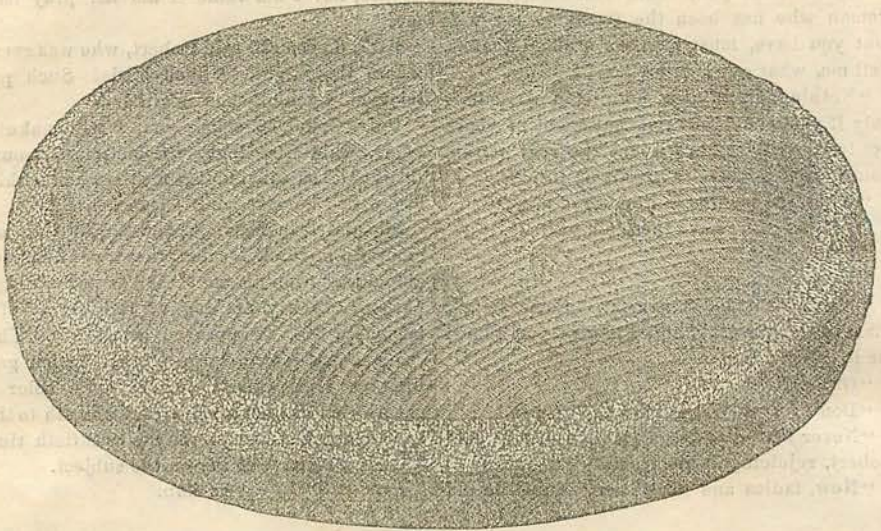
LADY'S Kitchen-Apron of Holland, escal- with scarlet wool in button-hole stitch. This
loped at the pockets and edge, and sewn over } apron is ornamental as useful.

CROCHET LACE.



OTTOMAN.

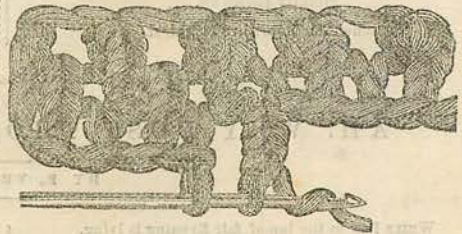
BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—Quarter of a pound of dark red Berlin wool; one ounce each four shades gray Berlin wool; one skein each yellow and black filoselle; small wooden crochet-hook.

According to our model, the ground is worked in tricot, in dark red Berlin or fleecy wool. The shape and size may be according to fancy, but the round shape given in the design is the best. Cut out a round paper pattern the size you wish, and work from that. Begin at the outer edge, and work in straight lines, in which at first increase equally on both sides. In the middle, tricot entirely plain. Decrease on each side in the same proportion as the increase at the beginning. Work in lines forward and backward, two of which make a row. The increasing takes place at the right outer edge, for which a chain must be made for each additional stitch; before commencing the row in which there is to be an increase, work one new stitch. At the left outer edge, which is, of course, at the end of the first line, this newly-commenced part must be always remembered at the beginning of the work, so that the middle will be thirty or forty stitches longer than the first row of the foundation. Work the finished foundation round with one row of double-stitch. The stars and bee-like figures are worked upon it in point Russe. In the middle of a star, and at the under projecting point of a bee, fasten the thread, and form with it a loose loop, and tie it with a cross-stitch in the middle of the loop. All the loops and large crosses are worked in black wool or filoselle; the little crosses are worked with yellow silk. No. 1 shows a portion of the bee pattern in the full size.

The straight edge round the cushion is worked in point Moscovite, gradually shaded from the lightest to the darkest gray. Make a chain long enough to go round the cushion. Work always upon the same side, with the needle previously used. No. 2 shows the manner of



working the point Moscovite. Begin with the darkest shade, and work always through the whole stitch; crochet one double, then put the needle in the next stitch of the chain; draw a loop through, and work six chain-stitches in

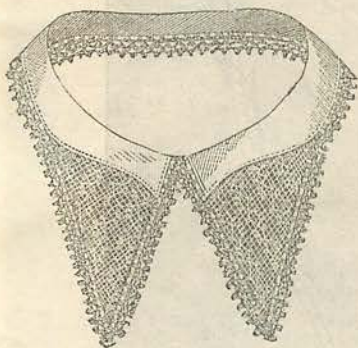
this loop; at the seventh, cast off the loop upon the needle, and fasten it through by a loop to the double-stitch; then follow again one double in the next stitch of the preceding row, again one sevenfold loop in the following stitch, and so on alternately in the round, without increasing or decreasing, as far as the end of the row. In the following row, work the double

in the loop-stitches, and the loop-stitches in the double-stitches of the preceding row, so that the loop-stitches always appear reversed. Work three lines of each shade, so that the edge of the round consists of twelve rows.

It is advisable to have the cushion mounted by an upholsterer on a sharp-cornered, even cushion, the height of the worked edge.

RICHELIEU COLLAR.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



This collar is of fine double linen, stitched round, ornamented with ends of Brussels net, and trimmed with a fine crochet edge.

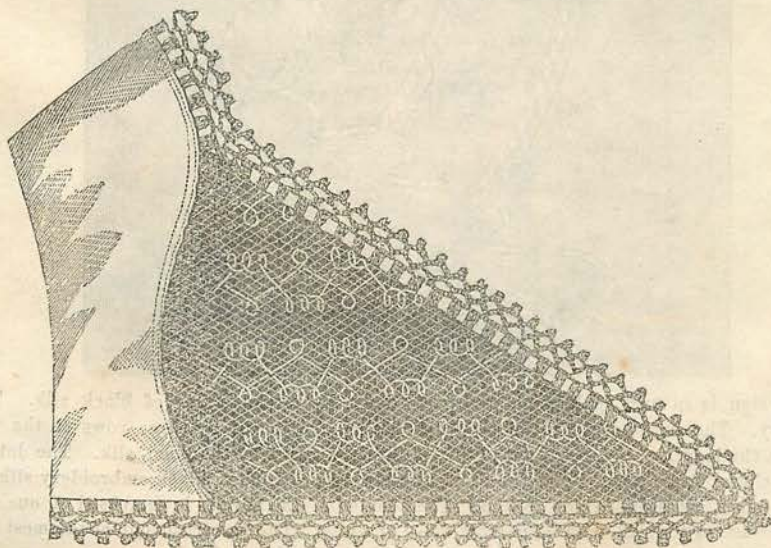
No. 2 gives the front of one side of the collar in the full size, with the design to be worked upon the net. For the crochet edge, with steel

hook No. 27 bell gauge, and boar's-head cotton, No. 30.

1st row: Crochet three treble, three chain, with which, according to the quality, pass over a few of the holes of the net.

2nd row: One double under the chain-stitch line of the preceding row, then eight chain alternately; only at each corner of the collar work two chain-stitch scallops, the first of which is fastened by a double stitch to the middle of the three treble forming the corner of the preceding row.

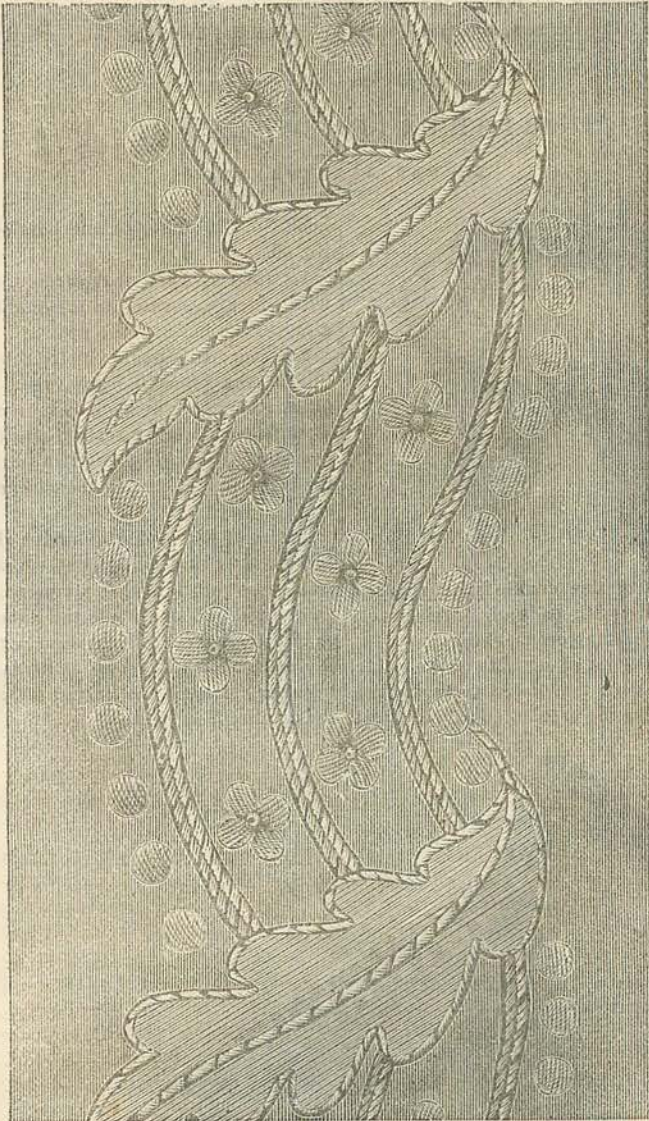
3rd row: * one double under the middle of the chain of preceding row, seven chain, one treble into fourth of this chain, again one more treble, and one single into the same stitch, four chain; repeat from *. At each of the points of the collar, work a group of three little leaves together. Round the linen part of the collar the crochet is sewn on.



FULL SIZE OF AN END OF RICHELIEU COLLAR.

EMBROIDERY FOR CASHMERE PETTICOAT.

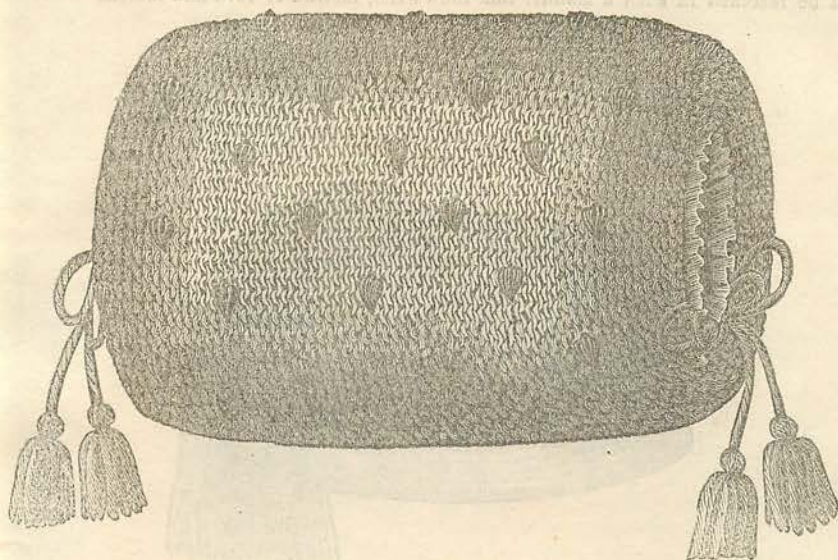
BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



This design is in part application, and part embroidery. The cashmere for the petticoat is scarlet; the long leaves are cut out of black velvet or cloth; baste them upon the skirt at equal distances, as seen in the design. The edges are fastened down with a narrow embroidery braid of white worsted, which is sewn down by cross-stitches of black silk. These leaves are joined by three rows of the white braid crossed by the black silk. The dots and flowers are done in black embroidery silk; the center of the flowers is composed of one stitch of white. The pattern is one of the most beautiful we have seen lately.

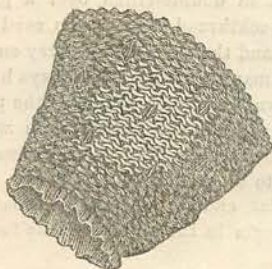
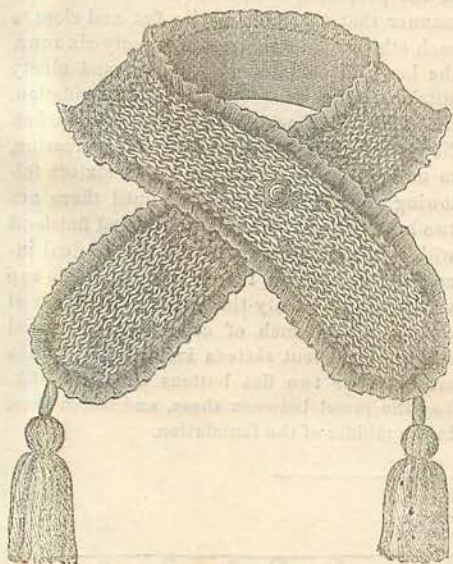
KNITTED MUFF, CRAVAT, AND CUFF FOR LITTLE GIRLS.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—White Berlin wool; a few skeins of black wool; colored silk lining, and stuffing.

For the size of the set for a child of four or five years old, on pins No. 12, for the cravat, cast on one hundred and fifty stitches and knit about twenty rows. For the muff, cast on about one hundred and twenty stitches. For the cuff, fifty stitches. The length of the knitting must be an inch, or an inch and a half more than the length required for the finished muff. The same rule must be observed for the cuff. The knitting must not drag, but set easily upon the muff.



The little tufts, sewn upon the knitting, are made with black wool, and should be of the size and form of the little tails of the ermine.

These pretty and useful little articles of dress, so suitable for presents, are plain knitting, ornamented with spots of black wool sewn on.

The cravat is trimmed round the edge with a narrow quilled ruche of ribbon, the same color as the binding, or silk, and laid in between the knitting and the lining, and ornamented at each end with a tassel of white wool.

The knitted covering of the muff is drawn over the thickly-wadded lining, and sewn in on both sides about an inch.

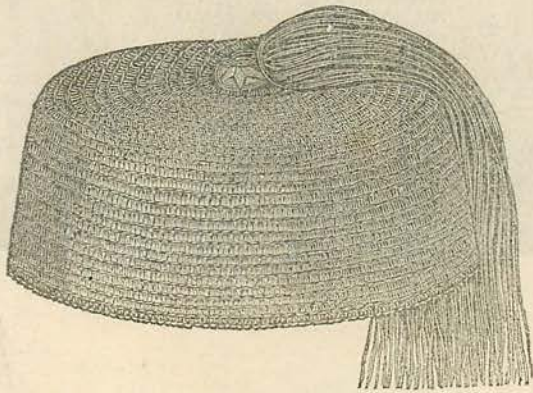
The lining must be shorter than the knitted covering. A running, about half an inch broad, should be made for a cord on both sides, which should be fastened in such a manner that the

edge stands forward and forms a little ruche-like ornament at the ends. Tassels are then put to the ends of the cord, and the muff is finished.

The cuffs are done in the same manner as the muff, but elastic bands are sewn round the wrist, instead of cord and tassels.

CROCHET-CAP FOR GENTLEMEN.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



MATERIALS.—Two ounces of Berlin wool; half an ounce of blue silk cordon, cord, or packthread.

Our design represents a cap of bright-red zephyr wool, with a narrow blue under-edge, and ornamented with a long blue tassel in the middle. This cap may be worked in any bright colors, according to taste, and considerably improved by ornamenting it with cross-stitch or point Russe.

Crochet in double-stitch over a ground of cord or packthread. Place the cord between the loops and the thread, and carry on the cord in such a manner that it lies always behind the loop drawn through a stitch of the preceding row, and before the thread with which the stitches are made. The cord is always so inclosed as to be quite firm and hidden. It must also lie flat, and be neither too loose nor too tight. Begin in the middle of the foundation,

and work in a spiral form round the first stitches, and always work in the hinder stitch of the preceding row, and increase in such a manner that the rows all lie flat and close to each other, and after working twenty-six rows, the last will contain one hundred and ninety stitches. This completes the flat foundation, the diameter of which measures seven inches. Now work eight plain rows without increasing, to mark the edge of the cap in the sixteen following rows. Then increase until there are two hundred and twenty stitches, and finish off with a row of blue wool. By the gradual increasing and easing, the under edge of the cap will be about twenty-three inches. The tassel consists of a bunch of corn-flowers—colored silk cordon about sixteen inches long. Then crochet over two flat buttons with blue silk. Lay the tassel between these, and fasten them in the middle of the foundation.

EDGING.



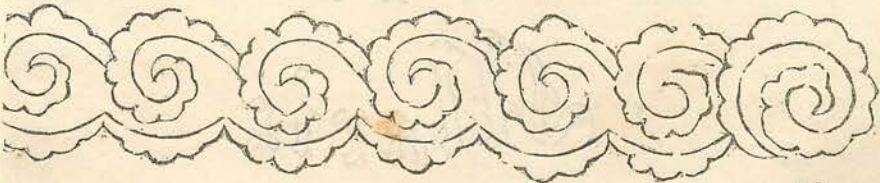
TOBACCO-POUCH.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



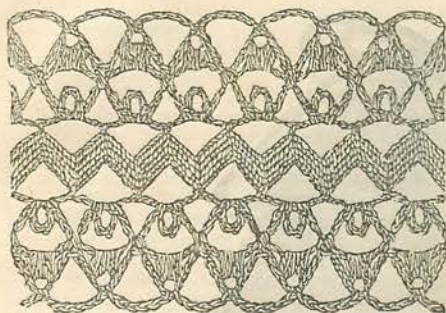
MATERIALS.—Cashmere, or velvet, with black slide for the cord at the top. The tassels are or steel beads. The bag should be lined with made of three rows of beads, with a larger white leather. The pouch consists of four bead for the heading. Scarlet velvet, with pieces, and placed over the leather bag which gold or steel beads, or blue cashmere, with forms the lining. A binding of ribbon, con- steel beads, will make a very pretty little bag, necting the cover with the lining, forms the and an acceptable gift.

EMBROIDERY FOR CHEMISE YOKE.



A STRIP OF INSERTION IN CROCHET.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



This pattern is worked in two separate halves. Begin by a chain of the length re-

quired, and work three rows of close double crochet.

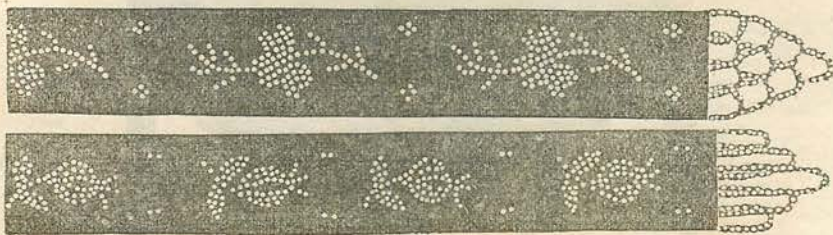
4th row: * Eight chain, turn, 1 double, 3 treble, 3 long treble, miss 6, 1 double; repeat from *.

5th row: 1 double in the point of each vandyke, and 5 chain between, then work 2 more rows of close double crochet.

The second half of the pattern is similar to this, but joined on to it, therefore instead of beginning a fresh foundation, you begin by working upon the edge of the first half a row of 1 double, 7 chain, missing an equal number of stitches under the chain.

TWO PATTERNS FOR VELVET NECK-TYES.

BY MRS. JANE WEAVER.



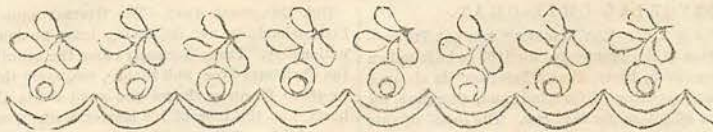
It is the fashion for young ladies to wear velvet ribbons tied round the neck, and hanging down at the back. They are about two yards long and one inch wide. We give two patterns for neck-tyes of this sort. The velvet may be black or colored. The design is worked in gold, steel, crystal, or jet beads; the ends are finished off with a bead fringe.

NAMES FOR MARKING.

Marianne

Maria

NOVELTIES FOR THE MONTH.



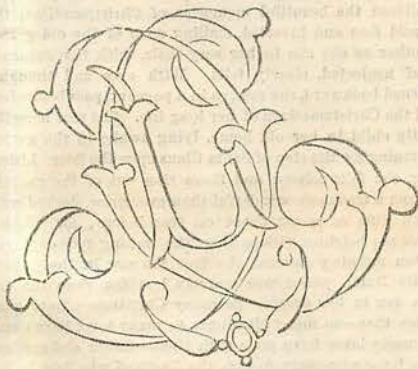
EDGING.



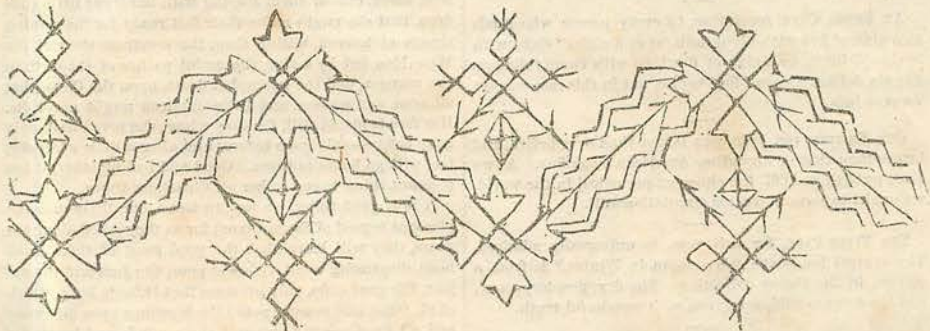
MONOGRAM.



MONOGRAM.



MONOGRAMS FOR HANDKERCHIEF CORNER.



DESIGN FOR CHILD'S DRESS IN CHAIN-STITCH.