

An ornate, embossed border in a dark green, textured material. It features a central rectangular frame with rounded corners, surrounded by intricate scrollwork and floral motifs that extend towards the edges of the cover.

THE LADIES
KNITTING & NETTING
BOOK

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Wm Atkinson
E. C. ~~Atkinson~~

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THE LADIES'
KNITTING AND NETTING
BOOK.

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LONDON:

WILLIAM AND ALBERT, 15, CROWN COURT,
CHANCERY LANE.

1882.

THE LARK
KNITTING AND KETTING
BOOK

THE LADIES'
KNITTING AND NETTING
BOOK.

~~~~~  
SECOND EDITION,

WITH ADDITIONS.

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ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL.

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LONDON:

JOHN MILAND, 35, CHAPEL STREET
BELGRAVE SQUARE.

1838.

ERRATUM.

Page 13, line 6 from the bottom, *for* page 54, *read* page 52.

Lessons given in knitting and netting.

For terms and address, apply to the Publisher.

THIS
LITTLE WORK

IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO

MRS. ANNESLEY,

BY

THE COMPILER.

PREFACE.

AT a period when all Fancy Works are so justly appreciated, and highly patronized, it is presumed that this little volume, the only one hitherto published on this subject, may be valuable; as the Compiler can assure those who have so kindly encouraged her in the undertaking, that each rule and pattern for work has been carefully tried, and found to succeed, by strictly observing the directions given.

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the art of fancy work, and that it will be
found to be a valuable addition to their
collections.

PREFACE
TO THE
SECOND EDITION.

IN presenting to the public the Second Edition of THE LADIES' KNITTING AND NETTING BOOK, the Compiler hopes she will not be thought intrusive in alluding to the rapid sale of the first, which has been disposed of in the short space of nine months; and she cannot omit availing herself of the present opportunity of presenting her grateful thanks to those ladies who first patronized her little undertaking, and to whose kind exertions she is materially indebted for this success.

As the present edition has been carefully revised, the Compiler flatters herself it will be found entirely free from the little mistakes unavoidable in a first edition of a work so full of figures; from this circumstance, as well as from the addition of several new patterns, she hopes it will be considered still more worthy of notice.

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THE LADIES'
KNITTING AND NETTING
BOOK.

Baby's Hood.

BEGIN on small ivory pins with 100 stitches, in middle size lambs'-wool: knit 10 stitches at the beginning and 10 at the end of every row in common knitting, turn the other part every 8 stitches, so as to make it lay in ribs; knit 18 rows: then turn the ribs across the others to set round the face: knit 12 ribs, 8 rows in each, and cast off. To make the cape to the hood, put 25 stitches on the pin, then take up the stitches at each *end* of the hood before you join it up the back; add 25 stitches at the end

of your row to match those at the beginning. Make the cape a quarter of a yard deep. Trim the hood with a quilling of net or lace round the face.

A Baby's Sock.

With two colors done in stripes, and double German Lambs'-wool.

CAST on 26 stitches, knit a plain row with the first color; fasten on the second, knit a row, adding a stitch at the end for the heel, and back again; then take the first color, knit a row, adding another stitch and back again; continue the same alternately, not adding any more stitches for the heel until there are 6 ridges of each color, then with the first knit a row, and in coming back cast off 15 stitches, beginning from the end to which you added two stitches, knit the 13 that are left plain: with the second color knit a row and back again, then knit a row and back again with the first, and continue the same until you have

four ridges of the second and three of the first: then with the first color knit the 13 stitches plain, add 15 and come back again. Finish this side like the other, only decreasing for the heel. It is then sewed up into the shape of a shoe. Take four needles and pick up the 36 stitches round the instep, putting 12 on each of three. Knit two rounds plain, then pass the lambs'-wool forward (so as to form a stitch); slip a stitch and knit 2 plain; then take the slipped stitch over the 2 knitted ones, pass the lambs'-wool forward, &c. repeat this for one row, and continue plain knitting for an inch; after that knit 4 rows ribbed, 4 plain, 4 ribbed, 2 plain, and cast off.

N.B. The top is all one color.

Babies' Socks. 1st size.

Two ivory needles are required.

Put on 24 stitches; knit 2 plain rows, add one stitch; knit two more rows and add another

stitch, which forms the heel; then continue knitting until you can count 10 ridges; cast off 14 stitches, beginning from where you added on for the heel: knit 6 more ridges, add on 14 stitches, and make this side to match with the other, decreasing for the heel. Then pick up the 14 loops on each side and the 6 in the middle, and put them all on one needle; knit a plain row, then a row of holes for the ribbon to pass through, which is done in this manner:—begin with the lambs'-wool forward, slip a stitch, knit the next and pass the slipped stitch over the knitted one; after this row is finished knit 8 ridges.

N.B. German lambs'-wool wound double is the nicest to make these socks, and washes the best.

A Baby's Sock.

To be done in German Lambs'-wool, or rather coarse Cotton.

28
50
20
CAST on 25 stitches, increase until you have 35, by looping on a stitch *every* row. Decrease at the beginning of each row until you have 25 stitches again. Loop on 6 stitches at one end, knit the row, increase one stitch at the beginning of the next row; continue to increase at this end *only* until you have 35 stitches on your needle. Cast off 16 stitches from the end where the six stitches were added on at once, knit the other 19 backwards and forwards, until you can count 9 ridges, counting from the row in which you cast off the 16. Then cast on 16 stitches and decrease to 31: cast off.

To form the top, take up all the stitches, 43 in number, knit as high as you like for the leg, and cast off. Sew the sock up, and run a ribbon through the bottom of the legging to tie it.

Child's Sock.

BEGIN with 24 stitches, knit one row, decrease one stitch at each end of the 2nd row, 3rd row simple knitting, 4th row decrease one stitch at each end, 5th row plain, 6th row decrease, 7th plain, 8th increase one stitch; continue to increase one stitch every other row, until you have 30 stitches on your needle, then cast off 14 and knit 3 plain rows; then cast on 14, and decrease as you increased; take up the stitches at the top of the sock and knit 12 ridges, after which the sock must be sewed up.

Socks to go over Shoes.

CAST on 75 stitches. Knit 27 rows, turning every alternate stitch to make it more elastic. Knit 1 row, rib 1 row, knit 2 rows, rib 1 row, knit 2, rib 1 row, and finish with 27 rows like the first. Fold it in two, and sew the ends up:

run a ribbon along the edge and draw it to the shape of the foot.

Night Stocking.

FIFTY-FOUR stitches on large pins, turning every other stitch, and lessening a little gradually towards the end.

Another Night Stocking.

CAST 18 stitches on each of three needles, and rib in threes as for a stocking, for about an inch. Then begin double knitting, by knitting the first stitch, pass the wool forward, and take off a stitch from the opposite needle, pass the wool back again, knit a stitch putting your wool twice round the needle; continue in the same way until you have got all your stitches on one needle and continue common double knitting: cast off when the stocking is long enough.

N.B. It is less troublesome if before you begin the double knitting you get all your stitches on two pins.

The yarn and needles should be coarse.

Children's Socks.

In German Wool, with fine needles.

CAST on 65 stitches, 22 on two needles and 21 on the third. Turn the 11th on this needle every other round for the seam; when you have done 60 turned stitches, that is 120 rounds, divide 33 stitches for the heel, (the middle stitch is the seam-stitch,) and 32 for the instep; knit the stitches for the heel until you have 20 turns (the back rows are ribbed) for the length of the heel; divide the stitches and join it up. Take up 20 stitches on each side of the heel, make a seam on each side of the instep, and take up a stitch in the loop before the first and after the last stitch on the instep needle; this is to prevent there being

holes in the corners. Then narrow every second round on the heel side of the seams until you have the same number of stitches as on the instep. Do 20 rounds and narrow for the toe, which is done by taking two stitches together on *each side* the seams: repeat this twice, knitting 3 rounds between, again, knitting 2 rounds between, then twice, knitting one round, then in every round until you have 4 stitches, which divide and cast off.

Baby's Mufflers,

In German Wool, with four fine needles.

CAST on 53 stitches (the width round). Knit in ribs of one stitch 32 rounds; the seam is made by ribbing the middle stitch of one needle every other round. Knit 3 rounds plain knitting, and begin the thumb by increasing one stitch in the middle *opposite* the seam. Make a seam-stitch on each side of it. Every third row increase a stitch *within* the seam-stitches

of the thumb, until it has 20 stitches; then knit the thumb round, making a seam up from where it leaves the hand: knit ten rounds, then decrease every 3rd round until only 4 stitches are left, then cast them off together. To finish the hand, decrease 2 stitches, leaving one between every 3rd round where the thumb joins, until you have 47 stitches left. Do 12 rounds before you decrease for the top. Then divide the stitches in half, make a seam opposite the other, decrease one stitch on each side of *each* seam, twice every 3rd round, twice every 2nd, then decrease every round until 8 stitches are left, which cast off together.

Knee Caps in Lamb's-wool.

BEGIN with 36 stitches; knit 12 or 8 rows, according to the size wished for; knit 15 stitches, make a stitch, knit 6, make a stitch, knit the rest. Add 2 in the same manner every other row, until you have 52 on the needle. Knit 12 or 16 rows, and decrease in

the same proportion in which you augmented.
Sew the ends together.

Evening Carriage Shoes.

They should be made in two colors; for instance, brown and blue. Two needles only are required.

CAST on 60 stitches of the brown lambs'-wool; knit a plain row: begin the next row with knitting 4 stitches of blue; slip 2 brown stitches, knit 4 blue, and so on to the end of the row, which will end with 2 slipped stitches, slip them again next row; rib the blue, and slip the brown stitches to the end of the row: the next row is plain knitting, still slipping the brown stitches: the 4th row is ribbed back, slipping the brown stitches as before. Now knit 2 plain rows with the brown lambs'-wool, knitting the *slipped* stitches; then rib 2 rows still with the brown. Knit 1 blue stitch, slip 2 brown; knit 4 blue, and so on to the end of

the row. This is the same as the 2nd row, except that the 2 brown slipped stitches are to be over the centre of the four blue ones; this you must be careful to observe, so that 4 of the blue squares form a diamond. All the slipped stitches are taken *under*, so as not to twist them.

When you think the shoe is long enough, cast off. Double it lengthways, and sew up the ends: put a bit of No. 7 fringe round it; run in a string; and although it will look like an oblong square, if you put it on you will find it fit very well.

Gloucester Boots.

Four steel needles of a good size are required.

Put 50 stitches on three. Knit 6 rounds plain, and 5 turned, for several rounds, to make the welts; then divide to form the heel, leaving 26 stitches for the front. Knit 32 rows for the heel, the same as you would for

the heel of a stocking; then take up the stitches for the foot, and knit in ribs of 2 stitches. In taking up these stitches, you must be careful to get a number which, added to the 26, will make an even number of ribs; for instance, 64 or 68 will do: knit 25 rounds, reducing 1 stitch each round every other side of the heel; 19 rounds, lessening by degrees 12 stitches at the side, and *now* and *then* in the middle of the sole; then 15 rounds more, contracting by degrees till only 20 stitches are left. The whole of the foot is a rib of 2 stitches.

N.B. These boots should be soled by a shoe-maker.

Lambs'-wool Cape.

KNIT a strip of double knitting (see page 54,) 2 yards and a half long, and about 40 stitches wide, with coarse lambs'-wool, and on large needles, putting the wool *once* round the needle. When you have finished this, take finer needles and pick up all the stitches or loops along one

side, then continue knitting in double knitting on the finer needles with finer lambs'-wool, putting the wool *twice* round the needle, and knitting 4 plain stitches at the beginning and end of each row to make a border at the edge. When the cape is deep enough, which should be about three quarters of a yard, including the border, take still smaller needles and knit 1 plain row once round the needle, then 1 row twice round, and a 3rd row once (this is to make a wide row to run the ribbon in); then knit 1 row taking 3 stitches in 1, and continue knitting plain knitting until the collar is deep enough. Make the corners round or not, as you like.

Cape with a Border.

CAST on 30 stitches, knit 6 plain rows. Begin the next row with the lambs'-wool before the needle; take off a stitch, and knit a stitch plain; (the lambs'-wool being passed over the stitch that was taken off, forms another stitch

which, in the next row, must be knitted with the slipped stitch;) pass the lambs'-wool forward again; take off a stitch, and knit one: continue the same to the end of the row. The next row is very nearly the same as this; only, instead of knitting a plain stitch, knit the slipped and the loop stitch together. Two very coarse pins and double yarn are required for this border, and one quarter of a pound of lambs'-wool: it must measure 2 yards and a half in length: finish with 6 plain rows to match the beginning, cast off. Take finer needles and pick up all the stitches or loops along one edge of the strip, then begin knitting in double knitting on the finer needles with finer lambs'-wool, putting the wool twice round the needle, and knitting 6 stitches plain knitting at each end of the row, to form a border: if this border, as well as the deep border, be made of a different color, it adds much to the beauty of the cape. When the cape is deep enough, which should be at least three quarters of a yard, including the border, take smaller needles and knit 1 plain row once round the

needle, then 1 row twice round the needle, and another row once; this makes the runner for the ribbon: then take up 3 stitches with the wool the color of the border, in every stitch for 1 row, and continue plain knitting till the collar is deep enough.

N.B. The pattern of Purse No. 1 is very pretty for the middle of this cape, if an open pattern be preferred; the only thing to be observed is, that you must be able to divide the stitches by four.

Gentlemen's Mittens, to be worn under gloves

Four needles are required.

CAST on 26 stitches on each of 3; join them by knitting 1 stitch plain; rib the next stitch, and continue knitting and ribbing a stitch alternately, till you have done about 3 inches; then in the middle of a row increase 1 stitch, taking it up between 2 stitches, (this is to make a piece to go over the joint of the thumb;)

knit round as at first; next round take up a stitch on *each* side of the stitch you made before; continue to increase 2 stitches every other round, until you have 23 additional stitches: the increased stitches are to be in common stocking knitting, the rest as at first: when you have the 23 extra stitches, do one round; in the next round, when you come to the additional stitches, cast them off: knit round till you come to the opening, then loop on 15 stitches opposite those you cast off last round; knit one round; decrease on each side of the 15 stitches every other round until you have the same number of stitches you began with; do about an inch deeper, and cast off.

Plain Mittens.

CAST on 26 stitches on each of 3 needles, with the 4th knit 3 stitches, and rib 3 alternately until you have done about an inch in depth (or, if you prefer it, you can rib the mitten all through); knit plain rather more than

another inch, and begin increasing for the thumb by making a stitch in the middle of a row; this stitch is made by taking up a stitch between 2 stitches; knit a plain round; take up a stitch before the stitch you made and one after; continue making 2 stitches every other round until you have about 29 stitches for the thumb; knit round till you come to the thumb; take the 13 stitches on each side of the thumb on the other 2 needles, and with 2 additional needles divide the stitches for the thumb into three; join up the thumb by knitting round, decreasing it gradually by knitting 2 stitches in 1 alternately on each side of the join; continue this until the thumb is small enough, and cast off when it is sufficiently long: then begin knitting the mitten again, taking up a few stitches (about 7) at the bottom of the thumb to prevent there being a hole there, it likewise makes the mitten set better; decrease these stitches till you have the original number left; knit about 10 rounds, and begin ribbing in threes again: when the mitten is long enough, cast off.

These mittens made in fine lambs'-wool are very warm to wear over gloves in winter.

It may be observed, that all mittens are made on the same plan, except that in fancy knitting it is generally necessary to make *double* stitches for the increase, instead of taking them up between the stitches.

Eyelet Mittens.

CAST 22 stitches on each of 3 needles, and rib in 2 stitches instead of 3 for about an inch; then knit 2 stitches in 1, and make a stitch by passing your thread round the needle, bringing it over towards you; then knit 2 in 1, and make another stitch in the same way: repeat this till your round is finished, knit 4 plain rounds; repeat these rounds till the mitten is 2 inches and a half long, then knit 8 stitches, taking care that this round is the first after one in which you have knitted 2 into 1, and made stitches; begin to increase by knitting a double stitch in the *open* stitch you made

last round; knit 6 stitches, then another double stitch; observing, that the double stitch should always be made over an open one; of course, therefore, the increase is only every fifth round: when you have increased 16, proceed to make the thumb as in the last receipt, and finish off by ribbing in 2 stitches.

Shell Pattern Cuffs.

The needles and cotton should be very fine.

Four needles are required.

CAST 30 stitches on 2 needles, and 40 on the third; knit one plain round; the second round, rib the first stitch, pass the cotton back, knit a stitch, rib a stitch, pass the cotton back; knit a stitch, bring the cotton forward, and knit a stitch by which you make a loop stitch; continue this for the next 5 stitches, which will make, including the loop stitches, 13 from the last ribbed stitch; then begin again: rib a

stitch, knit a stitch, &c.; continue the same all round. The next round, rib a stitch, knit a stitch, rib a stitch, take off a stitch, knit a stitch, and pull that you took off over it; knit 9 stitches; knit 2, taking them *together*; rib a stitch, &c.: continue thus decreasing for 2 more rounds, when you will have the same number of stitches you began with: (7 for the shell part of the pattern, and 3 for the division.) Do a plain round, excepting in the three division stitches, which are done as before. Go on the same as at the second round. When you have done the pattern three times, bring the cotton forward, knit 2 stitches in one, this makes a loop stitch; continue this round. Knit 2 plain rounds; this is to make a place to run a ribbon in: then begin the pattern again. Make the cuff as long as you like, making a place for ribbon at the same distance from the bottom as the one from the top. Put a narrow lace at the top and bottom.

This is also a very pretty pattern for mittens; and the pattern may be made wider or narrower by casting on 9 or 11 stitches between

the ribbed stitches, or by casting on only 5 stitches, increasing or diminishing in proportion.

Netted Mittens.

A quarter of an ounce of silk is required: it should be even and free from knots.

NET 50 stitches on a *round* foundation; net 24 rounds: at the 25th round net 22 stitches; net 2 in the 22nd stitch; net 6 plain stitches, and at the 7th add a second stitch. The next round is plain netting. Add 2 stitches every other round, until you have 72 rounds; then separate the stitches you have added with the 6 in the middle, 32 in number, for the thumb; net the first and last together, and diminish gradually till you think it small enough; make it as long as you please, and cut off your silk: tie it on neatly at the join of the thumb to continue your mitten, add 4 stitches, 2 on each side of the join, and make it as long

as you think necessary. To finish it, either work an edge, or sew on a narrow lace the color of the mitten, and work the back in darning in the diamonds formed by the netting for the finger marks.

Lambs'-wool Muffatees.

Four needles are required.

CAST on each of 3 needles 18 or 24 stitches, according to the size you want your muffatee, then with the fourth needle knit 3 stitches and rib 3 alternately, until your muffatee is long enough.

Driving Muffatees.

BEGIN as for the preceding muffatees, only with coarser needles and lambs'-wool. Do 3 or 4 inches, then begin double knitting on much coarser needles; do about 6 inches, and cast

off. Sew up the opening at the side. This makes a very warm muffatee for driving in cold weather.

Coarse Flox Silk Muffatees.

These require only two needles.

CAST on 30 or 36 stitches, knit a plain row, then rib a row; knit 2 plain rows, and rib 1, and so on till it is wide enough to meet round the wrist; then cast off, and sew it up with a cross-stitch needle.

Fancy Knitted Muffatees.

CAST on as many stitches as you please, taking care to be able to divide them by four. Slip the first stitch, knit the second, then pull the first over the second; bring the silk forward, and knit the next; (this adds a stitch to make up for that you lose;) bring the silk forward

again, and seam the fourth, then begin again. In coarse black silk it makes a very pretty mitten, or muffatee, to wear over light colored dresses.

Corkscrew Muffatees.

Five skeins of German lambs'-wool are used for each muffatee; the two first and two last skeins should be alike, and the middle one white.

Four needles are required.

CAST 24 stitches on each of 3 needles; knit 2 rounds of 3 stitches plain, and 3 ribbed alternately; 3 rounds, knitting on every needle the *first* 2 stitches and the *last one* plain; the middle ones being knitted 3 ribbed and 3 plain alternately. When you come to the next 3 rounds, knit the *first* and *two* last stitches plain; after that knit 3 rounds of 3 stitches ribbed, and 3 plain alternately; then 3 rounds, the

first 2 and the last 1 stitch ribbed, and in the middle knit 3 plain and rib 3; then rib the first and last 2 stitches for 3 rounds: begin the whole pattern again, only knitting 3 rounds instead of 2, of 3 stitches plain and 3 ribbed.

Fringe, No. 1.

A skein of knitting cotton must be cut into 8 lengths for the fringe; or, if you wish your fringe to be very deep, cut your skein into 4 or 6. The most convenient way is to divide these lengths into sets containing 3 in each, and lay them before you; then with 2 steel needles, which should be rather coarse, and a ball of the same cotton, cast on 8 stitches; knit 1 row plain: begin the next by knitting the 2 first stitches plain; bring the cotton forward; knit 2 stitches taken together into 1; by this means you make a loop stitch; take 1 of the sets of cotton, put the ends straight, and double it in half; loop it over the needle you are knitting with, forward; knit 1 stitch, pass

the set back between the needles; knit 2 stitches, bring it forward again, and knit the last stitch. The row back is plain knitting. You must be careful to take the whole head of the set with the 4th stitch, which leaves 4 to be knit plain, and you have 8 as at the beginning; after finishing this row, give the set or tuft, a pull down, which puts it in its right place before beginning another.

The four following patterns are similar to this, excepting the patterns at the top of the fringe; therefore, they are not given so much at length.

Fringe, No. 2.

CAST on 8 stitches: knit 1 row plain knitting; bring the cotton forward; knit 2 stitches taken together; bring the cotton forward, knit 2 stitches taken together; put on the set, or tuft of cotton as in No. 1; knit 1 stitch, pass the tuft back; knit 2 stitches, bring the tuft forward again, and knit the last stitch. Knit

the next row plain knitting, being careful to take up the tuft with the 4th stitch. You will now find you have 8 stitches as at first: begin again. The head of this fringe is more open than the last.

Fringe, No. 3.

CAST on 10 stitches, knit a plain row; bring the cotton forward, knit 2 stitches in 1; bring the cotton forward, knit 2 stitches in 1; bring the cotton forward, knit 2 stitches in 1; put on a tuft, and finish the row as in No. 1.

Fringe No. 4.

CAST on 7 stitches, knit a plain row; take off a stitch, bring the cotton forward; knit 2 stitches together (which makes a loop stitch); knit a stitch, put on the tuft of cotton as in No. 1, but only 2 threads instead of 3; knit a stitch, pass the tuft back between the needles; knit

a stitch, pass the tuft back again and knit the last stitch. Next row, knit the first 3 stitches plain, being careful to take the head of the tuft with the 3rd stitch; bring the cotton forward, knit 2 stitches taken together; knit the rest plain, and begin again.

Fringe, No. 5.

CAST on 9 stitches, knit a plain row: begin the next with the cotton forward. Take off a stitch, knit a stitch; by this you increase by the addition of the loop stitch; pull the stitch you took off over the knitted stitch; knit a stitch, bring the cotton forward; rib a stitch, pass the cotton back; knit a stitch, put on the tuft of cotton as directed in No. 1; knit a stitch, pass the tuft back between the needles; knit 2 stitches, pass the tuft forward again and knit the last stitch. Next row, knit the 5 first stitches plain knitting, being careful to take up the whole of the head of the tuft with the 4th stitch: bring the cotton forward, take off

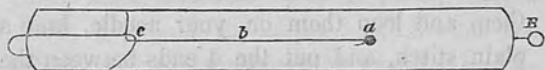
a stitch, knit a stitch, pull the stitch you took off over the knitted one, knit 2 stitches and begin again.

Lambs'-wool Fringe, No. 6.

CAST on as many stitches as will make the length you want the fringe to be; knit a row or two plain knitting, then take a ball of lambs'-wool wound 3 double in shades, or any colors you prefer, knit 1 stitch, put the ends of the wool on the ball between the needles, (the ends towards yourself,) knit 1 stitch, pass the double lambs'-wool between the needles, looping it round the first finger of the left hand, knit 1 stitch, pass the wool back; knit 1 stitch, loop it round your finger, and pass it towards you again; the same to the end of the row: cut off the ball of double lambs'-wool, knit a plain row back; put the double lambs'-wool between the needles as before; continue these alternate rows until the fringe is thick enough. This makes a very pretty fringe for mats, and is quickly done.

Worsted Fringe, No. 7.

UNDERNEATH is a drawing of the mesh required to make this fringe, which has the advantage of being both quickly and easily made



The mesh should be about a foot long—(a) is a little hole through which you pass the worsted of the ball (B). (b) the thread from ball (B). Give the worsted a twist round the mesh as (c); then take another ball of worsted and wind the worsted twice or thrice round the mesh, just above (c), and with the (b) worsted do a stitch of chain-stitch; then wind the worsted round again and repeat the chain-stitch.

This fringe is sewed round any thing by the heading the chain-stitch forms.

Narrow Fringe, No. 8.

Cut some cotton or lambs'-wool into 4-inch lengths. Cast on 4 stitches, knit a plain row. Take off the first stitch, knit one, take two lengths of the cotton or lambs'-wool, double them and loop them on your needle, knit a plain stitch, and put the 4 ends between the needles, knit the end stitch. The next row is plain knitting. You will find at the second stitch there will be 3 threads, which you must knit together.

Fringe, No. 9.

CAST on 9 stitches. Slip the 1st stitch, knit the 2nd and 3rd, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1, turn the thread forwards, knit 2 together, knit the last. When you have the length you want, cast off 5 stitches, and unravel the 4 others, which form the fringe.

This fringe may be made wider by casting on 12 or 15 stitches.

Fringe, No. 10.

CAST on 8 stitches. Slip a stitch, knit a stitch, and pass the slipped stitch over the knitted one; make a stitch by passing the cotton round the needle, bringing it towards you. Slip a stitch, knit a stitch, and pass the slipped stitch over the knitted; make a stitch as before, and continue this to the end of the row, when you will have 7 stitches. At the beginning of the 2nd row, a stitch is made by passing the cotton round the right hand needle, then repeat the 1st row: knit the last stitch of every 2nd row. Eight stitches on moderately large needles make a fringe three inches wide. Unravel (See Fringe, No. 9) 4 stitches to form the fringe, taking care not to unravel from the side where you have added a stitch, as that makes the head lighter.

German Purse.

CAST on 96 stitches. Slip the 1st, knit the 2nd, then pass the 1st stitch over the 2nd; bring the silk forward, and knit the next; bring the silk forward again and make the 4th stitch a seam-stitch.

N.B. It may either be made on 4 needles or on 2, and sewed up.

Scallop Shell Purse.

CAST 66 stitches on 3 needles, 22 on each. Knit a plain round; 2nd round, rib a stitch, knit 2, rib 1, knit 1, bring the silk forward, knit a stitch, by which you increase a loop stitch; continue thus to make a loop stitch before each of the next 5, and you will have 13 stitches from the last ribbed stitch; continue this pattern all round. The next round decrease by taking off the 5th stitch, and pulling it over the 6th after you have knitted

it, and by taking the 2 stitches *before* the ribbed one together: the stitches between the decrease are plain knitting; the 1 ribbed, 2 knitted, 1 ribbed stitches are done the same throughout the purse. Continue to decrease till you have the same number you began with. Knit a plain round, except over the ribbed stitches, which you rib as before, and begin the pattern again from the 2nd round.

Purse.

Two needles only are required for this knitting.

CAST on 88 stitches, begin with the silk forward, slip a stitch, knit a stitch, pass the 1st over the 2nd, knit a stitch, bring the silk forward and rib the next. When this is done, the silk will be forward: begin again.

If the purse be required to be longer, cast on as many stitches as are necessary, observing that it *must* be a number which can be divided by four.

A Strong Purse.

WITH 2 steel needles and coarse netting silk cast on 60 stitches, knit the first, bring the silk forward, take off a stitch, knit the next, and pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, bring the silk forward and begin again. The 2nd row is simple knitting.

Gentleman's Purse.

CAST on 88 stitches: begin with the silk forward, take off a stitch, knit a stitch, (by which means you make a loop-stitch,) pass the slipped stitch over the knitted one, rib a stitch, pass the silk back, knit a stitch, bring the silk forward, take off a stitch as at first and begin again. Continue the pattern to the end of the row. Every row is alike. As 88 stitches is the *width* of the purse, it may be made to any length required, and the color varied at pleasure.

This pattern is very similar to one given before; in the first the 88 stitches is the length, in this it is the width.

Striped Purse.

Four needles are required.

CAST on 65 stitches—for a wide purse 78—knit 6 rounds plain, then begin the stripes, a broad and narrow alternately. The narrow stripes are made by purling one stitch, knitting 1 stitch, and purling 1 stitch, repeating it at the same place every round between the broad stripes.

The pattern of the broad stripe is formed in 4 rounds: 1st round, knit 2 stitches, bring the silk round the pin, knit 1 stitch, repeat this 6 times, then knit 2 more stitches, making in all 16. Purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, (for the narrow stripe.) 2nd round, knit 2 stitches in one, then knit 12 plain stitches, reduce by slipping a stitch, knit a stitch and pass the

slipped one over it—so making 14; repeat the narrow stripe. 3rd round, knit 2 in 1, then 10 plain stitches, and reduce as before. 4th round, knit 2 in 1, then 8 plain, and reduce as before, making in all 10 stitches.

Stitches for Purses. No. 1.

CAST on 70 stitches: take off the first, pass the silk forward, and knit 2 stitches together; pass the silk forward and knit 2 stitches together: continue the same to the end of the row. Every row in this pattern is the same: when the purse is sufficiently wide cast off, and with a needle and some silk of the color of the purse sew it up, leaving a slit in the middle.

No. 2. Spotted.

CAST on 70 stitches; take off the first, bring the silk forward; slip a stitch, knit 2, pass the slipped stitch over the 2 last; repeat this

to the end of the row. The back rows are ribbed.

This pattern is very pretty in two colors, changing them every two rows.

No. 3.

CAST on 70 stitches; take off the first, bring the silk forward so as to form a stitch; take 1 off, and knit 1, then pass the stitch you did not knit over the last; pass the silk forward, and continue the same to the end. The back rows are always ribbed.

No. 4.

CAST 24 stitches on each of 3 needles. Knit 4 rounds of 3 stitches plain, and 3 ribbed alternately; this is to prevent the curling up of the purse; then pass your silk before the needle, so as to form a stitch, and knit 2 together; pass your silk forward and begin again. This is very pretty in shaded netting silk.

No. 5.

FIRST row: slip a stitch, knit a stitch, pass the first stitch over the second; repeat this to the end of the row. Second row: bring the silk forward every time.

This is a very pretty stitch for doyleys with a plain border. Any *even* number of stitches may be set up.

No. 6.

BRING the silk forward, slip a stitch, still keeping the silk forward, knit 2 together and begin again.

No. 7.

ONE stitch plain; turn the silk *round* the needle so as to form a stitch; knit 2 in 1; turn the silk round the needle, knit 2 in 1 and

so on to the last stitch, which must always be plain.

No. 8.

A PLAIN ROW: second row turn the silk over the needle, knit 2 in 1; turn the silk over the needle, knit 2 in 1, and so on to the end of the row.

Spider Net.

CAST on 12 stitches; bring the cotton forward every stitch, and take the stitch on the needle as for plain knitting; but instead of letting the cotton pass back to its place, before you knit the stitch, pass it between the needles and knit it behind. The second row is plain knitting; taking 2 stitches in 1 all the row.

Bead Purse.

To make a bead purse requires 5 needles
2 skeins of silk, and 3 knots of beads.

KNIT 2 stitches on each of 4 needles: knit 1 round plain. Increase 1 stitch before and another after the first stitch on each needle. Knit the first stitch; knit a bead on the second and on the fourth all round; a plain round, knitting those stitches at the back that have beads on them. Increase a stitch; knit 2 stitches, each with a bead; increase a stitch, and knit on 2 more beads. A plain round. Increase and knit on 1 bead more until you have 10 on each division of the star, and the plain round is knitted. Increase a stitch, knit a stitch; increase 1; knit 9 stitches with beads, and diminish by turning the next stitch over the last that is knitted with a bead. A plain round. Increase; knit the stitches without beads, plain: increase: knit on 8 beads, diminish; increase; knit the plain stitches, in-

crease; knit on 8 beads, diminish. Continue the same, diminishing the beads 1 in each division, and a plain round alternately till the star is finished with 1 bead at each point; knit 1 round, then turn the purse and knit 2 plain rounds, adding 2 stitches where they will be least observed. Knit 7 stitches, diminish with the next 2 stitches, which leaves 8 on the needle; leave 1 bead on the silk, knit 7 stitches, diminish, leave a bead; continue to do this all round, then diminish before the bead; leave 3 beads over the 1, diminish; knit 4 stitches, diminish; leave 3 beads, &c. The next round, leave 5 beads over the 3, diminishing on each side of the beads to the end of the round; then leave 7 beads, knit the four stitches between the beads plain. Next round, knit the 4 stitches; add 5 stitches over the beads; knit 4 stitches, and add 5 to the end of the round; then diminish with the 2 first of the 4 stitches; leave a bead, knit 7 stitches, diminish; leave a bead, and proceed as before.

A Shaggy Purse.

You require 5 very fine knitting needles, nearly 3 skeins of fine netting silk, and 5 knots of seed beads.

KNIT the star from the preceding pattern, only decrease when you have nine beads on each division instead of ten. Knit a plain round, increasing 1 stitch on each needle. Turn the purse; knit 6 plain rounds, then knit 1 stitch; put 12 beads up close to the needle; knit a stitch, so as to leave the beads hanging in a loop; knit a stitch, leave the loop; continue the same all round the purse. Knit 6 rounds plain, and on the 7th leave the loops as before. When the purse is nearly long enough, you must leave the opening for the clasp. It is better to decrease a few stitches at the sides to make it fit the clasp. As you must knit this part backwards and forwards, the back rows must be ribbed.

Another Shaggy Purse.

This purse takes 3 skeins of fine sewing silk, and 5 or six knots of beads (the white glass beads are the prettiest), and 2 fine needles.

CAST on 24 stitches; rib a row, knit a row, increasing 1 stitch at the beginning and end: rib a row; knit 1 stitch; count 12 beads, put them close up to the needle, and knit a stitch, leaving the beads hanging in a loop; knit a stitch, put up the beads and knit another. Continue this to the end of the row. Begin from the 1st row again, only increasing in that row as well as in the 2 next. Repeat these rows till you have 48 stitches, then rib a row without increasing; put the beads on the next row, then increase 1 stitch at the end of the next 2 rows, rib a row, &c. Continue to increase in the same way until you have 60 stitches; knit on with the same number till you have 6 more bead rows, then decrease by taking 2 together at the end of the 2 rows fol-

lowing the bead row until your purse is long enough, and will about fit your clasp. This is one-half of the purse.

Etoile Purse.

Three skeins of silk and two knots of seed beads are required: small gold beads look best.

THE star which forms the bottom of this purse is made like the first bead purse, then knit 4 rounds plain; knit 2 stitches, on the 3rd knit a bead, knit 3 plain, then a bead-stitch, 3 plain and 1 bead-stitch all round, knit a plain round; knit 1 stitch plain, 3 bead-stitches, 1 plain, 3 bead-stitches all round; a plain round; knit 2 stitches, then 1 bead-stitch, 3 plain, 1 bead, the same all round; then a plain round. The next round begin with a bead-stitch, this will bring the stars over the plain stitches; continue as before.

*Pour faire une Bourse à Crochet à Double
Maille.*

Il faut commencer avec 8 mailles ; le premier tour, il faut augmenter à chaque maille pour qu'on ait en finissant 16 mailles. La règle est d'augmenter 8 mailles dans chaque tour : on augmente jusqu'à ce qu'on a 100 mailles pour un cordon mediocre ; et 80 pour un cordon fort, faisant toujours un tour simple entre chaque tour qu'on augmente.

Save-all Bag.

So called, because it may be made with odds and ends of netting silk, or all of one color, at pleasure.

Four coarse needles are required.

CAST 40 stitches on each of 3 needles ; knit 1 plain round ; then knit 1 stitch, bring the

silk forward, knit a stitch, thus forming a loop-stitch in addition to the original number ; knit a stitch, bring the silk forward and continue as before for the whole round. Next round, knit a stitch, bring the silk forward, knit 2 stitches (the loop and that next it) together ; knit a stitch, bring the silk forward, and knit two together until the bag is long enough.

These bags look well with a clasp, and a tassel at the bottom.

French Knitted Bag.

Two needles are required.

SET up 96 stitches, and knit 2 plain rows, merely for a foundation; begin the 3rd by putting the cotton twice over the needle *reversed*, then slip a stitch, knit the next, and turn the slipped stitch over the knitted one. The same repeated forms the figure, 156 rows in length.

Honeycomb Bag.

Two needles are required.

BEGIN with an even number of stitches. 1st row, knit 2, turn the silk *over* the needle and knit 2 in 1, turn the silk over the needle and knit 2 in 1; repeat this until you come to the 3 last, then turn the silk over the needle and knit 1; knit the other 2. There will now be 2 more stitches than at first. 2nd row, knit 1 stitch, knit 2 in 1, seam the rest, till you come to the 2 last, which knit. 3rd row, knit 1 stitch, knit 2 in 1, turn the silk and take 2 in 1, and so on till you come to the 2 last, which knit. You will now have the number as at first. 4th row, knit 2 stitches, seam till you come to the 2 last, which knit. Begin again.

Moss Stitch, to make a thick Bag.

Two needles are required.

Moss stitch can be done with any number of stitches. Take off the 1st stitch, pass the cotton forward, rib a stitch, pass the cotton back and knit one plain, pass it forward, rib a stitch, pass it back, and so on to the end of the row; every row is exactly alike. The stitches you knit plain in one row you rib in the next. It may be knitted on 4 or 2 needles.

Doyleys.

Two needles are required.

CAST on 86 stitches, knit a row of 2 stitches plain and 2 ribbed. In the 2nd row, rib the stitches that were plain in the 1st row and knit plain those that were ribbed. In the 3rd row, rib the stitches that were ribbed in the

last row, and knit plain those that were knitted plain. 4th row, rib the plain stitches and knit the ribbed ones. Repeat these 4 rows five times. 2nd pattern in the doyley, continue the first pattern for 10 stitches; then knit, putting the cotton twice round the needle every stitch till you have only 10 left on the needle, knit them like the 10 first: these 10 stitches on each side form the border and are always the same pattern: knit the next 3 rows plain except the border; then repeat the 1st row of this pattern, knit 3 rows; the border as before. 3rd row, begin with the cotton forward, knit 2 in 1, bring the cotton forward, &c. till you come to the border again; knit 3 plain rows, repeat these 4 rows 3 times, and begin the 2nd pattern again; continue these 2 patterns alternately, till the doyley is nearly square, then finish with the same width of border as at the top.

For this knitting your cotton and needles should be rather fine.

N.B. Many of the patterns given as purse stitches are very pretty for doyleys, with a

border either of plain or fancy knitting, more particularly Nos. 2, 6, 8.

Double Knitting.

FOR double knitting you may cast on any *even* number of stitches; bring the thread forward, slip a stitch, pass the thread back, knit a stitch, putting the thread twice round the needle. This repeated forms the pattern.

You will find in the next row you take off the knitted stitch. Should you prefer beginning with a knitted stitch, pass the thread but once round the needle in every first stitch, as this will form a firmer edge.

Suspenders.

CAST on 24 stitches, knit about 6 rows double knitting; knit 12 stitches and take off the other 12 on a third pin; knit with the first 12 several rows till you think it will be long

enough for one side of the button hole; take back the cotton and knit up the other 12 till both are even (the loop which is left from carrying the thread down, can be sewn in afterwards); knit 6 or 8 whole rows double knitting; then bring the cotton forward; slip the 1st stitch taking it off as if you were going to knit it; knit a stitch, by this you increase a stitch; bring the cotton forward, slip a stitch; knit a stitch; do the same to the end, when you will find you have increased 12 stitches.

Second row: bring the cotton forward; slip a stitch taking it as before; knit 2 in 1; bring the cotton forward; slip a stitch, still observing to take it in the same manner; knit 2 in 1, and so on to the end of the row. Both rows are alike. When you think it long enough begin double knitting again, and decrease to 24 stitches by taking the double stitch as only 1; continue the double knitting for about 2 inches. Decrease one stitch at each end of your needle and finish it in a point.

A Gentleman's Comforter. Double knitting

Two coarse steel needles are necessary, and 5 skeins of fine knitting yarn.

CAST on 72 stitches; knit the first stitch, only putting the yarn once round your needle; bring the yarn forward; slip a stitch, pass the yarn back again; knit a stitch, passing the yarn twice round the needle: continue knitting in the same manner till the comforter is long enough. In the last row, before you cast off, the yarn should be passed round the needle only once.—Small comforters to cover the chest in riding are made in the same way.

A comfortable Comforter.

CAST on 50 stitches; knit 44 turns plain knitting, decrease 1 stitch in 5 till you have only 40 in the row; knit 6 turns, then decrease again 10 stitches in the row; knit 18 turns,

increase 10 stitches in the row; knit 6 turns
increase 10 stitches in the row; knit 44 turns
and cast off.

A Figured Comforter.

CAST on 50 stitches; all the front rows are plain knitting, all the back rows alternately 5 stitches purled and 5 plain, beginning the first 4 rows plain, and the next 4 rows purled alternately for the whole of the comforter. Knit 40 turns; in the last row, once in each pattern taking 2 stitches in 1. With 40 stitches on your needle knit 8 turns, in the last row again decreasing 10 stitches. With 30 knit 4 turns, again decreasing 10 stitches in the last row. With 20 stitches which are all you now have on your needle, knit 20 turns, and in the last row increase 10 stitches. Knit 4 turns, increasing 10 stitches in the last row; knit 8 turns, increasing 10 in the last row; knit 40 turns and cast off.

Double Knitted Shawl.

BEGIN with 1 stitch, increase a stitch every other row, which will make one side slant; knit plain knitting until you have 9 stitches, 7 of which are for the border; these are knitted in simple knitting throughout: with the other stitches begin double knitting, increasing as before. When your shawl is nearly large enough, knit a few rows of plain knitting to correspond with the border on the other side.

Double Knitted Shawl, with colored Border.

THIS shawl is knitted in precisely the same way as the one above, except that you begin with the color you mean to have for the border: when you have 7 stitches, you must pass the white round it and knit in the end. Every time you come to the border you pass the colored and white lambs'-wool round each other, thus looping them together.

Spotted Shawl, in two colors.

Seven stitches is the best number for the border.

BEGIN with 1 stitch colored lambs'-wool, increase 1 stitch by bringing the lambs'-wool forward; knit the stitch; continue the same till you have 11 on your needle, increasing 1 stitch each time you come to the side you first increased on. Increase as before; knit the 1st stitch, bring the wool forward; slip a stitch, knit the 2 next; pull the slipped stitch over the knitted ones; you will then have 7 left on your needle for the border, which is always of one color, and must be knitted plain both ways; bring the border wool forward and leave it, and purl the rest of the back row: with the white wool repeat the pattern to the border; in the back row always change the color of your wool. You will often find 8 stitches left on the needle for the border; when this is the case, you must bring the wool for-

ward before you knit the odd stitch, or the pattern will get wrong.

N.B. The first of the 2 knitted stitches is always over the hole. Long wooden pins are the best for this knitting.

Spotted Shawl without a Border.

BEGIN with 4 stitches; knit 1 plain row; add a stitch by bringing the wool forward; knit a stitch, bring the wool forward; slip a stitch; knit 2 stitches; pass the slipped stitch over the knitted ones. Purl the next row with the second color, add a stitch and begin again. Every 2 rows you change the color. When you have 2 stitches left at the end of a row, you must bring the wool forward and knit them, thus increasing a stitch. The shawl is finished by sewing on a fringe like No. 9.

Large Lambs'-wool Shawl and Fringe.

Two wooden pins 1 foot and $\frac{1}{2}$ in length and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in circumference are necessary. Half a pound of white lambs'-wool and $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of colored are required.

CAST on 1 stitch of colored lambs'-wool, bring the lamb's-wool before the needle so as to make a stitch, and knit the one that was there before. Join on the white wool and rib the back row; make a stitch as before, and knit the other 2 plain. Rib a back row with the colored wool, make a stitch and knit 3 plain. Rib the back row with the white wool; pass the wool forward, and knit the 1st stitch as before; pass the wool forward, take off a stitch, knit the next, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one; the pattern is to pull the slipped stitch over 2 stitches, but when you have only 3 left on the pin, you must pull it over one only, as the last stitch in the straight side should be knitted, to make a firm edge to sew the fringe

to. Rib the back row with the colored lambs'-wool; knit the 1st stitch as before, pass the wool forward; take off a stitch and knit the next 2; pass the slipped stitch over the 2 others; when you find there are 2 stitches left, you must pass the wool forwards and knit them both plain, thus making 3 stitches out of 2.

REMARKS.

The back rows are always ribbed. A loop stitch must always be made at the sloping side. When you have used up your lambs'-wool and find your shawl large enough, cast off. It ought to be lined with thin silk.

The Fringe

Will take a quarter of a pound of colored wool.

Two coarse bone or ivory pins are required.

CAST on 8 stitches; pass the wool quite round the pin so as to form a stitch; knit 2 together,

taken under; pass the wool round the pin, knit 2 in 1; pass the wool round the pin, knit 2 in 1; pass the wool round the pin, knit 2 in 1; every row is exactly the same. When you have knitted enough for the two straight sides, slip 4 stitches off the pin and cast off the remaining 4. It is then easily unravelled.

N.B. The lambs'-wool both for the shawl and fringe must be wound double.

Pincushion Cover (Marseilles pattern.)

The cotton and needles should be fine.

CAST on 72 stitches; knit and rib alternate rows till you have done nearly an inch: then in the plain knitted row knit 12 stitches for a border; bring the cotton forward, rib 2 stitches; pass the cotton back, knit 2, continue the same until within 12 of the end of the row; knit them plain. Going back rib the 12 stitches, pass the cotton back, knit 2, rib 2, and so on to the border; knit 14 stitches, rib 2, knit 2,

&c.; rib 14 stitches, knit 2, rib 2, &c. Then begin the pattern again, finish with a border to match the first.

Made larger, this forms a very pretty toilet cover.

To make letters in knitting.

These letters are very pretty knitted in a different color from the ground. They are also pretty ribbed and the ground plain knitting: for example I will give you the letter D.

CAST on 22 stitches; knit a few rows plain; then begin the D, which is exactly like the same letter in a sampler. Knit 8 stitches, rib 6, knit 2, rib 2, knit the rest; back row plain. Repeat both these rows. Knit 6 stitches, rib 2, knit 6, rib 2, knit the rest; back row plain. Repeat both rows. Knit 4 stitches, rib 2, knit 6, rib 2, knit 2, rib 2, knit the rest of the row; back row plain. Repeat both. Knit 4 stitches, rib 2, knit 8, rib 2, knit the rest; back row plain. Repeat these rows. Knit

6 stitches, rib 2, knit 6, rib 2, knit the rest; a back row. Repeat both. Knit 8 stitches, rib 6, knit 2, rib 2, knit the rest; back row. Repeat both and the letter is completed.

Knitted Carpet or Carriage Mat.

TAKE two colors that contrast well, either of coarse lambs'-wool or worsted. Knit on very coarse pins alternately 40 stitches in each; knit 70 rows which ought to form a square; then change the colors, beginning the row with the color which came second in the last. When completed, the carpet should be lined and a fringe sewed round it.

Double Blanket.

This blanket is very light and warm, 2 large wooden pins are required. It takes 2 pounds and $\frac{1}{2}$ of lambs'-wool to make one 4 feet wide and 5 long.

PUT on 250 stitches, knit 10 simple rows; then begin and end each row with 6 stitches in plain knitting; the rest of the row is double knitting, putting the wool twice round the pin. The border is frequently made of a different color from the middle, in this case the two balls of wool are passed once round each other, so as to loop the wool every time you have to change them.

Bell Rope.

CAST on 30 stitches; take off the first stitch; pass the cotton forward and rib a stitch; then knit and rib a stitch alternately for 10 stitches. The next 10 are knitted plain: then rib one stitch and knit one plain alternately to the end of the row. The next row is exactly the same, only the 10 middle stitches are ribbed.

Bell Rope in two colors, either wool or cotton.

CAST on 32 stitches; knit 5 plain; take another color and knit 4 stitches plain; then 2 with the first color, 4 with the second, and 2 with the first, &c. until you have only 5 stitches left; these must always be knitted plain with the *first color* to form the border. The back rows are done by knitting the 5 border stitches plain, also the 2 stitches; the 4 stitches of the second color are ribbed. Repeat both these rows; then with the first color knit 2 rows plain knitting and 2 ribbed, between the borders. When you begin the pattern again, knit 5 stitches plain for the border; knit 1 stitch with the second color, then 2 with the first color, 4 with the second, 2 with the first, &c. In coming back, knit the stitches of the first color plain, and rib those of the second. Repeat the last 2 rows; then with the first color knit 2 rows and rib 2 rows, except the border, which is always knitted plain: after this begin the pattern again

Netted Curtain.

Two meshes are required, one rather more than a quarter of an inch wide, the other rather more than three quarters of an inch; your netting needles must be large, and your cotton rather coarse.

BEGIN with 350 stitches; net 20 rows with the small mesh; then thread your needle with double cotton, and net a row with the wide mesh, netting 2 stitches in every stitch. Net a row with the small mesh, being careful to take the double stitch as only one; net another row with the small mesh, repeat the double stitch row with the large mesh, and begin again.

N.B. One of the knitted fringes looks well with this curtain.

A Net Purse in Points.

FIFTY stitches long and 80 rows wide, of a middle-sized silk and mesh; net 31 stitches with one color, and back again; then 28, 25, 22, 19, and back again to each; then with the other color begin at the distance of 19 stitches, and net till you meet the side already done: pass the needle through the stitch to connect them. Half a point is now done, you reverse the number of stitches to complete it.

It is also very pretty if the points are made longer, say 45 stitches, decreasing by four stitches every other row, until you leave only 5 for the other point.

Pattern of a Net Scarf.

Two hundred stitches wide, and one yard long. Sew it up like a purse, and put tassels to it.

Another Scarf.

THREE hundred and sixty stitches wide on a large mesh, net 12 rows; then net 5 rows on a smaller mesh; then 12 on the large, and so on, till it is wide enough. Sew it up and put tassels to it.

N.B. It is 3 yards long.

Diamond Netting

Is pretty lined with silk as a quilt, or to cover a table. The number of stitches depends on the size of the mesh, and the quantity required.

BEGIN with netting 3 stitches once round the pin or mesh, 1 twice round the pin, 3 once, 1 twice, and so on to the end of the row; observing, to end with 3 once round the pin.

Second row: 1 twice round the pin, 2 once round, slip them off the pin, and take the first stitch at full length; net the long stitch you

made last row, and the next long too, then 2 short stitches, slip them off your pin, and so on to the end of the row. 3rd row: 1 stitch twice round the pin, 1 stitch once; slip them off and take the first at its full length on again; net the 2 next, then net 1 long, 1 short, slip it off; net the 2 next, then 1 long, 1 short, slip off, and so on to the end of the row. 4th row: 1 short stitch, 2 long, 2 short, to the end of the row. 5th row: 1 short, 1 twice round, 3 once round the pin; 1 twice, 3 once, to the end of the row. 6th row: 1 short, 2 long, 2 short, to the end. 7th row: 1 long, 1 short, 1 long, 1 short; slip it off; 1 long, 1 short, 1 long, 1 short; slip it off; (the other short stitches are close to the pin.) 8th row: 3 close to the pin, 1 long to the end; then begin with the first row again

Single Diamond Netting.

FIRST row: every other stitch twice round the pin. 2nd row: every alternate stitch is a loop-stitch.

Tuft Netting.

EVERY other row in each alternate stitch, net 3 or 4 additional stitches, which are to be left loose, not being caught up with the stitch they are netted in, in netting the next row.

Plain Stocking.

Four needles are required: the size of the stocking, of course, depends on the size of the needles.

CAST on 24 stitches on each of two needles, and 25 on the 3rd: knit one round plain; then 6 rounds ribbed in threes; then knit round plain, with the exception of the seam-stitch, which you turn every other round, till you have 40 turned stitches. You then begin to narrow, by taking 2 stitches together before the seam, and casting 1 over, after the seam, leaving 1

stitch on each side, between the seam and the narrowing; narrow every 5 rounds until you have narrowed 8 times; then go on knitting until you have 18 turned stitches: before you begin the heel, divide the stitches in halves, leaving the seam-stitch for the middle of the heel, which is knitted in rows; every other row is turned: when you have 12 turned stitches, you finish the heel, by knitting the 9 middle stitches in rows, taking up 1 of the others with every row, until all are taken off; then begin the foot, by taking up 16 on each side of the heel; make a seam-stitch on each side the instep, and knit another stitch in the loop under the first and last on the instep-needle, to prevent holes in the corners. Narrow every 2nd round on the heel-sides of the seams, until the number is even with the instep, when there will be 50 stitches; knit round till you have 14 turned stitches between the heel and the narrowings; when you narrow, double at the seams, leaving the seam-stitch only between; twice, you leave 3 rounds between each narrowing; twice, 2; and twice, only 1;

knit the stitches which are left together, casting off as you knit them.—*From the Knitting Teacher's Assistant.*

Open-work Stockings.

FIFTY-TWO stitches on each needle. When the welts are finished, you widen 1 stitch for the seam-stitch. When you begin to narrow, you narrow every 8th row, till there are only 38 stitches on each needle. Half the number of stitches to be taken for the heel. 26 loops on each side the heel; when 23 loops are knitted, you narrow on each side the seam-stitch for 3 rows. To form the heel, you narrow once every row, the fourth stitch from the seam-stitch; then take up the loops, remembering to prevent the end loop from gaping. After you have taken up the loops, you take three stitches from each side of the instep-needle to the others: knit a plain round, and afterwards widen every 5th stitch on each side the heel;

then narrow alternate rows of the heel-pins till there are only 36 stitches left on each: the 5th and 6th stitches from the ends of the pins are to be narrowed. When the foot is of a proper length, you narrow at each end of the pins alternate rows, till there are only 10 stitches on each needle; then every row till there are only 3 left, which you cast off.

To make the open pattern, every 4th or 5th round is done by taking 2 stitches in 1, and passing the cotton in front of the needle, so as to form a stitch before taking the next 2 in 1.

N.B. The directions given for making a scallop-shell purse, may be applied to stocking-knitting at pleasure; also purse-patterns, Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6, observing only, that the more open the pattern, the fewer are the stitches required, and the finer the needles should be.

To knit a Quilt in stripes.

If a border be wished for, each stripe should

be begun with the same number of rows, first of simple knitting, then of simple and ribbed knitting alternately; the two side stripes should have a border to correspond with that at the bottom. I have usually found that about 18 rows were equal in width to 9 or 10 stitches.

Twisted column Quilt.

CARE must be taken in casting on the stitches to have a number which can be divided by 8, without leaving any remainder. 3 needles are required (Steel are best.) After knitting the rows for the border, begin by knitting 8 purled and 8 plain stitches to the end of the row; every alternate row is plain knitting. Repeat these rows 7 times, ending with a purled and plain row. The next row forms the twist; knit the 8 plain stitches, then take off 4 on the third pin; knit the 4 following stitches, then those you have taken off, then the 8 plain stitches; take off 4 on the third pin, knit the

4 following, then those you have taken off, and so on to the end of the row. Then begin again. In joining the stripes together care must be taken that the patterns join well, and as cotton frequently shrinks in washing, it is advisable to make your quilt rather larger than you wish it to be when finished.

Striped Quilt. ✕

1st Pattern.

CAST on 33 stitches; knit 3 and rib 3 alternately for the 1st row. 2nd row: knit 1 stitch, then rib and knit 3; ending with 2 ribbed stitches. 3rd row: the same as the 2nd. The 4th row: knit 3 and rib 3 to the end. 5th row: rib 2, then knit and rib 3 alternately to the end. The 6th row is like the 5th. Begin again with the 1st row.

2nd Pattern.

CAST on 40 stitches; knit 1 row, rib 1 row, knit 1 row. 4th row: rib and knit 8 stitches alternately to the end. 5th row: knit 8 and rib 8 to the end. 6th row: rib 8, knit 8, &c. Repeat these 6 rows, and then take off the 4 first stitches on a 3rd needle; knit the 4 next, then those you took off; knit 8 stitches; take off (on the third needle) 4 more; knit the 4 next, then those you took off; continue doing so to the end.

This row takes the place of the 1st, so you go on with the 2nd.

These stripes are sewed together alternately, and the quilt is finished with a border of the second and a fringe.

Centre for a Quilt.

BEGIN with one stitch and knit plain (adding 1 stitch at the end of every row) until you have

12 stitches. You must then begin your pattern. Knit 6 plain stitches on each side for the border, and rib the middle stitches every other row, still adding a stitch at the end of every row, until you have 28 stitches on your needle, 6 for the border, 8 ribbed, 1 plain, rib 8, which, with the stitch you add, leaves 6 for the other border. Next row plain knitting. Continue the same, increasing as before, 6 stitches plain at each end of the row for the border, 8 ribbed, 3 plain, 8 ribbed, 6 plain for the border. Continue to increase until you have 14 plain stitches in the middle; knit 6 plain, rib 8, 7 plain, 1 ribbed, 7 plain, &c.; continue the same until you have 16 ribbed stitches between the 7 plain ones. In the next row knit the middle stitch of the 17 plain; continue knitting an extra plain stitch on each side of the middle stitch, until you have 13 plain stitches, which is the middle row of the square; make the other half to match by decreasing instead of increasing at the end of the row.

N.B. Every other row is plain knitting.

First border to surround the centre.

CAST on 20 stitches; knit 4 and rib 4 alternately to the end of the row; then knit a plain row; continue these alternate rows until you have 6 ridges on the right side; then knit 4 stitches; take the 2 first stitches of the 4 ribbed ones on a third needle; knit the 2 next, then the 2 you have on the third needle. This makes the twist: after this row begin again.

As a general remark, all the borders are to be begun from a single stitch, and of course decreased in the same proportion; should this be found troublesome, a fancy square would do as well for the corners.

A fancy square.

CAST on 20 stitches; knit 3 plain rows. 4th row: knit 2, purl 2, knit 2, purl 2, knit 2, purl 2, knit 2, purl 2, knit 4. 5th 6th and 7th rows are like the 4th. 8th row: knit 4, purl

2, knit 2, alternately to the end: the three following rows are like this. Begin again at the 4th row, and continue this pattern until you have nearly a square, when finish with 3 plain rows.

This little pattern is inserted for the convenience of those who may dislike the trouble of beginning or ending their border with a single stitch, as with this for the corner, the border may be cast off from a straight row.

By altering the size of this pattern, it may be made to suit any other border.

This is also pretty for a border.

Another pattern of a first border.

CAST on 2 stitches; slip one; knit the second. Second row: increase a stitch by knitting the first stitch, and before taking it off the needle, knitting another stitch at the back of the same stitch. Continue increasing until you have 7 stitches, taking care to increase only on one side: then knit 4 stitches on the straight side,

bring the cotton forward, take off a stitch under so as not to twist the stitch, by this you increase a loop stitch; knit the 2 next. Knit the first stitch; increase as before; bring the cotton forward; take off a stitch; knit the next and the loop stitch *together*: knit the 4 stitches for the border always plain; knit the back row the same. The odd stitches at the end and beginning of the sloping side must be only knitted. In the next row there will be stitches enough to begin the pattern again. Bring the cotton forward, &c., which will be in the next row, knitting the last 2 stitches: knit a stitch; increase; bring the cotton forward, &c. Continue in the same manner until you have 20 stitches—4 on each side for the border, and 6 double stitches and 6 single ones for the pattern, making a fresh stripe of the pattern whenever there are extra stitches enough: the 2 or 3 odd stitches at the sloping side must be knitted plain, when you have got 16 stitches: the next 4 must be always plain, as they form the border.

Observe the stitch to be taken off must always be the one before the double stitch.

Marseilles pattern.

A half square to surround the above border. Begin with one stitch; knit it; increase by knitting 2 stitches in 1 *at the end of every row*: rib the next row; increase now with the 3 stitches; knit 1 and rib 2, adding a stitch as before directed. Slip the first stitch, rib 2, knit the last, increase again; slip a stitch, rib 1, knit 2, rib and increase the last; slip a stitch, rib 1, knit 2, rib 2, always increasing with the last stitch; slip 1, knit 2, rib 2, knit 2. Slip a stitch, knit 2, rib 2, knit 2, rib the last; slip a stitch, knit 1, rib 2, knit 2, rib 2, knit the last. Continue the same, reversing the ribbed and knitted stitches every 3rd row, increasing every row until you have 44 stitches on your needles, then cast off.

N.B. If you wish to have whole squares of this pattern, they are made by decreasing in the same proportion in which you increased for the half.

Squares for a Quilt, to fit into the preceding pattern, or to be used instead of it.

If both are made, the half squares must be repeated at the other side, to make the edge even for sewing on the border.

Begin with one stitch, knit it, increase a stitch; rib the next row, increase a stitch at the *end* of every row; continue ribbing and knitting alternate rows, until you have 8 stitches; knit a row, rib a row, &c. till you have 15 stitches; knit and rib the rows alternately till you have 22; then knit and rib till you have 29: when you have 29 knit a row, and rib and knit alternately until you have 36, knit and rib, &c.: when you have 45 stitches, knit a row; rib and knit, when you have 46 stitches on your needles; begin decreasing in

the same proportion in which you increased, as this is the middle row. This square exactly fits the half-square of Marseilles pattern. Of course both are made on needles of the same size.

Half squares ending when you have 46 stitches are very pretty to complete the pattern, instead of the preceding half square.

Second Border.

CAST on 40 stitches; take off the first stitch, plain knit 5 stitches; bring the cotton forward; knit 2 stitches in 1, passing the needle under so as not to twist the stitches; knit a stitch, pass the cotton forward as before, and repeat the same till within 6 stitches of the end of the row, 5 of which you knit, and rib the 6th. Sometimes you will find you have an odd stitch before the 6 for the border, this you must knit. The back row: take off the 1st stitch, knit 5, and rib the rest of the row until you have only 6 stitches; knit 5 and rib the

last. Take off a stitch; knit 5, which brings you to the loop stitch, which is to be plain knitted; bring the cotton forward, knit 2 in 1 as in the 1st row, and continue the same. The back rows are always ribbed, except the stitches for the border.

If it be preferred, this pattern can be begun with one stitch, and increased to 40.

Another 2nd Border (double honey-comb.)

CAST on 42 stitches, knit 6 for the border; then begin the pattern; knit a stitch, bring the cotton forward; take off a stitch, knit 1, bring the cotton forward; continue the same till you have only 7 left; bring your cotton forward and knit a stitch; knit 5 plain and rib the 6th. Back row, take off the 1st, knit 5 plain, knit the next stitch and take off the loop with it; the stitch before the loop should be knitted under, so as not to twist it, which would make it too tight and spoil the look of the pattern; knit the next 2 stitches, take off the loop with

the second stitch, continue the same until you come to the border; you will find you have an odd stitch, this must be knitted; remember the last stitch is always ribbed. Knit the border, bring the cotton forward; take off a stitch, knit the loop and stitch together, and continue the same until you come to the border again. The next row is like the second. At the end of the honey-comb pattern in this row, you must be careful to knit the loop stitch, taking it with the preceding stitch, so as not to make a stitch of the loop.

You will sometimes find you must knit 7 stitches at the beginning of the back rows before you bring your cotton forward. Or the pattern may be begun with 2 stitches, and increased every other row.

Another Border.

CAST on 38 stitches, take off a stitch, knit 8, bring the cotton forward, slip a stitch, knit a stitch, (by which means you increase a

stitch), pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 1, bring the cotton forward, rib 1 ; when you have done this, the cotton will be forward ; slip a stitch and proceed as at first, until you have only 9 stitches left on the needle, pass the cotton back and knit them plain. Next row, slip a stitch, knit 5, rib 3, and begin the pattern again. When you have only 9 left on the needle, rib 3, and knit 6. Then begin from the beginning.

Another Border.

CAST on 36 stitches, take off the first of every row, knit the whole of the 1st row. 2nd row, take off the 1st stitch, knit 5, rib 6, knit 6, rib 6, knit 6, rib 6. Back row, plain knitting. Continue these alternate rows until you can count 8 ridges on the right side. Knit the first 6 stitches as before, take off 3 of the ribbed ones on a third pin ; knit the other 3 ribbed stitches, then knit those you took off ; continue this to the end of the row, then begin again.

Second size Square for a Quilt.

BEGIN with 1 stitch ; continue plain knitting, increasing a stitch at the end of every row, until there are 11 ; then rib a row and knit a row plain alternately, until there are 15 stitches : knit a row plain, then 6 rows of moss-stitch, when you will find there are 22 stitches on your needle. Knit two ribbed rows, and after them a plain row, 1 ribbed row, 1 plain, and again 1 row ribbed, when there will be 28 stitches on your needle ; rib 2 rows ; the next row is done by taking off the 1st stitch, knitting 2 plain, ribbing 4, knitting 2 plain, &c. In the back rows, all the stitches are ribbed ; then rib 2, knit 2 plain, rib 4, knit 2 plain, &c. The next row is a back row ; all the stitches are ribbed. Then rib 3 stitches, knit 2, rib 4, knit 2, &c. ; after that, rib 4 rows ; knit 1 row ; rib 2 ; and knit 1 row again. This is half the square ; the other half is like it, only decreasing instead of increasing.

These squares may be sewed together to any depth, and the quilt finished with borders.

Shell Border.

CAST on 42 stitches: knit a plain row. 2nd row: knit 4 stitches, slip 2, knit 4, slip 2, to the end, which will be with 2 slipped stitches, which you slip again in the next row; rib the 4, and slip the 2 to the end. The next row is plain knitting, still slipping the 2 stitches. Rib the next row still slipping the 2 stitches. The next row is plain knitting, slipping the 2 stitches as before. Rib every stitch in this row. Knit a row. Rib one, and begin the next by knitting 1 stitch; slip 2, knit 4, and so on to the end of the row; slip these 2 stitches in 5 rows, then rib a row; knit 1; rib 1; and begin the next by knitting 4 stitches, as directed in the second row.

Care should be taken that the *slipped* stitches are over the 2 middle stitches of the 4 knitted ones.

Vandyke Border.

CAST on 2 stitches, knit them; rib the back row; increase a stitch, knit the row; rib the back row, and go on thus increasing every other row, until you have 19 stitches on your needle; increase only at the sloped side, the next row (which will be a back row), rib 16 stitches; pass the cotton back, and knit the 3 stitches that are left. Knit the next row plain. The rest is the same, ribbing 3 stitches less each time, until you have a plain knitted row all but the odd stitch, which is always ribbed at that side; then begin ribbing 3 stitches each back row again, and continue until your piece is nearly long enough. Decrease to a point.

A treble Vandyke Border.

CAST on 48 stitches; knit and rib 8 alternately to the end of the row. 2nd row: rib 1,

knit 8, rib 8, knit 8, rib 8, knit 8, rib 7. 3rd row: knit 6, and then knit and rib 8 to the end. 4th row: rib 3, then knit 8, rib 8, &c. 5th row: knit 4, then rib 8, knit 8, &c. 6th row: rib 5, knit 8, rib 8, &c. 7th row: knit 2, rib 8, knit 8, &c. 8th row: rib 7, knit 8, rib 8, &c. 9th row: rib 8, knit 8, rib 8, &c. 10th row: rib 7, knit 8, rib 8, &c. 11th row: knit 2, rib 8, knit 8, &c. 12th row: rib 5, knit and rib as before. 13th row: knit 4, rib and knit 8 as before. 14th row: rib 3, knit and rib. 15th row: knit 6, &c. 16th row: rib 1, knit 8. Then begin again at the first row.

Moss-stitch Border

MAY be made any width. Take off the first stitch; pass the cotton forward, rib a stitch; pass the cotton back and knit 1 plain; pass it forward, rib a stitch, &c. to the end of the row. Every row is exactly the same. The same stitches you knit plain and rib in one row, you knit plain and rib in the next.

This pattern makes very pretty squares.

Second Vandyke.

CAST on 2 stitches, knit them; increase a stitch every other row at the sloped edge, and knit plain backwards and forwards until you have 19 stitches on your needle; then knit 18 stitches, rib one (this stitch is always ribbed in the back row). Knit a plain row. Then knit 15 stitches plain and rib the next 4; continue ribbing 3 additional stitches each back row until you get 16 ribbed stitches; then begin decreasing the plain stitches by threes, which form the point. This makes also a pretty edge for a toilet cover.

The outside Border of a Quilt.

CAST on 2 stitches; take off the 1st; knit the 2nd; knit a row forward, and back, increase a stitch by knitting the 1st stitch, and before taking it off the needle, knitting another stitch at the back; continue to increase every

other row, until you have 9 stitches; knit the row, and coming back rib the 9th stitch: (increase 1 stitch every time at the sloped side, until you have 48; 8 for the border on each side, and 32 for the pattern between); the next row, plain knitting; continue until you have 17 stitches; knit the row plain; knit 16 stitches plain; rib the 2 that are left; go on until you have 25 stitches, which will be a plain row; the next row knit 8 stitches, rib 8, knit 8, rib the last stitch; go on the same until you have 33 stitches, which will be a plain row; the next row plain; knit the ribbed stitches and rib the knitted ones, (except the 8 on each side for the border, which are always plain knitting.) This alteration is to be made every 17th row, that is to say, when you can count 8 ridges of the plain knitting on the right side. You will find you have now 40 stitches on your needle, and as the next 8 will be for the border, they must be plain knitting. This being the width of the border you can make it any length you please. To bring it to a point at the end like the beginning, you decrease one stitch every other row.

N.B. The pattern forms alternate squares of plain and ribbed knitting.

Another border for the edge of a Quilt.

CAST on 44 stitches; rib one row; knit 6 stitches, rib the rest, until within 6 of the end, which knit plain. The next row rib the first and last 6 stitches; plain knit between; plain knit a row; rib a row. Knit 6 stitches at each end, rib the rest; knit a row. Rib 6 stitches at each end, knit the rest; knit 6 at each end, rib the other stitches; rib a row; knit one. Rib 6 at each end, knit the rest; Knit 6 on each side, rib the rest; knit 6 at each end, rib between; rib 6 at each end, knit the rest; knit a plain row; rib a row. Knit 6 stitches at each end, rib between. Continue to knit in the same manner, reversing the ribbed side in the middle when you have 2 ridges at the edge when you have 7.

A Ribbed Border.

CAST on 44 stitches; rib a row; knit 6 stitches, rib until you have only six left, which knit: rib 6 at each side; knit the stitches between; knit a plain row, and begin again.

A Knitted Baby's Cap.

The thread should be very fine as well as the needles, No 24.* 5 needles are required.

KNIT 2 stitches on each of 4 needles; knit a plain round. Increase a stitch before you knit the 1st stitch; also before you knit the 2nd on each needle: knit a plain round; increase a stitch, knit 2 stitches, increase 1, knit 2 stitches; continue this all round: knit a plain round. Continue these alternate increasing

* This cap is very beautiful, made in lace thread and with needles No. 26.

and plain rounds, taking care always to increase at the beginning and middle of each needle, until you have 22 stitches in each of the 8 divisions of the star. After the plain round increase a stitch; knit a stitch, increase a stitch; knit 20 stitches, decrease by taking the 21st stitch on the needle you are knitting with, and pull the 20th stitch *over* it. By this you decrease 1 stitch: increase as at the beginning of this round; continue this all round. The pattern which is to be between the points of the star is now begun. Bring the thread forward; take off a stitch; knit 2, pull the stitch you took off *over* these 2 stitches; knit 20 stitches, and begin again: repeat this 8 times, which will make one round. Increase a stitch, by bringing the thread forward; knit 3 stitches, increase 1; knit 19; decrease 1 stitch of the star as before, the same all round. Bring the thread forward; slip a stitch; knit 2, pull the slipped stitch *over* the 2 knitted ones; bring the thread forward; take off a stitch; knit 1, pull the slipped stitch *over* the knitted one, (for this time you

will only have one stitch before the star). You must always do this when you have only 2 stitches left before the star (when you have but one, knit it). Knit the 19 stitches of the star, and finish the round in the same manner.

In the next round increase and decrease, as in the last round but one. Then begin with the thread forward; slip a stitch, knit 2; pull the slipped stitch over the 2; continue these alternate rounds until the star terminates in single stitches, one to each point. In the pattern between the points of the star, the first knitted stitch must be over the hole. Now the star is finished, knit one plain round, increasing 14 stitches on each needle; that is to say, increase a stitch at the beginning of every needle, and after every sixth stitch: when this is done, there will be 98 stitches on each needle, which will be the right number to divide into fourteens for the shell pattern. Knit a plain round. The next round, begin by ribbing the 1st stitch; knit a stitch, rib 1, knit 1; bring the thread forward, knit a stitch, (by which you increase a loop-stitch); continue to in-

crease by loop-stitches for the next 9 stitches; begin with the ribbed-stitch again, and repeat these 14 stitches all round. In the next round, rib a stitch, knit 1, rib 1; take off a stitch, knit a stitch; pull the stitch you took off over the knitted one; knit 17 stitches; knit 2 in 1, which brings you to the ribbed-stitch: continue this all round. Repeat the last round 5 times, and you will find you have your original number of stitches, that is, 11 for the shell and 3 for the line between. Increase as before, and continue the pattern as deep as you wish the cap to be at the back; knit 5 or 6 plain rows on one of your needles, and cast off the stitches on it; continue to knit with the others until you have depth enough for the front; knit 6 or 7 plain rows, and cast off. The back rows in this part are of course to be ribbed.

Whenever you wish to make *runs* in the cap, it is easily done by bringing the thread forward, taking off a stitch, knitting one, and pulling the slipped stitch over the knitted one.

Feather Pattern.

To be introduced after the star, if preferred to the preceding.

KNIT a plain round, increasing 11 stitches on each needle, this will make your number 95, which will divide into nineteens for the pattern; knit 1 round; bring the thread forward, knit 1 stitch, repeat this for the next 2 stitches; decrease, taking 2 stitches together 3 times; knit 1 stitch—this is the centre stitch of the pattern, and is *always* plain knitted—decrease 3 times, increase 3 times, repeat this all round. Knit 3 plain rounds. These 4 rounds form the pattern.

Netted Baby's Cap.

It is best to net with a long darning needle or a very fine long netting needle and fine mesh or pin with lace thread, and without a foundation.

BEGIN with 8 stitches, and net a plain round; in the next round, net 2 in every other stitch. Third round plain. In the 4th, net a tuft (as directed in tuft netting) in every other stitch. 5th, net the middle stitch in the tuft (which should contain 5 or 7 stitches,) thus adding additional stitches every third round. Continue netting in this manner until your piece is large enough for the crown of your cap; then net tufts in *every* stitch to form an edge to the crown, and proceed to the head piece. You must net an additional stitch about every three stitches to make your cap wide enough. Then continue the plain tuft netting until it is deep enough behind; finish it with 4 or 5 plain rows, continuing to net the tufted netting for the front. When deep enough finish it with 5 or 6 rows of plain netting.

If lace thread be thought too fine, fine cotton will look nearly as well.

The crown alone in some caps is done in tufts, and the rest in single diamond netting.

The head piece should be 160 or 180 stitches wide; or, for a full sized cap on fine pins, 200.

Occasionally it will not be found necessary to increase in the tuft round in netting the crown.

Imitation Coral.

Two rather large steel needles are required, and a skein of coral-colored narrow worsted braid.

CAST on 3 stitches; take off the 1st, and knit the other 2 in each row. Every row is exactly the same.

Leaf Pattern.

This pattern is to be knitted with four needles.

CAST 45 stitches on each of 3 needles, (15 being required for each stripe). First round, begin with the cotton forward, purl 2 stitches, pass the cotton back; knit 1, taking it at the back; purl 2, pass the cotton back; slip

1 stitch, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one; knit 6, bring the cotton forward, knit 1; bring the cotton forward, knit 1; this increases 2 loop stitches; repeat this all round. You will find you have increased 1 stitch in every 15. 2nd round begin with the cotton forward, purl 2 stitches, knit 1, taking it at the back; purl 2, slip 1, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit plain until you come to the next purled stitches, and continue as before. In this and every alternate round, no loop stitches are to be made, but the purled stripes and the decrease to be done as before, which will reduce the stitches to the original number. Knit these rounds alternately, making the 2 holes (which occur in every alternate round,) 1 stitch sooner each time, *i. e.* knitting 5, then 4, then 3, then 2, then 1, instead of 6 stitches as mentioned in the first round. You will then have 6 rows of holes, which completes the leaf, and you will find the holes brought to the side of the stripe opposite to that on which

they began; you must then begin again as at first.

Nine rounds of leaves complete a pincushion.

For a Doyley or Purse.

CAST on 60 stitches, take off 1, knit 1, *cast over* and knit 2 together; continue casting over and knitting 2 together to the end of the row. Knit 2 rows plain, repeat these until you have 3 rows of eyelet holes. Knit 3 plain rows. Take off a stitch, knit 1, twist the cotton twice round the needle, continue this to the end of the row. Knit all the stitches, and *drop* the loops. Knit 2 rows. In the next, twist the cotton twice round the needle as before. Knit 3 rows, in the first drop the loops as before. Begin again.

Insertion.

CAST on 9 stitches, take off a stitch, knit 2, cast over and knit 2 together; knit 1, cast over and knit 2 together; purl one. Every row is the same.

Muffatees (feather pattern).

Four needles are required.

CAST 19 stitches on each of three needles, knit a plain round; bring the lambs'-wool forward, knit 1 stitch, repeat this, thus increasing with the next 2 stitches; decrease, taking 2 stitches together 3 times; knit 1 stitch, which is the centre stitch of the pattern, and is *always* plain knitting; decrease 3 times, increase 3 times; repeat this on each needle. Knit 3 rounds plain, repeat these 4 rounds.

The color of the wool may be varied at pleasure. This is a very pretty pattern for

stockings and baby's socks; the number of stitches may be increased to any number that will divide by 19.

Border pattern for a Quilt.

CAST on 51 stitches; always knit 6 on each side for the border; 39 will then be left for the pattern. After the border stitches are knitted, bring the cotton forward, slip a stitch, knit 2, pull the slipped stitch over the 2 knitted ones; repeat these 3 stitches till you come to the border. The back row is ribbed, always excepting the border stitches.

This border may be altered by knitting 8 stitches before bringing the cotton forward every 3rd row, and knitting 7 at the end of the row. The back row ribbed as before.

Shell pattern for a Quilt.

Cotton No. 6, and two rather coarse needles.

CAST on 72 stitches, knit a plain row. In *every* row plain knit 6 stitches on each side for the border, and narrow a stitch, taking 2 in 1 at each end *within* the border every *alternate* row; this narrowing is continued till further notice. When you have 60 stitches, rib a row, (of course *always* excepting the border,) knit a row, rib a row, knit a row, rib a row; rib a row, knit a row, rib a row; continue to repeat these 8 rows. When you have 32 stitches, knit 5 instead of 6 for the border: when 22, only 4; decrease more quickly as you get towards the point, and finish with one stitch.

Half shells are made to fill up the sides, care being taken to knit 6 stitches plain on the *straight* side for a border. When the pieces are joined together, the last row of shells is put in the reverse way, and small

pieces are worked into the corners between each shell to make the end even.

Knitted Kettle Holder.

In two colors; for instance, red and blue.

CAST on 36 stitches with the red yarn, knit a row, then knit 6 stitches with the red and 6 with the blue alternately; when you change the color, pull the yarn rather tight at the back of the other color, which will make the stitches stand up in a round when finished; in the next row, every time you change the color of the yarn, you must bring that you have done with forward, and pass the other back. When you can count 4 ridges of blue on the right side, make the red stitches to come over the blue and the blue ones over the red: the side squares should be kept *flat*; when big enough knit a red row, cast off and line it.

Corkscrew netting for a Purse.

Two different colored silks are required; for instance, brown and blue; 1 mesh, 2 needles; thread each with one color. A round foundation, consisting of 60 stitches, should be used.

JOIN both needles on together, net with the brown 30 stitches, then begin with the blue and net *the other* 30 stitches; net the blue silk *back* and continue it over 6 stitches of the brown; now take the needle with brown, pass it through the blue stitch, and net till you meet the needle with blue, turn back (still with the brown silk,) and net round till you have gone over 6 blue stitches; net with the blue again, passing the needle through the brown stitch: continue thus increasing each color 6 stitches at one side and decreasing at the other, till the purse is one-third long enough, then begin the opening, which is made by omitting to pass the silk through the stitch at one place; the pattern you must carry on as before, for which

you will be obliged to fasten on your silk to fill up where you decrease.

Porcupine knitting for a Purse.

Four rather fine needles, nearly 3 skeins of netting silk, and one string of gold beads are required.

Thread some of the beads on the silk before you begin.

CAST 36 stitches on each of 3 needles, knit a plain round; knit 4 stitches, bring the silk forward, knit a stitch—this is the centre stitch of the pattern—bring the silk forward, knit 4 stitches, slip a stitch, taking it under, knit 2 taken together, pull the slipped stitch over it, then begin knitting the 4 stitches, &c.; it is better at the end of each needle to knit a stitch off the next one, as it prepares for the next round. Continue thus for 6 rounds, increasing *before and after* every centre stitch, and knit-

ting till within 1 of where you decreased, which stitch slip ; knit the next 2 together, and pull the slipped stitch over it. Knit a plain round. Knit another round plain, excepting over the centre stitches, where you are to knit a bead, bringing it through the stitch. Knit a plain round, keeping the beads on the outside of the purse. (This purse is knitted wrong side outwards.) Knit till within one stitch of the bead stitch, which slip ; knit 2 together : these 6 rounds increase each side of the stitch you decreased with in the last pattern, which makes that the centre stitch for the bead.

It is easy to count the number of rounds you have done, at the place where you decreased.

TERMS USED IN KNITTING.

A turn means two rows.

A ridge is formed by two rows when knitting with only two pins.

A loop stitch is formed by passing the thread before the needle, and, in knitting the next stitch, letting it take its usual place.

In knitting a Quilt, care should always be taken to increase by knitting twice through the last stitch, which is done by knitting a stitch, and then, without taking out the needle, knitting a second at the back.

To fasten on in knitting. It is most secure to lay the two ends contrary-wise to each other, and knit a few stitches with them both.

To narrow is to make small, to lessen as in shaping a stocking.

Ribbed stitch, purl stitch, turned, or seam stitch, are all terms having the same meaning. A turned stitch is made by bringing the cotton before the needle, and instead of putting the needle over the upper cotton, it is put under.

To slip, take off, or pass a stitch, is to change it from one needle to another without knitting it.

To take under, means to pass the right hand needle through the stitch on the left hand one, so as still to keep the same side of the stitch towards you.

Welts are the ribbed rounds of stitches done at the top of stockings, to prevent their rolling up.

Cast off means to end your work by knitting 2 stitches, then passing the first over the second, and so on until you have but one left, which is finished by passing your cotton through it.

To decrease is to lessen the number of stitches by knitting 2 in 1.

To increase, or make a double stitch, is to knit one stitch in the usual way, then, without slipping out the left hand needle, to pass the thread forward and knit a second stitch, putting the needle under the stitch. The thread must be put back when the stitch is finished.

Hang on, means, cast on.

Bring the thread forward, means, to pass it between the needles towards you.

Cast over is a term I believe sometimes used by knitters, to signify, bring the cotton forward. I have only used it to express, bring the cotton over the needle, quite round.

Round the needle, means the same as the last term.

Reversed means, quite round the needle, the cotton being passed *over* the needle, and then carried back to its place.

Together means, knit 2 stitches in 1.

Set, or *Tuft*, the bunches of cotton used in making some of the Fringes.

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