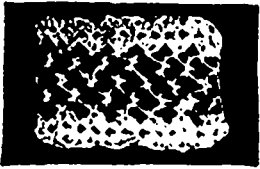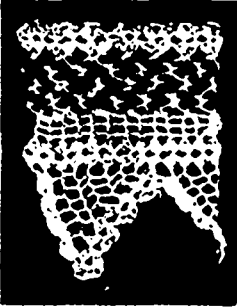## STITCHES

APRON LACE.

Make ch of twenty-five sts and turn.
1st row—Shell in 4th st from hook (for shell three tr, ch two, three tr in same st), one-half knot st, and fasten in 7th st, one whole knot st, fasten in 10th st, one-half k st, one tr in each of 15th, 16th and 17th sts, shell in 20th st, ch two and turn.

2d row—Shell in shell, three tr on three tr, fasten in end of k st and make whole k st, fasten in ends of other whole k st, one whole k st, fasten in end of last one-half k st, shell in shell, ch two and catch in farther end of 1st shell to make top even, ch two and turn.

3d row—Shell in shell, one-half k st, fasten in ends of whole k st, one whole k st, fasten in ends of whole k st, one-half k st, three tr on three tr, shell in shell, ch two, shell in loop of two ch in 2d row, ch two, turn.

4th row—Shell in shell, ch two, one tr under ch of two, ch two, shell in shell and continue on up as in 2d row.

5th row—Same as 2d until shell after three tr is made, when ch two and one tr under each of the ch of two in 4th row (always making two ch between each of these tr), ch two, shell in shell, ch two and turn.

6th row—Shell in shell, one tr under each of three ch in 5th row, with two ch between each tr and before the shell, each time. Proceed up as in 4th row.

7th row—Same as 5th until shell after three tr is made, when make one tr with two ch between under each ch of two, ch two, shell in shell, ch two and turn.

8th row—Shell in shell, one tr under each ch of two, with two ch between, shell in shell, and continue on as in 6th row.

9th row—Same as 7th till shell after three tr is reached, when ch two and make one tr with two between, under every two ch, ch two, shell in shell, ch two, turn.
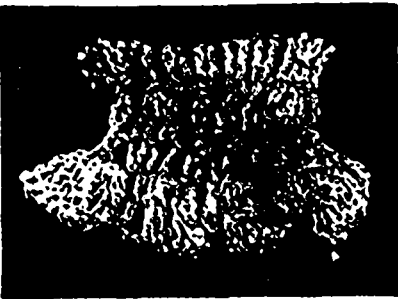
10th row—Shell in shell and fasten at end to give rounded appearance, six tr under 1st, 3d, 5th and 6th ch of two in 9th row, fastening down each one at end to make it round, ch two and proceed up row as in 8th row. Continue from 3d row to any desired length.

The insertion is too simple to need explanation. Both shell and k st precisely as in wide lace.—[Mrs L. A. Gullickson.

CROCHET LACE IN CROSS STITCH

Silk or silk cotton should be used for this lace to produce the best effect. Make a chain the desired length.

1st row—One tr c in every st of chain.

2d row—One tr c in third st, then one tr c back in first st. This forms the cross stitch. One tr c in fifth st, one tr c back in third st again. Proceed across the row, crossing in this way, always one tr c between.

3d row—Same as second.

4th row—Six long tr c (thread over three times) in first cross stitch, one tr c in next cross stitch, six long tr c in next, one tr c in next, and repeat across the row.

Pretty finish to winter skirts if made of Saxony yarn or zephyr.—[Emma
This lace should be crocheted very loose and would be an easily made and Clearwaters.

ZIGZAG LACE.

This design is knitted of No 50, Clark's crochet cotton. This is a very desirable pattern to knit in yarn for trimming woolen house jackets, or winter underwear. Cast on nine sts and knit across plain.

1st row—O, p two tog, k four, o twice, n, k one.
2d row—K three, p one, k four, o twice, p two tog.
3d row—O, p two tog, k eight.
4th row—K eight, o twice, p two tog.
5th row—O, p two tog, k four, o twice, n, o twice, n, k one.
6th row—K two, p one, k two, p one, k four, o twice, p two tog.
7th row—O, p two tog, k ten.
8th row—K ten, o twice, p two tog.
9th row—O, p two tog, k one, o twice, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, o twice, n, k one.
10th row—K three, p one, k two, p one, k two, p one, k two, p one, k one, o twice, p two tog.
11th row—O, p two tog, k fourteen.
12th row—Bind off seven, k six, o twice, p two tog. Repeat from 1st row.
[Emma Clearwaters.

VICTORIA EDGING

Use Saxony wool. Cast on sixteen stitches, knit across plain.

1st row—Sl one, k one, o two, p two tog, k one, o two, p two tog, k three plain, o two, p two tog, k one, o, k three.
2d row—Sl one, k one, p one, k one, o two, p two tog, k four, p one, k one, o two, p two tog, k three.
3d row—Sl one, k one, o two, p two tog, k two, o one, k t c tog k two, over two, p two tog, k two, o one, k three.
4th row—Sl one, k one, p one, k two, o three, p two tog, k three, p one, k two, o two, p two tog, k three.
5th row—Sl one, k one, o two, p two tog, k three, o one, k two tog, k one, o two, p two tog, k three, o, k three.
6th row—Sl one, k one, p one, k three, o two, p two tog, k two, p one, k three, o two, p two tog, k three.
7th row—Sl one, k one, o two, p two tog, k four, o, k two tog, o two, p two tog, knit the rest plain.
8th row—Cast off three stitches, k two, o two, p two tog, k one, p one, k four, o two, p two tog, k three.
Repeat from first row.—[Mrs J. S. Yates.

CHILD'S KNITTED SKIRT.

This is a very handsome pattern. Use Germantown and two needles. For convenience knit in two sections and sew together. Knit with blue and white. With blue cast on one hundred and one stitches, knit back and forth twice, then join on the white wool.

3d row—P two, thread over, * k four, slip off two stitches from the left hand needle, then put them back on the needle so the first one slipped off will now be the second one on the needle and come in front of the other, then knit three stitches together. This gives a crossed effect from left to right. Now k four, thread over twice, p two, thread over and repeat from * across the row. At the end make half the point instead of the whole and finish with thread over twice, purl two.

4th row—K two, p seven, * k two, p eleven and repeat from * across the row, ending with k two.

Continue 3d and 4th rows until there are three holes or six rows, then join on the blue wool and knit back and forth six rows. Join on white and work the six rows like the first white. Continue in this way until there are five stripes of white and six of blue. In the last blue stripe after the fifth stripe of white, make two rows of blue only,
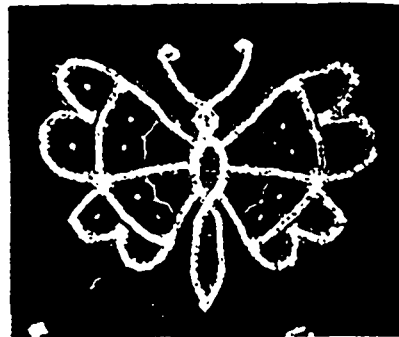then join on the white and work as follows: P one, k two, p two across the row, but narrow about a dozen times or enough to bring the number of stitches to eighty-six.

Last row—Purl the knit and knit the purled stitches to form small blocks. In the next two rows work so the purled blocks will come directly over the knit ones, and the knit ones over the purled ones. Knit in this way for twenty-four rows, which will make six rows of purled and six of knit blocks.

Finish in ribs (k two, p two), making eighteen rows, then work the top. Thread over, narrow across the row and bind off. Knit the other half the same, except that after the block pattern is finished, knit only half across, then back and forth for the eighteen rows. Now cast on six extra stitches for an under lap and finish the other half of the stitches. Fasten the under lap under the opposite side at the bottom of the pocket hole, sew the two halves together, make a cord for a draw-string, run it through the holes and finish each end with a tassel.

To make a ladies' skirt, cast on more stitches and add thirteen stitches for every extra point.

TWO BUTTERFLIES.

The differing wings make two butterflies of this Battenberg design, which is made especially for our readers.

FOOL'S PUZZLE.

The design here shown, sent by Mrs P. A. Dedrick, is one-quarter of the entire quilt block, being the upper right-hand corner. The four quarters

are alike. The joining of the other three blocks or quarters can be sufficiently seen from the picture to enable the worker to put them together, and it is only then that the quaint pattern can be fully appreciated.

Woolen Disk Rug—Take scraps of woolen goods or felt (or lighter material may be used), cut into round disks of the size of a half dollar, string through the center, on a stout cord, until a roll of any desired length is formed. Coil this into a round or an oblong shape and sew the edges together with wrapping twine. Sew together from one side, so the stitches are visible from one side only. A rug three feet in diameter is a pretty size.—[Subscriber.

To Wash Wool Articles, knitted or crocheted articles, use castile soap and a little borax, with lukewarm water. Cover the articles well and let them soak a few minutes. Gently squeeze until clean, rinse in water of the same temperature, squeeze as dry as possible. Dry quickly, stretching the articles into shape occasionally as they are drying.—[A. R. A.

The Struggle.

A FARM WIFE'S EARNINGS.

Soon after our marriage my husband bought what is now known as "Orchard farm," paying down only a small part of the purchase price. Farming tools must be bought, the place supplied with stock, interest paid and the debt reduced as rapidly as possible. It was understood that husband and wife were to be equal partners, but the wife soon learned that if they paid for the farm there would, for a time at least, be very little cash for either partner. She then and there determined to do any honest work to earn money, and can say that from that time to the present, nearly a quarter of a century, she has never been without money that she did not earn outside of home and farm work.

She never kept bees, raised poultry or garden truck, but preferred to work for others, with little outlay, quick returns and no responsibility other than to do her work well. Cook books to sell on time were the first venture, and were secured from a friend who was a publisher; on these there was a good profit. The proceeds were invested in a small stock of household conveniences and flavoring extracts, the best of, invaluable. These were kept in stock, sold well and nearly doubled the money invested. When an acquaintance called, or even a stranger, or when going abroad, there was something shown to invite examination with a view to a sale.

Agencies for popular papers and magazines were taken, commencing to solicit subscriptions early in the season to forestall other agents if possible, and always on the alert to secure those that paid the highest cash commission. After a time vineyards and small fruit farms were established in the vicinity, farmers raised cucumbers and onions for market, there was a demand for berry and cucumber pickers and onion weeder, and later in the season for onion "toppers," Baby's cab was drawn to a shady place in the field, left in the care of a little girl (who was glad to render the service for some favor) while baby's mamma picked berries, grapes or cucumbers or weeded onions. These may appear trifling and commonplace opportunities for money-making, but not one was let slip.

Mrs Frederick had a fine oil painting with heavy gilt molding which had fallen from the wall. The frame was in a sad plight, pieces of the molding were broken out and long strips slivered off here and there. Putty, some tiny brads, a palette knife and a bottle of liquid gilding wrought results that not only astonished Mrs Frederick but the "Jack-at-all-trades" herself, and renovating old picture frames soon became a source of revenue.

The wife of a well-to-do resident died leaving a flock of little ones; here were golden opportunities—garments to make and mend, moth-eaten carpets to deftly darn, new carpets to make and lay, fruit to can, etc.

Carpet rags were cut and sewed on shares or by the ball. The proceeds from floor mats and rugs bought the warp and paid for the weaving, the carpeting was sold to merchants or at private sale. It did not pay very well, but it was something when more remunerative work was not available. Up-to-date fashion magazines supplied the latest styles in fancy work. Crocheted and knitted edgings, doilies, tatting, mats, mittens, hoods—some of these were kept on hand for sale as opportunity offered, or were more often sought. An old ladies' home only half a mile from Orchard farm paid for night nursing.

During these busy years not much pie or cake was made nor ruffled nor tucked garments, not many pedro parties given nor 5 o'clock teas; but there was an abundance of nourishing food. We were reasonably tidy in our household appointments and presentable in our apparel and dispensed hospitality without grudging. We believe there are some opportunities in almost every community for a woman to earn more or less money, but they must be sought with alertness and vigilance, and one must be neither afraid nor ashamed to have it known that one is ready to work.—[A Farmer's Wife.

What part of the face resembles a schoolmaster? The eyelid, because it always has a pupil under the lash.