

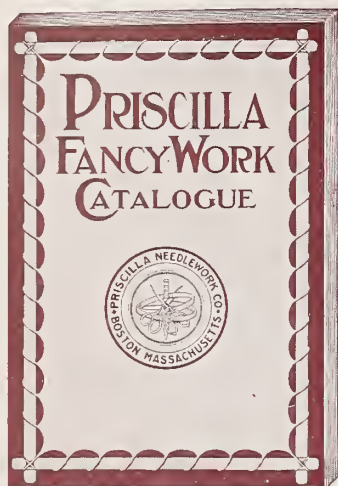
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# PRISCILLA Wool Knitting Book



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The  
**Priscilla Knitting Book**

A SELECTION OF USEFUL ARTICLES FROM  
THE MODERN PRISCILLA

WITH  
*SEVERAL NEW DESIGNS*

NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED

EDITED BY  
GWEN KEYS  
1908

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# Articles for Men and Women

## Explanation of Stitches

K—knit plain. P—purl, or as it is sometimes called, Seam. N or K 2 tog—Narrow, by knitting two together. Over, or t t o—Throw the thread over the needle before inserting in the next stitch. This makes a loop, which is always to be considered a stitch in the succeeding rows or rounds. Tw—twist stitch. Insert the needle in the back of the stitch to be knitted, and knit as usual. Sl—slip a stitch from the left-hand to the right-hand needle without knitting it. Sl and B—Slip and bind—

slip one stitch, knit the next; pass the slipped one over it, exactly as if binding off a piece of work at the end. \* indicates a repetition, and is used merely to save words. “\*Sl 1, k 1, p 1, repeat from \* 3 times”—would be equivalent to saying sl 1, k 1, p 1; sl 1, k 1, p 1; sl 1, k 1, p 1. Tog means together. Fagot means thread over twice, purl two together. Other special terms are explained when given.

## SWEATERS

For many practical purposes sweaters seem to have an increased rather than a diminished hold. The one given below is for a 34 or 36 inch bust. Golf yarn with No. 9 needles seems to give about four stitches to the inch; No. 14 needles are needed for the neck. Whatever the number of needles, you need to get about four stitches to the inch, or perhaps nine stitches to the two inches in width, and six stitches to one inch of the finer needles. For the 36-inch bust you must get four stitches to the inch; for 34-inch, you may get nine stitches to two inches.

Cast on 70 stitches.

NOTE.—In writing up this sweater there is nothing said as to the ribbing, etc., as that may be done in any way desired. The manner of working is given. An odd stitch or two can be added, if needed, for ribbing, etc. The line of fine knitting at waist may be omitted if preferred, and the two inches worked with the ordinary needles.

Having the 70 stitches (or stitches needed for pattern), work back and forth for 4 inches, then, with the finer needles, work for 2 inches, then again take the large needles and work till you have 15 inches in length, measuring from the middle of the fine part. For shoulder, begin on the right side of the work; do 25, putting them when done on to a safety-pin, or keeping them in any convenient manner. Cast off 20 easily, neither loosely nor tightly, for the back of the neck work on the remaining 25 for 1 inch. Now increase a stitch every time you end a row at the neck end till you have 28 stitches. Then cast on 16 stitches or 20 stitches according to size required, and work back and forth on these for 5 inches.

This brings you to armhole. Now increase every time you end a row at armhole end till you have increased 6 stitches; then increase till you have about 60 or 64 according to the size wished; then go on working till you have 9 inches done from where the long increase was made for armhole. Next time you begin a row at the front, leave 10

stitches unworked at the underarm side. Work back without increase or decrease. After this, according to whether you want a medium or a rather long fulness in front, leave 5 or 10 stitches every time you get towards the underarm side, till there are about 10 stitches left at the front.

Now take the fine needles and work for 2 inches with them, then go back to the large needles and work till the front is the same depth as the back after the fine knitting is done. Cast off very easily.

SLEEVE.—This is a rather full sleeve at top, with a deep cuff, pretty and convenient. Use large needles and cast on about 24 stitches then every row cast on at the end of the needle about 3 or 4 stitches just to suit any pattern you are doing, as said before. When the work is 19 or 20 inches wide, or 80 or 90 stitches, stop increasing, and work 12 rows without decrease or increase. After which decrease one at each side every 7th row till the work is about 17 inches wide, or perhaps 16. Then go on without increase, or decrease, till the work is about 19 inches long, at the longest part, or long enough for the sleeve you wish, making allowance for the cuff. Cast off.

Now measure the arm, over the underwear if worn, a little above where you wish the cuff to come to; you may do the cuffs in either the fine needles or the larger ones; it is entirely a matter of taste.

Set on the requisite number of stitches, and work back and forth in plain knitting, decreasing a stitch at each side every 8th or 10th row, till the cuffs are small enough. The model cuffs were 10 inches wide at the top, and about 8 1-2 at the lowest, but that is a measure which can be varied.

NECK.—Use the finer needles, and pick up about 90 stitches. This will make the neck about 15 inches long. If better to pick up more stitches to make the work look even, you can pick them up and narrow in the first row. This collar is worked in plain knitting to match the cuffs. When the collar is right size, work one row. Then decrease at the beginning and end of the next row. Work four

more rows and decrease in the fifth. Go on in this manner till the collar is as high as wished.

**POCKET.**—Use large needles and cast on 20 stitches more if you wish a larger pocket, but if too large, it “drags.” Work on these for 3 inches, then narrow at each side of the pocket every third row, till the pocket is nearly or quite 4 inches deep. Cast off. For top of same if wished, cast on 22 stitches, work back and forth for an inch; then cast off 2 stitches at the beginning of every row till about 10 or 12 stitches are left. Cast off.

Sew up sides, put sleeves in with the seam a little to the front, line the collar if preferred, and, if liked, the cuffs also.

**FASTENING OF SWEATER AND POCKET.**—This may be done in various ways. If liked, you can pull or poke a hole through the knitting and work it round with silk. This is one of the firmest and easiest buttonholes.

Another way, when working the buttonhole side, slip 1, knit 2, cast off 2, and finish the row as usual. In the return row, you make 2 stitches to replace those you cast off, so getting a good buttonhole. These buttonholes must be made every so often with exactitude, counting the rows between that there may be no mistake. About an inch and a half, or more, according to the tightness of the sweater. It is always better to have a sweater loose than even snug. Another way, often followed, is to put the buttons or hooks and eyes on to a spare piece which is sewn in place. Cord loops, on one side, just underneath a tiny crochet edging, and neat ornamental buttons which show well, are also satisfactory.

The front of the sweater can be trimmed by a piece knitted or crocheted separate like a plait, and edged with crochet, and sewn on all down the front; or a very pretty way is just to finish the edge with a tiny crochet scallop, made very snug, as mentioned when speaking of the loops of cord and buttons. A piece of material can be fixed under each button for strength.

*Notes.*—It is always better to cast on a few more stitches than a few less, especially in the front of the jersey, or sweater, that it may not only appear to, but may really fasten easily; to look well it *must be without any pulling, anywhere.*

This sweater may be made without the short skirt piece by beginning in the middle of the plain piece, thus missing out the skirt written, but as it is given it may be worn either outside or under the dress skirt.

Further note as to stitches. If the number of stitches does not fit any desired pattern, just add one, two, or so, or even more. It will not matter, for a few extra as any pattern is apt to take up the stitches somewhat. Plain 3, and purl 1, is a

good pattern; in the return row the plain stitches are purled, and the purl knitted plain. Another pattern is knit 2, purl 2, all the time on any number of stitches which will divide by four and leave three over. Another, knit 2, purl 1; in the return row, knit the purl stitches and purl the knitted ones.

Another way; cast on an odd number of stitches; k. 1, p. 1, all the time. It is best to try these plain patterns before deciding on the pattern of the sweater.

## HOW TO MAKE SWEATERS OF ALL KINDS BY PATTERN

It will be found to be one of the easiest ways to make a sweater by pattern. Select your wool, needles, etc., No. 10, or 11, or 9 if you wish only four stitches to the inch; just according to your style of knitting; perhaps you may wish five stitches to an inch. It does not matter; get needles to make the number of stitches wished. In the same way if a fine sweater is wished, No. 13 or 14 needles will be needed, or whatever the size, work a small piece of work with the needles and wool you wish to use, either in plain and purl, plain knitting, or ribbed, just according to the needs of the case; from that worked piece calculate the number of your stitches and rows.

Never make a sweater small sized; make it fairly full, especially over the bust; it should not drag anywhere. In choosing a paper pattern, it is best to have one full ordinary size, and then if needed make it a little fuller, especially across the chest and bust.

You can make the sweater to come below the waist, or just to the waist, to have just as much fullness as is desired in the width, also in the length; the sleeves may be full, or medium, but in working from pattern, it is best to make both sides of sleeve alike; that is, curved from the top to where it fits into the lower arm, like the top of the sleeve, not curved in, as at the under side of pattern. A piece of paper pinned across the top of sleeve and both sides shaped alike will meet the case. The pattern to be used for sweater need not be curved on either front or back, quite so much as sleeve pattern, if preferred.

Usually the back of the sweater is knitted without shaping at the shoulders; if a slant is wished you can make a slight one, but the soft easy wool, worked on the large needles, shapes itself so easily that it is not needful, as a rule, to widen or narrow on the shoulders.

In doing the neck the stitches can be taken up to make the neckband, and if too many narrow in the first row, or till the right size is gained. For



a man's sweater, the collar should always be ribbed so as to fit, but the work need not be such a close fit as in a woman's sweater. By "close" I mean a made fit, the man's should fit as well but in a somewhat looser fashion, the closeness made by the ribbing. For a man's sweater the collar is often deep enough to turn over well, to protect the neck and also be a finish.

It is not needful, as a rule, except in a tight-fitting sweater, to decrease much, if any, under the arm; never in a man's and practically never in a woman's ordinary sweater.

If you decide on a tight-fitting sweater, it is needful, as said before, to use quite fine needles, about No. 13, and a still finer size for yoke, if any, also for the collars and cuffs.

Wool and needles must always be chosen together. For men's and boys' the golf yarn will be admirable; and for a rough-wear sweater for a woman perhaps; also some of the Germantowns can be considered, always remembering that Germantowns require somewhat finer needles than does the golf yarn; possibly No. 11.

For a man's smoking-jacket it may be crocheted, or knitted. Russian crochet, in golf yarn, is good, or knitted in the same wool to a plain, simple pattern, with straight sleeves with gusset, straight sides to the jacket, a V-shaped neck and the armholes shaped a little in front, if desired. The sleeves being pretty straight, but roomy and having a neat gusset under the arm.

In all matters, however, be guided by the main features of the pattern.

A boy's sweater is made in the simplest straight-up-and-down fashion, fully wide. It is better ribbed; say three plain and one purl to show on the right side, or it may be two plain and two purl, on and on; it is usually without an opening in the front, and fully long, as he can always roll it up if it is in the way; the neck full size and collar well ribbed to fit; with a good gusset at armhole; the sleeves roomy, straight shaped with good gusset; and easy to get into. They may be made fairly long, so that he can pull them over his hands if cold, or shorter and wool kept by you so that new cuffs can be added. A little thought should be given in making a boy's sweater as to whether he is a quiet boy, fond of reading, etc., or whether he is a boy who wants to go fishing, etc., and needs a fully warm, substantial article, rather than one in which he looks especially nice. He will look nicest in what is most comfortable. These plain sweaters usually have about three or four inches of close one plain, one purl, all along the bottom of each front and back piece, also the wristband of sleeves. The collar also may be of the same order. The wrists and collar are often done with rather

finer needles than the main part of the work. The bottom portion is optional as to change of needles. If tightly knitted in ribbing it will probably be fine enough on the regular needles.

A boy's sweater, like others, can also be crocheted, either in the Russian crochet, or plain double, or treble stitch, working through the two top loops of each stitch; not making the work too close.

In either knitting or crochet, the back must be made the full length up to the back of the neck, then a proper proportion of the back cast off, if in knitting, or left unworked if crochet, for the back of the neck, a short piece worked at each side for shoulders, then the shoulders united again by the same number of stitches as were in the back, the front then worked on again till the front with the neck portion is as long as the back up to where the shoulders began.

*Note.*—It is better to make the hole for neck fully large. It can easily have a few more rows of crochet or knitting, and if necessary have a few stitches narrowed or taken up, much better than it can be made larger, if too tight in the first instance to go over the head.

Girl's sweaters are made as seems best adapted to age and habits.

A baby's sweater can be made in the plainest way, of the softest wool; usually the softest four-fold Germantown is used; or even four-fold Berlin; but four-fold Germantown is usually selected, and is a trifle more substantial and practically as soft as Berlin.

It may have an opening down the front or not as preferred. The opening may be fastened with loops or buttonholes, formed either by casting off a stitch one row and casting it on the next, or by simply pulling the work a little to one side at the proper place and sewing or working it round somewhat. Buttons to fit buttonholes. These should neither be large nor small. If buttons are selected they should be well sewn on, and the place under them might be strengthened by tiny squares of soft material sewn on under each button; not sewn on in a strip.

The really old-fashioned straight-up-and-down shirt pattern is good, as far as it goes. It must not fit too close in the neck or body, or be so high that it clings too much. It may be ribbed two plain, two purl, all along on an even number of stitches, or three plain, and one purl on right side, and the plain stitches purled and the purl stitches knitted plain on the wrong side. Or it may be two plain, two purl on a number of stitches which will divide by four and leave three over. This makes a pretty pattern.

The sleeves may be shaped or plain at the top,

they are better a trifle shaped; the armholes roomy, as also the sleeves, which must not be too long, or they are in the way. A coat sleeve may have to be made a trifle larger, but is a good guide.

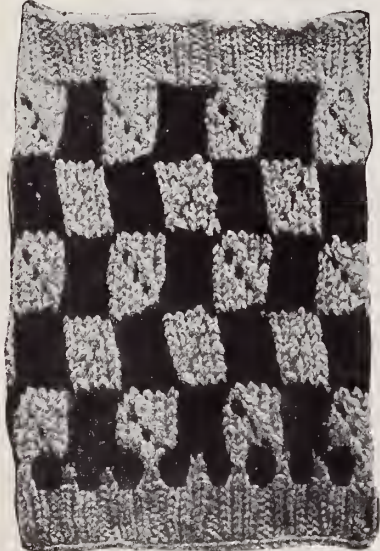
The needles may be No. 10 or 11, but should not be larger, usually. What seems to make the work elastic and comfortable must be the guide to choice. Judgment must dictate whether finer pins than No. 11 are used.

In all these things it is well to have the proper pattern beside you. It costs very little and more than saves itself by the general improvement of your work, and, as said above, with knitting or crochet it is only necessary to stay with the main features of shaping. The class of work, particularly knitting, to a large extent shapes itself.

## STOCKING TOP

EXPLANATION OF TERMS.—G, gray; Cr, crimson; k, knit plain; sl, slip; p, purl; k 2 tog, knit 2 together; d s o, draw the slip stitch over; o, wool round needle to make a stitch.

With G cast on 70 stitches, knit 8 rounds in a rib of k 3, p 2.



STOCKING TOP

*1st pattern round.*—\* With G, o, sl 1, k 1, d s o, k 3; with Cr, o, s 1, k 1, d s o, k 3. Repeat from \* 6 times.

*2d round.*—\* Gray, k 5, Cr, k 5. Repeat from \*.

*3d round.*—\* With G, k 1, o, sl 1, k 1, d s o, k 2; with Cr, k 1, o, s 1, k 1, d s o, k 2. Repeat from \*.

*4th round.*—Same as 2d round.

*5th round.*—\* With G, k 2, o, sl 1, k 1, d s o, k 1; with Cr, k 2, o, sl 1, k 1, d s o, k 1. Repeat from \*.

*6th round.*—Repeat 2d round.

*7th round.*—\* With G, k 3, o, sl 1, k 1, d s o; with Cr, k 3, o, sl 1, k 1, d s o. Repeat from \*.

*8th round.*—Repeat the second round.

*9th round.*—\* With Cr, k 3, k 2 tog, o; with G, k 3, k 2 tog, o. Repeat from \*.

*10th round.*—Repeat 2d round.

*11th round.*—\* With Cr, k 2, k 2 tog, o, k 1; with G, k 2, k 2 tog, o, k 1. Repeat from \*.

*12th round.*—Repeat 2d round.

*13th round.*—\* With Cr, k 1, k 2 tog, o, k 2; with G, k 1, k 2 tog, o, k 2. Repeat from \*.

*14th round.*—Repeat 2d round.

*15th round.*—\* With Cr, k 2 tog, o, k 3; with G, k 2 tog, o, k 3. Repeat from \*.

*16th round.*—Repeat 2d round.

Repeat from first round until 40 rounds are knitted; then break off the crimson wool.

*41st round.*—Knit with gray wool.

*42d round.*—\* Over twice, k 2 tog. Repeat from \*.

*43d round.*—\* Knit 1 on the over-stitch. Let the 2d over drop to make a large hole, k 1. Repeat from \*.

Knit 13 rounds in a rib of k 3, p 2, and cast off. The elastic is run through the holes.

## STOCKING TOP

MATERIALS.—Dark green (G) and brown (B) yarn. Four needles, No. 13.

Cast on 72 stitches for a medium size, 90 for a large size. Each repeat of the pattern is 18 stitches.

*1st and 2d rounds.*—Green, k 1, p 1.

*3d and 4th rounds.*—Green, p 1, k 1. Repeat these four rounds for about half an inch. Knit 2 plain rounds in B. One round G.

*4th round of border.*—Knit 1 G, 1 B, all round.



STOCKING TOP

*5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th rounds.*—Knit 1 B, 1 G, all round.

*9th round.*—As 4th. Knit 1 round plain G and 2 B. This finishes the border.

*For the centre pattern.*—Four rounds G.

*5th round.*—Two B, 2 G, 5 B, 2 G, 5 B, 2 G, repeat.



6th round.—The same as 5th.

7th and 8th rounds.—One G, \* 2 B, 3 G, 2 B, 2 G, 2 B, 3 G, 2 B, 2 G; repeat from \*, end with 1 G.

9th and 10th rounds.—Two G, 2 B, 1 G, 2 B, 2 C, 2 B, 2 G, 1 B, 2 G, 2 B; repeat.

11th and 12th rounds.—One B, \* 2 G, 3 B, 2 G, 2 B, 2 G, 3 B, 2 G, 2 B; repeat from \*, end with 1 B.

13th and 14th rounds.—Two B, 2 G, 1 B, 2 G, 2 B, 2 G, 2 B, 1 G, 2 B, 2 G; repeat.

15th and 16th rounds.—Same as 7th and 8th.

17th and 18th rounds.—Two G, 5 B, 2 G, 2 B, 2 G, 5 B; repeat.

19th, 20th, 21st and 22d rounds.—Green. Repeat the 12 border rounds, and knit for about half an inch in G. Purl 1 round for the turnover and work the stocking.

## BATH CLOTH

Materials required for this handy and serviceable article will be two wooden knitting needles, and about 55 yards of linen tape. The quantity of tape, however, must be decided by the size of cloth preferred.

To begin, cast on 12 stitches.

\*1st row.—Knit plain.

2d row.—Purl.

3d row.—Like 1st.

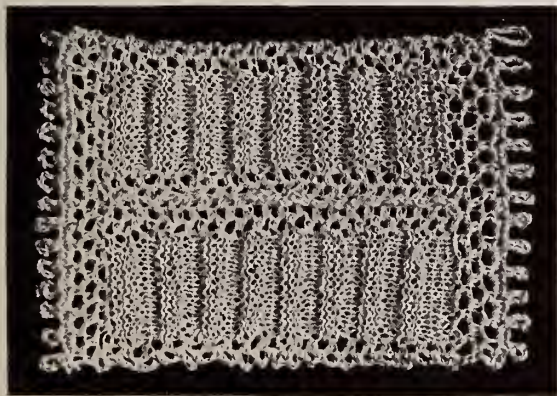
4th row.—Like 2d.

5th row.—Purl.

6th row.—Knit.

7th row.—Purl.

\*8th row.—Knit, and repeat from \* to \* until the strip is 11 inches long. Make two of these strips, or



BATH CLOTH

three if a larger size is preferred. Up the sides of each strip work in crochet as follows:

1st row.—One d c into a st at the edge, 2 ch, pass over 2 sts. Repeat to end of strip.

2d row.—One d c under the 2 ch of last row, 2 ch. Repeat to end.

Join the strips by holding 2 tog, with the edges

even, work 1 d c under the 2 ch at the edge of each, 2 ch, and repeat to end.

FOR THE BORDER.—1st, 2d, and 3d rows. Like 1st row worked up the edge of strip.

4th row.—\* Four d c under 2 ch of last row, 6 ch, 1 d c into 1st of 6 ch, repeat from \* to end.

Work 12 ch at one of the corners to hang the cloth up by. This border is shown worked only at the ends in the illustration, but should be worked entirely around the cloth.

If the edge up the sides of the strips is worked in scarlet tape the effect is much prettier than all white. Then in joining the strips use white tape, and make the 1st and 3d rows in border of scarlet tape, the 2d and 4th in white. For a two strip cloth about 24 yards of scarlet tape will be required.

## OPENWORK TOPS FOR MEN'S STOCKINGS

There are many openwork patterns that will answer this purpose. This open part, to look well, should have a smaller border as a framework, if one may use the term, to the larger insertion. The following designs will be simple and effective.

FIRST PATTERN.—Rib 6 rounds, knitting and purling two stitches alternately, 2 rounds purl, 1 round knit, 2 rounds purl.

12th round.—\* Wool forward, slip 1, knit 1, draw the slipped stitch over the knitted one, repeat from \*.

13th round.—Knit plain. Repeat these two rounds the depth you wish the open part, then 2 rounds purl, 1 round knit, 2 rounds purl, and commence the leg of the stocking.

SECOND PATTERN.—This is more open than the above. Rib 6 or 8 rounds, purl 4 rounds.

5th round.—Knit.

6th round.—\* Wool forward, knit 2 together, repeat from \*.

7th round.—Knit, purl 4 rounds.

12th round commences the open border. Knit 2. \* Wool forward and round the needle, knit 3, draw the first of these 3 stitches over the two others, repeat from \*. Knit 2 at the end.

13th round.—Knit plain.

14th round.—Knit 4 and repeat 12th round. Knit 3 at the end.

15th round.—Plain.

16th round.—Knit 3, then repeat the 12th round. At the end of the round knit 2 instead of 3, and draw the first over, then knit 2.

17th round.—Plain. Repeat from the 12th round the depth wished, and knit again 4 purl rounds, 1 round plain. The following round the same as the 6th round, a plain round, 4 purl rounds, and commence the leg.

THIRD PATTERN.—Six or 8 rounds of rib. Purl 3 rounds.

*4th round.*—Knit 2, \* make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, repeat from \*.

*5th round.*—Knit plain. Repeat these 2 rounds four times, then 3 purl rows.

WIDE OPEN BORDER.—*1st round.*—Knit plain.

*2d round.*—Make 1, knit 2 together twice, repeat from \*.

*3d round.*—\* Make 1, knit 3, repeat from \*.

*4th round.*—Knit 1, \* knit 2 together twice, make 1, repeat from \*.

*5th round.*—Knit 1, \* make 1, knit 2 together twice, repeat from \*, in the last two knit together the first stitch on the next needle is used.

*6th round.*—\* Knit 2, make 1, knit 1, repeat from \*. Repeat the second and following rounds twice, then 3 purl rounds, if it does not make border too wide, repeat again the first narrow border, and then rib the leg.

## GOLF HOSE

MATERIALS.—About 6 ounces each of a light and dark shade of Golf yarn, and No. 13 needles. It is also well to have a set of No. 14 needles.

This stocking is a medium size; 10½ inches foot, length of leg, 15 inches, turnover, 4 inches; it is well, however, to keep track of how the work is going on for size, as no two people work alike.

Use the dark wool and cast on 24 stitches on the first needle, 32 on the second, and 24 on the third needle.

Work three rounds of 2 plain, 2 purl, then take the light wool, knit a round and purl a round, then take the dark wool and knit a round and purl 3 rounds; now take the light wool and knit 2 rounds.

Now begin the pattern. It is all in plain knitting, and eight stitches to each pattern. Remember to always begin the round between the two needles which have 24 stitches on them. You may find it best to mark that place, that you may not forget.

*1st round pattern.*—One dark, 6 light, \* 2 dark, 6 light, and repeat from \* till there is one stitch left; knit that dark.

*2d round.*—Two dark, 4 light, \* 4 dark, 4 light, and repeat from \*; end with 2 dark.

*3d round.*—One light, 2 dark, then 2 light, 2 dark, all along, till you have one stitch left; work that one light.

*4th round.*—Two light, 4 dark, then 4 light, 4 dark, to within 2 of the end; knit those 2 light.

*5th round.*—Three light, 2 dark, \* 6 light, 2 dark, and repeat from \*. End with 3 light.

*6th round.*—Two light, 4 dark, \* 4 light, 4 dark, and repeat from \*; end with 2 light.

*7th round.*—One light, 2 dark, then \* 2 light, 2 dark, and repeat from \* ending up with 1 light.

*8th round.*—Two dark, 4 light, \* 4 dark, 4 light, and repeat from \*, ending up with 2 dark.

*9th round.*—One dark, 6 light, \* 2 dark, 6 light, and repeat from \*; end with 1 dark.

Repeat from the 2d round, which will give 17 rounds of diamond pattern, then knit two rounds in light wool; take the dark wool and knit a round and purl 3 rounds, take the light wool and knit a round and purl a round. Cut off the light wool for the present. Take the dark wool and knit 1 round, and purl 6 rounds; this completes the turnover part.

Now turn the work inside out, so that the part which has hitherto been the wrong side, or inside, may be the outside. Use dark wool and rib 2 plain, 2 purl, for 34 rounds. Take the light wool and



GOLF HOSE

knit a plain round in which you increase as follows: Begin at the beginning of the round which should be still marked, and knit 1, \* make 1, knit 3, and repeat from \* six times more, seven times in all; increase once more, knit the last 2 stitches. There should be 32 stitches. In making the stitch, it is better to knit the thread of wool below, so as not to make a hole. Knit the middle needle with 32 on it, and increase to 32 in the same way on the 3d needle. You will then have 96 stitches. Knit one plain round still using the light wool. Run a thread down to mark the centre between the two needles on which the extra stitches are put on that they may continue to be the back.

You now begin the leg pattern: Work the 9 rounds as detailed above, then go back to the 2d round and work from the 2d round to the 9th, twice, then work from the 2d round to the 8th, inclusive.



You now begin to decrease for the leg: Keep the pattern on each side of the two diamonds you decrease in perfectly even and straight, and also keep the patterns of the two diamonds your decreases come in as even as possible. This being understood, \* decrease by knitting the 2d and 3d stitch of the next round together, also the last but one and the last but two together. This leaves two stitches between the decreasings, one on each of the needles. Knit 2 rounds in pattern without decrease and repeat from \*, keeping the pattern as well as possible and going on till you have decreased 12 times and have 72 stitches left.

This brings the patterns even again and you work on them till you can count eleven diamonds after the plain ribbing at the top of the stocking. A little judgment may be used; for instance, if the leg is to be very long another pattern may be done.

Keep the centre marking wool in place, and put 18 stitches on each side of it for heel, keeping 36 unworked for the front. Work for about 2 inches in pattern for heel, then break off the dark wool, work another half inch in light wool; then do the heel thus, having the 36 sts for heel ready with the right side of the work toward you:

*1st row.*—Slip 1, k 19, n, k 1, turn.

*2d row.*—Slip 1 for purling, p 5, p 2 tog, p 1.

*3d row.*—Slip 1, k till you come to the last stitch of the centre stitches. You will know it because there seems to be a sort of tiny gap after the last stitch. Knit that last stitch and one from the side together, then k 1.

*4th row.*—Slip 1 as for purling, purl till the last stitch of the centre set is left, purl that stitch and one stitch from the side together, purl 1. Repeat the 3d and 4th rows till all heel stitches are worked up; there will be 20 stitches at the finish and there will not be any plain stitches left at the end to work up, as each side finishes with a narrowing.

You now, if it is not already done, put all the front stitches on one needle. Leave them for the present as the front and back of the foot are worked separately till you come to the toe.

Take up about 17 stitches at one side of the heel, and 17 on the other, put 10 from the finish of the heel to each needle, making 27 on each side. Now work one or two rows, just according to whether you have a purl row to do, but you do one plain row to set the stitches before narrowing.

*Next plain row.*—Slip 1, n, k the rest of the needle, and the second needle till three sts are left, n, k 1. Purl back. Repeat these two rows, unless for a man with a rather low instep, when you may narrow in the purl row as well, till your stitches are reduced to 36, then knit plain and purl till you have altogether about 50 rows since leaving the heel, but including the narrowing rows in the measurement; some knitters make a square of plain knitting after the narrowings before commencing

the toe. Some a trifle more. It largely depends on the length of foot, and in measuring remember that about two inches and a half will be added in making the toe. To this two inches and a half add half an inch for the joining of the front and back, so stop knitting the under part of the foot when you find it is within three inches of as long as the foot will finally be. Now go back to the front portion of the foot and work on the 36 stitches in pattern till the front is as long, counting rows, as the back is, when you break off the dark yarn, keep on with the light and work in rounds for the half inch before beginning the toe narrowings.

Have the stitches exactly even, 18 on each of the underneath needles, and 36 on the front needle.

*1st round narrowing.*—\* Begin at the middle of the round in the middle of the under part, knit to within 3 of the end of needle, n, k 1; for the front part, k 1, n, k till three are left on the front needle, n, k 1, now k 1 of the remaining back needle, n, and k to the middle of the needle. Knit one round plain, then repeat from \* till you have 10 or 12 sts at the front and the same number on the two back needles.

Cast off all around, then sew the cast off edges together, or k to the end of the underneath side, lay the needles together, k a stitch from the front and the back at the same time, k 2 more in the same way, bring the 1st stitch over the 2d \* k another stitch from each side together as one stitch, bring the previous stitch over it, and repeat from \* till all are cast off.

If the foot seems likely to be a little wide, it might be well to work it with No. 14 needles. So much depends, as previously said, on the class of work, whether loose or tight.

## SILK SUSPENDERS

**MATERIALS.**—Two spools of No. 300 knitting silk, and 2 yards of  $1\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ribbon.

It is always best to procure the nickel trimmings first, measure the length of straps, and ascertain how long a piece of the knitted strip will be required, then allow two inches on each strip for pulling up, as on other suspenders. This pattern is worked in checks and is very pretty and compact.

Cast on to small knitting-needles (such as are used for knitting silk mittens) 24 stitches.

*1st round.*—Knit plain.

*2d round.*—\* Knit 4, p 4, repeat from \* to end of round.

*3d, 4th, and 5th rounds.*—Same as the 2d round (slip first stitch of every round except at beginning of a round).

*6th round.*—Knit plain.

*7th round.*—\* Purl 4, k 4, repeat from \* to end of round.

8th, 9th and 10th rounds.—Same as 7th round.

11th round.—Knit plain. Repeat from beginning of 2d round till strip is the required length.

This makes a suspender one and three-fourths inches wide; if a narrower one is required, say one and one-half inches wide, cast on 20 stitches instead of 24 stitches, and k 5 instead of 4 as directed above; also p 5 instead of 4 stitches.

In fastening work to ribbon, baste in place and buttonhole the ribbon and knit band together. Where the suspenders fasten to the trimmings in the back they may be gathered down to the required width by running a bit of the silk through the lower edges of the two pieces and drawing up.

If it is desired to point the pieces in the back (as is usual), knit to within two and one-half inches of the required length, and then narrow 1 stitch in every other round till there are but 4 stitches left; always remember to narrow on the same side every time. These two pointed ends may be sewed together in over-and-over stitch after the ribbon lining is sewed on.

## AUTO CAP

A set of five No. 14 steel knitting needles and about two skeins each of gray and blue yarn (or any pretty contrasting colors). There should be six stitches to the inch.

Use gray and cast on 6 stitches. Arrange them evenly on three needles.

1st round.—Increase a stitch by knitting and purling in the first stitch, or by knitting the first stitch and then knitting the thread which lies between the first and second stitch on the needle. Knit the rest of the needle. Work each of the three needles the same way. Repeat this round till you have 6 stitches on each needle and have done four rounds.

5th round.—Increase in every third stitch.

Repeat the 5th round eleven times more.

17th round.—Increase in every fourth stitch.

18th round.—No increasing. Repeat these two rounds till you have 48 stitches on each of the three needles.

Now take the 4th needle and put 36 stitches on each of 4 needles. Knit 7 rounds with the gray or body wool, ribbing the work by knitting 8 and purling 4.

Now take the lighter shade of yarn: Knit 6 rounds, continuing the ribbing. Put 36 stitches on a heavy wool and tie the ends. The stitches will be more convenient so, than on a knitting needle. Now work 4 rows, continuing the rib (so that you will have to k or p as needed) still using the light wool. Next time you come to the right-hand end of the work and have the right side of the work towards you; begin with the darker shade of wool \*. Work 10 rows in dark, then 10 rows of light, ribbing all the time, and



AUTO CAP

repeat from \* alternating the stripes until 7 are done, or until the side will reach as low on the face as wished. To the base of the chin is a convenient length. Then cast on 36 stitches to equal those at the top and make into a round again; then continue the striping and the ribbing, until about 100 or 120 rounds, or 12 or 14 inches are done. It is best to finish with a deep line of the darker wool. Cast off very easily.

Pick up the stitches around the front 36 at top, and 36 at the lower edge, and 36 or a proportionate number at each side. In the model there were 144 stitches in the round. Rib 3, purl 3, for about 4 rounds in light wool, then begin with the dark and work about 6 rounds in the dark shade. Cast off snugly but not too tightly.

NOTE.—If at any time you find you are getting short of either one of the shades of wool, it does not matter. Simply do rather wider stripes of the wool of which you have most. A model of this class looked fully as pretty as when the stripes were all equal in width. The main thing is a neat combination and a long comfortable shape, which will protect the neck as well as the head.

NOTE No. 2.—Some workers like to knit the comforter part with a size or two coarser needles. This makes it a trifle more fluffy. The needles should not be larger than 13 or 12.

## MAN'S GAUNTLETS

MATERIALS.—Twelve balls of rabbit wool and No. 14 steel needles.

Cast 16 stitches easily on each of 3 needles. There must be good stretching room between the



stitches. Work with the fourth needle. Mark the beginning of the round with a thread, and k 2, p 2, for two and one-half inches.

You now begin the thumb. Have a string ready. Knit the 1st st, bring the end of string to the front of the work, k the thread between the stitch just knitted and the next, put the string back, to mark the new knitted stitch; k the next; these 2 sts, which are one on each side of the raised stitch, are called guardian stitches, and are knitted on each side the raisings for thumb.

*2d and 3d rounds.*—Knit and purl as usual except that you remember the extra for thumb.

*4th round.*—Knit the guardian stitch, bring the string to the right side of work, raise a stitch, put the string back, knit the middle stitch, raise one, knit the other guardian stitch, and finish the rest of the round as usual.



MAN'S GAUNTLET

Repeat the 2d, 3d, and 4th rounds, keeping the guardian stitches always knitted, 3 knitted stitches in the centre of the thumb and others as well disposed as convenient till you have 19 stitches raised besides the two guardian stitches which were of the original work. This will take nearly or quite 4 inches, and if you find it is going to

take less with your style of work, you can make an extra round between the raisings, or raise an extra stitch or two, if your work seems tight, but rather than get it too tight it is better to use a size coarser needles. When you have the 19 stitches raised slip them on to a large safety pin. Slip the first guardian stitch on to the other knitting needle, or do it in any convenient way, but cast on 6 stitches in place of the thumb stitches. Knit the rest of the round as usual.

*2d round of gusset stitches.*—Put the guardian stitch back to its proper needle and knit it; narrow, purl 2, narrow; knit the other guardian stitch and finish the round as usual.

*3d round.*—Knit or purl as called for.

*4th round.*—Knit the guardian stitch, narrow,

narrow, knit the other guardian stitch, finish the round as usual.

*5th round.*—Like 3d.

*6th round.*—Knit the guardian stitch, narrow, knit the other guardian stitch, finish the rest of the round as usual.

*7th round.*—Like 3d.

*8th round.*—Knit the first guardian stitch, narrow, (this narrowing takes in the 2d guardian stitch) and now the stitches will be 48 in number as at the beginning. Work round and round for about 2 inches, and then cast off easily, to fit the hand, with a glove on.

**THUMB.**—Pick up the 19 stitches, and raise 6 on the gusset, 25 in all. Knit and purl one round to set the stitches. You will notice there are 3 plain stitches in the centre of the 19. Always keep those three plain as a landmark.

*2d round.*—Knit and purl as usual, but decreasing one in the gusset part.

*3d round.*—Knit and purl as called for.

Repeat the 2d and 3d rounds till there are 3 stitches left of the gusset part.

This will give 22 stitches in all, and you will find that there are the 3 plain stitches at the deep part of the thumb already spoken of, and 3 stitches from the gusset, which must be worked as is most convenient. In the model they were purled in the thumb rounds, and the stitches between the front and back 3 were knitted and purled in the ordinary way.

Proceed with the work now, round and round till the thumb is as long as wished; in the model it was about an inch and a half long after the gusset was finished. It may be two inches if there is wool enough, and there should be plenty on twelve balls. Cast off easily so that it is comfortable for the thumb with a glove on. Make the other gauntlet in the same manner.

Remove the thread which guided the narrowings, run in any ends, and this handsome pair of gauntlets is completed.

Save the remainder of the twelfth ball for timely darnings. Being ribbed these gauntlets fit any ordinary hand.

## MAN'S EVENING SCARF

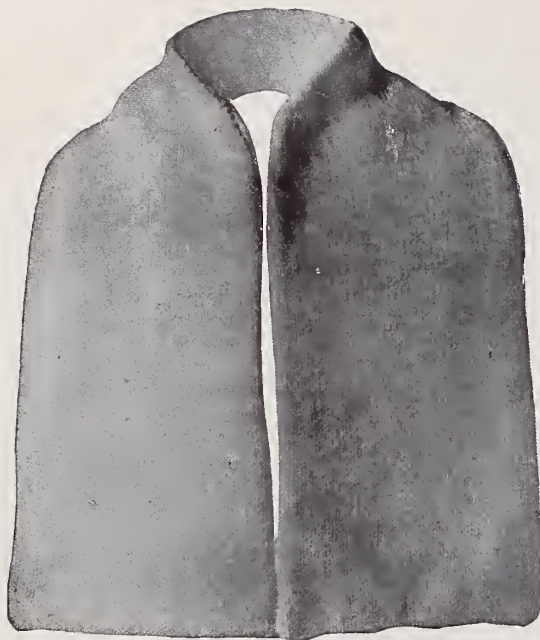
This scarf will protect the collar and shirt bosom when going out in evening dress, besides being very warm and comfortable. Make up with a quilted white satin lining. Use a soft yarn and two bone needles.

Cast on 45 stitches. Knit forwards plain and purl back, always slipping the first stitch.

Knit about 12 inches, having 51 slip stitches at the side edges.

Then decrease for the neck, beginning on a plain row.

Slip 1 stitch, knit 1, take 2 together, knit to end of the row.



MAN'S EVENING SCARF

Continue taking 2 together at the third stitch every other row until you have 20 stitches left.

Then knit 2 inches without increasing or decreasing.

Then begin increasing on a plain row.

Slip 1 stitch, knit 1, make a stitch, knit plain to end of the row.

Continue making 1 stitch at the third stitch every other row till you have 45 stitches on the needles.

Then knit for about 12 inches without increasing or decreasing, having again 51 slip stitches, at the side edges, and cast off.

## MAN'S SLIPPERS

**MATERIALS.**—A pair of soles the right size, 2 ounces of dark Germantown wool and 1 ounce of lighter shade, No. 13 or 14 needles, according to your style of knitting. For the main part 2 ounces of crimson and 1 ounce fawn for the spots; or fawn for the main part and blue for the spots. If a ruffle is desired, and it is warm and looks very pretty, 2 ounces of the trimming shade could be purchased.

With the dark wool cast on 20 stitches.

**1st row.**—Knit plain.

**2d row.**—Slip 1 for purling, p the thread between the 1st and 2d stitch so as to raise one, p 19.

**3d row.**—Slip 1, raise and knit the loop between the 1st and 2d stitch; k the rest of the row: 22 sts.

**4th row.**—Take the light wool, but do not break off the dark; k the 1st st, raise a st, by which we mean raise and k a st, k 1, \* slip 2 of the dark shade on to the right-hand needle without knitting them, k 2 in light wool and repeat from \*; 23 st altogether.

**5th row.**—Slip 1 as for purling, raise and p a st, p the next, \* slip the two slipped sts, p 2, and repeat

from \*; there will be an extra st at the end to purl; 24 sts.

**6th row.**—Slip 1, raise and k 1, k 2, \* slip the two slipped sts, k 2, and repeat from \*; k the extra st at the end, 25 in all.

**7th row.**—Slip 1 as for purling, raise and p 1, p 2, \* slip 2, p 2, and repeat from \*; p the extra 2 sts at the end; 26 sts.

**8th row.**—Change the wool, k 1, raise and knit a st, k all the rest, slipped stitches as well as the others; 27 sts.

**9th row.**—Slip 1, raise and k a st, k the rest, 28 sts.

**10th row.**—Slip 1 as for purling, raise and p 1, p the rest; 29 sts.

**11th row.**—Slip 1, raise and k 1, k the rest; 30 sts.

Now go back to the 4th row and work on in the same fashion, but raising a stitch every row, till you have 54 sts, or till the work is wide enough, making allowance for stretching a trifle in wearing unless lined; then go on working as usual but without increase till the toe is deep enough. We think it is better rather deeper than the illustrated slipper, as the more firmly it sits on the foot the less liable it is to slip off at the heel, but it is entirely a matter of taste. When the toe is deep enough, cast off all but 20 or 22 sts, and work on them in pattern till the slipper, when laid flat on the sole, reaches from toe to heel. Mark that point, and work as much as needed for the other side. Cast off and join to the front.

**FOR INSTEP.**—Pick up the stitches and k 1 plain round; then k a round of k 2, over, narrow. Then k 4 or 6 plain rounds, cast off and bind as in the model slipper, or, as many prefer, k 2, p 2 round and round for about 6 rounds, and cast off. Now if a ruffle is desired, cast on about 6 sts, k a row plain.

**2d row.**—Put the needle in the stitch, wind the wool round the finger and needle twice, and around



MAN'S SLIPPER



the needle again, then knit the stitch. Repeat from the first of the row in each stitch. Knit back plain.

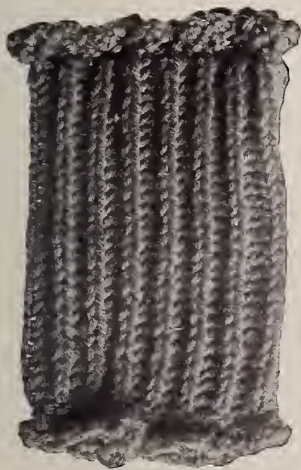
Sew to the soles easily round toe and over ball of foot, snugly at heel, and very snugly at sides. If wished run an elastic through the holes and fasten to fit the foot.

NOTE.—In case a lining is preferred such as is in the model, half a yard of quilted silk to match the light wool, and about a yard and a half of ribbon to bind the edge will be needed. Cut the lining to a very full size, as the outside will stretch while the lining will not to any extent. Line the slipper before it is sewn to the sole. Usually the slippers are worn as knitted, and it is found much more convenient to sew them to the sole right side out. The worked part is not then stretched and if neatly done it is quite satisfactory.

## MAN'S WRISTERS

MATERIALS.—One skein of Germantown, any desired color, and a pair of No. 10 steel needles.

The work is done in a thick raised rib stitch, and makes a very warm wrister.



MAN'S WRISTER

Cast on 48 stitches and knit one row plain.

For the next row, \* thread forward as though to purl, slip a st as for purling, k the next st, and repeat from \* to end of the row.

For the next row, \* thread forward and slip 1 as for purling, k together the made st and the knit st, and repeat from the \*.

Repeat this last row until the wrister is the required width and bind off the stitches loosely, knitting the 2

together as in the pattern.

Sew up the wrister on the wrong side. Join the yarn at the edge and ch 3 and fasten by s c in each st of the edge, then another row of ch 3, fastened into each of the first ch 3. Finish the other edge in the same manner.

## MAN'S COMFORTER

This wrap can be pulled quite up to the ears. When finished it looks like a very large stocking top with a knitted flap. It is put on over the head and the flap tucks into the waistcoat. To make this comforter, cast on 84 stitches in Germantown on 4 needles. Rib 2 and 2 till 6 inches are knitted, then cast off 44 stitches for the back; knit the other 40 stitches for front in this stitch, 1 purl, 1

knit, reversing the order as you return, so that each knitted stitch has a purled one under it, and the purled one a knitted stitch. This piece should be about 10 inches long.

A comforter like this has the great advantage of never slipping off the neck, and will be found very useful in cold and stormy weather.

## LADY'S SLIPPERS

MATERIALS.—Three ounces each of soft gray and pink eight-fold Germantown, a pair of No. 13 steel needles, and a pair of No. 5 soles.

Beginning at the toe, with gray wool cast on 12 stitches.

1st row.—Knit.

2d row.—Knit till you come to the last stitch, k twice in the last stitch. Usually this is done by knitting first into the back and then into the front of the loop.

3d and 4th rows.—Like the 2d; 15 stitches in all, in this row.

5th row.—Knit 3, put the needle into the next stitch as if to work, drop the gray wool, take pink, hold the end down with the first finger of left hand, \* wind the pink wool round the needle and first finger of the left hand twice, bring wool round needle only the third time, k the stitch; drop pink at back of work, k the next stitch with gray, drop the gray, put needle into next stitch, and repeat from \* to within two or three of the end of the row; finish the row with the few stitches in gray, and cut off the loop wool about an inch from the knitting. Pull the looped stitches even, but not too tight, so that they show well.

6th row.—Knit plain with gray, pulling the stitches even where needed. Repeat from the 3d row till the work measures an even half of the sole in length, or thereabouts. Count the stitches; there may be about 33; but the work must not get above twice the width of the sole; if it gets wide enough before being deep enough, stop widening and work till deep enough. When long and wide enough cast off *easily* to the middle, and two or three stitches beyond, just to make a comfortable instep. Then work in the same way on the remaining stitches for round the sole without widening, till the work is long enough to reach in all when measured straight from the toe of the sole, down to the heel, and back again as far as the side of the foot part already made. In measuring, the work must not be pulled at all; measure easily, and in a straight line, without its being loose, or full. Make the spots come in as well as possible, in the final few rows; cast off easily, and sew up smoothly.

Now crochet one round of holes to carry elastic.

If you cannot crochet, knit a ruching of looped knitting by casting on about 5 stitches, knit one plain row. \*\* Then, for the looped knitting, put

needle in first stitch, \* wind the wool twice round the needle and two fingers, and a third time round the needle; then finish knitting the stitch. Put needle into next stitch, and repeat from \* to the end of the row. Knit back, pulling the looped stitches even, and repeat from \*\* till the work is long enough. Join. Do not make this ruching any



LADY'S SLIPPER

longer than is needed to go over the foot, and when sewing to the slipper, fasten at the back, then at the front, then the quarters at the sides, so that it is even; sew smoothly and firmly, but not with too small stitches, and if needed leave places where an elastic can be run through.

In the model ruching the two colors were used alternately, first a light then a dark stitch, then a light, then 2 dark stitches. Work plainly back. In the next row alternate by working first a dark and then a light stitch. Work plainly back. It may be done this way, or two rows of dark loops, then one of light. It is immaterial so long as the slipper looks pretty, and it is usually arranged to suit the quantity of wool remaining. In sewing to sole, it is preferred by many to join the two sides of the front part to make a raised toe, arrange the front part of slipper easily, the heel snugly, and the bend at the sides quite snugly. If the toe is sewn on flat, instead of raised, ease it well at the front of toe. The raised toe is usually preferred. Many sew the sole to slipper right side out, as it does not stretch the slipper and when worn soon hides the stitches and sewing. An elastic run in under the loop knitting finishes the slipper, or it can be omitted if preferred.

## LADY'S UNDERVEST

This vest will require about seven ounces fourply wool and one pair long needles, No. 10. The knitting measures five stitches to the inch in width; the vest will fit a figure from 31 to 33 chest.

Cast on 100 stitches and knit 20 rows in rib of k 2, p 2, alternately.

**BORDER.**—Knit 2 rows of p 2, k 2, to change the rib, then 2 rows again of k 2, p 2; repeat in this manner until there are 5 rows of checks.

**42d row.**—From this row knit in ribs of k 2, p 2.

Every 6th row decrease by knitting 2 tog at the commencement and end of the row; reduce until you have 76 stitches, then knit 56 rows in ribs.

Divide the knitting into two parts, 38 stitches for one side of the front; on these continue to knit for 66 rows.

**164th row.**—Cast off 12; these are on the side where the work divides; knit the remainder in ribs.

**SHOULDER.**—Knit 50 rows on the 26 stitches, then leave them on a thread. Commence again on the 38 stitches left on the other half of the work. Knit 66 rows. Cast off the first 12 stitches in the 67th row; then knit 50 rows on the remaining stitches. At the end of the 50th row cast on 24 stitches and knit the 26 left on the other shoulder.

**BACK.**—Knit 122 rows in ribs.

**123d row.**—Increase one stitch by knitting 2 in the 2d stitch, and knit 2 also in the last stitch but one. Increase every 6th row in this manner until there are the same number of rows on this piece as on the front. Then knit 21 rows of the border, 20 more rows of ribbing, and cast off with a crochet-hook loosely.

**SLEEVE.**—Count the rows from the centre of the shoulder. Take up the stitches on the 56th row of the front. Mark the corresponding row on the back. Take up all the intermediate stitches, and knit 2 plain rows. Knit 30 rows, decreasing once



LADIES' UNDERVEST

at the commencement of each row. Then knit 20 rows of rib to match the other part, and crochet off the stitches. Join up the sides of the vest and the



sleeves. These should be joined stitch by stitch, first over one side and under the other, *drawing* them together.

**OPENING IN FRONT.**—On the left-hand side of the front, as the work faces you, take up each stitch on the edge and two more. On these knit 4 plain rows of knitting; in the 5th row knit 3, over twice, knit 2 tog, repeat this every 9th stitch, for the four buttonholes; then 7 rows of plain knitting.

**EDGE.**—With the crochet-hook work a row of d c on each side the front and around the neck.

**2d row.**—One d c, \* 3 ch, miss 2 d c, 1 d c on the next, repeat from \*. Add buttons.

## MOTOR SCARF, No. 1

**MATERIALS.**—Three skeins of Shetland floss, any desired color, a pair of No. 1 bone needles. Make the scarf from 15 inches to 18 inches wide and 2 yards long, including fringe.

Begin with any number of stitches divisible by 8 and 4 more. For the 15-inch width cast on 130 stitches.

**1st row.**—\* Knit 4, draw the 6th st through the 5th and k it, then k the 5th, draw 8th through the 7th, k it, then k the 8th, and repeat from \* across the row. Always slip 1st st.

**2d row.**—Purl 4, draw 6th through 5th, and 8th through 7th, as in 1st row, p 4, and repeat across the row.

Repeat the 1st and 2d rows twice more, making 6 rows.

**7th row.**—Same as 2d.

**8th row.**—Same as 1st.

Repeat 7th and 8th twice more, making 12 rows in all.

The next 6 rows are same as the first 6 rows.



MOTOR SCARF, No. 1

It will now be seen the work shows a small open stripe, and a wider stripe of basket stitch.

Cut the fringe in 18-inch lengths, double three threads in a group, and fasten across the ends. Knot as seen in illustration.

## MOTOR SCARF, No. 2

**MATERIALS.**—Three skeins of Shetland floss, any desired color, a pair of No. 1 bone needles. Make the scarf from 15 to 18 inches wide and 2 yards long, including fringe.

Cast on any number of stitches divisible by 5 and 3 more.

**1st row.**—\* Knit 3, thread over twice and p 2 tog,



MOTOR SCARF, No. 2

k 3, over twice and p 2 tog, and repeat from the \*, ending with k 3.

Slip first st of every row.

This first row is repeated for the length of the scarf.

Tie on fringe and knot.

If desired the sides of the scarf may be finished with a small shell in crochet.

## SCARF SHAWL

**MATERIALS.**—Sixteen skeins of white Shetland floss, 1 pair of large wooden needles and a bone crochet-hook.

The shawl is knit in basket stitch. Cast on 103 stitches, using the yarn double

**1st row.**—\* Knit 3, p 7, and repeat from \*.

**2d row.**—\* Purl 3, k 7, and repeat from \*.

**3d row.**—Like the first.

**4th row.**—Purl.

**5th row.**—Purl 5, \* k 3, p 7, and repeat from \*, ending with p 5.

**6th row.**—Knit 5, \* p 3, k 7, and repeat from \*.

**7th row.**—Same as 5th.

**8th row.**—Purl.

These 8 rows complete the pattern. Repeat the 8 rows until the shawl is 1 1-2 yards long, or longer if desired. Bind off.

Across the sides crochet a row of s c, then a row of shells of 6 d c, fastened with a s c.

Across each end crochet a row of cross treble stitch thus: chain 3, thread over twice, take up a stitch in the 2d stitch beneath, draw thread



SCARF SHAWL

through 2 stitches on hook, thread over again, take a stitch in 2d from the last, crochet off 2 at a time, ch 2, d c in the stitch at the crossing in the treble. The next treble begins in the last stitch of the preceding treble.

Cut the fringe 10 inches long, tie 6 strands in each 2 ch of the treble row. Make 2 rows of knotting in the fringe.

### HUG-ME-TIGHT

**SMALL SIZE.**—**MATERIALS.**—Five ounces four-ply wool, 2 No. 8 needles. Plain knitting throughout.

Cast on 45 stitches, k pl for 14 inches, always slipping the first stitch.

Cast on 45 more stitches, and on these 90 stitches k pl for 7 inches. Cast off extra 45 stitches.

Knit pl for 14 inches with the original 45 stitches. Cast off.

**TO MAKE UP.**—Sew the *original* 45 stitches cast on to the *extra* 45 stitches cast on, to form one armhole.

Sew the “casting off” of the *original* 45 stitches to the “casting off” of the *extra* casting off, to form the second armhole.

**TO FORM THE NECK.**—Make a hem, wide in the middle and sloping off to nothing where the ends meet in front. Put four buttons and buttonholes down the front. Finish with a simple crochet edge around the garment.



HUG-ME-TIGHT

**LARGE SIZE.**—**MATERIALS.**—Six ounces four-ply wool, 2 No. 8 needles. Plain knitting throughout.

Cast on 54 stitches, k pl for 18 inches, always slipping the first stitch.

Then cast on 54 more stitches, and on these 108 stitches k 9 inches.

Now cast off the extra 54 stitches, and k 18 inches on the original 54 stitches. Cast off.

Make up in the same way as the small size.

### HUG-ME-TIGHT

A full two ounces of main color in good full four-ply wool or yarn. Look at the difference between the two, when purchasing; the wool is the softer and fluffier, the yarn is a little the stronger and not so fluffy. Except for very hard wear we think the wool is the best. A slightly less amount than the two ounces of the same kind of wool as that selected for the main color will be needed for the border, but it might be well to get the two



ounces. Gray for the main shade, with darker gray or black for border. Crimson is also a very pretty border, or crimson for main shade and black or dark gray for border, and so on.

For needles, No. 7 are a good size, unless you knit very tightly, when you may use No. 6. Ten inches long are nice, as they allow of resting in the elbow, if needed, but any length will serve, almost. For a small size No. 8 needles might be used.

Begin by casting on 36 stitches easily in the main shade. No slipped stitches anywhere. After starting with the trimming shade in the 2d row, simply change from one to the other without detaching the wool.

*1st row.*—Work back in plain knitting in main color.

*2d row.*—Work 26 stitches in main color and 10 in trimming shade.

*3d row.*—Knit back, 10 in trimming shade and 26 in main color.

*4th row.*—Twenty-six stitches in main color, 10 in trimming shade.

*5th row.*—Ten in trimming shade, 26 in main color.

*6th row.*—All main color.

*7th row.*—All main color, like the 6th row.

Begin again with the 2d row. When you have repeated the whole six rows about 15 times more, cast on another 36 stitches at the plain end, making 72 stitches in all. Make the fancy part match as well as possible. Work on these 72 stitches, making a border at the second side to match the border on the first side, beginning 10 stitches from the outside edge. You will find, in this middle part, that you always have to purl the 10 stitches of border on the second side to get them to match those on the first side. Repeat the striping 15 or 16 times, according to width of back desired.

Then cast off smoothly 36 stitches, evenly with the stitches cast on for the back; make the second arm-hole like the first. Cast off, and sew the cast-off and cast-on edges together at each end so that two armholes are made.

It is a great improvement to sew two or three loops of silk cord, or twisted or crocheted wool on one side of front, and good-sized buttons, preferably flat, and sewn on with a slight shank of thread, to the other side of front, strengthening underneath each button (not the whole front, or you destroy its elasticity) with a piece of binding, tape or goods. Buttoning draws

the hug-me-tight together over the chest in a very snug, comfortable fashion. It is wise to loosely sew the loose sides of the fancy part to the main portion of the hug-me-tight.

*Note.*—You can, if you have a third needle and prefer to do so, pick up 36 stitches at the end of the arm strip, and knit on them to make up the 72 needed for the middle of the back, and at the second end, the 36 stitches from the back can be left on the spare needle. When the arm piece is long enough the needle containing it can be laid in proper position by the side of the needle holding the stitches from the back. Then, taking a stitch from each needle, they can be knitted together and cast off evenly, the casting off being preferably on the wrong side of the work.

## LADY'S HEAD WRAP

**MATERIALS.**—About 6 skeins of 4 ounces of three or 7 skeins of four ply Saxony wool, or any fine, soft, three or four ply wool will do, but Saxony is softest. Number 10 bone needles and a fine crochet-hook.

Cast on 302 stitches easily. Purl one row.

*1st row.*—Slip 1, k 2, \* o, k 2 tog, repeat from \*, and k the last st, cast on 8 at the end.

*2d row.*—Purl, cast on 8 at the end.

*3d row.*—Slip 1, k 1, \* o, k 2 tog, repeat from \*, cast on 8 at the end.

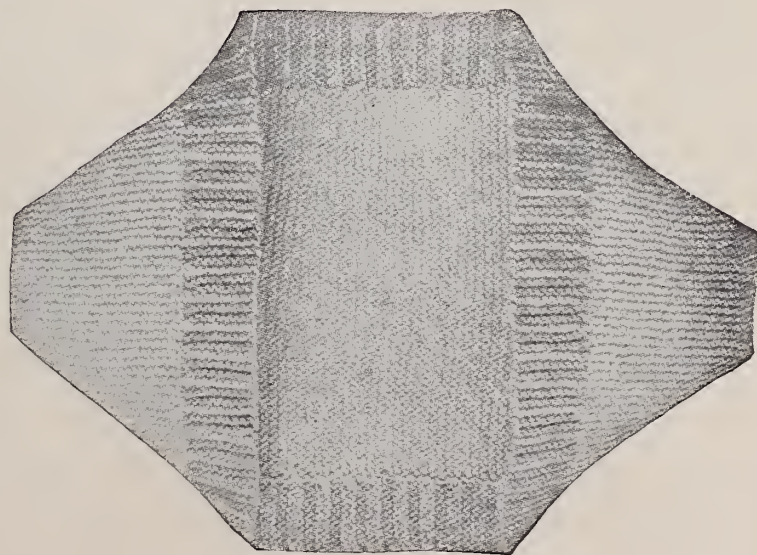
*4th row.*—Purl, cast on 8 at the end. Repeat these four rows once.

*9th row.*—Slip 1, k 2, \* o, k 2 tog, repeat from \*, and k the last st.

*10th row.*—Purl.

*11th row.*—Slip 1, k 1, \* o, k 2 tog, and repeat from \*.

*12th row.*—Purl.



HUG-ME-TIGHT

13th row.—Slip 1, k 2, k 2 tog, \* o, k 2 tog, repeat from \* until within 3 st of the end, then k 2 tog, k 1.

14th row.—Slip 1, p 2 tog, p until within 3 st of the end, then p 2 tog, p 1.

15th row.—Slip 1, k 1, k 2 tog, \* o, k 2 tog, repeat from \* until within 2 st of the end, k these tog.

16th row.—Purl 2 tog, p to within 2 st of the end, p these tog. Repeat the last four rows seven times.

45th row.—Cast off 60, k 2, \* o, k 2 tog, repeat from \*, and k the last st.

46th row.—Cast off 60, p.

47th row.—Same as 11th.

48th row.—Purl.

49th row.—Same as 13th.

50th row.—Same as 14th.

51st row.—Same as 15th.

52d row.—Same as 16th. Repeat the last four rows nine times.

89th row.—Same as 9th.

90th row.—Same as 10th.

91st row.—Same as 11th.

92d row.—Same as 12th. Repeat the last four rows seventeen times.

Next row.—Knit 2 tog all along. Cast off.

BORDER.—Work one ordinary tr in the first st then \* 6 extra long tr, then one ordinary tr, all into

the same st, miss 3 st, put one ordinary tr in the fourth st, and repeat from \*.

For the ordinary tr, wind the wool round the needle twice, for the extra long, wind the wool round the needle three times.

TO MAKE UP THE WRAP.—The cast-off stitches should be gathered up tightly, so that the shells form a sort of rosette, behind which a bow of ribbon is placed. When the wrap is worn, the long ends cross in front and tie loosely at the back of the neck.

In case any mistake is made in the knitting, unless very noticeable, do not undo it, but simply take in or let out, or go on and "do better" as the case calls for. In an article which is wrapped round

the head or neck as this is, stitches in the work are not noticed much, while a dragged place through the wool being stretched would usually be seen much more.

## OPERA HOOD

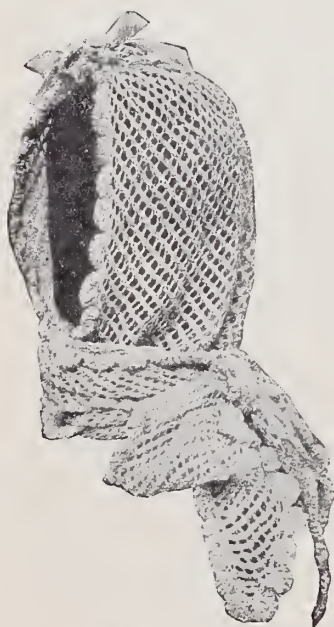
MATERIALS.—Two skeins white Shetland floss, 2 large wooden needles, 2 small bone needles, 1 bone crochet-hook, and 2 yards of thin taffeta ribbon.

Cast 10 stitches on the bone needles, and k 10 rows plain, widening 1 stitch every row in front, that will be 1 stitch in each ridge, k next row on



OPERA HOOD

the wooden needles, then an open row by knitting 1, o, k 2 tog, o, k 2 tog, to end of the row, then 2 plain rows. Repeat the last 3 rows, widening the same as before and continue until there are 30 stitches on the needle. On the bone needles make 10 ridges, then repeat the openwork on the wooden needles. This makes 50 stitches on the needle. On bone needles k 5 ridges, widening in each ridge, then 5 ridges, narrowing in each ridge. Make two sections on the wooden needles and 2 on the bone to correspond with the first half of the hood, except the stitch is narrowed instead of widened in each ridge. Bind off. The edge is crocheted in 2 rows. Begin at corner with s c, wrap yarn over the finger 3 times and fasten with s c to form a ring, s c in next stitch. Continue all around the hood. Chain 3, s c in the first ring, (ch 3, s c in the ring) 3 times, ch 3, s c



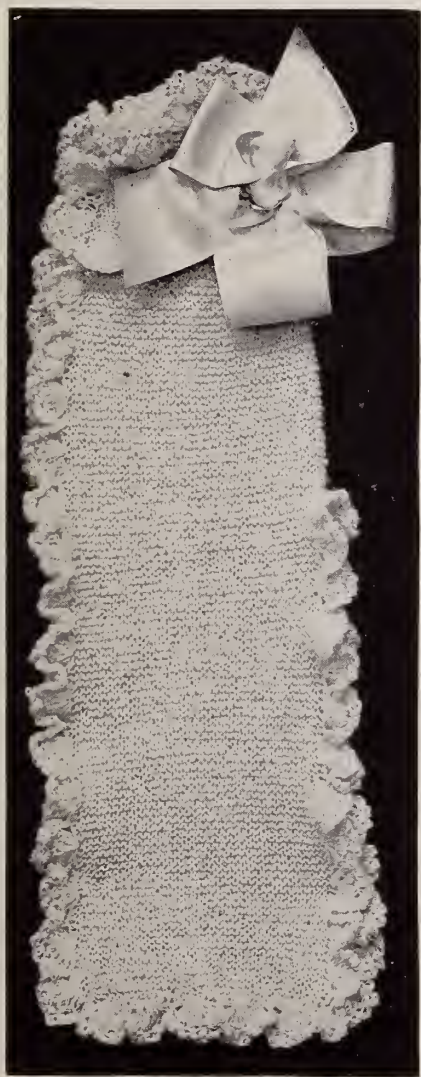
HEAD WRAP



between the rings, and repeat around the hood. Draw in the front a little and fasten a bow of the ribbon at the top. Use remainder of the ribbon for ties.

## THEATRE HOOD

The directions for this knitted hood are very simple. It can easily be done in plain knitting, by any one who has but little experience in knitting. It



THEATRE HOOD

off half the number of stitches on a cord, and knit the remaining 35 for 68 ribs to form a tab, and bind off. Take up the other stitches and knit the tab to correspond with the other. Crochet a scallop all around the hood and tabs and take four shallow plaits in the hood about 12 ribs from the border and place a ribbon bow where the plaits are taken.

## BEADED WRISTERS

These silk wristers are about three and one-half inches deep, with a border pattern in gold beads. Two needles are used and the work must be moderately tight, so as to throw up the beads well, which, however, should not crowd each other, but lie so that each bead forms one stitch of the pattern. The bead must be large enough for this purpose, as a small one looks poor.

Cast on 40 stitches.

*1st row.*—Slip the first stitch, knit 2, pass up a bead, knit 4, then a bead, knit 4, pass up another bead, knit the rest of the row plain.

*2d row.*—Plain.

*3d row.*—Slip the first stitch, knit 1, pass up a bead before each of the next 3 stitches, knit 1 stitch without a bead, then 3 stitches with a bead before each, 1 plain stitch, 3 bead stitches, then plain to the end.

*4th row.*—Plain.

*5th row.*—Same as first.

*6th row.*—Plain.

*7th row.*—Slip the first, knit 4 plain, 1 bead stitch, 3 plain, 1 bead stitch, 3 plain, 1 bead stitch, then plain to the end of the row.

*8th row.*—Plain.

*9th row.*—Slip the first, 3 plain, 3 bead stitches, 1 plain, 3 bead stitches, 1 plain, 3 bead stitches, plain to end of row.

*10th row.*—Plain.

*11th row.*—Same as 7th.

*12th row.*—Plain.

Repeat these twelve rows until the cuff is large enough. It is a good plan to make it one-fourth inch less than the size of wrist, as the work stretches a little. This is a small size. For a larger wrist cast on more stitches. Steel and chalk-white beads are also pretty.

## SHAWL

This is a light yet warm shawl made of Saxony yarn. It requires one pound of the yarn and is knitted in three parts. For the centre square use medium-sized wooden needles and cast on 182

is also very pretty made with a fancy stitch, and almost any of the many varieties of fancy stitches can be adapted to it. It is knit of Shetland floss, on fine bone or rubber needles.

Cast on 70 stitches and knit 55 ribs. Now take

stitches, or any number divisible by four, adding one extra for each end.

*1st row.*—Slip 1; \* k 1, p 1, k 1, in next st; p 3 tog \* and repeat from \* to \* across row. Knit last st.

*2d row.*—Purl across.

*3d row.*—Slip 1; \* p 3 tog. Knit 1, p 1, in next st \* and repeat across row. Knit last st.

*4th row.*—Purl across. Repeat from first row until square is worked, which requires about 180 rows.

For the cable pattern, three medium-sized steel needles are required. Cast on 18 stitches.

*1st row.*—Slip 1, k 1, n, o 2, n, k 6, p 6.

*2d row.*—Slip 1, k 1, n, o 2, n, p 6, k 2, p 1, k 3.

*3d row.*—Purl 6, k 6, p 2, k 1, p 3.

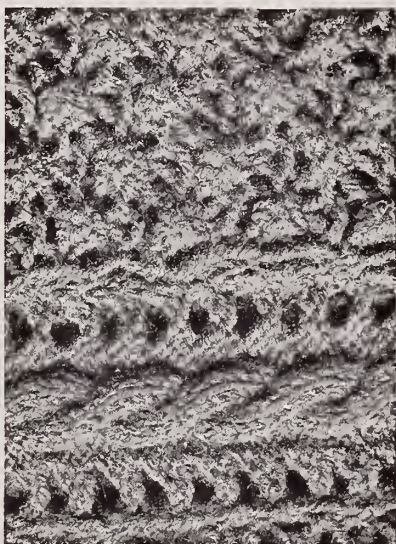
*4th row.*—Slip 1, k 5, p 6, k 6.

*5th row.*—Slip 1, k 1, n, o 2, n, k 6, p 6.

*6th row.*—Slip 1, k 1, n, o 2, n, take a third needle and purl three stitches, leaving them on the needle at the back. Now with the first right-hand needle purl the next three stitches, k 2, p 1, k 3.

*7th row.*—Purl 6, knit the three stitches on the needle at the back of work; knit the three stitches on the left-hand needle and p 2, k 1, p 3.

*8th row.*—Knit 6, p 6, k 6. Repeat from first row and make a strip long enough to go around



SECTION OF BORDER OF SHAWL

centre square. Sew the strip to the square and run ribbon through the holes.



#### KNITTED SHAWL WITH CROCHET BORDER

The next section is the same stitch as the centre. Cast on 18 stitches and knit a strip long enough to go on one side, then form corner as follows:

*1st row.*—Slip 1, \* k 1, p 1, k 1, in next st, p 3 tog \*. Repeat from \* to \* three times, leaving the last stitch on needle, and turn and purl back. Purl every even numbered row.

*3d row.*—Slip 1, \* p 3 tog. Knit 1, p 1, k 1, in next st \*. Repeat from \* to \* two times. Purl 3 tog, leave 2 st on needle, turn.

*5th row.*—Like first row, leaving 3 st on needle.

*7th row.*—Like second row, leaving 4 st on needle.

*9th row.*—Like first row, leaving 5 st on needle.

*11th row.*—Like second row, leaving 6 st on needle.

*13th row.*—Like first row, leaving 7 st on needle.

*15th row.*—Like second row, leaving 8 st on needle.

*17th row.*—Slip 1; k 1, p 1, k 1, in every st but last one and knit that.

*19th row.*—Slip 1, p 3 tog. Turn.

*21st row.*—Slip 1; k 1, p 1, k 1, in next st, p 3 tog. Turn.

*23d row.*—Slip 1, p 3 tog; k 1, p 1, k 1, in next st, p 3 tog. Turn.

*25th row.*—Slip 1; \* k 1, p 1, k 1, in next st, p 3 tog \*. Repeat from \* to \* once and turn.

*27th row.*—Slip 1; \* p 3 tog, k 1, p 1, k 1, in next st \*. Repeat once more, p 3 tog and turn.

*29th row.*—Slip 1; \* k 1, p 1, k 1, in next st; p 3 tog \*. Repeat from \* to \* two times and turn.

*31st row.*—Slip 1; \* p 3 tog, k 1, p 1, k 1, in next st \*. Repeat two times more, p 3 tog and turn.



33<sup>d</sup> row.—Slip 1; \* k 1, p 1, k 1, in next st, k 3 tog \*. Repeat from \* to \* three times. Turn. Continue on the second side. When the four sides and four corners are finished, sew to the large square.

For the crocheted border make 5 d c, ch 2, 5 d c in same space. Skip a space, make 1 d c. Skip a space and repeat. Work around shawl five times, then around twice, making 6 d c instead of 5; then around once with 18 d c without any ch.

## NEGLIGEE SACK

**MATERIALS.**—The materials required for this sack are 7 skeins of white and 1 of violet Saxony yarn, 3 yards of No. 12 violet ribbon, and 1 skein of embroidery twist of the same shade.

The sack is made in nine pieces. Use two large wooden or bone needles. No. 1, for the body of the sack, and the largest size steel needles, for the fluted border.

For the back, cast on 112 stitches, k two rows plain.

3<sup>d</sup> row.—\* Knit 4, o, n, k 2, repeat from \* all the way across. Knit back and forth for 188 rounds, then narrow off shoulder thus: Narrow 2 stitches—on each end of every round till there are 47 stitches left, and bind off for neck.

For front, cast on 90 stitches, k as for back for 59 rounds, bind off 15 stitches for under arm. Knit 23 rounds as before. This brings the work to the front. Now k 4 stitches in 1, bind off in this place in the same way four times (that is in every other round). Now bind off 2 stitches every 4th round for 33 rounds. Then begin to narrow for the shoulder as in back, still narrowing in front as before, till there are but 2 stitches left; bind these off.

For sleeve, cast on 32 stitches, k 2 rounds plain, then k as in body of sack, only cast on 4 stitches at end of each round till there are 116 stitches in all. Knit 2 rounds without narrowing. Then narrow at beginning and end of round, in every 12th round, till there are but 80 stitches. Knit 4 rounds and bind off.

For wrist ruffle, cast on 16 stitches, \* k across plain, then p back all but 3, leaving the 3 stitches on the needle, turn and k back 13, p 13, k 3, k 3, p

13, k 13, p 13, k 16, repeat from \* widen at beginning of every third rib, till there are 21 stitches in all; then k 21 ribs without widening. By leaving the 3 stitches without knitting the upper edge of the ruffle is not so full as the lower edge. Narrow off in same way you widened until there are 16 stitches left. Make 4 ribs without narrowing and sew edges together.

To make the neck ruffle, cast on 16 stitches and widen as for the wrist ruffle, till there are 27 stitches. Make 35 ribs without widening, then narrow off as you widened.

The ruffle on the lower edge of sack has 22 stitches and is not widened. There are 194 ribs in lower ruffle. Sew sleeve and shoulder seams in over-and-over stitch. Sew under-arm seams to make the open work come right; this is best done by hemming one edge over the other; sew sleeve in with over-and-over stitch, leaving the fulness at top of sleeve. Sew sleeve and lower ruffle on by lapping over the lower edge of sleeve and body of sack. Finish with a heading of brier-stitch done with the violet silk.



NEGLIGEE SACK

To finish the neck crochet around it thus: \* 1 d c, 2 ch, miss 2 stitches, repeat from \* all around. Sew ruffle to top of this crochet work in over-and-

over stitch. Run ribbon through the open work and tie with long ends in front. Make two bows of the ribbon for the wrists, finish ruffles with a crochet edge of the violet yarn done in d c.

## BED SOCKS

These socks require about 3 ounces of Germantown and No. 11 needles.

Cast on 40 stitches on one needle.

1st row.—Knit plain.

2d row.—Increase 1 stitch at beginning of line, k plain.

3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th rows—the same as 2d row.

10th row.—Knit plain.

11th row.—Increase one at beginning; repeat these two rows till you have 58 stitches on your needle.

30th row.—Knit 33 stitches; take another needle, and k the remaining 25 on to that, k these 25 stitches 22 times (to form a sort of toe-cap).

53d row.—Knit the 25 stitches plain, and then cast on to the same needle 33 stitches to correspond with the ones left behind.

54th row.—Knit plain.



BED SOCK

55th row.—Take 2 tog at beginning of row. Repeat these 2 rows till you have 48 stitches on your needle, and then take 2 tog at the beginning of every row till you have 40 stitches, k one plain row and cast off.

To complete the leg, pick up the 33 cast-on stitches which correspond with the 33 left behind, and then pick up 12 across where the instep begins, and knit the 33 stitches from the first needle, making 78 in all. Knit back and forth plain for about 25 or 30 rows. Finish with about 3 inches of ribbing by knitting 2 and purling 2. Bind off loosely. Sew up the sock along the back and under side of the foot.

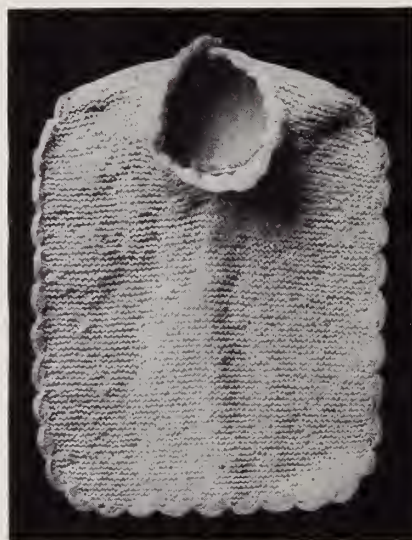
## LUNG PROTECTOR

MATERIALS.—Three skeins Germantown and a pair of bone needles, No. 1.

Begin at the bottom by casting on 50 stitches. Knit back and forth, widening 1st at the beginning

of each row until there are 60 sts on the needle. Continue back and forth in plain knitting until the work is 9 inches deep.

To shape the work around the neck, take 30 of the stitches for one side, narrow a stitch at the neck



LUNG PROTECTOR

in each ridge (2 rows) until only 18 stitches are left on the needle.

For the next 17 ridges widen a st at the neck and narrow a st at the outer edge in each ridge, thus keeping 18 on the needle. Finish the work off to a point by narrowing a st at the outer edge in each ridge until the stitches are all narrowed off.

Take the 30 stitches for the other side and work same as for the first side.

Take up the stitches around the neck for the collar, and knit 2 and purl 2 every row, until the ribbing is one and one-half inches deep.

Crochet a row of shells all around the protector.

This size is large enough for an adult. For a child's size begin with 40 stitches, then increase to 50 and finish same as this one.

## LADY'S SILK MITTENS

MATERIALS.—Two and one-half spools of knitting-silk, and four No. 19 steel needles.

These directions make a No. 6 mitten, glove-fitting. Cast 24 stitches on each of 3 needles and knit as follows:

1st round.—Knit 2 and p 2 alternately.

2d round.—Same as the first.

3d round.—Purl 1, \* k 2, p 2, and repeat from \* to the last stitch which is purled.

4th round.—Same as third.



5th round.—Purl 2 and k 2 alternately.

6th round.—Same as fifth.

7th round.—Knit 1, \* p 2, k 2 and repeat from \*.

8th round.—Same as seventh.

Repeat these 8 rows 4 times more, or if a long wrist is desired, 5 times. Knit 3 rounds plain, then begin the thumb thus:

1st round.—Knit 9, p 1, k 2, p 1, finish the round plain.

2d round.—Knit 9, p 1; widen on each of the next 2 stitches by knitting the binding stitch of each of these stitches, thus leaving no holes in the work, p 1, rest of round plain.

Knit 3 rounds plain.

6th round.—Knit 9, p 1, widen on next stitch, k 3, widen on next, p 1, rest of round plain.

Repeat from the 2d round, increasing the number of stitches between the widenings by 2 each time, until there are 12 between the widenings, always purling the purled stitches each round, as they outline the thumb. Continue the work with only 2 plain rows between the widening rows until 24 stitches have been widened on for the thumb.

Knit 5 rounds plain. Knit to the first purled stitch, run the 24 stitches on a thread, cast on 6 stitches, finish the round plain, and k one more plain round. Narrow 1 stitch in the middle of the cast on stitches every round until 4 have been narrowed.

Knit 48 rounds plain, then begin to narrow off thus:

\* Knit 10, n, repeat from \* to end of round. Knit 3 plain rounds.

Next round.—\* Knit 9, n, and repeat from \*. Knit 3 plain rounds.

Next round.—\* Knit 8, n, and repeat from \*. Knit 3 plain rounds.

Next round.—\* Knit 7, n, and repeat from \*. Knit 2 plain rounds.

Next round.—\* Knit 6, n, and repeat from \*. Knit 2 plain rounds.

Next round.—\* Knit 5, n, and repeat from \*. Knit 1 plain round.

Next round.—\* Knit 4, n, and repeat from \*.

Next round.—\* Knit 3, n, and repeat from \*.

Next round.—\* Knit 2, n, and repeat from \*.

Next round.—\* Knit 1, n, and repeat from \*.

Run the silk through the last stitches and fasten securely.

TO MAKE THE THUMB.—Take up the 24 stitches, 8 on each of 2 needles, the other 8 (4 on each side) on the needle with the 6 cast on stitches.

1st round.—Plain.

2d round.—Knit first 2 needles plain, k 4, bind off 1, k 2, n, k 4.

3d round.—Plain.

4th round.—Knit 2 needles plain, k 4, bind off 1, n, k 4.

5th round.—Knit 2 needles, k 4, n, k 4.

Knit 18 rounds plain, then with an equal number of stitches on each needle, narrow a stitch at the end of each needle in every round until all the stitches are narrowed off.

Finish the wrist with a row of shells, using a steel hook, each shell of 6 d c fastened by a s c and close enough to keep the wrist elastic.

To make any sized mitten from these directions, measure the hand as for a glove and allow 10 stitches to the inch. Increase the number of stitches added for the thumb and the number of rounds both in the thumb part and at the end of the fingers.

## BATH MITTEN

Many persons prefer a mitten to a sponge for bathing. It is certainly more convenient, and if made of suitable material is altogether more cleansing, besides possessing the additional merit of being easily kept clean and sweet.

Two medium-sized wooden knitting needles and 54 yards of linen tape will be required to make one like the illustration.

To begin, cast on 33 stitches.

1st to 19th rows.—Knit 3, purl 3 to end of row.

In the next

42 rows knit plain, then cast off, and sew up the end. Sew up the side of the mitten and the ribbed wrist, leaving a proper-sized opening for the thumb. Use the same kind of tape and a tape needle for the sewing, and put the stitches in neatly so that the joining will not be noticed.



BATH MITTEN

The thumb is made separately. Begin at the end. Cast on 12 stitches and knit plain for 18 rows, \* next row narrow 1 at each end, next row plain, continue from \* until but 1 stitch is left on the needle, then push off.

Draw the broad end together and sew strongly with tape, sew up the side of the thumb, fit it properly in the mitten, and sew it neatly in on the wrong side. Sew a loop of the tape on the inside of the wrist to hang it up by.

## KNEE CAPS

About 2 3-4 ounces of material are required for these knee caps. Two No. 15 needles are needed for the first part of the directions, and two more when the stitches are picked up.

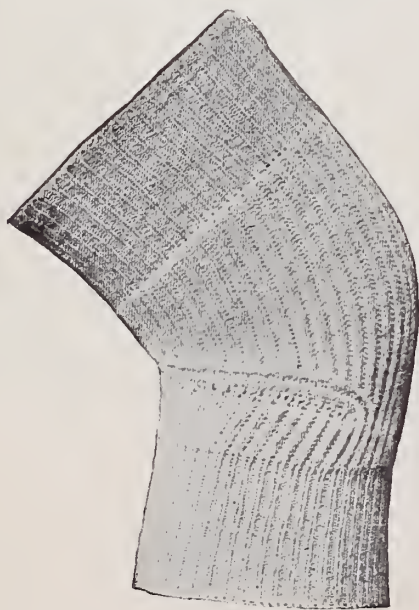
Cast on 96 stitches, k 1, p 1, backwards and forwards for 50 rows to make a welt (begin the row with p 1), then the next row will be knitted in the brioche stitch.

*1st row.*—Bring thread forward, sl 1, k 1.

*2d row.*—Bring thread forward, sl 1, k 2. Repeat this 2d row 23 times.

*26th row.*—Bring thread forward, sl 1, k 2, bring thread forward, *decrease* 1 rib (that is 3 stitches), continue to k the pattern till the third rib from the end, and then *decrease* another whole rib, k the pattern to the end of the row.

Continue the brioche stitch, *decreasing* every 6th row (observing that there only appear to be three rows between each decreasing, as it takes two rows in brioche stitch to complete a pattern) till there are 16 ribs on your needle (48 stitches). Take a



KNEE CAP

third needle and pick up 32 stitches down the side, missing every third loop; this brings you to where you began decreasing. Knit back on this needle, thread forward, sl 1, k 1, making 48 stitches (this makes a neater join than if you picked up every stitch and then k 2 tog coming back). Knit the next needle in the pattern, and pick up the stitches on the opposite side with another needle in the same way only pick up your stitches purl way instead of plain. First needle k back, thread forward, sl 1, k 1. You will now have 48 stitches on each needle, 144 in all, same as you had at the beginning. You will find it easier to keep your stitches on three needles and k with a fourth.

Knit 24 more rows (12 forward and 12 back). Then begin the welt, p 1, k 2 tog, p 1, k 2 tog.

*2d row.*—Purl 1, k 1. Continue this for 50 rows. Cast off loosely and sew up.

It makes a better edge to your welt if the first stitch is slipped (purl way), off the needle, but the second stitch must be knitted plain, not purled, in order to continue the same rib when the brioche stitch begins.

## LADY'S SKIRT

Use Germantown and two long bone needles about No. 10. The skirt is in two separate widths, each about 42 inches wide at the bottom, and joined at the middle of the front and back. For each width cast on 273 stitches. Knit four rows back and forth plain.

*5th row.*—Knit 1, \* k 2 together, wool over needle, k 1, o, k 1, k 2 tog, k 1, repeat from \* all across.

*6th row.*—Purl.

*7th row.*—Knit plain.

*8th row.*—Purl.

*9th row.*—Like 5th row. Repeat three times from 5th row, then the upper part of the skirt knit as follows:

*1st row.*—Knit plain, in this and all the following rows, decrease one stitch at the beginning of each row to form the slope.

*2d row.*—Purl.

*3d row.*—\* Purl 2, k 1, repeat from \* all across.

*4th row.*—Like 3d row. Repeat from 1st row until you have the required length.

Owing to the decrease the number to be knitted or purled, as the case may be, at the beginning of each row must necessarily be irregular, but care must be taken that the one stitch forming the perpendicular rib is kept in a straight line. In the border of the skirt, if the holes are liked larger, throw the wool over needle twice instead of once, and dropping the second over when knitting back. Make the other width same as this one except the decreasing at the back. Do this at the end of the rows. Sew the top into a yoke or belt.



## KNEE CAPS

**MATERIALS.**—About 2 full ounces of a good 4-ply soft wool, and 4 bone needles pointed at both ends, No. 11, or if you knit at all closely use No. 10.

Knitting is very suited to this knee cap, as it is so elastic, yet firm and clinging. Cast on 60 stitches in a round and knit in a rib of 3 plain and 3 purl until three inches are done. Now mark off 15 sts and remember these 15 are ribbed throughout the cap. There are 3 plain sts at the beginning and 3 plain sts at the end of these 15 sts. These 15 will not again be mentioned except as they happen to be knitted. The 45 sts left must be knitted.

Having knitted the 45, \* turn, k 39; turn, k 33, turn, k 27, turn, k 21, turn, k 15; turn, k 9, turn, and k all along. Rib the 15, k the 45, and repeat from \* three times more. This will bring you to the half knee.

Now reverse the sequence thus: \*. Turn and k 27; turn and k 9; turn and k 15; turn and k 21; turn and k 27; turn and k 33; turn, k 39; turn and k to the first needle; rib the 15, k 45, and repeat from the last \* three times more. Then rib for four inches and cast off very easily. Run in the ends.

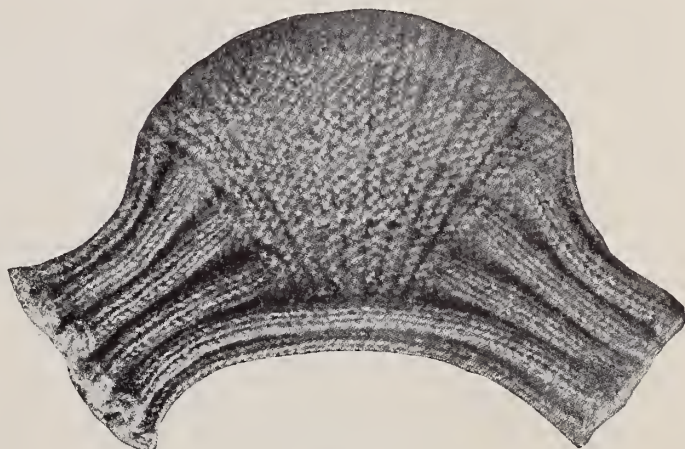
**NOTE.**—If it is not convenient to use four needles in a round, which necessitates them being pointed at both ends, use two fairly long needles and sew up the knee-cap afterwards, or if you do not notice the weight you can get four No. 10 steel needles.

## LADY'S GOLF VEST

These pretty vests are very popular during the spring. They are designed to be worn with Eton jackets or for added warmth under the coat for early spring wear. If it is desirable to have sleeves, silk ones can be put in in color to match the vest, as, by having them of silk, the coat can be easily slipped on and off. The vests are made in any color, from white to black, and can be varied by the contrasting color of the embroidered stars. For golfers, those of bright golf red, with the stars embroidered in green, are quite correct.

Begin at the lower edge of the back. Cast on 90 stitches. Knit one, purl (sometimes called seam) one, alternately knitting and purling the stitches until the end of the row is reached, then always purl the last stitch on the needle, and when the work has been turned to knit back, take off the first stitch without knitting, which will make the edge of the work more perfect and firm, and this rule should be followed all through the work. Knit in this way for 15 inches. Take off 33

stitches at each end of the row on separate needles, and bind off the 24 intervening stitches to form the back of the neck. Take up the 33 stitches at one end of the row, and knit for the shoulder, knitting and purling as before, for 1 inch. Then begin to widen one stitch at the end of each row on the *front* edge of the vest, continuing to widen in this way for 5 inches. Then knit 14 rows, widening one stitch on the front edge and one on



KNEE CAP

the back edge. Now cast on 30 stitches toward the back or under-arm seam. Widen one stitch on the front edge, keeping the under-arm seam straight. Then begin narrowing one stitch on the front and one on the under-arm seam, that is, take off the last 2 stitches of each row together. Do this for 3 inches. Then for 5 rows narrow one stitch on the front edge, and at the under-arm seam take off the third and fourth stitches together and the last two together. Knit 12 rows, narrowing 1 stitch on the front and 1 on the under-arm seam, then 5 rows, narrowing 1 on the front and 2 on the under-arm as in the 5 rows just mentioned above. Now knit straight on the front and narrow one on the back for 10 rows. Narrow one on the front and one on the back for 5 rows. Bind off rather tightly, but not enough so as to draw the knitting. This completes the knitting of one side of the vest. Take the other 33 stitches, and knit the other side to correspond.

In finishing off the vest it is well to note the measurements, as care should be taken not to stretch the edges. The armholes should measure 16 inches each, neck measure 28 inches, front edge 9 inches, length of under-arm seam 8 inches. Probably these measurements would vary with different knitters, but they will serve as a guide to the proportions. It is well to overcast the armholes with the yarn before binding them. Work

in the white stars with an ordinary needle, making a single cross stitch with a little short stitch to hold it in place. Run the silk lightly on the wrong side of the knitting from star to star, working always up and down, never crosswise, as it will prevent the knitting from giving and shaping to the figure. The silk for the front facing should be bias to admit its yielding with the knitting, and should be



LADY'S KNITTED AND EMBROIDERED VEST

wide enough to extend beyond the buttons, to act as a stay. Bind the fronts, neck, and armholes with narrow ribbon. Knit a narrow band of garter stitch, casting on about 12 stitches, making it 11 inches long. Overhand this on to the bottom edge of the back, and turn up to form a facing to keep it from stretching unduly. To make the buttonholes, mark the places with a line of basting thread the size of the buttonhole. Stitch with the sewing machine on each side of the thread two rows of stitching close together to hold the knitted threads, cut between this stitching, and work the buttonhole.

## LADY'S GOLF STOCKING WITH STRAP FOOT

**MATERIALS.**—Six ounces Spanish knitting yarn, dark mixture or plain color for leg. Two ounces Spanish light or bright contrasting mixture, or plain color for figured top. Five No. 14 steel knitting needles.

Intended to be worn over ordinary stocking.

Avoids the disagreeable feature of the woolen foot.

Commence with 96 stitches on four needles, or 24 on each. Knit with dark colored yarn twelve times around. Knit 1, purl 1, repeat. Then commence the figure.

*1st row.*—One stitch dark, 1 light, 1 dark, then 13 light, and repeat to end of row.

*2d row.*—Two light, 1 dark, 11 light, 1 dark, 3 light, 1 dark, and repeat to end of row.

*3d row.*—Three light, 1 dark, 9 light, 1 dark, 5 light, 1 dark, and repeat to end of row.

*4th row.*—Four light, 1 dark, 7 light, 1 dark, 7 light, 1 dark, and repeat to end of row.

*5th row.*—Five light, 1 dark, 5 light, 1 dark, 9 light, 1 dark, and repeat to end of row.

*6th row.*—Six light, 1 dark, 3 light, 1 dark, 11 light, 1 dark, and repeat to end of row.

*7th row.*—Seven light, 1 dark, 1 light, 1 dark, 13 light, 1 dark.

*8th row.*—One dark, 13 light, 1 dark, 1 light, 1 dark, 7 light, and repeat to end of row.

*9th row.*—One dark, 11 light, 1 dark, 3 light, 1 dark, 6 light, and repeat to end of row.

*10th row.*—One dark, 9 light, 1 dark, 5 light, 1 dark, 5 light, and repeat to end of row.

*11th row.*—One dark, 7 light, 1 dark, 7 light, 1 dark, 4 light, and repeat to end of row.

*12th row.*—One dark, 5 light, 1 dark, 9 light, 1 dark, 3 light, and repeat to end of row.

*13th row.*—One dark, 3 light, 1 dark, 11 light, 1 dark, 2 light, and repeat to end of row.

*14th row.*—Thirteen light, 1 dark, 1 light, 1 dark, and repeat to end of row.

Repeat from 1st row to 14th row. This completes the pattern.

Knit 12 rounds with dark as follows: Knit 1, purl 1, and repeat. Turn the work, and knit 3, purl 1, and repeat for 5 1-2 inches. Now decrease 3 stitches in centre of back, knit 1 1-2 inches, and decrease 3 stitches on same needle. Knit 4 inches, and again decrease 3 stitches; knit 2 3-4 inches, and again decrease 3 stitches, and knit 1 inch. Divide the stitches, and with one-half knit a row and purl a row alternately, narrowing once at each end of needle each plain row, until 10 stitches remain. Make the other half the same, and close the work, binding off the stitches together.

## SHOULDER SCARF

The model scarf is knitted of Shetland floss in blue and white. Cast on 91 stitches with a thread of each color.

*1st row.*—Knit plain across.

*2d row.*—Narrow.

*3d row.*—Knit plain across, taking up and narrow-



ing st between, thus making the same number of stitches (91) in first row. This makes the tufted stitch.

4th row.—Same as 1st row.

5th row.—Seam across.

6th row.—Same as 2d row.

7th row.—Same as 3d row.

8th row.—Seam with two threads of white.

9th row.—Knit plain.

10th row.—Seam.

11th row.—Knit plain.

12th row.—Seam.

13th row.—Knit plain.

14th row.—Seam.

15th row.—Knit plain.

16th row.—Seam.

17th row.—Blue and white.

Same as 1st row. Continue as above, making three rows of tufted stitch. Then three rows white, two rows tufted stitch in blue and white, which completes the border.

The body of the scarf has 32 rows of tufted stitch in blue and white. Then repeat the border. The ends of the scarf are finished with seven rows of knot-stitch in crochet in blue and white.

The sides of the scarf are finished with crochet shells of 4 d c with sl st between.

## BAG

With fine twine or coarse cotton and medium sized needles, cast on enough stitches to make the bag the size desired, and add 12 more stitches for the edge.

1st row.—Knit 2; \* o, n; \* repeat between stars until 12 stitches are left; then k 3, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 5.

2d row.—Knit 7, p 1, k 2, p 1, knit plain to end.

3d row.—Knit plain.

4th row.—Knit 14; \* o, n, \* and repeat between stars to end.

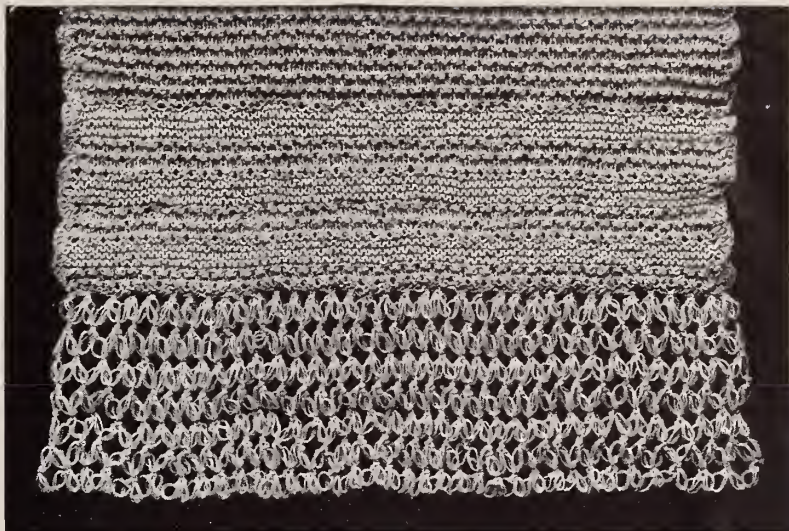
5th row.—Knit plain until 14 stitches are left, then k 3, o twice, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, k 5.

6th row.—Knit 7, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 3; k rest plain.

7th row.—Knit 2; \* o, n, \* and repeat between stars until 17 stitches remain; k rest plain.

8th row.—Slip and bind 5; k plain to end.

This completes one point of the edging. Repeat until the strip is long enough for the bag, and crochet it together across the lower edge and up the side. If preferred, two pieces may be knitted and crocheted together to form the bag. Run a cord in the row of holes nearest the beginning of the edging for a drawing string.



SHOULDER SCARF

## LADY'S CAPE IN KNITTING AND CROCHET

MATERIALS.—Five skeins Chinchilla Shetland floss, one skein white floss, one fine bone crochet-hook, one pair small bone knitting-needles.

YOKE IN CROCHET.—Begin at the lower edge of yoke. Make 228 chain with chinchilla wool. Turn, make a row of star-stitch with five stitches for a star, make 122 stars on the chain. Turn, 2 ch, make double crochet (two stitches in each star, excepting where you narrow every sixth stitch) across the row. To narrow place 1 d c in every sixth star instead of 2 d c. Turn, 2 ch, make another row of stars across the row. Turn, with white wool make d c across the row, narrowing every sixth stitch.

Four stripes of the chinchilla, three rows in a stripe, and four rows of white d c, one between each stripe of chinchilla, make the yoke. The narrowing must be done every time in the d c rows. There will be 77 d c on the last row; break wool.

With chinchilla wool make a row of holes for ribbon. Chain 5, fasten with long crochet in 4th stitch of preceding row, make chain of one, fasten in 4th stitch, continue across row, turn. Chain 10, fasten in 2d st with slip-stitch, chain 10, fasten in 3d stitch, continue the same across row, turn. Make a row of loops the same, with white wool, turn; make another of chinchilla. This makes a finish for the neck. Run inch-wide ribbon through the holes.

The cape part is knitted on small size bone needles. For the tabs, with chinchilla wool, cast on 51 sts, knit plain.

1st row.—\* Over, k 1, o, k 2, (k 3 together, k 2), repeat from \* across the row.

2d row.—Seam plain across row.  
 3d row.—Like first row.  
 4th row.—Seam plain.  
 5th row.—Like first row.  
 6th row.—With white wool, k plain instead of seaming, across row.  
 7th row.—Like first row with white wool.  
 8th row.—With chinchilla wool, seam across.  
 9th row.—With chinchilla wool, like first row.  
 10th row.—With chinchilla wool, seam across row.  
 11th row.—With chinchilla wool, like first row.  
 12th row.—With chinchilla wool, seam across row.  
 13th row.—With chinchilla wool, like first row.  
 14th row.—With chinchilla wool, k plain instead of seaming across row.  
 15th row.—Like first row.  
 16th row.—Seam across row.  
 17th row.—Like first row.  
 18th row.—Seam across row.  
 19th row.—With white wool k across.  
 20th row.—With white wool, like first row.

The white wool is put in the same way twelve times, with the 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th rows in chinchilla between, then k across twice plain and bind off.

The rest of the cape is knit in three pieces and joined together. Cast on 125 sts for each one; knit the same as the tabs, putting in the white eight times; sew the three pieces together with the wool, sew the tabs to them for three and one-half inches from the top. Gather the cape at the top a little with the wool and fit it to the yoke, and sew fast.



LADY'S CAPE IN KNITTING AND CROCHET

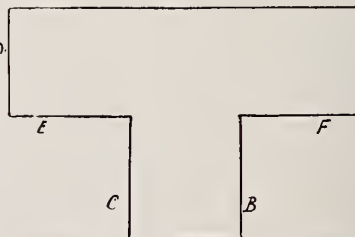
It is better to try the yoke on the person and gather to fit the shoulders. Crochet a scallop of 5 d c from the neck down the front, 6 d c across the bottom, 5 on the side of tabs, and on the sides of cape, with 6 across the bottom.

## SLEEVELESS JACKET

Use Germantown wool, and two bone or wooden needles the size of a slate pencil.

Cast on 58 stitches.

1st and 2d rows.—Knit plain. These two rows form a ridge or "purl." Knit 58 of these ridges, then cast on 58 stitches more, making 116 on the needle. Knit 58 ridges with the 116 stitches.



Bind off 58 stitches, taking care not to draw the edge; then knit 58 ridges with the remaining 58 stitches. Bind off loosely. This makes a knitted piece shaped as shown in the diagram above.

Join the edges A and B together, also those numbered C and D, by sewing with some of the yarn, leaving the edges E and F loose for armholes.

Crochet scallops around the jacket and armholes and fasten with buttons and loops or bow of ribbon.

## LOOP KNITTING

Pair of bone needles, No. 11 or 12 (any one accustomed to working could easily use a coarser or finer pair), and four-fold Germantown zephyr, or ordinary single zephyr. Cast on about 5 stitches for every inch required in width.

1st row.—Plain knitting.

2d row.—Put the needle in the first loop, \* wind the wool twice around the needle and the points of two fingers; now take the wool around the needle alone, and knit the three loops in as if it was an ordinary stitch; put the needle in the next stitch, and repeat from \* to the end of the row.

3d row.—Put the needle through the ordinary knitting stitch and the two extra loops that go with it, and knit them as if they were one stitch. \* Put your needle through the next ordinary stitch and the two extra loops that are with it and knit them as one stitch; repeat from \* to end of row.

Repeat the 2d and 3d rows as often as necessary. After you have done the third, or knitting-off row, it is well to pull the loops well out. By doing this each plain row the work is kept more even and is better to do.



## Articles for Babies and Children

### CHILD'S SWEATER

EXPLANATION OF TERMS.—Bl, blue; wh, white.

MATERIALS.—Ten ounces three-ply wool, one skein of white or contrasting color, two long bone needles, No. 6 or 7. The model is worked in blue and white and fits a child of about eight years.

For front cast on 70 stitches in bl.

1st row.—Knit 2, p 3.

2d row.—Knit 3, p 2. Rib in these two rows for three inches. Knit plain for ten inches. Purl a row, knit a row, and purl a row. In the next knitted row commence pattern. Join the white wool and work the pattern stripe double, changing from one color to another as required. Be



CHILD'S SWEATER

careful in changing colors to keep the stitches loose on the wrong side.

1st row.—Knit 2 wh, 7 bl, 2 wh, 3 bl; repeat.

2d row.—Purl 1 wh, 1 bl, \* 4 wh, 5 bl, 4 wh, 1 bl; repeat from \*, end 3 wh.

3d row.—Knit wh over wh, bl over bl.

4th row.—Purl 1 wh, \* 1 bl, 3 wh, 3 bl, 1 wh, 3 bl, 3 wh; repeat from \*, end 2 wh only.

5th row.—Knit 4 bl, \* 1 wh, 1 bl, 1 wh, 5 bl, 1 wh, 5 bl; repeat from \*, end 1 wh, 1 bl.

6th row.—Purl 1 wh, \* 1 bl, 1 wh, 6 bl, 1 wh, 2 bl, 3 wh; repeat from \*, end 2 wh only.

7th row.—Knit 3 wh, \* 2 bl, 1 wh, 4 bl, 1 wh, 2 bl, 4 wh; repeat from \*, end 1 wh only.

8th row.—Purl 1 wh, \* 3 bl, 4 wh; repeat from \*, end 3 wh only.

9th row.—Knit 2 wh, 3 bl, 1 wh, 4 bl, 1 wh, 3 bl; repeat.

10th row.—Purl 2 bl, 1 wh, \* 6 bl, 1 wh; repeat from \*, end 4 bl.

11th row.—Knit 3 bl, 1 wh, \* 3 bl, 2 wh, 3 bl, 1 wh, 4 bl, 1 wh; repeat from \*, end 1 bl.

12th row.—Purl 1 wh, \* 3 bl, 4 wh; repeat from \*, end 3 wh only.

13th row.—Knit 3 bl, \* 1 wh, 2 bl, 4 wh, 2 bl, 1 wh, 4 bl; repeat from \*, end 1 bl only.

14th row.—Purl 2 bl, \* 1 wh, 2 bl, 3 wh, 1 bl, 1 wh, 6 bl; repeat from \*, end 4 bl only.

15th row.—Knit 5 bl, 1 wh, 5 bl, 1 wh, 1 bl, 1 wh; repeat.

16th row.—Purl 1 bl, \* 1 wh, 3 bl, 3 wh, 1 bl, 3 wh, 3 bl; repeat from \*, end 2 bl only.

17th row.—Knit 1 bl, \* 4 wh, 1 bl, 4 wh, 5 bl; repeat from \*, end 4 bl only.

18th row.—Purl wh over wh, bl over bl.

19th row.—Knit 2 bl, \* 2 wh, 3 bl, 2 wh, 7 bl; repeat from \*, end 5 bl only. Break off white; purl a row, knit a row; and purl row in blue. Knit 10 rows. In the 11th row, and with the pattern facing you, k 35, and for 12th row, turn, k 2 tog, knit to end.

13th row.—Knit 32, k 2 tog, turn.

14th row.—Knit 2 tog, knit to end.

Decrease thus, at the centre of the chest, for the neck opening until 22 stitches remain. On these k 8 rows for the first shoulder; break off the wool at the side nearest the neck, leaving the 22 stitches on a spare needle. Work in the same manner for the other side of neck and second shoulder. After

the 8 rows work to inner side of neck and cast on 26 for the back, and work straight on with the 22 left for the first shoulder. There are now again 70 stitches. Knit 8 inches, or, for a little girl, 3 inches, and repeat the pattern. Finish with a rib of 2 p, 3 pl in the first row; 3 p, 2 pl in the second. Repeat these 2 rows for 3 inches. Sew up the sweater to within 7 inches of the top of each shoulder, leaving 14-inch armholes.

*For the sleeve*, cast on, in blue, 42. Knit a row. Work a rib of 1 pl, 1 p for 5 rows; knit a row, purl a row, and repeat these 2 rows. Work the pattern from 1st to 8th row. In the 9th, k 2 wh, 12 bl, and repeat. Break off white. Purl a row, knit a row, and purl a row in blue; k 16 rows. Increase 1 at the beginning of each of the next 2 rows; k 2 rows plain. Repeat these 4 rows. Increase 1 at the beginning of each of the next 2 rows; work 4 rows plain. Repeat the last 6 rows until there are 64 stitches. Knit 6 or 8 rows, and, for the top of the sleeve, k 2 tog at the beginning of each row until 30 stitches remain. Cast off, sew up, and make a second sleeve to correspond.

## CHILD'S VEST

This vest is made of the softest four-ply wool, with No. 10 needles, unless you knit quite tightly, when you may use No. 9. It is about ten and one-half inches in the half width, and somewhat longer.

Begin at the lower edge of the front. Cast on 55 stitches loosely. Knit one row.

*1st row of pattern*.—Slip 1, knit 5, then \* knit 2, purl 2, and repeat from \* till 9 are left. Then knit 2, purl 1, knit 5.

Repeat this row till 10 inches are done.

Work four plain rows all across.

To SHAPE THE TOP.—*1st row*.—Knit 27 stitches. Turn.

*2d row*.—Cast off 4 stitches at the beginning of the return row. Knit plain to outer edge.

*3d row*.—Knit 23. Turn.

*4th row*.—Cast off 3 stitches; knit the rest. Turn. Now work back and forth, casting off 3 at the beginning of every row which starts from the middle, till you have about 11 stitches.

Work 4 plain rows on 11 stitches. Then continue working back and forth, but every time you come to the neck end of the row, knit 2 in the last stitch but one, till you have 14 stitches. Then work on back and forth, until you can count twelve full plain ribs from where the fancy part finished.

Work the other side the same, then cast off all the stitches easily.

Now work the back piece exactly as the front has been worked.

When done, sew the sides and shoulders together, leaving nice armholes at the sides.

Crochet first a row of holes round the top, then a small, quite plain picot over the holes. Run in ribbon or crochet cord. If the crochet cord is



CHILD'S VEST

used, a few strands of wool knotted in each end of the cord, after it is run in the holes, is a nice finish.

Any one who cannot crochet can knit a very narrow finish, containing holes, which will serve as well as the crochet edge, for holding the draw-string. A crochet or knitted edge can be added round the sleeve holes if desired. Delicate color would make a pretty edge.

## CHILD'S STOCKINGS

**MATERIALS.**—Saxony or silk, with four steel needles to match material used. Two skeins of Saxony will be required.

Cast on 28 stitches to a needle, 84 in all.

*1st round*.—Knit 9, narrow, over, k 1, o twice, purl 2, k 1, o, k 1, o, slip and bind (s and b), k 9, p 2.

*2d round*.—Knit 8, n, k 3, p 2, k 3, s and b, k 8, p 2.

*3d round*.—Knit 7, n, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, p 2, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, s and b, k 7, p 2.

*4th round*.—Knit 6, n, k 5, p 2, k 5, s and b, k 6, p 2.

*5th round*.—Knit 5, n, k 2, o, k 1, o, k 2, p 2, k 2, o, k 1, o, k 2, s and b, k 5, p 2.

*6th round*.—Knit 4, n, k 7, p 2, k 7, s and b, k 4, seam 2.

*7th round*.—Knit 3, n, k 3, o, k 1, o, k 3, p 2, k 3, o, k 1, o, k 3, s and b, k 3, p 2.



8th round.—Knit 2, n, k 9, p 2, k 9, s and b, k 2, p 2.

9th round.—Knit 1, n, k 4, o, k 1, o, k 4, p 2, k 4, o, k 1, o, k 4, s and b, p 2.

10th round.—Narrow, k 11, p 2, k 11, s and b, p 2. Repeat from first round.

The leg is narrowed down in the usual manner or, if preferred, it is left straight. When the leg

be only 20 stitches to a needle, 60 in all. When foot is long enough narrow alternately on the corners of the needles; when all are off but two or three stitches to a needle, break yarn off, draw through stitches, and fasten.

## CHILD'S STOCKINGS

Take any color of moderately coarse yarn wanted, and cast on 16 stitches to a needle.

Knit four plain, four purl, for five rows, then change and knit four purl and four plain for five rounds, then change again every time five rounds are worked. Knit 13 rows of the squares, then begin the narrowing.

Narrow off about 8 stitches to make it the right shape, by decreasing 1 stitch each side of the back, in the first row of the next four squares.

Then divide the stitches, half the heel, and knit one round plain, the other, slip one, purl one, clear across.

When the heel is about one and one-half inches long, divide in thirds, knit two-thirds, narrow, turn, knit one-third, narrow, continue until the heel is turned.

Now pick up stitches on both sides of heel and knit instep down to toe like leg.

The foot must be narrowed down to a few stitches less than stitches on leg, by decreasing 1 stitch each side of the fancy pattern in every alternate row for 4 rows.

When the foot is long enough, narrow first one corner then the other, until all are off, then draw yarn through and fasten on wrong side.

If Saxony yarn is used, cast on 24 or 32 stitches to a needle.

## CHILD'S GAITERS

**MATERIALS.**—Two ounces of four-ply wool, 2 No. 10 needles, and one very short one pointed at each end for the cable.

Cast on 46 stitches. Knit four plain rows. Knit 2, p 2, for 12 rows (begin and end each row with k 2 odd numbers, p 2 the even numbers).

17th row.—Knit 6, p 2, cable (viz., sl 3 sts onto the



CHILD'S STOCKING

is the desired length, take 36 stitches for the heel. Knit heel one and one-half inches long, by knitting one (always slip first stitch of the row without knitting), purl one, alternate these 2 stitches clear across the needle, turn and knit across plain. Alternate these two rounds until heel is long enough, then divide in thirds and narrow two-thirds off. Knit two-thirds narrow, turn, k one-third, n. Continue this way until all are off but two-thirds, then pick stitches up on both sides of heel and then knit the foot.

Knit the instep like the leg which takes 28 stitches, and have 2 purled stitches on each side. Narrow foot down on the side needles next to the 2 purled stitches of middle needle so there will



CHILD'S STOCKING

short needle, k the next 3 sts across the first 3 sts, k the 3 slipped sts), p 2, k the rest of the row.

18th row.—Knit 32 sts, p 6, k 8.

19th row.—Knit 6 sts, p 2, k 6, p 2, k to end of row.

20th row.—Like 18th row.

21st row.—Like 19th row.

22d row.—Like 18th row.

23d row.—Like 19th row.

24th row.—Like 18th row.

25th row.—Like 17th row, with cable.

26th row.—Like the 18th row. Cable again on 33,

41, 49, 57, 65, 73, 81, 89, 97, 105, 113, 121, 129 rows.

On the second row after cables 41, 49, 57, 65, *increase* after the second stitch at the commencement of the row, and before the second stitch at the end of the row. And on the second row after cables 73, 81, 89, 97, *decrease* at the same places. The total number of stitches will then be 46 (same as at start).

After cable 129 knit one plain row.

Knit six plain rows, *increasing* after the 10th st of the 1st and 2d rows, after the 11th st of the 3d and 4th rows and after the 12th st of the 5th and 6th rows. The total number of stitches is now 52.

Knit 16, k 2 tog, k 16, k 2 tog, turn. Knit 2 tog, k 14, k 2 tog, turn. Knit 2 tog, k 12, k 2 tog, turn. Knit 2 tog, k 10, k 2 tog, turn. The stitches (44 in all) will now be in 3 groups, 12 in the middle and 16 at each side.

Knit 12 rows on the middle 12 sts, then pick up the side stitches and knit six plain rows.

Cast off. Join up the leg, and crochet a narrow edge round the bottom of the gaiter. Left leg reverses the pattern of the right leg—viz.:

17th row.—Knit 30, p 2, cable, p 2, k 6, etc.



CHILD'S GAITER

## ORANGE PINCUSHION

Fine orange-colored Saxony and four fine needles are used for this pincushion.

Cast 48 stitches on each of three needles, k 1 and p 1 for 40 rounds; then bind off, gather up each end and stuff the orange with cotton, and fasten securely.

Sew a bunch of loops of narrow green ribbon, with a loop made of cord, to the top.

## CHILD'S LEGGINGS

MATERIALS.—Two skeins Germantown, two small bone needles.

Cast on 50 stitches and knit back and forth, knitting 2 and purling 2 for fifteen rows to form the ribbing. Then k eight plain rows. Knit 33 stitches, take the 17 on the left on a separate needle or a safety pin. Turn and k back 16 stitches. Take the 17 on the right on another safety pin. Knit back and forth with the 16 stitches left on the needle, and at the end of each row take one of the stitches from the 17 on the side needles, until all the 50 stitches are back on one needle. Knit two plain rows, then begin the twists thus: Knit 11, take off 3 on a hairpin, k the next 3, then the 3 on the pin to form a twist, k 5, twist, k 5, twist, k 11.

Next row.—Knit 11, purl 6, k 5, p 6, k 5, p 6, k 11.

Next row.—Knit across, plain.

Alternate these two rows and twist every sixth row until 14 twists are made. In the last five twist rows narrow a stitch at each end of the needle, thus leaving 40 stitches. Knit 26, take the remaining 14 on a safety pin, k back 12, take off the remaining 14. Knit the 12 back and forth, making the twist same as in the leg until three more twists are made. In last two rows narrow a stitch at each end of needle. Take up 8 on the left side of instep, then the 14 at the left, turn and k back, taking up 8 on the right side of the instep and the 14 at the right. Knit eight rows and bind off. Sew up the back of the leg.



CHILD'S LEGGING

## CHILD'S MITTENS

MATERIALS.—Two ounces white two-ply wool; 1 ball pink knitting silk; 4 needles No. 17, and 4 No. 14;  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard white satin ribbon.

With the No. 17 needles, cast on with wool 70 stitches. Knit a round, 23 stitches on each of 2 needles, 24 on the 3d; k 3 rounds plain.

4th round.—\* Wool forward, sl 1, k 1; repeat from \*.

5th round.—With silk. Bring the silk to the front of the needle, p the 2 st tog, lying one over the other; \* sl the next as if for purling, silk round



the needle to the front again, p the next 2 tog; repeat from \*. At the end of the round take up the wool, pass the silk to the back *above* the wool.

**6th round.**—With wool. \* Forward, sl the next stitch as if for purling, k 2 tog; repeat from \*. Knit these 2 rounds alternately for 5 inches, measuring from the 4th round.

You will notice that on one side the rib is in silk, on the other in wool. Keep the silk side next you. Knit a round in wool of k 1, k 2 tog, alternately. Take up the foundation row inside the needles, and k the 1st st of the foundation with the 1st st on the needles, then the 2d, and so on until all are knitted up.

**THE INSERTION FOR THE WRIST.**—Purl a round with wool. Purl 2 rounds with silk.

**4th round.**—Knit plain with wool.

**5th round.**—Wool, \* k 2, wool forward, k 2 tog; repeat from \*. Knit 2 rounds with wool.

**8th and 9th rounds.**—Purl with silk.

**10th round.**—Purl with wool.

**THE HAND.**—Use No. 14 needles, the remainder of the mitten knit with wool.

**1st round.**—\*Knit 2 tog, k 5; repeat from \* 9 more times, reducing the stitches to 60.

**2d round.**—Knit 1, p 1.

**3d round.**—Knit 1, p 1, alternately.

**4th round.**—Plain.

**5th round.**—Purl 1, k 1, alternately.

**6th round.**—Plain. Repeat these 4 rows 3 more times.

Take off the first 18 stitches by running a thread through them for the thumb. With the remaining 48 stitches knit 24 rounds of the pattern.

**25th round.**—\* Knit 1, k 2 tog; repeat from \*.

**26th round.**—Knit 1, p 1, alternately.

**27th round.**—Knit 2 tog, knit 1.

**28th round.**—Plain. Run the yarn through the remaining stitches and fasten securely on the wrong side.

**THE THUMB.**—Run the 18 stitches on the needles and take an extra stitch at hand. Knit 14 rounds of the pattern.

**15th round.**—Knit 2 tog 9 times.

**16th round.**—\* Knit 2 tog, k 1; repeat from \*. Fasten the remaining stitches as in the hand. Run the ribbon through the row of holes at the wrist.

## BOY'S MITTENS

Two colors of yarn are required for this mitten, with four steel needles to match. The size of yarn

governs the size of the mittens. Take any two colors preferred and cast on 18 stitches to a needle. Knit wrist black 2 inches long, by first knitting 2 plain, purl 1, and so on the entire round or wrist. Then take red yarn and commence knitting double, widening stitches up to 20 to a needle on first round.

**1st round.**—Knit 4 red, 1 black, all around.

**2d round.**—Knit 3 red, 2 black, all around.

**3d round.**—Knit 2 red, 3 black, all around.

**4th round.**—Knit 1 red, 4 black, all around.

**5th round.**—Knit black the entire round; repeat from first round.

Widen for thumb in middle of needle, about 20 or 24 stitches and knit 1 red, 1 black, in stripes. On black round of mitten, when knitting thumb stitches, k black stitch and slip red one without knitting. Take widened stitches off on twine and cast on 6 stitches, which must all be narrowed off later. Knit thumb in stripes and when long enough narrow, first on one corner and then on the other, until all are off but two or three. Break yarn off, draw thread through the remaining stitches, and fasten on wrong side. When the hand is long enough, narrow, first on one corner then on the other, till all are off but two or three to each needle. Break off yarn, draw through stitches, and fasten on wrong side.



Boy's Mitten

## CHILD'S DUTCH BONNET

**MATERIALS.**—One ounce of four-ply white wool, 4 No. 10 bone needles.

Cast on 144 stitches. Knit 2, p 2, for 2 inches.

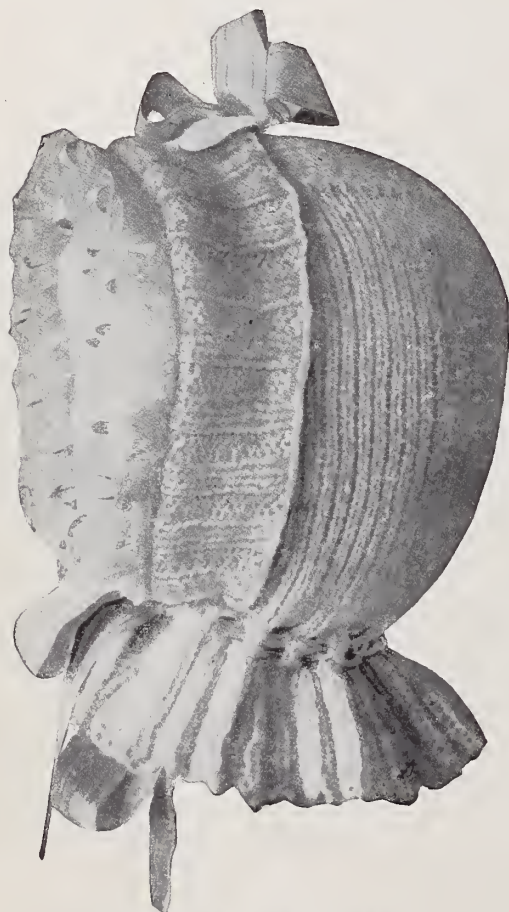
**1st row.**—Knit 2 tog all the way.

**2d row.**—Purl; no decrease.

**3d row.**—Bring wool forward and k 2 tog all the way, to form holes for running-string.

**4th row.**—\* Knit throughout.

5th row.—Purl throughout. Continue from \* for 1-4 inches, then—  
 5 DECREASE FOR GUSSET.—Thus—  
 1st row.—Knit 20, k 2 tog, k 27, k 2 tog, k 19, k 2 tog.  
 2d row.—Purl; no decrease.



CHILD'S DUTCH BONNET

3d row.—Knit 20, k 2 tog, k 25, k 2 tog, k 20.  
 4th row.—Purl; no decrease.  
 5th row.—Knit 20, k 2 tog, k 23, k 2 tog, k 20.  
 6th row.—Purl; no decrease.  
 7th row.—Knit 20, k 2 tog, k 21, k 2 tog, k 20.  
 8th row.—Purl; no decrease.  
 GUSSET.—1st row.—Knit 41, k 2 tog, turn round leaving the 21 stitches on the needle and use the third needle.  
 2d row.—Purl 21, p 2 tog, turn round, leaving 21 on the needle, and use the fourth needle to finish the gusset. Continue knitting on the middle needle, at the end of each row, knitting 2 tog from the side needles until 22 stitches remain at the front of the bonnet. Take up stitches to the left corner of the

bonnet—to the ribbed portion—turn, knit back, taking up stitches on the right side to the corner. There will now be 84 stitches on the needle.

Knit 2, p 2, for 1 3-4 inches, viz., 20 rows. Cast off.

MAKING UP.—Turn back the ribbed piece round the face, and put in some quilled Valenciennes and a little ribbon bow on the top. Run some ribbon through the holes for strings. This bonnet is also pretty made of silk.

## BABY'S HOOD

MATERIALS.—Seven to nine fifteen-cent balls of Angora wool, according to the size of hood; 1 yard of swan's-down edging; 1½ yards ribbon about 1½ inches wide; 2 bone needles, No. 8 or 9, according to whether the knitter works tightly or loosely, ordinarily No. 9 will be best; and enough rather thin, soft lining silk to line the bonnet.

Cast on easily 70 stitches, and knit back and forth, always slipping the first stitch, for about 50 rows, or until the width of the knitted piece is one-half the length without stretching at all.

Then cast off easily and smoothly, neither too tightly nor too loosely, fold the work so that the cast-off edge is in half; and the two short ends of the work lie together. Now sew up the back along the cast-off edge, very smoothly, to within about an inch and a half of the top; an inch and a half as the work is folded will give 3 inches of a round, if opened. Gather this 3 inches by one



BABY'S HOOD

or two strands of wool as needful, and draw it up, sewing it smoothly and evenly.

Now run a thread along the front, drawing it up to about 15 inches (see note) or a nice fullness to suit the child (which may be less than 15



inches); put in the lining, neatly plaiting occasionally, and then trim it with swan's-down all round. In putting the swan's-down on, put the middle of the swan's-down to the middle of the front of the bonnet, so that whatever swan's-down is too long for this first making can be evenly laid with the two ends side by side at the back. It will be well, perhaps, to let a piece of silk go under the swan's-down at the neck; it will make it a little firmer.

It may be better at first to turn in a strip of the knitting in front and gather the bonnet on the turned edge, before the swan's-down is put in place. This full portion can then be let out with the extra swan's-down, when the bonnet is washed, if necessary, and the child has grown a little.

NOTE.—The reason for putting all the materials on the bonnet in the first instance is, that the child grows rapidly, and then everything needed to let out the bonnet is on hand, and all of the same color, not one bit looking new and the other new, perhaps, but of a slightly different shade which sometimes comes with washing, or wearing, etc.

## BABY'S JACKET

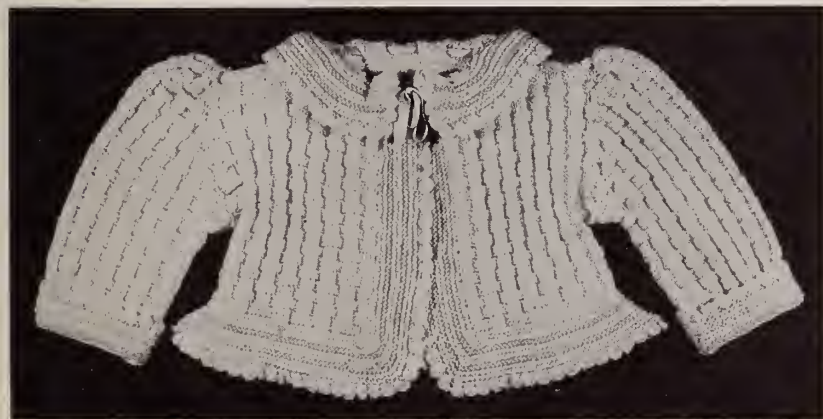
MATERIALS.—Four skeins of white and one skein of colored Saxony, and one lap of white split zephyr for scallop on border.

With No. 10 steel knitting-needles and white Saxony, cast on 93 stitches for the back.

1st row.—\* Knit 3, purl 7, k 3, p 7, \* repeat from \* to end of needle.

2d row.—\* Purl 3, k 7, p 3, k 7, \* repeat to end of needle.

3d row.—\* Knit 3, p 7, k 3, p 7, \* repeat to end of needle.



BABY'S JACKET

4th row.—Purl all the way across the needle.

5th row.—Purl 5, \* k 3, p 7, k 3, p 7, \* repeat, p the last 5 at end of needle.

6th row.—Knit 5, \* p 3, k 7, p 3, k 7, \* repeat to end of needle, knitting the last 5 sts.

7th row.—Purl 5, \* k 3, p 7, \* repeat to end of needle, purling the last 5 sts. Knitting or purling the 5 sts on each end of needle changes the position of the blocks.

8th row.—Purl across to end of needle. This finishes the second row of blocks. The entire sack is made in this way, repeating from the 1st row.

Make 22 blocks for length of back. Make three rows of blocks for each shoulder of 23 sts each. Bind off the stitches between for the neck. After making the shoulders, cast on 20 sts toward the front, and continue the blocks the same length of the back. Bind off loosely.

Sew the sack up 8 blocks from the bottom, leaving the border open. Take up 90 sts around the neck, including border. Knit 3 ridges in white on the wrong side, then make holes for ribbon by putting thread over needle four times, and knitting 5 sts between, then knit 3 ridges more in white, dropping three of the over stitches, then put in 3 ridges of color the same as the border on fronts.

Make a scallop all around sack and collar with split zephyr and a fine crochet-hook. Fasten wool in 1st st of border, wool over hook, and make 2 d c in same st, fasten with slip stitch in 4th st of border around corners, fasten in 3d st of border. To give fulness where border is left open on sides, make 1 scallop on corner, 3 on the edges, and 1 in centre. This makes the sack set nicely over the skirts.

SLEEVES.—Cast on 24 stitches on the steel needle; begin the blocks the same as on sack; increase 2 stitches every other row, each end, until there are 90 stitches. Make 2 rows of blocks the same, then decrease 1 stitch each end until there are 78 stitches on needle. Then knit in blocks until there are 13 rows of blocks from the last decrease, then k 1 row plain, narrowing down to 50 stitches. Make 9 ridges of white on wrong side, put in color three times same as on border of sack. Sew sleeve up and finish edge with scallop; turn cuff over on right side, and sew sleeves in plain under arm, putting all fulness in 8 blocks across top of armhole. Run ribbon through holes in collar. This sack is large enough for a child two years old.

BORDER.—With white Saxony take up 66 stitches down the front and all the stitches across the bottom of the front. Knit plain 4 rows or 2 ridges on

the right side, then put in the color and make 1 ridge on the right side. Continue the same until there are 3 ridges of color with 2 of white between; bind off with color. In knitting back on the wrong side each time, make a stitch in the corner.

## CHILD'S SKIRT

**MATERIALS.**—Six skeins of white Germantown, one pair of bone needles, No. 2, and a bone crochet-hook.

The border is knit first. Cast on 20 stitches.

*1st round.*—Knit 2, o twice, p 2 tog, k 6, o twice, p 2 tog, k 3, o twice, k 2 tog, o twice, k 2 tog, k 1.

*2d round.*—Knit 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 3, o twice, p 2 tog, p 6, o twice, p 2 tog, k 2.

*3d round.*—Knit 2, o twice, p 2 tog, k 6, o twice, p 2 tog, k 5, o twice, k 2 tog, o twice, k 2 tog, k 1.

*4th round.*—Knit 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 5, o twice, p 2 tog, p 6, o twice, p 2 tog, k 2.

*5th round.*—Knit 2, o twice, p 2 tog, k 6, o twice, p 2 tog, k 7, o twice, k 2 tog, o twice, k 2 tog, k 1.

*6th round.*—Knit 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 7, o twice, p 2 tog, p 6, o twice, p 2 tog, k 2.

*7th round.*—Knit 2, o twice, p 2 tog, slip 3 of the 6 stitches on a hairpin, k the last 3, then the first



CHILD'S SKIRT

3, thus forming a twist, o twice, p 2 tog, k 9, o twice, k 2 tog, o twice, k 2 tog, k 1.

*8th round.*—Knit 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 9, o twice, p 2 tog, p 6, o twice, p 2 tog, k 2.

*9th round.*—Knit 2, o twice, p 2 tog, k 6, o twice, p 2 tog, k 16.

*10th round.*—Cast off 8 stitches loosely, k 7, o twice, p 2 tog, p 6, o twice, p 2 tog, k 2.

Repeat from the 1st round, forming the twist every 6th round going down, until the border is long enough for the bottom of the skirt. This one measures one and one-third yards. Cast off the stitches in the last round of the point.

With the right side of the work next to you, take up stitches along the upper edge of the border. Knit back and forth plain for 72 rounds. In the 20th, 40th and 60th rounds narrow every 15th stitch.

Knit 2 inches of ribbing at the top by k 2, p 2. Bind off the stitches.

With the hook crochet a row of holes at the top through which to run ribbon, by making t c with 2 ch between in every 3d st. Crochet s c along the left of the placket, and a row of shells of 6 d c fastened by s c on the right side. Sew up the back below placket.

This pattern may be used for any sized child's skirt, by adding to or decreasing the length of the border and depth. This one is large enough for a child four years of age.

## CHILD'S MITTENS

**MATERIALS.**—One and a half skeins of Saxony and four medium sized steel needles.

Use the yarn double, as this makes a softer, warmer mitten than to use a coarse yarn single. Cast 16 stitches on each of 3 needles and rib 1 1-2 inches by k 2, p 2. Knit 1 row plain, then begin widening for the thumb and begin the pattern in the middle of the back. The pattern for the back takes 14 stitches — 4 (always knit plain) for each of the twisted stripes and 2 purl before, after, and between the twists. Twist every 6th round by slipping off 2 of the plain stitches, k the last 2 then the first 2. Have 6 stitches between the pattern for the back



CHILD'S MITTEN

and the last widening for the thumb. Widen two stitches every 4th round for the thumb, increasing the number of stitches between the widenings by 2 each time. After 14 stitches have been widened on, knit a plain row, then slip the widened stitches on a thread for the thumb. Cast on 6 stitches, which are afterwards narrowed off 1 at a time about every alternate round. Knit the pattern for about 2 inches before narrowing at end of the fingers. To narrow, decrease 1 st each



side of the back pattern every alternate round for 6 rounds, then every round for 10 rounds. In next round k each of the 2 purled stitches together and narrow each 4 sts to 2 sts, thus having 7 in the pattern and 8 on the other needles. Knit 2 together for 2 rounds and draw together the remaining stitches and fasten securely. Take up the stitches for the thumb with the 6 cast on stitches, making 21 in all. Narrow off the 6 cast on stitches 2 at a time every alternate row, and finish the thumb the desired length, and narrow off.

These mittens are equally suitable for a boy or a girl, and are really much warmer than the softest and warmest of gloves could be made, as the fingers can be kept close together. If intended for a boy use a dark yarn so that they will be serviceable. If for a girl they may match the hood, or the lining of the hood in color, or a narrow edge of the same color as the trimming of the hood may be crocheted around the wrist.

### BABY'S HOOD

This hood takes 7 balls of Angora wool. Cast on 100 stitches (50 on each of 2 needles). Knit back and forth till the work is 3 inches wide. Add



BABY'S HOOD

6 stitches to each needle to form the neck, k 8 rows more, and then commence to narrow, n every 8 stitches, across the cap, k 8 rounds and n every 7 stitches across and k 7 rounds, afterwards n with 6 stitches and 6 rounds, and so on till it narrows to 12 or 15 stitches. Break thread to about 10 inches. Thread a darning-needle and take off the stitches, after which sew up at the back. Crochet a small edge all around with knitting silk.

### BABY'S SACK

The directions will be found easy to follow, and the finished garment very satisfactory. Two skeins



BABY'S SACK

of Saxony yarn are required to make a sack as illustrated, which measures seven inches across back. To make a larger sack add eight stitches for every extra inch desired. Use two steel needles of the largest size obtainable, or No. 1 bone needles. The sack is made in five pieces and then sewed together in over-and-over stitch.

To make the back, cast on 62 stitches.

**1st round.**—Knit 3, \* over, narrow, k 2, repeat from \* to end of round, finishing with one instead of two stitches; repeat this round till there are forty-four rounds, then narrow off for shoulders thus: n 2 stitches at the beginning of each round till you have but 24 stitches left, cast these off on a safety-pin and lay the piece by. For a front, cast on 38 stitches, k same as the back for twenty-two rounds, cast off 10 stitches (this for the under part of arm-hole). Knit twenty rounds, narrow off shoulder as in back. To narrow off for neck, n 4 stitches on front edge for two rounds, then n, 3 stitches on third round, then n, 2 stitches on every round till there are but 2 stitches left and bind off (always remembering to narrow off at shoulder on every round also).

For a sleeve cast on 38 stitches. Knit as before directed, narrow off one stitch at beginning and end of every tenth round, till there are but 40

stitches left, then make the wrist-band thus—\* Knit 2, p 2, repeat \* to end of round; in this way make nine rounds.

10th round.—\* Narrow, over twice, repeat \* to end of round.

11th round.—\* Knit 1, k the over twice as one stitch, repeat \* to end of round.

12th round.—Bind off loosely. Sew sleeves and sack up in over-and-over stitch. Take up stitches on right side of neck (there should be 20 stitches) take up the 24 stitches on pin, then the stitches on left front. Knit as you did the wrist-band, finish edge of sack with crochet shell. Seven d c stitch make a good shell. Make a shell over an openwork strip, fasten down in next open stripe (this for the lower edge of sack), make shells in rest of work to correspond. Finish by running ribbon through the openwork in neck and wrist.

## BABY'S JACKET

**MATERIALS.**—Three skeins of white and 1 of blue, threefold Saxony, a pair of No. 10 bone needles and 3 yards of No. 3 ribbon.

The ribs run up and down. Begin at the front by casting on 48 stitches. Knit across twice to form 1 rib or row. For the body of jacket and sleeves, knit 2 needles or 1 row, then purl 2 needles or 1 row.

Make 24 rows for the front, cast on 14 sts, k 12 rows, bind off 24 sts, narrow 1 st each row at the

arm-hole and front same as the first. Bind off at the edge of the front. Sew the back and front shoulder pieces.

For the yoke use the blue and take up stitches all around the lower yoke edge, knit back and forth plain for 10 ridges, narrowing at each of the four corners, by knitting 3 st together in each ridge. Make a row of holes at the neck by knitting 1 st \* over twice, k 2 tog and repeat from \*, ending with k 1. Knit next row plain, the "overtwice" making 1 st. Make 12 rows of ribbing by k 2, p 2, and bind off.

For the sleeve cast on 33 stitches. Widen 1 st at top of the sleeve in every row, and 1 at bottom every 2d row until there are 70 stitches on the needle. Then knit 15 rows without widening. Narrow off to 33 sts, by narrowing 1 at top in each row and 1 at bottom in every 2d row. Bind off. With the blue take up stitches at the lower edge, knit 2 rows plain, then a row of holes, then 2 plain rows, and finish with 11 rows of ribbing same as the neck.

With the blue take up stitches along the lower edge of the jacket, knit 2 plain, then a row of holes, then 2 plain rows and 11 rows of ribbing same as the neck and sleeves.

Run the ribbon through the holes, leaving ends to tie at the neck and lower edge, and tie in a bow on each sleeve.

## BABY'S SILK SOCKS

**MATERIALS.**—Use 1 ball of knitting silk or 1 skein of Saxony. Four fine needles.

Cast 68 stitches on one needle. Knit across four times, having ridges all on one side.

1st row.—Knit 3, tto, k 2, sl and b, n, k 2, tto, k 1, tto, k 2, sl and b, n, k 2, tto, k 1, tto, k 2, sl and b, n, k 2, tto, k 1, tto, k 2, and repeat to end of the row; at the end k 3.

2d row.—Purl back.

3d row.—Knit 3, tto, k 2, sl and b, n, k 2, tto, k 1, tto, k 2, sl and b, n, k 2, tto, k 1, tto, k 2, sl and b, and repeat to end of the row; p back. Knit the pattern until you have seven rows of holes. Knit four times across, having the ridges on right side. Knit the pattern again with seven rows of holes. Knit four times across, having the ridges on right side, and in this ridge n off 1 st at each end and you will have 66 sts. In knitting this pattern you begin and end with 2 sts, and only have six rows of holes. Knit 2, tto twice and n, k 2, tto twice and n, and repeat across the row, and p back; this makes the holes for ribbon or cord and tassels.

Knit across eight times, four plain and four purl, and narrow off a stitch at each end until you have 62 stitches.

Divide the stitches on three needles thus: 21—20—21. With the needle having twenty stitches k across



BABY'S JACKET

arm for 6 rows, k for 4 rows without narrowing, then widen 1 st each row for 6 rows, making 38 sts on needle, cast on 24 sts, k 12 rows, bind off 14 sts. This finishes one shoulder and arm-hole.

Make 36 rows for the back and second shoulder,



pl and p back; k 9 pl, tto and n, k 9 again; p back; k 8, tto, n, tto, n, k 8; p back; k 7, tto, n, tto, n, k 7; p back; and repeat until you have 2 sts; this makes half of diamond; then knit back to nine again.

The diamond has eight holes each way. Knit back and forth plain until you have ten ridges; cut thread.

Begin at the right side of heel needle, k pl and take up 2 sts at a time on right side until you have 37 sts; then take up the 10 and you will have 47 sts. Tie ends of thread.



BABY'S SILK SOCK

Begin at the other side and knit the same. Then, beginning at right side, knit around, narrowing at each end of the toe needle (that is, the 2d and 3d and the 2 sts before the last), always on the right side, till you have 10 sts; take 1 stitch from each side needle and put on toe needle and you will have 12 sts; then narrow at the beginning and end of heel on each side needle and each end of toe needle until you have only 1 st on toe needle; fold together, and sl and b off and sew up.

I use No. 4 wooden lasts to shape the socks, as they make the work look smooth. Put the work on the last and fasten each point with a pin; if of silk roll in a wet cloth with a dry one over it and put away to dry. If of Saxony squeeze the sock in water and put on last with dry cloth over it and put away to dry. Use ribbon ties for silk socks and cord and tassels for Saxony.

## BABY'S BOOTS

**MATERIALS.**—One and one-half ounces two-ply white wool; 1½ ounces two-ply blue; 4 needles, No. 16; 4 short needles, No. 14.

On the No. 16 needles cast on 56 stitches with double wool, using each color. Close the round.

*1st round.*—Purl with blue.

*2d round.*—Purl with white.

*3d round.*—Purl with blue.

*4th round.*—With white. \* Wool forward, sl 1, k 1, repeat from \*. Always sl the stitch as if for purling.

*5th round.*—Take the blue wool, bring it to the front *under* the thread of white just used; \* p tog the 2 stitches lying over each other, sl the next,

wool round the needle to the front, repeat from \*. At the end of the round pass the wool to the back and bring the white wool *under* it to the front. If you are not careful to do this you will have a hole.

*6th round.*—Slip 1, \* k tog, forward, sl 1, repeat from \*. Pass the blue under this wool to the front and repeat these 2 rounds until you have 60 rounds of blue and 60 of white. Count the blue rows on one side the knitting, the white on the other side. With the white wool knit a round of \* k 1, k the 2 tog, repeat from \*. Purl 2 rounds with blue. See they are on the same side as the purl rows at the commencement. Knit a round with white.

*2d round of white.*—\* Knit 2, forward, k 2 tog, repeat from \*.

*3d round.*—Knit plain. Purl 2 rounds with blue.

**SHOE IN DOUBLE KNOT STITCH.**—This is a novel variety of the brioche stitch and very effective. Knit in blue wool only with two needles, No. 14.

*1st row.*—Take off the first 20 stitches on a thread. On the next 16 stitches \* forward, sl 1, k 1, repeat from \* 7 times. Turn.

*2d row.*—\* Forward, sl 1, k 2 tog, repeat from \* 7 times.

*3d row.*—Wool to the front, \* sl the stitch as if for purling, p 2 tog, repeat from \* 7 times.

*4th row.*—\* Slip the first, p the next (this is the sl stitch of last row). Repeat from \* to the end of the 16 stitches. Repeat these 4 rows 10 times. Then k 8 more rows, and in commencing each row decrease by knitting the sl stitch with the double one. At the end of the 8 rows break off the wool. Put the first 20 stitches on a needle, also the last 20.

*1st row of shoe.*—\* Forward, sl 1, k 1, repeat from \*. Take up 30 stitches on the side of the little rows, knit them up thus: \* forward, take up a stitch, put your needle into the next and k the stitch, repeat from \*. Knit the 8 stitches on the toe as before. Take up 30 stitches on the other side the shoe, then k the last 20 stitches in the same manner as the first 20 stitches. Mark the stitches at the corners of the toe. Knit the same 4 rows of pattern and repeat them 7 times.

*29th row.*—Knit like the first row to the corner of the toe, decrease by knitting the sl and the double stitch tog. Follow the pattern to the next corner (7 stitches), k the next 2 tog, k the remainder of the row as before.



BABY'S BOOT

30th row.—Like the 2d row of pattern. Decrease again on each side the toe.

31st row.—Third row of pattern. Again decrease on each side the toe.

32d row.—Fourth row of pattern. Decrease again at the toe.

33d row.—First row of pattern. Decrease in commencing and ending the row, and again on the toe.

34th row.—Second row of pattern. No decrease. Repeat these 2 last rows 3 times, of course following the pattern, then a row of k 1, k together the two lying over each other, cast off. Sew up the sole very carefully. On the foundation row, at the top of the leg, crochet

THE BORDER. 1st row with white wool.—Hold the inside of the sock to face you and crochet with a fine hook on the third row of the leg, \* 1 tr in the next stitch, 2 ch, 1 tr again in the same stitch, miss 2, repeat from \*. Work the same on the foundation chain, holding the right or outside of leg next you. With blue wool work 1 d c between the 2 tr stitches, 5 tr over the ch stitch. Work this on each row. Run a ribbon in the row of holes above the shoe.

## BABY'S OVERDRAWERS

MATERIALS.—Two and one-quarter ounces four-ply wool, No. 13 needles.

Cast 131 stitches on two needles.

1st row.—Plain.

2d row.—Slip 1, k 2, p 1, k 1, p 1, till two from end of needle, which 2 k pl. Repeat second row eight times.

10th row.—Plain.

11th row.—Put wool forward, k 2 tog.

12th row.—Plain.

Take four needles, knit plain, make two seam stitches, one at beginning of row, the other at exact division of stitches; knit the last 3 stitches across the first 3 stitches, leaving 128 stitches on the four needles. Knit two rounds plain, *increase* 1 stitch from each side of each seam stitch, *increase* every 9 rounds till you have increased 7 times; k 3 rounds, divide for the leg, take stitches from one seam stitch to the other, having 78 altogether.

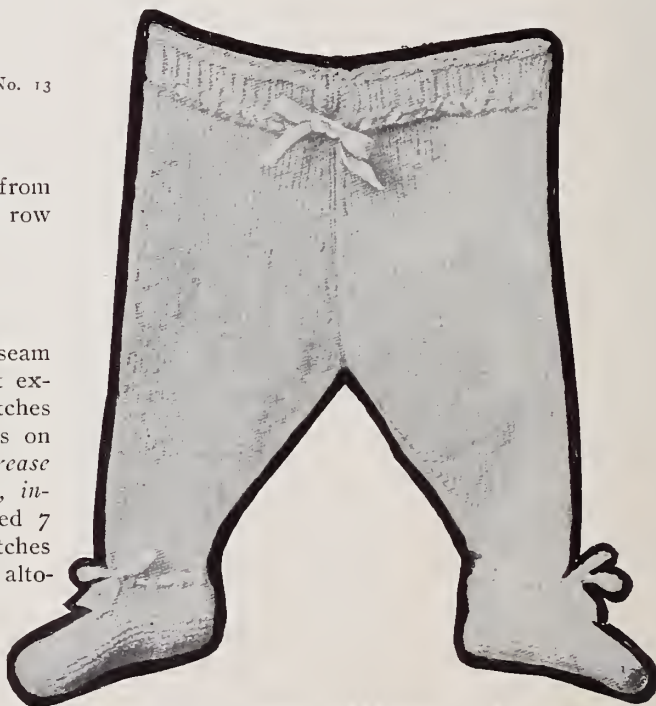
Take 2 tog every other row each side of first and last stitch in the round, inside the leg, till you have 36 stitches left; k 12 rounds plain, then k 1 round, thus; put wool forward, take 2 tog, k 6 rounds plain.

THE FOOT.—Divide the stitches in half, starting from heel, sl 8 middle ones on to extra needle, also last 14. Knit first 14, *increase* 18, knit backwards and forwards plain for 18 rows, *decreasing* at toe four times, then cast off. Pick up the 18 stitches

which were made, knitting last stitch with first of the 8 reserve stitches. Knit backwards and forwards plain, knitting in the 8 stitches, one by one, then knit in the last 14 stitches; knit plain for 18 rows, *decreasing* at toe four times. Turn inside out, join together at heel, at bottom, and at toe. When the first foot is finished, the slipped-off stitches are taken on to the four needles and the second leg knitted exactly like the first, keeping the decreaseings on the inside of the leg.

## BABY'S VEST

Some workers find knitting on two needles is pleasanter than using four. Make a few rows of plain knitting at the waist and again at the neck to prevent the whole garment stretching too much. Cast 99 stitches on needles, No. 9, with very soft wool, rib by knitting 3 plain and 3 purl for 6 inches. Then k 8 rows of plain knitting; after those 8 rows are done k again 3 plain, 3 purl, for 4 inches, then 8 plain rows and cast off. The other half of the vest is done in the same manner until the last row, when 6 stitches must be knitted with a third needle for one shoulder strap, each strap 2 inches



BABY'S OVERDRAWERS WITH FEET

in length, cast off the remainder until the last six, which are to be knitted for second shoulder strap. Join up each side and sew shoulder straps to the opposite width. Crochet an edge round the neck, thus, 3 d c, 2 ch in every third stitch; also round



sleeve. Make a cord by crocheting a chain of sufficient length to run in round the neck; add tassels of wool made by cutting a few lengths of wool, tied in the centre and secured by 2 or 3 chain stitches.

## BABY'S SOCKS

**MATERIALS.**—Two ounces of two-ply zephyr, one white, the other blue. Use needles suitable for the yarn.

Cast on 80 stitches of white, 20 on one needle, and 30 on each of the other two.

*1st row.*—Plain.

*2d row.*—Over, k 3, sl 1, n, pull sl over the n,



BABY'S SOCK

k 3, o, k 1; this makes one stripe, and there must be eight with 10 sts in a stripe.

Knit every other round plain. When there are 5 rows of holes put in the blue; k 1 round pl, p 3 rows. Break off thread and commence with the white and knit 18 rows of holes. Commence the front of the foot. After knitting the last needle, take 3 sts off of the next needle and knit backward like a heel. Have 32 sts on the first needle. Always take off the first stitch, knitting back and forth. Next row take off 1, sl 1, n, pass sl st over the n, k 3, o, k 1, o, k 3, continue as usual. The last 3 stitches of every alternate row must be sl 1, n, k 1, and k till there are 12 rows of holes. Begin now with the blue. Leave about 8 inches of end to sew up the heel. Commence at the heel; k pl the first row, n once where it narrowed twice before. Pick up stitches like a heel, k 3, o, until all are picked up, k across the toe by narrowing once where narrowed before. Pick up stitches on the other side needle as on first, also knit the rest of the needle like the first.

*2d row.*—Knit plain by throwing the knitting on the right side.

*3d row.*—Purl.

*4th row.*—Knit plain.

*5th row.*—Knit plain.

*6th row.*—Purl.

*7th row.*—Knit plain.

Now reverse the stripe.

*1st row.*—Knit plain.

*2d row.*—Purl.

*3d row.*—Knit plain.

This finishes the stripes.

All the rest of the foot is knit back and forth (garter-stitch). Widen (make 2 sts of one) on each side needle at the corner by the toe, the last stitch on the right side needle and the first on the left side needle. Widen every other row till the foot is finished. After 18 crosses have been made, k 2, n, on right side needle, and n and k 2 at the end of the left side needle. Narrow 4 times on each needle every other round. Now fold the sock on the wrong side and n together the sides. After the sides have been narrowed, fold the toe so that half the stitches will be on top and narrow as before. Sew up at the heel with the thread that is left. Make ties of twisted yarn with balls or tassels.

## BABY'S THUMBLESS MITTENS

To knit these mittens use three-fold Saxony and four fine steel needles; cast on 12 stitches on first needle, 12 on second, and 16 on the third. Knit 2, purl 2, for an inch for the wrist;



BABY'S THUMBLESS MITTEN

in knitting the last row of the ribbing take up an extra stitch before each one of the *purled* ribs; this makes little holes to run the ribbon in and

also increases the number of stitches on each needle. Knit two rows plain, then on the third row knit 1, purl 1; this forms the pattern of the hand. Repeat the pattern ten times. In the eleventh pattern, narrow on the first stitch of the first needle and narrow again in the middle of the row by knitting together the 26th and 27th stitches. On the second row of plain knitting narrow just above the narrowing on the row below, then on the third row, knit 1, purl 1, being careful to continue the lines of the pattern; there is no narrowing on this row. Narrow in the same way on the two plain knitting rows of each pattern until there are but 36 stitches on the needles. Now knit plain knitting, narrowing every other stitch, until there are 10 stitches left on the needles. Break off the wool, leaving an end to finish, thread this end in worsted needle and draw through the remaining stitches, draw up and fasten. Put a bow of baby ribbon at the wrist.

## BABY'S OVERSOCKS

This little sock can be made of either fine or coarse yarn, coarse being preferred. It is in plain knitting and purling, and requires four steel



BABY'S OVERSOCK

needles to match the yarn. Cast 20 stitches on each of three needles.

*1st row.*—Knit 5 rounds of 2 plain, 2 purl, then 5 plain rounds, then purl one round, and knit one plain alternately for 5 rounds. Repeat the 5 plain rounds and the 5 of plain and purling alternating until the leg is the required length; then take half

of the stitches for the heel and knit like the leg for one and one-half inches; divide into thirds and narrow off, knit two-thirds of stitches on one of the purl rows, narrow, turn, knit one-third, narrow, knit this way until all are off but one-third. Pick stitches up on both sides of the heel and knit foot like the leg. When it is long enough narrow first on one corner of the needle, then on the other, until all are off but two or three stitches; break yarn and fasten on the wrong side.

This sock is to slip over shoes when baby is large enough to walk out in cold weather.

## BABY'S VEIL

**MATERIALS.**—One-half ounce Shetland wool.

Cast on 170 stitches (the border pattern takes a number of stitches that can be divided by seven and two over for the edge).

*1st row.*—Knit 2 tog, k 2, pass the wool twice round the needle, \* k 2, sl 2, k 1, pull the 2 slipped stitches over the knitted one, k 2, pass the wool twice round the needle; repeat from \*; end with k 2, k 2 tog.

*2d row.*—Purl 3, \* pass the wool twice round the needle, p the double stitch as one, p 5 \*; repeat from \*.

*3d row.*—Same as 1st, except that the double stitch made by passing the wool twice round the needle is treated as one stitch.

*4th row.*—Same as 2d. Continue this border for an inch and a half, then begin the cable pattern.

*1st row.*—Knit 3, make 3 in one stitch, \* k 3, take 3 tog, k 2, make 3 \*; repeat from \*.

*2d row.*—Purl back.

*3d row.*—Knit 2, \* k 2 tog, sl 1, k 1, pull slipped stitch over the knitted one, k 3. (To be sure that your work is straight, see that the centre one of these three is about the 3 tog of the border pattern.) Repeat from \*.

*4th row.*—Purl back.

*5th row.*—Knit 1, \* sl 2 on to an extra needle, leave these hanging, k the next 2, then k the ones on the extra needle, put the wool forward, k 1, put the wool forward and repeat from \*.

Repeat from the 2d row till you have done the cable pattern three times, then alternately p and k 6 rows before beginning the lace pattern. This pattern requires 6 stitches and 1 over, so it is better to count your stitches and *increase* if required till you have 169 stitches. (Begin purl way to keep your pattern right side out.)

*1st row.*—Purl 2 tog, \* wool round the needle, p 3, wool round, p 3 tog \*, repeat from \*, ending with wool round, p 3, wool round, p 2 tog.

*2d row.*—\* Knit 1, k 2 tog, wool forward, k 1, wool forward, k 2 tog \*, ending with k 1.





BABY'S VEIL

3d row.—\* Purl 1, wool round, p 2 tog, p 1, p 2 tog, wool round, repeat \*, ending with p 1.

4th row.—Knit 2, \* wool forward, k 3 tog, wool forward, k 3, repeat \*, ending with wool forward, k 3 tog, wool forward, k 2.

5th row.—Purl.

6th row.—Knit 2 tog, \* k 1, wool forward, k 1, wool forward, k 1, k 3 tog, repeat \*, ending with k 1, wool forward, k 1, wool forward, k 1, k 2 tog.

Repeat these 6 rows till you have knitted 10 inches, then alternately p and k 4 rows; k 1 row of 2 tog, put the wool forward, p back, k 6 more rows and cast off. This makes the holes to run the ribbon in. A section only of the veil is shown in the illustration.

## INFANT'S HOOD

**MATERIALS.**—Four-fold wool and a pair of knitting-needles, No. 10 or 11, if for first size, No. 9, if for a medium or pretty full size, a small crochet-hook, sarcenet silk for front and lining, and 2 yards of full inch-wide satin ribbon to match wool.

This hood can be made for a young baby, practically its first hood, and also for a much larger baby. Different sized needles make the difference in size of the hood.

The model is made in fawn, with a tiny pink border, white silk border and lining, and full inch-wide strings to match the hood. All cream white may be used. Some mothers prefer a colored hood for common wear.

Cast on quite easily 72 stitches.

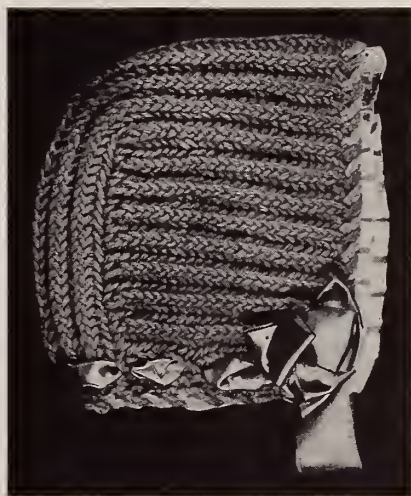
1st row.—\* Over, sl 1, n; repeat from \*.

2d and all succeeding rows.—Like the 1st. The work will come in pretty ribs; it is an old stitch called brioche.

When you can count 24 full rows, begin the crown. Work as usual till you have done 15 sets or 45 sts, then o, sl 1, take 3 tog; turn.

2d row of crown.—\* Over, sl 1, take 2 tog, and repeat from \* till you have done seven sets; then o, sl 1, take 3 tog. Repeat this second row till all the sts are worked off the two sides. Then cast off fairly snugly, but not so that the work will be hard to the baby's neck. You will probably find it best to cast off the two stitches which lie together as one stitch.

**FRONT.**—Use the small hook, make a double with the main color, if you are using any; if not, make it in the cream, in the first stitch; make 3 ch, not too tightly, take the needle out of the loop, take the other wool, or another ball of cream, whatever you have selected, and make a double next to the previous double, but at the back of the chain, to fasten on, and then make 3 chain and take out the hook; hold these 3 chain to the back, and then put the hook into the loop of the previous 3 chain, make a double in the next stitch of the bonnet; make 3 chain, take out the hook, put it into the loop waiting at back, bring it in front of the 3 chain just made, put a double in the next loop, then make 3 chain, take out the hook, put it into the loop of the 3 chain which are waiting at the back, bring



INFANT'S HOOD

them forward, make a double in the next stitch, make 3 chain and repeat from \*.

If at any time the border seems to be getting too full, a chain may be missed without being noticed.

**BACK.**—Leave the colored wool for a short time,

and work with the main color of the hood on the right side. Make 2 loose chain each about an eighth of an inch long; miss about 3 chain, 1 double in the next and repeat from \* across the back. Then work in the same way back, but putting the double under the 2 chain of the hole below. Now work the twisted cord rather loosely if needed, across the back, and fasten off neatly.

**LINING.**—Cut it quite full size, and straight across the front of the hood, and rather longer and wider than the hood seems to need. Then cut out a piece of silk to match the crown in shape, but quite full size.

Run these two together, neatly on the wrong side, being careful to get middle of crown to middle of front piece. Fold and plait a small ruching of the silk for the front of the hood and sew it in place. Then sew the lining on wrong side at front over the stitches which sew in the ruching, turning it carefully at corners, and plaiting it where needful. At the neck portion the lining is sewn on the right side of the lining. Many mothers put a small soft fold of silk over the lining at the base of crown and just turn it in, so that it prevents the wool part from coming near the child's neck at all.

A piece of ribbon is run through the holes at the back of the neck and the strings at side have a little bunch of ribbon, softly put together just, and only just, above where they are sewn on, so as to avoid the ears, the string being caught in place at the corner of the hood at each side.

**NOTE.**—If the chain cord at front is not wished, any little ruching or scallop will serve, but this cord is so firm, soft, and keeps it in place so well that it is recommended.

## INFANT'S SOCKS

**MATERIALS.**—Four small skeins of fourfold Zephyr, any color wished; the model was in fawn and pink, as it was not thought well to have these socks washed too often. If 2 colors are chosen, 2 skeins of each color will be needed. No. 13 needles were used for the model pair, which were nearly 8½ inches long from bottom of sole to top of sock. The foot part was nearly 5½ inches. If you knit very tightly it might be well to use No. 12 needles.

With the pink cast on 36 stitches.

**1st row.**—Knit 1, \* p 2, k 2, and repeat from \*, till one is left. Knit that stitch.

**2d row.**—Purl 1, \* k 2, p 2; repeat from \*, p the last st.

Repeat these two rows till 11-4 inches or about 12 rows are done, then, on what you intend for the right side, work a plain row in fawn.

Work three rows in ribbing to match the pink, but using the fawn wool, then work a plain row in pink, and repeat till you have done another pink and fawn division, then do 12 rows more of pink. You should have the wrong side to you, if not do another row so that the next row may be worked on the wrong side.

**1st row.**—Purl.

**2d row.**—Knit.

**3d row.**—Make holes for string: Knit 1, \* o, n, p 1, and repeat from \* till there are 2 left, o, n.

**4th row.**—Knit.

**5th row.**—Purl. Now break off the wool, leaving a good end and run 12 sts at each side on to a large safety-pin, and do the centre.

**CENTRE OF SOCK.**—Hold the right side of the work toward you.

**1st row.**—Knit 1, p 1, for 12 sts.

**2d row.**—The same as 1st.

**3d row.**—Purl 1, k 1, for 12 sts.

**4th row.**—The same as 3d.

Repeat from the 1st row for one and a half inches. Finish so that the next row is worked on the right side. Break off the fancy wool. Now with the fawn wool, work on the 12 front sts in plain knitting



INFANT'S SOCK

till you have eight ribs (not rows) done; break off, leaving a medium end.

Now take up 12 sts at the right-hand side, 15 along the flap, 7 along the side of the plain part, and 6 from the half on top, 40 in all for the half width. Take up 40 on the other side the same way.

The above way of taking up stitches is given, but take up the 40 as preferred; knit them on two needles, or put them on three, if preferred, and knit plain back and forth on the whole 80 stitches till you can count five full ribs. You better have them on two needles now; 40 on each, as you now begin to narrow for toe.

**1st row of toe narrowing.**—Knit to within 4 of the toe end, n, k 2. Knit 2 on the next needle, finish



the row as usual. Repeat this first row till you have in all, eight full ribs of the shoe portion.

*1st row of toe and heel narrowing.*—Slip 1, n, k till within 4 of end of needle, n, k 2; on the next needle k 2, n, then k till 3 are left, n, k 1. Repeat this heel and toe row three times more. Then cast off easily. Run all odd ends smoothly in with a darning or wool needle, so that there are no lumps or hard places, sew up the foot and back of shoe; crochet a tiny scallop, if liked, around the top (this may be done before sewing up if preferred), add crochet or ribbon draw-string, and the shoe is finished.

**NOTE.**—It is better when practicable to slip the first stitch, but where changing wools, etc., and it cannot be done, knit it in the usual way. For this reason it is not often mentioned as it depends largely on the pattern. It could usually be slipped in the leg part, and practically always in the shoe part.

## INFANT'S VEST

**MATERIALS.**—About 1½ ounces knitting-silk and two No. 15 needles.

For the border and insertion cast on 26 stitches and knit one row plain.

*1st pattern row.*—Knit 2, silk over twice, p 2 tog; k 2, \* silk over, k 2 tog, repeat from \* twice more; k 3, silk over twice, p 2 tog, k 2; \* silk over twice, k 2 tog, repeat from \* twice more, k 1 (there should now be 29 stitches on the needle).

*2d row.*—Knit 3, p 1; k 2, p 1; k 2, p 1; k 2; silk over twice, p 2 tog, k 11; silk over twice, p 2 tog, knit 2 (29 stitches).

*3d row.*—Knit 2, silk over twice, p 2 tog, k 11; silk over twice, p 2 tog, k 12.

*4th row.*—Cast off 3, k 8, silk over twice, p 2 tog, k 2; \* silk over, k 2 tog, repeat from \* twice more, k 3; silk over twice, p 2 tog, k 2 (26 stitches).

*5th row.*—Knit 2, silk over twice, p 2 tog, k 11; silk over twice, p 2 tog, k 2; \* silk over twice, k 2 tog, repeat from \* twice more, k 1 (29 stitches).

*6th row.*—Knit 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2; silk over twice, p 2 tog, k 11; silk over twice, p 2 tog, k 2 (29 stitches).

*7th row.*—Knit 2, silk over twice, p 2 tog, k 2; \* silk over, k 2 tog, repeat from \* twice more, k 3, silk over twice, p 2 tog, k 12 (29 stitches).

*8th row.*—Cast off 3, k 8, silk over twice, p 2 tog, k 11; silk over twice, p 2 tog, k 2 (26 stitches).

*9th row.*—Knit 2, silk over twice, p 2 tog, k 11, silk over twice, p 2 tog, k 2; \* silk over twice, k 2 tog, repeat from \* twice more, k 1 (29 stitches).

*10th row.*—Knit 3, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, p 1, k 2, silk over twice, p 2 tog, k 2; \* silk over, k 2 tog, repeat from \* twice more, k 3, silk over twice, p 2 tog, k 2 (29 stitches).

*11th row.*—Knit 2, silk over twice, p 2 tog, k 11, silk over twice, p 2 tog, k 12 (29 stitches).

*12th row.*—Cast off 3, k 8, silk over twice, p 2 tog, k 11, silk over twice, p 2 tog, k 2 (26 stitches). Repeat from 1st pattern row, and continue to work thus for 24 inches for the neck of the vest, and work two more pieces, of 7 inches each, for the sleeves.

## INFANT'S SOCKS

**MATERIALS.**—One and one-half balls of knitting silk, fine knitting needles, and one yard of No. 1 pink ribbon.

Cast on 54 stitches and k around pl.

*1st row.*—(Seam 2, o, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1, o, k 1) 9 times.

*2d row.*—(Seam 2, k 8) 9 times.

*3d row.*—(Seam 2, k 2 tog, k 4, k 2 tog) 9 times.

*4th row.*—(Seam 2, k 2 tog, k 2, k 2 tog) 9 times.

*5th row.*—(Seam 2, k 4) 9 times.

Repeat from the first row 18 times, which finishes



INFANT'S SOCK

to the heel. Take 24 stitches, 4 of the groups of 6, on one needle for the heel. Knit back and forth, seaming every other row, until you have 20 rows for the heel. Bind off the stitches and sew up the edge which comes at the bottom of the heel. Take up 30 stitches along the outer edge of the heel, these, with the 32 stitches already on the needles, making 62 stitches to start the foot. There are 3 rows of the shellwork with the 2 seam stitches each side, which continue down the foot until you

begin to narrow off the toe. Place these 20 stitches on a needle by themselves and the remainder equally on the other two needles. Knit round and round, making the fancy pattern on the one needle and the rest plain. On each side of the heel narrow off 2 stitches in every other row until you have narrowed off 8 on each side, forming a little gusset on each side, as shown in the illustration.

After narrowing the instep k pl until the foot is about 1 1-2 inches from last narrowing, then divide the stitches equally on the three needles, and finish to the toe by knitting plain, narrowing a stitch at the end of each needle in each row until they are all narrowed off. This sock may be made larger by taking more stitches at the beginning, any number divisible by six, and then making heel and foot to correspond. Run the ribbon in open spaces round the instep and tie in a small bow.

## INFANT'S BOOTEES

**MATERIALS.**—One skein of white and one of pink Saxony, and a pair of fine bone needles.

Use the Saxony double. With the white cast on 36 stitches and knit across plain.



INFANT'S BOOTEE

*2d row.*—Knit 2, \* over, k 2 together, \* and repeat to end of row from the star.

*3d and 4th rows.*—Plain. Repeat these last three rows three times. This forms the fancy top.

For the leg portion work thus:

*1st row.*—Knit 5, p 6, k 4, p 6, k 4, p 6, k 5.

*2d row.*—Purl 5, k 6, p 4, k 6, p 4, k 6, p 5.

*3d row.*—Same as 1st row.

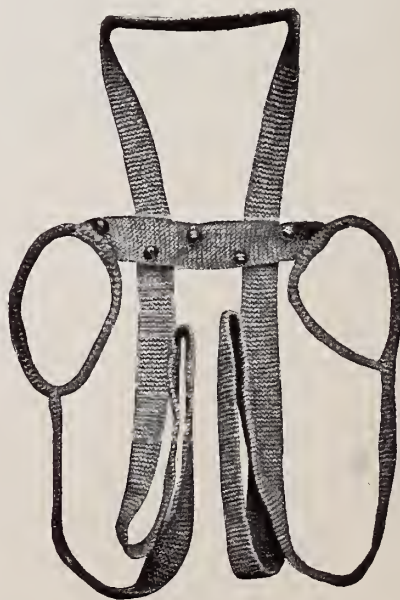
*4th row.*—Purl 5, slip 3 of the 6 stitches off on a hairpin, then k the next 3, then the 3 on the pin to form a twist, p 4, twist, p 4, twist, p 5. Repeat the last 4 rows 3 times. Knit 2 tog, \* o, k 2 tog, and repeat from \* to end. Knit next row plain. Carry out the pattern for the next 3 rows. Then take off the first 12 stitches on to a safety-pin, continue the pattern on the next 12, then slip the last 12 on to a pin.

Carry out the pattern on the middle 12 for 15 rows. Then take up 10 stitches on the side, k the 12 off the safety-pin, then k pl back to other side, take up 10 stitches and k the stitches off the other safety-pin. Knit back and forth pl for 14 rows, then 4 rows, narrowing a stitch at the end of the row and in the centre. Bind off the stitches and sew up at the back. Crochet a shell of 6 double crochet fastened by single crochet around the top. With the pink crochet around the scallop and down each row of holes by making a ch of 3 and joining by s c. Around the ankle run a twisted cord of pink and white with a small ball on each end.

## TOY REINS

**MATERIALS.**—Four ounces Germantown and two needles.

For the breast piece cast on 13 stitches. Knit 10 inches and cast off. For the reins cast on 9 stitches and knit to the required length. Make the arm rings of rope covered with flannel, and sew the knitting on the rings edge to edge. Sew the rings on to the breast piece, and put 5 bells on the latter.



TOY REINS



## CHILD'S DUTCH HOOD

Number 10 needles and soft fourfold Germantown wool were used in making this hood. About two full skeins or a trifle less were used in the knitting, and a small portion of colored wool, if desired, can be used for a tiny border. Thin white lining silk and a little chiffon ruching were used for the lining and the front, and about 2 yards of inch and a quarter wide satin ribbon were utilized for the running at back of neck, strings and tiny bow at top if wished. The color of the model was a soft gray, with blue border, but fawn with pink border, or all cream-white can be used; size about two years.

Cast on 59 stitches easily. *1st row.*—Slip 1, knit 1, purl 2, \* k 2, p 2, and repeat from \* to end of row, which will end with an odd purled stitch; this odd stitch causes the pattern. Repeat the 1st row for 18 or 20 rows, or about 2½ inches, so as to get a pretty turn back. At the end of the last row, cast on 12 more stitches, not too loosely, but not very tight. Work as usual till you reach the other end, when you cast on 12 more stitches; there will be 83 in all. Continue in the pattern; it will be in the pattern, if you have done the work correctly. Continue till you have 4½ inches from the place where you widened, exclusive of the flap.

*CROWN.*—Work as usual till you have 29 sts remaining on left-hand needle; purl 2 of those together; leave 27 and turn. *2d row crown.*—Knit 2, p 2, as usual till you have 29 left on the last needle; p 2 together, turn. *3d row crown.*—Knit 2, p 2, till you come to the last st of the centre; p that last st with one from the side. Turn. Repeat 3d row till all the sts are taken from each side. Pick up 28 sts at the side, p back on them, p across the middle 27, and pick up as if for purling, or p as you pick them up, 28 sts on the second side; 83 in all. *1st row.*—You are working on what is the right side now; sl 1, k 1, o, n, \* k 2, o, n, and repeat from \* till close to end of row; if a stitch is lacking, k 1, o, n, or manage in any way it looks well. *2d row.*—Slip 1, k 1, p 2, \* k 2, p 2, and repeat from \* on the 83 as before. Repeat this second row for 15 or 20 rows till the cape is as long as needed, or, if preferred, you can stop within half an inch of the desired length and k the half inch in plain knitting back and forth, always slipping the first st, or, when the cape is 2 inches long you can do the equal of 4 rows or 2 ribs in plain knitting; or even 5 rows, so that the next row must be worked on the right side as follows: sl 1, k 1, then k plain to the end of the row. *NEXT ROW.*—Slip 1, k 1, p till two are left, k these two. Repeat these two rows for about an inch, then k about 6 rows or 3 ribs, and cast off on the right side easily, so that it is elastic.

If needful, it does not matter about having an extra row of plain knitting either before or after

the commencement of the panel of plain knitting; just arrange it that the purled and plain panel is to the right side of the hood.

*BORDER.*—Begin in the corner by the turn-back flap, holding the right side of the work to you and work round the lower part of the hood and cape first. Put a double crochet (d c) in the corner, \* then 3 treble (tr) in next st but one, miss a st, 1 d c in next st. Repeat from \*. Work this snugly along the side of face and end of cape, comfortably full at corners and snugly along the other end of cape and side of face. When done fasten off neatly, and



CHILD'S DUTCH HOOD

draw in ends. Now turn the hood round so that the wrong side will be towards you, and work the same pattern round the Dutch flap, but so that the right side of work will be to right side of hood when flap is turned back in place. If preferred, the cape can be omitted and the tiny scallop worked as soon as the drawing-up holes are made. It is entirely a matter of preference, but for wool hoods which are mostly for warmth as well as prettiness, capes are good when the child runs about. In putting in the lining, cut it to the fullest stretching size of the hood and just put tiny plaits where needful to make it fit. By doing this the silk lining and outside also adjust themselves perfectly to the head.

## BABY BOY'S CAP

This cap takes about two ounces of wool for looped trimming and ear flaps, and less than an ounce for crown; No. 12 bone needles; it can all be in four-fold cream-white; or some pretty shade for brim and another for crown is excellent choice. A small amount of lining silk, a little thin muslin (an old handkerchief will do), a little cotton wool, and about two yards of substantial satin ribbon, a little over an inch wide, for strings and bow on top of cap, will also be needed. For very dainty use, have the cream-white wool with satin strings to match. In the model there was a little soft chiffon ruching round the hat



BABY BOY'S CAP

in front, but a tiny plaiting of China silk is softer. The cap will fit a child from eighteen months to two years.

**LOOPED TRIMMING.**—Cast on 11 stitches easily. *1st row.*—Put the needle in st, \* and hold it there easily, then wind the wool easily round the needle and forefinger of left hand twice, bring the wool round the needle only the third time; it comes that way naturally at the end of the second turn round the finger; knit all 3 loops; put the needle in the next st and repeat from \* till the row is complete. *2d row.*—Knit each bunch of sts as if it was one st. Pull the bunches down well when the row is finished. Repeat these two rows till you have half a yard in length.

If you think well you can do the last row with three turns to each st, or even four instead of the two; it fills up the join a little better, but is not imperative.

**CROWN.**—Use the wool intended for crown and cast on 21 sts. *1st row.*—\*Over, slip 1, narrow, and repeat from \* to end of row. *2d row.*—\* Over, sl 1, n, and repeat till three are left. Leave those three, which you notice make one set of sts unworked. *3d row.*—Work back as usual to the outside end of row. *4th row.*—\* Over, sl 1, n, and repeat from \* till 6 sts are left. Turn and work back as usual. Go on this way, leaving 3 sts more every time you come to the inner end of row, till you have but 3 sts left, work down and back again on these 3, which brings you to the outside edge of the row. Now work one whole row from outside to inside, and then work another whole row from inside to outside. When these two rows are done, begin again with 2d row and repeat till the crown is complete and lies flat, even, and round, neither full nor skimpy. Then cast off carefully, neither tightly nor loosely, leaving an end of wool, and sew the two edges together, making the rows fit one another; also draw the centre hole up by easily sewing through each st and then gathering up the sts and drawing the work together. All must lie flat. Not be tight nor drawn at all. Draw the ends of the looped trimming together and sew smoothly on wrong side.

To join the crown and trimming, take the join of the crown and join of the trimming and lay them together, wrong side out; pin, being careful to have all loops out of the way of the pin. Now find the other half of both crown and trimming, and pin them together in the same way; then find the quarters, pin each of them, then the eights, pin each of them. Now you can sew smoothly together, and do not pull the sts too tight.

**EAR FLAPS.**—Cast on 6 sts. *1st row.*—Loops in every st. *2d row.*—Knit back. Repeat 1st and 2d rows twice more. *7th row.*—You begin to increase in this row, make loops as usual in the first st; then pick up and knit a loop between the st just worked and the next, which you will k in the usual looped fashion. Knit each st as usual till only one is left; now pick up and k a st as before and work the last st as usual with loops. Knit back in the usual way, including the extra sts. This gives you two extra sts for next row. Repeat the 7th and 8th rows till you have 14 sts, and then work on the 14 sts till you can count 12 ribs in all on the wrong side, including the very first rib. Cast off in the same row that you knit off the 12th row of loops. This ends the knitting. Sew the ear pieces in place, line the cap, and add the ribbon strings and bow at top.







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