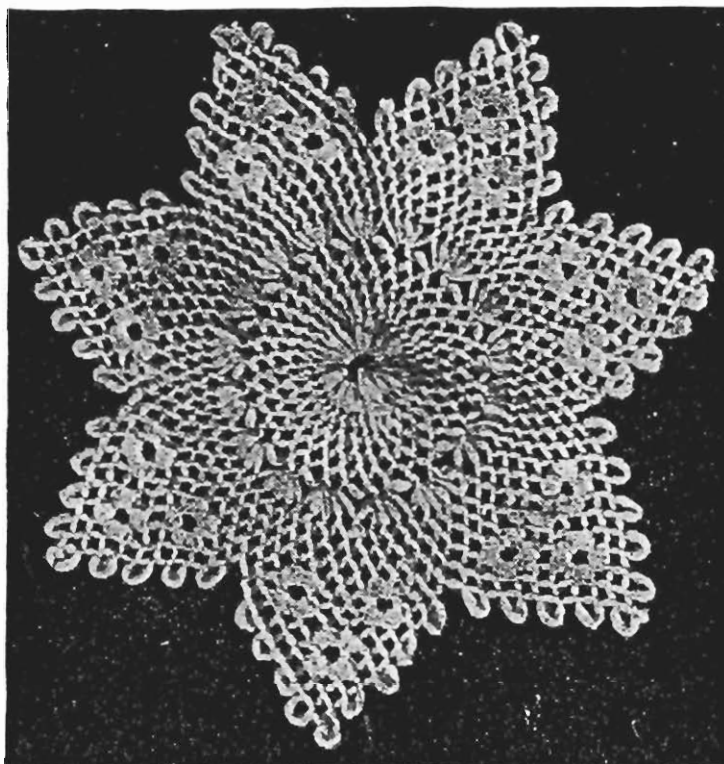


NETTED MAT.

No. 10.—This mat is made of blue single zephyr,



No. 10.—NETTED MAT.

and the figures in the points are darned in with white. Use a medium-sized mesh and another somewhat finer. Make 34 stitches over the foundation loop, using the large mesh; draw the foundation thread up and tie to form a circle; then continue by working round and round. Make 5 rounds with the fine mesh, then use the large mesh, and put 4 stitches in every other loop; but in 2 of the loops put 5 stitches, so as to make 70 loops in all. Next use the fine mesh and net 5 rows, putting 1 stitch in each loop; then make the points, of which there should be 7, thus: Work along 10 loops; turn, and work back in these loops, leaving the last one unworked; and continue in this way until there is but 1 loop, which will complete the point. Tie the worsted in the next loop, and make all the points in the same way. Darn in the figures in the points as shown in the picture.

NETTED WHEEL, FOR DECORATING SCARFS.

No. 11.—Use a fine steel netting needle, and No. 36 spool thread. For mesh-sticks use a coarse steel knitting needle, and a medium-sized bone one.

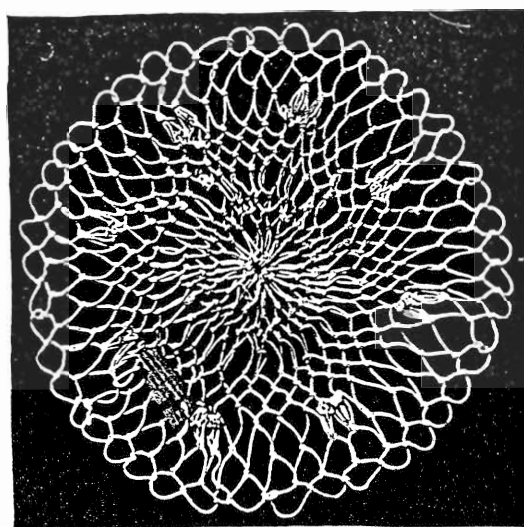
Fill the netting needle. Tie into a loop of thread, which should be pinned to the knee. Net 20

stitches round the bone knitting needle. Tie in a circle, and net 40 stitches round the steel needle, making two into each one of the preceding row.

Now make one plain row round the steel needle, *i. e.*, a stitch into each stitch of last row; one plain row round the bone needle; two plain rows round the steel needle; one stitch over the bone needle into 1st of last circle, * 8 stitches into 2nd of last circle, 4 stitches into next 4 of last circle; repeat from *.

One plain stitch over the bone needle into 1st of last circle; * 1 plain stitch into half the 8 stitches (4 loops), 1 plain stitch into the other half, 4 plain stitches, repeat from *. One plain row over the steel needle. This finishes the circle.

Wheels of this kind are very pretty done in fine crochet silk, and form a handsome substitute for crocheted wheels. Done in *écru* cotton, and arranged in a point at the end of a scrim bureau-scarf or throw, they are very pretty and effective. An edge of single crochets, or of single crochets and picots could be worked into the



No. 11.—NETTED WHEEL, FOR DECORATING SCARFS.

last row of netting in the wheel with a good effect. Such wheels may also be appliquéd on to scarfs.

NETTED MAT.

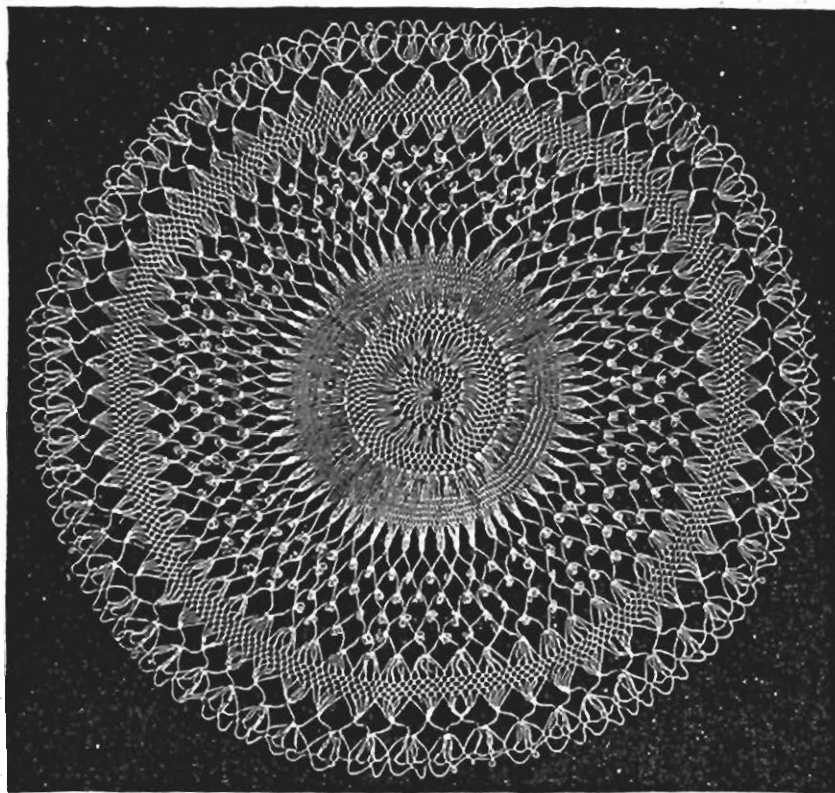
No. 12.—The mat from which this engraving was made is of almost cobweb fineness, and would be very pretty as a cover to a round toilet-cushion of some delicate shade of satin. Use quite fine crochet cotton for this mat and a large and small mesh. Make 20 stitches over the foundation loop with the large mesh, and draw up the thread and tie tightly to form a circle; then make 4 rows with the small mesh. Next use the large mesh, and make 3 stitches in every mesh; then 4 more rows with the small mesh, another row with the large mesh, putting 4

with the small mesh; next, make 1 row with the large mesh, working in every loop, then 1 row with the same mesh, working through 4 loops at once, then another row with the same mesh, putting 4 stitches in every loop. Now make 1 row with the small mesh, putting 1 stitch in each loop. For the last row use the small mesh, but skip every other loop, and let the thread be a little loose around the mesh.

PLATTER DOILY, WITH NETTED BORDER.

(For Illustration see Page 126.)

No. 13.—The doily illustrated is made of fine



No. 12.—NETTED MAT.

stitches in each mesh; then 4 rows with the fine mesh, putting 1 stitch in every loop. Next make 1 row with the large mesh, working through 4 loops at a time; then make 4 rows with the small mesh thus: put the thread over the needle twice to form a double stitch in the first loop, then make 3 single knots (thread over once) in the same loop, and repeat this in all the loops in the next row. The double knots will pull out to make long loops, and work the same in these as in the last row, thus leaving the 3 single knots loose. Work the next 2 rows in the same way. Now make 1 row with the large mesh, putting 4 stitches in each loop, then 4 rows

table linen and finished with a border of netted scollops and a row of feather-stitching. A fine hem is made all around the edge, and then, the scollops are lapped as seen in the engraving, and sewed on by an over-and-over stitch. The feather-stitching is done last. Platter or table doileys may be made of any size desired, the scollops in each instance being made of proportionate size.

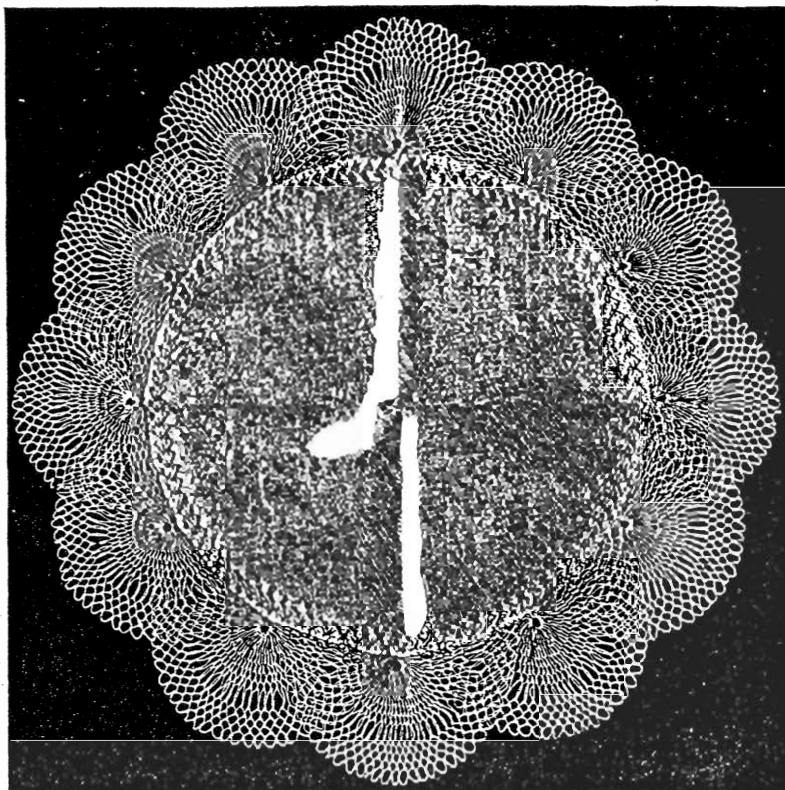
DETAIL FOR BORDER OF PLATTER DOILY.

(For Illustration see Page 126.)

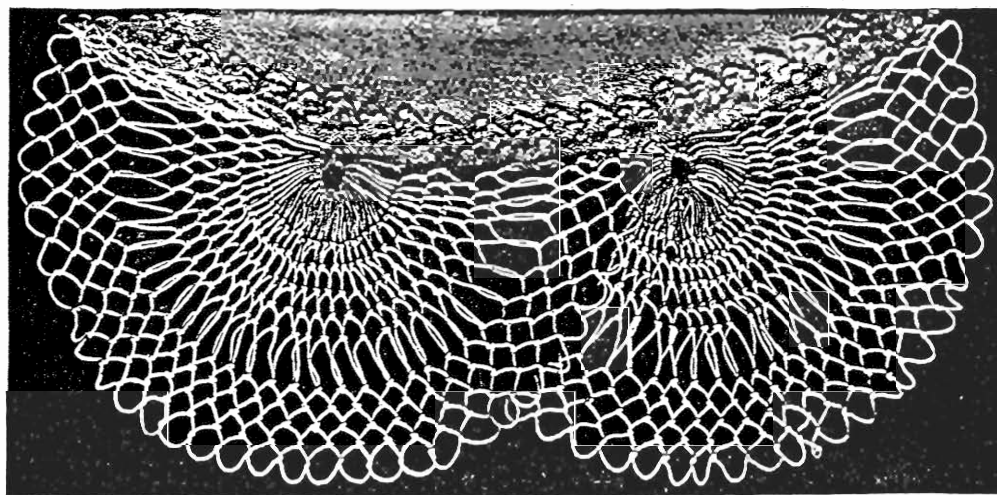
No. 14.—With a small mesh-stick and fine cro-

chet cotton, cast up 34 meshes over a piece of the cotton. This piece of cotton is tied closely, when

mesh-stick make 4 rows of netting, always turning the work at the end of each row. Then take the



No. 13.—PLATTER DOILY, WITH NETTED BORDER.
(For Description see Page 125.)



No. 14.—DETAIL FOR BORDER OF PLATTER DOILY.
(For Description see Page 125.)

the netting is finished, to draw the work into a scollop. Turn the work, and with a very fine

larger stick and make 1 row of netting; turn. Then over the smaller stick make 4 rows of netting. Tie

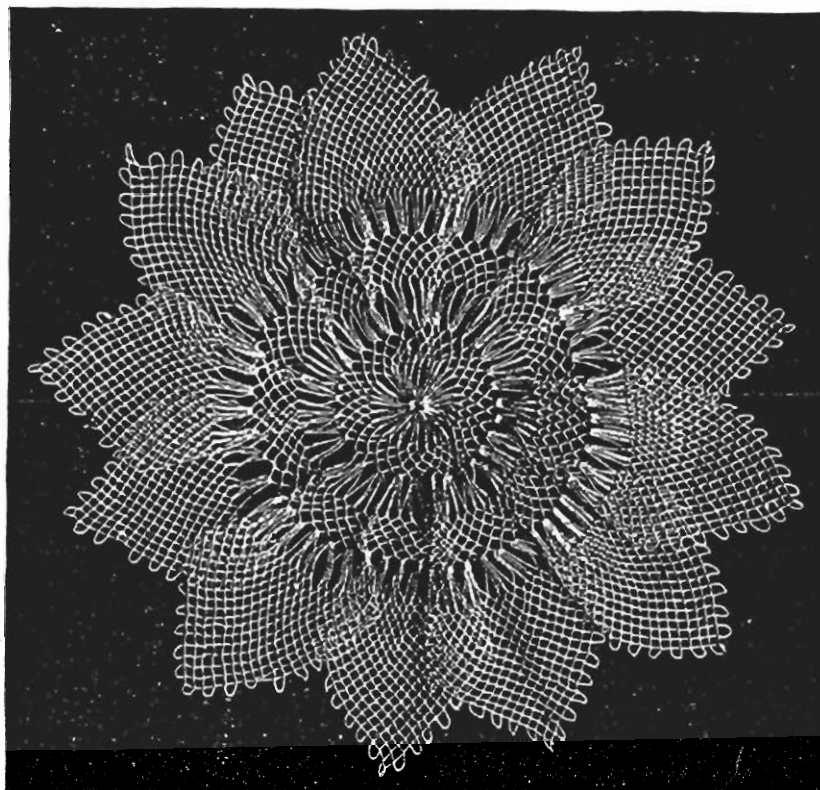
the foundation cotton tightly to complete the scallop. Having made a sufficient number of scallops, lap them as seen at No. 14, and sew them to the doily as seen at No. 13.

NETTED FINGER-BOWL DOILY.

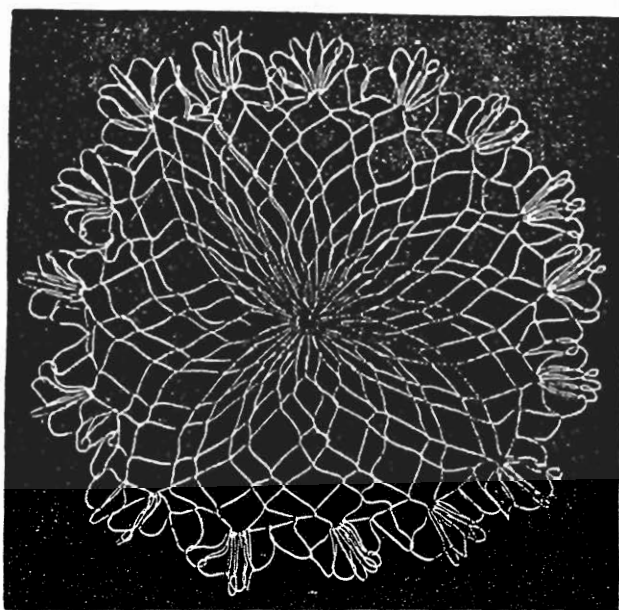
No. 15.—Net 32 stitches over the foundation loop thus: Net 1 plain, thread around the mesh only once, net 1 stitch in the next loop, and repeat for all the row.

Next row.—Net plain; there will be 1 long and 1 short stitch. Net so that all are in a line with the long stitches. At the end of this row draw up the center and tie tightly to form a circle, and then continue round and round, repeating the last 2 rows twice more; but at the end of each round tie in the first loop of next round by putting the

stitch just the same length as the loop in last round. *Next to the last round.*—Net 6 stitches in the



No. 16.—NETTED MAT.



No. 15.—NETTED FINGER-BOWL DOILY.

first loop, putting the thread over the mesh once before making each stitch, then 1 plain stitch in the next loop, and repeat.

Last round.—Net 1 stitch in every loop, letting the one in the short loop draw up a little, so as to form the scallop effect. Use a coarse bone needle for this mesh. Only one size is required.

NETTED MAT.

No. 16.—Use Coats' No. 20 cotton for this mat, and 2 meshes—one quite large and one small. Use the large mesh first, and over the foundation-loop make 33 stitches; draw up the foundation thread and tie to form a circle. Next work round the mat, and using the small mesh, make 4 rows; with the large mesh, make 1 row and put 3 stitches into every loop of preceding row. Now make 6 rows with the small mesh, then 1 row with the large mesh the same as before. Next make 5 rows with the small mesh; then begin the points by working into 19 loops; turn and work back and

thread over the mesh as usual, but before drawing up the stitch slip the mesh out and draw the

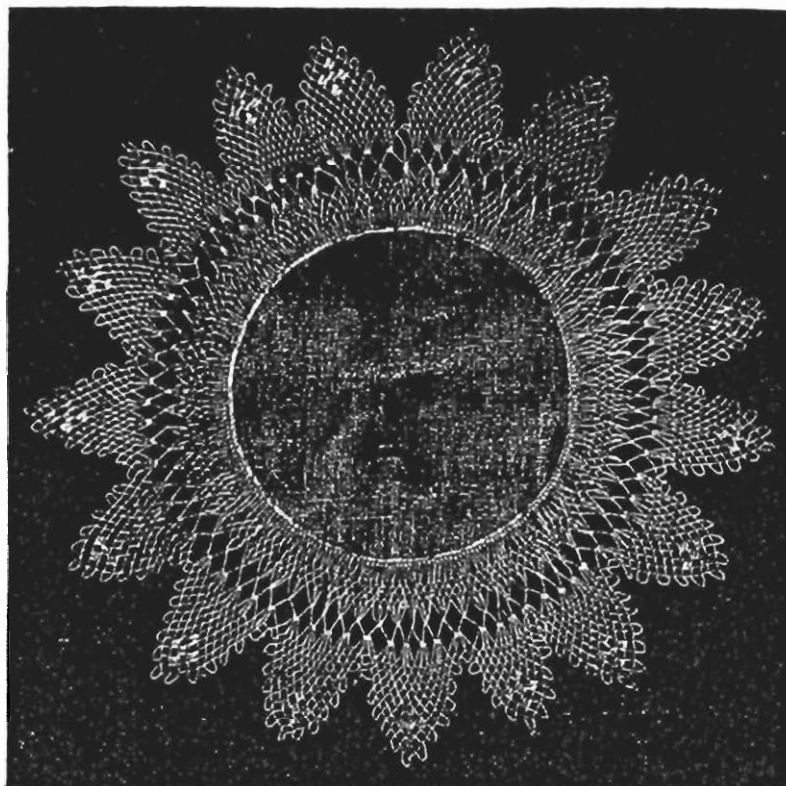
forth, leaving the last loop unworked in each row, until the point is completed. Skip 2 loops and tie

again, and work back having 11 loops on the mesh this time, and 1 unworked loop at the end; continue in this way until there is but 1 loop on the mesh, and then cut the thread. Leaving the 1 loop unworked in each row narrows it. Begin the next point by tying the thread in the 2nd loop from the last point made, and work back and forth in the same way; make the remaining points in a similar manner. Should there be too many loops, say 2 or 3, narrow by working through 2 at once; if there are not enough, widen by netting 2 stitches in one loop.

Darn the squares in the points as seen in the picture, thus: Darn a square in the 2nd loop from the edge, skip 1 loop and darn 1 in the next one, then darn 1 in the 3rd row and 2 in the next row (see picture); this completes the square.

For a smaller doily of this kind, begin with fewer stitches and use finer mesh-sticks.

A set of doileys or mats



NO. 17.—PLATE DOILY. WITH NETTED BORDER.

the thread in the next one to begin the next point, and so continue until all the points are completed. There are 13 points in the mat pictured.

PLATE DOILY, WITH NETTED BORDER.

No. 17.—Use 3 sizes of mesh-sticks. Make the center of the doily of linen and about 7 inches in diameter. Net 237 stitches over a foundation loop with the largest mesh.

Second row.—Use the smallest mesh, and work 1 row; then join the two ends and work 2 rounds with the same mesh.

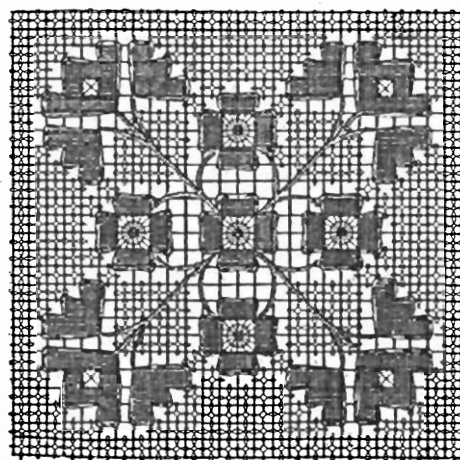
Fifth round.—Use the largest mesh, and make 1 loop in each loop.

Sixth round.—Use the medium-sized mesh, and work through 3 loops at once.

Seventh row.—Use the largest mesh, and put 3 stitches in each loop.

Eighth and Ninth rounds.—Use the smallest mesh. The ninth row should contain 238 loops.

Tenth round.—In this round the points, of which there are 17, are begun with the same mesh. At the end of the ninth round turn the work, and work back until there are 12 loops on the mesh, then turn



NO. 18.—SQUARE IN GUIPURE OR DARNED NET

(For Suggestions see No. 10, page 110.)

of this description is an attractive addition to the dinner, breakfast or luncheon table.

PLATE DOILY, WITH NETTED BORDER.

NO. 20.—For this doily cut the linen center 7 inches in diameter, and hem narrowly. Use 3 sizes of mesh sticks (one-fourth and one-sixteenth of an inch wide, and a medium-sized knitting needle for the smallest mesh.) Net 263 stitches over the foundation loop, using the largest mesh.

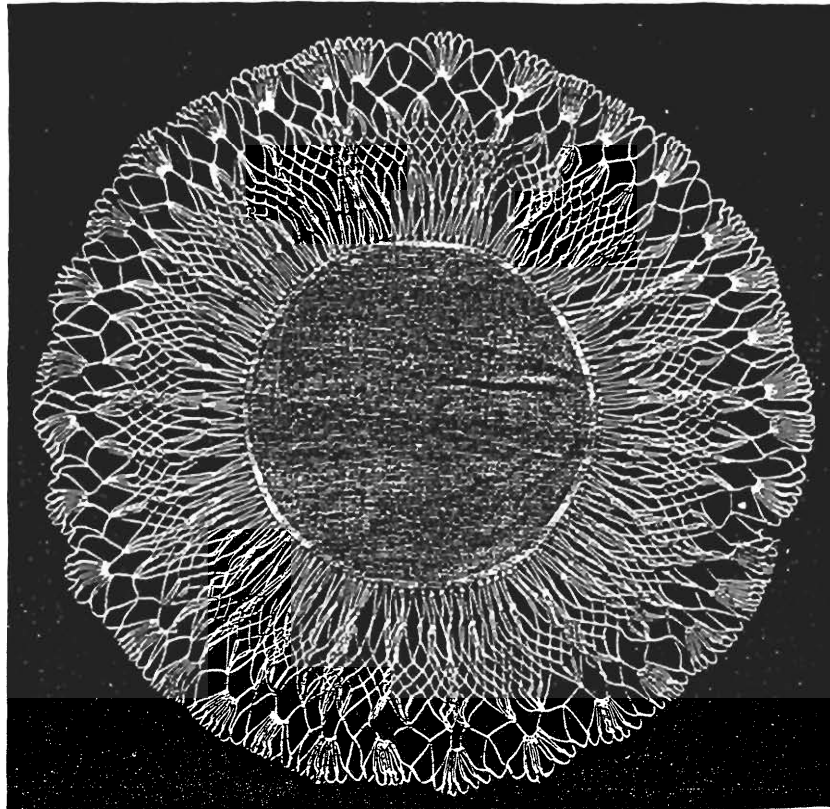
Second row.—Use the smallest mesh, and work back 1 row; then being careful that the work is not twisted on the foundation loop, join the 2 ends and work 2 rounds with the same mesh.

Fifth round.—Use the largest mesh, and net 1 stitch in each loop.

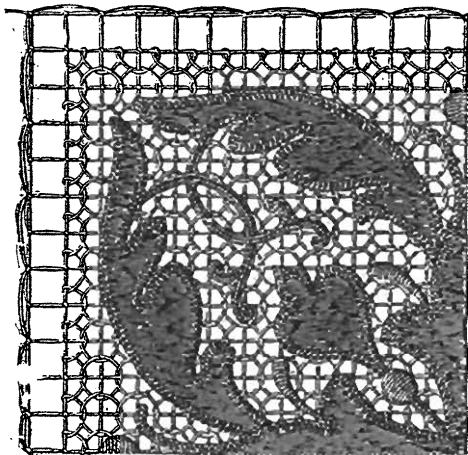
Sixth round.—

Seventh round.—Use the largest mesh, and put 3 stitches in each loop.

Eighth round.—Use the smallest mesh, and net 3.



NO. 19.—PLATE DOILY, WITH NETTED BORDER.



NO. 20.—SECTION OF SQUARE IN DARNING AND APPLIQUÉ ON NETTING.

Next use the medium-sized mesh, and work through all 3 loops at once for the entire round.

rounds, netting 1 stitch in each loop of the row.

Eleventh round.—Use the largest mesh, and net 1 in each loop.

Twelfth round.—Use the medium-sized mesh, and work through 3 loops at once.

Thirteenth round.—Use the largest mesh, net 6 stitches in the first loop, 1 in the next, and repeat for the entire round.

Fourteenth round.—Use the smallest mesh, and net 1 in every loop. Sew to the center the same as directed for the finger-bowl doily.

SECTION OF SQUARE IN DARNING AND APPLIQUÉ ON NETTING.

NO. 20.—This engraving shows a section of a very pretty square that may be used for tidies, doilies, counterpanes or any similar article. The netting is begun at one corner and is worked as described on page 81. It is then darned as seen in the engraving after which the appliquéd fabric is laid on and button-holed to place. Satin stitch is also employed in the decorative portion. The appliquéd may be pongee or linen.

PLATE DOILEYS, WITH NETTED BORDERS.

NO. 21.—This engraving shows three handsome doileys which are made as follows: Cut circles of linen each 7 inches in diameter, hem and feather stitch. For each outer doily make 120 netting stitches around the linen, using a small mesh; net 4 times around with this mesh, then in every stitch net 4 over a large mesh, which will make 240 stitches: now over the small mesh make 22 rounds; then net the points. There are 6 stitches in each

net 2, thread around mesh, net 4, and repeat. Next round, net 3, thread around mesh, net 3, thread around mesh, net 3, and repeat. Next round, net 2, thread around mesh, net 4, thread around mesh, net 2, and repeat. Next round, net 1, thread around, net 5, thread around, net 1, and repeat. Next round, thread around mesh twice, net 6, thread around twice, net 6, and repeat. Next round, thread around-mesh, net 1, thread around mesh, net 5, thread around mesh, net 1, and repeat. Next round, thread around mesh, net 2, thread

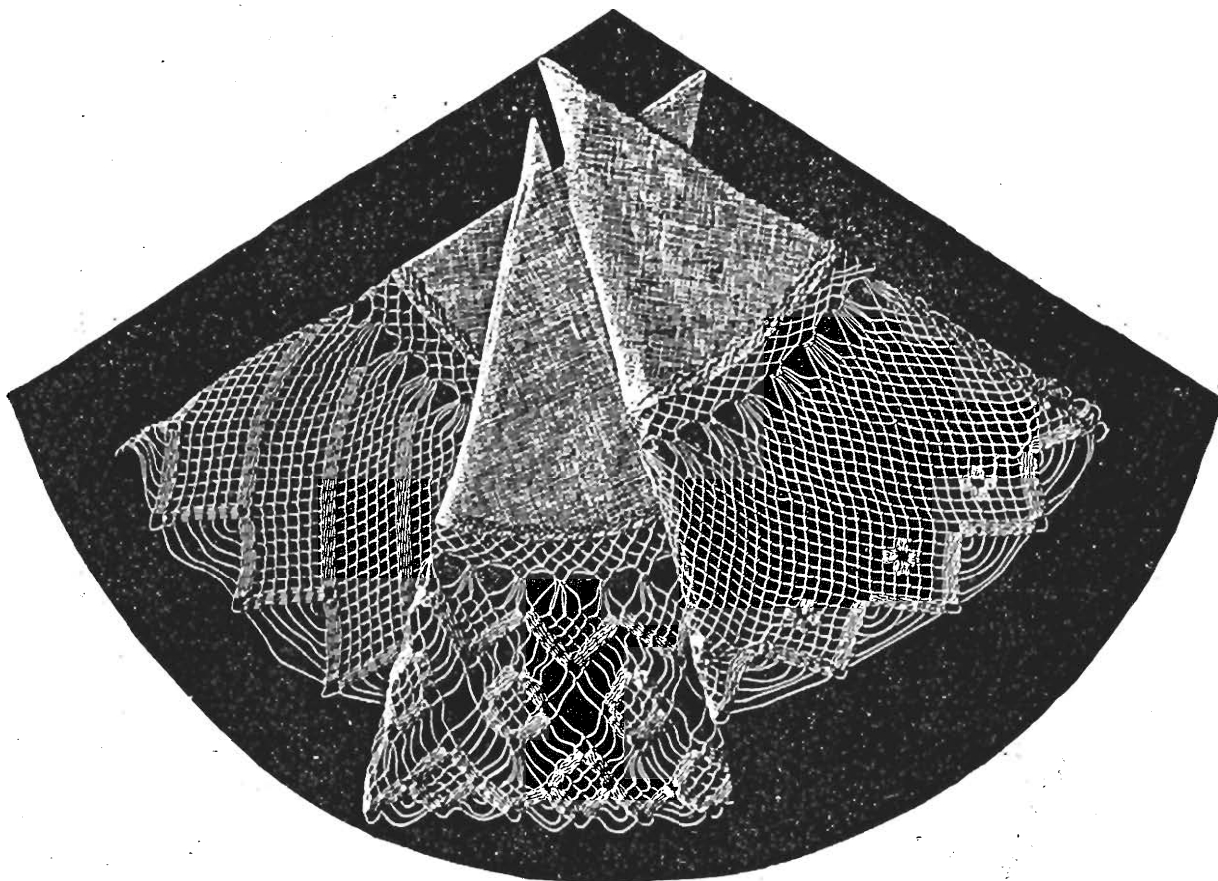


FIGURE NO. 21.—PLATE DOILEYS, WITH NETTED BORDERS.

point to begin, and the long loop is skipped each time. Make 6 rows for the points. The only difference in these two doileys is the darning.

For the doily in the center proceed as follows: Use the small mesh and make 120 loops around the linen; make 4 rounds; next use large mesh and make 3 in every second loop: next use small mesh for 2 rounds. Then net 6, thread around mesh, net 6, and repeat. Next round, net 5, thread around mesh, net 1, thread around mesh, net 5, and repeat. Next round, net 4, thread around mesh,

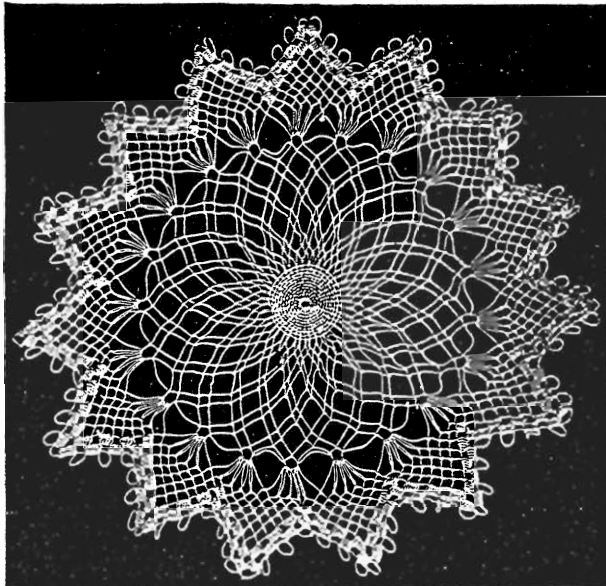
around mesh, net 4, thread around mesh, net 2, and repeat. Next round, thread around mesh, net 3, thread around mesh, net 3, thread around mesh, net 3, and repeat. Next round, thread around mesh, net 2, thread around mesh, net 4, thread around mesh, net 2 and repeat. Use the large mesh, net 3, in one; with small mesh, net 5; with large mesh, 3 in one; with small, net 5, and repeat.

Next use small mesh for 3 rounds. Next round, net 3, skip 1, net 3, skip 1, etc. Next round, net 2, skip to next group, net 2, and repeat.

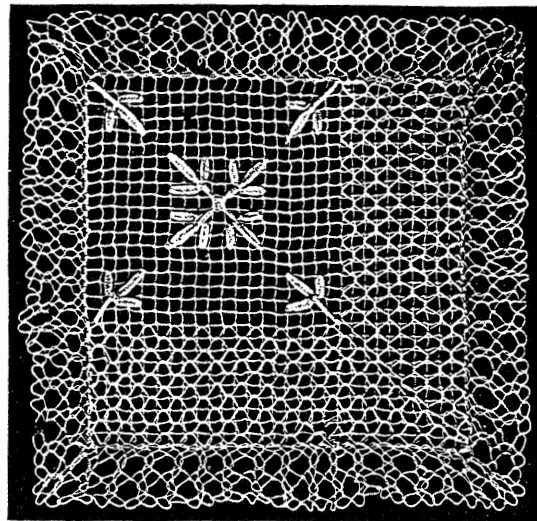
ROUND DOILY.

No. 22.—This pretty doily may be used for a variety of purposes either on the dining or toilette table. It is represented about a third less than full

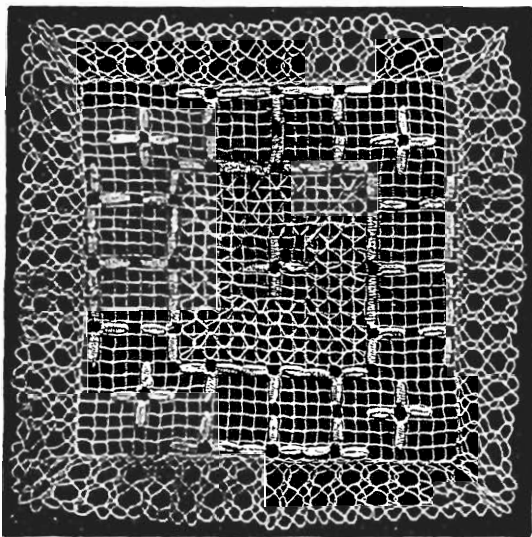
rounds; next, with the small mesh net 2, thread around the mesh, net 2 and repeat. Next, with the small mesh net one round plain. Repeat these two rounds until you have been nine times around; then, with the large mesh net 5 in every small mesh



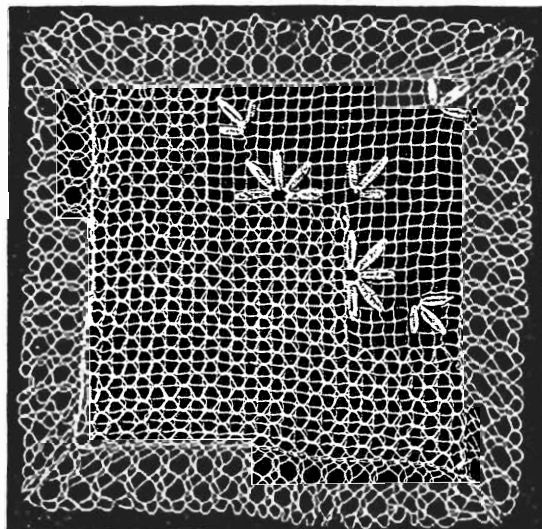
No. 22.—ROUND DOILY.



No. 24.—NETTED DOILY.



No. 23.—NETTED DOILY.



No. 25.—NETTED DOILY.

(For Descriptions of Nos. 23, 24 and 25, see Page 132.)

size, but may be made of any size desired by increasing the number of rows of double diamond netting. It also forms a very pretty doily for a pin-cushion covered with satin.

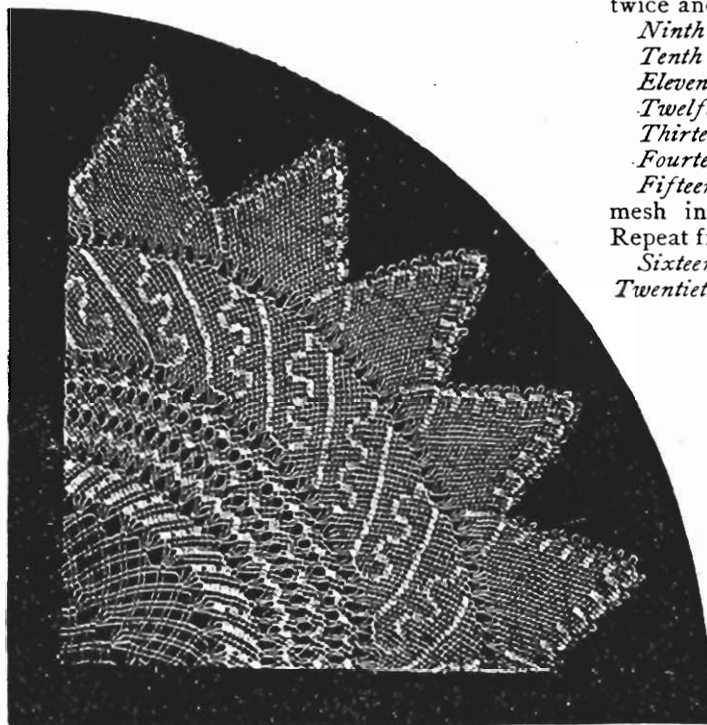
Work as follows: With the large mesh, cast on 42 stitches; then, with the small mesh net two

of the previous round; next, with the small mesh net 8 rounds for the points, as follows: Net one round and then work in 7 loops, turn, then in 6, turn, then in 5, and so on until there are only two loops left. Then darn the points and center as seen in the picture.

NETTED DOILEYS.

(For Illustrations see Page 131.)

Nos. 23, 24 AND 25.—These pretty doileys are all



No. 26.—ROUND CENTER-PIECE FOR TABLE.

made by the same process, the different effect being produced by the darning. The latter may be varied in many designs, and personal taste may dictate these if the designs provided are not sufficient in number. To make a square, net as follows: Use a No. 14 mesh. Begin at one corner with 2 stitches. Increase on both edges until you have 29 stitches, then decrease on both edges to form the square.

For the Border.—Net around the square once over No. 18 mesh; then make 2 rows of rose netting (see page 88) and one plain row.

ROUND CENTER-PIECE FOR TABLE.

No. 26.—This engraving shows one-quarter of a very handsome netted table center-piece. Its size is sixteen inches in diameter exclusive of the points, which are a little more than an inch in depth. Meshes of two sizes are used in making the center-piece and the darning is done in the usual way.

For the large mesh use a bone mesh three eighths of an inch wide, and for the small mesh use a No. 14 steel knitting needle.

First round.—Make 14 stitches over the small mesh.

Second, Third and Fourth rounds.—Plain netting over the small mesh.

Fifth round.—Net 6 loops over large mesh in every other stitch of preceding round.

Sixth and Seventh rounds.—Plain netting over small mesh.

Eighth round.—* Net 2, thread around the mesh twice and repeat from *.

Ninth round.—Plain.

Tenth round.—Like eighth.

Eleventh round.—Like ninth.

Twelfth round.—Like eighth.

Thirteenth round.—Like ninth.

Fourteenth round.—Like eighth.

Fifteenth round.—Net 4 loops over the large mesh in each small stitch of preceding round. Repeat from ninth to fifteenth round inclusive; turn.

Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth rounds.—Plain over small mesh.

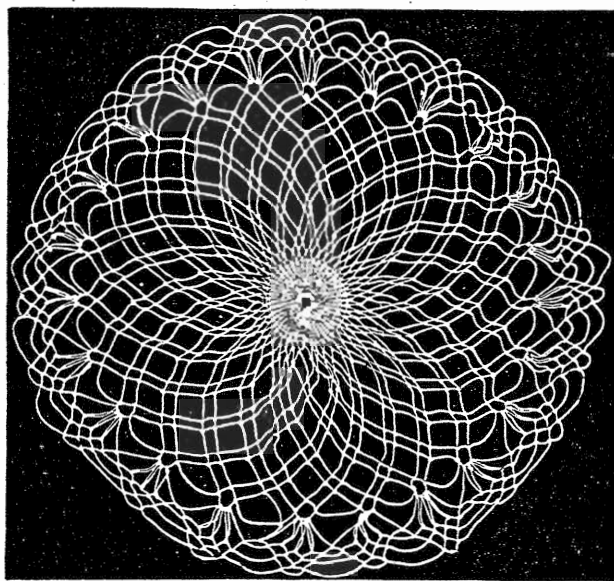
Twenty-sixth round.—Net 3 over the large mesh in every other stitch of preceding round.

Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth rounds.—Plain over small mesh.

To make the rose netting, work as follows:

Thirty-first round.—Plain, large mesh.

Thirty-second round.—Net over knitting needle thus: First draw the first long loop through the second, and net it, then draw the second long loop through the first and net it. Repeat



No. 27.—NETTED TUMBLER DOILY.

(For Description see Page 133.)

throughout the row. The first and second rows are repeated alternately for the required length, looping the stitches so that the pattern is reversed.

Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth rounds.—Plain netting with the small mesh.

Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh rounds.—Rose netting.

Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth rounds.—Plain, with small mesh.

Forty-first round.—Net 3 over large mesh in every other stitch of preceding round.

Net 27 rounds plain over the small mesh, beginning with 42nd round.

Sixty-ninth round.—Net 3 over the large mesh in every other stitch.

Net 9 rounds plain over the small mesh.

For the Points.—Net 25, turn, net 24, turn, net 23, turn, net 22, and so continue until you have only one left at the point.

Darn as seen in the picture.

NETTED TUMBLER DOILY.

(For Illustration see Page 132.)

No. 27.—A very dainty doily is here shown. It may be made large enough

Next round.—Net plain over the small mesh. Repeat the last 2 rounds until you have worked 11 times around. Then use the large mesh and net 4 in every small mesh of preceding round. Then with small mesh net 2 rounds. Still using small mesh, net 3, skip 1, net 3, skip 1, and repeat. Next use the small mesh and net 2, skip to next group of 2, and repeat details described.

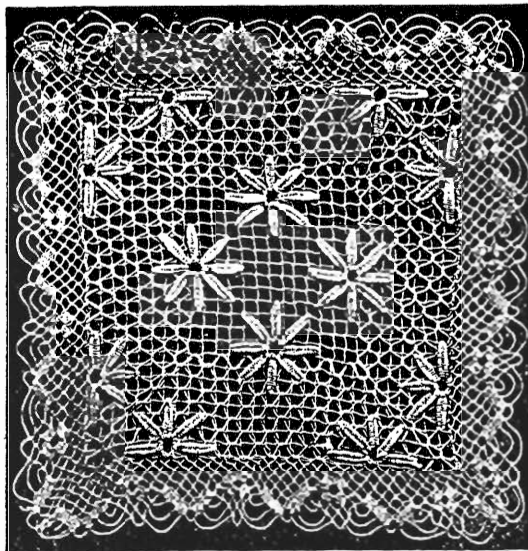
NETTED DOILEYS.

NOS. 28, 29 AND 30.—The foundation of each of these doilies is worked by the same details, which are as follows:

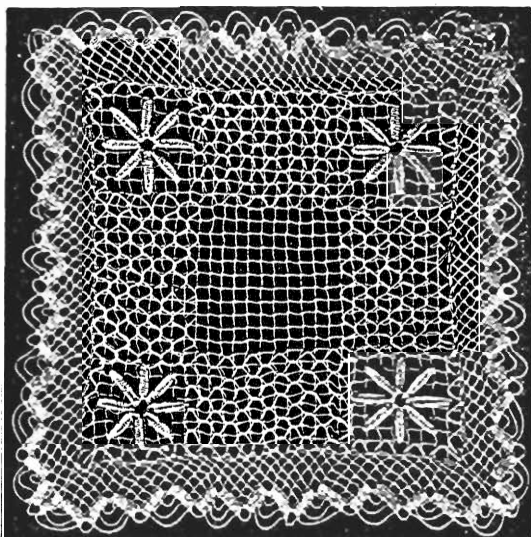
Begin at one corner with 2 stitches, using a No. 14 knitting needle for a mesh. Increase on each edge until you have 29 rows, and then decrease on each edge to form the square.

For the Border.—Net around the square 6 times, using a No. 18 knitting needle for the mesh; then net 3 loops, skip 1, net 3, skip 1, and repeat.

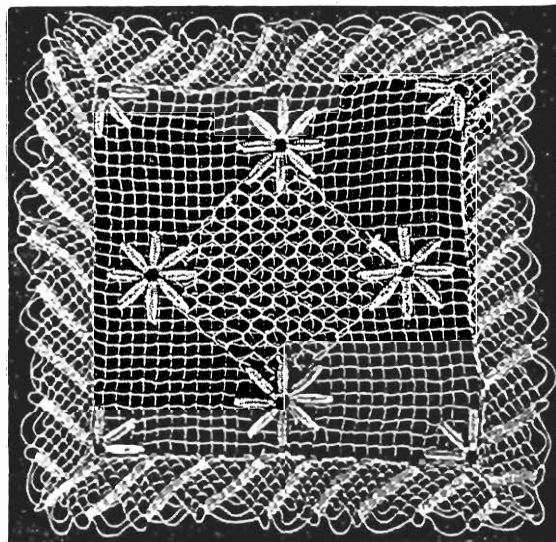
Next round.—Net 2,



No. 28.—NETTED DOILY.



No. 29.—NETTED DOILY.



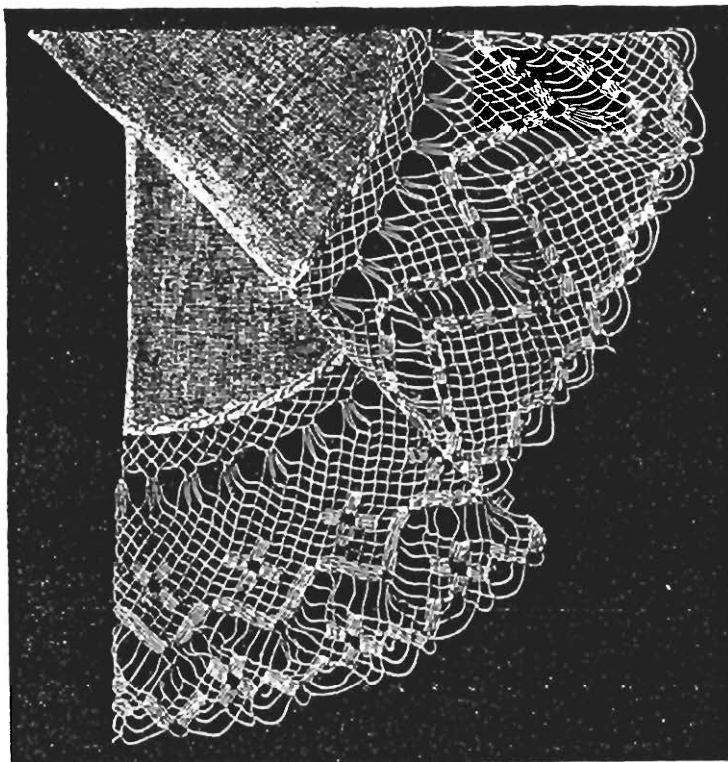
No. 30.—NETTED DOILY.

to use under a finger-bowl, if desired. To make it, work as follows: First use the large mesh and cast on 46 stitches or loops. Next use small mesh and work two rounds; then, still using the small mesh, net two loops,* thread around mesh, net 2; repeat from * to the end of round.

skip to next group, net 2, and repeat around the work. When the foundations are completed darn each as seen in the engravings. On previous pages will be found many designs for darning netting, together with details for darning daisies, stars, wheels, etc., the process being fully pictured by engravings.

DOILEYS WITH NETTED BORDERS.

Nos. 31 AND 32 — Use the small mesh and net 120 stitches around linen, and also 4 rounds with same



NOS. 31 AND 32.—DOILEYS WITH NETTED BORDERS.

mesh; next, with large mesh net 3 in every second loop of last round.

Sixth and seventh rounds.—Plain, with small mesh.

Eighth round.—Use small mesh, * net 9, put thread around mesh and repeat from *.

Ninth round.—* Net 8, thread around mesh, net 1 in large stitch formed by putting thread around mesh in the last round, thread around mesh and repeat from *.

Tenth round.—* Net 7, thread around mesh, net 1 in first of large stitches, net 1 in second of large stitches, thread around and repeat from *.

Eleventh round.—* Net 6, thread around mesh, net 3, thread around mesh and repeat from *.

Twelfth round.—* Net 5, thread around mesh, net 4, thread around mesh and repeat from *.

Thirteenth round.—* Net 4, thread around mesh, net 5, thread around the mesh and repeat from *.

Fourteenth round.—* Net 3, thread around mesh, net 6, thread around mesh and repeat from *.

Fifteenth round.—* Net 2, thread around mesh,

net 7, thread around mesh and repeat from *.

Sixteenth round.—With large mesh net 3 in stitch made by first 2 stitches of preceding round; now, with small mesh net 9, * large mesh, net 3, small mesh, net 9, and repeat from *. Net 9 rounds plain over small mesh. The doily is now ready for the points, which make thus: with small mesh net 3, skip 1, net 3, skip 1 and repeat.

Next round.—Use small mesh, net 2, skip to next group of 2 and repeat. This forms the upper doily. Darn as seen in the picture.

No. 32.—Use the small mesh and net 120 around the linen centre, also net 4 rounds with same mesh.

Next, use large mesh and net 3 in every 2nd loop; next, with small mesh, net 12 rounds. Next net 6, thread around mesh, net 6, thread around mesh and repeat for round.

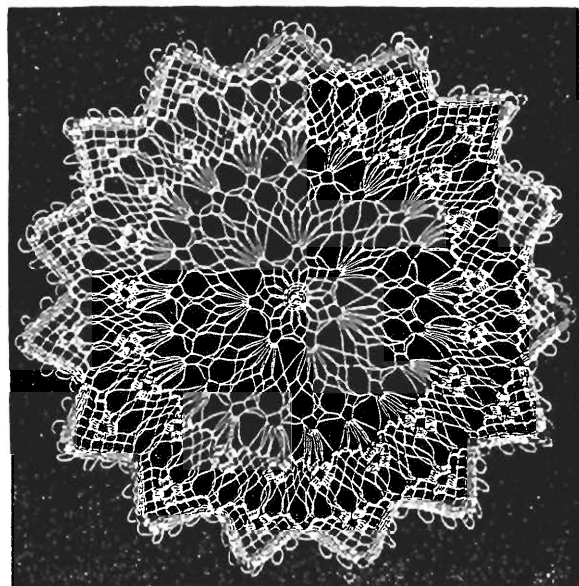
Next round.—Net 5, thread around mesh, net 1, thread around mesh, net 5, and repeat for round.

Next round.—Net 4, thread around mesh, net 2, thread around mesh, net 4, and repeat.

Next round.—Net 3, thread around mesh, net 3, thread around mesh, net 3, and repeat.

Next round.—Net 2, thread around mesh, net 4, thread around mesh, net 2, and repeat.

Next round.—Large mesh, net 3



NO. 33.—NETTED DOILY.
(For Description see Page 135.)

in one; small mesh, net 5, large mesh, net 3 in one, small mesh, net 5; large mesh, net 3 and repeat.

Next round.—Small mesh, net 3 rounds.

Next round.—Net 3, skip 1, net 3, skip 1 and repeat.

Next round.—Net 2, skip to next group, net 2 and repeat. Darn as shown in the picture.

NETTED DOILY.

(For Illustration see Page 134.)

No. 33.—Use the small mesh and cast on 14 loops. With the same mesh, net 3 rounds. Next round, with the large mesh, net 6 in every 2nd loop. Next, 1 round of rose netting, then with the small mesh, net 1 round; next with the large mesh net 5 in every 2nd loop. Then with the small mesh net 3 rounds; next, 1 round of rose netting; small mesh, 3 rounds.

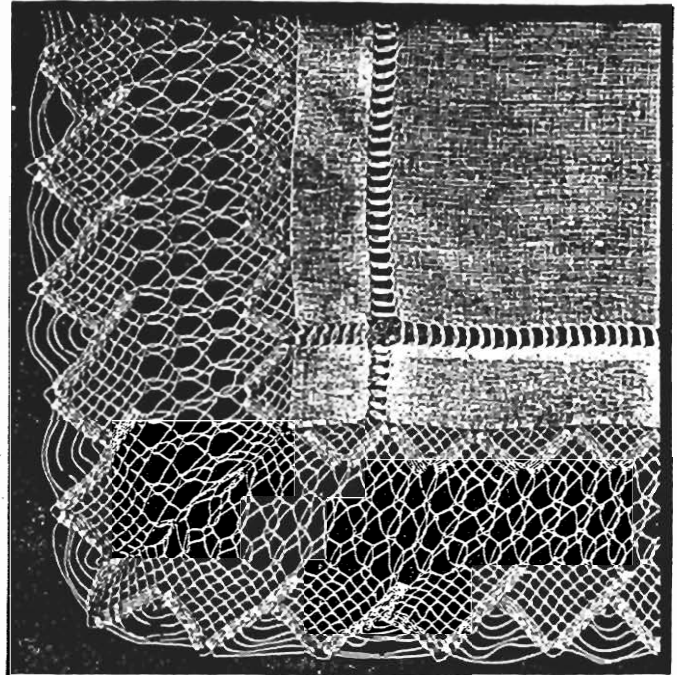
For the Points.—Net 7, turn; net 6, turn; net 5, turn; and so continue until there are only 2 loops left. There are 15 points. Darn the points and other parts of the doily as illustrated.

NETTED DOILY.

No. 34.—Use the small mesh, cast on 14 stitches and make 3 rounds.

Next round.—Use large mesh and make 6 in every second loop.

first loop, * skip one, 5 in next and repeat once more from * skip one, 4 in the next, skip one, and repeat from *. Next 8 rounds, use small mesh.



No. 35.—CARVING CLOTH WITH NETTED BORDER.

For the Points.—Net 10, turn, net 9, turn, and continue until there are only 2 loops.

Darn as seen in the picture.

CARVING CLOTH, WITH NETTED BORDER.

No. 35.—Around a piece of linen 14 by 19 inches in size, after it is hemmed, as illustrated, net with a sewing needle 90 stitches for each end, and 104 for each side.

Then with a netting needle net 5 rows plain.

Next, make 3 rows of rose netting. (See page 88.)

Next, 6 rows plain, and then make the points, allowing 6 stitches for each point; skip the long loop each time between the points, and make 6 rows; then darn the border as seen in the engraving.

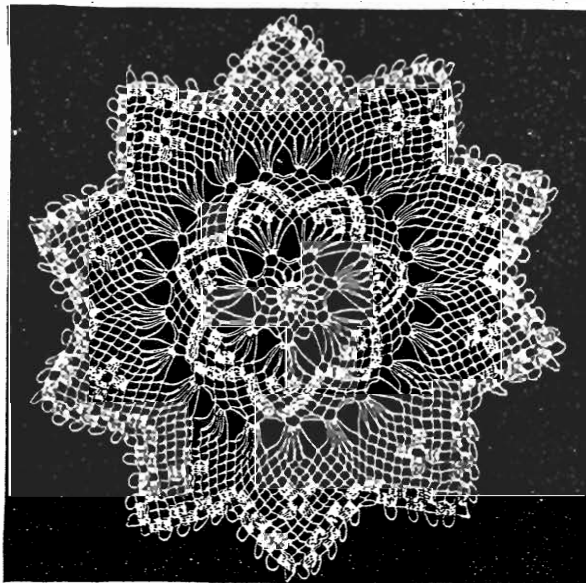
NETTED DOILY.

(For Illustration see Page 136.)

No. 36.—Use the small mesh, cast on 14 stitches and net 3 rounds.

Next round.—Use the large mesh and make 6 in every other loop.

Next round.—Make 4 rounds with small mesh.



No. 34.—NETTED DOILY.

Next round.—Use small mesh and make 8 rounds.

Now use the large mesh and make * * 5 in the

Next round.—Use the large mesh, make ** 5 in 1 and repeat from *. *. Next, make 10 rounds the first loop, * skip one, 5 in the next and repeat with the small mesh and then make the points once more from *; skip one, 4 in the next, skip one and repeat from **.

For the Points.—Net 10, turn, net, 9, turn, and continue until there are only 2 left.

Darn as seen in the engraving.

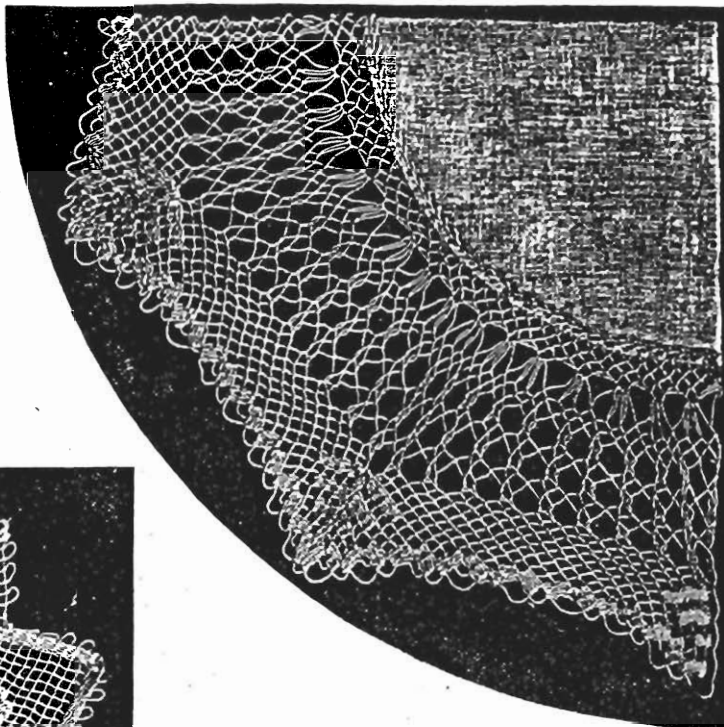
NETTED DOILY, WITH LINEN CENTER.

No. 37.—Use the small mesh and net 120 stitches around the linen; also net 4 rounds with same mesh.

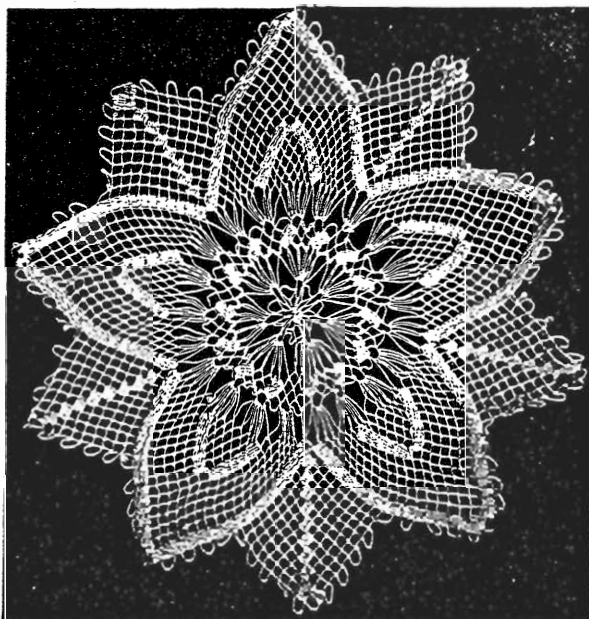
Next round.—Large mesh, net 3 in every 2nd stitch.

Next round.—Small mesh and net 2 rounds.

Next round.—Make 3 rounds of rose netting (see page 88).



No. 37.—NETTED DOILY WITH LINEN CENTER.



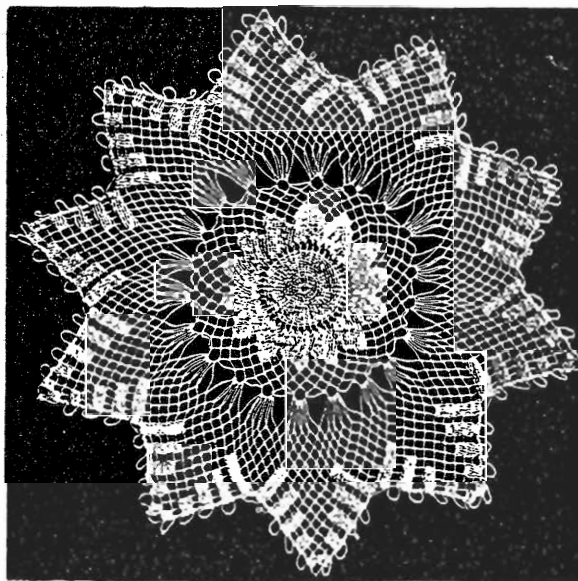
No. 36.—NETTED DOILY.
(For Description see Page 135.)

Next round.—Small mesh, net 17, net 2 in 18th, stitch net 17, net 2 in 18th, and repeat. Next, net 9 more rounds always increasing one in the same place; net 2, skip 1, net 2, skip 1, and repeat. Darn the edge of the border as seen in the engraving and feather stitch the edge of the center.

NETTED DOILY.

No. 38.—Use a large mesh and cast on 42 stitches. Make next 10 rounds with a small mesh.

Next round.—Use the large mesh, make ** 5 in the first loop, * skip 1, 5 in the next and repeat once more from *; skip one, 4 in the next, skip



No. 38.—NETTED DOILY.

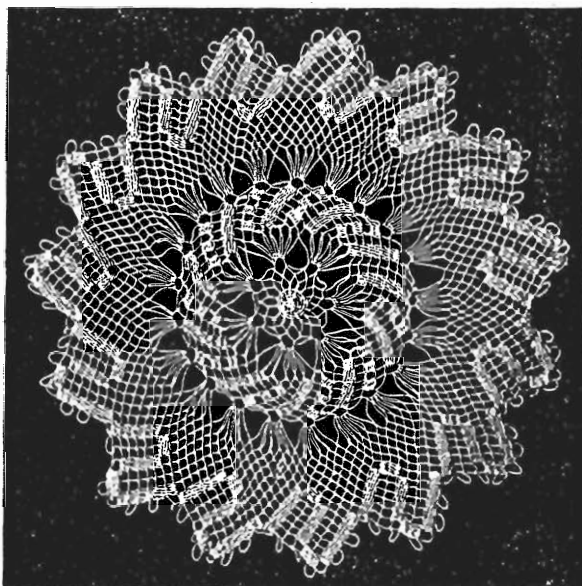
For the Points.—Net 10, turn, net 9, turn, and thus continue to work until there are only 2 loops left. Darn as seen in the illustration.

FINGER-BOWL DOILY.

No. 39.—This dainty article may also be used for a tumbler doily. Net it as follows: Use a small mesh, and cast on 14 stitches. Work with small mesh for 3 rounds. Then use a large mesh, and work 6 in every 2nd loop. Use the small mesh for 8 rounds; then the large mesh making 5 in every 2nd loop. Use the small mesh for 11 rounds. There are 15 points, 7 loops in each. Turn, work in 6, turn, work in 5, and so on until there are but 2 left. This completes the doily, which is then darned as seen in the picture. The darning is done with soft linen floss and is simply an over-and-under stitch made along alternate squares of the darning. The darning at the center is over and under single threads of the meshes.

SQUARE CENTER-PIECE FOR TABLE.

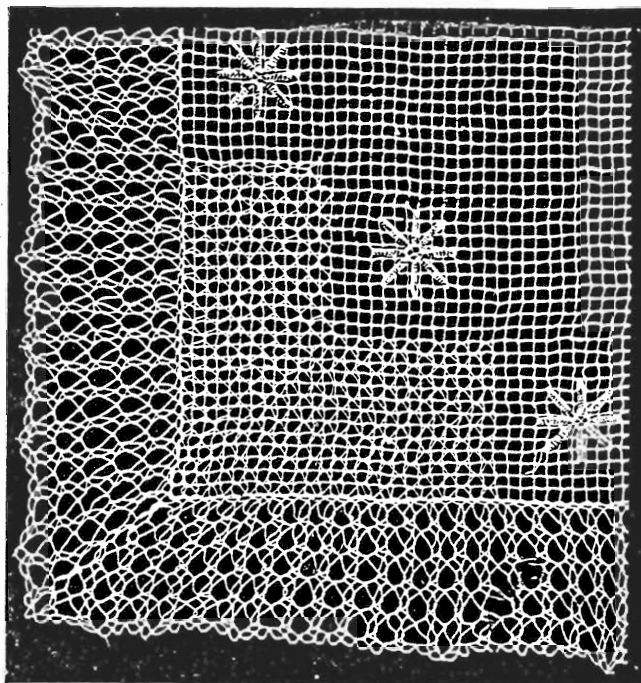
No. 40.—This center-piece is made of crochet cotton No. 50. Begin at one corner of the square of plain netting with 2 stitches, using a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bone mesh, and increase 1 stitch at the end of each row until you have 65 rows. Now decrease 1 stitch at the end of each row until you have finished the square.



No. 39.—FINGER-BOWL DOILY.

For the Border: First round.—Net once around the square, using a No. 12 knitting needle for

a mesh, and increasing 1 stitch in each corner.
Second round.—Net once around with a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bone mesh increasing 3 stitches in each corner.



No. 40.—SQUARE CENTER-PIECE FOR TABLE.

Third round.—Use the No. 12 knitting needle for mesh, draw the first loop of the preceding row through the 2nd loop, net it, draw the second loop through the first loop, net it, draw the third loop through the fourth, net it, draw the fourth loop through the third, net it, and so continue for the entire round.

Repeat the last two rounds four times more; and then net once around over the No. 12 mesh.

The center is now ready for the darning, which is done with linen thread No. 50 in the design seen in the picture.

NETTED SQUARE.

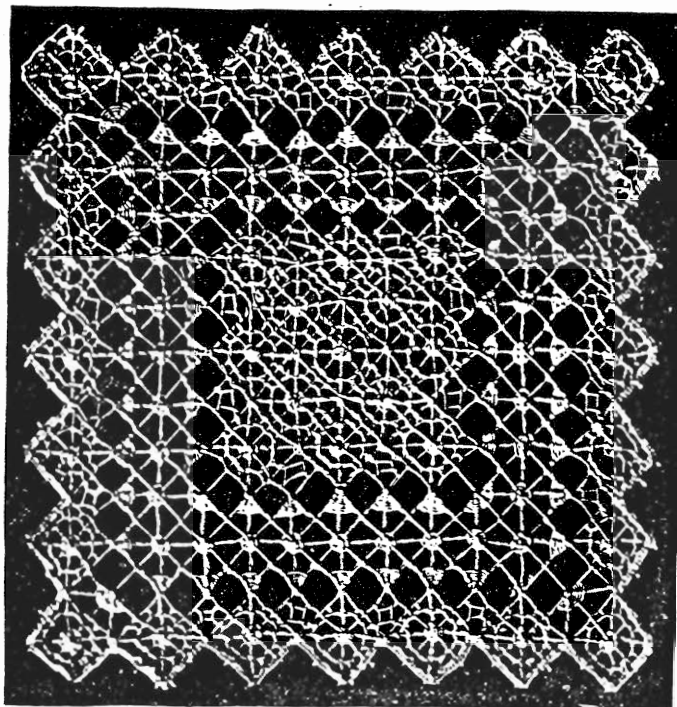
(For Illustration see Page 138.)

No. 41.—This square consists of a foundation of plain netting (begun at one corner) handsomely darned in the same manner that drawn-work is darned. The border is button-holed, and the netting is cut away from it on the outside when it is completed, in order to form the pointed edge. On page 100 will be seen the method of button-holing an edge. No description of details will therefore be necessary. Squares of this kind may be used as doileys or cushion covers, or joined to form spreads.

SECTION FOR NETTED SQUARE.

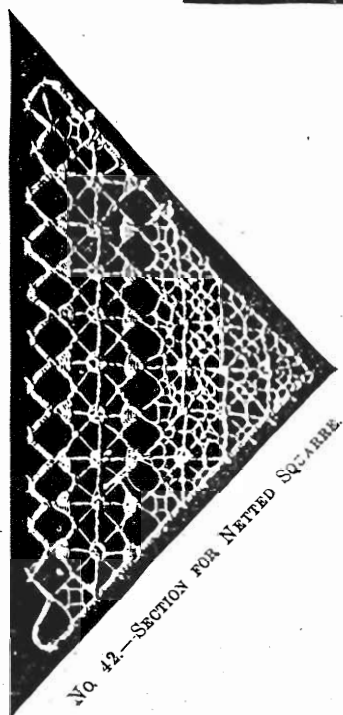
No. 42.—Four sections like the one illustrated

are needed to make the square as large as required; work back and forth, narrowing at each side until a single stitch remains. Next darn the section in

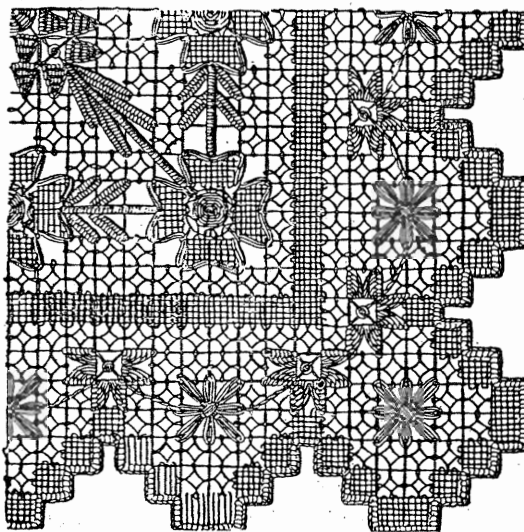


No. 41.—NETTED SQUARE.

(For Description see Page 137.)



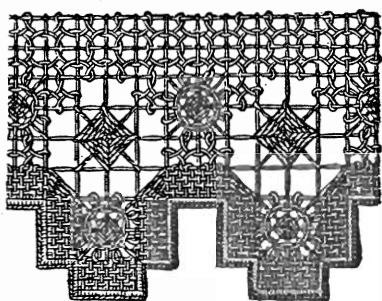
No. 42.—SECTION FOR NETTED SQUARE.



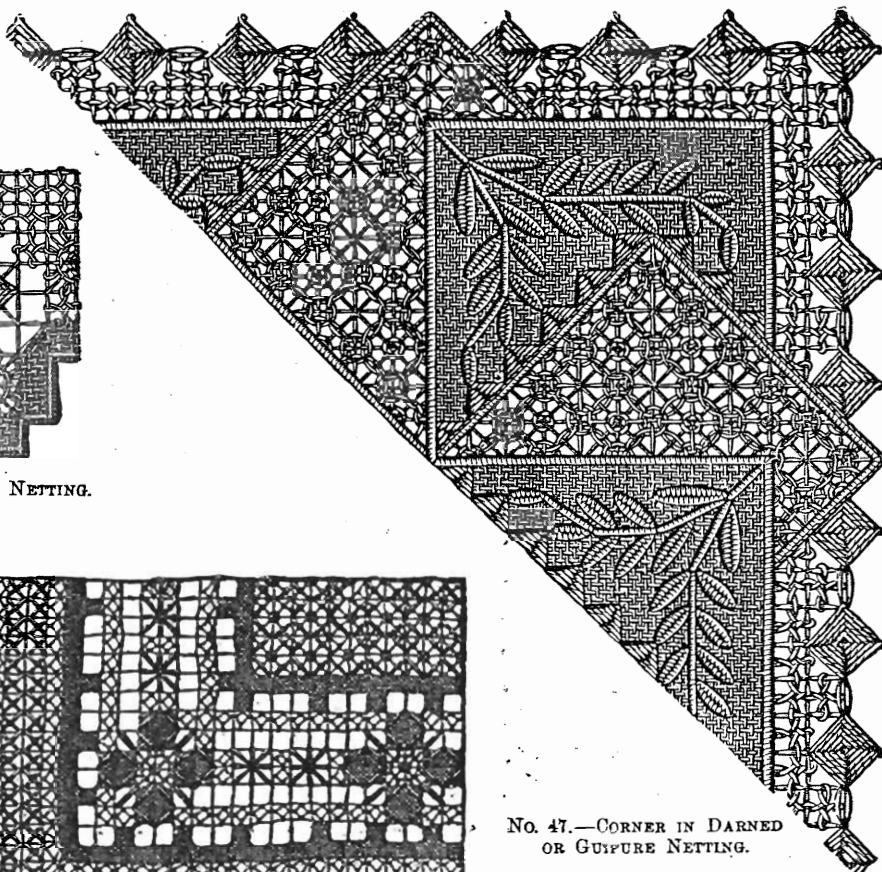
No. 43.—CORNER OF A SQUARE IN GUIPURE OR DARNED NETTING.

(For Suggestions for No. 43, see No. 10 on Page 110.)

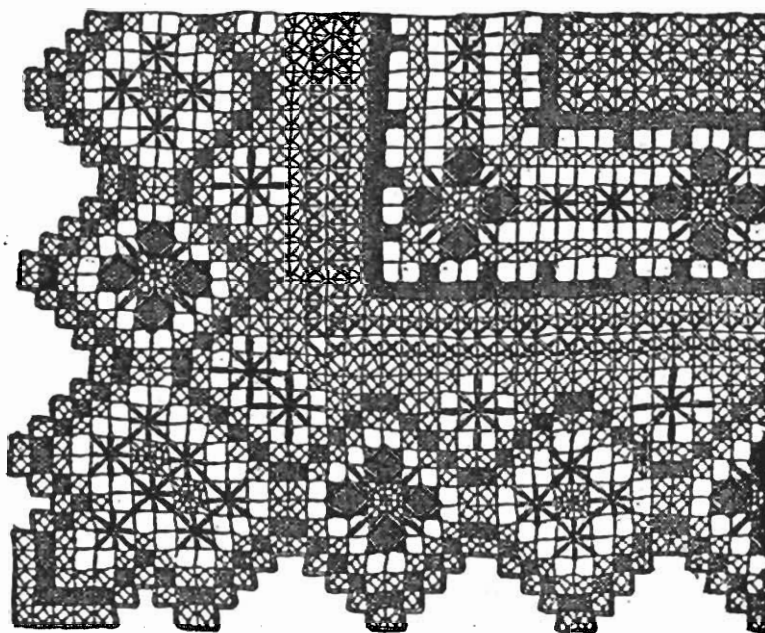
at No. 42 may be joined to form a square. Begin with as many stitches over the foundation loop as any pattern desired in case the one here illustrated is not in keeping with individual taste.



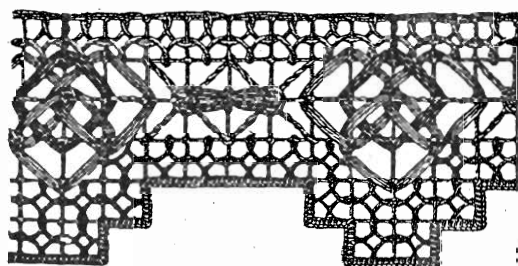
No. 44.—BORDER IN GUIPURE NETTING.



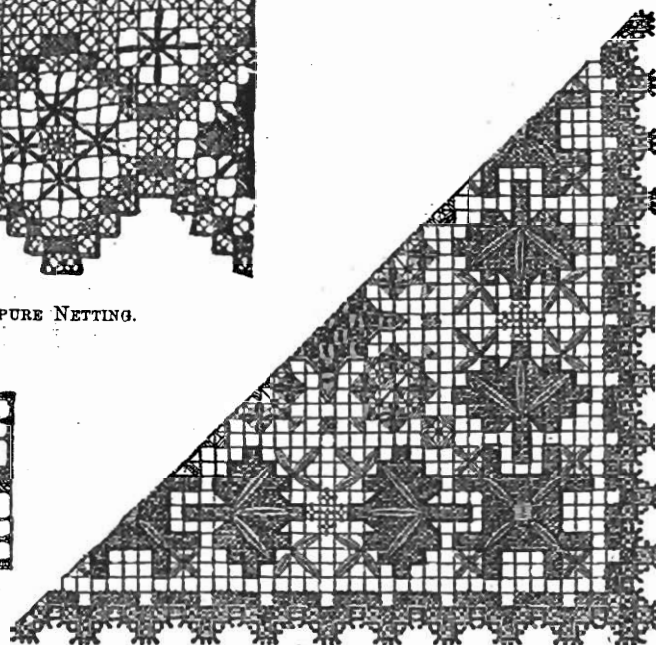
No. 47.—CORNER IN DARNED
OR GUIPURE NETTING.



No. 45.—SECTION OF SQUARE IN GUIPURE NETTING.

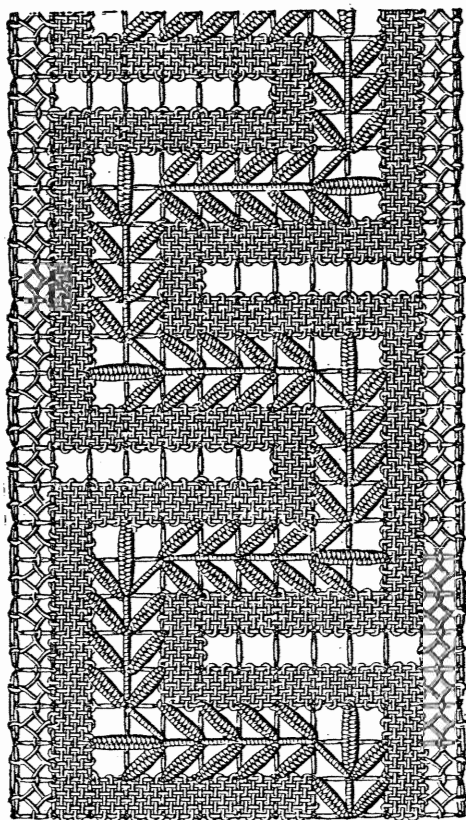


No. 46.—BORDER IN DARNED NETTING.

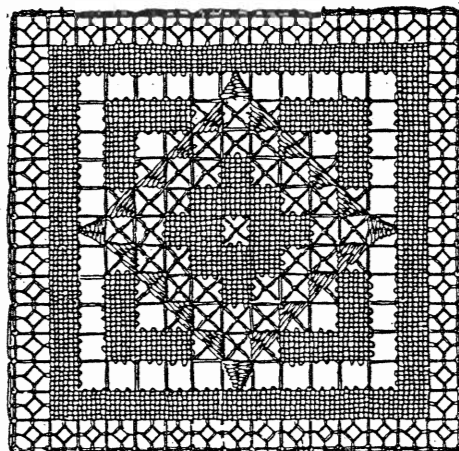


No. 48.—CORNER IN GUIPURE NETTING.

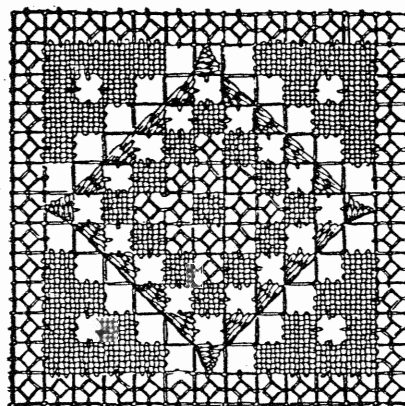
(For Suggestions for Nos. 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48, see No. 10 on Page 110.)



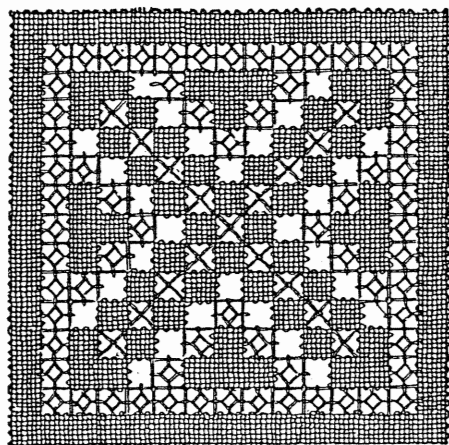
No. 49.—DESIGN FOR INSERTION IN DARNED NETTING.



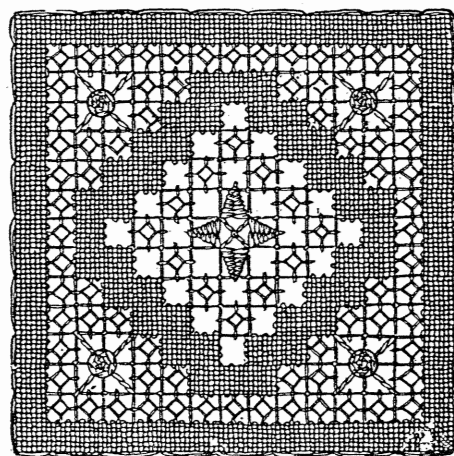
No. 51.



No. 52.

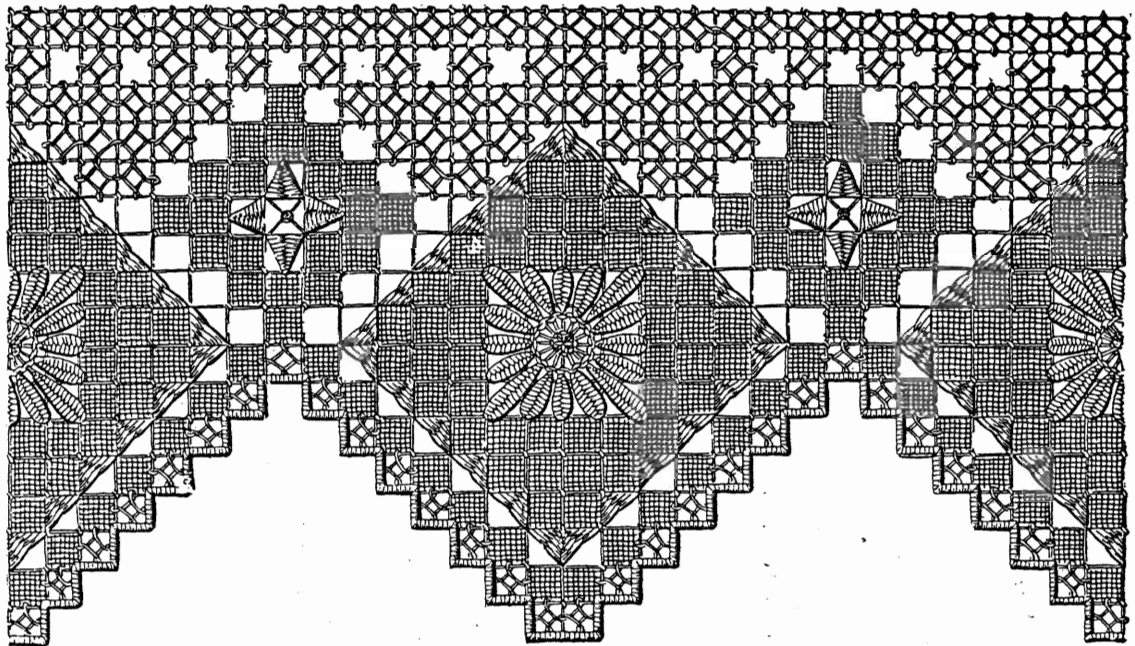


No. 50.

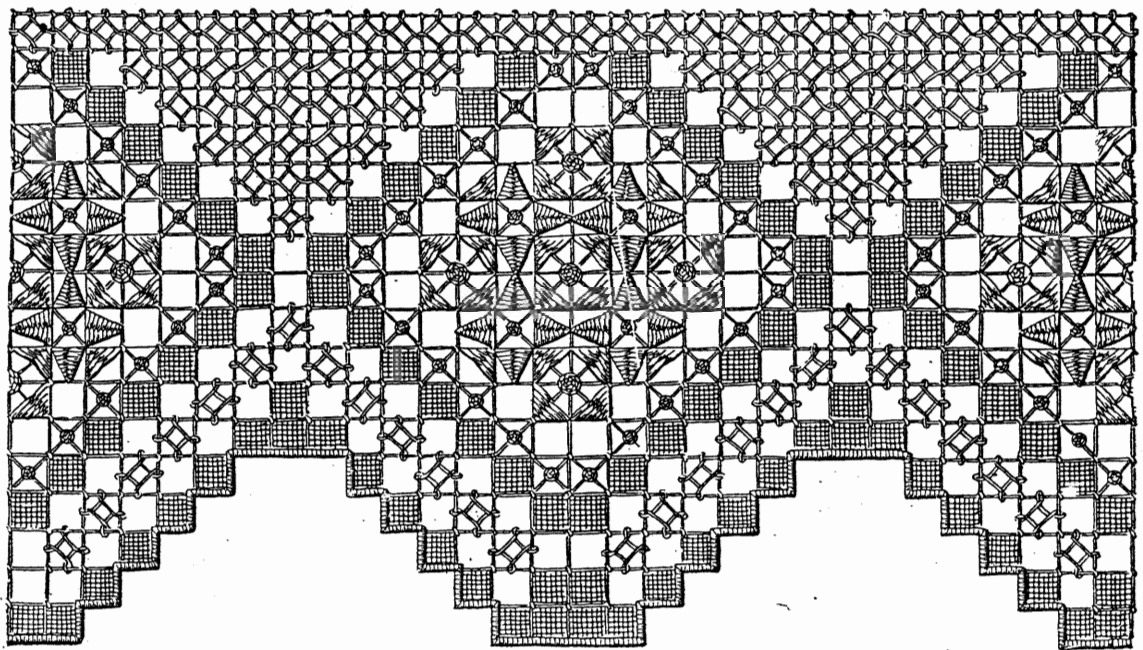


No. 53.

NOS. 50 TO 53.—DESIGNS FOR SQUARES IN DARNED NETTING.



NO. 54.—DESIGN FOR EDGING IN DARNED NETTING.



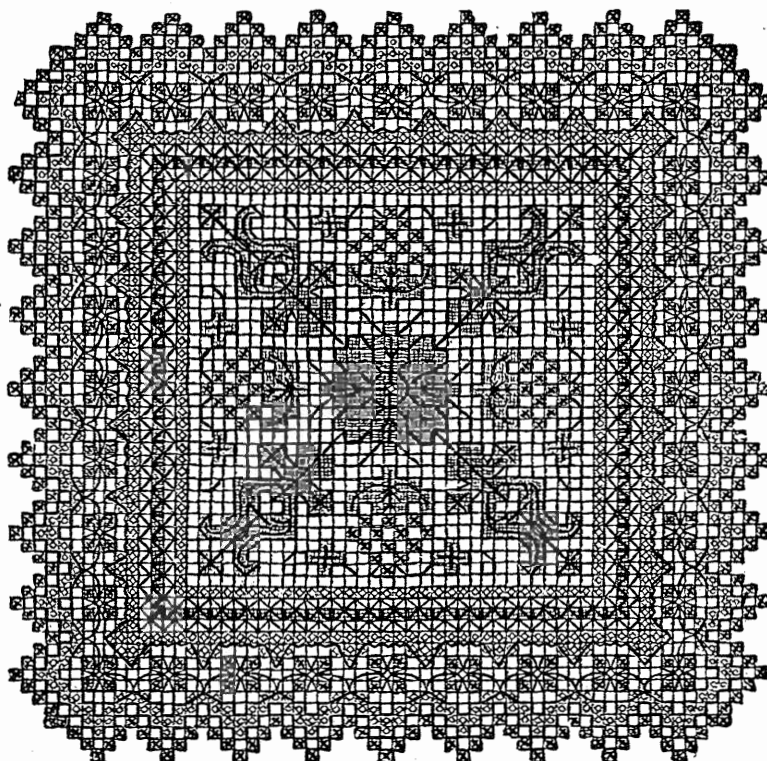
NO. 55.—DESIGN FOR EDGING IN DARNED NETTING.

TO STIFFEN AND PRESS NETTING.

It is essential that doilies or mats of netting, when made of cotton or linen, should be pressed and often stiffened, otherwise the work is apt to appear flimsy and fails to disclose its beauty. When

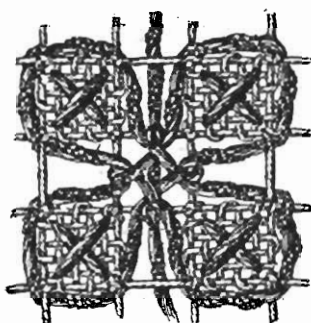
dry and stiffen it. Mats may also be stiffened by dampening with starch water. When there is a linen center, and renovation is necessary, wash and starch the doily, pull the netting into shape, and iron until dry.

When netting is made in ruche form around the

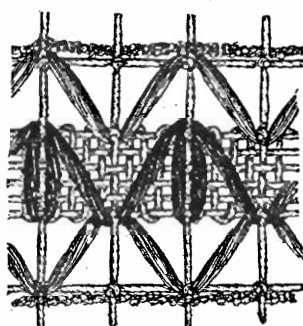


No. 56.—SQUARE IN GUIPURE OR DARNED NETTING.

(No Description. For Suggestions See No. 10, Page 110.)



No. 57.



No. 58.

NOS. 57 AND 58.—DETAILS OF BORDER OF SQUARE ABOVE ILLUSTRATED.

a doily or mat is completed, spread it carefully upon a clean, soft white cloth; wring another cloth, not too dryly, out of borax water, place it over the doily and press with a hot iron. The steam from the wet cloth will dampen the doily, and the hot iron will

edge of a doily, it should be starched and pulled into fluting with the fingers when nearly dry. It may be best, or advisable, to slightly smooth it with the iron before forming the fluting described. The fluting should form an upright border.

ARTICLES OF USE AND ORNAMENT.

NETTED SCARF OR THROW.

NO. 1.—It may interest our patrons to know that the scarf represented below, was made by a young lady who is totally devoid of sight, and that the work was, therefore, carried out entirely by the sense of touch. Owing to the peculiar texture of the material used in making it, the artist was unable to perfectly represent the work, which is very evenly done, all the points and pyramids at the lower edges being uniform. In silk or in a soft thread which does not twist, the scarf would be very pretty indeed, the design being showy but not difficult.

Use 3 sizes of mesh-sticks and make the center first. Begin with the smallest mesh, and make 38 stitches over the foundation-loop, and then make 78 plain rows like the first one.

Now, for the fancy end, make 2 rows with the middle-sized mesh; then use the largest mesh and make 3 stitches in every loop. Then make 2 rows with the small mesh, 1 stitch in every loop. Now make 1 row plain with the largest mesh, then with the middle-sized mesh make 1 stitch through every 3 loops; then 1 row plain with the same mesh. Next use the largest mesh and make 3 stitches in every loop, then 2 rows plain with the smallest mesh, putting 1 stitch in every loop. Next 1 row with

the largest mesh, then use the middle-sized mesh and make 1 stitch through every 3 loops; 1 row plain with the same mesh, then another row with the large mesh, putting 3 stitches in every loop, then 2 plain rows with the small mesh; then with the same mesh make the pyramid thus: Net 3 stitches, skip 1, * net 5 stitches, skip 1, and repeat from star

across the row to the end, where you net 3 plain.

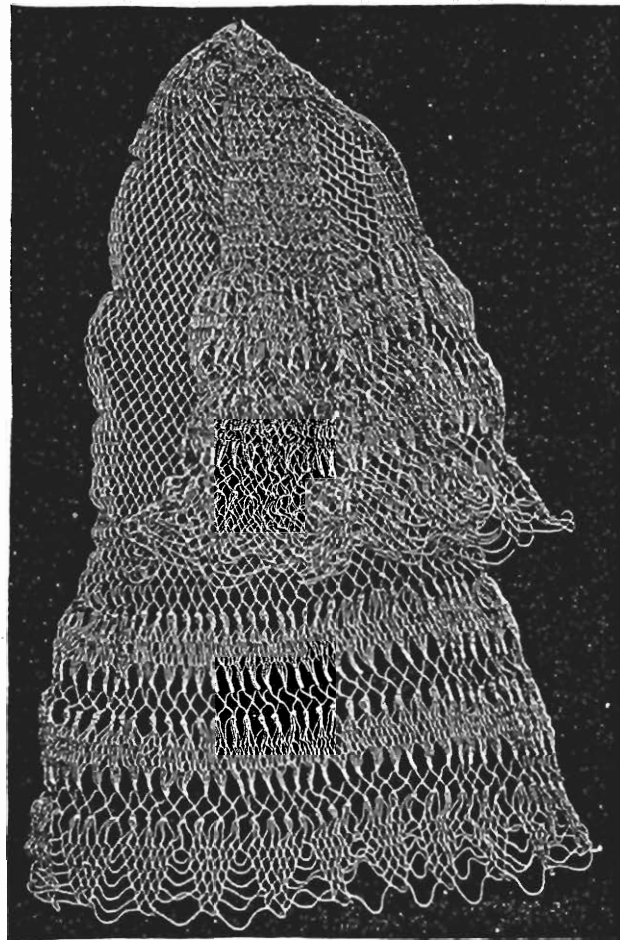
Next row.—Net 2 stitches, skip 1, * make the thread over the mesh a little longer, then net 4 plain, skip 1, and repeat from * to end of row.

Next row.—Net 2 stitches, make the thread a little longer, skip 1, * net 3 stitches, skip 1 and repeat from * across the row.

Next row.—Net 1, * skip 1, make the thread a little longer, net 2, and repeat from *.

Next row.—Net 1, * skip 1, make the thread a little longer, net 1 and repeat from *. In making the first row of pyramids, if the stitches are a little short in number, make one or more by putting two in one, and if there are too many stitches for the pattern, narrow by working two

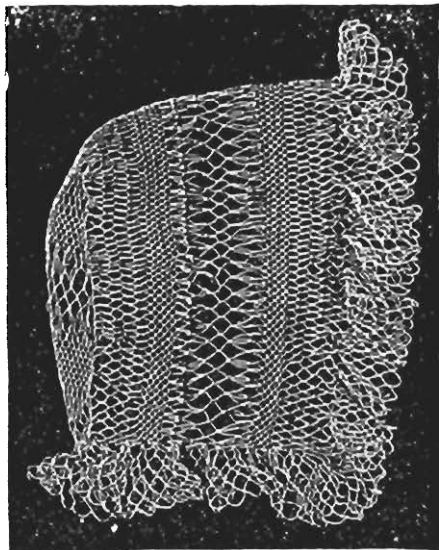
loops together. Make the other end to correspond. If preferred, tinted silk may be used in making a scarf or throw like this one, or linen thread, either écreu or white, will be found very appropriate for the purpose. It may be made wider or narrower by increasing or decreasing the foundation stitches.



NO. 1.—NETTED SCARF OR THROW.

INFANT'S NETTED CAP.

No. 2.—This cap is made of Glasco lace thread. Net 100 stitches into the foundation loop, using a coarse bone needle for a mesh stick; make 5 rows



NO. 2.—INFANT'S NETTED CAP.

plain, then 6 rows with a coarse steel needle. Next use the bone needle and make 1 stitch plain, then 3 in the next loop, and repeat across the row. Next row, use the bone needle and work through 2 each time. Next row, plain with bone needle; then use the quarter-inch mesh, and work 2 stitches in every loop. Next row, with bone needle, 1 stitch plain, 3 in the next and repeat; then 6 rows with steel needle, netting the first row through 1 loop, then through 3; then make 5 rows with bone needle.

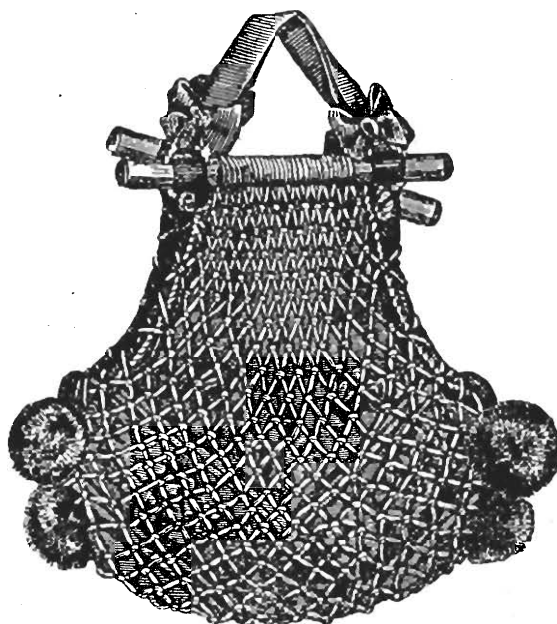
For the center of the back take 11 loops at each side of the center loop, making 23 in all, and work the pattern the same as for the part just given, except that in the last 2 groups of fine and coarse rows, you put 7 rows with the steel needle instead of 6, and 6 rows with the bone needle instead of 5. Also, after making the 3rd row in the group of 6 rows with the steel needle, widen 1 stitch in each row until you have 33 knots, or until you begin the 2nd group with the fine needle; then work without widening. Sew the center part to the sides with an over-and-over stitch, fulling in the sides of the front if necessary, and draw the center of the back into about an inch and a half space at the bottom.

For the ruching, work across the front edge, using the bone needle, and make 2 stitches in every loop, and across the lower edge also put 2 stitches in the loops, except where the long stitches come, and there put 4 or 5, according to the length of it, to make it equally as full as the other part; and across the center of the back where it was drawn in, make the loops over the drawing thread and through several loops at once. Make 5 more rows

across the front and 6 more across the bottom. Line the cap with silk and add ribbon ties.

WORK-BAG, WITH NETTED COVER.

No. 3.—This bag is made of a red silk handkerchief lined with Swiss cambric. Before cutting it out the handkerchief is folded in the shape of a triangle; the two middle ends are then rounded off to give the bottom of the bag. The cover is netted with cord. It is begun with 23 stitches; 15 rows are then netted with the same number of stitches, and in the next 7 rows, 1 stitch is to be increased at the end of every row; the 22nd row has now 30 stitches and 10 rows the same width then follow, reaching as far as the middle of the net; from here the netting is decreased in the same proportion as it was increased in the first half. The net is then fastened on the wooden rods where the bag opens. Each of these is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches long and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick. On these rods the stitches in the first and last rows of netting are fastened with cord by catching up each stitch twice, and wrapping the cord around the rod in doing it. The stitches are then slipped close together into a space of $3\frac{1}{8}$ inches. Dark red ribbon $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide folded three times, and thick gold cord are next put through the edge stitches on both sides of the net. A yard and a half of olive green ribbon and about five-eighths of a yard of gold cord will be required. The ends of the ribbon go over the rods, while the gold cord is put through two holes bored in the rods and each is finished with a knot sewn firmly below these.



NO. 3.—WORK-BAG, WITH NETTED COVER.

The cord going over the rods holds the ribbon strap, which is put on with small bows. After the silk bag and the cover are tacked together at the outer edges, pompons of wool the color of the bag and ribbon are added.

CORNER OF A NETTED SHAWL.

No. 4.—Saxony was used for this shawl. Use 3 different sizes of mesh-sticks. Make the center, which is square, over the middle-sized mesh. An easy way of making the square is to begin with 2 stitches, and widen at the end of each row until the work is of the dimensions required; then nar-

row plain, except at each corner, where you put 2 stitches in each of the 3 corner-loops.

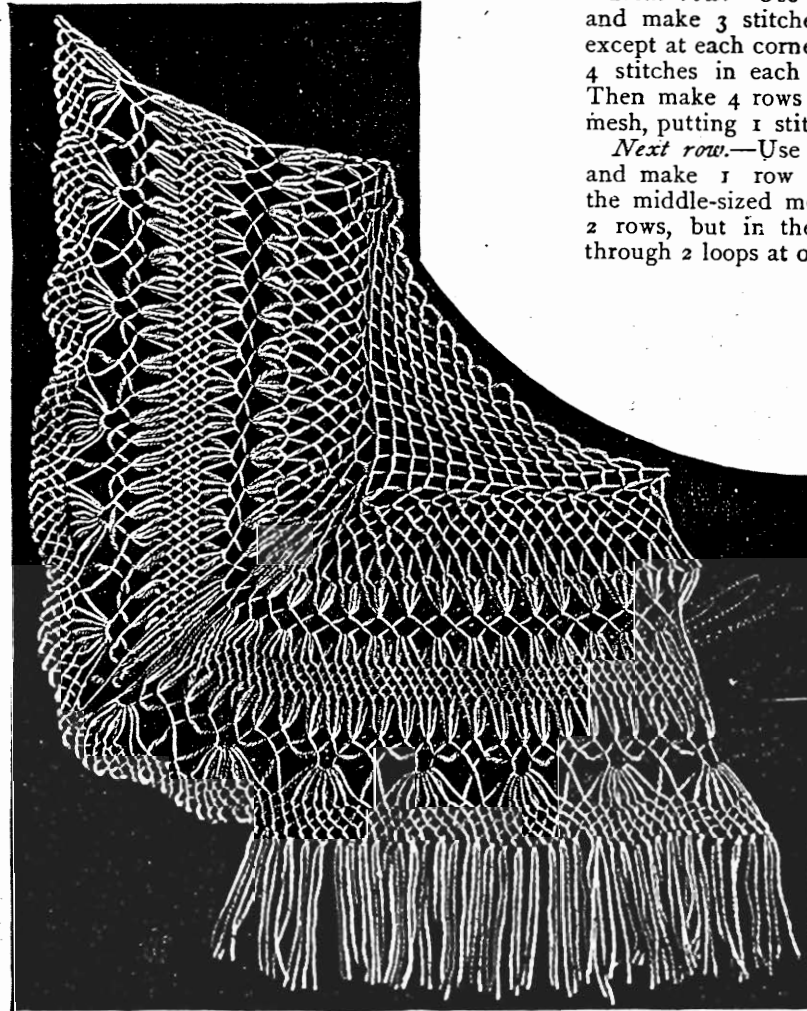
Next row.—Use the smallest mesh, and put 2 stitches in every other loop.

Next row.—For the open stripe use the largest mesh and make 1 row plain, putting 1 stitch in every loop.

Next two rows.—Use the middle-sized mesh, but in the first row work through 3 loops at once; work the next row plain.

Next row.—Use the largest mesh, and make 3 stitches in every loop, except at each corner, where you put 4 stitches in each of the 4 loops. Then make 4 rows with the smallest mesh, putting 1 stitch in every loop.

Next row.—Use the largest mesh, and make 1 row plain; then use the middle-sized mesh for the next 2 rows, but in the first row work through 2 loops at once.



NO. 4.—CORNER OF A NETTED SHAWL.

row in the same proportion until the square is completed.

For the border use the same mesh and make 4 rows, but in the first row make 2 stitches in every long loop, where the widening comes along the edge of the square, so that the 4 rows will not draw, and at the corners they will widen enough to make them lie perfectly flatly.

Next row.—Use the largest mesh, and make 1

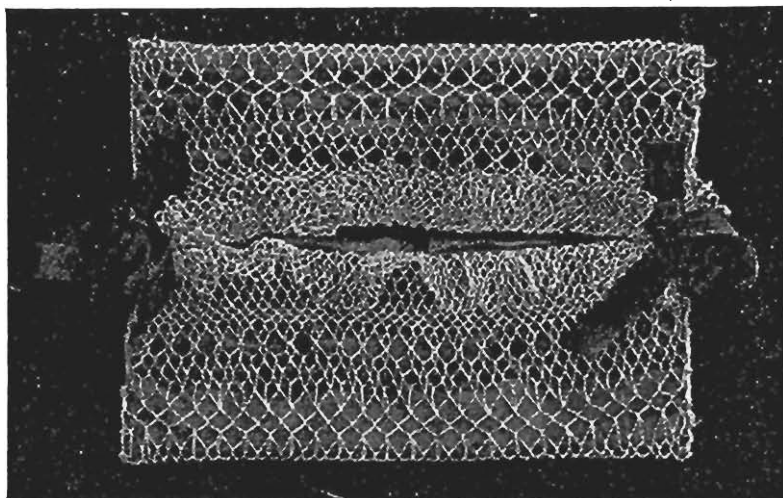
Next row.—Use the largest mesh, * make 7 stitches in the first loop, skip 1 loop, make 1 stitch in the next one, skip 1 loop, and repeat from * around the work. Next make 4 rows with the finest mesh, putting 1 stitch in every loop of the first row, except at each corner, where you put 2 stitches in each of the 3 loops between 2 groups of 7. Cut fringe the desired length, and knot 1 strand in every loop.

NETTED MOUCHOIR OR PHOTOGRAPH CASE.

No. 5.—Use satin or any desired color for the lining of the case, and Glasco lace thread for the

directions in reverse order. At each end make 6 or 7 rows with the bone needle, making 2 stitches in every loop in the first row; then 1 in each loop in the remaining rows. This forms the full portion,

which is to be stiffened with borax water and fluted with the fingers. Fit the outside over the inside, fold the inside together so that the ends meet over the center, and sew it over and over along the sides; then sew the outside together across the sides separately from the inside, first having sewed the ends having the fluted ruffle to the inside. Make bows of ribbon and arrange at each end (see picture).



No. 5.—NETTED MOUCHOIR OR PHOTOGRAPH CASE.

netting, although knitting silk may be used, if preferred.

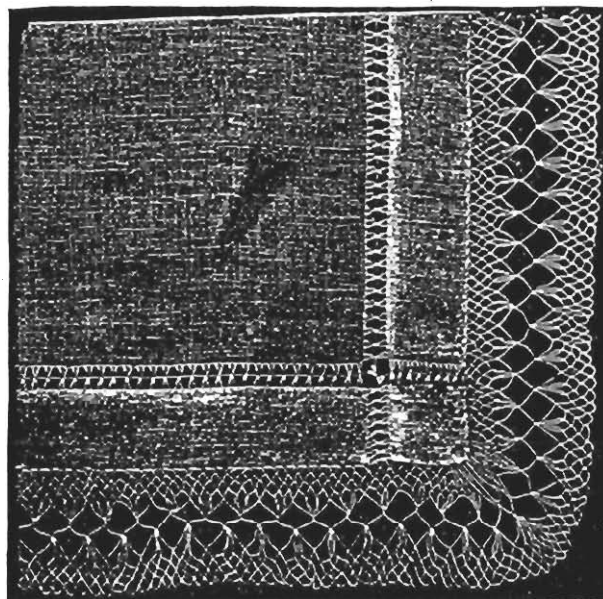
Make the lining or inside of the case a quarter of a yard wide, and thirteen inches and a half long. Two pieces of this size will be required, and a layer of sheet wadding is placed between them.

For the Outside.—First make 50 stitches over the foundation loop, with a coarse bone needle for the mesh, and then net 5 rows with the same mesh. Next make 3 rows with a coarse steel needle, then 1 fancy stripe thus:

Use a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh and make 1 row plain; then with the bone mesh pass the thread over the mesh and fingers in the regular way; then pass the needle through the loop on the finger as usual, through the first loop, then through the second; draw the second through the first, then the first through the second, and tie in the customary manner. Next, work through the second loop, and repeat this movement across the row. Make 2 more plain rows with the bone needle; then another fancy stripe made thus:

One row with the $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh; next use the bone needle and work through 2 loops at once; 1 row with the same mesh plain; then with the $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch mesh make 2 stitches in every loop. Next make 7 rows with the bone needle, then make another fancy stripe like the first one, 6 rows plain with the bone needle, then another fancy stripe like the second one; this brings you to the center. Work the other half to correspond, following the

Three mesh sticks were used in its construction: First, a piece of thin steel, one-eighth of an inch wide. Second, bone, one-fourth of an inch wide.



No. 6.—NETTED BORDER FOR HANDKERCHIEF.

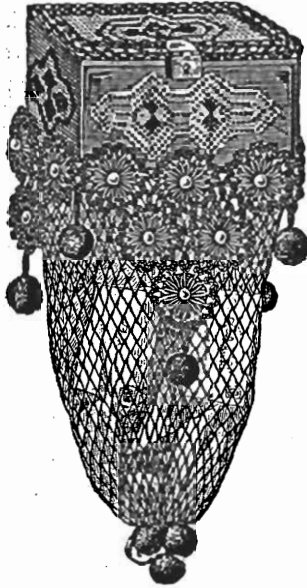
Third, steel, bone or wood, slightly wider than the second.

With the smallest mesh make 4 rows. With the second size, 1 row. Then, with the largest size

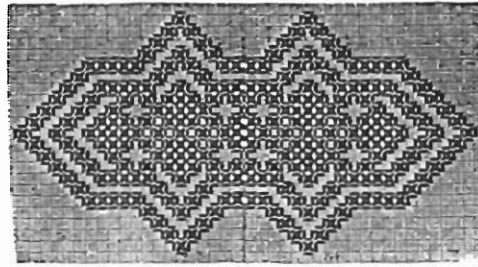
make 1 row, pulling the needle through 3 loops at once, except at the corners, where it is put through but 2 loops. Now, with the second size, make 1 row of netting with 3 stitches in each loop except at the corners, where several extra stitches are required. Then with the smallest mesh make 4

rows, 1 stitch in each mesh. If, as in the present instance, the lace be made separate, make a double row of meshes of sufficient length for one side and insert a cord. Then proceed to the other side. Allow one mesh for each one-

lid, and No. 10 that for the end, while 10. The front, No. 9 is repeated in the manner shown at No. 8. The cross stitches are worked in olive zephyr wool, and the front and sides of the net are ornamented with crocheted rosettes made as follows: They are worked with olive zephyr wool on a small brass ring as a foundation; in the first round twenty-eight double crochets are worked around the ring, and then closed with a slip stitch, and in the second, scallops composed of five chain stitches are worked at regular intervals. Long chain stitches in red silk are worked on the surface, and a brass button is placed over the opening at the center. The upper edge is finished with a narrow crocheted border fastened down with red silk. Worsted balls complete the receptacle as illustrated. The box is provided with a small brass lock on the front, and screw rings or eyes are attached at the back to hang it by.



No. 7.—LETTER BOX.



No. 8.—CROSS-STITCH DESIGN FOR FRONT OF BOX.

DIRECTIONS FOR NETTING A SEINE.

(No Illustration.)

First make a foundation loop. Begin at the left, holding the mesh-stick in the left hand, the needle in the right. Throw the thread over the mesh-

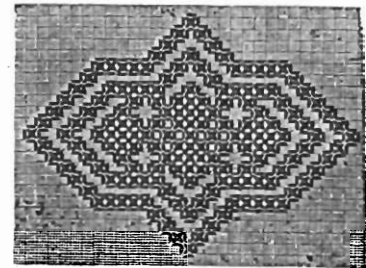
eighth inch, with 6 or 8 extra ones for the corners. For example: If the handkerchief is 11 inches square, about 96 stitches will be needed for each side. This double row is equal to three rows, as will be perceived when the lace is completed. If the lace be made on the article, the knots of the first row should be drawn very close to the material, and a very fine netting needle used.

LETTER BOX.

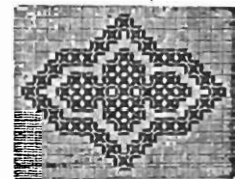
Nos. 7 to 10.—This pretty and convenient box is designed to be hung on the wall in the sitting-room or library, in order to hold letters that accumulate rapidly. Unanswered letters are kept in the box at the top, and those already answered are dropped through a slit in the bottom, and fall into the net below. A cigar box seven inches long, five inches wide, and three inches high serves as a foundation for the article illustrated. A slit five inches long and half an inch wide is cut in the bottom, and the inside is lined with olive-colored sateen; the sateen is first pasted on stiff paper, which is then pasted into the box after the edges have been bound with a narrow strip of the same material. The outside is faced with écru canvas, and ornamented with embroidery (see designs given at Nos. 8, 9 and 10). No. 9 gives the design for the

stick. To form a mesh, pass the thread over and under the third finger, catch the thread under the thumb, and back under and over the little finger, through the loop made on the third finger, bringing the needle up under the mesh-stick, through the mesh. Let all loops off, except the one on the little finger, until the mesh is formed on the mesh-stick, loosening the loop on the little finger last. Draw up tightly, to form the knot.

Next row.—Slip the meshes off the mesh-stick, and turn work over and proceed as before to end



No. 9.—CROSS-STITCH DESIGN FOR LID OF BOX.



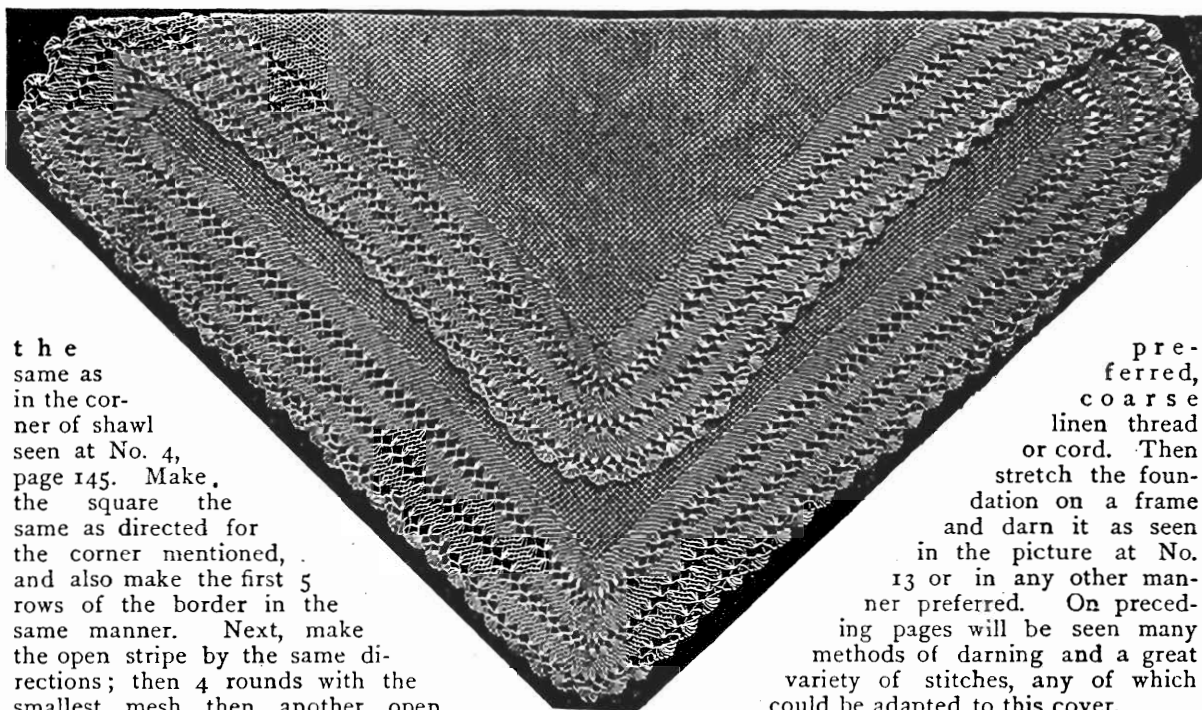
No. 10.—CROSS-STITCH DESIGN FOR END OF BOX.

NETTED SHAWL.

No. 11.—This very dainty shawl is made of pale-blue Saxony. Three sizes of mesh-sticks are used,

NETTED BOOK-COVER.

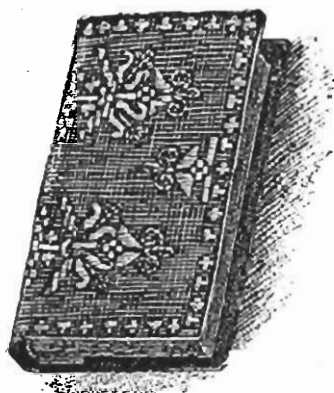
Nos. 12 AND 13.—Make a foundation of square netting of the size required, using rope silk, or, if



the same as in the corner of shawl seen at No. 4, page 145. Make the square the same as directed for the corner mentioned, and also make the first 5 rows of the border in the same manner. Next, make the open stripe by the same directions; then 4 rounds with the smallest mesh, then another open stripe; next 3 rounds with the smallest mesh, and then use the largest mesh and

No. 11.—NETTED SHAWL.

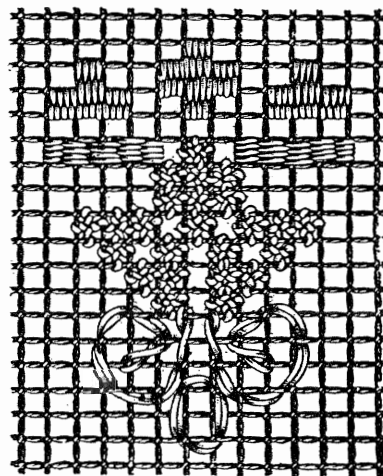
preferred, coarse linen thread or cord. Then stretch the foundation on a frame and darn it as seen in the picture at No. 13 or in any other manner preferred. On preceding pages will be seen many methods of darning and a great variety of stitches, any of which could be adapted to this cover. Now make a cover of linen or satin, fitting it to the book, and turning it over



No. 12.—NETTED BOOK-COVER.

make 1 round plain; then use the middle-sized mesh and make 1 round, working through 3 loops at once.

Next round.—Make 6 stitches in 1 loop, 1 in the next, and repeat for the entire round; then use the smallest mesh and make 1 stitch in every loop.

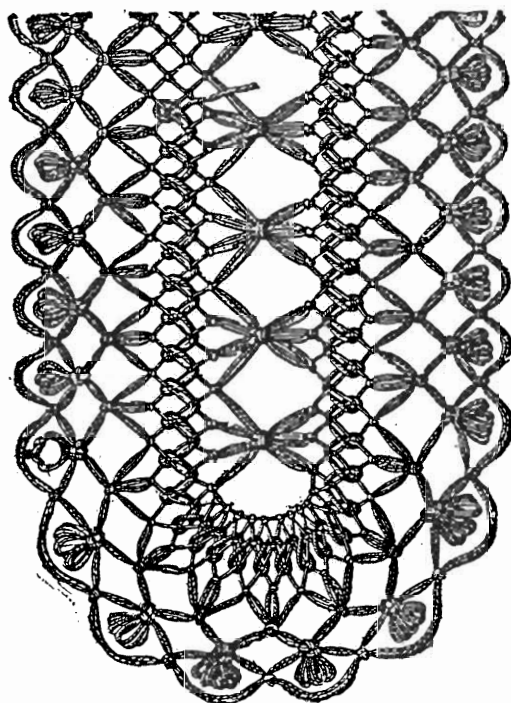


No. 13.—DARNING DESIGN FOR NETTED BOOK-COVER.

on the inside for about an inch all round to form a sort of pocket for the book. Then fasten the ornamented netting over the lining and the cover is complete.

NETTED TAB.

No. 14.—This tab is netted in sheaf pattern, with bunches of loops. The sheaf pattern is described



No. 14.—NETTED TAB.

in No. 17 on page 112. Make a foundation of as many loops as you require for the length of the tab.

First row.—Plain over a mesh an eighth of an inch in width.

Second row.—Sheaf netting, leaving one of the long loops without tying into a sheaf for the end; on one of these loops commence the 3rd row. Work over the small mesh, ten stitches into the loop, and one stitch into each of the stitches worked with double cotton. Now work the 4th row all round plain.

Fifth row.—Work in loop netting.

Sixth row.—Plain.

Seventh row.—Bunches of loops worked as described elsewhere in this pamphlet.

Eighth row.—Plain.

NETTED LAPPET FOR CAPS, ETC.

No. 15.—This lappet is composed of one section of an open work and darned stripe (worked by stitches elsewhere shown) edged by a fan pattern.

To form the point at the end, tie the cotton into the first of the four loops, work one stitch into each of the other four stitches, turn, knot the cotton into the center of last loop without working over a mesh, one stitch over the mesh into each of the three next loops, turn, knot the cotton into the first loop in the same way as last, one stitch into each of two loops, turn, knot the cotton into the first loop, one stitch into the next

Now work a row round both sides and the end.
First row.—In loop netting, work entirely round the end and along the other side.

Second and Third rows.—Plain netting.

Fourth row.—Over the larger mesh work one stitch into a loop, six stitches into the next loop, and repeat.

Over the small mesh work one stitch into each stitch of last row.

DESIGN FOR ANTIMACASSARS, FICHUS,
DARNED NETTING, ETC.

(No Illustration.)

A foundation is netted plain over a knitting needle No. 14 and any number of rows may be worked for it.

For the Border:—First row.—Work two stitches in each loop of foundation over a quarter-inch mesh.

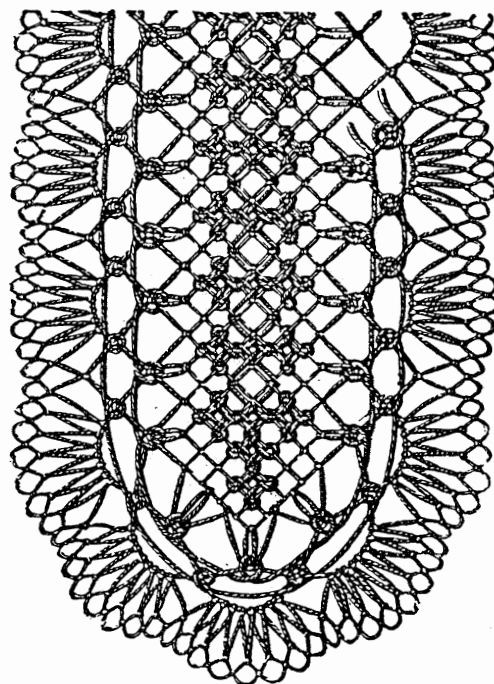
Second row.—Over the small mesh work one stitch through the second stitch worked into one loop of last row, and into the next loop together, so that the double loop always slants to the right.

Third row.—Plain.

Fourth row.—One stitch over the large mesh into a stitch of last row, pass over one stitch, six stitches into the next, pass over one stitch and repeat.

Fifth row.—One stitch over the large mesh into each stitch of last row.

Sixth row.—With the small mesh work into each



No. 15.—NETTED LAPPET FOR CAPS, ETC.

loop of last row, twisting the long loops as described elsewhere in these pages. A diamond pattern may be darned in the foundation with soft knitting cotton.

DIRECTIONS FOR HALF OF NETTED COLLAR.

No. 16.—This collar is shown made of very fine thread, and 2 sizes of mesh-sticks are used.

First row.—Net 38 stitches over the foundation loop with the thread double, using the large mesh

Second row.—Use the small mesh with the thread single, and net through every loop that may be formed by separating the threads which were doubled in the 1st row.

Third row.—Use the large mesh, and net 1 stitch in each loop.

Fourth row.—Use the small mesh and draw the

stitches in the next loop, and repeat from * across the row.

Thirteenth to Twenty-second row, inclusive.—Use the small mesh and net plain.

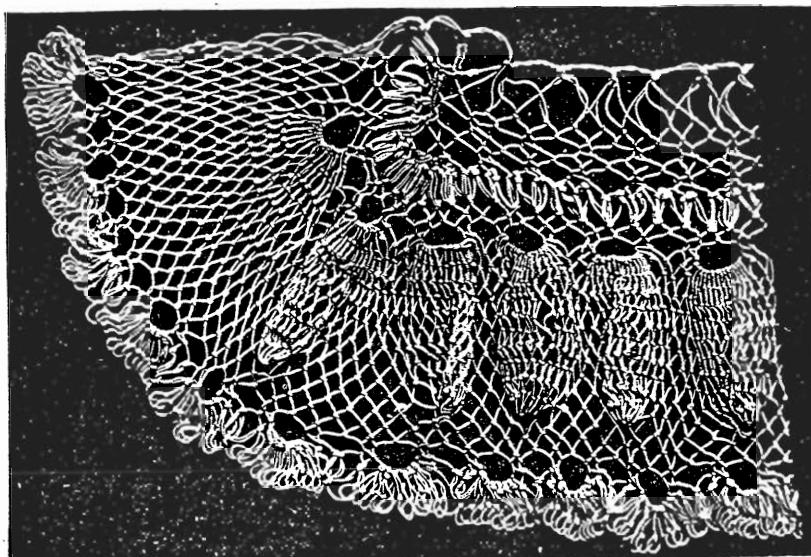
Twenty-third row.—Use the same mesh, and net 22 stitches, then through 10 loops at once; then net * 5 plain, through 10 at once, and repeat from *.

Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth rows.—Use the same mesh and net plain.

Twenty-sixth row.—Use the large mesh and net plain.

Twenty-seventh row.—Same as 4th row.

Twenty-eighth row.—Use the large mesh and the thread double, then net 1 stitch in each of 3 loops



NO. 16.—SECTION OF NETTED COLLAR.

1st loop through the 2nd, then the 2nd through the 1st; then work through the 1st loop, then through the 2nd; this crosses the loops. Continue thus across the row.

Fifth row.—Use the large mesh, and net plain.

Sixth row.—Like the 4th row.

Seventh row.—Use the large mesh and net plain, except at the corners, where you net 6 stitches into 1 loop; now break the thread.

Eighth row.—Use the large mesh, and double the thread; begin at the top of left-hand corner, and net 2 stitches in each loop.

Ninth row.—Use the small mesh and net (with the single thread) through 4 loops at once.

Tenth row.—Use the large mesh and net plain.

Eleventh row.—The same as 4th row.

Twelfth row.—Use the small mesh and net 4 plain loops, then in the 5th loop put 14 stitches, which forms the shell; * net 3 plain loops, then 14

then 6 stitches in the next one, and repeat across the row.

Twenty-ninth row.—Use the small mesh and single thread; net through the 3 double-thread loops which come between the group of 6 stitches, at one time; then, separating the threads, net through every loop in the group of 6, and so continue across the row.

Thirtieth row.—Break the thread which formed the foundation loop, then run a thread through the 10th row and tie to hold the work by; now tie the working thread in the first loop of the first row made, and using the small mesh, work 1 row, working through 2 loops at once; this completes the collar. This gives only one-half of the collar; therefore, in starting it, double the number of stitches directed for the first row, and finish off the other end to correspond with the end given. These details form a very dainty collar.

