

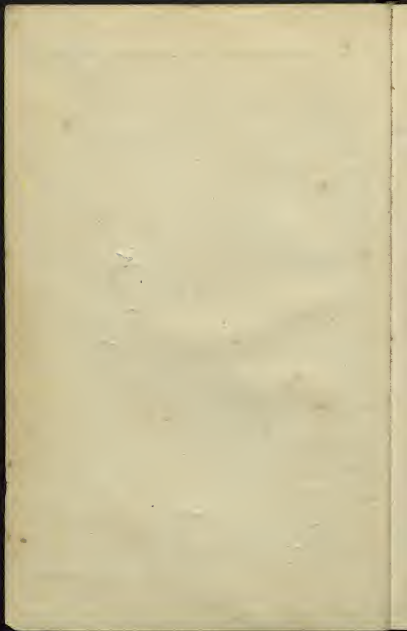


THE LADIES
KNITTING & NETTING
BOOK.

FIRST SERIES

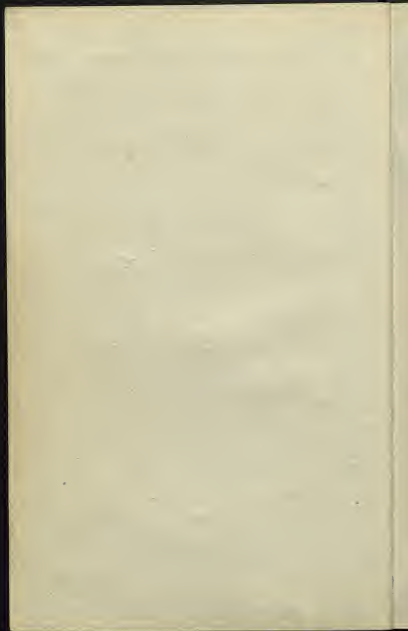
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THE LADIES'
KNITTING AND NETTING
BOOK.

FIRST SERIES.



THE LADIES'
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BOOK.

BY MISS WATTS.

FIRST SERIES.

The Sixth Edition, with Additions.

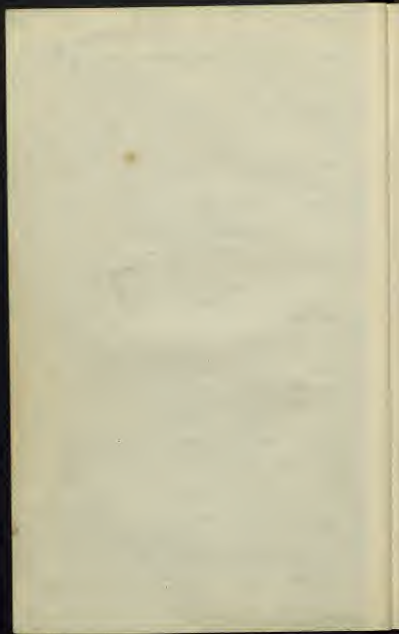
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THIS
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IS RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO
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BY
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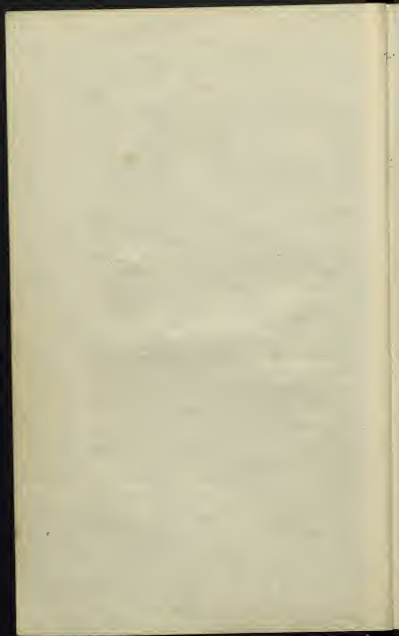


PREFACE.

THE Authoress cannot allow the present editions of the Ladies' Knitting and Netting Book to go through the press, without returning her sincere thanks to those Ladies who have so kindly acknowledged its usefulness and promoted its circulation: she trusts the present editions of both series will, from their accuracy, the additional patterns, and the reduction in price, be deemed even more worthy of encouragement than the preceding ones.

In returning her thanks to the kind Patronesses of her little work, she thinks it may not be out of place to mention that, in anticipation of a still more extended sale, she has been induced to have a much larger number printed, and is thus enabled to offer it at its present price.

Islington.



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LESSONS GIVEN IN KNITTING AND NETTING.

For Terms and Address, apply to the Publisher.

THE LADIES'
KNITTING AND NETTING
BOOK.

~~~~~  
**FIRST SERIES.**  
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BABY'S HOOD.

Two ivory needles No. 11 or 12.

BEGIN with 108 stitches in middle size lambs'-wool: knit 10 stitches at the beginning and 10 at the end of every row in common knitting, turn the other part every 8 stitches, so as to make it lay in ribs; knit 18 rows: then turn the ribs across the others to set round the face: knit 12 ribs, 8 rows in each, and cast off. To make the cape to the hood, put 25 stitches on the needle, then take

up the stitches at each *end* of the hood before you join it up the back ; add 25 stitches at the end of your row to match those at the beginning. Make the cape a quarter of a yard deep. Trim the hood with a quilling of net or lace round the face.

A BABY'S SOCK.

With 2 colors done in stripes and double German lambs'-wool.

Cast on 26 stitches, knit a plain row with the first color ; fasten on the second, knit a row, adding a stitch at the end for the heel, and back again ; then take the first color, knit a row adding another stitch and back again ; continue the same alternately, but without adding any more stitches for the heel until there are 6 ridges of each color, then with the first knit a row, and in coming back cast off 15 stitches, beginning from the end at which you added two stitches, knit the 13 that are left ; with the second color knit a row and

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

N.B.—The top is all one color.

BABIES' SOCKS. 1st size.

Two ivory needles No. 12, are required.

Cast on 24 stitches ; knit 2 plain rows, add one stitch ; knit 2 more rows and add another stitch which forms the heel ; then continue knitting until you can count 10 ridges ; cast off 14 stitches beginning from where you added on for the heel : knit 6 more ridges, add on 14 stitches, and make this side to match with the other, decreasing for the heel. Pick up the 14 loops on each side and the six in the middle and put them all on one needle : knit a plain row, then a row of holes for the ribbon to pass through, which is done in this manner :—begin with the lambs'-wool forward, slip a stitch, knit the next and pass the slipped stitch over the knitted one ; after this row is finished knit 8 ridges.

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

A BABY'S SOCK.

To be knitted in German lambs'-wool or rather coarse cotton.

Cast on 25 stitches, increase until you have 35, by looping on a stitch *every* row. Decrease at the beginning of each row until you have 25 stitches again. Loop on 6 stitches at one end, knit the row, increase 1 stitch at the beginning of the next row; continue to increase at this end *only* until you have 35 stitches on your needle. Cast off 16 stitches from the end where the six stitches were added on at once, knit the other 19 backwards and forwards, until you can count 9 ridges, counting from the row in which you cast off the 16. Then cast on 16 stitches and decrease to 31: cast off.

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

BABY'S MUFFLERS.

In German Wool, with four needles No. 19.

Cast on 53 stitches (the width round). Knit 32 rounds in ribs of one stitch; the seam is made by ribbing the middle stitch of one needle every other round. Knit 3 rounds plain knitting, and begin the thumb by increasing one stitch in the middle *opposite* the seam. Make a seam-stitch on each side of it. Every third row, increase 2 stitches *within* the seam-stitches of the thumb, until it has 21 stitches; knit the thumb round, making a seam up from where it leaves the hand; knit 14 rounds, then decrease every 3rd stitch in every 3rd round until only 6 stitches are left, cast them off together. To finish the hand, take up 3 stitches at the bottom of the thumb to prevent a hole and knit round; make a seam to correspond with that which is on the other side, and every 3rd round, decrease one stitch on each side the seam where the thumb joins until only 48 are left. Knit 12

rounds ; then decrease one stitch on each side of *each* seam, twice, every 3rd round, twice, every 2nd, afterwards decrease every round until 16 stitches are left, which cast off together.



CHILD'S SOCK.

Begin with 24 stitches, knit one row, decrease one stitch at each end of the 2nd row ; 3rd row simple knitting ; 4th row, decrease 1 stitch at each end ; 5th row plain ; 6th row decrease ; 7th plain ; 8th increase one stitch ; continue to increase one stitch every other row until you have 30 stitches on your needle ; then cast off 14 and knit 3 plain rows ; then cast on 14, and decrease as you increased ; take up the stitches at the top of the sock and knit 12 ridges, and cast off. After this the sock must be sewed up.

CHILD'S SOCK, TO BE WORN WITH SHOES.

In German Wool, with four needles No. 21.

Cast on 65 stitches, 22 on two needles and 21 on the third (turn the 11th on this needle every other round for the seam); when you have done 60 turned stitches (that is 120 rounds), divide 33 stitches for the heel (the middle stitch is the seam-stitch), and 32 for the instep; knit the stitches for the heel until you have 20 turns (the back rows are ribbed) for the length of the heel; divide the stitches and join it up. Take up 20 stitches on each side of the heel, make a seam on each side of the instep, and take up a stitch in the loop before the first and after the last stitch on the instep needle (this is to prevent there being holes in the corners). Then narrow every second round on the heel side of the seams, until you have the same number of stitches as on the instep. Knit 20 rounds and narrow for the toe, which is done by taking two stitches together on *each side* the seams:

repeat this twice, knitting 3 rounds between, again, knitting 2 rounds between, then twice, knitting one round, then in every round until you have 14 stitches, which divide and cast off.



KNEE CAPS IN LAMBS'-WOOL.

Very coarse needles.

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

EVENING CARRIAGE SHOES.

They should be made in 2 colors, for instance, brown and blue. Two needles only are required.

Cast on 60 stitches of the brown lambs'-wool ; knit a plain row ; begin the next row with knitting 4 stitches of blue, slip 2 brown stitches, knit 4 blue, and so on to the end of the row, which will end with 2 slipped stitches ; slip them again next row, rib the blue and slip the brown stitches to the end of the row : the next row is plain knitting, still slipping the brown stitches ; the 4th row is ribbed back slipping the brown stitches as before. Now knit 2 plain rows with the brown lambs'-wool, knitting the *slipped* stitches ; then rib 2 rows still with the brown. Knit 1 blue stitch, slip 2 brown, knit 4 blue, and so on to the end of the row. This is the same as the 2nd row, except that the 2 brown slipped stitches are to be over the centre of the four blue ones ; this you

must be careful to observe, so that 4 of the blue squares form a diamond. All the slipped stitches are taken *under*, so as not to twist them.

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

CARRIAGE SHOES.

Another Pattern.

Cast on 75 stitches. Knit 27 rows, turning every alternate stitch to make it more elastic. Knit 1 row, rib 1 row, knit 2 rows, rib 1 row, knit 2 rows, rib 1 row, knit 1 and finish with 27 rows like the first. Fold it in two, and sew the ends up: run a ribbon along the edge, and draw it to the shape of the foot.

GLOUCESTER BOOTS.

Four steel needles of a good size are required.

Cast 17 stitches on each of 2 needles and 16 on the third. Knit 6 rounds plain, and 5 turned, for several rounds, to make the welts; then divide to form the heel, leaving 26 stitches for the front. Knit 32 rows for the heel, and join up as you would do for the heel of a stocking; then take up the stitches for the foot, and knit in ribs of 2 stitches. In taking up these stitches, you must be careful to get a number which, added to the 26, will make an even number of ribs; for instance, 64 or 68 will do: knit 25 rounds, reducing 2 stitches every other round, by the side of the heel; 19 rounds, lessening by degrees 12 stitches at the side, and *now* and *then* in the middle of the sole; then 15 rounds more, contracting by degrees till only 20 stitches are left. The whole of the foot is a rib of 2 stitches.

N.B. These boots should be soled by a shoemaker.

LAMBS'-WOOL CAPE.

Knit a strip of double knitting (see contents), 2 yards and a half long and about 40 stitches wide, with coarse lambs'-wool, and on large needles, putting the wool *once* round the needle. When you have finished this, take finer needles and pick up all the stitches or loops along one side, then continue knitting in double knitting on the finer needles with finer lambs'-wool, putting the wool *twice* round the needle, and knitting 4 plain stitches at the beginning and end of each row to make a border at the edge. When the cape is deep enough, which should be about three quarters of a yard, including the border, take still smaller needles and knit 1 plain row once round the needle, then 1 row twice round, and a 3rd row once (this is to make a wide row to run the ribbon in); then knit 1 row taking 3 stitches in 1, and continue knitting plain knitting until the collar is deep enough. Make the corners round or not, as you like.

CAPE WITH A BORDER.

Cast on 30 stitches; knit 6 plain rows. Begin the next row with the lambs'-wool before the needle, take off a stitch, and knit a stitch plain (the lambs'-wool being passed over the stitch that was taken off, forms another stitch which, in the next row, must be knitted with the slipped stitch), pass the lambs'-wool forward again, take off a stitch, and knit one, continue the same to the end of the row. The next row is the same as this, only, instead of knitting a plain stitch, knit the slipped and the loop stitch together. Two very coarse needles and double yarn are required for this border, and one quarter of a pound of lambs'-wool: it must measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards in length: finish with 6 plain rows to match the beginning, and cast off. Take finer needles and pick up all the stitches or loops along one edge of the strip, then begin knitting in double knitting on the finer needles with finer lambs'-wool, putting the wool twice

round the needle, and knitting 6 stitches plain knitting at each end of the row to form a border: if this border, as well as the deep border, be made of a different color, it adds much to the beauty of the cape. When the cape is deep enough, which should be at least three quarters of a yard, including the border, take smaller needles and knit 1 plain row once round the needle, then 1 row twice round the needle, and another row once; this makes the runner for the ribbon: then with the wool the color of the border take up 3 stitches in every stitch for 1 row, and continue plain knitting until the collar is deep enough.

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

GENTLEMEN'S MITTENS TO BE WORN UNDER
GLOVES.

Four needles are required.

Cast on 26 stitches on each of 3 needles, join them by knitting 1 stitch plain, rib the next stitch, and continue knitting and ribbing a stitch, alternately, until you have done about 3 inches; then in the middle of a row increase 1 stitch, taking it up between 2 stitches (this is to make a piece to go over the joint of the thumb) knit round as at first; next round take up a stitch on *each* side of the stitch you made before; continue to increase 2 stitches every other round, until you have 23 additional stitches: the increased stitches are to be in common stocking knitting, the rest as at first: when you have the 23 extra stitches, do one round; in the next round, when you come to the additional stitches, cast them off; knit round until you come to the opening, then loop on 15 stitches opposite those you cast off last

round ; knit one round, decrease on each side of the 15 stitches every other round, until you have the same number of stitches you began with ; knit about an inch deeper, and cast off.

PLAIN MITTENS.

Cast 26 stitches on each of 3 needles, with the 4th knit 3 stitches and rib 3 alternately until you have done about an inch in depth (or, if you prefer it, you can rib the mitten all through) ; knit plain rather more than another inch, and begin increasing for the thumb by making a stitch in the middle of a row ; this stitch is made by taking up a stitch between 2 stitches ; knit a plain round ; take up a stitch before the stitch you made and another after it ; continue making 2 stitches every other round until you have about 29 stitches for the thumb ; knit round until you come to the thumb ; take the 13 stitches on each side of the thumb on the other 2 needles, and with 2 additional needles divide the

stitches for the thumb into three; join up the thumb by knitting round, decreasing it gradually by knitting 2 stitches in 1, alternately on each side of the join; continue this until the thumb is small enough, and cast off when it is sufficiently long: then begin knitting the mitten again, taking up a few stitches (about 7) at the bottom of the thumb to prevent there being a hole there, it likewise makes the mitten set better; decrease these stitches until you have the original number left; knit about 10 rounds, and begin ribbing in threes again: when the mitten is long enough, cast off.

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

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

EYELET MITTENS.

Needles No. 20.

Cast 22 stitches on each of 3 needles, and rib in 2 stitches (instead of 3) for about an inch; then knit 2 stitches taken together, and make a stitch by passing your thread round the needle, bringing it over towards you, knit 2 taken together and make another stitch in the same way, repeat this until your round is finished; knit 4 plain rounds; repeat these 5 rounds until the mitten is 2 inches and a half long; then knit 8 stitches (taking care that this round is the first after one in which you have knitted 2 taken together, and made stitches), begin to increase by knitting a double stitch in the *open* stitch you made last round, knit 6 stitches, then another double stitch; knit the plain rounds and increase again; continue to increase in the same manner every 5th round until you have added 16 stitches, and proceed to make the thumb as in the last mitten; finish it off by ribbing in 2 stitches.

NETTED MITTENS.

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

Net 50 stitches on a *round* foundation; net 24 rounds: at the 25th round net 22 stitches, net 2 in the 22nd stitch, net 6 plain stitches and at the 7th add a second stitch.

The next round is plain netting. Add 2 stitches every other round, until you have 72 rounds; then separate the stitches you have added with the 6 in the middle (32 in number) for the thumb; net the first and last together, and diminish gradually until you think it small enough; make it as long as you please, and cut off your silk: tie the silk on neatly at the join of the thumb to continue your mitten, add 4 stitches, 2 on each side of the join, and make it as long as you think necessary. To finish it, either work an edge, or sew on a narrow lace the color of the mitten, and work the back by darning in the diamonds, formed by the netting, for the finger marks.

SHELL PATTERN MANCHETTES.

The needles and cotton should be very fine.

Four needles are required.

Cast 30 stitches on 2 needles, and 40 on the third; knit 1 plain round; in the second round rib the first stitch, pass the cotton back; knit a stitch, rib a stitch, pass the cotton back; knit a stitch, bring the cotton forward and knit a stitch, by which you make a loop stitch; continue this for the next 5 stitches, which will make, including the loop stitches, 13 from the last ribbed stitch; then begin again; rib a stitch, knit a stitch, &c.; continue this pattern all round. The next round, rib a stitch, knit a stitch, rib a stitch, take off a stitch, knit a stitch, and pull that you took off over it; knit 9 stitches; knit 2 taking them *together*; rib a stitch, &c.; continue thus decreasing for 2 more rounds, when you will have the same number of stitches you began with (7 for the shell part of the pattern, and 3 for the division). Knit a plain round,

excepting in the three division stitches which are knitted as before. Go on the same as in the second round. When you have done the pattern three times, bring the cotton forward, knit 2 stitches in one, this makes a loop stitch; continue this round. Knit 2 plain rounds; this is to make a place to run a ribbon in: then begin the pattern again. Make the cuff as long as you like, making a place for ribbon at the same distance from the bottom as the one from the top. Put a narrow lace at the top and bottom.

This is also a very pretty pattern for mittens; and the pattern may be made wider or narrower by casting on 9 or 11 stitches between the ribbed stitches, or by casting on only 5 stitches, increasing and diminishing in proportion.



LAMBS'-WOOL MUFFATEES.

Four needles are required, No. 14.

Cast on each of 3 needles 18 or 24 stitches, according to the size you want your muffatee,

and with the fourth needle knit 3 and rib 3 stitches alternately, until your muffatee is long enough.

DRIVING MUFFATEES.

Begin as for the preceding muffatees, only with coarser needles and fleecy. Knit 3 or 4 inches, then begin double knitting on much coarser needles; knit about 6 inches, and cast off. Sew up the opening at the side. This makes a very warm muffatee for driving in cold weather.

COARSE FLOX SILK MUFFATEES.

These require only two needles.

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

FANCY KNITTED MUFFATEES.

Cast on as many stitches as you please, taking care to be able to divide them by four. Slip the first stitch, knit the second, then pull the first over the second, bring the silk forward, and knit the next (this adds a stitch to make up for that you lose), bring the silk forward again, and seam the fourth; begin again. In coarse black silk it makes a very pretty mitten, or muffatee, to wear over light colored dresses.



CORKSCREW MUFFATEES.

Four needles No. 16 are required. Five skeins of German lambs'-wool are used for each muffatee; the two first and two last skeins should be alike, and the middle one white.

Cast 24 stitches on each of 3 needles; knit 2 rounds of 3 stitches plain, and 3 ribbed alternately; knit 3 rounds, knitting on every

needle the *first* 2 stitches and the *last one* plain, the intervening stitches being knitted 3 ribbed and 3 plain alternately. When you come to the next 3 rounds, knit the *first* and *two* last stitches plain; after that knit 3 rounds of 3 stitches ribbed, and 3 plain alternately; then 3 rounds, the first 2 and the last 1 stitches ribbed, and between knit 3 plain and 3 ribbed; then rib the 1st and 2 last stitches for 3 rounds: begin the whole pattern again, only knitting 3 rounds instead of 2, of 3 stitches plain and 3 ribbed.

MUFFATEES (FEATHER PATTERN).

Four needles No. 15 are required.

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

increase 3 times ; repeat this on each needle. Knit 3 rounds plain, repeat these 4 rounds.

The color of the wool may be varied at pleasure. This is a very pretty pattern for stockings and baby's socks ; the number of stitches may be increased to any number that will divide by 19.



FRINGE.

No. 1.

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

ends even, double it in half and loop it over the needle you are knitting with, forward; knit 1 stitch, pass the set back between the needles, knit 2 stitches, bring the set forward again, and knit the last stitch. The back rows are plain knitting; you must be careful to take the whole head of the set with the 4th stitch, which leaves 4 to be knitted plain, and you have 8 as at the beginning; after finishing this row, give the set or tuft a pull down, which puts it in its right place before beginning another.

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



FRINGE.

No. 2.

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

the tuft back, knit 2 stitches, bring the tuft forward again, and knit the last stitch. Knit the next row plain knitting, being careful to take up the tuft with the 4th stitch. You will now find you have 8 stitches as at first: begin again. The head of this fringe is more open than the last.



FRINGE.

No. 3.

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



FRINGE.

No. 4.

Cast on 7 stitches, knit a plain row. Take off a stitch, bring the cotton forward, knit 2 stitches together (which makes a loop stitch),

knit a stitch, put on the tuft of cotton as in No. 1, but only 2 threads instead of 3, knit a stitch, pass the tuft back between the needles, knit a stitch, pass the tuft forward again and knit the last stitch. Next row, knit the first three stitches plain, being careful to take the head of the tuft with the 3rd stitch; bring the cotton forward, knit 2 stitches taken together; knit the rest plain, and begin again.



FRINGE.

No. 5.

Cast on 9 stitches, and knit a plain row: begin the next with the cotton forward. Take off a stitch, knit a stitch, by this you increase by the addition of the loop stitch, pull the stitch you took off over the knitted stitch; knit a stitch, bring the cotton forward, rib a stitch, pass the cotton back, knit a stitch; put on the tuft of cotton as directed in No. 1, knit a stitch, pass the tuft back between the needles, knit 2 stitches, pass the tuft forward

again and knit the last stitch. Next row, knit the 5 first stitches plain knitting, being careful to take up the whole of the head of the tuft with the 4th stitch, bring the cotton forward, take off a stitch, knit a stitch, pull the stitch you took off over the knitted one, knit 2 stitches and begin again.



LAMBS'-WOOL FRINGE.

No. 6.

Cast on as many stitches as will make the length you wish the fringe to be; knit a row or two plain knitting; then take a ball of lambs'-wool wound 3 double in shades, or any colors you prefer; knit 1 stitch, put the ends of the wool on the ball between the needles (the ends towards yourself), knit 1 stitch, pass the double lambs'-wool between the needles, looping it round the first finger of the left hand, knit 1 stitch, pass the wool back, knit 1 stitch, loop it round your finger, and pass it towards you again; repeat the same to the end of the row: cut off the ball of

double lambs'-wool and knit a plain row back; put the double lambs'-wool between the needles as before; continue these alternate rows until the fringe is thick enough. This makes a very pretty fringe for mats, and is quickly done.

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WORSTED FRINGE.

No. 7.

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



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

wind the worsted round again and repeat the chain-stitch.

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



NARROW FRINGE.

No. 8.

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



FRINGE.

No. 9.

Cast on 9 stitches. Slip the 1st stitch, knit the 2nd and 3rd, bring the thread forward,

knit 2 together, knit 1, turn the thread forward, knit 2 together, knit the last. When you have the length you want, cast off 5 stitches, and unravel the 4 others, which form the fringe.

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

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FRINGE.

No. 10.

Cast on 8 stitches. Slip a stitch, knit a stitch, and pass the slipped stitch over the knitted one; make a stitch by passing the cotton round the needle, bringing it towards you; slip a stitch, knit a stitch, and pass the slipped stitch over the knitted one; make a stitch as before, and continue this to the end of the row, when you will have 7 stitches. At the beginning of the 2nd row, a stitch is made by passing the cotton round the right hand needle, then repeat the 1st row: knit the last stitch of every 2nd row after turning the thread round the needle. Eight stitches

on moderately large needles will make a fringe three inches wide. Unravel (see Fringe, No. 9), 4 stitches to form the fringe, taking care not to unravel from the side where you have added a stitch, as that makes the head lighter.

HERRINGBONE PURSE.

Two needles only are required for this knitting.

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

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

GERMAN PURSE.

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

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

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SCALLOP SHELL PURSE.

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

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



#### A STRONG PURSE.

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



#### GENTLEMAN'S PURSE.

Cast on 88 stitches; begin with the silk forward, slip a stitch, knit a stitch (by which means you make a loop stitch), pass the slipped stitch over the knitted one, rib a stitch,

pass the silk back, knit a stitch, bring the silk forward, slip a stitch as at first and begin again. Continue the pattern to the end of the row. Every row is alike. As 88 stitches is the *width* of the purse, it may be made to any length required, and the color varied at pleasure.

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

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STRIPED PURSE.

*Four needles are required.*

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

The pattern of the broad stripe is formed in 4 rounds: 1st round, knit 2 stitches, bring

the silk round the needle, knit 1 stitch, repeat this 6 times, then knit 2 more stitches, making in all 16. (Purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, for the narrow stripe.) 2nd round, knit 2 stitches in one, then knit 12 plain stitches. Reduce by slipping a stitch, knit a stitch and pass the slipped one over it—so making 14. Repeat the narrow stripe. 3rd round, knit 2 in 1, then 10 plain stitches and reduce as before. 4th round, knit 2 in 1, then 8 plain, and reduce as before, making in all 10 stitches.



#### PORCUPINE KNITTING FOR A PURSE.

*Four fine needles, nearly 3 skeins of netting silk, and one string of gold beads are required. Thread some of the beads on the silk before you begin.*

Cast 36 stitches on each of 3 needles, knit a plain round; knit 4 stitches, bring the silk forward, knit a stitch—this is the centre stitch of the pattern—bring the silk forward, knit 4 stitches, slip a stitch, taking it under, knit 2



taken together, pull the slipped stitch over it, then begin knitting the 4 stitches, &c. ; it is better at the end of each needle to knit a stitch off the next one, as it prepares for the next round. Continue thus for 6 rounds, increasing *before* and *after* every centre stitch, and knitting till within 1 of where you decreased, which stitch slip, knit the next 2 together, and pull the slipped stitch over it. Knit a plain round. Knit another round plain, excepting over the centre stitches, where you are to knit a bead, bringing it through the stitch. Knit a plain round, keeping the beads on the outside of the purse. (This purse is knitted wrong side outwards.) Knit to within one stitch of the bead stitch, which slip ; knit 2 together : these 6 rounds, increase each side of the stitch you decreased with in the last pattern, which makes that the centre stitch for the bead.

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

## STITCHES FOR PURSES.

## No. 1.

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

## No. 2.

*Spotted.*

Cast on 69 stitches; take off the 1st stitch, bring the silk forward, slip a stitch, knit 2, pass the slipped stitch over the 2 last, repeat this to the end of the row. The back rows are ribbed.

This pattern is very pretty in two colors, changing them every 2 rows.

## No. 3.

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

## No. 4.

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

## No. 5.

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

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

No. 6.

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

No. 7.

One stitch plain; turn the silk *round* the needle so as to form a stitch; knit 2 as 1; turn the silk round the needle, knit 2 as 1 and so on to the last stitch, which must always be plain.

No. 8.

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



SPIDER NET.

Cast on 60 stitches; bring the silk forward every stitch, and take the stitch on the needle

as for plain knitting, but instead of letting the silk pass back to its place, before you knit the stitch, pass it between the needles and knit it. The second row is plain knitting; taking 2 stitches in 1 all the row.



#### A NET PURSE IN POINTS.

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

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

## CORKSCREW NETTING FOR A PURSE.

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

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

carry on as before, for which you will be obliged to fasten on your silk to fill up where you recede.

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#### BEAD PURSE.

*To make a bead purse requires 5 needles No. 22, 2 skeins of silk, and 3 knots of beads. Thread the beads on the silk.*

Knit 2 stitches on each of 4 needles : knit 1 round plain. Increase 1 stitch before and another after the first stitch on each needle. Knit the first stitch, knit a bead on the second and on the fourth all round : a plain round, knitting those stitches at the back that have beads on them. Increase a stitch, knit 2 stitches, each with a bead, increase a stitch, and knit on 2 more beads. A plain round. Continue to increase and knit on 1 bead more until you have 10 on each of the 8 divisions of the star, and the plain round is knitted. Increase a stitch, knit a stitch, increase 1, knit

9 stitches with beads, and diminish by turning the next stitch over the last that is knitted with a bead. A plain round. Increase, knit the stitches without beads plain, increase, knit on 8 beads, diminish, increase, knit the plain stitches, increase, knit on 8 beads, diminish. Continue the same, diminishing the beads 1 in each division, and a plain round alternately till the star is finished with 1 bead at each point; knit 1 round, then turn the purse and knit 2 plain rounds, adding 2 stitches where they will be least observed. Knit 7 stitches, diminish with the next 2 stitches, which leaves 8 on the needle; leave 1 bead on the silk, knit 7 stitches, diminish, leave a bead; continue to do this all round, then diminish before the bead; leave 3 beads over the 1, diminish, knit 4 stitches, diminish; leave 3 beads, &c. The next round leave 5 beads over the 3, diminishing on each side of the beads to the end of the round; then leave 7 beads, knit the four stitches between the beads plain. Next round, knit the 4 stitches; add 5



stitches over the beads; knit 4 stitches, and add 5 to the end of the round; then diminish with the 2 first of the 4 stitches; leave a bead, knit 7 stitches, diminish; leave a bead, and proceed as before.

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A SHAGGY BEAD PURSE.

*You require 5 knitting needles No. 22, nearly 3 skeins of fine netting silk, and 5 knots of seed beads.*

Knit the star from the preceding pattern, only decrease when you have nine beads on each division instead of ten. Knit a plain round, increasing 1 stitch on each needle. Turn the purse, and knit 6 plain rounds; then knit 1 stitch, put 12 beads up close to the needle and knit a stitch, so as to leave the beads hanging in a loop, knit a stitch, leave the loop; continue the same all round the purse. Knit 6 rounds plain, and in the 7th leave the loops as before. When the purse is nearly long enough, you must leave

the opening for the clasp. It is better to decrease a few stitches at the sides to make it fit the clasp. As you must knit this part backwards and forwards, the back rows must be ribbed.

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#### ANOTHER SHAGGY BEAD PURSE.

*This purse takes 3 skeins of fine sewing silk, 5 or 6 knots of beads (the white glass beads are the prettiest), and 2 fine needles.*

Cast on 24 stitches; rib a row, knit a row, increasing 1 stitch at the beginning and end: rib a row; knit 1 stitch, count 12 beads, put them close up to the needle, and knit a stitch, leaving the beads hanging in a loop, knit a stitch, put up the beads and knit another; continue this to the end of the row. Begin from the first row again, only increasing in that row as well as in the 2 next. Repeat these rows until you have 48 stitches, then rib a row without increasing; put the

beads on the next row, then increase 1 stitch at the end of the next 2 rows, rib a row, &c. Continue to increase in the same way until you have 60 stitches; knit on with this number until you have 6 more bead rows, then decrease by taking 2 together at the end of the 2 rows following the bead row until your purse is long enough, and will about fit your clasp. This is one-half of the purse.

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ETOILE PURSE.

Five needles No. 22. Three skeins of silk and two knots of seed beads are required: small gold beads look best.

The star which forms the bottom of this purse is made like the first bead purse, then knit 4 rounds plain. Knit 2 stitches, on the 3rd knit a bead, knit 3 plain, then a bead-stitch, 3 plain and 1 bead-stitch all round. Knit a plain round. Knit 1 stitch plain, 3 bead-stitches, 1 plain, 3 bead-stitches, all

round. A plain round. Knit 2 stitches, then 1 bead-stitch, 3 plain, 1 bead, the same all round. Then a plain round. The next round begin with a bead-stitch, this will bring the stars over the plain stitches; continue as before.

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POUR FAIRE UNE BOURSE À CROCHET À  
/ DOUBLE MAILLE.

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

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FOR A DOYLEY OR PURSE.

Cast on 60 stitches, take off 1, knit 1, *cast over* and knit 2 together; continue casting

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

DOYLEYS.

Two needles are required.

Cast on 86 stitches, knit a row of 2 stitches plain and 2 ribbed. In the 2nd row, rib the stitches that were plain in the 1st row and knit plain those that were ribbed. In the 3rd row, rib the stitches that were ribbed in the last row, and knit plain those that were knitted plain. 4th row, rib the plain stitches and knit the ribbed ones. Repeat these 4 rows five times. 2nd pattern in the doyley,

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

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

N.B. Many of the patterns given as purse stitches are very pretty for doyleys, with a border either of plain or fancy knitting, more particularly Nos. 2, 6, and 8.

SAVE-ALL BAG.

Four coarse needles are required. This bag is so called because it may be made with odds and ends of netting silk, or all of one color at pleasure.

Cast 40 stitches on each of 3 needles ; knit 1 plain round ; then knit 1 stitch, bring the silk forward, knit a stitch, thus forming a loop-stitch in addition to the original number, knit a stitch, bring the silk forward and continue as before for the whole round. Next round, knit a stitch, bring the silk forward, knit 2 stitches (the loop and that next it) together ; knit a stitch, bring the silk forward, and knit two together until the bag is long enough.

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

FRENCH KNITTED BAG.

Two needles are required.

Set up 96 stitches, and knit 2 plain rows, merely for a foundation; begin the 3rd row by putting the cotton twice round the needle *reversed*, then slip a stitch, knit the next, and turn the slipped stitch over the knitted one. The same repeated forms the figure; 156 rows will make it long enough.



HONEYCOMB BAG.

Two needles are required.

Begin with an even number of stitches. 1st row, knit 2 stitches, turn the silk *over* the needle and knit 1, turn the silk over the needle and knit 2 in 1; repeat this until you come to the 3 last, then turn the silk over the needle and knit 1, knit the other 2. There will now be 2 stitches more than at first: 2nd row, knit 1 stitch, knit 2 in 1, seam the

rest, till you come to the 2 last, which knit. 3rd row, knit 1 stitch, knit 2 in 1, turn the silk and take 2 in 1, and so on until you come to the 2 last, which knit. You will now have the original number. 4th row, knit 2 stitches, seam until you come to the 2 last, which knit. Begin again.

N.B. This is exceedingly pretty for a purse.

MOSS STITCH, TO MAKE A THICK BAG.

Two needles are required.

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

DOUBLE KNITTING.

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

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

DOUBLE BLANKET.

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

Put on 250 stitches, knit 10 simple rows; then begin and end each row with 6 stitches in plain knitting; the rest of the row is double

knitting, putting the wool twice round the pin. The border is frequently made of a different color from the middle; in this case the two balls of wool are passed once round each other, so as to loop the wool every time.

SUSPENDERS.

Three needles No. 15.

Cast on 24 stitches, knit about 6 rows double knitting; knit 12 stitches and take off the other 12 on the third needle; knit with the first 12 several rows until you think it will be long enough for one side of the button-hole; take back the cotton and knit up the other 12 until both are even (the loop which is left from carrying the thread down, can be sewn in afterwards); knit 6 or 8 whole rows in double knitting; then bring the cotton forward, slip the 1st stitch taking it off as if you were going to knit it, knit a stitch, by this you increase a stitch, bring the cotton forward, slip a stitch, knit a stitch,

do the same to the end, when you will find you have increased 12 stitches.

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



A GENTLEMAN'S COMFORTER. DOUBLE KNITTING.

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

Cast on 72 stitches; knit the first stitch putting the yarn only once round your needle, bring the yarn forward, slip a stitch, pass the

yarn back again, knit a stitch, passing the yarn twice round the needle: continue knitting in double knitting with the yarn twice round the needle until the comforter is long enough. In the last row, before you cast off, the yarn should be passed round the needle only once. Small comforters to cover the chest in riding are made in the same way.

A COMFORTABLE COMFORTER.

Cast on 50 stitches; knit 44 turns plain knitting, decrease 1 stitch in 5 until you have only 40 in the row; knit 6 turns, then decrease again 10 stitches in the row; knit 18 turns, increase 10 stitches in the row; knit 6 turns, increase 10 stitches in the row; knit 44 turns and cast off.

A FIGURED COMFORTER.

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

DOUBLE KNITTED SHAWL.

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

DOUBLE KNITTED SHAWL, WITH COLORED
BORDER.

This shawl is knitted in precisely the same way as the one above, except that you begin with the color you mean to have for the border: when you have 7 stitches, you must pass the white round it and knit in the end. Every time you come to the border you pass

the colored and white lambs'-wool round each other, thus looping them together.



SPOTTED SHAWL, IN TWO COLORS.

Two large wooden pins. Seven stitches is the best number for the border.

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

always change the color of your wool. You will often find 8 stitches left on the needle for the border; when this is the case you must bring the wool forward before you knit the odd stitch, or the pattern will get wrong.

N.B. The first of the 2 knitted stitches is always over the hole.



SPOTTED SHAWL, WITHOUT A BORDER.

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

LARGE LAMBS'-WOOL SHAWL AND FRINGE.

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

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

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

Remarks.

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

THE FRINGE

Will take a quarter of a pound of colored wool. Two coarse bone or ivory pins are required.

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

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

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



PINCUSHION COVER (MARSEILLES PATTERN).

The cotton should be fine, and 2 needles are required, No. 20.

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

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

Made larger, this forms a very pretty basket napkin, or toilet cover; made square, it is pretty for a d'oyley.

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LEAF PATTERN.

*This pattern is to be knitted with 4 needles  
No. 18.*

Cast 45 stitches on each of 3 needles (15 being required for each stripe). First round, begin with the cotton forward, purl 2 stitches, pass the cotton back, knit 1, taking it at the back, purl 2, pass the cotton back, slip 1 stitch, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one; knit 6; bring the cotton forward, knit 1, bring the cotton forward, knit 1, this increases 2 loop-stitches; repeat this all round. You will find you have increased 1 stitch in every 15. 2nd round; begin with

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

Nine rounds of leaves complete a pin-cushion.

## TO MAKE LETTERS IN KNITTING.

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

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

## KNITTED CARPET OR CARRIAGE MAT.

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



## KNITTED KETTLE HOLDER.

*In two colors; for instance, red and blue.*

Cast on 36 stitches with the red yarn, knit a row, then knit 6 stitches with the red and 6 with the blue alternately; when you change the color, pull the yarn rather tight at the back of the other color, which will make the stitches stand up in a round when finished; in the next row, every time you change the color of the yarn, you must bring that you



have done with forward, and pass the other back. When you can count 4 ridges of blue on the right side, make the red stitches to come over the blue and the blue ones over the red: the side squares should be kept *flat*; when big enough knit a red row, cast off and line it.



#### BELL ROPE.

Cast on 30 stitches; take off the 1st stitch, pass the cotton forward and rib a stitch, then knit and rib a stitch alternately for 10 stitches. The next 10 are knitted plain: then rib one stitch and knit one plain alternately to the end of the row. The next row is exactly the same, only the 10 middle stitches are ribbed.



#### BELL ROPE IN TWO COLORS, EITHER OF WOOL OR COTTON.

Cast on 32 stitches; knit 5 plain, take another color and knit 4 stitches plain, then

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

## NETTED CURTAIN.

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

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

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



## PATTERN OF A NET SCARF.

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

## ANOTHER SCARF.

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

N.B. It is three yards long.



## TREBLE DIAMOND NETTING

*Is pretty lined with silk as a quilt, or to cover a table. The number of stitches depends on the size of the mesh, and the quantity required. It is also very pretty for a purse, d'oyley, or fish napkin.\**

Begin with netting 3 stitches once round the pin or mesh, 1 twice round the pin, 3 once, 1 twice, and so on to the end of the

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\* If made for a fish napkin or d'oyley, a fringe should be netted round.

row; observing to end with 3 once round the pin.

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

## SINGLE DIAMOND NETTING.

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



## TUFT NETTING.

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



## PLAIN STOCKING.

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

Cast on 24 stitches on each of two needles, and 25 on the third: knit one round plain; then 6 rounds ribbed in threes; then knit round plain with the exception of the seam-stitch, which you turn every other round

until you have 40 turned stitches. You then begin to narrow, by taking 2 stitches together before the seam, and casting one over, after the seam, leaving 1 stitch on each side, between the seam and the narrowing; narrow every 5th round until you have narrowed 8 times; then go on knitting until you have 18 turned stitches: before you begin the heel, divide the stitches in halves, leaving the seam stitch for the middle of the heel, which is knitted in rows; every other row is turned: when you have 12 turned stitches, you finish the heel, by knitting the 9 middle stitches in rows, taking up 1 of the others with every row, until all are taken off; then begin the foot, by taking up 16 on each side of the heel; make a seam-stitch on each side the instep, and knit another stitch in the loop under the first and last on the instep needle, to prevent holes in the corners. Narrow every 2nd round on the heel sides of the seams until the number is even with the instep, when there will be 50 stitches; knit round until you have 14 turned stitches

between the heel and the narrowings ; when you narrow, double at the seams, leaving the seam-stitch only between ; twice, you leave 3 rounds between each narrowing ; twice 2 ; and twice only 1 ; knit the stitches which are left together, casting off as you knit them.—  
*From the Knitting Teacher's Assistant.*

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#### OPEN-WORK STOCKINGS.

Fifty-two stitches on each needle. When the welts are finished, you widen 1 stitch for the seam-stitch. When you begin to narrow, you narrow every 8th row, until there are only 38 stitches on each needle. Half the number of stitches to be taken for the heel. 26 loops on each side the heel ; when 23 loops are knitted, you narrow on each side the seam-stitch for 3 rows. To form the heel, you narrow once every row, the fourth stitch from the seam-stitch ; then take up the loops, remembering to prevent the end loop from gaping. After you have taken up the loops you take 3 stitches



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

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

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

## NIGHT STOCKING.

*Four needles required.*

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

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## ANOTHER NIGHT STOCKING.

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

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

The yarn and needles should be coarse.

## TO KNIT A QUILT IN STRIPES.

If a border be wished for, each stripe should be begun with the same number of rows, first of simple knitting, then of simple and ribbed knitting alternately; the two side stripes should have a border to correspond with that at the bottom.



## TWISTED COLUMN QUILT.

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

taken off; knit the 8 plain stitches; take off 4 on the third pin, knit the 4 following, then those you have taken off, and repeat the same to the end of the row. Begin again. In joining the stripes together care must be taken that the patterns join well, and as cotton frequently shrinks in washing, it is advisable to make your quilt rather larger than you wish it to be when finished.



#### STRIPED QUILT.

##### *1st Pattern.*

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

*2nd Pattern.*

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

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

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

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SHELL PATTERN FOR A QUILT.

*Cotton No. 6, and 2 rather coarse Needles.*

Cast on 72 stitches, knit a plain row. In every row knit plain 6 stitches on each side

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

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

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#### CENTRE FOR A QUILT.

Begin with one stitch and knit plain (adding 1 stitch at the end of every row)

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

N.B. Every other row is plain knitting.

## FIRST BORDER TO SURROUND THE CENTRE.

Cast on 2 stitches; slip one, knit the second. Second row: increase a stitch by knitting the first stitch, and before taking it off the needle, knitting another stitch at the back of the same stitch. Continue increasing until you have 7 stitches, taking care to increase only on one side; then knit 4 stitches on the straight side, bring the cotton forward, take off a stitch under so as not to twist the stitch, by this you increase a loop-stitch, knit the 2 next. Knit the first stitch, increase as before, bring the cotton forward, take off a stitch, knit the next and the loop-stitch *together*: knit the 4 stitches for the border always plain; and the back row the same. The odd stitches at the end and beginning at the sloping side must be only knitted. In the next row there will be stitches enough to begin the pattern again. Bring the cotton forward, &c., which will be in the next row, knitting the last 2 stitches: knit a stitch, increase, bring the cotton forward, &c. Con-



tinue in the same manner until you have 20 stitches—4 on each side for the border, and 6 double stitches and 6 single ones for the pattern, making a fresh stripe of the pattern whenever there are extra stitches enough: the 2 or 3 odd stitches at the sloping side must be knitted plain, when you have got 16 stitches: the next 4 must be always plain, as they form the border.

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

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ANOTHER PATTERN OF A FIRST BORDER.

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

As a general remark, all the borders are to be begun from a single stitch, and of course

decreased in the same proportion; should this be found troublesome, a fancy square would do as well for the corners.



A FANCY SQUARE.

Cast on 20 stitches; knit 3 plain rows. 4th row: knit 2, purl 2, knit 2, purl 2, knit 2, purl 2, knit 2, purl 2, knit 4. 5th, 6th, and 7th rows are like the 4th. 8th row: knit 4, purl 2, knit 2, alternately to the end; the three following rows are like this. Begin again at the 4th row, and continue this pattern until you have nearly a square, then finish with 3 plain rows.

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

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

This is also pretty for a border knitted without the 3 first and last rows.

MARSEILLES PATTERN.

A half square to surround the above border.

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

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

SQUARES FOR A QUILT, TO FIT INTO THE PRECEDING PATTERN, OR TO BE USED INSTEAD OF IT.

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

Begin with 1 stitch ; knit it ; increase a stitch ; rib the next row, increase a stitch at the *end* of every row ; continue ribbing and knitting alternate rows, until you have 8 stitches ; knit a row ; rib a row, &c., until you have 15 stitches ; knit and rib the rows alternately until you have 22 ; then knit and rib until you have 29 : when you have 29 knit a row, and rib and knit alternately until you have 36 ; knit and rib, &c. : when you have 45 stitches, knit a row ; rib and knit ; when you have 46 stitches on your needles, begin decreasing in the same proportion in which you increased, as this is the middle row. This square exactly fits the half-square of *Marseilles* pattern : of course both being made on needles of the same size.

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

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GAUFFRE SQUARE.

Cast on 2 stitches. Knit them. 3rd row ; knit 1 stitch, increase a stitch at the back of the first stitch, knit the second, and increase again. The 4th row is plain knitting. 5th row ; knit 2 stitches, increase 1 in the second stitch, increase again in the third, knit the 4th. The 6th row is plain knitting. 7th row ; knit 2 stitches, increase 1, knit 2, increase 1, knit 2. 8th row plain knitting. 9th row ; knit 3, increase 1, knit 2, increase 1, knit 3. 10th row ; knit 3, purl 1, slip 2, keeping the cotton before, purl 1, knit 3. 11th row ; knit 3, increase 1, knit 1, slip 2, knit 1, increase 1, knit 3. 12th row ; knit 3, purl 2, slip 2 (keep the cotton before when you slip a stitch *after purling*), purl 2, knit 3. 13th row ; knit 3, increase 1, knit 2, slip 2, knit 2, increase 1, knit 3. 14th row plain knitting. 15th row ;

knit 3, increase 1, purl 8, increase 1 (in *front* of the stitch instead of behind it, when you increase on a purled stitch), knit 3. 16th row, plain knitting. 17th row; knit 3 stitches, increase 1, knit 1, slip 2, knit 4, slip 2, knit 1, increase 1, knit 3. 18th row; knit 3, purl 2, slip 2, purl 4, slip 2, purl 2, knit 3. 19th row; knit 3, increase 1, knit 2, slip 2, knit 4, slip 2, knit 2, increase 1, knit 3. 20th row; knit 3, purl 3, slip 2, purl 4, slip 2, purl 3, knit 3. 21st row; knit 3, increase 1, knit 3, slip 2, knit 4, slip 2, knit 3, increase 1, knit 3. 22nd row, plain knitting. 23rd row; knit 3, increase 1, purl 16, increase 1, knit 3. 24th row, plain knitting. 25th row; knit 3, slip 1, knit 1, increase 1, slip 2, knit 4, slip 2, knit 4, slip 2, knit 1, increase 1, slip 1, knit 3. 26th row; knit 3, bring the cotton forward, slip 1, purl 2, slip 2, purl 4, &c. 27th row; knit 3, slip 1, knit 2, increasing in the first, slip 2, knit 4, slip 2, knit 4, slip 2, knit 2, increase 1, slip 1, knit 3. 28th row; knit 3, slip 2, and purl 4 to the border stitches, which are *always* knitted. 29th row; knit 3, slip 1,

knit 1, increase 1, knit 2, slip 2, knit 4, slip 2, knit 4, slip 2, knit 3, increase 1, slip 1, knit 3. 30th row, is plain knitting. 31st row; knit 3, increase 1, purl 24, increase 1, knit 3. 32nd row is plain knitting. 33rd row; knit 3, increase 1, knit 3, slip 2, knit 4, slip 2, knit 4, slip 2, knit 4, slip 2, knit 3, increase 1, knit 3. 34th row; knit 3, purl 4, and slip 2, to the 3 border stitches which knit. 35th row; knit 3, slip 1, knit 1, increase 1, knit 2, slip 2, knit 4, slip 2, knit 4, slip 2, knit 4, slip 2, knit 2, increase 1, knit 1, slip 1, knit 3. 36th row; knit the 3 first and last stitches, purl and slip the rest. 37th row; knit 3, slip 2, knit 1, increase 1, knit 2, slip and knit the rest, increasing before slipping the last 2. 38th is a plain row. 39th row; knit 3, increase 1, purl 32, increase 1, knit 3. 40th is a plain row. 41st row; knit 3, increase 1, knit 4, slip 2, knit 4, slip 2, &c., increase 1 before the 3 border stitches. 42nd row; knit 3, slip 1, purl 4, slip 2, purl 4, &c., knit the 3 last. 43rd row; knit 3, slip 2, knit 1, increase 1, knit 2, slip 2, knit 4, &c., increase before slipping the

2 last, knit the 3 border stitches. 44th row ; knit 3, slip 2, purl 4, slip 2, purl 4, &c. 45th row ; knit 3, increase 1, slip 2, knit 4, slip 2, &c., increase in the 1st border stitch. 46th is a plain row ; this is the middle row ; decrease in the same proportion as that in which you increased, viz: 2 in every other row. In decreasing it will sometimes occur that the stitch to be decreased is a slip stitch ; when this happens, the stitch immediately before it must be taken.

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SECOND SIZE SQUARE FOR A QUILT.

Begin with 1 stitch ; continue plain knitting, increasing a stitch at the end of every row. When there are 11, rib a row and knit a row plain alternately, until there are 15 stitches : knit a row plain, then 6 rows of moss-stitch, when you will find there are 22 stitches on your needle. Knit 2 ribbed rows, and after them a plain row, 1 ribbed row, 1 plain, and again 1 ribbed row, when



there will be 28 stitches on your needle; rib 2 rows; the next row is done by taking off the 1st stitch, knitting 2 plain, ribbing 4, knitting 2 plain, &c. In the back rows, all the stitches are ribbed; then rib 2, knit 2, rib 4, knit 2, &c. The next row is a back row; all the stitches are ribbed. Then rib 3 stitches, knit 2, rib 4, knit 2, &c.; after that rib 4 rows; knit 1 row; rib 2; and knit 1 row again. This is half the square; the other half is like it, only decreasing instead of increasing.

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

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SECOND BORDER.

Cast on 40 stitches; take off the first stitch, plain knit 5 stitches, bring the cotton forward, knit 2 stitches taken together, passing the needle under so as not to twist the stitches, knit a stitch, pass the cotton

forward as before, and repeat the same till within 6 stitches of the end of the row, 5 of which you knit, and rib the 6th. Sometimes you will find you have an odd stitch before the 6 for the border, this you must knit. The back row; take off the 1st stitch, knit 5, and rib the rest of the row until you have only 6 stitches, knit 5, and rib the last. Take off a stitch, knit 5, this brings you to the loop stitch, which is to be plain knitted, bring the cotton forward, knit 2 taken together as in the 1st row, and continue the same. The back rows are always ribbed, except the stitches for the border.

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



ANOTHER SECOND BORDER (DOUBLE HONEY-COMB).

Cast on 42 stitches, knit 6 for the broder; then begin the pattern. Knit a stitch, bring the cotton forward, take off a stitch, knit 1,

bring the cotton forward, and repeat these last 2 stitches until you have only 7 left, bring your cotton forward and knit a stitch, knit 5 plain and rib the 6th. 2nd row; take off the 1st, knit 5 plain, knit the next stitch and take off the loop (the stitch before the loop should be knitted under, so as not to twist it, which would make it too tight, and spoil the look of the pattern): knit the next 2 stitches, take off the loop with the second, continue the same until you come to the border; you will find you have an odd stitch, this must be knitted; remember the last stitch is always ribbed. Knit the border: you will sometimes find you must knit 7 stitches at the beginning of the row before you bring your cotton forward: bring the cotton forward; take off a stitch, knit the loop and stitch together, and continue the same until you come to the border again. The next row is like the second, with one exception, you must knit 7 stitches for the border.

This pattern may be begun from a point if required, by casting on 2 stitches and increasing every other row.

## ANOTHER BORDER.

Cast on 38 stitches, take off a stitch, knit 8, bring the cotton forward, slip a stitch, knit a stitch (by which means you increase a stitch), pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one, knit 1, bring the cotton forward, rib 1; when you have done this, the cotton will be forward; slip a stitch and proceed as before until you have only 9 stitches left on the needle, pass the cotton back and knit them plain. Next row, slip a stitch, knit 5, rib 3, and begin the pattern again. When you have only 9 left on the needle, rib 3, and knit 6. Then begin from the beginning.

## ANOTHER BORDER.

Cast on 36 stitches, take off the first of every row, knit the whole of the 1st row. 2nd row, take off the 1st stitch, knit 5, rib 6, knit 6, rib 6, knit 6, rib 6. Back row, plain knitting. Continue these alternate rows until you can count 8 ridges on the right side.

Knit the first 6 stitches as before, take off 3 of the ribbed ones on a third pin; knit the other 3 ribbed stitches, then knit those you took off; continue this to the end of the row, then begin again.

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GAUFFRE BORDER.

Cast on 42 stitches, knit a plain row. 2nd row: knit 4 stitches, slip 2, knit 4, slip 2, to the end, which will be 2 slipped stitches; in the next row, rib the 4, and slip the same 2 to the end. The 4th row is plain knitting, still slipping the 2 stitches. Rib the 5th row, still slipping the 2 stitches. Knit 2 plain rows. Rib 2 rows. Begin again at the 2nd row, but instead of knitting 4 stitches at the beginning, knit only 1, slip 2, knit 4, &c., this is to make the slipped stitches come over the 2 middle plain stitches, which you will find a great improvement.

This is an exceedingly pretty pattern for a whole quilt, knitted with coarse needles and cotton.

VANDYKE BORDER.

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



A TREBLE VANDYKE BORDER.

Cast on 48 stitches; knit and rib 8 alternately to the end of the row. 2nd row; rib 1, knit 8, rib 8, knit 8, rib 8, knit 8, rib 7. 3rd row; knit 6, and then rib and knit 8 to the

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

MOSS STITCH BORDER.

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

This pattern makes very pretty squares.

SECOND VANDYKE.

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



THE OUTSIDE BORDER OF A QUILT.

Cast on 2 stitches, take off the 1st, knit the 2nd; knit 2 rows; increase a stitch by knitting the 1st stitch, and, before taking it off the needle, knitting another stitch at the back; continue to increase every other row, until you have 9 stitches; knit the row, and

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

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

ANOTHER BORDER FOR THE EDGE OF A QUILT.

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



A RIBBED BORDER.

Cast on 44 stitches; rib a row; knit 6

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



BORDER PATTERN FOR A QUILT.

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

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

A KNITTED BABY'S CAP.

Five needles, No. 24, and very fine thread are required.*

Knit 2 stitches on each of 4 needles ; knit a plain round. Increase a stitch before you knit the 1st stitch, and also, before you knit the 2nd on each needle : knit a plain round ; increase a stitch, knit 2 stitches, increase 1, knit 2 stitches, continue this all round : knit a plain round. Continue these alternate increasing and plain rounds, taking care always to increase at the beginning and middle of each needle, until you have 22 stitches in each of the 8 divisions of the star. After the plain round increase a stitch, knit a stitch, increase a stitch, knit 20 stitches, decrease by taking the 21st stitch on the needle you are knitting with, and pull the 20th stitch *over* it ; by this you decrease 1 stitch ; increase as at the beginning of this round ; continue this all

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

round. The pattern which is to be between the points of the star is now begun. Bring the thread forward, take off a stitch, knit 2, pull the stitch you took off over these 2 stitches; knit 20 stitches, and begin again; repeat this 8 times, which will make one round. Increase a stitch, by bringing the thread forward, knit 3 stitches, increase 1; knit 19; decrease 1 stitch of the star as before; the same all round. Bring the thread forward, slip a stitch, knit 2, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one; bring the thread forward, take off a stitch, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one (for this time you will only have 1 stitch before the star): you must always do this when you have only 2 stitches left before the star, (when you have but one, knit it). Knit the 19 stitches of the star and finish the round in the same manner.

In the next round increase and decrease, as in the last round but one. Then begin with the thread forward, slip a stitch, knit 2, pull the slipped stitch over the 2; continue

these alternate rounds until each point of the star terminates in a single stitch. In the pattern between the points of the star, the first knitted stitch must be over the hole. Now the star is finished, knit one plain round, increasing 14 stitches on each needle; that is to say, increase a stitch at the beginning of every needle, and after every sixth stitch; when this is done, there will be 98 stitches on each needle, which will be the right number to divide into fourteens for the shell pattern. Knit a plain round. The next round begin by ribbing the 1st stitch, knit a stitch, rib 1, knit 1, bring the thread forward, knit a stitch (by which you increase a loop-stitch); continue to increase by loop-stitches for the next 9 stitches; begin with the ribbed stitch again, and repeat these 14 stitches all round. In the next round, rib a stitch, knit 1, rib 1; take off a stitch, knit a stitch, pull the stitch you took off over the knitted one; knit 17 stitches; knit 2 in 1, which brings you to the ribbed stitch: continue this all round. Repeat the last round 5

times, and you will find you have your original number of stitches, that is, 11 for the shell and 3 for the line between. Increase as before, and continue the pattern as deep as you wish the cap to be at the back; knit 5 or 6 plain rows on one of your needles, and cast off the stitches on it; continue to knit with the others until you have depth enough for the front; knit 6 or 7 plain rows, and cast off. The back rows in this part are of course to be ribbed.

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

FEATHER PATTERN.

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

Knit a plain round, increasing 11 stitches on each needle, this will make your number 95, which will divide into nineteens for the

pattern; knit 1 round: bring the thread forward, knit 1 stitch, repeat this for the next 2 stitches, decrease, taking 2 stitches together 3 times, knit 1 stitch—this is the centre stitch of the pattern, and is *always* plain knitted—decrease 3 times, increase 3 times, and repeat the same all round. Knit 3 plain rounds. These 4 rounds form the pattern.

NETTED BABY'S CAP.

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

Begin with 8 stitches, and net a plain round; in the next round, net 2 in every other stitch. Third round plain. In the 4th, net a tuft (as directed in tuft netting) in every other stitch. 5th, net the middle stitch in the tuft (which should contain 5 or 7 stitches), thus adding additional stitches every third round. Continue netting in this

manner until your piece is large enough for the crown of your cap; then net tufts in *every* stitch to form an edge to the crown, and proceed to the head piece. You must net an additional stitch about every three stitches to make your cap wide enough. Then continue the plain tuft netting until it is deep enough behind; finish it with 4 or 5 plain rows, continuing to net the tuft netting for the front. When deep enough, finish it with 5 or 6 rows of plain netting.

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

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

The head piece should be 160 or 180 stitches wide; or, for a full sized cap on fine pins, 200. Occasionally it will not be found necessary to increase in the tuft round in netting the crown.

IMITATION CORAL.

Two steel needles, No. 14, are required, and a skein of coral-colored narrow worsted braid.

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



INSERTION.

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



GARTERS.

Two needles No. 14, and German lambs'-wool.

Cast on 18 stitches. Knit in double knitting backwards and forwards until the garter is long enough. End with a point.

RIBBED CEPHALINE.

Two needles No. 10, 8 sheins of colored German lambs'-wool and 5 of white.

Cast on 100 stitches. Knit 1 row; rib 1 row, and continue to knit and rib one row alternately until you have done 9 rows without the casting on. Cut off the colored and fasten on the white wool. Knit and rib one row alternately for 7 rows; thus ending with one plain knitted row. Purl 2 rows with the colored wool. (These rows are both done with the colored wool to make the joining of the two colors neat on the right side.) Knit and rib alternate rows until you have 9 rows of the colored. Repeat these stripes of colored and white wool until you have 6 of colored and 5 of white. Cast off.

Draw the ribs together and sew on a string of satin ribbon at each end to tie under the chin.

GENEVIÈVE.

Two skeins of three thread fleecy, 1 white and 1 scarlet, and 2 needles No. 8, are required.

Cast on 111 stitches with the white wool. Knit 1 row. Rib 1 row. Knit 1 row. Fasten on the scarlet wool (it is not necessary to break off the white wool, as it will be wanted again very soon), rib 1 row. Pass the wool forward and knit 2 stitches taken together, repeat the same to the end of the row. With the white wool, rib 1 row; knit 1 row; rib 1 row; knit 1 row; after the cap is finished, this piece is to be doubled in halves and hemmed down.

You now begin the pattern for the middle. Rib 1 row with the scarlet. Bring the wool forward, knit 3 stitches and pull the 1st of the 3 knitted stitches over the other 2, repeat the same to the end of the row. Repeat the last 2 rows with the white wool, but in the second of them knit 2 stitches before you bring the wool forward, this is to bring the spots into a diamond form. The 2nd of

the 3 knitted stitches must always be over the hole. Repeat these 4 rows until you have 7 white and 8 scarlet rows of spots, then make the end to match the beginning and cast off. Pick up the stitches of the middle pattern at the ends (they are 28 in number) and knit them to match the part with which you commenced.

Hem the Geneviève, doubling it in the middle of the two rows of scarlet all round, and line it with silk. Fasten on two pairs of strings at the back, to tie to the size of the head, the lowest strings to be nearly a quarter of a yard from the end.

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FRILEUSE.

*This cap requires in the making up  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard of Gros-de-Naples to match one of the colors, and a yard of satin ribbon of each color. Two needles pointed at both ends and about an ounce of each of two colored wools, light and dark, are used.*

Cast on 40 stitches with the dark wool.

*Increase one stitch at the end of every row.*  
Purl 1 row. 2nd row: slip a stitch, knit the row taking 2 stitches as one, knit the last stitch and increase. 3rd row: slip a stitch; knit the next, raise a loop between this stitch and the next and knit it; repeat the two last stitches to the end of the row, increase. 4th row, plain knitting increasing as before. Take the 2nd color, purl 1 row and repeat the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th rows. Repeat these 8 rows until you have 5 stripes of diamonds in the dark and 4 in the light color.

For the edge: with the 2nd color purl a row; knit a row; purl a row; still increasing 1 stitch every row. Purl a row with the dark wool, beginning at the wrong end of the needle and without increase. Knit a row, bringing the wool forward every time and knitting 2 stitches taken together. Purl a row with the light color, knit a row, purl a row and cast off.

Then take up 27 stitches at one end, 38 for the other side, and 27 more for the opposite end. With the light color purl a

row, knit a row, purl a row. Take the dark wool and purl a row (beginning at the wrong end of the needle), knit a row bringing the wool forward and knitting 2 stitches as 1 every time; purl a row. With the light wool knit a row, purl a row, and cast off.

Stretch out the frileuse and fold down the border so that the dark color may be at the edge; line it and tie it at the bottom and about half way up behind. Put strings at the points to tie under the chin.

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BABY'S BOOT (STRIPED).

*Needles No. 17 and fine wool of two colors.*

Cast on 16 stitches with the white wool, knit 3 ridges, decreasing 1 stitch in each ridge: fasten on the colored wool and knit 1 ridge. Continue to knit alternately 3 ridges of the white and 1 of the colored, until you can count 9 stripes of each; then, in a white

stripe increase the 3 stitches that were decreased at the beginning.

With the colored wool knit the 16 stitches, cast on 9 stitches for the instep and knit on the 16 loops at the end of the stripe. Knit back again. Knit a white stripe, in the course of which decrease twice at each end. Knit a colored stripe. Knit a white stripe without decrease. Knit a colored stripe. Knit a white stripe decreasing as before. Knit a colored stripe. Knit a white stripe decreasing as before. Knit a colored stripe. Knit a white stripe, decreasing twice in *every row*. Knit a colored row, reducing the 17 stitches to 8. Knit another colored row and, if the boot is to be soled by a shoemaker, cast off; if it is to be knitted, knit backwards and forwards for the sole, increasing 2 stitches in every 4th ridge. Decrease a little for the narrow part of the sole and increase as you approach the heel. When the sole is long enough, round off the heel and cast off. This is to be sewed to the boot. Pick up the stitches round the ankle; knit a row



and rib a row with the colored wool. With the white wool knit 1 row, rib 1 row, knit 1 row, rib 1 row, knit 1 row, rib 1 row. Repeat these stripes until the boot is high enough. Cast off.



#### DOUBLE HONEYCOMB IN TWO COLORS.

*Two needles pointed at both ends are required.*

*Take two colors that contrast well: for instance, blue and white.*

Cast on an uneven number of stitches with the white. 2nd row. Do not break off the white wool but fasten on the blue, knit the 1st stitch, bring the wool forward, slip a stitch, knit 1, bring the wool forward, slip a stitch, knit 1, repeat this to the end of the row. 3rd row, white wool, beginning at the other end of the needle, purl 1 stitch, slip the loop, purl 2, slip the loop, &c. 4th row, white wool, plain knitting, slipping the loops. 5th row, *blue*, must be begun from the other end of the needle. With the wool forwards slip a stitch,

pass the wool round the needle, purl the next stitch taking loop and stitch together, slip a stitch, pass the wool round the needle, purl loop and stitch together, repeat these 2 stitches to the end of the row. 6th row, *white*, purl 2 stitches slip loop, purl 2, &c. 7th row, *white*, knit the stitches, slip the loops. Begin again with the 2nd row, knitting the loop and stitch together.



#### DOUBLE NETTING FOR A MITTEN.

Begin on a round foundation of 72 or 74 stitches. Mesh No. 13, and 2 netting needles threaded with different colors, for instance, pink and black; the silk should be very fine. Fasten on both needles at once. Leave the black silk on your left hand and net 1 stitch with the pink, put the needle down on your left hand,\* net 1 stitch with the black. Continue this alternate netting throughout the

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\* Be very careful not to twist the two silks together: this you may avoid if you always observe to lay the needle you did the last stitch with *beyond* that you are to take up.

mitten, always netting the pink stitches with pink and the black with black. When you have netted 4 rounds, net 1 round putting the silk twice round the mesh, then net 3 rounds once round the mesh. Net 12 stitches and begin to increase for the thumb by netting 2 stitches in the 13th and 14th stitches, that is, first a pink, then a black in each; net 6 stitches, increase as before, finish the round and continue to increase in the same manner *over* the last increase stitches every 4th round for 5 times. Net 3 rounds and join up the thumb stitches by netting round; decrease by taking 2 stitches as 1, if necessary. Finish the thumb with two rounds of the black silk on a rather finer mesh. In the 1st round take 2 stitches as one.

Join on at the bottom of the thumb: net till the mitten is nearly long enough, and finish it like the thumb.

A round netted on at the top with double silk and a mesh about  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch wide makes a pretty finish.

Double netting is very pretty for a purse:

a mesh of the same size as that for the mitten may be used, but the foundation should only be 60 stitches round.



PATTERNS FOR D'OYLEYS, BASKET, OR FISH  
NAPKINS, AND PURSES.

No. 1.

Begin with any even number of stitches. Net 2 rows as in single diamond netting, beginning with a stitch with the silk once round the mesh. 3rd row : 1st stitch, put the silk twice round the mesh, and, after passing the needle quite through the finger loop (as in simple netting), draw the stitch you are going to net on through the loop stitch of the last row but one, net it; you will find the second stitch is also through the loop, net that too—putting the silk once round the mesh : repeat these stitches to the end of the row. 4th row : 1st stitch twice round the mesh, take it at full length, net the row, every other stitch is a loop stitch. 5th row is like the 3rd with this

exception, the 1st stitch is once round the mesh.

#### No. 2.

Any even number of stitches. Net 2 plain rows. 3rd row : pass the silk twice round the mesh every stitch, or take a mesh as large again as the first for this row : net the 1st stitch, miss a stitch, net 3 additional stitches in the next, miss a stitch, net 3 additional stitches in the next ; miss a stitch and net additional stitches to the end. 4th row : silk once round the mesh. Net the additional stitches as a stitch to make up for the stitch you missed last row. 5th row, plain netting. Begin again with the 3rd row, taking care to place the added stitches over the missed stitch.

#### No. 3.

Each repetition of the pattern requires 5 stitches : add as many as you please for the border which is always netted plain. Net 3 stitches, increase 4 in each of the 2 next stitches (this makes the 5), begin again. 2nd row : net all the additional stitches with the

stitch between them, the other stitches are plain netting. 3rd row, plain netting. 4th row: 2 plain stitches, 2 tufted stitches, 1 plain. 5th row like the 2nd. 6th plain. Begin again with the 1st.



NETTED LAMBS'-WOOL SHAWL OR HANDKER-  
CHIEF.

*The middle should be one color, the border plain or shaded; 2 ounces of white wool,  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of colored, are required. Mesh No. 9 or 10.*

Begin with 8 stitches on a round foundation, or it looks rather neater if no foundation be used. Increase a stitch in every other stitch (these increased stitches form the corners) for the 1st round; afterwards increase 1 stitch in every corner stitch every round. When the shawl is large enough net the border, still increasing in the corner stitches. Finish the shawl by netting a fringe round it, the color of the centre.

## A NEW LEAF PATTERN.

Cast off any number of stitches which will divide by 14. 1st round; purl 2 stitches, knit 1, knit 2 taken together, purl 4, knit 2, purl 2, and with the thread still forward, knit 1, pass the thread round the needle so as to make a stitch; repeat the same all round. 2nd round; purl 2, knit 1, knit 2 taken together, purl 3, knit 2, purl 2, knit 3. 3rd round; purl 2, knit 1, knit 2 taken together, purl 2, knit 2, purl 2, knit 1, bring the thread forward and knit 1, bring the thread forward and knit 1 again. 4th round; purl 2, knit 1, knit 2 taken together, purl 1, knit 2, purl 2, knit 5. 5th round; purl 2, knit 1, knit 2 taken together, knit 2, purl 2, knit 2, bring the thread forward and knit 1, bring the thread forward and knit 2. 6th round; purl 2, knit 1, knit 2 taken together, knit 1, purl 2, knit 7. 7th round; purl 2, knit 1, knit 2 taken together, purl 2, knit 3, bring the thread forward and knit 1, bring the thread forward and knit 3. 8th round; purl 2, knit 2 taken

together, purl 2, knit 9. 9th round; purl 2, with the thread still forward knit 1, pass the thread forward to make a stitch and purl 2, knit 1, knit 2 taken together, purl 1, and knit 5. 10th round; purl 2, knit 3, purl 2, knit 1, knit 2 taken together, purl 1, knit 4. 11th round; purl 2, knit 1, bring the thread forward and knit 1, bring the thread forward and knit 1, purl 2, knit 1, knit 2 taken together, purl 1, knit 3. 12th round; purl 2, knit 5, purl 2, knit 1, knit 2 taken together, purl 1, knit 2. 13th round; purl 2, knit 2, bring the thread forward and knit 1, bring the thread forward and knit 2, purl 2, knit 1, knit 2 taken together, knit 2. 14th round; purl 2, knit 7, purl 2, knit 1, knit 2 taken together, knit 1. 15th round; purl 2, knit 3, bring the thread forward and knit 1, bring the thread forward and knit 3, purl 2, knit 1 and knit 2 taken together. 16th round; purl 2, knit 9, purl 2, knit 2 taken together.



## DOUBLE TWISTED MAT

*In 3 shades of green and 3 of lilac, to be sewn together when knitted.*

Cast on 20 stitches. Knit 1 row. Purl 1 row. Knit 1 row. Knit 4, purl 12, knit 4. Purl 4, knit 12, purl 4. Knit 4, purl 12, knit 4. Knit 4, take off 4 on a third pin; knit 4, then knit the 4 you took off: knit the rest. Purl the row. Knit 4, purl 12, knit 4. Purl 4, knit 12, purl 4. Knit 4, purl 12, knit 4. Knit 8, take off 4, keep them behind; knit the 4 next, then those you took off: knit the rest. Purl the row. Knit the row. Knit 4, purl 12, knit 4. Purl 4, knit 12, purl 4. Knit 4, purl 12, knit 4. Begin again at the first row in which 4 stitches are taken off on a third pin.

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 NETTED SOFA TIDY.

Begin on a foundation of 107 stitches on a mesh No. 8, and moderately coarse cotton.

Net 1 row: in the next row, instead of netting the *first* stitch as usual, draw out the mesh, and pull the cotton tight to the *side* of the stitch you are netting on. Every row is alike, and, as you diminish one stitch in each row, of course you end in a single stitch. Cut it off the foundation, and (to make it square) fasten the cotton on at the 107 stitches: diminish as before, and when the square is completed, net a fringe round it.

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TO WORK THE BACKS OF NETTED MITTENS.

Pass the silk under the knot in the last row but one, either once or twice, as you prefer: in the next row net the 2 loops as 1 stitch.

## BABY'S PELISSE.

$\frac{3}{4}$  lb. of colored wool and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of white wool are required. Wooden needles No. 1. If finer needles be preferred, double the number of stitches may be cast on.—The stitch is the same (after the first row) throughout.

Begin with the wool before the needle; slip a stitch, taking it under; knit a stitch; repeat to the end of the row. 2nd and following rows: bring the wool forward; slip a stitch; knit the loop and following stitch as one; repeat these 2 stitches throughout the pelisse.

The pelisse is begun at the bottom of the back width. Cast on 60 stitches with the white wool, knit 28 rows; at the beginning of the 29th row, knit 10 stitches with the white wool, tie on the colored, but do not break off the white; knit with the colored wool until only 10 stitches are left on the left hand needle; take another ball of white wool, fasten it to the colored, and knit the

rest of the row with it. Knit in this manner 16 rows, passing the balls of white and colored wool round each other, to fasten them together. Then knit 76 whole rows with the colored wool. Cast on 26 stitches of colored wool and 10 of white \* at the end both of the 76th and 77th rows, for the sleeves: knit 40 rows. You will now have 132 stitches on the needle. After you have knitted 56 stitches, take them off on a spare needle; cast off 20 for the middle of the back; cast on 10 stitches with the white wool (this begins the edge of the front width) on the left hand needle; knit them back; pass the wools round each other; increase 1 stitch with the colored wool directly after the white wool, and decrease 1 stitch at the end of the row at the wrist. Increase and decrease in the same manner every other row 6 times. When the sleeve is 70 rows across, leave the last 4 stitches unknitted:

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\* Whenever you change the color of the wool, be careful to twist the wool together on the wrong side, or it will spoil the appearance of the pelisse.

leave 2 additional stitches each time. When you have left 2 stitches 15 times, knit them all, and cast off 34. Continue knitting the front width until you have 76 rows, counting from this casting off, making the bottom to match the back width. Sew the widths and sleeves up.

For the hood, cast on 8 stitches with white wool, 38 with the colored wool, and 8 with the white wool: knit 78 rows. Cast off. Sew it up in the form of a hood, and tack it to the pelisse, leaving the white border of the front beyond it. To imitate ermine: cut a skein of black fleecy into lengths of about 3 inches; fold one bit in halves; pass the loop end through the wool as a needle is passed in hemming; put the ends through the loop, draw them tight, and cut all of an equal length.

To tie the pelisse, pass a soft riband or cord through it round the neck and waist.

## OPERA HOOD.

2 oz. of German wool, wound double, needles No. 3.—A contrast of colors is the prettiest.

The pattern throughout is:—1st row purled; 2nd row knit 2 stitches taken together; 3rd row knit 1 stitch, make a stitch by taking up a stitch between that and the next stitch: continue the same alternately to the end of the row. 4th row plain knitting, making 1 stitch before you knit the last stitch: this is to make up the original number. These 4 rows form a rib.

Cast on 90 stitches with one color; knit 1 rib; join on the second color, and begin again. Change the color every other rib. After knitting 20 rows or 5 ribs, with the colored wool rib 66 stitches; in returning, leave 24 at the other end. Continue to knit with the 42 middle stitches for 56 rows (fastening on the different colors when required): this is to form the crown. In the

15th rib, rib the 24 end stitches, *after* ribbing the 42 middle stitches. Continue the pattern the whole length of the needle for one rib; knit 1 plain row to turn the pattern, change the color, knit 24 rows on 6 ribs, varying the color as before, to form the front of the hood, and cast off loosely. Turn the front back, and run a ribband through it and at the back.

## TERMS USED IN KNITTING.

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*A turn* means two rows.

*To turn* means to change from plain to purl, or the reverse.

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

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

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

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

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

*Ribbed stitch, purl stitch, turned, or seam stitch*, are all terms having the same meaning. A



turned stitch is made by bringing the cotton before the needle, and instead of putting the needle over the upper cotton, it is put under.

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

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

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

*Cast off* means to end your work in the following manner: knit 2 stitches, pass the first over the second, and continue the same until you have but one left, which is finished by passing your cotton through it.

*To decrease* is to lessen the number of stitches by knitting 2 taken together.

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

*Hang on* means cast on.

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

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

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

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

*Together* means knit 2 stitches in 1.

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

*To widen* means to increase.

The netting meshes are numbered from the knitting needle gauge, as I am not aware there is any other rule for them.

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