



receipt of 10 cents for each pattern, in silver or stamps.

A Simple School or Home Dress-1864 —Girl's dress, with sleeve in either of two lengths. Serge, gabardine, galatea, gingham, chambray, linene, linen, lawn, percale, cheviot, mixed and plaid suiting are nice for this style. The closing of waist and skirt is at the centre front. The sleeve may be finished with a deep cuff at wrist length or in elbow length, with a turnback cuff having pointed edges. The pattern is cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 31/2 yards of 44-inch material for a 12-year size. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

A Becoming, Youthful Model-1872-Dress for misses and small women. This style is especially suitable for soft fabrics, such as voile, gabardine, nun's veiling and satin. It is also nice for taffeta, velour, crepe and crepe de chine. The style is simple but attractive. The waist portions are joined to yoke sections, and the right front overlaps the left at the closing. The sleeve may be in wrist length, finished with a band cuff and frill, or in elbow length, with a flare cuff extension. The pattern is in three sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. It requires 6¾ yards of 36-inch material for a 16year size. The skirt measures three yards at the foot. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

# Work for Busy Fingers

Directions

#### Knitting

K-Knit plain. N-Narrow, or knit 2 together. P-Purl, or seam.

P2 tog—Purl 2 stitches together.

S—Slip, or take the loop off needle without knitting.
O—Over; that is, to throw thread join. around needle.

O and N twice is equivalent to over, narrow, over, narrow.

The figures after the letters indicate the number of stitches to be worked; thus, k 2 means knit 2 stitches; p 3, to purl 3, and so on.

Twist stitch-Like plain knitting, only the needle should be put in the back part of stitch instead of the front.

Cast off-Knit two plain stitches; pass first over second, knit one more, pass first over second, and so on to the last stitch, when you draw the thread through to fasten it.

## Crochet

Chain stitch or ch-This is the foundation of all crochet, and is simply a straight series of loops, each drawn with the hook Single crochet, or s c—Put the hook

in a stitch of the work, bring the thread through in a loop, and also through the loop on the hook at the same time.

Double crochet, or d c—Put the hook in a stitch of the work, bring thread through, forming a loop, thread over and draw through both loops on the hook.

Treble crochet, or tr—Throw thread around hook, insert the hook in a stitch of the work, thread over and draw through a loop; thread over and draw through two

a loop; thread over and draw through two loops, over again and draw through two more loops.

Long treble, or l-tr-Throw thread two or three times around hook and proceed as in treble stitch, working off the loops two at a time.

Picot—This is formed by working a certain number of chain loops and then putting the hook back through the first and catching first and last loops with a single crochet.

Stars (\*) and letters of the alphabet are used merely to save words, and they indicate a repetition of the pattern only that they thus inclose.

To "raise" is merely to pick up a stitch from the previous row and draw the wool through in the usual way.

# Infant's Vest

Materials required: Two ounces Lady Betty or white Berlin wool, three bone pins No. 10 (Walker's bell gauge).

Cast on one pin 100 stitches, knit three ribs. Thus knit two rows, purl two rows, knit two rows. Then knit forty stitches, and with the third pin continue to work on these forty stitches until you have twenty-two rows-that is, eleven ribs. Leave these stitches on the pin. With the third pin cast off twenty stitches for the shoulder (by passing one stitch over the other) of the sixty stitches left on the first pin. Knit on

the remaining forty stitches twenty-two rows for the back same as for the front. In the 23rd row, cast on twenty stitches for the other shoulder, and knit them on one needle with the forty stitches left from the front. from the front. You will now have 100 stitches again, on which knit six rows

as at the beginning.

Cast off the stitches and sew up the sides under the arm, leaving the armhole



A crochet edging is worked round the neck and sleeves.

1st row-One single into the edge of knitting, two chain, pass over one stitch of knitting, one single into the next.

2nd row-One double under two chain Abbreviations and Terms Used in Giving of last row, three chain, one double under next two chain. Repeat.

A tape or ribbon is run through the first row of crochet round the throat.

#### Zigzag Wheel for Tidy

Make a chain of ten, join in a ring. 1st row-Work sixteen d c over ring,

2nd row-Make eight wings. Make the first as follows: Chain three above, join to first d c of ring, and consider this equivalent to one d c. Chain fourteen; turn, work twenty d c over choof fourteen; then work 1 d c in next d c of ring, after join. Next turn work twenty d c on twenty d c just made, taking up the back of each loop only. Chain one at end, turn the wing \*; work four d c on first four d c, taking up back of each loop. Make a picot by chaining four, and work one d c in first of ch four. Repeat \* until three more picots have been made. The row is completed by four d c in last four d c; work one d c in next d c of ring. This completes one wing.

## Child's Knitted Drawers

These drawers, for a child from four to six years old, are worked with fine knitting wool of any desirable color that

will stand the wear and washing.

Through the row of holes at the waist insert ribbon or cord of worsted, worked in chain stitch to make it elastic, and finish the ends with small tassels of the

Begin at the ankle and cast on 40 stitch-The steel needles should be of suitable size for the wool.

1st round—(\*) Knit 2, purl 2; repeat from (\*) 29 times for the ankle.
31st round—(\*) Knit plain and repeat from (\*) 39 times, but purl the first stitch of every other round and widen in the same rounds on the fourth from the beginning and the fourth stitch from the ending of the round by taking up and knitting the horizontal thread after and before these stitches; this prevents an eyelet hole in the work.

Now bind off the first and last second stitch in the round and knit in rows back and forth 40 times.

These 40 rows must be plain on the right side, excepting the second stitch from each end; these 2 stitches are purled for seams.

For the first 20 rows (of these plain 40), widen every other time at the back edge only, after the fourth stitch by taking up the horizontal thread.

Now knit the other leg as far as this one, join them together on the front edge; continue the purling at the back; knit in rounds.

1st round: (\*) Knit plain and repeat from (\*) 23 times.

25th round: Knit 1, narrow, then plain to end of round.

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