MEE'S COMPANION TO THE WORK TABLE

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Presented by

Mrs Hodgson

Downhall

To

Sarah Twentyman

Graydigg House

1848

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21/-

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MEE'S

Companion to the Work-Table.

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MEE'S

Companion to the Work-Table.

CONTAINING SELECTIONS IN

KNITTING, NETTING, & CROCHET WORK.

BY

CORNELIA MEE,

AUTHORESS OF "A MANUAL OF KNITTING, NETTING, AND CROCHET WORK."

FIFTH THOUSAND.

London:

D. BOGUE, FLEET STREET.

MDCCCXLV.

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BATH:
WOOD BROTHERS, PRINTERS, PARSONAGE LANE.

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Advertisement.

The kind and flattering patronage bestowed on the "Manual" of the Authoress, and the numerous suggestions she has received from various friends, have induced her to commit to the Press this little Companion to the Work-Table. Most of the patterns contained in it will be found to be entirely new, and are confidently issued as accurate instructions for making the various articles they profess to describe.

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The Authoress avails herself of this opportunity respectfully to announce that she is devoting her time to the production of a larger and more general volume, which will treat of every description of fancy needlework, and will contain the result of many years' practical observation.

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Explanation of Terms used in Knitting

Cast on :—Make 1 loop, and put it on your pin; take a 2d pin and knit that stitch, but without taking the pin out of the 1st stitch; pass the 2d stitch on to the pin with it; knit another stitch and pass it on to the same pin: continue in this manner till you have the desired number.

Cast off:—Knit 2 plain stitches, pull the 1st stitch over the 2d, knit a 3d stitch, pull the 2d stitch over the 3d, knit a 4th stitch, pull the 3d stitch over the 4th: continue in this manner until you have knit all the loops.

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Knit 2 *stitches together* :—Take 2 of the loops on your left-hand pin and knit them in 1.

Knit a stitch, taking the back part of the stitch :—Take that part of the loop that is farthest from you, and knit it.

Knit 2 *stitches together, taking the back part of the stitches* :—Take the part that is farthest from you of 2 loops on your left-hand pin, and knit them in 1 with the pin that is in your right hand.

Make a stitch :—When doing plain knitting, you bring the thread forward between the 2 pins; this will make a stitch. And another way of doing it is to pick up a loop between the stitches and knit it. To make a stitch when seaming, the thread must be passed round the pin so as to bring it to the same side again.

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Pick up a stitch :—This is done when you wish to increase a stitch: take 1 of the loops from the preceding row and knit it.

Pass the thread in front :—This is done to increase a stitch: take the thread you are working with, and pass it between the needles to the side of the knitting that is towards you.

Pass the thread round the pin :—Take the thread you are working with, and pass it round the pin to the side of the knitting that is towards you: this increases a stitch.

Pass the thread back—Is merely to place the wool at that part of the knitting that is farthest from you.

Slip a stitch—Is to pass a stitch from the left-hand needle to the right, without knitting it.

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Slip a stitch the reversed way—Is to pass a stitch in the same manner as before, taking that part of the loop that is towards you.

Seam a stitch :—Take that part of the loop that is nearest you, having the wool in front towards you, and knit. *Seaming* and *Purling* mean the same thing.

Cotton or silk forward :—When this occurs, it increases a stitch in a knit row by bringing the cotton to the front of the needles.

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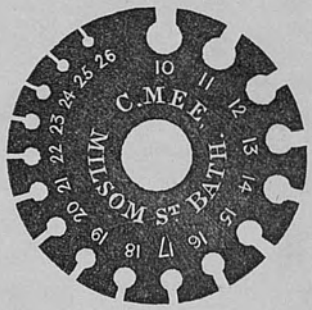
Guage of the various Sizes of Knitting Needles.



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ERRATA.

Page 18, line 4—For "seam 5," read "seam 3;" and in line 6, insert, "thread forward, knit 1," before "seam 2."

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KNITTING AND NETTING.

For Knitted Lace Cuffs, with Edging.

Use No. 20 Mee's Persian thread, and No. 17 needles.

CAST on 41 stitches, knit 5 rows plain; slip a stitch, knit 5, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1 plain, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1 plain. Continue repeating this to within 3 of the end. Knit the 1st, bring the thread forward and knit 1, bring the thread forward and knit 1. Second row:—Bring the thread forward and knit a stitch, bring the thread forward and seam 3, knit 3 plain; knit the open stitch as before, knitting 4 plain at the edge. Third row:—Slip 1, knit 5; commence the open stitch; after repeating it 10 times you have 6 on the left needle; knit 2, bring the thread forward, knit 1, bring the thread forward, slip 1, knit the next, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit the next. Fourth row:—Knit 2, seam 3, knit 5, bring the thread forward and begin the stitch as before, always knitting 4 plain at this edge. Fifth row:—Slip 1, knit 5,

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knit the open stitch the same number of times as before, knit 3, bring the thread forward, knit 1, bring the thread forward, slip 1, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit the next. Sixth row:—knit 2 plain, seam 3, knit 6; finish the row as usual. Seventh row:—Slip a stitch, knit 5, knit the open stitch 10 times, knit 4, bring the thread forward, knit 1, bring the thread forward, slip 1, knit the next, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit the next. Eighth row:—Knit 2 plain, seam 3, knit 7, the open stitch as usual. Ninth row:—Slip 1, knit 5, the open stitch repeated 10 times, knit 5, bring the thread forward, knit 1, bring the thread forward, slip 1, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit the next. Tenth row:—Knit 2, seam 3, knit 8, the open stitch as before. Eleventh row:—Slip 1, knit 5, the open stitch repeated 10 times, knit 6, bring the thread forward, knit 1, bring the thread forward, slip 1, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit the next. Twelfth row:—Knit 2, seam 3, knit 9, the rest of the row as usual. Thirteenth row:—Slip 1, knit 5, the open work repeated 10 times, knit 6, knit 2 together, knit 3. You are now to cast off 7 stitches, knit 5, and the open stitch as before. The next row is the same as the 1st.

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Another pretty Cuff Pattern, in two Stripes.

Shetland wool. Needles No. 19.

Cast on 25 stitches on each of 3 needles. First row:—Seam a stitch, bring the wool forward, slip a stitch, knit a stitch, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 2 plain stitches, bring the wool forward, slip a stitch, knit a stitch, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, seam a stitch: second stripe—knit 3, knit 2 together, bring the wool forward, knit 1: continue to bring the wool forward and knit 1 till you have made 7 loop stitches; bring the wool forward, slip 1, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 3; continue the alternate stripes all round this row. Second row:—Seam a stitch, knit 6 plain stitches, seam a stitch: second stripe—knit 2 stitches, knit 2 together, knit 15, slip 1, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 1: continue the two stripes all round. Third row:—Seam 1, knit 2 together, bring the wool forward and knit 2 plain stitches, knit 2 together, pass the wool twice round the needle, and seam: second stripe—knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 15, slip 1, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 1: continue the two stripes all round. Fourth row:—Seam 1, knit 6 plain, seam 1:

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second stripe—knit 2 together, knit 15, slip 1, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one: continue the two stripes all round. Fifth row:—Seam a stitch, bring the wool forward, slip a stitch, knit a stitch, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 2 stitches plain, bring the wool forward, slip a stitch, knit a stitch, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, seam a stitch: second stripe—knit 15: continue the two stripes all round. This finishes the pattern. For the narrow stripe continue the same as in the first 4 rows, all through. Repeat the pattern 22 times: 23d time, in the second stripe—knit 2, knit 2 together, make 9 loop stitches; in making the 10th, slip 1, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 2: continue the same in the second stripe of each needle: second row of second stripe—knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 19, slip 1, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 1: continue the same in the second stripe of each needle: third row of second stripe—knit 2 together, knit 19, slip 1, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one: continue the second stripe the same on each needle. Cast off.

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Gentlemen's Cuffs—an excellent pattern.

Shetland wool. Needles No. 20.

Cast on 33 stitches on 2 needles and 36 on the third. Seam 8 rows all round, knit 8 rows plain, seam 8 rows, knit 8 rows plain, seam 8 rows, knit 1 row plain, rib in 3's 84 rows, knit 1 row plain, seam 8 rows, knit 8 rows plain, seam 8 rows, knit 8 rows plain, seam 8 rows. Cast off.

For a Round Doily.

No. 10 *Strutt's knitting cotton, and* 13 *pins, should be used.*

Cast on 1 stitch on each of 4 pins. Knit a plain round. Second round:—Make 1, and knit 1, 4 times. Third round:—Knit plain. Fourth round:—Make 1, and knit 1, 8 times. Fifth round:—Knit plain. Sixth round:—Make 1, and knit 2, for 8 times. Seventh round:—Knit plain. Eighth round:—Make a stitch, and knit 3, for 8 times. Ninth round:—Knit plain. Tenth round:—Make a stitch, and knit 4, for 8 times. Eleventh round:—Knit plain. Twelfth round:—Make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make 1,

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knit 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2. Thirteenth round:—Knit plain. Fourteenth round:—Make 1, knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2. Fifteenth round:—Knit plain. Sixteenth round:—Make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2. Seventeenth

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round :—Knit plain. Eighteenth round :—Make 1, knit 2, make a stitch and knit 2 together twice, knit 2, make 1, knit 2, make a stitch and knit 2 together twice, knit 2, make 1, knit 2, make a stitch and knit 2 together twice, knit 2, make 1, knit 2, make a stitch and knit 2 together twice, knit 2, make 1, knit 2, make a stitch and knit 2 together twice, knit 2, make 1, knit 2, make a stitch and knit 2 together twice, knit 2, make 1, knit 2, make a stitch and knit 2 together twice, knit 2, make 1, knit 2, make a stitch and knit 2 together twice, knit 2. Nineteenth round :—Knit plain. Twentieth round :—Make a stitch, knit 1, make a stitch and knit 2 together 3 times, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make a stitch and knit 2 together 3 times, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make a stitch and knit 2 together 3 times, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make a stitch and knit 2 together 3 times, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make a stitch and knit 2 together 3 times, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make a stitch and knit 2 together 3 times, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make a stitch and knit 2 together 3 times, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make a stitch, and knit 2 together 3 times, knit 2. Twenty-first round :—Knit plain. Twenty-second round :—Seam all the stitches. Twenty-third round :—Seam all the stitches. Twenty-fourth round :—Make a stitch, knit 2 together, make a stitch,

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knit 2 together, make a stitch, knit 2 together, and so on, for this round. Seam 2 more rounds, and cast off your stitches. Take either of the narrow knitted edgings, and knit a sufficient quantity to trim it with: it should be sewed on rather loosely.

For a Netted Cardinal.

This is done in 11 *shades of scarlet German wool, with two-sized meshes; the narrowest this width* ——, *and the widest this* ————————.

Begin on a foundation of 50 stitches, with the lightest shade of wool, and net 5 rows on the small mesh. With the next shade: net 2 stitches in 1, with the wide mesh, in every stitch with single wool; net 2 plain rows on the small mesh. Next row: for the first 40 loops, net 2 stitches in 1 on the wide mesh with single wool; then net 1 and 2 stitches in every alternate loop, till within 40 stitches of the end; then net 2 stitches in 1 in *every* loop to the end; net 2 rows of the same shade with the narrow mesh. With the third shade: net 1 row on the wide mesh with double wool, and 2 on the narrow with the single. Fourth shade: net 1 row on the wide mesh with double wool, 2 on the narrow with single. Fifth shade: net 1 row on the wide mesh with double wool, and 2 on

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the narrow with single. Sixth shade: 1 wide double, 2 narrow single. Seventh shade: the same. Eighth shade: the same. Ninth shade: the same. Tenth shade: the same. Eleventh shade: the same. Net the 10th shade with single wool on the wide mesh: net 4 stitches in 1 in every alternate loop at the bottom, and carry it round up the two sides, netting in every loop, formed by the ending of the rows, 4 stitches. With the 9th shade, on the small mesh, 1 plain row all round. The same with the 8th. With the 9th shade, on the small mesh, net 1 stitch in every alternate loop. This finishes the lower part of the cardinal. For the collar: —cast on 80 stitches, and net 2 rows with the lightest shade on the small mesh. With the second shade: net 1 row, with double wool, on the wide mesh, 2 rows single on the narrow, 1 double on the wide, 2 single on the narrow. Third shade: 1 double on the wide, 2 single on the narrow. With the fourth shade: net 4 stitches in 1, in every alternate loop, with single wool on the wide mesh. Fifth shade: 1 plain row on the narrow mesh. Sixth shade: the same. Seventh shade: 1 stitch in every alternate loop, on the narrow mesh. This completes the collar, which is then sewn on. This is exceedingly pretty, and light looking, and very warm.

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Baby's Knitted Dress.

Four-thread fleecy, rather coarse, and good-sized ivory needles.

For the back, cast on (in white) 112 stitches; knit, in garter knitting, 24 rows, narrowing a stitch at the beginning and end of every 4th row, join on the coloured wool and knit 56 rows, still narrowing a stitch at the beginning and end of every 4th row: this will reduce it to 72 stitches: knit 22 stitches, knit 3 together for 9 times, knit 23. This ends the row. Knit 8 rows, narrowing a stitch at the beginning and end of the 2d and 6th rows. There should now be 50 stitches on the needles. Cast off 4 to begin the arm-hole, knit to the end of the row. Cast off 4 at this end also. Knit 4 rows, narrowing a stitch at each end of the needle every 2d row. This leaves 38 stitches on the needle. Knit 14 plain rows. Knit 6 rows, increasing a stitch at the beginning and end of every 2d needle. This will make 44 stitches. Knit 12 rows, narrowing a stitch at the beginning and end of the needle every 4th row; and 12 more rows, narrowing a stitch at the beginning and end of the needle every 2d row. There should be 26 stitches. Cast off. For the front:—Cast on 70 stitches in white, knit 24 rows, narrowing a stitch at the beginning of the needle

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every 4th row on one side, and slipping the 1st stitch at the other side every row. Join on the colours. Knit 56 rows, narrowing a stitch at the beginning of the needle every 4th row, and slipping the 1st stitch at the other side every row. There will now be 50 stitches on the needle. Knit 2 plain rows, knit from the straight side 5 stitches (slipping the first), knit 2 together 15 times, knit 15 stitches. There are now 35 stitches. Knit 6 rows, narrowing a stitch at the same side you narrowed before the 2d and 5th rows. Cast off 4 stitches for the arm-hole, at the narrowed side. There are now 29 stitches. Knit 4 rows, narrowing a stitch for the arm-hole every other row. Twenty-seven stitches on the needle. Knit 2 plain rows, knit 16 rows, increasing a stitch at the side next the arm-hole every row, slipping the 1st stitch of every row at the straight side. There should now be 35 stitches. Knit 16 rows, narrowing a stitch at the beginning of each row at the arm-hole side. Cast off from the straight side 12 stitches. There will now be 15 stitches remaining: narrow at the arm-hole side, 1 stitch at the beginning of each needle, and at the front 1 stitch at the beginning of every 2d row, till reduced to 2 stitches. Fasten off. Knit the 2d front exactly the same. Sew them and the back together. For the

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collar:—Cast on 56 stitches, in white, knit 24 rows, slipping the 1st stitch at each end, join on the colour, knit 18 rows. Cast off, and sew it to the dress, leaving 10 stitches of the dress at each side in front plain. Sew the fronts up about half-way from the bottom. For the sleeves:—Cast on 34 stitches, in white; knit 24 rows, slipping the 1st stitch at each side, join on the colour, knit 30 rows plain, knit 16 rows, increasing 1 stitch at the beginning and end of the needle every 2d row. There will now be 50 stitches: narrow 1 stitch at the beginning and end of the needle every row till it is reduced to 13 stitches. Cast off. Sew up the sleeves and sew them into the dress. The dress must be fastened in front with hooks and eyes, and a plaiting of satin ribbon all down the front, and a waistbelt of the same, and a full plaiting to the belt at the back.

Striped Gaiters.

These are done in 2-thread fleecy, and No. 13 pins; 2 pins are required.

Cast on 22 stitches, knit 18 plain rows, increasing at the toe every time. There will then be 30 stitches on the pin; then let off 14 stitches on to a piece of thread,

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and knit the remaining number of stitches backwards and forwards for 24 rows, without increasing; cast on 14 stitches at the same end you before left off that number, and knit 18 rows, decreasing 1 stitch at the toe, till only 20 stitches are left. This completes the foot. For the leg, take up 14 stitches on each side, and 12 in the centre, knit 2 stitches of white, 5 of scarlet, 5 of white, 5 of scarlet, 5 of white, 5 of scarlet, 5 of white, 5 of scarlet, 3 of white. In the next row, seam the stitches with the same colours. Repeat these two rows alternately, till 6 rows are completed. This finishes 1 row of squares, then begin with 2 stitches of scarlet, 5 of white, and so on, thus reversing the squares. Continue in this manner till 3 rows of squares are done, then knit 9 more rows of squares, increasing 1 every other row, and the increased stitches will gradually form the whole squares at the edges. Then knit 3 more rows of squares, without increasing, remembering always to reverse the colours after each row of squares; knit 2 rows of squares, decreasing 1 every other row, then knit 10 rows of the scarlet, knitting 2 stitches and seaming 2, then knit 6 plain rows, and cast off.

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Leaf-pattern for Shawls, &c.

Twelve stitches in pattern; if for a sofa-cover, you must set on 114 stitches, and keep 3 stitches for each edge. First row: after 3 stitches for edge, knit 1 plain, wool forward, 3 plain, knit 2 together, 1 plain, 2 together, 3 plain, wool forward, and repeat to 3 for edge, and seam back row. Second row: 3 for edge, 2 plain, wool forward, 2 plain, 2 together, 1 plain, 2 together, 2 plain, wool forward, 1 plain, and repeat with edge, and back row seamed. Third row: 3 for edge, 3 plain, wool forward, 1 plain, 2 together, 1 plain, 2 together, 1 plain, wool forward, 2 plain, and repeat, edge 3, seam back row. Fourth row: 3 for edge, 4 plain, wool forward, 2 together, 1 plain, 2 together, wool forward, 3 plain, repeat, edge 3, and seam back row. Fifth row: 3 for edge, 5 plain, wool forward, slip 1, knit 2 together and bring the slipped stitch over, wool forward, 4 plain, and repeat, and 3 edge, with back row seamed. Sixth row: 3 for edge, 1 plain, 2 together, 3 plain, wool forward, 1 plain, wool forward, 3 plain, 2 together, and repeat, edge 3, and back row seamed. Seventh row: 3 for edge, 1 plain, 2 together, 2 plain, wool forward, 3 plain, wool forward, 2 plain, 2 together, and repeat, edge 3, back row seamed. Eighth

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row: 3 for edge, 1 plain, 2 together, 1 plain, wool forward, 5 plain, wool forward, 1 plain, 2 together, and repeat, edge 3, back row seamed. Ninth row: 3 for edge, 1 plain, 2 together, wool forward, 7 plain, wool forward, 2 together, and repeat, edge 3, back row seamed. Tenth row: 3 for edge, 2 together, wool forward, 9 plain,* wool forward, slip 1, knit 2 together and bring the slipped stitch over, wool forward, 9 plain, repeat from * to end, edge 3, and back row seamed, and then begin first row.

Pretty Open Diamond Border for the above, if done as a Shawl.

First row: knit 5, bring the wool forward, knit 1, wool forward, knit 5, and repeat. Seam 2d row. Third row: knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, wool forward, knit 3, wool forward, and repeat. Seam 4th row. Fifth row: knit 3 together, wool forward, knit 5, wool forward, and repeat. Seam 6th row. Seventh row: wool forward, knit 2,* wool forward, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, wool forward, knit 3, and repeat from *. Seam 8th row. Ninth row: wool forward, knit 4,* wool forward, knit 3 together, wool forward, knit 5, and repeat from *. Begin again from 2d row.

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Feather-pattern Chair-Cover.

Four-thread No. 6 cotton, and large pins.

Cast on 19 stitches for each feather, about 5 feathers or 95 stitches generally. Knit 1 plain row; 2d or pattern row, increase 3 stitches, which is done by bringing the cotton before the needle, decrease 3 stitches by taking 2 together, knit 1, decrease 3, increase 3, and again begin; increase 3, decrease 3, knit 1, decrease 3, and increase 3. Third row seamed; 4th row, plain; 5th row, seamed. Then commence the pattern-row. Four rows after the first complete the pattern.

For a Bosom Friend.

Cast on 100 stitches; knit 8 plain rows, knit 44 rows of the double knitting, knitting the two first and last stitches of every row plain; then decrease 2 stitches at the beginning of the row after knitting the two plain stitches, and at the end before knitting the two plain stitches; knit 12 rows, and decrease again in the same manner, knit 12 more and decrease as before, knit 12 more and decrease, knit 8 rows and decrease as before,

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knit 28 rows without decreasing, then cast on 48 extra stitches and knit 16 rows, knitting 1 and seaming 1 alternately, then cast off the stitches, seam the narrow piece to the side of the other, and bind it all round with ribbon.

Leaf-Pattern for a Chair-Cover.

For 2 needles, 14 stitches to each pattern. First row: seam 2, knit 1, knit 2 together, seam 4, knit 2, seam 2, bring the thread forward and knit 1, pass the thread round the needle, and repeat from seam 2, &c. Second row: seam 3, knit 2, seam 2, knit 3, knit 2 together, seam 1, knit 2, and repeat. Third row: seam 2, knit 1, knit 2 together, seam 2, knit 2, seam 2, knit 1, thread forward and knit 1, thread forward and knit 1, and repeat. Fourth row: seam 5, knit 2, seam 2, knit 1, knit 2 together, seam 1, knit 2, and repeat. Fifth row: seam 2, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, seam 2, knit 2, thread forward and knit 1, thread forward and knit 2, and repeat. Sixth row: seam 7, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2 together, seam 1, knit 2, and repeat. Seventh row: seam 2, knit 1, knit 2 together, seam 2, knit 3, thread forward and knit 1, thread forward and knit 3, and repeat. Eighth row: seam 9, knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 2, and repeat. Ninth row: seam 2,

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thread forward and knit 1, thread round the needle and seam 2, knit 1, knit 2 together, seam 1, knit 5, and repeat. Tenth row: seam 4, knit 1, knit 2 together, seam 1, knit 2, seam 5, knit 2, and repeat. Eleventh row: seam 2, knit 1, thread forward and knit 1, seam 2, knit 1, knit 2 together, seam 1, knit 3, and repeat. Twelfth row: seam 2, knit 1, knit 2 together, seam 1, knit 2, seam 5, knit 2, and repeat. Thirteenth row: seam 2, knit 2, thread forward and knit 1, thread forward and knit 2, seam 2, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, and repeat. Fourteenth row: seam 1, knit 2 together, seam 1, knit 2, seam 7, knit 2, and repeat. Fifteenth row: seam 2, knit 3, thread forward and knit 1, thread forward and knit 3, seam 2, knit 1, knit 2 together, and repeat. Sixteenth row: knit 2 together, knit 2, seam 9, knit 2, and repeat.

Honeycomb Cuffs.

Cast on 48 stitches, slip a stitch with the wool forward, knit 2 together, bring the wool forward, slip 1, knit 2 together, bring the wool forward, slip 1, knit 2 together, bring the wool forward, slip 1, knit 2 together. Continue in this manner with white wool till 22 rows are done.

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Join the coloured wool, and knit 2 rows. Third row: slip the 2d stitch over the 1st and knit it, knit the 1st, slip the 4th stitch over the 3d and knit it, knit the 3d; continue in this manner till the row is completed. Knit a plain row. Repeat the open row, with a plain row between each, till 6 open rows are done; then repeat the 22 rows of the close knitting, as at first, and cast off.

Netted Shawl.

This is done in white 8-thread wool, and 6 shades of any colour that look well with it.

Begin on a foundation of 5 stitches, increase 1 stitch in the first, middle, and last stitches of every row throughout the shawl, till you have it the required size. On a mesh this width ——— net 40 rows with the white, increasing as above; then join the lightest shade of coloured wool and net 2 rows, 1 row of the 2d, 2 rows of the 3d shade, 2 rows of the 4th, 1 row of the 5th shade, 3 rows of the 6th shade, 1 row of the 5th shade, 2 rows of the 4th, 2 rows of the 3d, 2d, and lightest shades;— this completes 1 stripe. You then repeat the same number of rows of each of the shades, to form a 2d and a 3d stripe, which makes a good-sized shawl: but if

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required larger, a 4th stripe may be added in the same way; then, with a mesh 1 nail wide, and double wool of either of the colours, net 2 stitches in 1 in every loop formed by the ending of the rows across the neck. For the fringe round it, net, with a mesh 1 inch wide, and double wool of the 2d darkest shade, 1 stitch in every loop round the two sides; then, with a mesh 1 nail wide, and double wool of the darkest shade, net another row round the two sides in the following manner:—Draw the 2d stitch through the 1st and net it, net the 1st stitch, draw the 4th stitch through the 3d and net it, net the 3d, draw the 6th stitch through the 5th and net it, net the 5th, and so on all round. This completes the shawl.

For a Netted Shawl, in Crossbars.

Take 4 shades of any colour and white, and net, on a foundation of 64 stitches, 4 rows of each from the darkest to the white, and repeat it 6 times, which forms a square; this must be folded in half and lined with silk. The mesh should be this width ————————; a nice full-knitted fringe, of the same shades, in spaces, is added after the netting has been pressed: 2 ounces of each shade of the fleecy is sufficient to complete it.

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Receipt for a Stocking.

No. 10 *Mee's Persian thread, and needles No.* 22, *are the proper sizes.*

Cast on 56 stitches on the 1st needle, and 48 on each of the other 2. Knit 1 row plain. Second row: knit 40 stitches plain, seam a stitch, knit all round plain. Knit 12 rows in the same way, all plain but the seam-stitch. Now the pattern begins: seam a stitch, knit 23 plain, seam a stitch, knit 15 plain. This will bring you to the centre seam-stitch. Seam this stitch, and knit 15 plain. This brings you to the end of the 1st needle. Seam a stitch, knit 23 plain, seam a stitch, knit 23 plain. This will end the 2d needle. Seam a stitch, knit 23 plain, seam a stitch, knit 23 plain. This ends the 3d needle. Seam a stitch, knit 6 plain stitches, bring the cotton forward, knit 1, bring the cotton forward and knit 1. Continue to bring the cotton forward and knit 1 till you have made 12 additional stitches. Knit 5 plain, seam a stitch, knit 15, seam a stitch, knit 15. (This is the back of the stocking, and must always be knit the same—15 plain, 1 seamed, and 15 plain.) Seam a stitch, knit 6 plain, bring the cotton forward, and knit 1. Continue this till you have made 12 additional stitches as before. Knit 5, seam a stitch, knit 6, bring the cotton forward, and make

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12 stitches as before. Knit 5, seam a stitch, knit 6, make 12 stitches as before. Knit 5, seam a stitch, knit 6, make 12 as before, and knit 5. This finishes the row; and you have 60 additional stitches for the pattern. Seam a stitch and knit 35 plain, seam a stitch and knit the back of the stocking, seam a stitch and knit 35, seam and knit 35, seam and knit 35, seam and knit 35. This ends the row. Knit 2 rows more same as the last. You have now made stitches enough for the pattern, and begin it. First row: seam a stitch, knit 2 together 6 times, bring the cotton forward, and knit 1. Continue this till you have 11 holes made. Bring the cotton forward and slip a stitch, knit a stitch, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, slip a stitch, knit a stitch, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one. Continue to slip a stitch, knit a stitch, and pull the slipped one over it 4 times more, which should bring you to the seam-stitch. Knit the back of the stocking, and continue this pattern round the other two needles, which will conclude the row. The next 3 rows are knit plain, except the seam-stitches, which must be attended to. This finishes the pattern; and you begin again at the first row, and repeat the pattern 45 times. You then begin the heel: knit the seam-stitch on the 1st needle plain, then knit the pattern-row of the stripe; knit

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the back of the stocking and knit the 1st stripe off of the next needle, (using the needle you have knit the stripe and the back of the stocking with,) remembering that this is the pattern-row; knit the seam-stitch at the end of the stripe plain. You have now 2 stripes and the plain back of the stocking on the heel needles, and 3 stripes on the front of the stocking; with the front you have at present nothing to do. The first or pattern row of the heel is knit; the remainder of the heel is to be knit with double thread. Second row: slip a stitch, seam 35 stitches, knit a plain stitch, seam 15, knit 1 plain, seam 15, knit 1 plain, seam 36. Third row: slip a stitch, knit 35, seam a stitch, knit 15, seam a stitch, knit 15, seam a stitch, knit 36. Fourth row: slip 1, seam 35, knit 1 plain, seam 15, knit 1 plain, seam 15, knit 1 plain, seam 36. Begin again with the pattern-row, remembering that there is 1 plain stitch at the beginning and end of each needle, which stitch must be slipped at the beginning of every row. Repeat this pattern 9 times; at the 10th time slip a stitch, knit 7 double stitches, make 8 holes, narrowing from the last hole, 7 times, in the same manner as usual; this will reduce the pattern 6 stitches. For the 11th time: slip 1, knit 7 double stitches, make 2 holes, narrowing from the 2d hole in the usual manner;

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this will have reduced the heel 14 stitches in each stripe, and finishes the pattern. Knit 10 plain rows, knitting all the seam-stitches except the middle one plain. The heel must now be closed; the narrowing must begin in the row of plain knitting, not the seamed one. Knit 26 stitches, knit 2 together, knit 11 stitches, which brings you to the seam; knit 11 stitches beyond the seam, slip a stitch, knit a stitch, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, turn back, slip 1 stitch, and seam 11 stitches, knit the seam-stitch plain, seam 11 stitches, knit 2 together seamed, turn back, slip a stitch, knit to the seam-stitch and 11 stitches beyond, slip a stitch, knit a stitch, and pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one. Continue this narrowing till you have knit up all the stitches at each side. Take up the loops all along the side of the heel (they should be 29), knit them with the single thread, knitting the 2 last on the needle together. This begins the gore. Knit the 3 stripes on the front needle, in the pattern, as usual, only remembering that you have no seam-stitch between the gore and the pattern; take up the loops all along the 2d side of the heel, and take half the heel stitches on the same needle, then slip the 1st stitch, knit the 2d, pull the slipped stitch over it, knit the remaining stitches on the needle. There should now be

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41 stitches on each of the side needles. The middle of the heel ends the row, therefore the 1st needle is the one which begins from that place. Knit 15 stitches plain, make a stitch by taking up a loop of the last row, knit 3 stitches, make another as before, continue to knit 3 and make 1 till you have increased 11 stitches, which will bring you within 4 stitches of the end of the needle; knit them plain. Knit the front needle in the 2d row of pattern, knitting 35 and seaming 1, knitting 35, seaming 1, knitting 35, which ends the needle. Knit 3 stitches, make 1, knit 3 as before, till you have made 11, knit 15 plain, which ends the row. There should now be 51 stitches on each of the side needles. You must knit to within 2 stitches of the end of the 1st needle; knit them together. Knit the front needle in 3d row of pattern. Third needle: slip a stitch, knit a stitch, pull the slipped stitch over it, knit to the end of the needle plain. The next row is not to be narrowed at either place. Continue to narrow the side needles, as directed, every 2d row, carrying on the pattern on the front needle, till you have reduced the stitches on each side needle, the 1st to 35, and the 2d to 36 stitches. There will now be 173 stitches all round. Continue to knit the side needles plain, and the front in pattern, till you have repeated the pattern

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from the beginning of the gore 32 times, join on the 2d thread, and narrow the pattern 14 stitches in each stripe in the manner directed for the heel. There will now be 136 stitches on the needles. Knit 8 plain rows. Divide the stitches exactly, leaving 68 on the front needle, and 34 on each of the side needles. The first needle of the row is the same as before. Knit to within 3 stitches of the end, slip 1, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 1 plain. Second needle: knit 1 plain stitch, knit 2 together, knit to within 3 stitches of the end, slip 1, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 1 plain. Third needle: knit 1 plain, knit 2 together, knit to the end, knit 1 plain row all round. Continue these alternate rows till you have reduced the stitches to 88, then narrow every row, as directed, till there remain only 30 stitches on the front needle, and 15 on each of the others. Cast off, and fasten the thread.

For a Turkish Cushion.

Either eight-thread German or three-thread fleecy should be used.

Cast on 90 stitches; keep the wool in front, slip a stitch the reversed way, knit 2 together, pass the wool

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in front, slip a stitch the reversed way, knit 2 together, pass the wool in front, slip a stitch the reversed way, knit 2 together, and so on. The whole of the knitting is done in this manner; then knit 2 rows of dark for the edge, 2 rows of the colour for the centre, 2 more dark: these 6 rows form an edge, which is done on each side of each piece. Then commence the centre, and knit 2 rows to the end; in the 3d row, leave 6 stitches at the end, and turn back, as if beginning a fresh row, and knit to the end; in the next row, leave 12 stitches; then 18, 24, 30, 36, and 42 stitches; after leaving 42 stitches, you must only leave 3 more each time instead of 6; and next leave 45, 48, 51, and so on, until you have only 15 stitches left; then knit 2 rows of dark (the whole number of stitches), 2 of the centre colour, 2 of dark; and take it off like common knitting. This completes 1 piece, 16 of which are required.

For a Baby's Bonnet.

Cast on 154 stitches on small ivory pins. First row: seam 3 stitches, knit 12 plain stitches, seam 5, knit 12 plain. Continue seaming 5 and knitting 12 till the end of this row, and there will then be only 3 seamed stitches,

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the same as at the beginning. Second row: knit 3 stitches, seam 12, knit 5 plain, seam 12, knit 5, seam 12. Continue this to the end of the row. Continue these alternate rows till you have knit 12. The row before the twisted one must be the one where the 5 stitches are knit plain and the 12 seamed. For the twisted row: seam 3, take off 6 with a 3d needle, keep that needle in front, and with the needle you began the row with knit the remaining 6 stitches plain, then the 6 stitches you took off; seam 5 stitches. Continue this pattern to the end of the row. The next row: knit 3 plain, seam 12, knit 5 plain. Continue these alternate rows, as at the beginning, till you have 13 rows knitted, then repeat the twist as before, 13 rows more, and then the twist again, then 13 rows more. At this twist the narrowing must begin. Seam 3 stitches, take off 6, knit the 2 first of the remaining 6 stitches together, knit the 4 which remain, knit the 2 first of the stitches you took off together, knit the 4 which remain. Continue this pattern, narrowing 2 stitches in every twisted stripe, to the end of the row; knit 11 alternate rows, then the twist again, taking off 5 and knitting 5, then 11 rows more: at this twist you must narrow 2 stitches in each twisted stripe, the same as before, then 11 rows more; at this twist you must narrow 1

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stitch in every seamed stripe, which is done thus—seam 3 stitches, take off 4, knit 3, slip the 4th, knit the 1st stitch of the seamed stripe plain, and draw the slipped stitch over it, seam 4. Continue this to the end of the row; knit 5 of the alternate rows; then, on a 3d needle, cast on 34 stitches to form the back of the crown. You will now remember, that every row will be 4 seamed and 8 plain; you will be knitting round. Take a 4th needle, seam 3, knit 8, seam 4, knit 8, and so on all round. At the end of the 3d needle you will have a stitch left, which will make the next seamed stripe 4 stitches. Continue this pattern for 5 rounds more, then the twist again, narrowing 1 stitch in every seamed stripe in the same manner as before, knit 6 rows all round, which finishes the pattern. There will now be 132 stitches on the needle. Seam 2 rows all round, knit 2 together, knit 10, knit 2 together, knit 10, knit 2 together, knit 10, knit 2 together. Continue to the end of the row. There will be now 121 stitches on the needle. Knit a plain row, seam 2 rows, knit 2 together, knit 9, knit 2 together, knit 9. Continue to the end of the row. There will now be 110 stitches on the needle. Knit a plain row, seam 2 rows, knit 2 together, knit 8, knit 2 together, knit 8. There will now be 99 stitches left on the needle. Knit a plain

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row, seam 2 rows, knit 2 together, knit 7, knit 2 together, knit 7: 88 stitches will now be left on the needle. Knit a plain row, seam 2 rows, knit 2 together, knit 6, knit 2 together, knit 6, and so on. There will now be 77 stitches left on the needle. Knit a plain row, seam 2 rows, knit 2 together, knit 5, knit 2 together, knit 5, and so on. There will now be 66 stitches on the needle. Knit a plain row, seam 2 rows, knit 2 together, knit 4, knit 2 together, knit 4. Fifty-five stitches will be on the needle. Knit a plain row, seam 2 rows, knit 2 together, knit 3, knit 2 together, knit 3, and so on. There will now be 44 stitches on the needle. Knit a plain row, seam 2 rows, knit 2 together, knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 2, and so on. Thirty-three stitches will be on the needle. Knit 3 plain rows, slip the stitches on to a piece of thread, and tie them as tight as you can. This is made up on a foundation of white buckram, lined with white silk, and trimmed with swansdown, and a cord and tassels round the crown. The effect is extremely pretty, and the knitting can be taken off and washed, which makes it as good as new.

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For a Bonnet de Voyage.

This should be done with rather small bone pins, and eight-thread German wool, with 3 colours that contrast well: for instance—claret, pink, and white; taking the claret for the rib, and the pink and white for the open rows between.

Cast on 110 stitches. Knit 2 plain rows, 1 seamed row, and 1 plain. This forms a rib, which is done with the claret. Join the pink and knit 1 plain row. Next row: seam 2 stitches together, pass the wool round the pin, seam 2 together, pass the wool round the pin, seam 2 together. Continue in this manner until the end of the row. Knit another plain row with the white, and repeat the open row as before, seaming 2 stitches together, and making a stitch by passing the wool round the pin. Join the claret and knit 2 plain rows, 1 seamed and 1 plain row. Knit 1 plain row and 1 open row with the pink; then a plain row and an open row with the white; and so on, knitting first a rib and then the plain and open rows of white between. When 3 ribs are completed, let off the stitches on each side, leaving 48 stitches in the centre. Knit 7 ribs of the claret, with the plain and open rows of pink and white between each, as before; then take the stitches before let off on each side, and knit 3 ribs of claret, with the plain and open rows of

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pink and white between, as before. In the next ribs, knit 1 plain row, 1 seamed row, 1 plain, 1 seamed, and 1 plain row. This is done to reverse the knitting for the piece that turns over for the front of the cap. Knit 5 ribs for the front, including the one that reverses the knitting. This completes the cap. The crown is then gathered in on each side, and a cord and tassels, made of the wool, run in the 3d rib, which ties it at the back and forms a curtain or frill. The five ribs that are reversed must be turned back, drawn up at each end, and fastened with a cord and tassel, to tie under the chin.

Leaf Edging.

First row: cast on 17 stitches, slip 1, seam 1, bring the thread round the needle, seam 2 together, take the thread back, knit 1, pass the thread round the needle, seam 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 5, bring the thread forward, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 1. Second row: seam 8, seam 2 together, seam 1, bring the thread round the needle, seam 2 together, seam 1, bring the thread round the needle, seam 2 together, knit 2. Third row: slip 1, seam 1, pass the thread round the neodle, seam 2 together, knit 1, pass the thread round the

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needle, seam 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 4, pass the thread forward, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2. Fourth row: seam 8, seam 2 together, seam 1, pass the thread round the needle, seam 2 together, seam 1, bring the thread round the needle, seam 2 together, knit 2. Fifth row: slip 1, seam 1, bring the thread round the needle, seam 2 together, knit 1, bring the thread round the needle, seam 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 3, bring the thread forward, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 3. Sixth row: seam 8, seam 2 together, seam 1, pass the thread round the needle, seam 2 together, seam 1, pass the thread round the needle, seam 2 together, knit 2. Seventh row: slip 1, seam 1, pass the thread round the needle, seam 2 together, knit 1, pass the thread round the needle, seam 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, bring the thread forward, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 4. Eighth row: seam 8, seam 2 together, seam 1, bring the thread round the needle, seam 2 together, seam 1, pass the thread round the needle, seam 2 together, knit 2. Ninth row: slip 1, seam 1, pass the thread round the needle, seam 2 together, knit 1, pass the thread round the needle, seam 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 5. Tenth row:

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seam 8, seam 2 together, seam 1, pass the thread round the needle, seam 2 together, seam 1, pass the thread round the needle, seam 2 together, knit 2. Eleventh row: slip 1, seam 1, pass the thread round the needle, seam 2 together, knit 1, pass the thread round the needle, seam 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, bring the thread forward, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 6. Twelfth row: seam 8, seam 2 together, seam 1, pass the thread round the needle, seam 2 together, seam 1, pass the thread round the needle, seam 2 together, knit 2.

A Pretty Pattern for a Baby's Cap.

No. 16 *pins for English, and No.* 17 *for Shetland wool.*

Cast on 30 stitches for each stripe. Seam 1, slip 1, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 1, bring the wool forward, knit 1, bring the wool forward, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 4, knit 2 together, bring the wool forward, knit 1, continue to bring the wool forward and knit 1 till you have 9 loop stitches; bring the wool forward, slip 1, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 4. Second row: seam 1, knit 7 plain, seam 1, knit 3 plain, knit 2 together, knit 19 plain, slip 1,

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knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 3. Third row: seam 1, slip 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 1 plain, bring the wool forward, knit 1, bring the wool forward, knit 1, knit 2 together, seam 1, knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 19, knit 1, slip 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 2. Fourth row: seam 1, knit 7 plain, seam 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 19, slip 1, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 1. Fifth row: seam 1, slip 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 1 plain, bring the wool forward and knit 1, bring the wool forward and knit 1, knit 2 together, seam 1, knit 2 together, knit 19, knit 2 together. This finishes the pattern. Begin as at the 1st row. A cap made in Shetland wool will require 6 of these stripes, or 180 stitches for the crown; but only 5 stripes in the English wool.

Netted Flower Stand.

This is done in 4 divisions. Begin on a foundation of 148 stitches, and net 5 rows, with white 8-thread German wool, on a mesh rather more than a quarter of an inch wide; then take 4 shades of 2 colours that contrast well, and net with double wool, in every loop netting 2 stitches.

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Net the first 42 loops of the darkest shade, the next 40 loops of the 2d shade, 36 following loops of the 3d shade, and the remaining 30 of the lightest shade. This completes 1 division. Two sets of shades are generally chosen, and the 2 divisions that come opposite each other are usually of the same shade. A round of pasteboard, about 6 inches in diameter, is cut, and each division is folded into 8 turns, according to the shades, each shade forming 2 turns; the lightest shade, which is put on the inside, being the smallest. When all the divisions are done, the turn of each division is caught together. It must be evenly sewn on the pasteboard, which is covered with silk or cambric, and managed so as to leave a circular space, about 2 and a half inches in diameter, in the centre; and 2 skeins of each of the coloured wools are required.

For a Knitted Penwiper.

To be knit in 3 *colours of German wool.* *No.* 17 *pins.*

Cast on 20 stitches, bring the wool forward, slip 1, knit 2 together, bring the wool forward, slip 1, knit 2 together. Continue this to within 2 of the end, which knit plain. Second row: knit 2, bring the wool forward, slip 1, knit

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2 together. Continue this to within 3 of the end, which leave on the other pin, and return, doing the same pattern, to the 2 at the end of the row, when the wool is to be twisted twice round the pin, and the 2 stitches knit together. Fourth row: make a stitch, knit 1, seam 1, knit 1. Commence the pattern again, and continue it to within 6 of the end, which, as before, are to be left on the other needle. Return with the same pattern to within 4 of the other end, which are to be knit plain. Sixth row: knit 4 plain, knit the pattern to within 6 of the end. Return, as before, to within 4 of the edge, bring the wool twice round the needle, knit 2 together. Repeat this. Eighth row: knit 1, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 1, knit the pattern to within 9 of the end. Return, as before, and knit the edge plain. Tenth row: knit 6 plain, knit the pattern to within 12 of the end. Return to the edge, and bring the wool twice round the pin, and knit 2 together. Repeat this twice. Twelfth row: knit 1, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 1, bring the wool forward, slip 1, knit 2 together. Return and repeat this. Knit the edge plain. Cast off 8 stitches, leaving 2 for the edge as at the commencement. Knit the pattern to the end of the row. One quarter is now finished. Commence the next, the same as before, with another

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colour. Four quarters of each colour make the round. When finished, sew the two sides together, and make it up with a button in the centre.

Open Edging for Trimming.

If this be used as a lace edging, No. 30 Mee's Persian thread and No. 18 pins are required; if as a strong trimming for petticoats, No. 2 or 3 of the same thread, and 13 or 14 pins.

First row: cast on 14 stitches, knit 3 plain stitches, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1 plain, pass the thread twice round the pin, knit 2 together. Repeat from pass the thread round the pin 3 times more. Second row: knit 1 plain, the double stitches half-knit half-seamed, knit 3 plain, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1 plain. Third row: knit 3 plain, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit the remainder of the stitches plain. Fourth row: knit 15 plain stitches, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1 plain. Fifth row: knit 3 plain, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit the remainder of the stitches plain. Sixth row: cast off 4 stitches, knit 10 plain stitches, besides 1 left on the needle, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1 plain. You should now have 14 stitches on your pin. Begin again from the 1st row.

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Very Pretty Vandyke Border.

Take much the same thread and pins as in the foregoing receipt.

First row: cast on 10 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, pass the thread twice over the pin, knit 2 together, knit 1 plain. Second row: slip 1, knit 1, knit half the stitch turned twice over the needle, seam the other half, knit 2, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together. Third row: slip 1, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 4 plain stitches. Fourth row: make a stitch, knit 4, knit 2, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together. Fifth row: slip 1, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, pass the thread twice round the pin, knit 2 together, pass the thread twice round the pin, knit 2 together, knit 1 plain. Sixth row: slip 1, knit 1, knit the first half of the double stitch, seam the other half, knit 1, knit the 1st half of the double stitch, seam the other half, knit 2 plain, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together. Seventh row: slip 1, knit

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1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit the remainder of the stitches plain. Eighth row: knit 9 plain stitches, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together. Ninth row: slip 1, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, pass the thread twice over the needle, knit 2 together. Repeat this 3 times. Knit 1 plain stitch. Tenth row: knit 2, knit 1st half of double stitch, seam the other half, knit 1 double stitch as before, knit 1, knit double stitch as before, knit 2, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together. Eleventh row: slip 1, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 10 plain stitches. Twelfth row: knit 3 plain stitches, knit 2 together, knit 5, knit 2, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1 plain, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together. Thirteenth row: slip 1, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, pass the thread twice over the needle, and knit 2 together. Repeat this 4 times. Knit 1 plain. Fourteenth row: knit 2, double stitch as before, knit 1, double stitch as before, knit 1, double stitch as before

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knit 1, double stitch as before, knit 2, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together. Fifteenth row: slip 1, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit the remaining stitches plain. Sixteenth row: knit 3, knit 2 together, knit 3, knit 2 together, knit 5, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together. Seventeenth row: slip 1, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, pass the thread twice over the needle, and knit 2 together. Repeat this 5 times. Knit 1. Eighteenth row: knit 2, double stitch as before, knit 1 plain, double stitch as before, knit 1, double stitch as before, knit 1, double stitch as before, knit 1, double stitch as before, knit 2, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together. Nineteenth row: slip 1, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit the remainder of the stitches plain. Twentieth row: cast off all the stitches but 10 (there should be 23 in all), knit 5 plain, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit 2 together. This completes 1 vandyke. You then begin again from

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the 1st row, and repeat these 20 rows till sufficient length is done.

For a Child's Stocking.

Either in thread or fine wool.

Cast on 73 stitches, 24 on the 2 first pins, and 25 on the second; seam 12 rows, knit 14 plain rows. Next row: decrease 2 stitches, 1 on each side of the centre stitch; knit 6 more rounds; decrease again as before, and for 4 more times, in the same proportion, knitting 6 plain rounds, between each decreasing; knit 8 rounds. For the instep: take 31 stitches; and, if you have properly decreased, you will have 30 left for the heel; knit the stitches for the heel, in alternate plain and seamed rows, for 16 rows, then double the heel and cast off the stitches, then take up the loops at the side of the heel (there will be 8 on each side), and increase 1 stitch in every 4th, then work the stitches for the instep, and knit a plain round. Next round: decrease by knitting the last stitch of the heel and the first of the instep in one; and, on the other side, knit the last of the instep and the first of the heel in one the reversed way; this decreases 2 stitches in the one round; knit a plain round, and repeat the decreased round alternately till you have decreased in 7

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rounds; knit 20 plain rounds, begin the decreasing for the toe, knit 4 stitches of the instep part, decrease by knitting the 5th and 6th stitches together, knit till within 6 stitches of the end of the instep, knit 2 together, knit the 4 that remain of the instep, knit 4 stitches of the heel part, decrease as before, knit till within 6 stitches of the end of the heel, decrease as before, and so on until you have sufficiently decreased it, when cast off, and unite the stitches.

For a Baby's Hood, in German Wool.

No. 13 *bone pins and* 1 *ounce of German wool are required.*

Cast on 70 stitches, knit 2 rows, knit 1 row, alternately seaming 2 stitches together and passing the wool round the needle, knit 3 rows, knit 2 rows, seaming 2 stitches and knitting 2 stitches alternately, knit 2 more rows in the same way, bringing the seamed stitches over the knit, and the knit over the seamed. This forms a dice pattern. Knit 26 rows altogether in this way, reversing every 2 rows; knit 18 plain rows, knit 12 rows more in the dice pattern, knit 3 plain rows. Next row: bring the wool forward and seam 2 stitches together alternately, knit 3 plain rows, knit 12 rows in the dice pattern, let off 20

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stitches on each side without knitting them, knit 4 more rows in the dice pattern, take up the 20 stitches on each side and knit 4 plain rows, then cast off the stitches. This completes the front and headpiece. The knitting, as far as the first 8 plain rows that are knitted, is then turned back and stuffed with wool, which forms the ruche for the front. Then cast on 14 stitches for the horseshoe, knit 16 rows in the dice pattern of 2 and 2. Continue knitting in the dice pattern, but increase 1 stitch at the beginning of every row for the next 6 rows; knit 4 plain rows, decrease 1 stitch at the beginning of each row till you have only 12 stitches left. Then cast off. The horseshoe is sewed to the headpiece. For the frill, cast on 100 stitches, knit 4 plain rows, seam 2 stitches together, and pass the wool round alternately. In the next round: knit 10 rows in the dice pattern of 2 and 2, knit and seam alternately 6 rows, knit 8 rows in the dice pattern, knit 2 plain rows, seam 2 together, and pass the wool round the needle alternately. In the next row: knit 2 plain rows, and cast off. The frill is sewed on where the holes are made, and ribbon drawn into them for the strings. It is preferable to use the skeins of wool that are made in half ounces to avoid joining. A netted rosette, edged with floss silk, completes the hood.

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For a Knitted Bodice.

Take 5 ounces of four-thread fleecy, and No. 10 pins.

Cast on 60 stitches, and knit 3 plain rows. Fourth row: make a stitch, knit 2 together, make a stitch, knit 2 together, and so on to the end of the row; knit 4 plain rows, knit 70 rows in double knitting, knit the 4 first and last stitches of every row plain, then let off all the stitches on to a piece of thread, except 25 on the right-hand side. *Knit these 25 stitches backwards and forwards (remembering that the 4 plain stitches are still to be knit on the right-hand side, but not on the other,) for 26 rows; then cast on 15 additional stitches; the 4 plain stitches are now to be knit on both sides, for 74 rows. Knit 3 plain rows. Next row: make a stitch, knit 2 together, make a stitch, knit 2 together, and so on, knit 3 plain rows, and cast off. This completes the back and 1 front. You then let off 25 stitches on the other side, and repeat from the point marked above with an asterisk. Then take up the stitches all round the neck, and knit 3 plain rows. Next row: make a stitch and knit 2 together alternately, knit 4 plain rows, and cast off. Then sew the 2 fronts to the back, about one third of the length up, and run a ribbon through the row of holes formed at the top and

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bottom. This is worn outside the dress; and under a shawl or cloak is very comfortable. All should be done in double knitting but the 4 edge stitches.

Shell Knitting for a Bag, in German Wool.

No. 14 pins to be used.

Take 11 shades of wool, begin with the darkest, and 5 rows of each shade, that is, 1 pattern done of each. Cast on 155 stitches, 57 on 2 of the needles, and 38 on the third. First round: knit 4 stitches plain. Bring the wool forward, knit 1, bring the wool forward, knit 1. Repeat this 8 times. Knit 4 plain, seam 3. Repeat this all round. Second round: knit 2 plain, 2 together, 15 plain, slip 1, knit 1, draw the slipped one over the knitted one, knit 3 plain, seam 4. Repeat this all round. Third round: knit 2 plain, 2 together, 14 plain, slip 1, and pull 1 over as before, knit 2 plain, seam 3. Fourth round: knit 1 plain, 2 together, 14 plain, slip and pull over as before, knit 1, seam 3. Fifth round: knit 2 together, 14 plain, slip and pull over, seam 3. The stitches will now be reduced to their original number. Tie on the next shade, and repeat the 5 rows as before. Repeat this

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15 times. Then take very small needles, and knit a binder, in simple ribs, in any of the shades, 15 rows deep. The handle is made by knitting on 2 needles of the same size as those used for the bag, with double wool, in the following manner:—Cast on 14 stitches, slip 1, bring the wool forward, slip 1, knit 1, pull the slipped one over the knitted one to the last 2, which are both knitted; without bringing the wool forward, fold the 2 edges into the middle, and sew together with the double wool. Silk tassels to match.

Twisted Knitting, for a Sofa, or Carriage Cushion.

No. 11 *pins should be used.*

Cast on 12 stitches. The 3 stitches at each end are knit throughout, and the 6 centre stitches are knit and seamed alternately each row till 8 rows are done. Ninth row: knit 3, take a 3d pin and knit 3 stitches, knit the remainder of the stitches with the 1st pin. Tenth row: knit 3, seam the 3 stitches on the 3d pin, seam the other 3, knit the 3 edge stitches. This completes 1 twist, and is repeated after every 8 rows, till the required length is done. This should be done in 9 shades of 8-thread

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German wool, and 2 stripes of each shade except the lightest, which is best as the centre stripe, and requires only 1. The length of the stripe must of course be regulated according to the size of the cushion required.

Half Cap for wearing under a Bonnet.

No. 14 *steel pins and half an ounce of German wool are required.*

Cast on 119 stitches, knit 2 plain rows with the coloured wool, join the white and knit 2 plain rows. Next row: make a stitch, seam 2 stitches together, make a stitch, seam 2 together, and so on; knit another plain row of white, knit 2 plain rows of coloured, then join the white. This finishes the border round the top of the cap. First row: knit 4 plain stitches, make a stitch, knit 3 stitches together, make a stitch, knit 4 plain stitches, make a stitch, knit 3 stitches together, make a stitch, knit 4 plain stitches, and so on to the end of the row. Second row: knit quite plain. Third row: knit the same as the first, and continue with these 2 rows alternately for 10 rows, then slip off 28 stitches on to another needle, then knit the remaining stitches backwards and forwards for 16 rows, increasing 1 stitch at the beginning

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of each of the last 8 rows, join the coloured wool and knit 2 plain rows, then 2 rows of white. Next row: make a stitch, seam 2 together, make a stitch, seam 2 together, and so on; knit 1 plain row of white, then take up the 28 stitches at the back, and the stitches on each side, knit 2 plain rows of coloured all round, and cast off the stitches. Then run a ribbon, of the same colour as the wool, through the holes of the border, round the back and front of the cap.

Very Elegant Knitted Cardinal Cloak.

Pink eight-thread German wool for the centre, and a white border, are pretty.

Cast on 419 stitches with the white, and knit 4 plain rows. Next row: bring the wool forward, slip a stitch, knit 2 stitches, pull the slipped stitch over, bring the wool forward, slip a stitch, knit 2 stitches, pull the slipped stitch over. Continue in this manner till the end of the row. Next row: seam all the stitches. Continue with these 2 rows alternately (that is, the pattern row and the seamed row,) for 18 rows, then slip off 15 stitches at the beginning and end of the row, join the pink, and knit 12

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rows in the same way as before. Next row: knit 24 stitches, bring the wool forward, decrease 3 stitches thus; —slip the 2 last of the 3 stitches over the other 1, slip this 1 over the next stitch. You have now decreased 3 stitches, and have still the wool forward; slip a stitch, knit 2 stitches, and pull the slipped stitch over. Continue with the pattern, as before, for 30 stitches; then decrease 3 stitches, knit 30 stitches, decrease 3 stitches, knit 30 stitches, decrease 3 stitches, knit 30 more stitches, decrease 3 stitches, knit 75 stitches, decrease 3 stitches, knit 30 stitches, and decrease 3 stitches 4 times, knit the remaining stitches, knit 12 rows alternately of the pattern row and the seamed, without decreasing. Next row: knit 21 stitches, decrease 3 stitches, knit 27 stitches, and decrease 3 stitches 4 times, knit 75 stitches, decrease 3, knit 27 stitches, and decrease 3 stitches 4 times, knit the remaining stitches, knit 8 rows without decreasing. Next row: knit only 30 stitches, knit these 30 stitches backwards and forwards for 38 rows. This is to make the armhole. Leave these stitches on another pin, and proceed with the other stitches; knit the remainder of the stitches excepting 30, knit these 30 stitches backwards and forwards for 38 rows, then knit the stitches between the 2 armholes, for 4 rows, without decreasing. Next row: knit 12

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stitches, decrease 3, knit 24 stitches, and decrease 3 stitches for 3 times, knit 72 stitches, decrease 3, knit 24 stitches, and decrease 3 for 3 times, knit the remaining stitches, knit 12 rows without decreasing. Next row: knit 9 stitches, decrease 3, knit 21 stitches, and decrease 3 stitches for 3 times, knit 69 stitches, decrease 3 stiches, knit 21 stitches, and decrease 3 for 3 times, knit the remaining stitches, knit 12 rows without decreasing. Next row: knit 9 stitches, decrease 3, knit 18 stitches, and decrease 3 stitches for 4 times, knit 24 stitches, decrease 3 stitches, knit 13 stitches, and decrease 3 for 4 times, knit the remaining stitches, knit 4 rows without decreasing. The length of the armhole is now finished. You then take the whole number of stitches on the pin, and knit 8 rows without decreasing. Next row: knit 15 stitches, decrease 3 for 6 times, knit 21 stitches, decrease 3, knit 15 stitches, and decrease 3 for 5 times, knit the remaining stitches, knit 12 rows without decreasing. Next row: knit 15 stitches, decrease 3, knit 12 stitches, and decrease 3 for 5 times, knit 18 stitches, decrease 3, knit 12 stitches, and decrease 3 for 6 times, knit the remaining stitches, knit 10 rows without decreasing. Next row: knit 15 stitches, decrease 3, knit 9 stitches, and decrease 3 for 7 times, knit 12 stitches, decrease 3,

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knit 9 stitches, and decrease 3 for 4 times, knit the remaining stitches, knit 8 rows without decreasing. Next row: knit 12 stitches, decrease 3, knit 9 stitches, and decrease 3 for 9 times, knit the remaining stitches, knit 6 rows without decreasing. Next row: knit 9 stitches, and decrease 3 for 8 times, knit 6 more rows without decreasing, then leave your pin in this part of the knitting; then, with another pair of pins, take up the 15 stitches of the white you before slipped off, and knit them for as many rows as you have of the pink; then cast off, and sew the white to the pink; then take up the stitches of the other edge of the border the long way, and knit 4 plain rows; then cast off, and knit the border on the other side precisely in the same manner; then at the top of the cloak, and knit 4 plain rows of pink all the way along, including the two borders. Then, for the collar, cast on 147 stitches with the white, and knit 4 plain rows; knit 10 rows of white, without decreasing the pattern-row, and seam alternately; slip off 9 stitches on each side of the white, join the pink, and knit 4 rows without decreasing; knit 12 stitches, decrease 3, knit 15 stitches and decrease 3 twice, knit 27 stitches and decrease 3, knit 15 stitches and decrease 3 twice; knit the remaining stitches; knit 4 rows without decreasing, knit 12 stitches and decrease 3

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for three times; knit 24 stitches, decrease 3, knit 12 stitches and decrease 3 twice; knit the remaining stitches; knit 4 rows without decreasing. Next row: knit 9 stitches and decrease 3 for 7 times; knit the remaining stitches; knit 4 more rows without decreasing; knit 2 plain rows, and cast off the pink; then take up the stitches of the border, and knit as many rows of white; then sew the white to the pink, take up the stitches of the other edge of the border, and knit 4 plain rows; cast off, and finish the border on the other side in the same manner. At the end of every other pattern-row there will be 1 stitch left, bring the wool forward before this, and knit it. The beginning will also vary; and, to keep it right, it must always be remembered that the stitch before the hole is the right one to slip. About 8 threads of single German, in black, is tied in distances in the border, and round the collar, to represent ermine.

Simple Pattern for a Baby's Hood, in Common Knitting.

No. 10 *bone pins, and* 8-*thread German wool.*

Cast on 52 stitches. Knit in garter-stitch 32 rows. These rows form the headpiece. For the next 8 rows

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increase 1 stitch at the beginning; knit 50 plain rows, and cast off. Then roll up the knitting into a ruche, to form the front, and sew to the last of the 32 rows; double the casting on in half, and sew it nearly to the half; gather the remainder of it in, and finish it with a button. This completes the cap part of the hood. For the frill, cast on 6 stitches. First row: pass the wool round the pin, seam 2 together, put the wool back, knit 2 plain. Second row: knit 2, pass the wool round, seam 2 together, pass the wool round, seam 2 together. Repeat these two rows till you have 66 loops formed on the open edge of the knitting. Cast off the 6 stitches, take up the 66 loops, and knit 48 plain rows. Cast off, and sew the last row to the taking up of the loops; then sew the straight edge of the knitting to the back part of the hood, leaving 12 holes on each side not attached to the other knitting in the front of the hood. Three drawings of narrow satin ribbon are passed, leaving 2 clear rows between each; a drawing of ribbon is also put at the top of the frill above the holes behind, and a handsome rosette of ribbon is requisite to complete the hood. The head part of the hood is to be lined with sarcenet.

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Dice Pattern for a Shawl.

Done in 6 shades of any-coloured fleecy, with black for the darkest.

Cast on any number of stitches that will divide with 8, say 240; that number will make a good-sized shawl. Knit and seam alternately 8 stitches. Next row: knit the 8 stitches seamed in the last row, and seam those you knit. Next row, the same as the first; and so on for 10 rows, with black, decreasing one stitch at the beginning of every other row throughout the shawl. Join the next darkest wool, and reverse the squares, bringing the seamed ones over the knitted ones, and the knitted over the seamed ones; work 1 row of squares of each of the colours, from the darkest to the lightest, back again to the darkest, and so on, continuing to decrease, as above, till all the stitches are decreased; then knit a border of twisted knitting, of 16 stitches wide. Knit and seam alternate rows for 10 rows; the 4 first and last stitches of the seamed rows are also knit. Eleventh row: knit 4 stitches; take a 3d pin, and knit 4 stitches; knit the remainder of the stitches with the 1st pin. Twelfth row: knit 4 stitches, seam the 4 stitches on the 3d pin, seam the other 4 stitches, knit the 4 edge stitches. This completes 1 twist, and is repeated after every 10 rows till you have

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sufficient to go round the two sides of the shawl. Then sew it on; but, instead of placing it square at the back corner, turn in part of the knitting, and hem it round, and it will hang better: then add a knitted fringe, of the different colours, and sew it beyond the border.

Pretty and Simple Netted Opera Cap.

Take any 2 colours that contrast well, for instance, geranium and claret, and a mesh this width ——— .

Commence on a round foundation of 12 stitches, net 2 plain rows. Third row: 2 stitches in every loop, making 24 stitches round. Fourth row, plain. These 4 rows are done with claret. The 3 following rows with geranium :—First row: two stitches netted in every loop. Two following rows plain. The next 6 rows are done with claret, the 4 first plain; and in the 5th, instead of netting round as before, net backwards and forwards, the crown being now completed. The sixth is a plain row. Three rows of geranium, 6 of claret, 1 row of geranium, on a mesh half as wide again. This wide row, when the cap is finished, has a ribbon drawn through it. The netting after it forms the border. With the claret net 2 stitches

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in 1 in every loop. Next row: net 2 stitches in every 3d loop. Third row: net plain in all the border but at the 2 stitches at each end, net 2 stitches in 1, carry the netting round the back, and net 2 stitches in 1 in every loop formed by the ending of the rows. Another row of claret all round, plain, except the 2 stitches at the ends, which must have 2 in 1. Three plain rows all round, in geranium, complete the cap. About 2 inches of the crown part at the back is taken up, and confined with a bow of ribbon.

Very Pretty Pattern for a Shetland Shawl.

Begin with the centre. Cast on any number of stitches that will divide by 21, knit 2 plain rows. Third row: knit 2 together, knit 3, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 3, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2, and repeat from the beginning. Seam 4th row. Fifth row: knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 2, and repeat. Seam 6th row. Seventh row: knit 3 together,

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knit 1, make 1, knit 5, make 1, knit 1, knit 3 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 5, make 1, knit 2, and repeat. Seam the 8th row. Ninth row: knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 3, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 3, knit 2 together, and repeat. Seam the 10th row. Eleventh row: knit 2, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, and repeat. Seam the 12th row. Thirteenth row: knit 2, make 1, knit 5, make 1, knit 1, knit 3 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 5, make 1, knit 1, knit 3 together. Seam 14th row. Fifteenth row the same as the 3d, and so on, repeating this pattern until the centre is sufficiently large. Then take up the stitches on each side, and work the following pattern:—First row: knit 2, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, and repeat. Seam 2d row. Third row: knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1. Seam 4th row. Fifth row: knit 2 together, make 1, knit 5, make 1, knit 2 together. Seam 6th row. Seventh row: knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2, and repeat. Seam 8th row. Ninth row: knit 3, make 1, knit 3 together, make 1, knit

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3, and so on. Then begin from the 1st row. When this border is completed, begin the outside one in the following pattern :—First row : knit 2 together, knit 5, make a stitch and knit 1 8 times, knit 4, knit 2 together, seam 1. Seam 2d row. Third row : knit 2 together, knit 23, knit 2 together, seam 1, and so on. Seam 4th row. Fifth row : knit 2 together, knit 21, knit 2 together, seam 1. Seam 6th row. Seventh row : knit 2 together, knit 19, knit 2 together, seam 1, and repeat. Seam 8th row. Ninth row : the same as the 1st ; and so on till the border is deep enough. A fringe of any pattern may be added.

A very Pretty Pattern for a Baby's Shoe.

In German wool.

Cast on 36 stitches. Increase 1 stitch at the beginning of every other row, for the toe, till 14 rows are done. You will now have 43 stitches on the needle. Knit 10 rows with these stitches ; then cast off 28 stitches on to a 3d needle. Knit the remaining 15 stitches backwards and forwards for 30 rows. Cast on 28 stitches, knit 10 rows. You now begin to decrease in proportion as you before

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increased, for the toe; that is, one stitch at the beginning of every other till 36 stitches remain. Cast off. This completes the foot part. For the leg, take up the 28 stitches on each side, and 18 stitches across the toe. Knit 2 plain rows all round. Divide the stitches on to 3 needles, placing the 28 stitches on each side, on 2 separate needles, and the 18 across the toe on a 3d needle. Knit the 18 stitches on the centre needle backwards and forwards, in the following manner:—First row; knit 3 stitches, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 3 stitches, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 3, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 3. Second row: knit plain. Repeat these two rows alternately, taking up one of the 28 stitches at the end of every row, and knitting it with the last stitch of the row, till 9 stitches have been taken from each side. There will now be 19 stitches on each side, and 18 stitches in the centre. Put them all on one needle, and knit 5 plain rows. Sixth row: make a stitch, seam 2 stitches together. This is to form a row of holes for the ribbon to pass through. Knit 4 plain rows, repeat the pattern and plain rows as in front of the sock, till 36 rows are done. Knit 8 plain rows, and cast off. This forms a nice open pattern; and, being long, is a sort of legging as well as shoe.

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A very Pretty Pattern for a Baby's Sock.

In German wool; No. 13 *pins.*

Cast on 26 stitches. Knit 6 rows, increasing 1 stitch at the beginning of each row; knit 10 rows, increasing 1 at the beginning of every other row, for the toe. Knit 6 rows. You have now 37 stitches on the needle: let off 24 of them on to another pin, and knit the remaining stitches for 30 rows. Cast on 24 stitches, knit 6 rows; knit 10 rows, decreasing 1 at the beginning of every other row, at the end, for the toe. Then knit 6 rows, decreasing 1 at the beginning of each, and cast off. This is done with the coloured wool. For the instep and leg, take up the 24 stitches on each side, and 14 across the toe. Knit 2 rows all round with white; take the 14 stitches on to another needle, knit 4 plain rows at the end of each row, take one of the stitches from the side, and knit it, together with the last of the instep stitches. Next row: knit 3 plain stitches, make 1, slip 1, knit 2, pull the slipped stitch over the 2 knit, make 1, slip 1, knit 2, pull the slipped one over, make 1, slip 1, knit 2, pull the slipped one over, knit 2. Next row: knit 2 plain at each end, seam the other stitches. Next row will be the pattern one, the same as before, bringing the pattern 1 stitch

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further on by only knitting 2 at the beginning instead of 3. Knit the pattern and plain rows alternately, taking up one of the side stitches at the end of each row till 12 rows are done. Knit 5 plain rows. Next row: make 1, seam 2 stitches together, make 1, seam 2 together. You will now have 13 stitches on each side, and 14 in the centre: take them all on one needle, and knit 3 plain rows. Fourth row: make 1, seam 2 together. This is to make a row of holes for the ribbon to pass through. Then repeat the pattern and plain rows alternately, each row bringing the pattern 1 stitch further forward till 12 rows are done. Knit 5 plain rows. Next row: make 1, and seam 2 together. Knit 4 plain rows, and cast off.

Long Mitten for a Child, in an Open Pattern.

No. 13 *and No.* 15 *steel pins, and either German or English embroidery wool, are required.*

Cast on 50 stitches. Knit 3 plain rows. Fourth row: knit a row of holes, formed by seaming 2 stitches together and making a stitch alternately. Knit 4 plain rows, knit a plain row and 1 row of holes alternately till 3 rows of holes are completed, knit 4 plain rows, knit a plain row

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and a row of holes, knit 4 plain rows, knit a plain row and a row of holes alternately till 4 rows of holes are completed, knit 4 plain rows, knit a plain row and a row of holes, knit 4 plain rows, knit a plain row and a row of holes alternately till 5 rows of holes are completed. You now begin to knit with No. 15 pins. Knit 4 plain rows, knit a plain row and a row of holes, knit 4 plain rows, knit a plain row and a row of holes alternately till 6 rows of holes are completed, knit 8 plain rows, knit a plain row and a seamed row alternately till 12 rows are completed. Then begin plain knitting again. Next row: knit 5 stitches, pull up the 6th stitch of the 8th row of plain knitting before the seamed rows, and knit it, together with the 6th of the present row; knit the 7th stitch with the 7th of the same row in like manner, and throughout the row knit 5 stitches in the usual way, and the 6th and 7th with the corresponding stitches of the last row of plain knitting. This forms a space for the ribbon to be run through that confines the mitten at the wrist. Knit 4 plain rows, including the 1st after the seamed rows. You should still have 50 stitches on your needle. Knit 25 plain stitches, increase a stitch by passing the thread forward. Knit the remainder of the stitches plain. Knit 3 rows plain knitting. Next row: knit 25 stitches, increase 1, knit

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1, increase 1; knit the remainder of the stitches plain. Knit a row of holes till you come to the plain stitch. After the last increased stitch in the previous row you must remember that the pattern of holes is not carried beyond this stitch in any of the succeeding rows, as the inside part of the hand is all plain knitting. Knit the remainder of the stitches plain. Next row: knit plain. Next row: knit the row of holes to the point described above; knit the remaining stitches plain. Next row: knit 25 stitches plain, increase a stitch, knit 3 plain stitches, increase 1; knit the remainder of the stitches plain. This completes the 3d increasing for the thumb. Continue to increase in the same proportion (that is, every 4th row,) till you have increased 10 times, with this difference, that instead of knitting the stitches plain between the increasings on each side of the thumb, every other row these stitches must be knit in holes, though still knitting the one plain stitch after the increased stitch in both rows, which keeps the thumb distinct. When 6 rows of holes are completed on the outside part of the hand, which will be at about the 4th increasing, knit the stitches on this side of the thumb plain, as well as on the inside, for 6 rows; then knit, as before, a plain row and a row of holes alternately, till the whole of the increasing is done, and you will find you

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have 19 extra stitches; slip these off on to another pin, and knit 8 plain rows with them, then a plain row and a row of holes, then 4 plain rows, and cast off. This finishes the thumb. Then knit the remaining stitches for the hand part, for 8 plain rows, then a plain row and a row of holes, then 4 plain rows, and cast off. This receipt is for the left-hand mitten, and the only difference is that the plain stitches that are for the inside of the hand are knit at the beginning of the row before the increasing for the thumb, and the row of holes after.

For a Bonnet-Cap.

Seven skeins of white and 3 of coloured German wool are required for this Cap. Needles No. 10. *It must be knit very loose.*

Cast on 104 stitches with the coloured wool. Knit 1 row plain, slipping the 1st stitch. (And here it may as well be remarked that all through the cap the 1st stitch of each row must be slipped, and also that it is a great advantage, where the wool is changed so often, to carry it on, instead of having to join it every time; it is done thus—slip the 1st stitch, and knit the 2d with the

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two colours together.) Join on the white and knit 2 plain rows, slip a stitch, knit 2 together, bring the wool forward and knit 2 together. Continue to bring the wool forward and knit 2 together till you have made 50 loop-stitches; there will be 1 stitch left after the last double stitch,—knit it. Take the coloured wool, slip a stitch, knit 2 together, knit to within 3 of the end, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit a plain row, take the white, slip a stitch, knit 2 together, (and, as you have done with the coloured wool for the present, knit 3 or 4 stitches of that and the white together to fasten it,) knit to within 3 of the end of the row, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit a plain row, slip a stitch, knit 2 together, knit 6, bring the wool forward, knit 2 together, bring the wool forward, knit 2 together, knit 2; continue to bring the wool forward and knit 2 together, bring the wool forward, knit 2 together, and knit 2, till you have repeated it 13 times, which brings you within 11 stitches of the end of the row; bring the wool forward, knit 2 together, knit 6, knit 2 together, knit 1, knit a plain row; continue these alternate rows, slipping a stitch and knitting 2 together at the beginning, and knitting 2 together and 1 plain at the end of the needle, every pattern-row, till you have reduced the plain stitches at each end to 2; repeat the plain row and pattern-row

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twice after this. At the end of the 2d pattern-row, cast on 33 stitches to form the back of the cap, knit a plain row, and continue the alternate rows, carrying them, of course, along the back, till you have repeated the pattern 5 times; the last row must be a plain one; join on the colour, knit 4 stitches, knit 2 together, knit 9, knit 2 together, knit 9; continue to knit 2 together and 9 between to the end of this row; knit 1 plain row; take the white, knit 2 plain rows; slip a stitch, knit 2 together, bring the wool forward and knit 2 together, continue to bring the wool forward and knit 2 together to the end of the row; knit 1 plain row; take the colour, knit 1 row, and cast off. Sew it up, and take up all the stitches along the back and ears of the cap, join on the colour, knit 2 rows, and cast off. Fasten the wool neatly, and run a ribbon the colour of the wool into the holes along the front and round the crown of the cap.

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CROCHET.

CROCHET WORK may be divided into four kinds: single, double, open, and double open crochet, with patterns introduced on it.

Elementary Stitch of Crochet.

First make a chain, by making a loop and drawing one loop through the other, till it is of sufficient length; this forms a foundation, and all crochet work must be begun in this way; then pass your crochet through the end loop, and, taking up the wool or silk, draw it through; repeat this in every successive loop to the end of the row; then turn it, taking the under loop, and continue backwards and forwards in the same way. This forms a ribbed kind of crochet, and is the most simple to begin with: the appearance of both sides is the same. Great

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care should be taken to hold the crochet properly, for it is impossible to become expert in the work without this is attended to. It should be held much as a pen, and after the foundation is made the work must be taken between the fore-finger and thumb, and the silk, wool, or cotton, you may happen to be working with, passed over the fore-finger, and then under the 2d and over the 3d. The point of the crochet must always be put under the silk or wool before drawing it through. The accompanying explanations will, it is hoped, illustrate the best method of holding the crochet. An ivory crochet for beginners is preferable, though an experienced worker will generally find that a steel one makes the stitches more even, and is in most respects better.

Double Crochet.

This may be worked round and round, or in rows; if the latter, you must always break off at the end of every row, as it cannot well be done backwards and forwards, especially if intended to have a pattern on it. After the foundation is made, you will have one loop on your needle; insert the crochet through the next, and then

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draw your wool or silk through both; this still leaves a loop on your crochet, keep this on it, and draw your wool through the next loop, and then through both. When you come to the end of a row, draw the wool through the last loop, and cut it off, leaving an end of about 3 inches. In introducing colours, you must begin with the ground, drawing the wool through the loop, and then passing the short end through; you must pass your fore-finger between the wools you are using, keeping the one you are working with at the top; put your crochet under the wool you are not working with, the 1st part of the stitch, and over it the 2d; this conceals the wool, and carries it on till you require to use it. To make a pattern correct in crochet, a half-stitch at each end is always required, and this not being attended to makes the pattern appear aside; therefore, for instance, if the pattern you are working requires 8 stitches of a ground of claret and 3 of a pattern of green, you must work the 7 stitches of the ground of claret and the 1st part of the 8th stitch, and draw the green through the last part; work 2 stitches of the green and the 1st part of the 3d stitch, and draw the claret through the last; work 7 stitches of claret and the 1st part of the 8th, and so on. By the 2 half-stitches, 1 at the beginning and the other at the end, you make

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up the right number of stitches: and whatever number you require this must be remembered, that 1 stitch less, and the half-stitch at each end, make up the proper quantity of stitches wanted. If silk is used for this stitch, and beads put on instead of a different colour, the number of beads must be threaded on the silk, as the pattern may require; but beads cannot easily be put on what is usually considered the right side of crochet. Raise a bead, and put it close to the loop you have on the crochet, draw the silk through the next loop, and then through the 2 you have on your needle.

Single Open Crochet.

Make a chain or foundation as before. Commence with 1 plain stitch, bring the silk round the crochet, and pass it through the next loop of the chain, bringing the silk through. This will produce 3 stitches on the needle; draw the silk through the 2 first, which will leave 2; draw the silk again through these 2, this will produce a long firm stitch; make a chain stitch, miss one of the foundation stitches, repeat the stitch just described alternately with the chain stitch.

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Double and Treble Open Crochet.

Double open crochet is formed by repeating the stitch last described twice, making 2 plain chain stitches, and missing 2 of the foundation.

Treble open crochet is done in the same way, by making 3 long stitches in 3 successive loops, and missing 3 of the foundation, making 3 chain stitches over them. In the following rows, the 3 long stitches are made in the chain stitches, and the chain stitches over the 3 long stitches. This forms a dice pattern, and beads look very pretty on it. In the centre stitch of each of the long stitches, a bead introduced has a very good effect.

A pretty variation in treble open crochet is made by putting the 3 long stitches in one, making 1 plain chain stitch, and missing 3 of the foundation or preceding row. Of course, in continuing this pattern, the 3 long stitches must be made in the one single chain stitch, and the one chain stitch is made to come over the 3 long stitches.

Pretty Flower Mat, in Crochet.

Commence on a chain of 6 stitches, make it round, by uniting the 1st to the last stitch; make 2 stitches in

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every stitch in the 1st round, 2 in every other stitch in he 2d round, 2 in every 3d stitch in the 3d round; this is done in the clouded wool; 3 rounds are then done in the plain colour, increasing 2 in 1 in every 3d stitch in the 4th round, 2 in 1 in every 4th stitch in the 5th, and 2 in 1 in every 5th stitch in the 6th. The next 3 rounds are done in the clouded; 2 in 1 in every 5th stitch in the 7th round, 2 in 1 in every 6th in the 8th, ditto in every 7th in the 9th. The following rounds are done in plain wool: 2 in 1 in every 7th in the 10th round, ditto in every 8th in the 11th, ditto in every 9th in the 12th, in every 10th in the 13th, in every 11th in the 14th round. Then take the clouded wool, and begin exactly at the commencement of the 11th round; take up the loop stitch or part of the stitch that lays across, and work a stitch of single crochet, and a chain stitch after it, loosely, into each stitch for the 3 rounds. A larger crochet than you have used for the other part should be used for this border, as it should sit up quite loosely, and form a fringe to the mat. Half-an-ounce of 8-thread German wool and 1 ounce of clouded wool of the same size, will make 3 mats.

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For a Muff, in Double Crochet.

This is done in 5 shades of 8-thread German wool, either shades of sable or grey. The stitches as follows:—1 row double crochet; then 2 stitches taking the upper part of the loop, and 2 taking the under part of the loop alternately. The stitches where you take the upper part of the loop must be the same throughout, and also the ones for the under, still working the stitch of double crochet. Commence with the darkest shade, and work 2 rows of each to the lightest; then reverse the shade, going back to the darkest. This is the half of the muff, and, if you repeat the shades in the same order, will complete it. The ends are drawn in a little; it is padded, lined with silk, and trimmed with cord and tassels or a fringe.

For a Boy's Crochet Cap, in Squares.

In double crochet, 8-thread wool, and No. 6 knitting cotton.

Commence with 7 stitches of black, make 2 stitches in 1 until you have 15 stitches. Take white cotton and scarlet wool, and make 1 stitch of each in each of the 15 stitches of black; work 3 additional rounds of 1 stitch of scarlet and 1 of white cotton, making in all 4 rows. This forms the 1st row of points. Second point or square:

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work 2 stitches of black into each stitch of scarlet, and 2 stitches of scarlet into each stitch of white, making 2 and 2 of each all round; work 3 rows, making 1 stitch of scarlet in each stitch of scarlet, and 1 stitch of black in each stitch of black. This completes the 2d square. Third square: in the 1st stitch of scarlet make 2 stitches with white cotton, and in the 2d stitch 1 stitch with white cotton; this makes 3 stitches. In the 1st stitch of black make 2 stitches with scarlet, and in the 2d 1 stitch; continue this all round, which makes 3 and 3 of each. Work 3 more rounds, keeping 3 and 3 of each. Fourth square: in the 1st stitch of scarlet make 2 of black, and 1 stitch in each of the other 2 stitches; in the 1st stitch of white make 2 of scarlet, and 1 stitch of scarlet in each of the other stitches of white. This makes 4 and 4. Work 3 more rounds in this way. Fifth square: in the 1st stitch of black make 2 stitches of scarlet, and 1 stitch of scarlet in each of the other 3 stitches; in the 1st stitch of scarlet make 2 stitches of white cotton, and 1 stitch in each of the other stitches of scarlet. This makes 5 and 5 all round. Work 3 more rounds in this way. Sixth square: make 2 stitches of black in the 1st stitch of scarlet, and 1 stitch in each of the other 4 stitches; make 2 stitches of scarlet in the 1st stitch of

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white, and 1 stitch in each of the other 4 stitches. This makes 6 of each all round. Work 3 more rounds in this way. Seventh round: make 2 stitches of scarlet in the 1st stitch of black, and 1 stitch in each of the other 5 stitches; make 2 stitches of white in the 1st stitch of scarlet, and 1 stitch in each of the other 5 stitches. This makes 7 stitches all round. Work 3 more rounds of this, which completes the 7th square and the crown. For the lower part round the head, make a chain of 150 stitches, work 2 plain rows of black, 1 of scarlet, 1 of white, 1 of scarlet, 2 of black; then commence with the squares; 5 stitches each of scarlet and white for 4 rows. Second row of squares: 5 stitches each of scarlet and black, the scarlet square coming over the white, and the black over the scarlet. Third row of squares: make 2 stitches in 1 in the 1st stitch of every square, making 6 stitches of each of scarlet and white, the white coming over the scarlet, and the scarlet over the black; 4 rows as before, to form the square. Next round, without increasing: scarlet and black, bring the scarlet over the white, and the black over the scarlet. Work 4 rows. Next round: make 2 stitches in 1 in the 1st stitch of every square, making 7 and 7 stitches of scarlet and white, bringing the white over the scarlet, and the scarlet over the black. Four rows as

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before. This makes the 5th square. Sixth square: make 2 in 1 of the 1st stitch of every square, making 7 and 7 of each in scarlet and black. This completes the squares. This part is joined to the crown by taking up the top-part stitch of each with 1 row of black. A black leather front is added, and head-lining of silk.

For a Cardinal, in Single Open Crochet, with Border, in Plain Double Crochet.

Commence with a chain of 112 stitches, do 1 plain row, turn back, and at the end of the 2d row leave 5 holes at the top, turn back, and go to the end of the row; in the next row, leave 5 more holes at the other end; continue doing this, every alternate row, for 14 rows. This forms 1 gore, 14 of which complete the cardinal. After each row is finished, carry the next to the top; the 2d gore on each side from the front, leave 36 stitches in the centre, and make a chain of 36 stitches, to correspond with it in the following rows. This forms the armholes: a border is worked round the top and bottom, in colours, on white ground, and 2 rows in single open crochet, in scarlet, carried round the sides and collar at the top; also, 2 rows in single open crochet are worked round the armholes.

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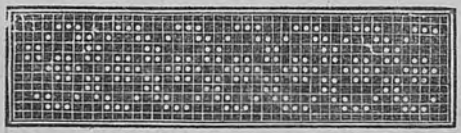
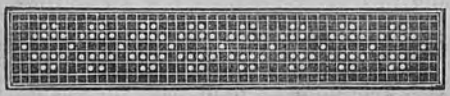
Crochet Bag, in Silk.

Commence at the top, on a foundation of from 120 to 150 stitches, according to the size the bag is wished to be. The ground to be black. Take the pattern from the following design:



The centre stars to be of gold, with a rich bright violet for the outer part. After this, work 2 plain rows of black; take the pattern from this woodcut—



Work the side nearest the violet in bright green, and the other in ponceau, the centre part in white. Repeat these 2 patterns alternately till the bag is large enough. About 3 skeins of the black, and 1 of each of the colours, will be sufficient. Crochet it up at the bottom by taking a loop from each side, and uniting it with a stitch of

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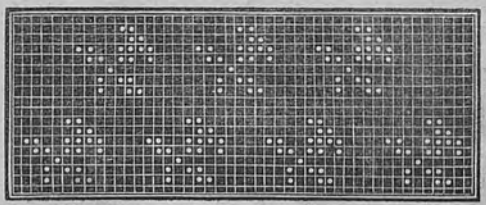
single crochet. When finished, cut a stiff pasteboard, and put the bag on it, slightly damping it first. Let it remain on till perfectly dry, and make it up with suitable cords and tassels. Coarse silk should be used.

For a Bag, in Plain and Double Open Crochet.

Make a chain of about 140 stitches: this should be done in extra-coarse purse-silk, and with a steel crochet, thus—



Take 1 skein each of scarlet, green, black, blue, lilac, and gold-colour, or gold twist. Work 2 rows of double open crochet with the gold, and 1 row of plain double crochet with the black. Next row: begin the pattern, and work 1 row of it in bright scarlet on a black ground, then a row of plain black, work 2 rows of double open crochet with

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the gold and 1 row of plain black, work another row of the pattern in bright blue on a black ground, then a plain row of black, work 2 rows of double open crochet in gold and 1 plain row of black, work another row of the pattern in violet colour on a black ground, work a plain row of black, 2 rows of double open crochet, another plain row of black, and work another pattern in French green on a black ground, work 1 plain row of black, and finish with 2 rows of double open crochet with the gold. This bag should be made up with gold, or gold and coloured tassels, with cord and slides to match. Crochet it together at the bottom.

Bead Spiral Chain.

Take 4 skeins of fine purse-twist, and 3 bunches of gold, steel, or silver beads, as taste may dictate; thread 6 rows of beads on a skein of silk; make a chain of 7 stitches, join them to form the round, work in single crochet 1 stitch, pass down a bead to the end of the silk, work another stitch, pass down another bead, work another stitch, and so on, passing a bead and working a single crochet stitch alternately, till the chain is long enough.

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For a Bag.

This is done in treble open crochet and ridged crochet. Ridged crochet is a pretty variation on plain double crochet. Make a chain the length required, and work 1 row of plain double crochet. Second row: instead of working with the loop that is nearest to you, take the loop from the farthest side, and work it as in plain crochet. Continue in this manner, taking the farthest loop each time; this will produce a ridge: each row is worked in this manner, and always worked backwards and forwards. Take 1 skein each of extra-coarse silk, or Paris cord, of black, ponceau, green, and violet. Commence with the black, make a chain the length required, and work 1 row ridged crochet; 2d row, work with ponceau; 3d row, black; 4th row, green; all in ridged crochet. Take the violet, and work 1 row of treble open crochet, 1 row with the ponceau, 1 row with black, 1 row with green; take the violet, and work 1 row ridged crochet, 1 row with the green, 1 row with black, 1 row with ponceau, 1 row with violet; take green, and work 1 row treble crochet, 1 row black, 1 row ponceau, 1 row of violet; take the green, and work 1 row ridged crochet, 1 of black, 1 row of ponceau, 1 row of black: this

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completes the bag. The open work of this looks well with gold thread laced in and out of it.

New Cross-way Pattern for Gentlemen's Muffatees; it is also pretty in Shades for Bags.

For a muffatee, make a chain of 52 stitches, take 4 shades of rich blue extra-coarse purse-twist, and a steel crochet. The stitches of the foundation should be rather loosely made; work 4 rows of single plain crochet with the darkest shade. Commence the stitch with the 2d shade; work 2 stitches of common single crochet, and, taking the under loop of the stitch alternately throughout, always work the 2 stitches of common single crochet in the same stitches, and the 2 taken under in the same. Work 8 rows of each shade to the light, then reverse them, and finish with the 4 rows of single crochet, as at the beginning.

A Striped Crochet Shawl.

This is done with chené and 8-thread German wool, in the plain double crochet stitch.

Take 1 ounce each of scarlet and white, lilac and white, blue and white, green and white, and yellow and white

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chené wool; and 2 ounces each of sky-blue, bright scarlet, middle-brown, and black 8-thread German wool. Make a chain of 3 stitches with the black, take the brown wool, and work 2 stitches in the 1st loop and 1 in each of the others. At the end of this and of each row, cut off the wool, leaving about a finger's length. Always begin at the same end of the row, and work 2 stitches in the 1st loop of every row, thus increasing 1 stitch each row. (This loose crochet is rather apt to pull more in the length than width: to remedy which, it is well to increase 2 stitches instead of 1 in about every 12th row; or, if you frequently measure the sides of your work, you will see better when it is required.) Work 1 row of the blue and white, 1 row of the scarlet and white, 1 of blue and white, 2 rows of the brown, 1 of blue and white, 1 of scarlet and white, 1 of blue and white, 2 of brown, 1 of black;—this completes 1 stripe. Take the plain scarlet and work 2 rows, 1 row of green and white, 1 of lilac and white, 1 of green and white, 2 of plain scarlet, 1 of green and white, 1 of lilac and white, 1 of green and white, 2 of plain scarlet, 1 of black;—this completes the 2d stripe. Third stripe: work 2 rows of plain blue, 1 of scarlet and white, 1 of yellow and white, 1 of scarlet and white, 2 of plain blue, 1 of scarlet and white, 1 of yellow

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and white, 1 of scarlet and white, 2 of plain blue, 1 of black;—this completes the 3d stripe. Fourth stripe: work 1 row of black, 2 of brown, 1 of blue and white, 1 of scarlet and white, 1 of blue and white, 2 of plain brown, 1 of blue and white, 1 of scarlet and white, 1 of blue and white, 2 of plain brown, 1 of black;—this stripe is the same as the 1st. The 5th stripe the same as the 2d; and 6th as the 3d. Repeat these 3 stripes alternately till 18 stripes are completed. Take the lengths of wool left at the end, and knot them together 6 at a time, for the fringe. At the end where you left off, loop 1 length of wool into each stitch and tie them, then knot them together 6 at a time to correspond with the other side.

A very pretty Table-Cover, or for a Sofa-Cushion.

Commence with 4 rows of black. Patterns as the illustration on the opposite page. The ground of the border is composed of 7 shades of scarlet, 2 rows of each, beginning with the darkest. The scroll in very bright light French green. The 7 shades of scarlet complete the ground of the scroll. The dividing small pattern should be in black, and the ground a very pretty rich

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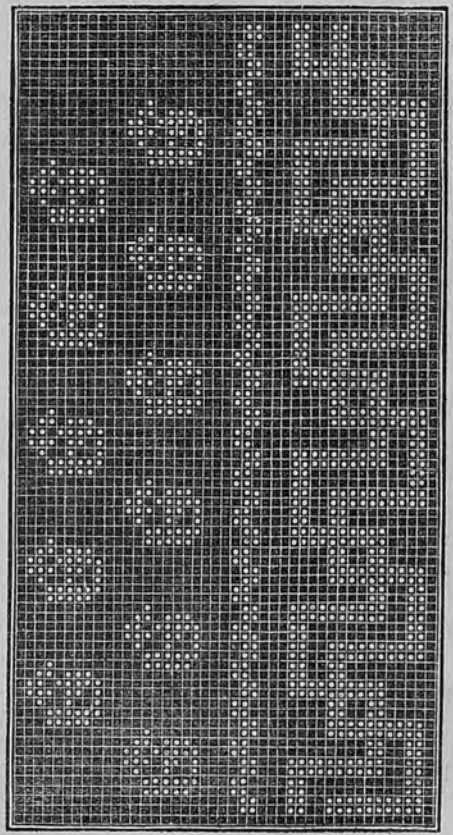

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yellowish drab. Work 3 plain rows of the ground. First row of the pattern, 2 shades of middle blue; 2d row, deep scarlet; 3d row, bright scarlet; 4th row, bright green, and the centre stitch white; 5th row, bright deep amber; 6th row, yellow; 7th row, bright lilac. This pattern is repeated till the cover is nearly wide enough. When the border is added, on the other side, the ends must then be neatly run in; and great care must be taken to have the sides even, as the stitches are taken up, and the borders added to correspond on the two opposite sides.

Pretty Pattern for a Slipper, either in Wool or Silk, in Double Plain Crochet.

Cut a paper pattern the size of the slipper required, and commence at the toe. The chain should be a little wider than required. Take the pattern represented on the opposite page, and commence with the chain row in white, then work 2 plain rows in buff. Next row: commence the 1st pattern, and work the 1st and 2d rows of the pattern in 2 bright scarlets (still using the buff for the ground), working the darkest for the 1st row. Work the 3d and 4th rows in 2 shades

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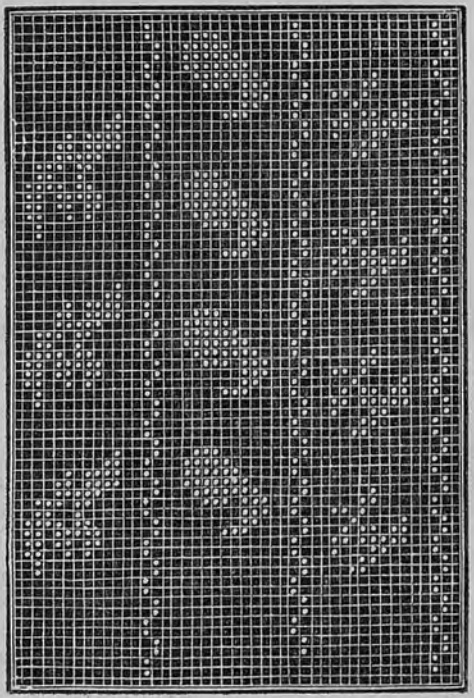

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of violet colour, very bright, the darkest for the 3d row. Work the 5th row in a dark emerald green; the 6th with a lighter of the same shade. Work the 7th row in a rich brown, and the 8th in a lighter of the same shade. Work the 9th row in a bright blue, and the 10th in a lighter of the same shade. Work 2 rows plain buff. Repeat the chain row in white. Commence the 2d pattern and work it on a bright scarlet ground, with the colours in the following order:—Work the 1st row in dark claret; 2d row, bright claret; 3d row, bright orange-colour; 4th row, gold-colour; 5th row, mazarine blue; 6th row, sky blue; 7th row, white; 8th row, bright violet colour; 9th row, a lighter violet colour. Work 2 plain rows of scarlet. Repeat the chain row in white. Commence the 3d pattern, and work it on a Saxon green ground, with the colours in the following order:—Work 2 rows plain green; 1st row of the pattern, work in dark scarlet; 2d row, bright scarlet; 3d row, dark purple; 4th row, bright purple; 5th row, rich orange brown; 6th row, a lighter shade of the same colour; 7th row, bright gold-colour; 8th row, a lighter shade of the same colour. Repeat these 3 patterns alternately, working them to the shape of the slipper; then cut a shape for the sole, and work it in 3-thread black super-fleecy in the plain

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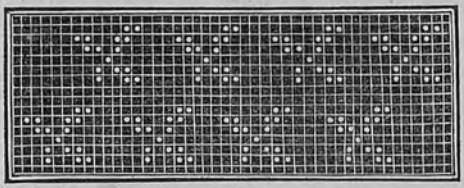
double crochet; but, instead of beginning each time at the same end, work it backwards and forwards.

For a Long Purse, in Plain and Open Crochet, with Beads.

Take the pattern shewn in the woodcut beneath, and work it in steel beads, on a rich French blue ground, in plain crochet, 1st threading the number of beads required for 1 row; then, with a bright ponceau colour, work 2 rows of double open crochet. Repeat the pattern in beads and the 2 rows of double open crochet alternately, till 8 rows of the pattern are completed.



Five skeins of the blue (fine silk) and 2 skeins of ponceau are required, and 3 bunches of No. 6 steel beads. When the purse is finished, pin it out and damp it on the wrong side; and, when dry, make it up with steel slides and tassels.

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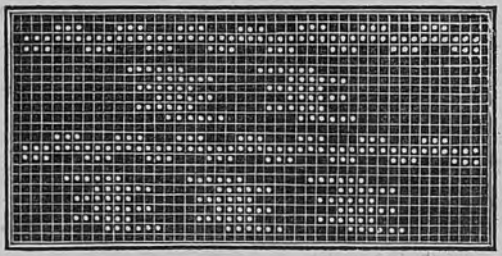
For a Sofa-Cushion in Stripes.

Take the Pattern here shewn, and 8-thread German wool.



Commence with the black and work 1 row; take 4 shades of scarlet; 2d row, work 3 stitches of black and 3 of the darkest scarlet alternately; work 1 plain row of the darkest scarlet; 4th row, work with dark scarlet and white for the pattern; 5th row, 2d shade of scarlet and yellow for the pattern; 6th row, 2d shade of scarlet and dark green for the pattern; 7th row, 3d shade of scarlet and light green for the pattern; 8th row, 3d shade of scarlet and violet colour for the pattern; 9th row, lightest shade of scarlet and a lighter violet colour for the pattern; 10th row, work plain with the light scarlet; 11th row, work 3 stitches of light scarlet and

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3 of black alternately; 12th row, work plain with the black;—this completes 1 stripe, 12 of which are required to make a good-sized cushion. Four shades of a colour are required for the ground of each stripe. Second stripe: shades of lilac for the ground colours; for pattern of 2d stripe, 2 bright greens, 2 rich gold colours, 1 scarlet, and 1 white. Third stripe: shades of greens for the ground; 2 shades of violet, 1 amber, 1 white, 2 scarlets, for the pattern. Fourth stripe: shades of crimson for the ground; 2 shades of green, 2 shades of gold colour, 1 rich drab, and 1 white, for the pattern. Fifth stripe: shades of drab for the ground; 2 scarlets, 2 blues, and 2 ambers, for the pattern. Sixth stripe: shades of blue for the ground; 2 crimsons, 1 rich brown, 1 deep amber, 1 white, 1 violet colour, for the pattern. Repeat these 6 stripes, and the cushion will then be wide enough. The back of the cushion should be of tabarette, and made up with pagoda tassels of colours that correspond with the work.

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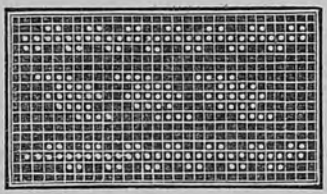
Table-Cover in Stripes and Turkish Colours.



Take 6-thread fleecy and work the chain and 1 row with black, then the dividing line in black. The stripes are composed of 6 different grounds. First stripe: green ground; the pattern on it is composed of scarlet, blue, gold, lilac, and white; still, and throughout, divide with black. Second stripe: lilac ground; pattern—green, gold, claret, scarlet, and blue. Third stripe: yellow ground; pattern—blue, scarlet, green, lilac, and brown. Fourth stripe: blue ground; pattern—scarlet, violet, amber, brown, and white. Fifth stripe: white ground; pattern—violet, green, scarlet, blue, and light brown. Sixth stripe: scarlet ground; pattern—white, lilac, green, amber, and claret. These stripes are repeated till the cover is sufficiently large.

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A pretty and simple Slipper, in Double Crochet, ribbed.

Take half an oz. of 2 colours in shaded German wool, say scarlet and green, and a pretty bright geranium, light green, and white; 6 skeins of each in plain colours. Cut a paper pattern of your slipper, and commence at the toe upon either 7 or 9 stitches. Work throughout in double crochet, but backwards and forwards; and, in turning back each time, always take the lower part of the loop, or part furthest from you; this forms the rib. Make 3 stitches in every centre stitch till the front is deep enough; the increasing shapes it of itself. Then, on one side, take a sufficient number of stitches for the back quarters, which are worked with the shades in the same way in one long piece, and, when the proper length, united to the same number of stitches on the other side of the front. Cut a stiff paper the shape of the sole, and work it in 6-thread black fleecy, in double crochet; sew the upper part of the shoe to it: if required for a slipper to draw over a satin shoe this is sufficient; but, if a regular slipper, a leather sole must be added, and lined with silk nicely quilted on flannel. One oz. of the black fleecy is sufficient.

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A very elegant Pattern for a Crochet and Knitted Bag in Beads and Bugles.

Take 6 skeins of coarse purse-twist, of any pretty colour, say emerald green, 1 bunch of No. 10 gold beads, and half an oz. each of black and white bugles, the 8th of an inch in length. Commence at the top of the bag by making a chain of 180 stitches; work 3 rows of plain double crochet. In the next row: commence by making 3 chain stitches, and missing 3 stitches of the foundation, then 3 stitches of double crochet. Repeat this alternately all round. This forms the holes for the strings to pass through. Then work 3 rows more of plain double crochet; then thread 5 rows of beads on a skein of silk, and work 15 rows of treble open crochet, placing a bead on each of the 3 long stitches. This is done by raising a bead before passing the silk round the crochet. Pass the silk round, bringing the bead to the front part of the work; then pass the crochet through the top of the stitch you are going to work into; you have then 3 loops on the needle; bring the silk through the 2 first, keeping the bead at the top, and then the silk through these 2. After the 15 rows are worked in this way, do one row of plain double crochet all round. Then take 4 knitting

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pins, No. 16, take up the stitches, an equal number, on 3, taking up 2 loops, and missing 2 alternately; you should have 90 stitches on the needles. Thread the beads and bugles on your silk as follows:—Two beads, a white bugle, 2 beads, a black bugle, 2 beads, a white, 2 beads, a black bugle, throughout; knit a plain round, then knit a bead on each stitch opposite the 2 stitches taken up, raise a bugle, which will come opposite the 2 stitches of crochet not taken up; raise the beads and bugles in this manner for 20 rows, knitting a plain row between each; then cast off and sew the edges together of the knitting; make up the bag with tassels of gold, and the colour of the silk the bag is made of, and cord to correspond.

Pretty and simple Pattern for Cover of Bassinet or Baby's Counterpane.

Take 3 shades of blue in 8-thread German wool, clouded scarlet and white, and rich violet or claret, and plain white wool, and a crochet that will gauge 10 or 11. Make a chain, from a yard to 1 yard and a quarter long, with the darkest shade of blue, and 1 row of single open crochet with that and the 2 other shades to the

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lightest; take the white wool and work 1 plain row of double crochet, then take the violet, with the white, and work for 4 rows alternately 4 stitches of each; in the next 4 rows bring the white over the violet and the violet over the white; do 4 more rows, reversing the squares. This forms a dice pattern, and looks very pretty. With the lightest shade of blue work 1 row of single open crochet, and 1 row of ditto of the 2 other shades to the darkest; then work 8 rows in plain double crochet of the scarlet and white. Repeat now from the beginning, and work this way till the counterpane is square or nearly so, and add a fringe, either all white or spaces of white. A lining of white sarcenet is a great improvement.

Very pretty Pattern for a Long Purse in Crochet.

Take 2 skeins of middle-sized black purse-twist, and 1 skein each of any 4 pretty colours in shaded twist that contrast well—say lilac, green, scarlet, and fawn, and a bunch of No. 6 steel or gold beads. Make a chain double the length required and unite it, thus making it round; thread the beads on the black silk, and do a row of plain double crochet, putting a bead on every 4th

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stitch; then take the shaded lilac silk and work a stitch, pass the silk round the needle, insert the crochet in the 1st loop of the row. You have now 3 stitches on the needle: bring the silk through the 2 first, and the silk again through them. This is the same as the long stitch made in open crochet; the only difference is, that no chain stitch is made between; but this stitch repeated throughout the row in every loop of the double crochet. Continue in this manner, working a row of double crochet in black, with a bead on every 4th stitch, and a row with the shaded silk in the long stitch alternately; repeat the 4 colours 3 times. The opening, or pocket, to admit the money, must be made after the 6th row is completed with the shaded silk. Divide the purse in half, letting the part where the silk is joined on for the fresh rows come at the bottom, then divide the one half into 3, and work till you come to the centre 3d with the black silk and beads, as usual, then make a chain to correspond with the number of stitches, and do not work into them, but work into the 1st stitch of the last 3d, and then go on and finish the row as usual. This forms the opening. Work the other 6 rows of shaded silk, and finish with the black and beads, then crochet it up on each side. If approved of, the purse may be left square at both ends, and a small

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tassel put at the 4 corners, but otherwise it may be drawn up at both ends. Square at one end for bank-notes and gold, and round at the other for silver, looks well, and is convenient, as the tassels and slides must correspond with the beads used.

Method of putting Beads on the Right Side of Crochet.

This is not generally done, being more troublesome; and all of the beautiful French bags and purses we get have the beads on what we consider the wrong side. But I have seen some German book-covers with them on the right side, which certainly looks better. Make the chain or foundation as usual, and work a row of double crochet, before beginning your pattern; then, when you require a bead, raise it and bring it to the front, and insert your crochet at the back of the loop, instead of at the front, as usual, draw the silk through from the front, and take it on your needle, then draw the silk in the common way through both loops.

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Pretty Pattern for a short Purse, with Bar and Ring.

Take any 2 colours that contrast well, say scarlet and white, of middle-size purse-twist, a skein of each, and a bunch of No. 7 steel beads. Make a chain of 60 stitches, work 2 rows of single open crochet in scarlet, thread the beads on the white silk, and work a row of plain double crochet, then work alternately 3 stitches with a bead, and 3 plain stitches. In the 2 following rows do the same, only bring the beads over the plain stitches, and the plain stitches over the beads, then a row of plain white. Repeat the open in the scarlet, and the pattern of beads on the white, till the purse is 2½ nails wide, finishing to the white, then crochet it to the scarlet on the wrong side, draw it up, and put a long bead tassel at the bottom, and divide it equally at the top, leaving an opening at each half of about ¾ of an inch, which must be firmly overcast, and then each side worked over a bar.

Variation on the Stitch of Double Crochet.

This is a pretty strong stitch for purses, coverlids, toilet covers, &c.; it is done backwards and forwards, and

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has the same appearance on both sides. It looks very well done in shades, or shaded wool; but patterns do not look quite as well on it as on double crochet. Make a chain the length required and 1 row of double crochet, turn back and take both loops on the needle, that is, the chain formed by the stitch of double crochet; draw the wool through both, and the wool again through them as in double crochet. This is the stitch throughout. To keep it even at the end in turning back, you must always work into the stitch you have just finished, taking up both loops as throughout on your needle. This is a very strong, nice stitch for a gentleman's purse, in a plain colour, with coarse silk.

Crochet for Book-Covers, &c.

Crochet can be applied to almost any purpose by cutting a paper pattern of the shape you intend working, and increasing or decreasing accordingly. For covers of books it is very pretty, and also for blotting books, made up with an edge of leather. There are so many nice-coloured border-patterns now published for crochet, in squares, stripes, medallions, &c., that it is unnecessary to give a pattern here. Extra-coarse or coarse purse-

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twist is generally used, with a pattern for one side; and initials, with a border round, for the other. For covers of Prayer-Books and Bibles, I have worked them in deep blue purse-twist, gold twist, violet and gold, and crimson and gold. For Prayer-Books, a pretty mosaic pattern on one side, and initials on the other, looks well; and for Bibles, I have occasionally done I. H. S., either in Church text or Old English, with the Egyptian key-border round on one side, and a cross and initials on the other.

Elegant Pattern for a Sachet or Pocket-handkerchief-Case in Crochet.

Take 2 shades of either pink or blue middle-sized purse-twist, 6 skeins of the light and 2 of the dark, 6 skeins of white, and 1½ bunches each of steel and silver beads. Make a chain rather more than a quarter of a yard long, and work from it. Thread the silver beads on the lightest shade of the colour used, and the steel on the white; work the border between with the silver beads and coloured silk; then with the darkest shade of silk do 2 rows of double open crochet; the star in steel beads on the white ground, then the 2 rows of double open crochet,

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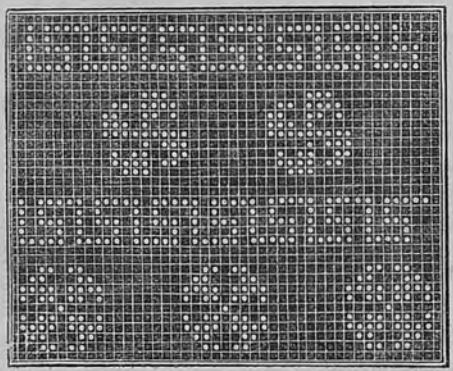
and repeat 3 rows of stars, and 3 borders will make 1 pocket; 7 rows of stars and 8 borders the back part of the sachet, and 3 again and 3 borders the other pocket: it is all done in one. On the one pocket, the centre of the 3 rows of stars should have the initials or name in it, and the centre stripe at the back *mouchoirs*. It must be made up with a rich white satin next the work; layers of white jewellers' wool, and scent, and then a nicely-quilted white watered silk to line it, trimmed round with silver cord.—The pattern is represented in the woodcut beneath.



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KNITTING AND NETTING.

Pretty simple Pattern for Insertion, open Stitch for the top of Babies' Shoes, Stockings, &c.

Cast on any number that will divide by 4. Knit 2 together, bring the thread forward, *knit 2 together, knit 2 together, bring the thread forward and repeat from *. Second row: seam 1 stitch, pass the thread round the needle, *seam 3, pass the thread round the needle, and repeat from *. This stitch is also very pretty for purses, being light and open. If used for a purse, cast on from 70 to 80 stitches, according to the size of the silk, then knit the length required, sew it up 1-third at each end, and add tassels and slides.

Pretty simple Pattern for the Centre of a Shetland Shawl, also pretty for Toilet-Covers, Chair-Backs, &c.

If this Pattern be used for Toilet-Covers, or Doilies, No. 10 *or* 12 *knitting-cotton should be used; if for Covers for Sofas or Chair-Backs, No.* 6 3*-thread is the best size.*

If done for a shawl, the plain row between may either be knit or seamed, but I prefer the seamed row, though

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all the Shetland shawls are knit. When a plain row occurs, I think the knitting looks much more even. Any number of stitches that will divide by 8. First row: knit a stitch, bring the wool in front, take 2 together, wool forward, knit 2 together, knit 3 plain, and repeat. Second row: seamed. Third row: knit 2 stitches, wool forward, knit 2 together, wool forward, knit 2 together, knit 2 plain, and repeat. Fourth row: seamed. Fifth row: knit 3 plain, wool forward, knit 2 together, wool forward, knit 2 together, knit 1 plain. Sixth row: seamed. Seventh row: knit 4 plain, wool forward, knit 2 together, wool forward, knit 2 together, and repeat. Eighth row: seamed. Ninth row: knit 2 plain, knit 2 together, wool forward, knit 2 together, wool forward, knit 2 plain, and repeat. Tenth row: seamed. Eleventh row: knit 1 plain, knit 2 together, wool forward, knit 2 together, wool forward, knit 3 plain, and repeat. Twelfth row: seamed. Thirteenth row: knit 2 together, wool forward, knit 2 together, wool forward, knit 4. Fourteenth row: seamed.

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Very pretty Bag.

Done in German wool and No. 14 pins; either 2 or 4 colours of German wool, and 5 shades of each colour; one set of shades forms a quarter of the bag.

Cast on 48 stitches. The stitch for the bag is—slip a stitch the reverse way, pass the wool in front, and knit 2 stitches together; repeat this till within 6 stitches of the bottom of the bag, which are knit plain. Second row: knit the 6 stitches at the bottom plain, then in the pattern-stitch till within 3 of the end at the top; turn back, as if beginning a fresh row, and knit to the bottom, remembering to knit the 6 stitches plain. Third row: leave 6 without knitting them at the top on your needle. Fifth row: leave 9. Seventh row: leave 12. Ninth row: leave 15. The 10th row brings you to the bottom of the bag. These 10 rows are repeated of each shade from the darkest to the lightest; and 4 sets of shades, or the 10 rows described, repeated 20 times, form the bag. The stitches are then cast off, and sewed to the commencement. This makes it round. A circular piece of pasteboard, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, is cut, and covered in silk or satin, and the bottom part of the bag evenly drawn in and sewed to it. About 8 or 10 bag-rings are sewed

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to the top, and finished with a cord, for strings, to match the shades used.

Very pretty Diamond-Pattern for Shawls, Sofa-Covers, &c.

First row: 3 plain, make 1, knit 2 together, 3 plain. Next row: seamed. Third row: knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2. Fourth row: seamed. Fifth row: knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1. Sixth row: seamed. Seventh row: knit 2, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together. Eighth row: seamed. Ninth row: knit 3, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 3. Tenth row: seamed. Any number of stitches that will divide by 8 is required for this pattern. If wanted for a half-square shawl, or neckerchief, it is a good plan to cast on the number of stitches at the neck, and in every seamed row decrease a stitch at the beginning, 2 stitches in the centre, and 1 at the end. This will shape the neckerchief. The only thing is to observe how it affects the pattern, and commence the pattern-row accordingly.

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Ladies' Knitted Jacket, or Spencer.

May be worn in the street, and is very elegant and stylish-looking; also warm and comfortable under a cloak or shawl. Eight-thread German wool—8 ozs. of claret, and ½ oz. of blue.

Cast on 45 stitches for the back with claret, bring the wool forward, slip 1, knit 2 together, bring the wool forward, slip 1, knit 2 together, and so on; every row is alike; knit 18 rows, cast on 3 extra stitches, knit to the end, cast on 3 more stitches, knit 17 rows besides the one in which you have increased, cast on 3 stitches, knit to the end of the row, cast on 3 more stitches, knit 9 rows, cast on 3 stitches, knit to the end, cast on 3, knit 9 rows, cast on 3 stitches, knit to the end, cast on 3, knit 9 rows, cast on 3, knit to the other end, cast on 3, knit 7 rows, cast on 3 stitches, knit to the other end, cast on 3, knit 7 rows, cast on 3 stitches, knit to the other end, cast on 3, knit 7 rows, cast on 3, knit to the other end, cast on 3, knit 58 rows, decrease 3 stitches in the following manner —slip the 1st, knit 2 together, and pull the slipped stitch over, knit to within 3 of the end, decrease them as before, knit 10 rows, decrease 3 at each end as before, knit 6 rows, decrease as before 3 at each end, knit 6 rows, decrease as before, knit 8 rows, decrease as before at each end, knit

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6 rows, decrease 3 at each end as before, knit 6 rows, decrease 3 at each end, knit 4 rows, decrease 3 at each end, knit 4 more rows, and cast off. This completes the back of the jacket. For the fronts: cast on 99 stitches, knit 94 rows, cast off 21 stitches for the armhole, knit with the remaining stitches for 48 rows, decrease 3 stitches on the plain side (not on the side where the stitches for the armhole are left), knit 6 rows, decrease 3 more on the same side, knit 6 rows, decrease 3 again, knit 6 more rows, decrease again, knit 6 more rows, decrease 3 stitches, knit 6 rows, decrease 3 stitches, knit 6 rows, decrease 3, knit 6 rows, decrease 3, knit 6 rows, decrease 3, knit 10 rows, decrease 3, knit 16 rows, knit 2 rows plain, and cast off the stitches. The decreased side is for the slope of the neck. For the sleeve: cast on 117 stitches, knit 28 rows, bring the wool forward, slip 1, knit 2 together, decrease 3 stitches as before by slipping the 1st stitch, knitting 2 together, and pulling the slipped stitch over the 2 knit together, knit to within 6 stitches of the end, knit 3 together in the same way, knit the other 3 in the usual way, knit 10 rows, decrease 3 stitches after the 3 first and before the 3 last stitches of the next row, knit 12 rows, repeat the decreasing, knit 8 rows, decrease again, knit 22 rows, repeat the decreasing at each end as

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before, knit 12 rows, decrease again (remembering that the decreasing must always be within the 3 outside stitches), knit 16 rows, decrease again, knit 16 rows, decrease 1 each side as before, knit 20 rows, decrease 3 stitches on each side, knit 60 rows, decrease 3 on each side, knit 78 rows, and cast off. For the collar: cast on 192 stitches, knit 20 rows. Next row: knit 48 stitches, knit 3 together as before, knit 90 stitches, knit 3 together, knit the remaining stitches, knit 5 rows. Next row: cast off 3 stitches, knit 45 stitches, knit 3 together, knit 39, knit 3 together, knit 45, knit 3 together, knit the remaining stitches to within 3 of the end, cast them off, knit 5 rows, casting off 3 stitches at the beginning of each. Next row: cast off 3 stitches, knit 39, knit 3 together, knit 36, knit 3 together, knit 39, knit 3 together, knit the remaining stitches, knit 3 rows, casting off 6 at the beginning of each. Next row: cast off 6, knit 24, knit 3 together, knit 33, knit 3 together, knit 39, knit 3 together, knit the remaining stitches, knit 7 rows, casting off 6 stitches at the beginning of each, knit 36 stitches, knit 3 together, knit the remaining stitches, knit 1 row. Next row: cast off 6 stitches, knit 6 rows, and cast off all the stitches that remain. This completes the collar. For the frill: take up the stitches at the waist (there

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should be 300 all along), knit 6 plain rows, and 36 rows in the pattern stitch, 4 rows with the blue, and 2 of the claret, and cast off. A ribbon passed under the collar fastens it at the neck, and loops and buttons down the front.

A pretty Pattern for a Baby's Shoe.

Cast on 30 stitches, knit 8 rows, increasing 1 at the beginning of each, knit 12 rows, increasing 1 at the beginning of every other row for the toe, knit 4 rows without increasing. You will now have 44 stitches on the needle; let off 32 on to a 3d needle, and knit the remaining 12 stitches backwards and forwards for 30 rows, cast on 32 stitches, knit 4 rows, knit 12 rows, decreasing 1 at the beginning of every other at the same end that you before increased, knit 8 rows, decreasing 1 at the beginning of every row, cast off. This completes the foot-part, except the little bit that is let in to shape it better, for which take up 12 stitches along the increased part of the toe, and knit 10 rows, decreasing 1 at the beginning of every other one at the end nearest the casting on. For the instep: take up the 32 stitches on each side, and 16 across the toe, knit 2 plain rows all round, and cast off;

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then take up the same number all round, but from the bottom of these 2 rows, and knit 2 rows all round; then place the 32 stitches on each side on to separate needles, with the 16 stitches across the toe, knit 2 plain rows, taking up 1 of the 32 stitches at the end of every row, and knitting it together with the last stitch. Next row: knit 2, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted one, bring the thread forward, knit 1, bring the thread forward, seam 1, pass the thread back, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted one, bring the thread forward, knit 1, bring the thread forward, seam 1, pass the thread back, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted one, bring the thread forward, knit 1, bring the thread forward, seam 1, knit 2 plain stitches at each edge, and seam the remaining stitches; continue the pattern and plain rows alternately till 24 rows are done, remembering to knit one of the side stitches with the last of each row, then take the stitches on each side on to the same needle with the centre ones, and knit 5 plain rows. Next row: make a stitch, seam 2 together, make a stitch, seam 2 together; this is to form a row of holes for the ribbon to pass through; knit 2 plain rows. Continue the plain and pattern row as in the instep till 36 rows are done, knit 4 plain rows, and cast off.

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Pretty strong Stitch for a Gentleman's Purse or Bag.

Four skeins of middling-sized purse twist and No. 16 pins are required.

Any number of stitches that will divide by 3. For a purse, cast on 90 stitches, which is the length. First row: knit 2 together, pass the silk in front, knit 1, and repeat. Second row: seam 1, pass the silk round the needle, knit 2 together, and repeat. When you have knitted about 3 nails, cast off. Pin the purse out on a stiff pasteboard, and damp it. Then make up with tassels and slides to correspond. It must be sewed up one-third on each side.

Pretty simple Netted Cap for wearing under a Bonnet.

Take half an ounce of white German wool, and 3 shades of any colour that may be desired, say blue—2 skeins of each.

Commence on a foundation of 50 stitches. Take a No. 13 steel mesh, and net 1 row with single wool. Second row, on a mesh this width ——— with double wool. Net these 2 rows alternately, 3 of the wide and 4 of the narrow, ending, of course, with the narrow. Then

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On a mesh this width ————————, net 4 stitches in 1 in every loop, but, at the stitches at the bottom at each loop formed by the ending the rows, net 12 stitches into each loop; thus the broad row is carried completely round the piece of netting. Then take the lightest shade of blue, and net a plain row on a No. 12 mesh, a plain row with the 2d shade; then, on a No. 12 mesh, with the darkest shade, net a stitch all round, only in every alternate loop. This piece is then placed on a cap-wire, and fastened to the centre of the 7 rows first netted. There are 2 other pieces netted, which are alike on a foundation of 50 stitches. Four plain rows are netted with white double wool on a mesh this width ————; then 1 row on the wide mesh used in the first piece, 4 stitches in every alternate loop, but not carried round, only the plain row at 1 edge. The 3 rows with the shades of wool are done the same as in the first piece. These 2 pieces are put in at each end, coming about a third of the way up on each side, they are caught to the bottom part of the wide row of the piece, on the wire, on each side, and must be rather fuller towards the ears. The last stitch of the narrow mesh at the edge is caught to the edge of the piece on the wire at each side.

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Pattern for Sofa-Cover, or Covers for Chairbacks; also, a pretty stitch for Shawls and Cushions.

For a cover for chairback, take No. 6 3-thread Strutt's knitting cotton, and coarse ivory pins, either to gauge 10 or 11. Cast on any number of stitches that will divide by 11; 99 will make a good size, and 3 for each edge, which will be 105 to set up. Seam a row after casting on (there is a seamed row between every pattern row). First pattern row (the 3 edge stitches are knit throughout, and not mentioned in the pattern): bring the cotton forward, knit 1, bring the cotton forward, knit 3, take 2 together, take 2 together, taking the back part of the stitches, knit 3, repeat. Second pattern row: bring the cotton forward, knit 3, cotton forward, knit 2, knit 2 stitches together, knit 2 together, taking the back of the stitches, knit 2, repeat. Third row: bring the cotton forward, knit 5, cotton forward, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 2 together, taking the back of the stitches, knit 1, repeat. Fourth row: bring the cotton forward, knit 7, cotton forward, knit 2 together, knit 2 together, taking the back of the stitches. Fifth row: cotton forward, knit 3, knit 2 together, knit 4, bring the cotton forward, knit 2 together. Sixth row: bring the cotton forward, knit 3, knit 2 together, knit 2 together,

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taking the back of the stitches, knit 3, cotton forward, knit 1. Seventh row: knit 1, bring the cotton forward, knit 2, knit 2 together, taking the back of the stitches, knit 2, cotton forward, knit 2. Eighth row: knit 2, bring the cotton forward, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 2 together, taking the back of the stitches, knit 1, cotton forward, knit 3. Ninth row: knit 3, cotton forward, knit 2 together, knit 2 together, taking the back of the stitches, cotton forward, knit 4. Tenth row: knit 4, cotton forward, knit 2 together, cotton forward, knit 3, knit 2 together. Eleventh row: knit 2 together, taking the back of the stitches, knit 3, bring cotton forward, knit 1, cotton forward, knit 3, knit 2 together. Twelfth row: knit 2 together, taking the back of the stitches, knit 3, cotton forward, knit 1, cotton forward, knit 3, knit 2 together. Thirteenth row: knit 2 together, taking the back of the stitches, knit 2, cotton forward, knit 3, cotton forward, knit 2, knit 2 together. Fourteenth row: knit 2 together, taking the back of the stitches, knit 1, cotton forward, knit 5, cotton forward, knit 1, knit 2 together. Fifteenth row: knit 2 together, taking the back of the stitches, bring cotton forward, knit 7, bring cotton forward, knit 2 together. Sixteenth row: bring cotton forward, knit 3, knit 2 together, knit 4, bring cotton forward, knit 2 toge-

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ther. Seventeenth row: cotton forward, knit 3, knit 2 together, knit 2 together, taking the back of the stitches, knit 3, cotton forward, knit 1. Eighteenth row: cotton forward, knit 3, knit 2 together, knit 2 together, taking back of stitches, knit 3, cotton forward, knit 1. Repeat now from the 1st row, but remember there is a seamed row between every row described.

Pretty Open Stitch for Insertion, Purses, or Bags.

Cast on any number of stitches that will divide by 4, and 2 stitches for the edge. Bring the thread forward, knit 2 together, taking the back of the stitches, knit 2 plain, repeat. Second row seamed. These 2 rows are knit alternately.

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CROCHET.

Method of Increasing and Decreasing in Crochet.

To increase in crochet, work 2 stitches into every loop where you wish to add to the size; it is a good plan where you are working with only one colour, and have no pattern to mark the increasing; and it is requisite (to do it regularly) to take up both loops instead of the upper one: this shews the increasing, and enables you to do it regularly. To decrease, either take the tops of the 2 following loops and work them as one, or pass the stitch without working into it at all. This latter method shews less than working the 2 loops as 1. By cutting a paper pattern almost any thing may be shaped in crochet.

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Pretty way of making a Baby's Bib, in Crochet.

No. 8 knitting cotton.

Cut your shape in paper, which is usually pointed like a stomacher at the waist, and passing over the shoulders with a strap, which is made long enough to cross at the back, and pin to the waist. Work in the stitch described as a variation of double crochet backwards and forwards (both sides being alike). When completed, trim the front part round with any of the pretty narrow knit cotton edging: the stitches should be taken up at the sides of the straps, and a row of plain double crochet worked at each edge, to make it strong.

Warm Petticoat, in Crochet.

This is done in 4-thread super-fleecy, and with a large ivory crochet. From 1¼ lb. to 1½ lb. of fleecy is required, according to the length of the petticoat.

It is done in single crochet, but backwards and forwards, and at the beginning of every fresh row take the part of the stitch that is farthest from you; also, be careful, in commencing the next row, always to work into the stitch you have just finished in the preceding row; it is worked

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lengthways, and for a usual-sized petticoat a chain of 140 stitches is a good number. Work backwards and forwards 4 rows. In the 5th row, do not work into the last 30 stitches, but turn back there for the 6th row, as if beginning at the end. This is done after every 4th row, as it makes the petticoat less round the waist and full at the bottom. In the next plain row, after having left the 30 stitches, when you come to them take up the side of the stitch left and the top of the first of the 30 together, otherwise it would cause a hole; but by working it in this way it unites it, and leaves the number of stitches the same. After the width of the petticoat is completed, crochet it up from the bottom, leaving about three-eighths of a yard from the top open. Take up the stitches all round the bottom, and work 6 rows of plain single crochet loosely all round. The waist is set into a band, as any other petticoat. For warmth, these petticoats are very preferable to flannel; they set much closer to the figure, and are much more durable; they are more quickly done than knitted ones.

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Pretty Pattern for a Baby's Shoe, in double Crochet.

Take 10 *skeins of white and* 8 *of pink German wool, or any colour that may be approved, and an ivory or steel crochet that will gauge* 12.

Make a chain with the pink of 48 stitches, make it round by uniting the first to the last stitch; work in double crochet 1 plain row with the pink, and 1 row of white. Third row: 1 stitch of pink and 3 of white alternately. Fourth row: 3 stitches of pink and 1 of white, bringing the centre of the 3 stitches of pink over the 1st stitch of pink in the preceding row. Fifth row: 3 stitches of pink and 1 of white, bringing the centre one of the 3 stitches of pink over the stitch of white in the row before. Sixth row: 3 stitches of white and 1 of pink, bringing the stitch of pink over the middle of the 3 stitches of pink in the row before. These last four rows form a very pretty vandyke border, which is repeated at the bottom of the shoe. Two rows of white are now worked, and the 2 rows of 2 stitches of pink and 2 of white. This forms a little square of each colour. These 2 rows are repeated 5 times more, but every 2 rows the stitches are reversed, bringing the pink over the white and the white over the pink. Now take 20 stitches from the front (making the part where the chain joins exactly the back part of the

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shoe), and work the dice pattern you have been doing twice, that is, 4 rows. You have now to break off at each row. Still work in the dice pattern; but at the beginning and end of every 3d, for the next 14 rows, decrease a stitch. This finishes the instep and upper part of the shoe. Now take up the stitches all round the heel and front, and work 1 row of white; then work the 4 rows described at the top as vandyke pattern; then work in white a plain row round the heel,—it should be 28 stitches. This finishes the shoe all but the sole, which is done in the stitch described as variation of double crochet. Commence at the toe on a chain of 8 stitches, and work 2 rows. Next row, make a stitch at the beginning and end of the row, being 10 stitches, a plain row between, and then increase 1 at the beginning and end of the row, which will be 14 stitches. Do a plain row and an increased one at each end till you have 18 stitches. Twelve rows plain. Now decrease at the end of each row every alternate row till you have only 10 stitches. Increase again in each alternate row till you have 16 stitches; then work 4 plain rows. Now decrease in every alternate row, as before, at the beginning and end of each row till only 8 stitches are left. This end is the heel of the sole. It should be closely

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worked, and must be neatly sewed to the upper part. A cord and tassels, twisted, of the pink and white wool, are run through at the top of the 2d row of the dice pattern from the heel.

Pretty Pattern for a Penwiper, in Double Crochet.

Take any 2 colours that will contrast well of extra-coarse purse twist, say dark violet and gold, the violet for the ground and the gold for the pattern. One skein of each will make 2 Penwipers.

Commence with violet on a chain made as lightly as possible of 6 stitches; unite it, and work round, making 2 stitches in 1 in every stitch. You have now 12 stitches: make 2 stitches in 1 in the next round, which will increase the stitches to 24. Now take the gold colour, and work 1 stitch; in the next stitch, work 2 stitches with the violet; continue this all round: you will then have 12 stitches of gold colour and 2 stitches of violet between each. In the next round, work 2 stitches of violet in the 1st stitch of violet, then 1 stitch of gold in the last violet, and 1 of gold in the gold. Continue in this way increasing a stitch, that is, making 2 stitches in 1; in the 1st stitch, of violet, and a gold in the 2d, till you have 5 stitches of gold and 2 of violet all round: then, in the 4

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stitches of the gold, work in each a stitch of gold colour; and in the last, 2 stitches of violet, and a stitch of violet in each of the other stitches: continue in each round in this way, increasing in the violet and decreasing in the gold, till you have only 1 stitch of gold left. If you have rightly decreased the gold and increased the violet, you will have, in the 1st row, after the 5 stitches of gold and 2 violet, 4 gold and 4 violet; next row, 3 gold and 6 violet; next row, 2 gold and 8 violet; and last row, 2 gold and 10 violet all round. Do 1 row round in plain violet, increasing a stitch in every 11th all round. Then take the gold colour, and work 1 stitch of gold colour; make a chain of 5 stitches, and catch it into the 4th loop following (that is, making 3 stitches of the round), with a stitch of double crochet: work this all round, and fasten off. Make it up with 4 pieces of dark cloth or velvet (cloth is best); cut the size of the round of the penwiper each in pieces; it is folded up, 1st, in the half, and then in the quarter, and caught together in the centre and fastened on each side with a small steel or silver button. It is an improvement to the crochet top to line it as far as the double crochet goes with a silk of the same colour as the ground. This star pattern is also a very good receipt for increasing the bottom of a bag; it can be done

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with gold or silver twist, or beads instead, of the colour for the pattern, according to taste.

For a Hassock.

The foregoing receipt is also a good pattern for a hassock. Increase as described, taking any good mixture of colours, in 6-thread fleecy. When the star is finished, take any of the pretty small star or border patterns (of which so many are now published), and work round whatever is required to make the hassock the size you wish, only observe to increase as follows:—in the 1st row after the star is finished, in the 11th stitch; in the 2d, in the 12th; in the 3d, in the 13th; and so on in every row, working 1 stitch more between the increasing than in the preceding row. If a border is wished, it should be worked round and round the top without any increasing. The scroll border pattern, which is a sort of Egyptian key, given as a border for a table-cover, or sofa cushion, in this book, is a very excellent border, and can be done in any colours, to suit the top. The shaded ground, as there described, has an excellent effect.

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Pretty strong Trimming for Petticoats, Children's Dresses, &c., in Crochet.

A crochet that will gauge 17 *or* 18 *(if wished remarkably strong); Smith's linen thread, No.* 7*; Mee's Persian thread, No.* 9 *or* 10.

Make a chain the length required for the trimming, work 1 row of plain double crochet, and break off at the end. Second row: work the long stitch used in open crochet, (that is, bring the cotton round the needle, put the crochet in a loop of the foundation, and draw the cotton through this with the loop first on the needle by fastening on, make 3 stitches on the needle, draw the cotton through the 2 first, and then again through these,) make 3 chain stitches, then miss 1 of the foundation, repeat the long stitch and the 3 chain alternately to the end of the row. Third row is the same as the 2d, only that the long stitch is worked into the centre of the 3 chain stitches in the preceding row. Another, or 2 more rows, in this way, may be added, according to the width of the edging desired. Last row: work the long stitch into the centre of the 3 first chain stitches in the previous row, do the 3 chain stitches, then work in the centre of these 3 chain stitches just made a stitch of double crochet, 1 more chain stitch, and the long stitch into the centre of the 3

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next chain stitches in the previous row. This will be found to give a full point to the scollop, like a scollop done in muslin work. It is very pretty used instead of fringe, done in wool, and each row of a different shade, for shawls, coverlids, &c.

Very pretty Net Purse.

Take 2 skeins of rather fine purse-twist, of rich blue, with 3 skeins of shaded silk to match in size. Rose-colour and fawn are pretty.

Take a mesh, No. 11, and commence on a foundation of 60 stitches. Net 6 rows with the blue, then with a mesh, No. 13, net 2 stitches in 1 the whole of the row with the shaded silk. Take a mesh, No. 17 or 18, and net a row, netting each of the loops in the preceding row separately, making 120 stitches; net 6 more rows on this mesh, and then a row on the No. 13 mesh, all with the shaded silk; then take the blue silk, and No. 11 mesh, and net 2 stitches in 1 of the preceding row; that is, take up 2 loops and net them as 1. Net 5 more rows, and then repeat the rows with the clouded silk; 5 stripes of

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the plain and clouded are sufficient for a good-sized purse. When finished, damp it, and put it on the purse-stretcher; let it remain on till perfectly dry.

Pretty Netted Purse, with Rows of Honeycomb between.

Take any pretty colours that contrast well, 2 reels of clouded or chené silk, and 1 skein of a plain colour, for instance, geranium and white clouded, and rich emerald green, plain. (It may here be as well to remark, that in choosing clouded silk it is always better to have those with only 2 colours; many of the clouded silks which look exceedingly pretty on the reel, with 3 or 4 colours, when they come to be worked look poor and imperfect; whereas those with 2 colours only have quite the appearance of a pattern.) Take a No. 16 mesh, and work 9 rows with the clouded silk; then take the green, and net 2 rows on the same mesh; now take a No. 11 mesh, and net a plain row; now with the 16 mesh take up the honeycomb in the following manner;—draw the 1st stitch through the 2d, and net it; with a pin pick up the 2d stitch through the centre of the 1st, and net it; continue in this way:

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draw the 3d through the 4th, and net it; then pick up the 4th stitch through the centre of the 3d, and so on to the end of the row. Net a plain row with the 16 mesh, repeat the clouded and plain silk in this way till 6 stripes of each are done, then net up the purse a 3d at each end and put it on the stretcher.

Very pretty Open Knit Pattern.

Cast on any uneven number of stitches. First row: slip 1, knit 1, *bring cotton forward, slip 1, taking it in front, knit 1, pass slip stitch over, knit 2, repeat from *. Second row: slip 1, *turn thread round the pin and bring it in front again, purl 2 together, purl 2, repeat from *.

THE END.

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