

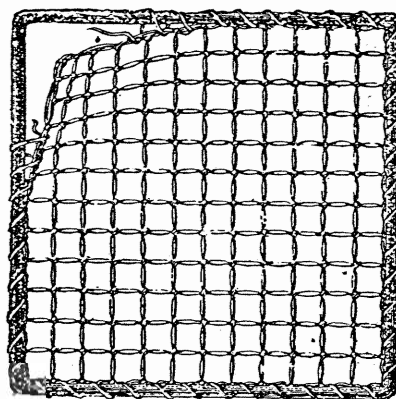
WIRE FRAME FOR EMBROIDERING NETTING.

No. 35.—In order to darn or embroider netting successfully, it should be stretched upon a frame

wadding or tow, as shown in No. 35, and then with tape, which must be wound tightly and very closely round it, more particularly at the corners, so that it may be quite firm and not twist about



No. 35.—WIRE FRAME FOR EMBROIDERING NETTING.



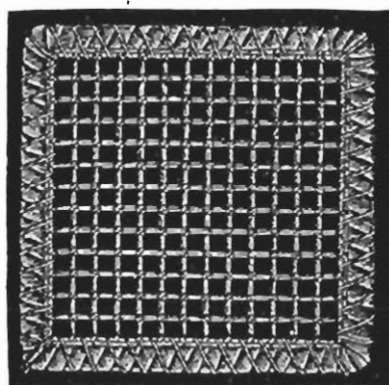
No. 36.—MOUNTING NETTING ON A FRAME.

after the manner of drawn work; and it is a very good plan to dampen it with borax water, and press it before basting it to the frame. After the work is removed then all that will be necessary to complete it will be to press the darning or embroidery. The frame on which the net is to be stretched should be made of a strong iron wire that will not bend in the using. In shape it may be square or

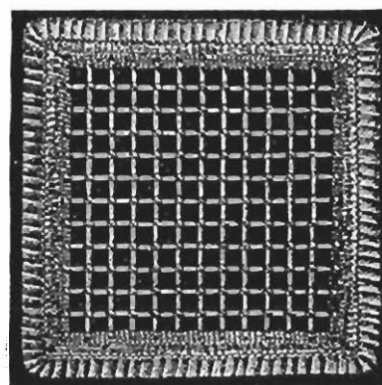
when the netting is sewn in. The ends of the tape should be secured by two or three stitches.

MOUNTING NETTING ON A FRAME.

Nos. 36, 37 AND 38.—No. 36 shows the netting in the process of being sewed to an ordinary uncovered frame. When the netting is exactly the



No. 37.



No. 38.

NOS. 37 AND 38.—MOUNTING NETTING ON A FRAME.

oblong, according to whether squares or edgings are to be made upon it, but the sides must be straight, so that the net can be evenly stretched.

This wire frame must be covered, first with

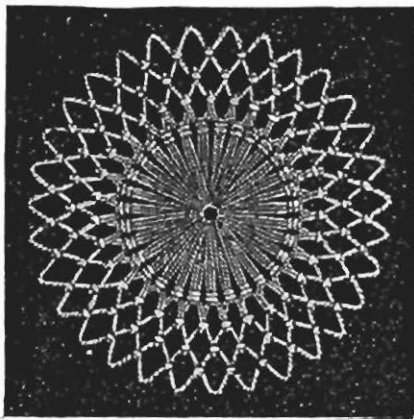
size of the inside of the frame, it need only be secured to it with overcasting stitches set very closely at the corners.

When the netting is smaller, the space between it

and the frame must be filled up with strong, very evenly woven tape, sewn on all round the netting.

The tape must be very tightly held in the sewing, so that it even forms little gathers all round; this will help you to stretch the netting in mounting it without injuring it, and is especially necessary when the netting is not quite evenly made. No. 38 shows how the tape is sewn on, the fold that has to be made at the corners, and the way to fix the netting into the frame.

Long strips or large pieces of work can be mounted on wax-cloth; but the process of shortening the preparatory work in this manner is not



No. 39.—CIRCULAR NETTING OF LONG AND SHORT LOOPS.

recommended, as the squares of netting are never so regular as when they are made in a frame.

CIRCULAR NETTING OF LONG AND SHORT LOOPS.

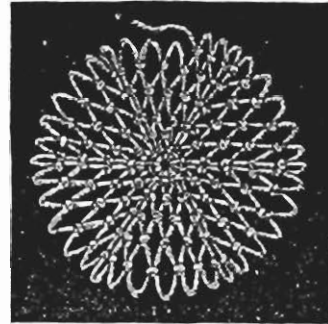
No. 39.—Make 30 or 31 loops over a large mesh with a coarse material, such as filoselle, then draw up the thread on which the loops are strung, as tightly as possible, so as to form quite a small ring for the center, and fasten off, tying very securely and neatly. ("Mesh" is same as "mesh-stick.")

Next row.—Fasten the thread onto a long loop and make 1 loop into each loop of the first row, over a small mesh. Use the same mesh for all the subsequent rows, which should be worked in a finer thread, such as knitting silk.

If you want to avoid fastening on the thread afresh for each row, make a loop over the thumb as follows: Put the thread, as for a plain loop, over the mesh and the thumb, and then put the needle through the loop, as though for a plain loop; but before tightening the knot, draw the mesh out of the loop just made, and make it exactly as long as the loop above.

CIRCULAR NETTING FORMED BY INCREASES OR WIDENINGS.

No. 40.—Make 10 loops on the foundation loop, close the ring, then proceed by making a row with



No. 40.—CIRCULAR NETTING FORMED BY INCREASES OR WIDENINGS.

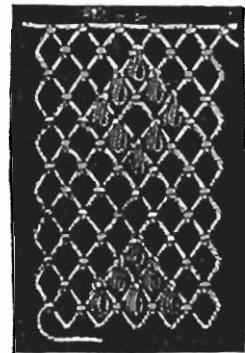
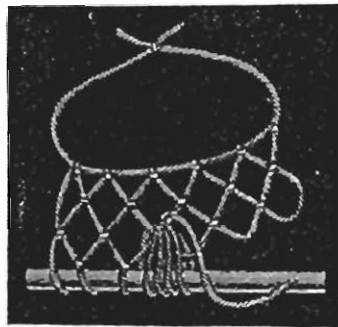
1 knot in the first loop and 2 in the second, until the net attains the right circumference; in the subsequent rows, increase by 1 loop; that is, make 2 knots in each of the previous increases.

LOOSE LOOPS IN CLUSTERS.

Nos. 41 AND 42.—Clusters of loose loops are made in the following manner:

First row.—One loop, the knot of which must be a little distance from the mesh; put the thread over the mesh (mesh-stick) and the needle through the loop where the knot is; repeat this three or four times, making the loops all of the same length. Then unite all the loops with one knot, carrying the needle from right to left, around the loops, instead of putting it through the loop of the previous row.

Second row.—Make 1 loop over each loop of the first row, leaving out the loops that form the cluster.



No. 41.

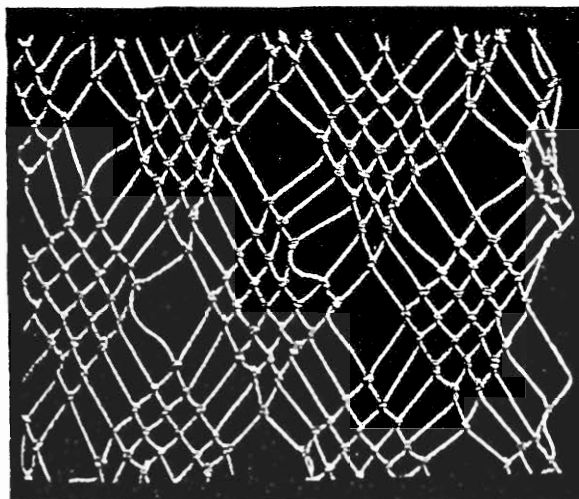
No. 42.

NOS. 41 AND 42.—LOOSE LOOPS IN CLUSTERS.

As may be seen from the engraving, many different patterns can be worked upon the netting.

SWISS DIAMOND NETTING.

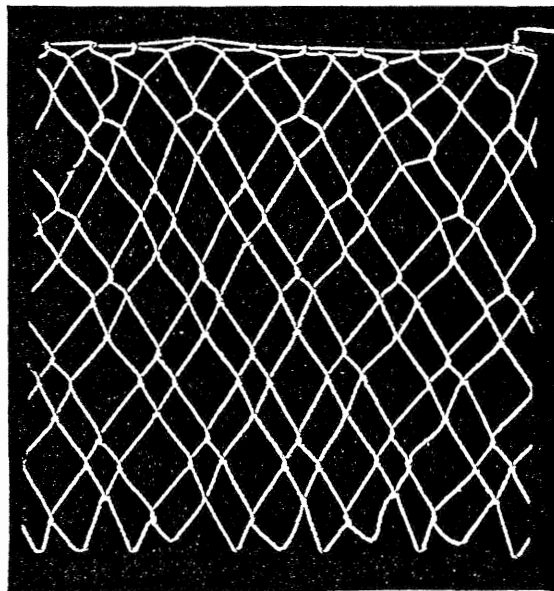
No. 43.—For this effective pattern cast on any



No. 43.—SWISS DIAMOND NETTING.

number of stitches divisible by five, leaving four stitches over at the end to make the edges correspond with each other.

First row.—Work 4 plain stitches, * work 1 long stitch by passing the thread twice round the mesh



No. 44.—DIAMOND NETTING.
(For Description see Page 87.)

(to do this twist the thread once round the mesh before encircling the loops round the fingers; the other part of the stitch is made in the ordinary

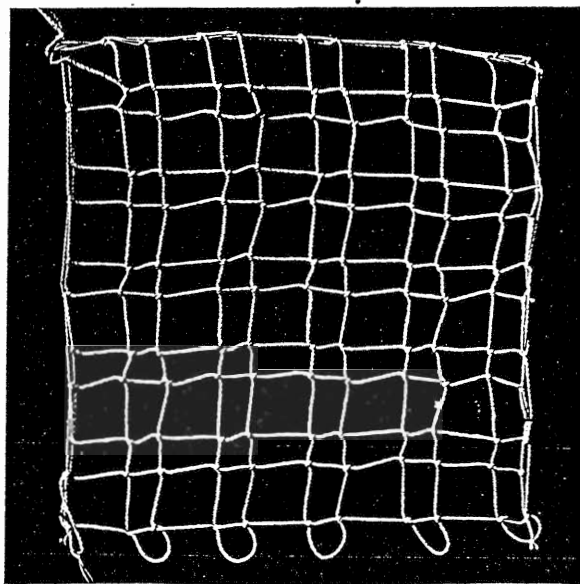
process of drawing up the knot); * work 4 plain stitches, and repeat from * to the end of the row.

Second row.—One long stitch, 3 plain stitches, * 1 long stitch into the center of the long stitch of last row, 1 long stitch into the next plain stitch, 3 plain stitches, and repeat from *.

Third row.—One long stitch, 2 plain stitches, * 1 long stitch into the next long stitch, 1 plain into the next long stitch, 1 long stitch into the next plain stitch, 2 plain stitches, and repeat from *, and end with 1 long stitch.

Fourth row.—One plain stitch, 1 long stitch, 1 plain stitch, 1 long stitch, * 2 plain stitches, 1 long stitch, 1 plain stitch, 1 long stitch, and repeat from *.

Fifth row.—One plain stitch, 2 long stitches,



No. 45.—SQUARE DIAMOND NETTING.
(For Description see Page 87.)

* 3 plain, 2 long, and repeat from *, ending with 1 plain stitch.

Sixth row.—Two plain stitches, 1 long stitch, * 4 plain, 1 long, and repeat from *, ending with 1 plain stitch.

Seventh row.—One plain stitch, 2 long stitches, * 3 plain, 2 long, and repeat from *, ending with 1 plain stitch.

Eighth row.—One plain stitch, 1 long stitch, 1 plain stitch, 1 long stitch, * 2 plain, 1 long, 1 plain, 1 long, and repeat from *.

Ninth row.—One long stitch, 2 plain stitches, 1 long stitch, * 1 plain, 1 long, 2 plain, 1 long, and repeat from *.

Tenth row.—One long stitch, 3 plain stitches, * 2 long, 3 plain, and repeat from *. This completes one pattern. Repeat the pattern from the first row.

DIAMOND NETTING.

(For Illustration see Page 86.)

No. 44.—An uneven number of stitches will be required for this pattern. Cast on about 15 stitches to make a sample piece to get the stitch perfect.

First row.—Net 1 stitch in the ordinary manner; make the next stitch a long stitch by twisting the thread twice round the mesh, and repeat; the row will end with a plain stitch as it began.

Second row.—Plain netting, making even the stitches of the row just made.

Third row.
—One long stitch, 1 plain stitch, and repeat; end the row with a long stitch as it began.

Fourth row.
—Plain netting. Repeat these four rows for the length required.

SQUARE DIAMOND NETTING.

(For Illustration see Page 86.)

No. 45.—This is the same stitch as the diamond pattern, only it is worked so as to form a series of squares instead of diamonds. Put on 2 stitches for the corner, and at the end of each row increase a stitch by working 2 stitches in the last stitch of last row. The pattern is formed by passing the thread once round the mesh for the small holes, and twice round the mesh for the large holes. In process of working be careful that a long stitch always comes under a short stitch, first one and then the other alternately. Bring the last corner to a point by taking 2 loops together at the end of every other row; in rows having the uneven loops, leave the last one unworked; fasten off neatly and securely. A square or oblong piece may be thus worked and afterward darned

DIAGONAL NETTING WITH CROSSED LOOPS.

No. 46.—To work this simple and effective pattern, begin by making a strip of plain netting, 14 loops in width, for the middle. When it is long enough for your purpose, take up all the loops on one side on a strong thread; fasten the work to the cushion again, and work 3 rows along the other edge in the following manner:

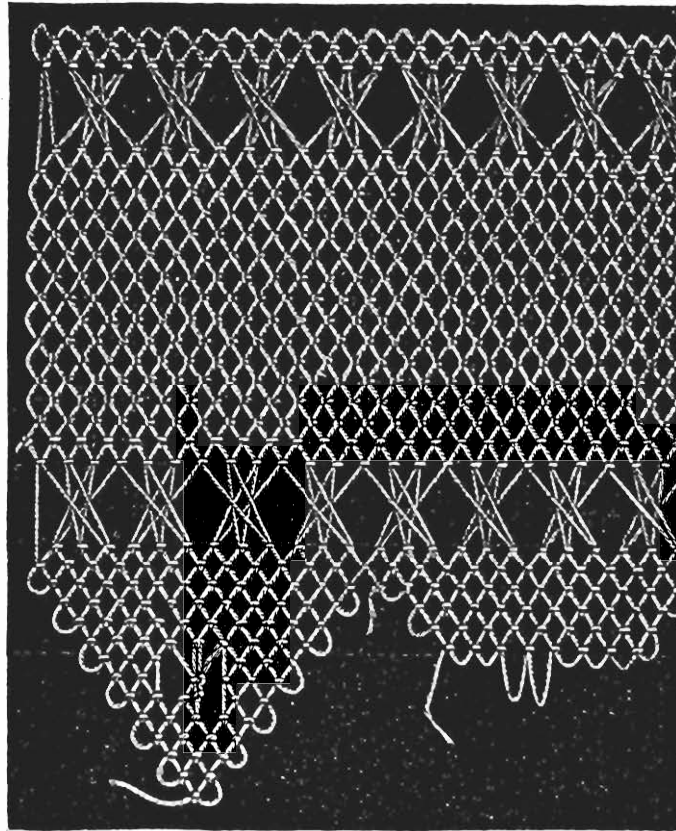
First row.—Long loops, made by the thread being passed three times in succession over the mesh.

Second row.

—Here 3 loops are so made as to cross each other; that is, you begin by putting your netting needle at first into the 3rd loop, counting from left to right, then into the 1st, and lastly into the middle one of the three, so that the right loop leans to the left and the left one to the right.

Third row.

—One plain loop in each of the loops of the previous row. You now draw out the thread run in on the other side, and run it in through the loops last made, in order to make three rows again, as above described, on the lower edge.



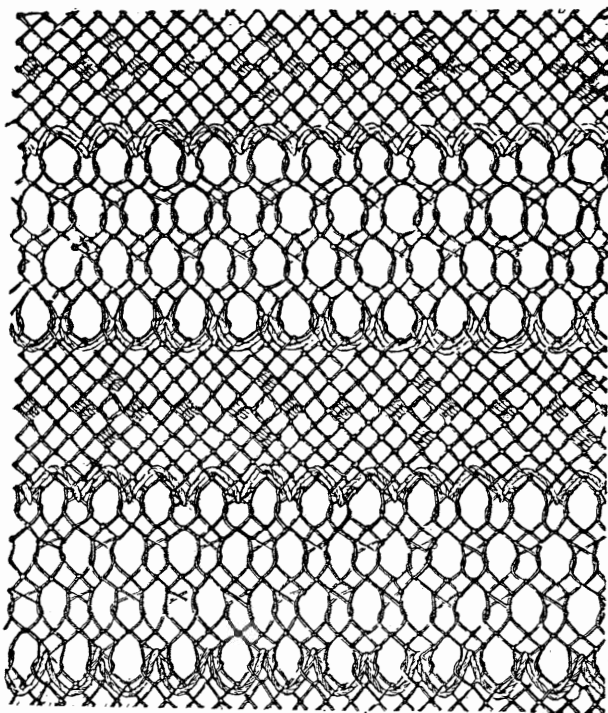
No. 46.—DIAGONAL NETTING WITH CROSSED LOOPS.

When this is done you begin the points. Work in 14 loops with the small mesh, working 3 rows and narrowing once in each row, by leaving the last loop unworked; now make the long loops in the center of the point for the crossed design as shown in the heading, and, after crossing the loops, finish the points as shown in the picture. Break the thread and begin the next point as shown in the illustration.

Netted edgings may be made of linen with patterns afterwards embroidered upon them in wash silk, which shows well upon a linen foundation

ROSE NETTING IN STRIPES.

No. 47.—This design is suitable for curtains,

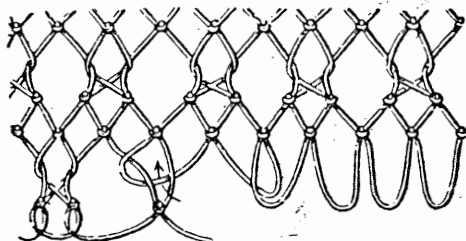


No. 47.—ROSE NETTING IN STRIPES.

antimacassars, shawls, etc. It consists of stripes of rose-netting which are worked according to the directions given for No. 49. Four patterns of the rose-netting are alternated with six rows of plain netting. The plain stripes are darned in small squares or diamonds (see design).

ROSE NETTING, WITH DETAIL.

NOS. 48, 49, AND 52.—No. 48 shows the detail of rose-netting; and No. 52, rose-netting with ribbon velvet run in at each fifth pattern; the rose-netting is darned with silk or wool of a color contrasting with that of the netting. This pattern would make very pretty shawls netted with white wool, darned with pink, maize, or blue silk, and having narrow black ribbon velvet run in as seen at No. 52.



No. 48.—DETAIL OF ROSE NETTING.

First row.—Net quite plain over a mesh about a third of an inch in width.

Second row.—Net over a knitting needle thus: First draw the 1st long loop through the 2nd, and net it, then draw the 2nd long loop through the 1st and net it. Repeat throughout the row. No. 48 clearly illustrates the mode of working this row. The 1st loop is shown drawn through the 2nd, ready for netting, at the lower middle of illustration, and the arrow represents the needle inserted ready for working the 2nd loop.

The 1st and 2nd rows are repeated alternately for the required length, looping the stitches so that the pattern is reversed.

DIAMOND PATTERN.

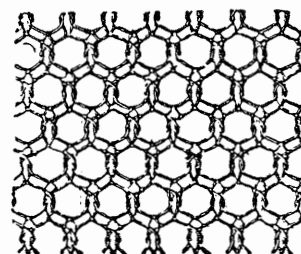
No. 50.—This design is suitable for foundations of shawls, or for stripes for clouds, antimacassars, etc.

First row.—Plain.

Second row.—Work two loops into a stitch, draw the next loop rather longer, and repeat to the end of the row.

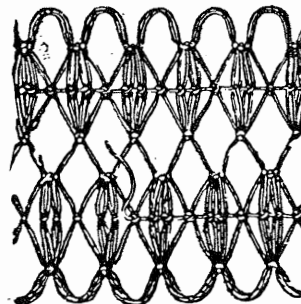
Third row.—One stitch into each loop of last row.

Fourth row.—Work a stitch through two loops together under the two loops worked into a stitch in second row.



No. 49.—ROSE NETTING.

Repeat to the end of the row. Repeat from the first row. The double loops are worked across with a needle and cotton, as shown in the upper part of illustration.

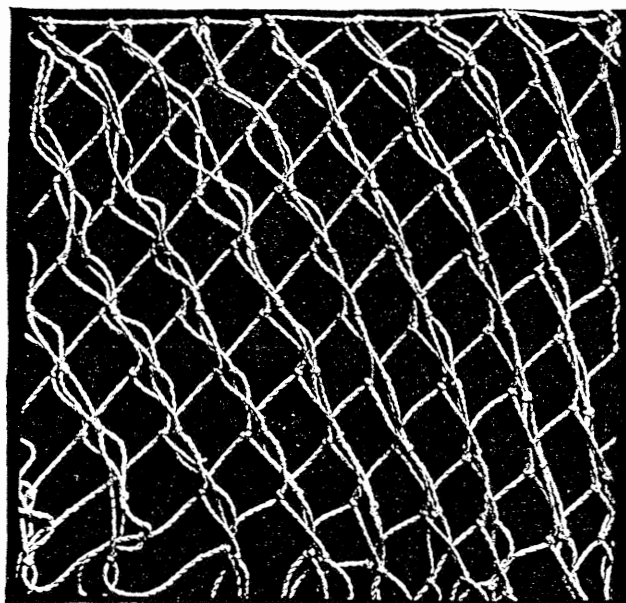


No. 50.—DIAMOND PATTERN.

DIAGONAL NETTING.

No. 51.—Commence with an even number of stitches.

First row.—Insert the point of the needle in the 1st loop and draw the 2nd loop downwards through it; net a stitch in the 2nd loop, and then net a stitch in the 1st loop, not twisting the loops at all; insert the point of the needle in the 3rd loop, and draw the 4th loop downwards through it; net a stitch in the 4th loop, and then a stitch in the 3rd loop; and continue crossing the loops and netting them, to the end of the row.

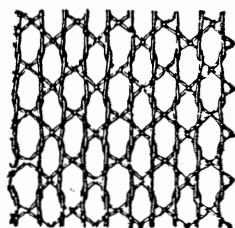


No. 51.—DIAGONAL NETTING.

Second row.—Net the 1st loop plain; with the point of the needle pass the 3rd loop downwards through the 2nd loop, net a stitch in the 3rd loop, and then net a stitch in the 2nd loop; then pass the 5th loop downwards through the 4th loop, and net it, and then net the 4th loop, and proceed in like manner to the end of the row, where net the last stitch plain.

Third row.—Same as the second row.

Fourth row.—Work same as the first row. Repeat from the first row. It will be found that the 2nd and 3rd rows have each an edge stitch,

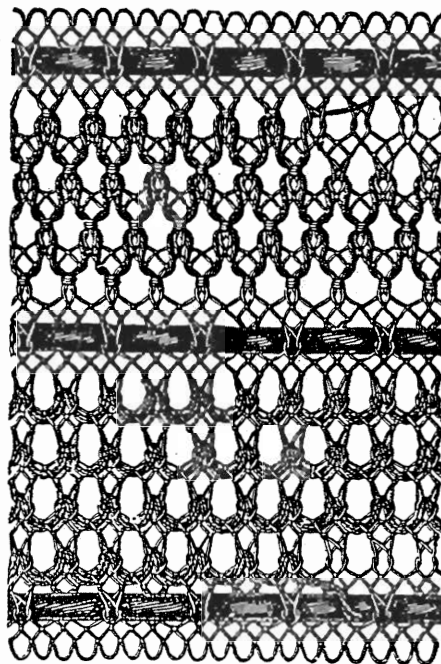


No. 53.—STAR NETTING.

but that the 1st and 4th rows have not. The pattern runs diagonally across from edge to edge.

STAR NETTING, WITH DETAIL.

Nos. 53 AND 54.—*First row.*—One double and



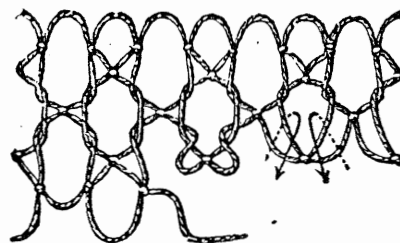
No. 52.—ROSE NETTING, WITH RIBBON RUN IN IN EVERY FIFTH PATTERN.

(For Description see Nos. 48, 49 and 52, Page 88.)

one plain stitch alternately with a No. 12 knitting needle.

Second row.—Net plain with a mesh a third of an inch wide.

Third row.—Draw one stitch of second row through long loop of first row, net it with a short stitch, draw the next loop through the same long

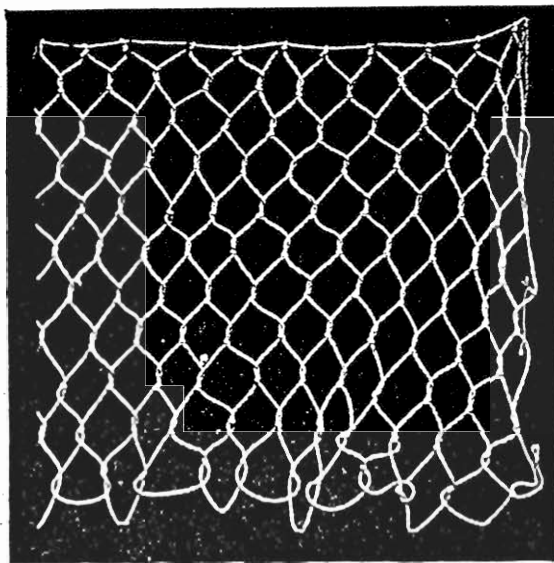


No. 54.—DETAIL OF STAR NETTING.

loop of first row, and net it with a long stitch (*i. e.*, cotton twice round the mesh). Repeat the second and third rows for length required.

ROUND NETTING.

No. 55.—Round netting much resembles plain



No. 55.—ROUND NETTING.

netting in appearance and manner of working, but by a trifling difference in the method of passing the needle through the loop the stitches become a little twisted, and a closer and rounder looking stitch is produced. It may be commenced with any number of stitches. When these are put on the foundation string, and the mesh is withdrawn and placed in position ready for working the second row, proceed as follows: Form the loop on the fingers in the usual manner, and pass the needle upwards through the loop encircling the third and second fingers and between the mesh and the forefinger, but not taking up the netted stitch of last row; retain the position of the thumb and fingers, and loop while you draw the needle so far up as to bring the thread from it close under the little finger; turn the needle round, and insert it through the stitch of preceding row downwards over the mesh, the thread being to the right of the needle; draw through, and let loops slip one by one from the fingers; draw knot in firmly, and continue with every stitch in the same manner.

OPEN TWISTED NETTING.

No. 56.—Two meshes will be required. Cast an even number of stitches upon the foundation string, and begin by doing 2 rows of plain netting with the smallest mesh.

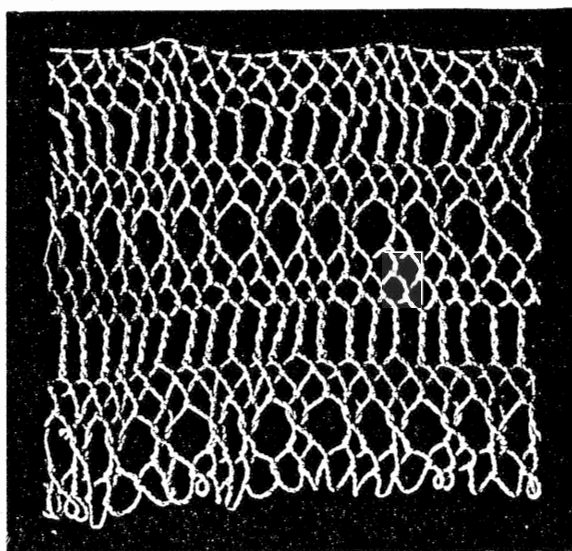
Third row.—With the largest mesh, net 1 stitch in each loop of the preceding row.

Fourth row.—With the small mesh, place the thread in position on the fingers as usual, and pass the needle upwards through the loop encircling the 3rd and 2nd fingers, and between the mesh and the forefinger, and now draw the needle up, carefully retaining the position of the thumb and finger and loop, while you draw the needle far enough up to bring the thread from it close under the little finger; insert the needle in the 1st loop of the preceding row, and to produce the coiled appearance shown in the engraving (No. 56), twist the loop twice from right to left round itself, then release the loops from the fingers and tighten the knot. Work to the end of the row similarly.

Fifth row.—Plain netting with the small mesh.

Sixth row.—Plain netting with the large mesh.

Seventh row.—With the small mesh, draw the 1st loop of previous row upwards through the 2nd loop of the same row, and net a stitch in it; then look through the 1st loop, the upper part of which is now secured in the knot you have just formed, and you will see a portion of the 2nd loop crossing along just below; draw this part of the 2nd loop up through the little opening under the knot, and net a stitch in it, and entwine every 2 loops together in this manner to the end of the row.



No. 56.—OPEN TWISTED NETTING.

Eighth row.—Plain netting with the small mesh. Repeat from the 3rd row for the length required, and break off at the termination of the 5th row.

BUNCH NETTING.

No. 57.—Procure meshes of 3 different sizes. Begin with any number of stitches divisible by 3, and allow 2 stitches over at the end of the row to bring the pattern in nicely.

First row.—Plain netting on middle-sized mesh.

Second row.—The same.

Third row.—With the largest mesh, net 2 stitches plain, net 5 stitches in the next loop, and repeat, ending with 2 plain stitches.

Fourth row.—With the smallest mesh, net 1 stitch in every loop of the preceding row.

Fifth row.—Plain netting, with smallest mesh.

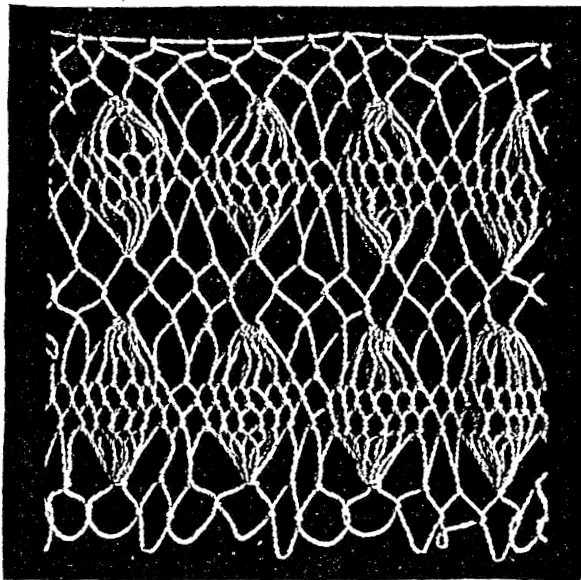
Sixth row.—Plain netting, with largest mesh.

Seventh row.—With middle mesh, net plain the two first loops of last row, * take up the 5 next loops, all on the needle, and net them together as 1 stitch (these are the 5 loops which were before increased), net the 2 next consecutive loops plain, and repeat from *.

Eighth row.—Plain netting, with same mesh.

Repeat the pattern from the 3rd row.

A pleasing variation can be made in this pattern by working the second line of "bunches" in intermediate positions between those made in the first line.

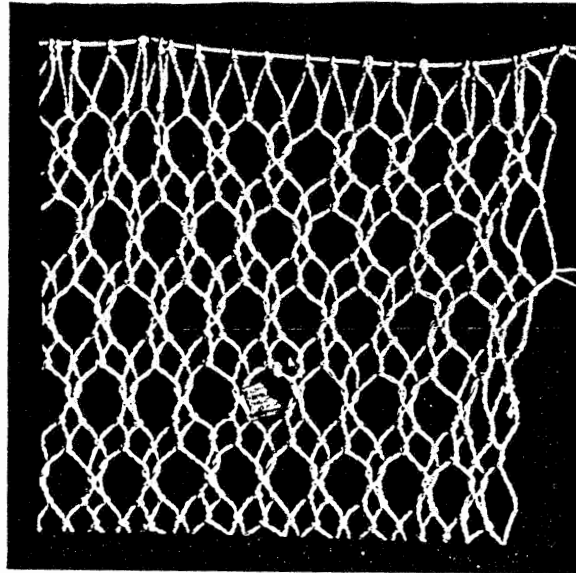


No. 57.—BUNCH NETTING.

needle No. 9, and for the other a wooden needle No. 6, or what is better, a flat bone mesh, measur-

ing about a third of an inch in width. Cast upon the foundation string any even number of stitches.

First row.—Plain netting, with the large mesh.



No. 58.—GRECIAN NETTING.

Second row.—With the small mesh, draw the 1st loop of previous row upwards through the 2nd loop of the same row, and net a stitch in it; then look through the 1st loop, the upper part of which is now secured in the knot you have just formed, and you will see a portion of the 2nd loop crossing along just below; draw this part of the 2nd loop up through the little opening under the knot, and net a stitch in it; entwine every two loops together in this manner to the end of the row.

Third row.—Plain netting, with the large mesh.

Fourth row.—With the small mesh, net a plain stitch in the 1st loop of previous row, then draw the 2nd loop upwards through the 3rd loop, and net a stitch in it, and next bring the 2nd loop up through the little opening under the knot, and net a stitch in it and continue, finishing with a plain stitch at the end of the row.

Fifth row.—Plain netting, with the large mesh. Repeat from the 2nd row. The pattern is complete upon the termination of the 3rd row.

Another form of Grecian netting is a simple continuation of the 1st and 2nd rows only, by which means the large holes are produced one over the other in a straight line. Whichever way it be done, Grecian netting is a favorite pattern for purses, mittens, neck-handkerchiefs, shawls, curtains, and numberless other articles.

LOOPED NETTING.

No. 59.—Put on as many stitches as required for the width of the work.

First row.—Thread twice round the mesh, and net 1 stitch; then with the thread once round the mesh net 2 more stitches in the same place; repeat this in every loop to the end of the row. Every succeeding row is the same, inserting the needle under the long loop of last row, and missing the 2 short loops. A very lacy-looking pattern results.

LOOSE-LOOP PATTERN.

No. 60.—*First and Second rows.*—Plain netting.

Third row.—Two plain loops, place the working thread as usual, over the mesh, and pass the needle close over the nearest knot of the last row but one from underneath perpendicularly, put the thread round the mesh again, and let the needle go again through the same stitch from underneath upwards, and then work a common stitch in the next stitch of the last row, so that the thread is put three times round the mesh as shown in the lower right hand corner of

clusters of loops come between the clusters of third row.

DESIGN IN LONG AND CROSSED LOOPS.

No. 61.—This design is worked with knitting silk and Shetland wool or floss.

First and Second rows.—Work in plain netting with silk and a mesh a quarter of an inch in breadth.

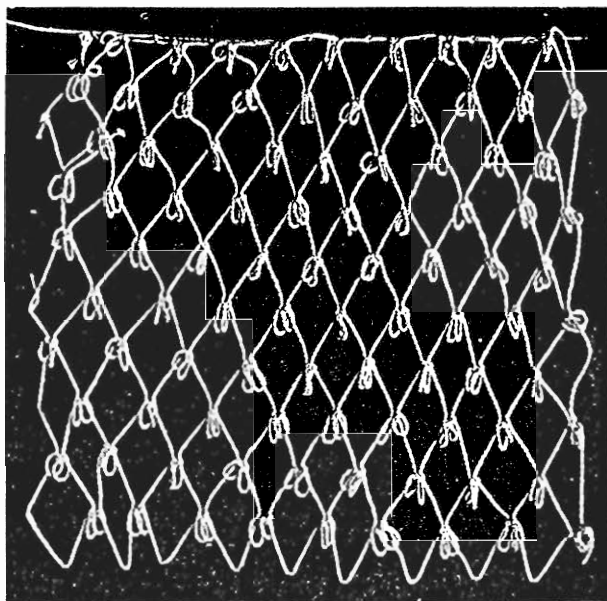
Third row.—With doubled wool and a half-inch mesh, work two stitches into one loop, and one stitch into each of the next two loops. Repeat from the beginning of the row.

Fourth row.—Take the long loop at the left of a short loop, pass it through the short loop, and net it with silk and the smaller mesh; take the next long loop and pass it through the same short loop, and net it. Repeat to the end of the row.

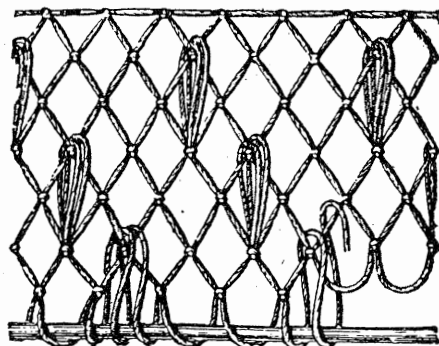
Fifth row.—One stitch into each loop of last row.

Sixth row.—With double wool and the large mesh net one stitch into each loop of last row.

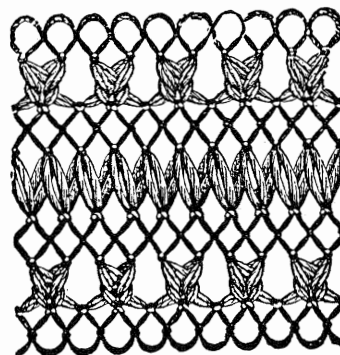
Seventh and Eighth rows.—With silk and the small mesh work like fifth row.



No. 59.—LOOPED NETTING.



No. 60.—LOOSE-LOOP PATTERN.



No. 61.—DESIGN IN LONG AND CROSSED LOOPS.

illustration. Repeat from the beginning of the row.

Fourth and Fifth rows.—Plain.

Sixth row.—Like third row, working so that the

Ninth and Tenth rows.—Like third and fourth rows.

Eleventh row.—Work this row like the fifth row.

ORIEL NETTING.

No. 62.—Commence with any even number of stitches.

First row.—This row is worked in plain netting.

Second row.—One plain stitch and 1 long stitch worked alternately.

Third row.—Long stitch netting, that is with thread twice round the mesh to every stitch.

Fourth row.—Draw the first loop of last row upwards through the 1st long loop of the 2nd row, and net a plain stitch in it; draw the 2nd loop of last row up in the same place, and net in it a plain stitch, and continue. Repeat the last 3 rows for the length desired.

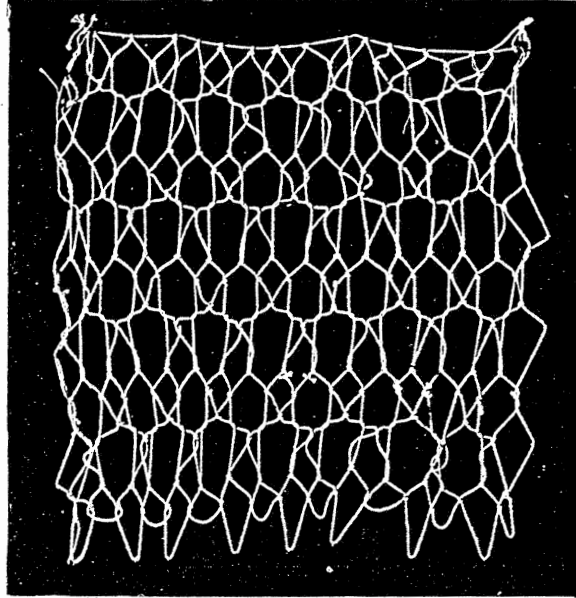
FANCY NETTING.

No. 63.—Patterns of this kind are made by netting the meshes together in regular sequence, and taking up as many meshes as you have netted together, or *vice versa*. You may increase and decrease in the same rows, or at intervals of so many rows.

Two sizes of thread should be used for this pattern. Begin by 3 rows of plain netting with the finer thread over the small mesh, followed by 1 row

1 row, with 2 loops in every 1, so that the number of loops remains the same. These are followed by 3 rows of plain netting with the fine thread on the small mesh. Then work again with the larger mesh

The design may be made as wide as desired, and is pretty as an insertion.



No. 62.—ORIEL NETTING.

STRIPE NETTING.

No. 64.—This requires an even number of stitches.

First row.—Net a plain row.

Second row.—Miss the 1st stitch, net the 2nd, then the 1st, and so on till the end of the row.

These two rows form the pattern.

HONEYCOMB-NETTING.

No. 65.—An even number of stitches are needed for this pattern.

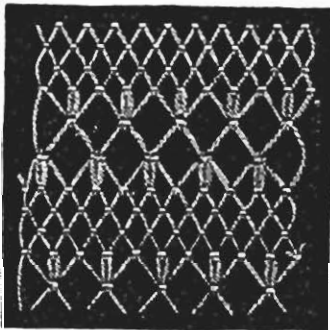
First row.—Plain netting.

Second row.—Net

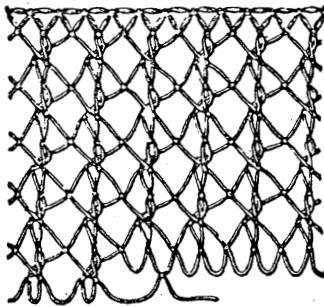
the 2nd stitch, then the 1st, next the 4th, then the 3rd; work thus to the end of the row.

Third row.—Plain.

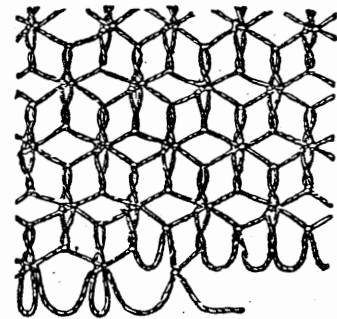
Fourth row.—Net a plain stitch; begin the pattern by netting the 3rd stitch, then the 2nd, next the 5th, then the 4th; end with a plain stitch, and continue to the end of the row. Repeat from 1st row as many times as may be necessary to



No. 63.—FANCY NETTING.



No. 64.—STRIPE NETTING.



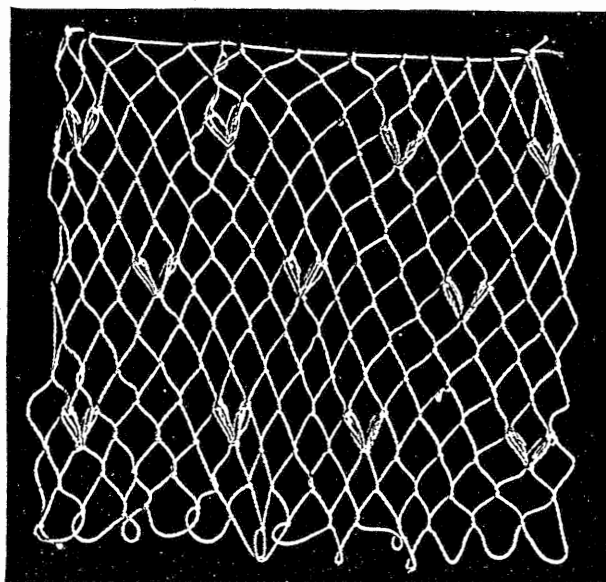
No. 65.—HONEYCOMB NETTING.

of the coarser thread over the large mesh; then, with the coarse thread over the large mesh, make 1 row, in which you net every 2 loops together, and

make the work as deep as desired. Either of the two designs last described will form pretty foundations for shawls, capes, center-pieces, etc.

LEAF NETTING.

No. 66.—For leaf netting, commence with any



No. 66.—LEAF NETTING.

number of stitches divisible by 4, and allow 2 stitches over at the end to bring the pattern in nicely. Net 2 plain rows.

Third row.—Net 3 stitches in the first loop, 3 in the next, * 2 consecutive stitches plain, 3 in the next loop, and 3 in the next, and repeat from *.

Fourth row.—Gather together on the needle the first 5 loops of last row, picking them up in rotation from left to right; these are the increased stitches of last row, and they form the "leaf"; knot them together as 1 stitch, net 3 consecutive stitches plain, and repeat, ending with a "leaf" and 1 plain stitch.

Fifth row.—Plain netting.

Sixth row.—Plain.

Seventh row.—Net the first 2 loops plain, * do 3 stitches in the next loop, 3 in the next, then 2 stitches plain, and repeat from *.

Eighth row.—Net 2 stitches plain to begin, * pick up the next 5 loops on the needle and knot them together as 1 stitch, net 3 consecutive stitches plain, repeat from * to the end of the row, where there will be 2 stitches to net instead of 3. The "leaves" in this row are formed in intermediate positions between those already done.

Ninth row.—Plain netting.

Tenth row.—Plain. Repeat from the 3rd row for the length required, and leave off after doing the 6th row. Count the stitches in the plain row after every leaf, to ascertain that none have been increased or diminished. From its extreme lightness this pattern is pretty for a veil, for mittens, and for a variety of other purposes.

SPIKE NETTING.

No. 67.—Cast any uneven number of stitches upon the foundation string.

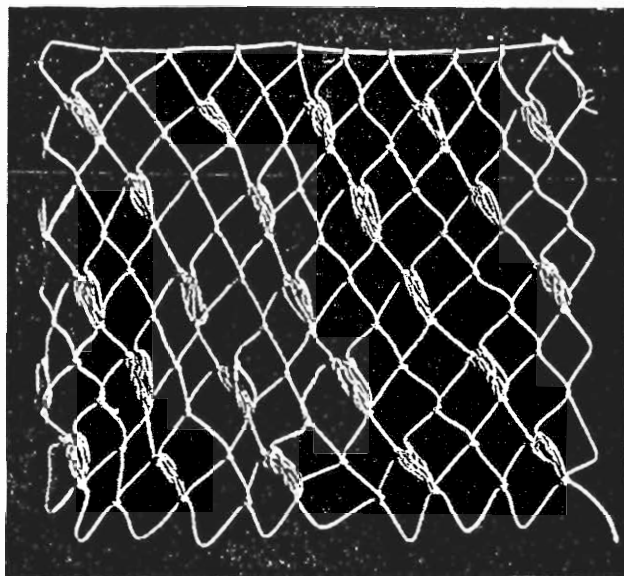
First row.—Plain netting.

Second row.—Work 4 stitches into the first loop, and 1 stitch in the next loop; 4 stitches in the next, and 1 stitch in the next, and so on alternately, and end with 4 stitches in the last loop of the row.

Third row.—Plain netting, gathering together the group of increased stitches as one.

Fourth row.—One plain stitch in the first loop, and 1 spike of 4 stitches in the next loop, and repeat. The spike stitches are to come between the groups of spike stitches in the second row.

Fifth row.—Plain, gathering the 4



No. 67.—SPIKE NETTING.

spike stitches together as one. Repeat the pattern from the second row. This is a pretty pattern for almost any article of netting.

SPIDER NETTING.

No. 68.—Two meshes are required for this. Commence with an even number of stitches, and work 3 rows of plain netting with the smallest mesh.

Fourth row.—With the large mesh net 1 stitch in each loop of last row.

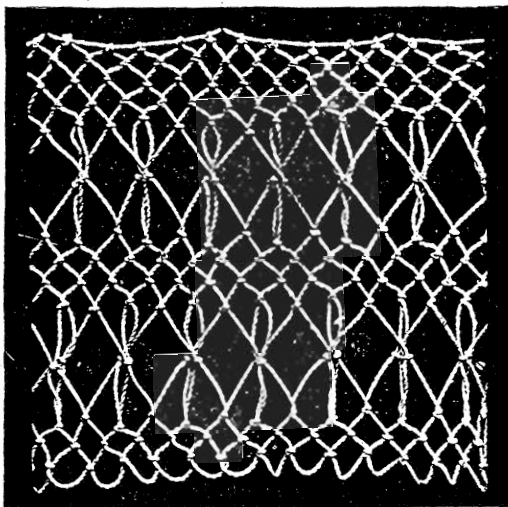
Fifth row.—Also with the large mesh, take up the 2nd loop; and net a stitch; then the 1st loop, and net a stitch; next the 4th loop, then the 3rd loop, and so on, doing alternately a stitch forward and a stitch backward to the end of the row, and so crossing the stitches that they present the appearance shown in engraving No. 68. Now work 3 rows of plain netting with the smallest mesh, and repeat the pattern from the 4th row.

DOUBLE LEAF NETTING.

No. 69.—This much resembles leaf netting, but the leaves are double, and therefore more distinct. Cast upon the foundation string any number of stitches divisible by 4, with 2 stitches over at the end to allow for uniformity of pattern. Work 2 rows of plain netting.

Third and Fifth rows.—Net 3 stitches in the first loop, 3 in the next loop, * then do 2 consecutive stitches plain, 3 in the next loop, and 3 in the next, and repeat from *.

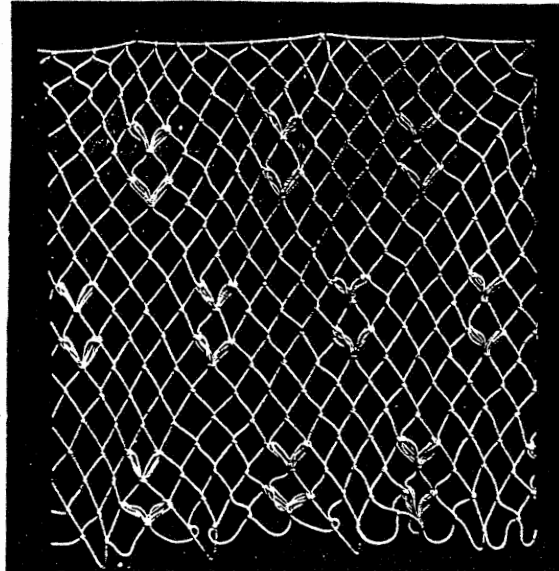
Fourth and Sixth rows.—Gather together on the needle the first 5 loops of last row, and knot them together as 1 stitch, net 3 stitches plain, * pick



No. 68.—SPIDER NETTING.

up the next 5 loops together and knot them as 1 stitch, net 3 stitches plain, and repeat from *, and end the row with a "leaf" and 1 plain stitch.

Seventh and Eighth rows.—Net these rows plain.
Ninth and Eleventh rows.—Net 2 consecutive stitches plain to begin, * net 3 in the next loop, 3



No. 69.—DOUBLE LEAF NETTING.

in the next, then 2 stitches plain, and repeat from *.

Tenth and Twelfth rows.—Net 2 stitches plain, * pick up on the needle the next 5 loops together, and knot them as 1 stitch, net 3 consecutive stitches plain, repeat from *, and at the end of the row there will be 2 stitches to net plain.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth rows.—Net these rows plain.

Repeat the pattern from the 3rd row. When a sufficient length is worked, break off after working the 8th row.

BEADED NETTING.

(No Illustration.)

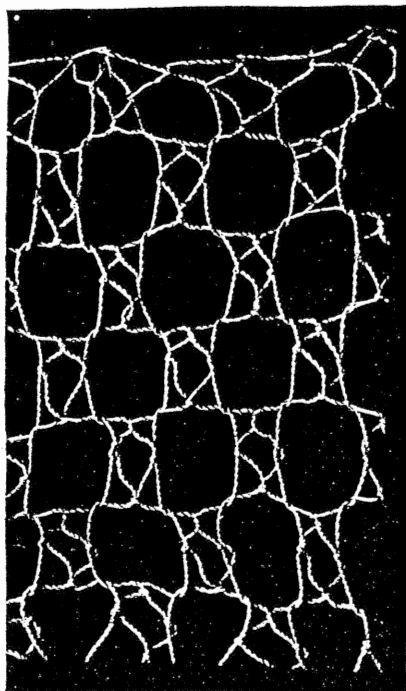
Netting may be beaded as follows: Take a fine, long darning needle, and having threaded it with a sufficient length of silk, pick up a bead and slip it along close up to the mesh, net a stitch in the next loop as usual and then pass the needle again through the bead in the upward direction, thus bringing it on the knot; pick up another bead and repeat to end of row.

In forming a pattern pick up 4 or 6 beads at a time, according to size of mesh; slip them down to last knot made, and net a stitch in next loop as usual. In the next row more beads are picked up, and the beads of last row are divided by the knot, so that 2 beads on 3 beads come on each side of the knot. Designs in diamonds, crosses, lozenges etc., may thus be formed.

MOSAIC NETTING.

No. 70.—Cast upon the foundation string any even number of stitches.

First row. Net the first loop in the ordinary



No. 70.—MOSAIC NETTING.

manner, make the next stitch a long stitch by twisting the thread twice round the mesh (to do this twist the thread once round the mesh before encircling the thread round the fingers; the other twist is given in process of drawing up the knot), and continue 1 plain stitch and 1 long stitch to the end of the row.

Second row.—Plain netting. The stitches of last row being uneven in length, the stitches of this row will naturally draw uneven also.

Third row.—Work alternately 1 long stitch and 1 plain stitch in this manner; draw the first loop of last row upwards through the first long loop of the first row, and net a long stitch in it; the pressure arising from this action causes the 2nd loop of last row to come partially up in the same place; draw it up a little more prominently, and net a plain stitch in it, and proceed to the end of the row.

Fourth row.—Plain netting.

Fifth row.—Begin with 1 plain stitch in the first loop of last row, then continue 1 long stitch and 1 plain stitch alternately, drawing the loops of the 4th row up through the long loops of the 3rd row, in the same manner as instructed for the work-

ing of the 3rd row; end the row with 1 long stitch in the last loop.

Sixth row.—This row is worked in plain netting. Repeat from the 3rd row for the remainder of the work.

OPEN-WORK AND DARNED STRIPE.

No. 71.—Work seven plain rows over a small mesh.

Eighth row.—With a mesh a size larger, work one stitch into each stitch of previous row.

Ninth row.—With the same mesh net two stitches together throughout.

Tenth row.—Net two stitches into one throughout. Repeat from the beginning of the pattern.

The darning is worked with wool or silk of a contrasting color (see design).

NETTED FOUNDATION INTERLACED WITH A NEEDLE AND THREAD.

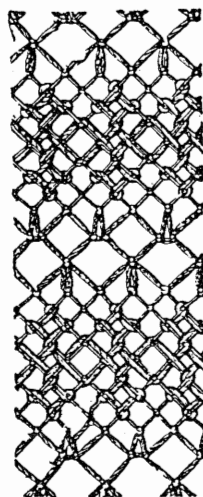
No. 72.—The foundation consists of plain rows of netting worked with a contrasting color or material from end to end; the mode of working is too clearly illustrated to need description. The pattern is varied by each row being darned as seen in the engraving, where the detail is shown.

STRIPE FOR SHAWLS, ETC.

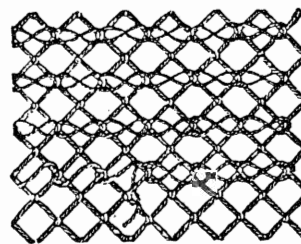
No. 73.—This design is worked with single zephyr.

First and Second rows.—Plain over a small mesh.

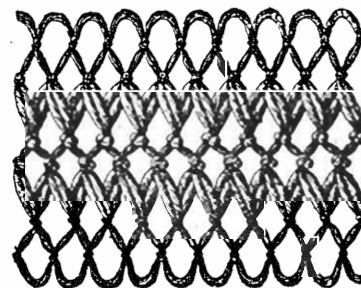
Third row.—With a mesh double the size, and



No. 71.—OPEN-WORK AND DARNED STRIPE.



No. 72.—NETTED FOUNDATION INTERLACED WITH A NEEDLE AND THREAD.



No. 73.—STRIPE FOR SHAWLS, ETC.

doubled wool, one stitch into each stitch of last row.

Fourth row.—With the small mesh and single wool, plain netting.

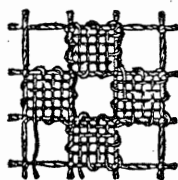
Fifth row.—Like third row.

Sixth and Seventh rows.—Like first and second rows.

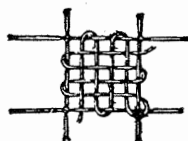
STITCHES AND DESIGNS FOR DARNING NETTING.

The engravings on this and following pages are so accurate in detail that is not necessary to provide descriptions for their development. The plain darning stitch is familiar to every one who has ever wielded the darning needle, and is clearly depicted

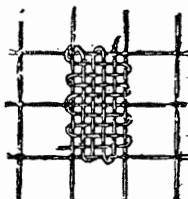
edgings and decorations in general. Linen thread and linen floss are principally used in making netting that is to be darned. Darned or, as it is often called guipure, netting is suitable for many purposes—for the decoration of personal or household



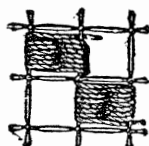
No. 1.



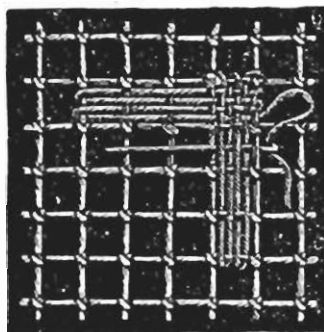
No. 2.



No. 6.

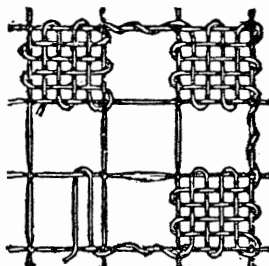


No. 9.

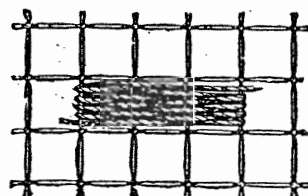


No. 3.

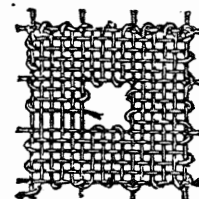
LINEN STITCH: FORMATION OF A CORNER.



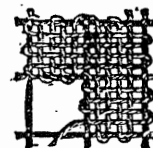
No. 7.



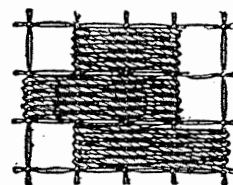
No. 10.



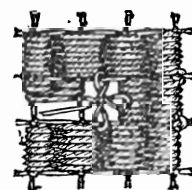
No. 4.



No. 5.



No. 8.



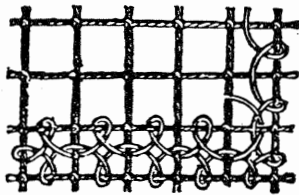
No. 11.

NOS. 1 TO 7.—LINEN DARNING STITCH.

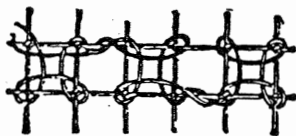
NOS. 8 TO 11.—PLAIN DARNING STITCH.

on this page. Linen stitch is also here faithfully shown, No. 3 making the method of turning a corner a matter easy to accomplish. Loop darning is pretty for open patterns, while stars, leaves, wheels, rosettes etc., are exceedingly ornamental in making

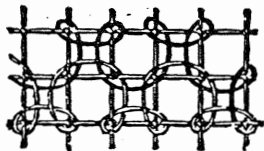
linen, draperies, curtains, or in fact anything that can be trimmed with lace. In other following departments may be seen various articles of darned netting, and others which may be further beautified by darning them in handsome patterns.



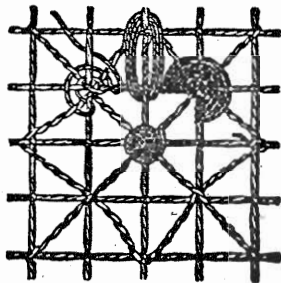
No. 12.



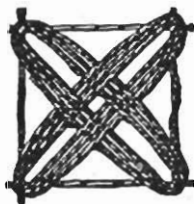
No. 13.



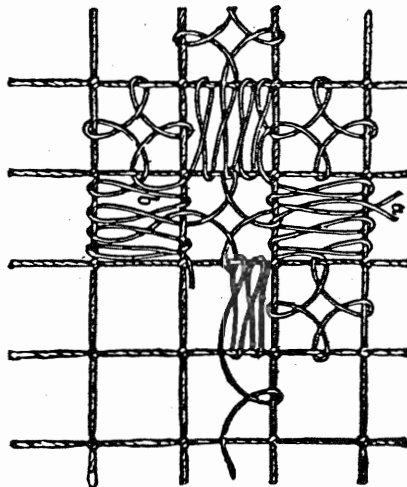
No. 14.



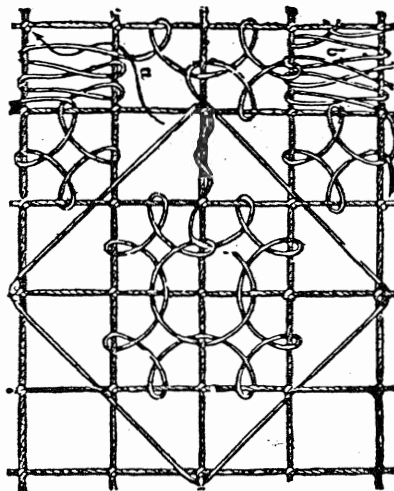
No. 19.



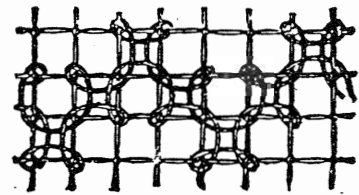
No. 22.



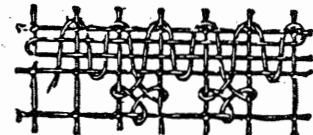
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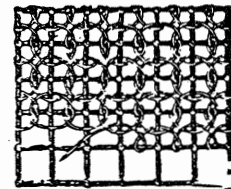
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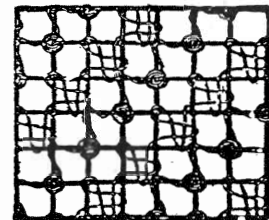
No. 16.



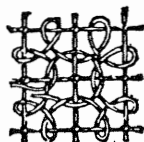
No. 17.



No. 18.



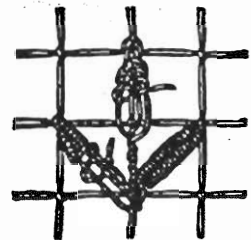
No. 21.



No. 23.



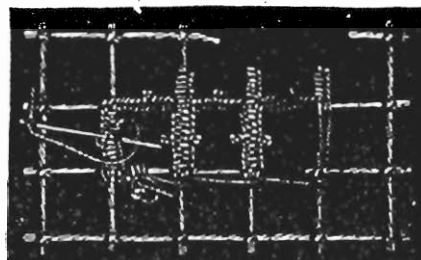
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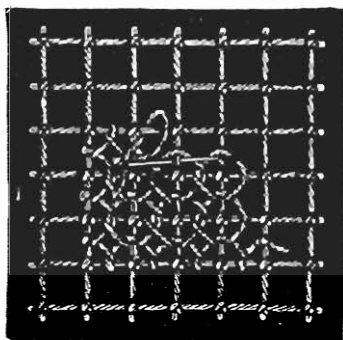
No. 25.

NOS. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20
AND 23.—LOOP DARNING.

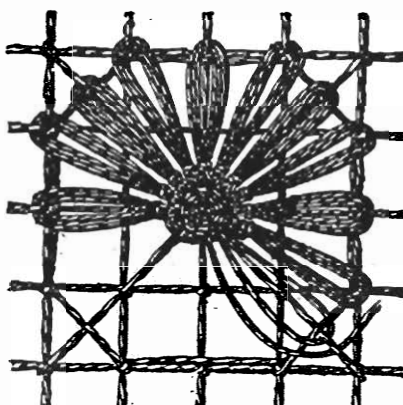
NOS. 19, 21, 22, 24 AND 25.—FANCY
DARNING IN LOOPS, WHEELS
STARS, LEAVES, &c.



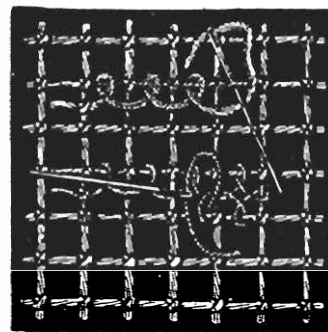
No. 26.—BUTTON-HOLE AND PICOT STITCHES.



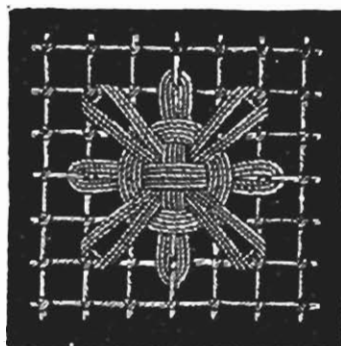
No. 27.
LOOP STITCH COMPLETED.



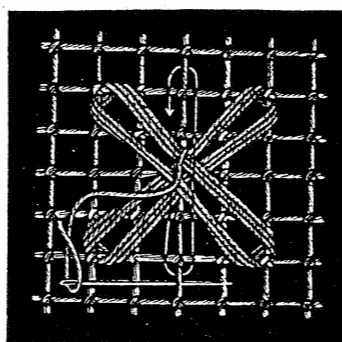
No. 28.



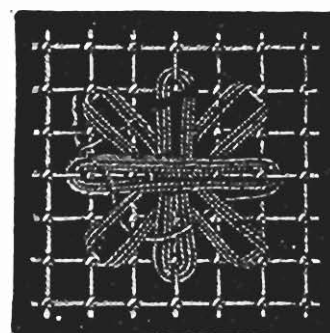
No. 29.
LOOP STITCH (FIRST AND SECOND COURSES OF THE THREAD).



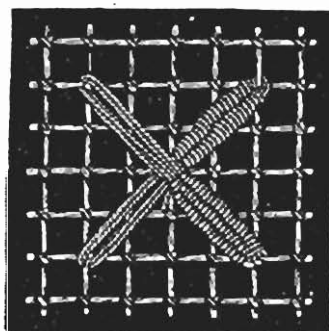
No. 30.



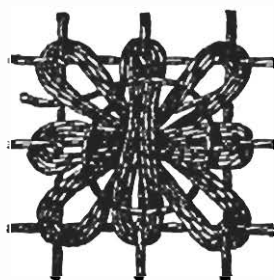
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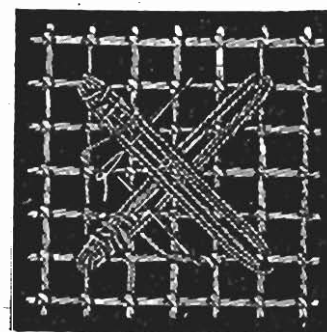
No. 32.



No. 33.

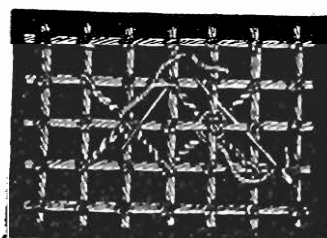


No. 34.

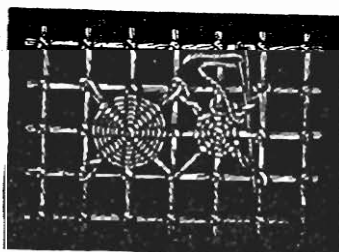


No. 35.

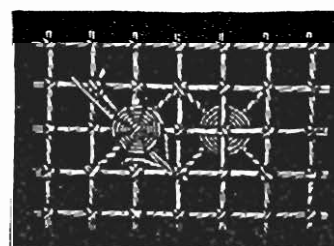
NOS. 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 AND 35.—FANCY STARS WITH DETAILS.



No. 36.

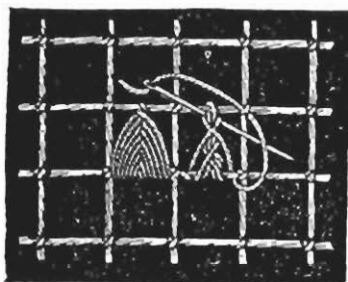


No. 37.

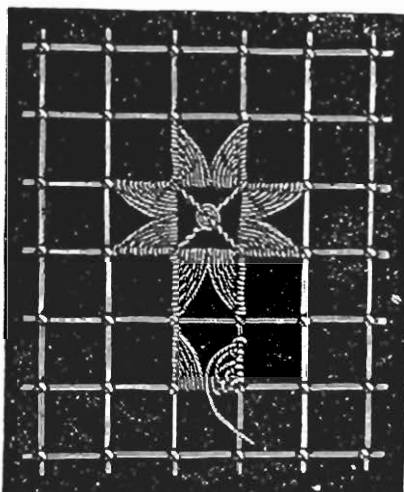


No. 38.

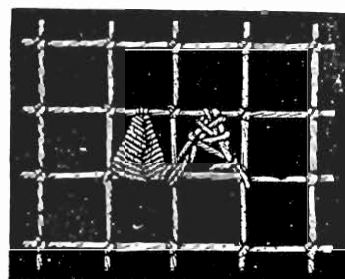
NOS. 36, 37 AND 38.—POINT D'ANGLETERRE ROSSETTES.



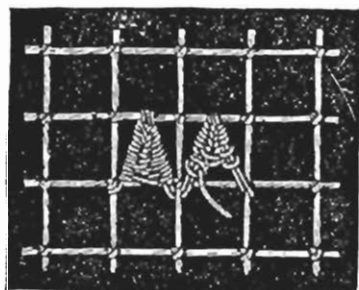
No. 39.



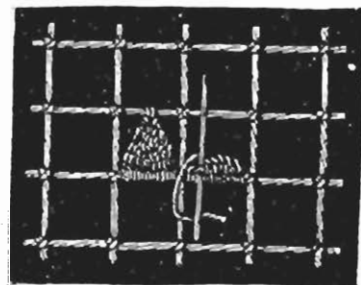
No. 41.



No. 42.

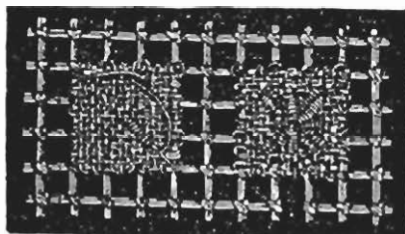


No. 40.

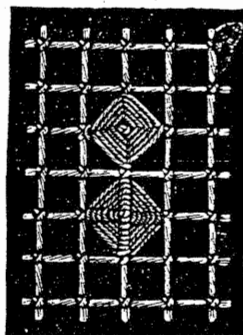


No. 43.

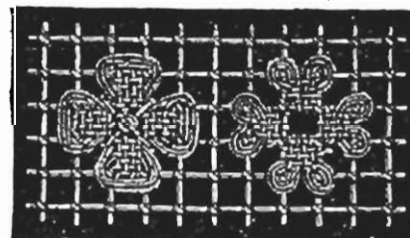
NOS. 39 TO 43.—STAR DARNING.



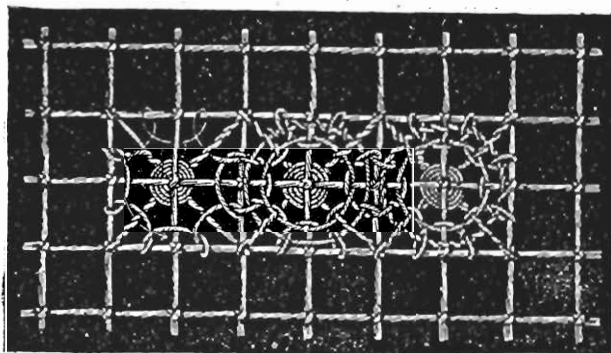
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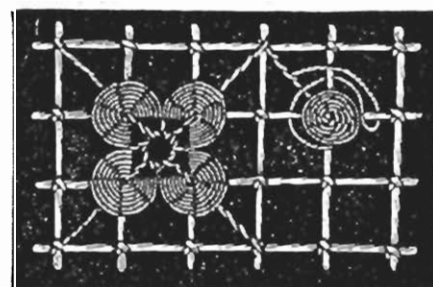
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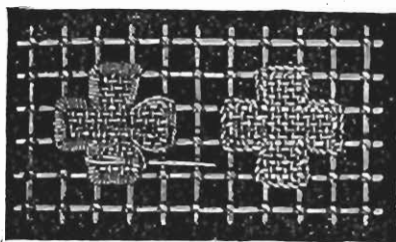
No. 46.



No. 47.

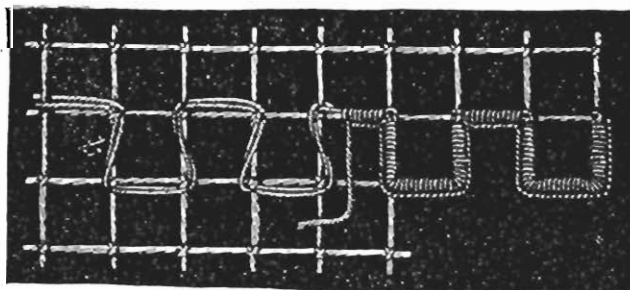


No. 48.



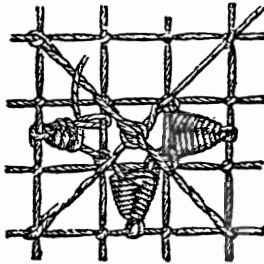
No. 49.

NOS. 44 TO 49.—FANCY DARNING.



No. 50.—BUTTON-HOLE EDGE FOR NETTED LACE.

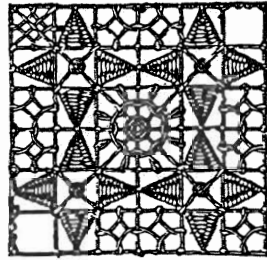
FANCY DESIGNS, WITH ILLUSTRATED DETAILS FOR DARNED OR GUIPURE NETTING.



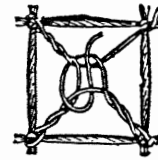
No. 1.



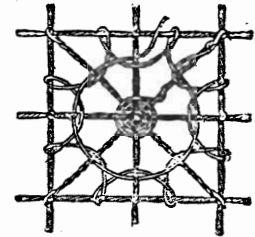
No. 2.



No. 4.



No. 5.

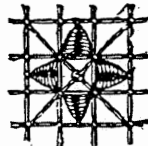


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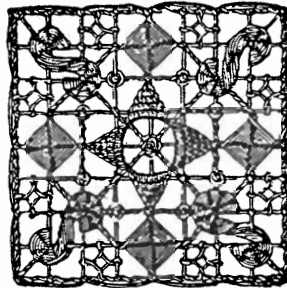
NOS. 1 TO 7.—FANCY DESIGN, WITH DETAILS.



No. 8.



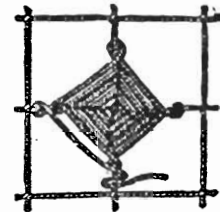
No. 3.



No. 9.

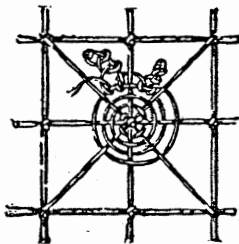


No. 6.

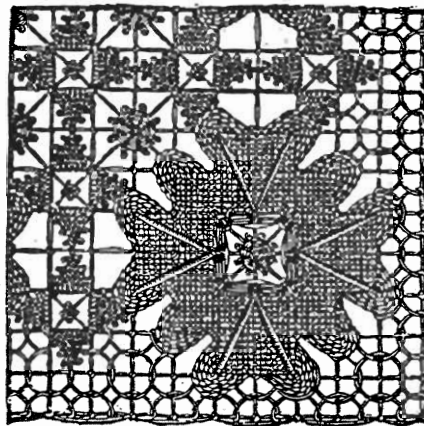


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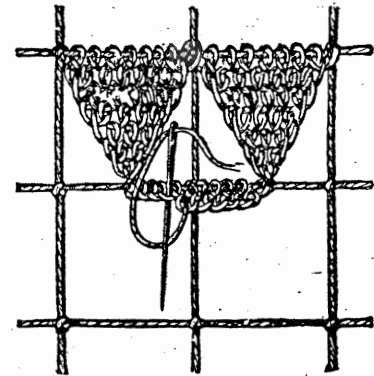
NOS. 8 TO 10.—FANCY DESIGN, WITH DETAILS.



No. 11.

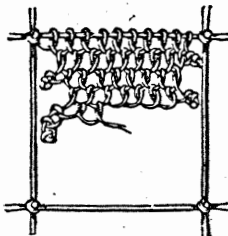


No. 13.

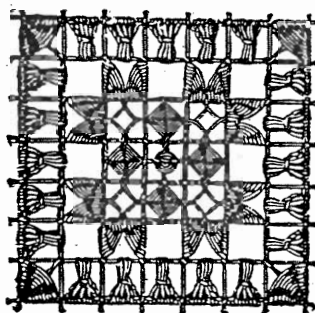


No. 14.

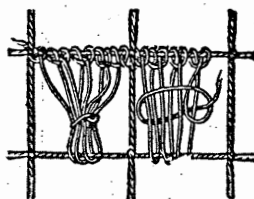
NOS. 11 TO 14.—FANCY DESIGN, WITH DETAILS.



No. 12.

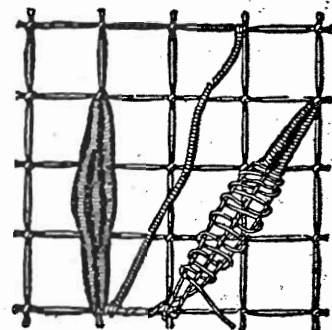


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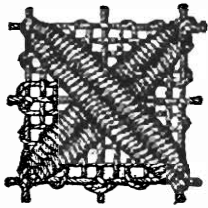


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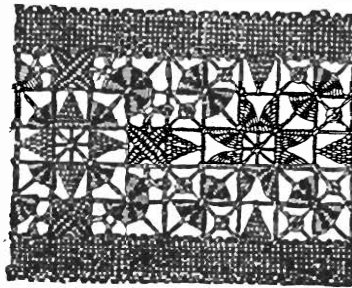
NOS. 15 AND 16.—FANCY DESIGN AND DETAIL.



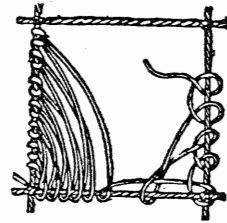
No. 17.—LEAF DARNING.



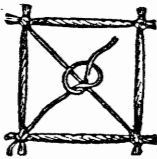
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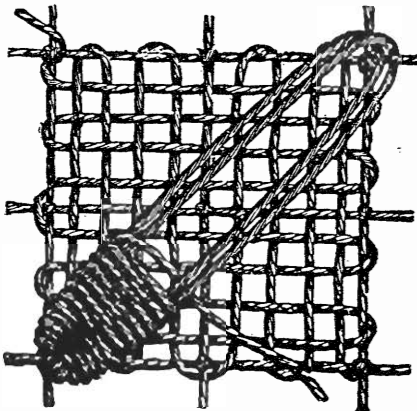
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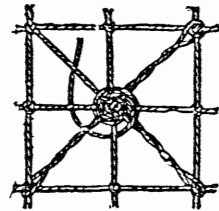
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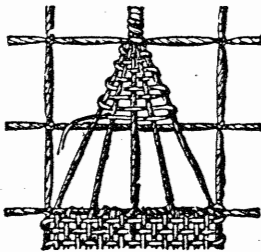
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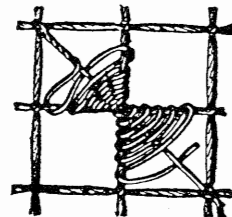
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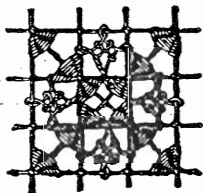
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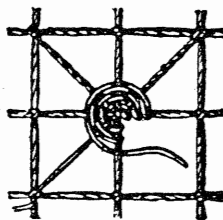
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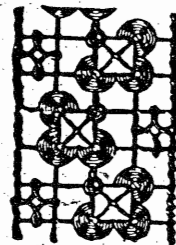
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No. 26.



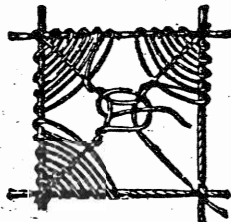
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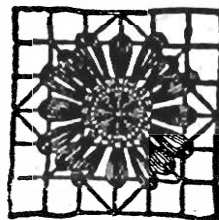
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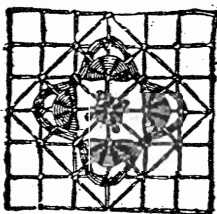
No. 29.



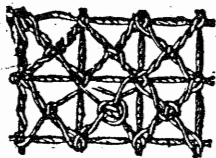
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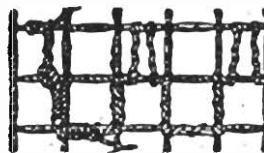
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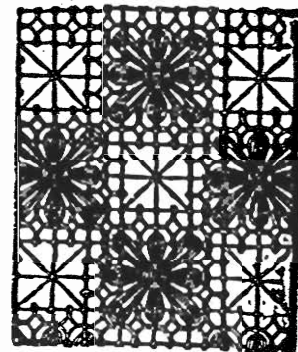
No. 32.



No. 33.

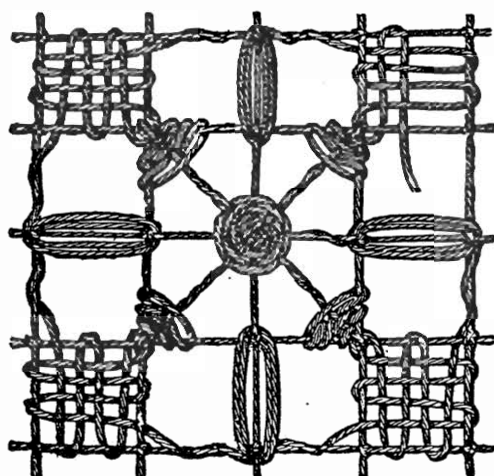


No. 34.



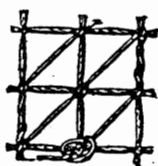
No. 35.

NOS. 18 TO 35.—FIVE FANCY DESIGNS, WITH DETAILS.

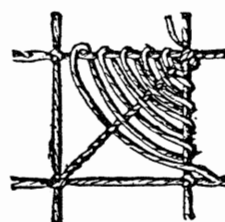


No. 36.

Nos. 36 to 43.—FANCY DESIGN, WITH
ACTUAL AND SUGGESTED DETAILS.



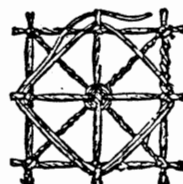
No. 41.



No. 37.



No. 38.



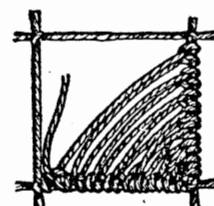
No. 39.



No. 40.



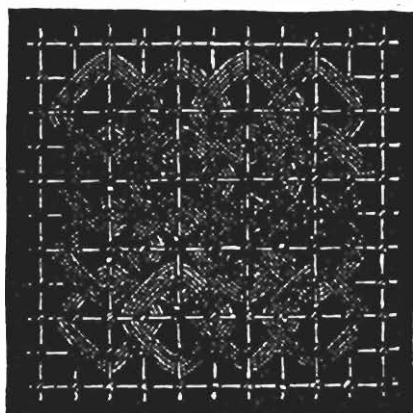
No. 42.



No. 43.

GROUND OF GEOMETRICAL FIGURES.

No. 44.—This pattern, quite different from following ones, consists of simple geometrical lines.



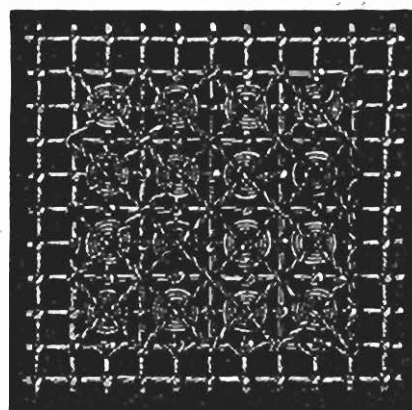
No. 44.—GROUND OF GEOMETRICAL FIGURES.

Fasten the thread to a knot of the netting, then carry it, always diagonally, under three other knots, and repeat this 3 times, after which, carry it once round the bar of the netting to fasten it, and back again to the knot which it has already encircled, and from thence begin a new square. Owing to your having always to bring the thread back to the knot whence the next square is to begin, you will have 4 threads on two of the sides and 6 on the two others.

In the second and subsequent rows the needle has to pass twice under the angles that were first formed, in order that, over the whole surface, all the corners may be equally covered and connected.

GROUND WORKED WITH SQUARES AND WHEELS.

Nos. 45, 49 AND 59.—A ground very often met with in old embroidered netting, consists of diagonal lines of squares closely filled with darning



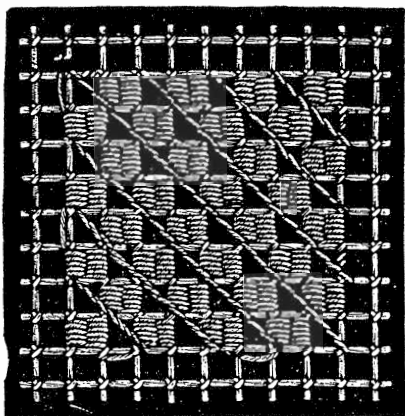
No. 45.—GROUND WORKED WITH WHEELS.

stitches, alternating with diagonal lines of squares, each with a small wheel in the middle.

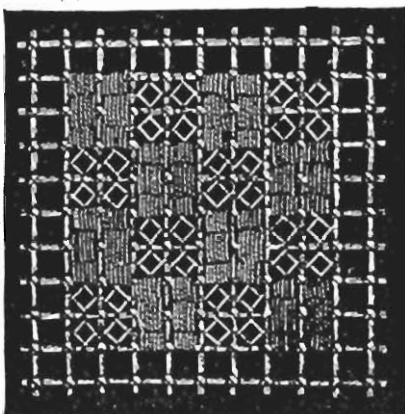
In No. 59, the darning stitches and the wheels,

which are both worked with the same material, each require 4 squares of the netting.

Larger expanses of netting may also be entirely filled with wheels (No. 49). To make a really



No. 46.—GROUND WORKED WITH DARNING AND CORD STITCHES.



No. 47.—GROUND WORKED IN DARNING AND LOOP STITCH.

satisfactory grounding of this kind, you should be careful always to carry your thread over the bars of the netting and under the threads that are stretched diagonally across.

GROUND WORKED WITH DARNING AND CORD STITCHES.

No. 46.—Patterns, executed chiefly in darning stitches, in a comparatively coarse thread, present a closer and heavier appearance than those we have been describing. Here, every other square of the netting is filled, as closely as possible, with stitches; the empty squares between are intersected diagonally with cord threads.

GROUND WORKED IN DARNING AND LOOP STITCH.

No. 47.—The darning stitches are made in the coarse thread, over 4 squares of the netting, in a horizontal direction, with loop stitches in the fine thread made between them, over the same number of squares.

GROUND WORKED WITH CROSS-STITCHES (IN ONE SIZE OF THREAD.)

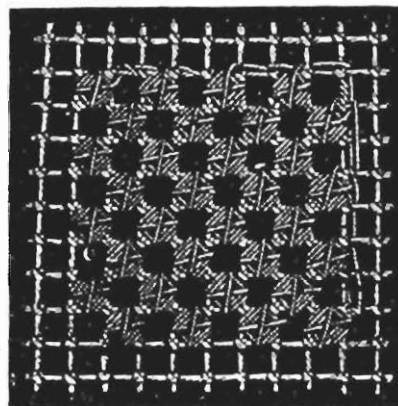
No. 48.—This pattern, similar to No. 50, consists of three diagonal rows of stitches, worked to and fro, with cross-stitches made over them.

You may also begin with the cross-stitches in the fine thread, and work the triple stitches over them in the coarse.

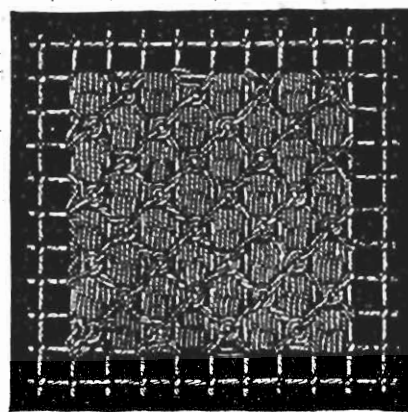
GROUND WORKED IN TWO SIZES OF THREAD.

No. 50.—Carry the coarse thread, from right to left, under the first knot of the netting, and then under the next, from left to right. This has to be done twice, to and fro, so that the squares of the netting are edged on both sides with a double layer of threads.

When the whole foundation has been thus covered, take the fine thread and make loop stitches in the squares between the other rows of stitches, passing the needle for that purpose over the double stitch.



No. 48.—GROUND WORKED WITH CROSS-STITCHES.



No. 49.—GROUND OF SQUARES AND WHEELS.
(For Description see Page 103.)

Lastly, intersect the loop stitches with straight threads, and pass the needle each time through the knot of the netting.

GROUND WITH WHEELS AND LOOP STITCH.

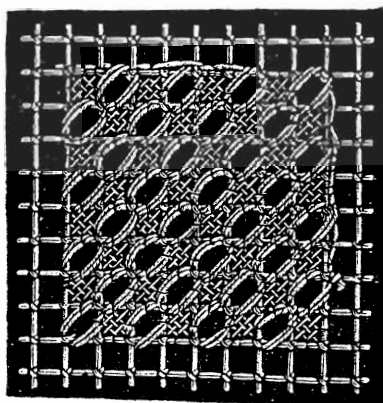
No. 51.—Begin with the coarse thread and finish all the wheels first, making them over each 4 threads of the netting; then with the fine thread you make loop stitches between them.

FANCY GROUND (WORKED IN STITCHES PLACED ONE ABOVE THE OTHER.)

No. 52.—Cover a whole row of squares with cross-stitches, and leave 3 rows of squares empty. When you have a sufficient number of rows of cross-stitches, take a long needle and pass it upwards from below, and from right to left, under the two bars of the third upper square; then pass downwards to the first square of the 3 bottom rows and under the bars from right to left, so as again to leave 3 squares between the fresh stitches. The next row of stitches is made in the same manner, so that the stitches are not only set contrary ways, but reciprocally cover each other.

FANCY GROUND (WORKED IN HORIZONTAL LINES.)

No. 53.—Make half cross-stitches over 4 squares

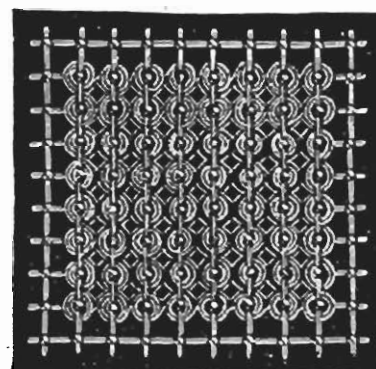


No. 50.—GROUND WORKED IN TWO SIZES OF THREAD.

LATTICED GROUND.

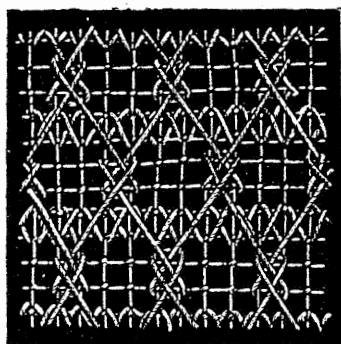
(For Illustration see Page 106.)

No. 55.—Begin by running the thread to and fro, under two vertical bars and over three

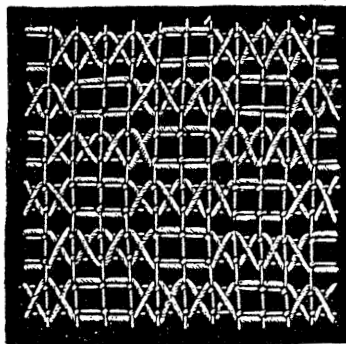


No. 51.—GROUND WITH WHEELS AND LOOP STITCH.

horizontal ones. When the ground is entirely covered, carry your thread from right to left, under the bars over which the first rows of thread are crossed; then take it over the long crosses, that correspond to 5 squares of netting, and pass it in the same line under the bars of the netting. In returning, the long stitches cross each other, over the stitches of the first row.



No. 52.—FANCY GROUND.



No. 53.—FANCY GROUND.

of netting, by passing the thread alternately over and under 3 knots, and under 3 squares of the netting. In the 2nd row, cross the threads over those of the 1st row, as is shown in our engraving.

GROUND WORKED IN CROSS AND DARNING STITCH.

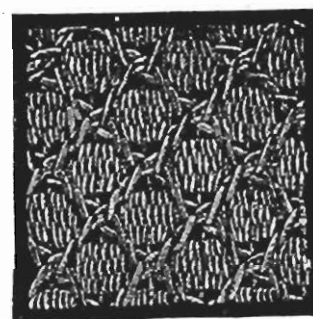
No. 54.—You begin by making the close darning stitches, and then proceed to the cross-stitches. To give them the right shape, finish all the rows of stitches one way first; in the subsequent rows that cross the first ones, you introduce the thread between the stitches that are first crossed.

netting, and so on. The stitches of the next rows are made in the same manner; you have only to see that the loops formed by the stitches all come on the same line of knots. This is a very handsome foundation for covering books, sofa-pillows, cushions or any fancy article of a kindred description.

GROUND IN RUSSIAN STITCH.

(For Illustration see Page 106.)

No. 56.—Pass the thread from left to right, under a bar of the netting, carry it downwards over 4 squares, and pass it again, from left to right, under the bar, then upwards, again over 4 squares of



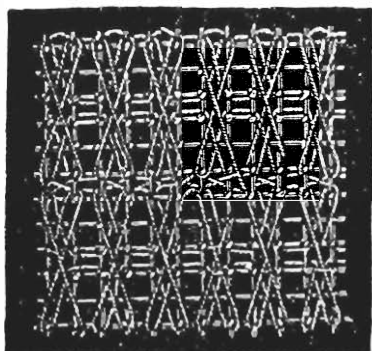
No. 54.—GROUND WORKED IN CROSS AND DARNING STITCH.

GROUND OF EMBROIDERED NETTING.

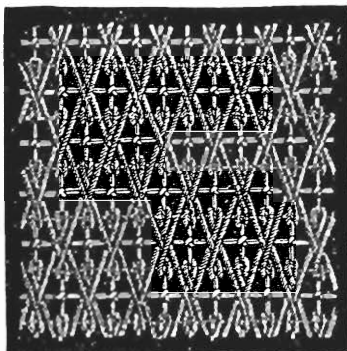
No. 57.—Netting embroidered with two sizes of

GROUND WORKED IN TWO SIZES OF THREAD.

No. 58.—These stitches, are copied in part from an old and most curious piece of embroidered netting. They may be worked with rope silk and embroidery silk, the former being used for the darning and the almond-shaped stitches between, and the latter for the button-hole stitches. Whenever two sizes of thread are used for one pattern, all the stitches in the coarse thread should be put in first, and those in the fine, last. The result of using two threads is almost invariably pleasing.

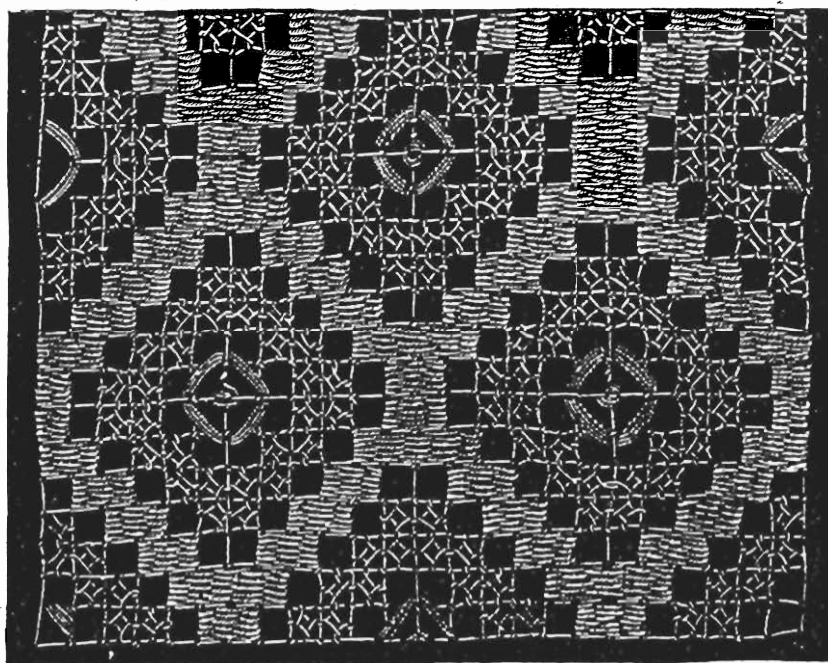


No. 55.—LATTICED GROUND.



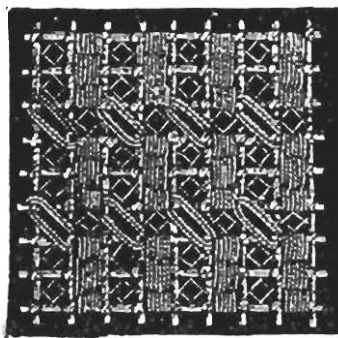
No. 56.—GROUND IN RUSSIAN STITCH.

(For Descriptions of Nos. 55 and 56 see Page 105.)

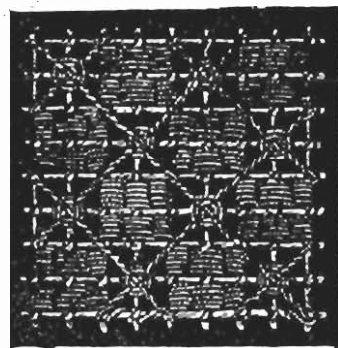


No. 57.—GROUND OF EMBROIDERED NETTING.

thread possesses many advantages in the way of effectiveness, and also of durability; but it is only in a piece of work of a certain size that it is possible really to judge of the excellent effect produced by the use of two threads of different sizes. Small pieces are not advisable. The principal lines of the pattern shown at No. 57 are worked in a very coarse thread like rope silk, while the loop stitches are in finer size, say, wash embroidery silk.



No. 58.—GROUND WORKED IN TWO SIZES OF THREAD.



No. 59.—GROUND OF SQUARES AND WHEELS.—(For Description see Page 103.)

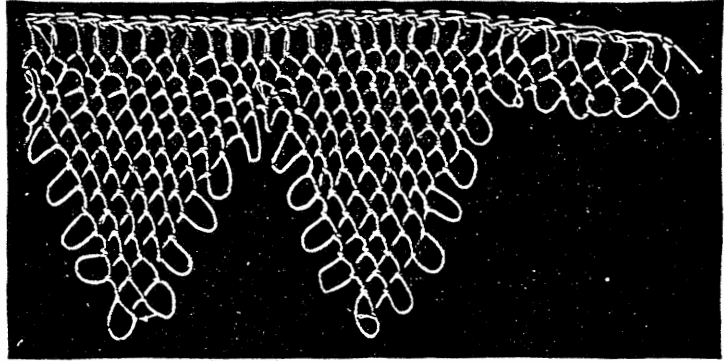
EDGINGS, INSERTIONS, FRINGES AND SCOLLOPS

The designs in this department will be found useful in decorating personal or household linen, or for trimming any of the dainty bits of lace or lawn used for handkerchiefs, doileys, mats, etc.

in every loop. Next, make 1 row with the steel needle, and 2 rows with the bone needle; then, 1

NETTED SCOLLOP.

No. 1.—Make 12 stitches or loops over the foundation loop with a large bone needle; then, still using the same mesh, make 2 stitches in each of the loops just made. Next make 4 rows with a steel needle, then 1 row with the bone needle. Now make 1 row of loose puffs, using the bone needle, working thus: Make 1 plain stitch, then in the next loop make the puff as follows: Work the first stitch as usual, then pass the thread over the mesh and up through the stitch last worked in, 3 times; then pass the thread around the fingers as usual, and insert the needle between the 1st and 2nd loops of the last row, instead of through the 2nd loop; draw the knot as usual, and the puff will be formed. Make 1 plain stitch in the next loop, 1 puff in the next, and so on across the row. Next, 1 plain row with the bone needle, but leave the 3 loose loops of the puff free (see picture); then

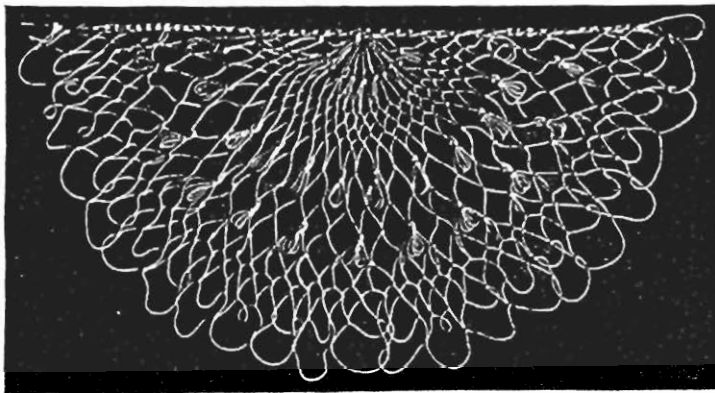


No. 2.—NETTED LACE.

row with the bone needle, and skip every other loop (see picture.)

NETTED LACE.

No. 2.—Use crochet cotton or thread, and make 3 rows of plain netting over a rather small mesh, making it of the length desired for the trimming; then net 11 stitches, turn, and net 10 stitches, leaving the last one unnetted, which narrows the work. Continue in this way until you have but 1 loop on the mesh, and your point is completed. Begin the next point by tying the thread into the next stitch in the 3rd row, and make all the points in the same way. Draw out the foundation thread and crochet 1 s. c. in each loop to form the heading. The edging may be made of very fine or coarse thread, silk or Kensington twine, and is pretty for trimming underwear, aprons or the edges of scarfs or throws. It may be made deeper by making the points larger, in which case you work more loops over the mesh in the first row of the point before turning back; or, if a smaller point be desired, make fewer loops to begin the point. In washing and doing up



No. 1. NETTED SCOLLOP.

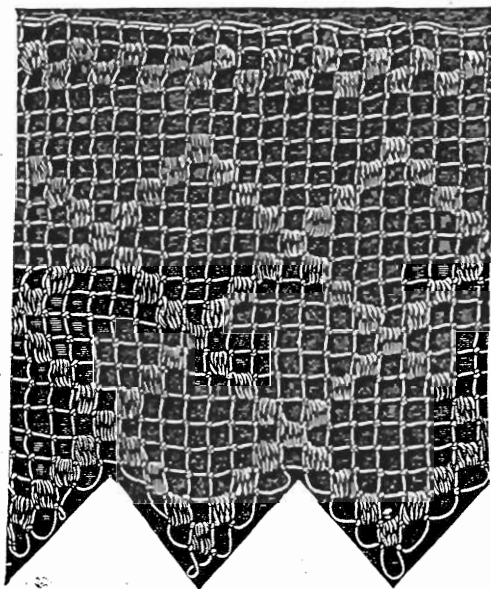
make another row of puffs like the first one; but have the puffs of this row come between the puffs in the other row.

Next row.—With the same mesh make 2 stitches

this lace, the points must be pulled into place with the fingers before the iron is applied, especially if much starch has been used. But little starch is advisable, however, for netted laces.

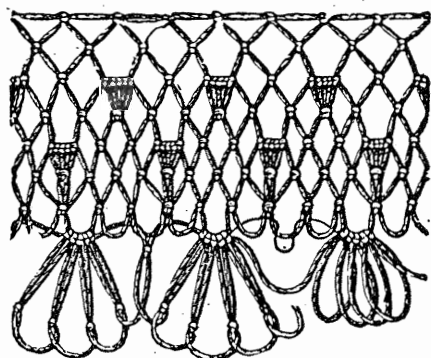
POINTED EDGING.

No. 3.—The foundation for this edging is worked in the manner described for design No. 27 on



No. 3.—POINTED EDGING.

page 81. After commencing as usual, increase at the end of every row till the width of the border desired is attained; then keep the upper edge straight, and increase at the end of every alternate row for the point. When the requisite depth is reached, omit netting 1 loop at the pointed end of every alternate row, and proceed in like



No. 4.—TRIMMING, WITH THICK LOOPS AND FAN EDGE.

manner for the length required. Afterwards darn the pattern as shown in the engraving.

TRIMMING, WITH THICK LOOPS AND FAN EDGE.

No. 4.—First work two rows of plain netting.

Third row.—Work three stitches into one of previous row, one stitch into each of two successive stitches. Repeat throughout the row.

Fourth row.—Plain working through the clusters of three stitches together as one stitch.

Fifth row.—Plain.

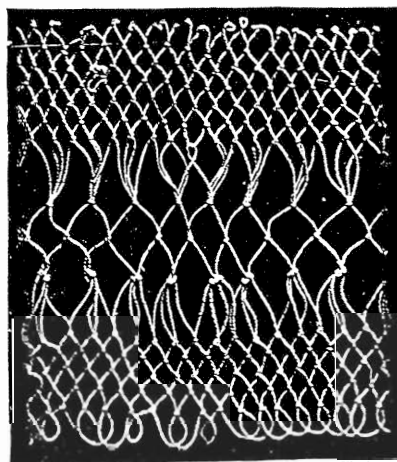
Sixth row.—Like third row, working the clusters of three stitches between those of the third row.

Seventh row.—Like fourth row.

Eighth row.—Work two stitches together below the clusters of sixth row, work one into all the other stitches.

Ninth row.—Work over a mesh rather more than half an inch in width, four stitches into one stitch of last row, pass over three stitches, and repeat.

Tenth row.—With the mesh first used, work one stitch into each of the four worked into one stitch, take the next loop, pass it through the center of the three stitches passed over in the previous row, work



No. 5.—NETTED INSERTION.

one stitch into it. Repeat from the beginning of the row.

The mode of passing the long loop through the center of the three stitches is clearly shown by the thin line in the design.

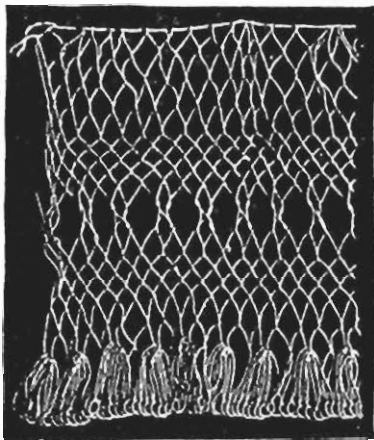
NETTED INSERTION.

No. 5.—Use a steel needle of medium size for the mesh, and make 5 rows. Then use a quarter-inch mesh and make 1 row; then use a coarse bone needle for the 3rd mesh, and make 1 row, putting your needle through 2 loops at once; then with the same mesh, make 1 row plain, putting 1 stitch in every loop. Next use the quarter-inch mesh and put 2 stitches in every loop; then make 6 rows with the mesh first used.

This insertion is very pretty for making scarfs, with strips of the netting alternating with strips of ribbon. Very pretty tidies may be made of it; and it can be used for decorating underclothing, yokes, baby garments, center-pieces, scarfs, curtains, draperies, book covers, etc.

NETTED EDGING.

No. 6.—Make as many stitches over the foundation loop as the length of the work requires, using a large bone needle for the mesh; then with the same mesh, make 3 rows more. Next make 4 rows with a coarse steel needle for a mesh, then make the fancy stripe thus: Use the large bone needle for a mesh, and work 1 row; then, with the steel needle, work 1 row in the following way: Pass the thread over the fingers and mesh in the regular way; next pass the needle through the loop on the fingers as usual; then pass the 1st loop through the 2nd, the 2nd through the 1st, and the 1st through the 2nd, and tie in the usual way;



No. 6.—NETTED EDGING.

then use the one-fourth inch mesh, and put 1 stitch in the 1st loop, 6 in the next, and repeat. Leave the thread in at the upper edge until the lace is sewed on, being careful to sew through each loop of the edging.

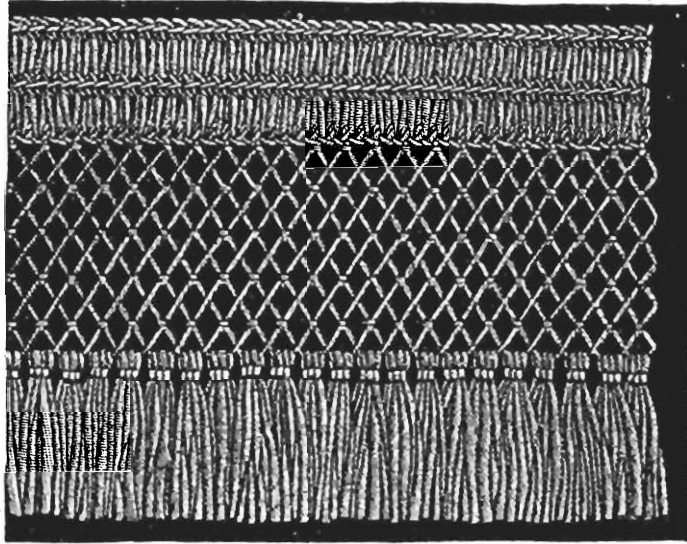
NETTED FRINGE.

No. 7.—Plain netting, pretty as it is, looks rather simple unless ornamented with embroidery of some kind. The double netting here illustrated will prove a welcome novelty. The heading is worked in rope silk, thus: Make one row of netting leaving the loops close together on the foundation string; now make 1 row of s. c. through the loops of netting, then another row of netting through the s. c., and finish the top of the first row and bottom of one last made with a s. c. or chain stitch.

To make the Double Netting.—Into every fourth of these chain stitches, net 1 loop, missing the 3 between. At the end of the row, turn the work and make the knot in the middle one of the 3 chain

stitches left between the loops of the other row, so that the 2 loops of netting cross each other.

In the third row, the knots are again made first into the loops of the first row; then those in the



No. 7.—NETTED FRINGE.

work through the 2nd loop and then repeat across the row.

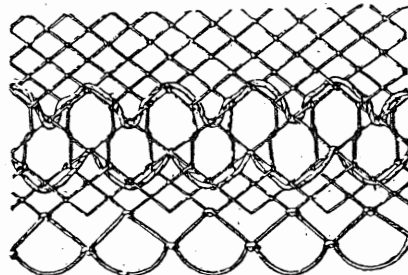
Next make 3 rows with the steel mesh, and 2 rows with the bone mesh;

fourth row are worked into those of the second row.

When the strip is sufficiently wide, finish it off with tassel fringe. Instead of tying up the lengths of silk with a thread twisted round them and fastened off with a stitch, make 2 looped knots round them with the end of the silk, where the neck of the tassel should come.

NETTED TRIMMING.

No. 8.—Work five rows of plain netting over a knitting-needle. Work two patterns of star netting

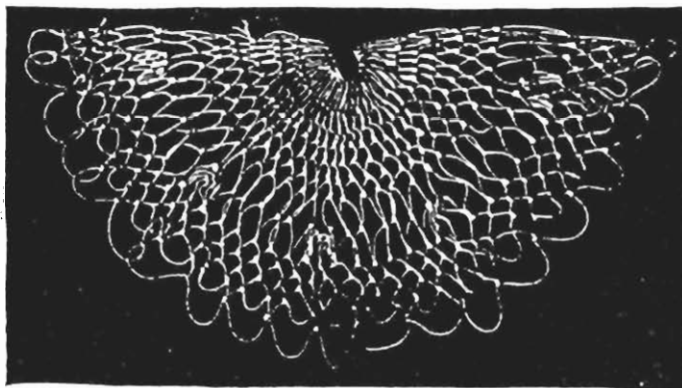


No. 8.—NETTED TRIMMING.

as described in Nos. 53 and 54 page 89. Work two plain rows. Work one row with a mesh half an inch wide, passing over one stitch of last row. For the last row, work over the large mesh into every stitch. A row of darning-stitch is worked in scallops at each edge of the star pattern.

NETTED SCOLLOP.

No. 9.—This scollop is used for edging doileys, pillow-cases, underwear, etc., and may be of fine or



No. 9.—NETTED SCOLLOP.

of coarse thread. No. 36 thread was used in the sample given; and 2 sizes of mesh sticks, one large and the other small, (or a coarse bone and a steel needle) are also required.

First row.—With the bone needle as the mesh, make 30 stitches over the foundation loop.

Second row.—Use the steel needle, and net 1 stitch in each loop.

Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth rows.—The same as last row.

Seventh row.—One row, using the bone needle.

Eighth row.—Use the bone needle and work thus: 1 stitch into each of the first 2 loops, then * 7 stitches in the next loop, 1 in each of the next 5, and repeat from *.

Ninth row.—Use the steel needle, and work 1 stitch into each of the plain loops until you reach the group of 7; then * work through 3 of these at once, then through 1, then through 3 together, then net 1 stitch into each of the next 5 loops, and repeat from *.

Tenth row.—Use the steel needle, and net plain.

Eleventh row.—Use the steel needle; net 1 stitch into each of the first 3 loops, * 3 stitches into the next loop, 1 stitch into each of the next 6 loops, and repeat from *.

Twelfth row.—Net 1 stitch in each loop until you reach the group of 3 (with the steel needle), *

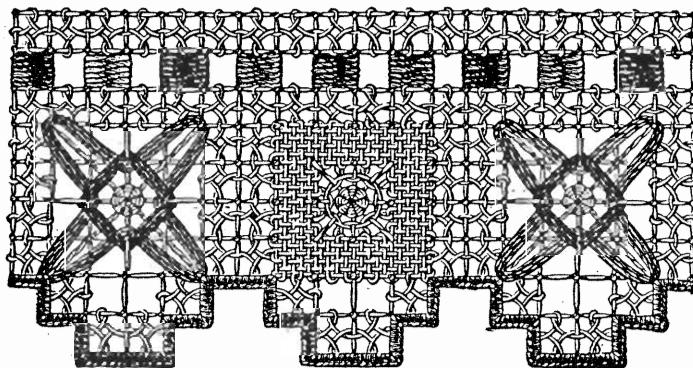
then through the 3 at once, 1 stitch into each of the next 6, and repeat from *.

Thirteenth row.—Use the bone needle and work into every other stitch. Draw the foundation thread up, and tie to form the scollop.

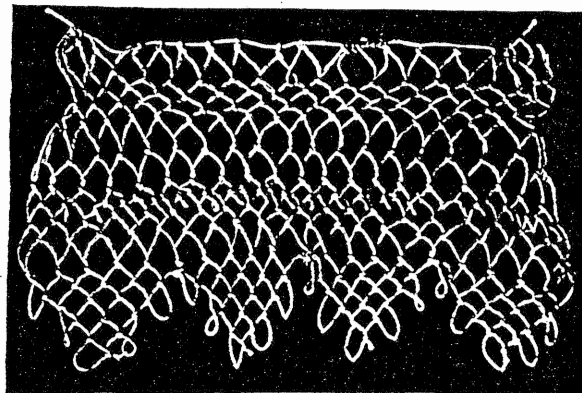
DESIGN FOR NETTED AND DARNED, OR GUIPURE LACE.

No. 10.—The specimen of netted, darned lace here shown is one of a number of designs given in this department, and is introduced to show the method and ultimate beauty of the work. Edgings and insertions of this description are generally made of écreu linen thread, but colored or white crochet cotton may also be used, according to the purpose for which the decoration is intended.

The method of darning is made very plain by the engraving, as is the button-holing which outlines the lower edge. The details of making a serrated edge are illustrated on page 100. The other specimens of netted and darned lace and articles given in following departments will require no separate descriptions, as the principles just re-



No. 10.—DESIGN FOR NETTED AND DARNED, OR GUIPURE LACE.



No. 11.—POINTED, NETTED EDGING.

corded govern their development and completion.

POINTED, NETTED EDGING.

No. 11.—This edging is very pretty when used for

trimming underwear; and the foundation thread over which it is worked may be left in to sew it on by.

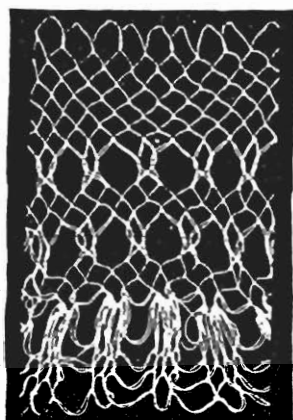
First use a rather coarse bone needle for the mesh, and make as many stitches over the loop (which should be as long as the piece of trimming is desired), as required. Next, make 3 rows over a quite coarse steel needle, then 2 rows over a little finer bone needle.

Now, with the steel needle make 1 plain row, then 1 row in which you put 2 stitches in each loop of preceding row.

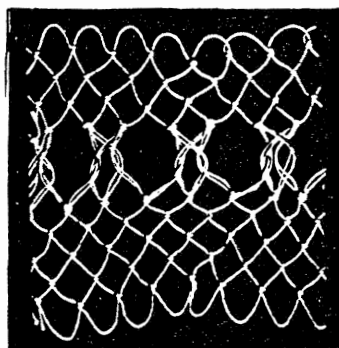
Next row.—Make 1 stitch in every other loop, that is, you leave the close loop unworked. Next, make 1 row with the finer bone needle, then work the points thus: Use the steel needle and work in 5 loops; turn, and work back in the 5 loops, then work back and forth, leaving 1 loop at the end of each row, which you do not work in, until you have but 1 loop left; break the thread, tie in the last loop of the first row of point, and proceed for the next point and all others, in the same way. A larger point may be made by working into more loops in the first row.

NETTED LACE AND INSERTION.

NOS. 13 AND 14.—Three sizes of mesh sticks are used for the lace. Use the smallest



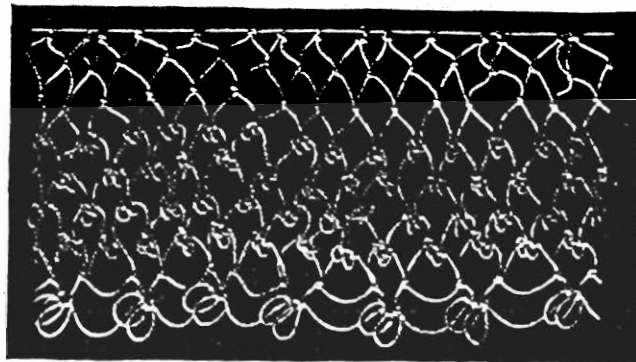
No. 13.—NETTED LACE.



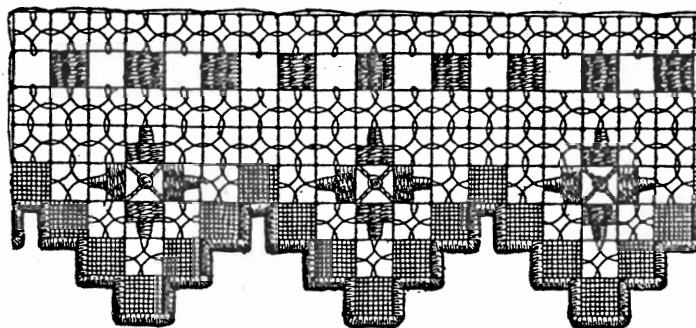
No. 14.—NETTED INSERTION.

one first, and net 6 rows plain; then use the thread double and make 1 row with the next size, then 2 rows with the first one used and single thread, but in the first row work thus: Pass the thread over the mesh and fingers in the usual way; then pass the

needle through the first loop, then through the second, then pull the second through the first and the first through the second, and draw the thread in a knot as usual; then knot the second loop and



No. 15.—NETTED EDGING.



No. 12.—GUIPURE EDGING.
(For Suggestions see No. 10, Page 110.)

continue across the row.

Next row.—Use the same mesh, but use the thread double.

Next row.—Use the largest mesh and double the thread; make 5 stitches in the first loop, then *, skip 1 loop and make 5 stitches in the next loop, and repeat from * for all the row.

Next three rows.—Use the smallest mesh and double the thread; in the first row work in 4 loops, skip 1, and repeat; next row, work in 3 loops, skip 1, and repeat; for the last row, work in 2 loops, skip 1, and repeat. As you work each row, the thread where the loop is skipped must be left a little longer when putting it over the mesh.

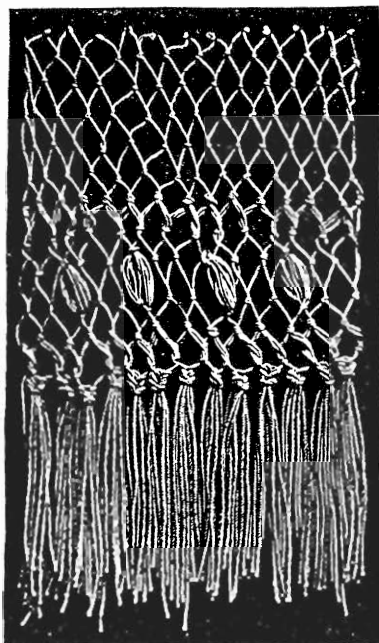
The insertion shown at picture No. 4 is made like the upper part of the lace (see picture).

NETTED EDGING.

No. 15.—Make 3 rows of plain netting. * Then, using a fine steel knitting needle for a mesh, work 3 stitches in the first loop; now wind your thread once round the mesh, and then make 3 stitches in the next loop; repeat from * until the end of the row. When you turn, you will find the turn has made a long stitch, which must be taken up by 3 short stitches, and the turn again taken. Three more rows of the netting are worked in this way.

Next row.—Net plain, only taking up your long stitches.

Next row.—Take up every alternate stitch.



No. 16.—NETTED BORDER, WITH FRINGE.

Next row.—Work 2 stitches in every alternate one.

NETTED BORDER, WITH FRINGE.

No. 16.—The border as here shown is made of very finely twisted cotton, but the German knitting cotton, rather fine, is better adapted to the pattern, especially when the border is used for finishing table-covers. Net as many stitches as the length of the strip requires, using a quarter-inch mesh, and make 5 rows.

Next, take the cotton and work with 3 strands at once; make 1 row of this with a mesh a very little smaller than the one just used, to make the loop smaller. Next, make 1 row with the quarter-inch mesh and single thread, but in this row twist the loop (see picture).

Next, use a little larger mesh than the first one, and make 2 loops; then make the puff thus: Make 1 stitch in the next loop, then pass the thread over the mesh and up through the loop just worked in, and continue this 9 times; then tie in the regular way, except that you do not

put the thread over the mesh and into the next loop, but around the 9 loops, or between the cluster and the last single loop. Now make 2 more stitches, another puff, and continue in this way across the work.

Next row.—Plain, with the quarter-inch mesh; then another row with the 3-threads, then 1 plain twisted row. The last 6 rows may be repeated, if a wider edge is desired. Cut strands of the fringe as long as desired, and knot or tie 5 in each loop.

EDGING IN DOUBLE FAN OR SHEAF DESIGN.

No. 17.—This forms a pretty edging for doileys, night-nets, little caps or bonnets, or dainty garments, etc.

First to Third rows.—Plain netting over a quarter-inch mesh.

Fourth row.—With a mesh an inch wide, and double cotton, work one stitch into each loop.

Fifth row.—With the small mesh work one stitch into each loop. The long-stitches are caught together in clusters of three by a needle and cotton; each stitch must be firmly fastened at the back and cut off.

For the Heading.—Work one double crochet into a stitch, three chain, and repeat to the end of the row.

NETTED FRINGE.

No. 18.—This fringe may be worked with either wool or cotton.

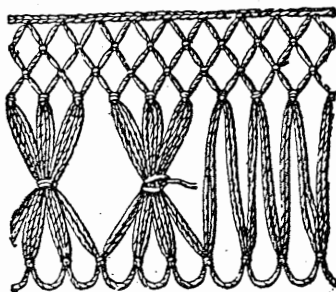
First row.—For the foundation, plain with a small mesh.

Second row.—Over a three-quarter inch mesh, with double cotton or wool, 1 stitch into each loop.

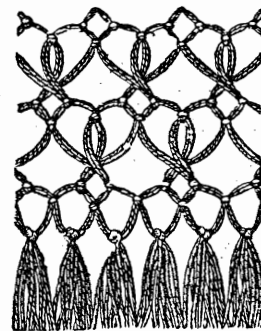
Third row.—Over a knitting-needle No. 13, net 1 stitch into the 2nd loop, pass the 1st loop at the back of the 2nd, and net it. Repeat, crossing the loops in this way throughout the row.

Fourth row.—Like second.

Fifth row.—Net 1 loop into the 1st, pass over the 2nd, net into the 3rd, pass the 2nd at the back of 3rd and net it, continue to cross the loops to the



No. 17.—EDGING IN DOUBLE FAN OR SHEAF DESIGN.



No. 18.—NETTED FRINGE.

end of the row. Netting the 1st stitch plain in alternate rows causes the crossed loops to come between those in the row of crossed loops above,

Sixth row.—Over a quarter-inch mesh net 1 into each loop of last row. Cut lengths of cotton or wool, and knot 8 strands into each loop of last row.

BORDER IN ROSE AND SHEAF PATTERN.

No. 19.—*First to Third rows.*—With a knitting needle No. 11 for a mesh, work in plain netting.

Fourth and Fifth rows.—Work in rose netting (see page 88).

Sixth and Seventh rows.—Plain.

Eighth row.—With treble cotton and a mesh rather more than an inch in width, work one stitch into each loop.

Ninth to Eleventh rows.—With the small mesh and single cotton work one stitch into each loop.

Twelfth row.—Work this row in round netting (for which see illustration No. 55, page 90), with double cotton, one stitch into a loop, wrap cotton twice over the mesh, pass over one stitch, and repeat.

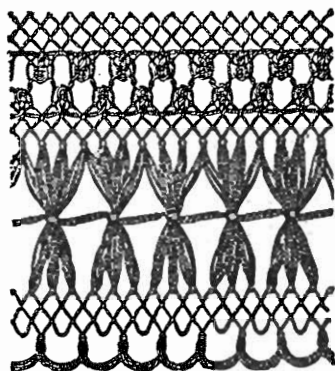
The sheafs are caught together by crochet as follows: Work one d. c. over three triple loops, seven chain, repeat. A double length of cotton is darned in a straight line above and below the two rows of rose pattern, to produce an insertion effect.

TASSEL FRINGE.

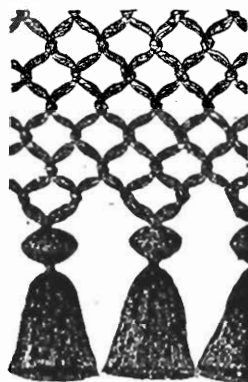
No. 20.—Make a foundation with Berlin wool over a knitting needle No. 10. Work six plain rows.

Seventh row.—Net one into each stitch with double wool over a mesh two inches in width, cut all the loops in the center, take two strands from each of two loops, bind them once round with silk of the same color as the wool, take three strands of wool two and a half inches in length, bind them in with the strands of the loop, fasten securely, and cut off.

Now bind the tassel round about a quarter of an inch below the last binding, comb out the wool, and



No. 19.—BORDER IN ROSE AND SHEAF PATTERN.

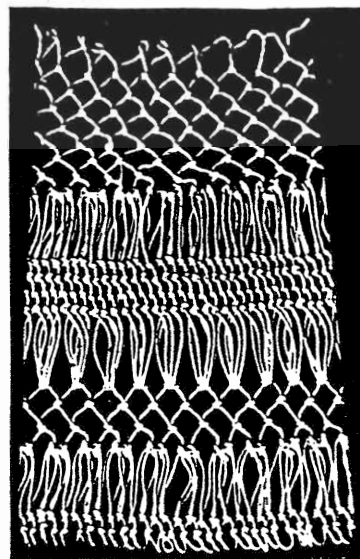


No. 20.—TASSEL FRINGE.

cut the edges even for the tassel. This fringe is pretty for finishing draperies, mats, upholstery or any fancy work requiring a fringe-finish.

NETTED EDGING.

No. 21.—For this edging use 3 sizes of mesh-



No. 21.—NETTED EDGING.

sticks, one large, one somewhat smaller, and the third very fine. First use the middle-sized mesh, and net 7 rows, putting 1 stitch in each loop.

Eighth row.—Use the large mesh, and put 4 stitches in each loop.

Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh rows.—Net plain, using the very fine mesh.

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

Thirteenth row.—Use the middle-sized mesh, and work through all 3 loops on the hook at once.

Fourteenth and Fifteenth rows.—Use the same mesh, and work through each loop.

Sixteenth row.—Use the large mesh, and net 3 stitches into each loop.

Seventeenth and Eighteenth rows.—Use the finest mesh, and work in every loop.

NETTED SCOLLOP FOR BORDERS.

(For Illustration see Page 114.)

No. 22.—Use Kensington twine in any dainty color, or any other material preferred, and select meshes in three sizes.

First net 12 stitches over the foundation-loop with the medium-sized mesh for the beginning of the scollop; then net 1 plain row; next, net 2

stitches into every loop; then, still using the same mesh, net 5 more rows, putting 1 stitch in each loop.

the trimming calls for; then net 3 more plain rows.

Fifth row.—Net the 2nd loop, then the 1st, and repeat.

Sixth and Seventh rows.—Net plain.

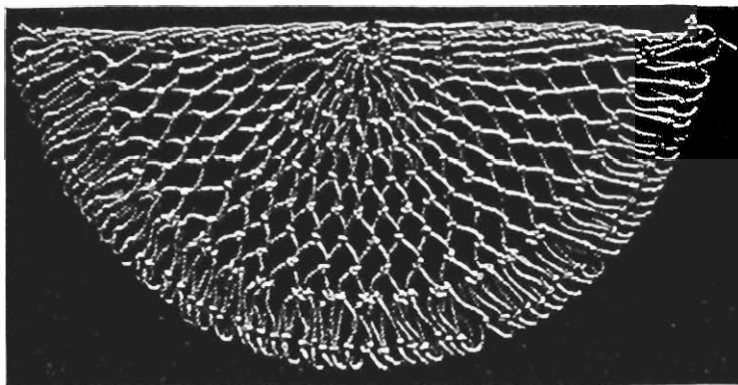
Eighth and Ninth rows.—Net 2 stitches in every loop.

Tenth row.—Net plain.

Eleventh row.—Net through 2 loops at once.

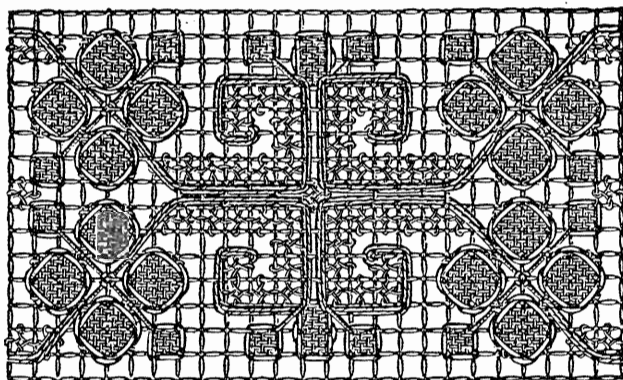
Twelfth row.—Skip every other loop.

Some practice will be necessary in acquiring sufficient skill to make perfect netting, but when it is acquired the netter will be able to produce some of the prettiest fancy-work she has ever undertaken, for the single threads which form the foundation design of all netting



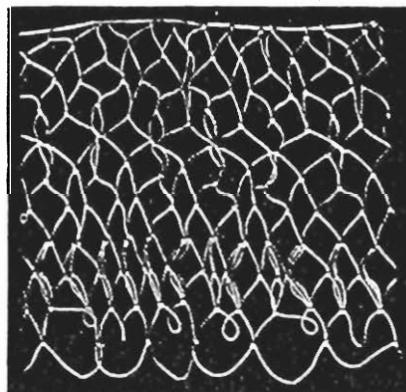
No. 22.—NETTED SCOLLOP FOR BORDERS.

(For Description see Page 113.)



No. 23.—GUIPURE INSERTION.

(For Suggestions for Nos. 23 and 25, see No. 10, Page 110.)

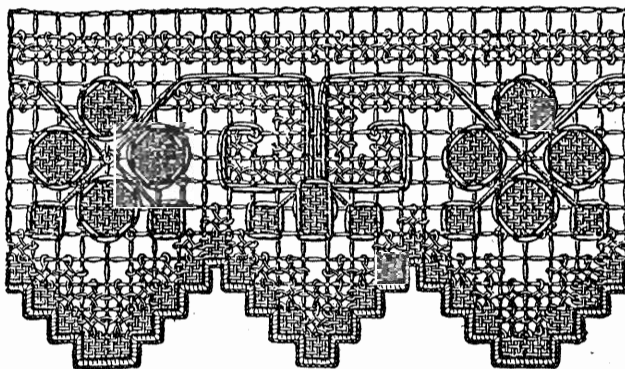


No. 24.—NETTED EDGING.

Now take the largest mesh and net 3 stitches into every loop, then finish with the smallest mesh by putting 1 stitch in each. Draw up the foundation-thread and tie in a firm knot to form the half-wheel, or scollop. Make a row of single crochets across the top, to form a firm edge for sewing on. Silk forms a pretty scollop of this kind for borders to tidies, throws, scarfs, etc. Linen or cotton scollops are pretty for decorating table linen or other cotton or linen household articles.

NETTED EDGING.

No. 24.—Use a bone knitting needle of medium size for the mesh. Net over the foundation loop as many stitches as the length of



No. 25.—GUIPURE EDGING.

lend a delicacy to the result not seen in any of the other varieties of fancy or ornamental work.

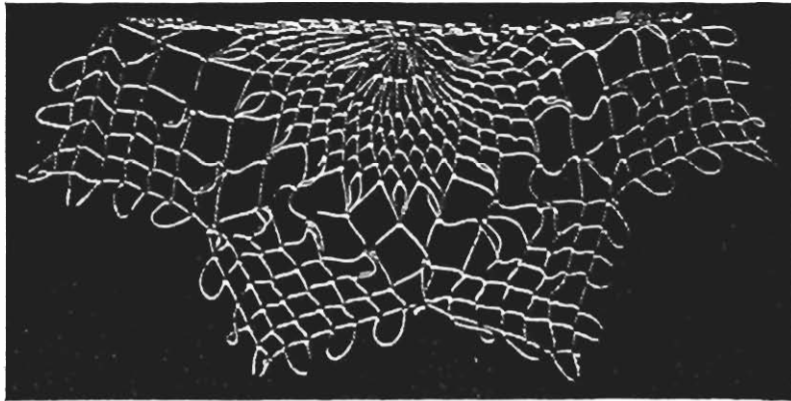
This design, made of fine linen thread or cotton needle put 2 stitches in every loop. Next make would form a dainty edge for a scarf-end, a fancy 4 rows with a steel needle, then 1 row with the tie, or a fine fichu.

NETTED EDGING.

No. 26.—With a large bone needle for the mesh, make 5 rows plain, then use a coarser mesh and work 2 rows thus: Make 1 stitch through the 2nd loop, then through the 1st, and so continue across the row. Next make 3 rows with the first mesh. Crochet a slip stitch in every loop across the upper row.

NETTED POINTED LACE.

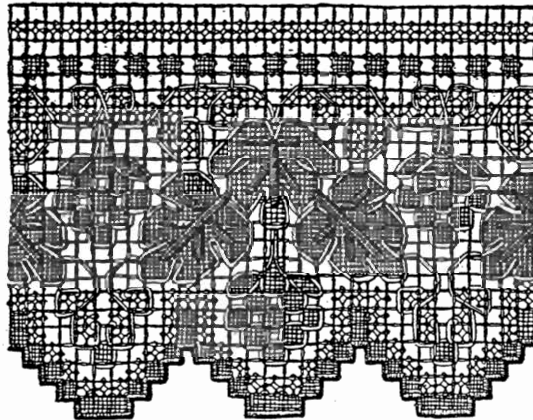
No. 28.—Make 21



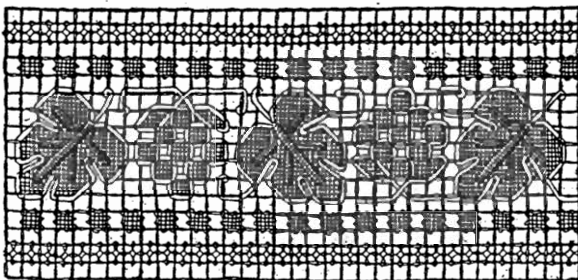
No. 28.—NETTED POINTED LACE.



No. 26.—NETTED EDGING.



No. 29.—GUIPURE EDGING.



No. 27.—GUIPURE INSERTION.

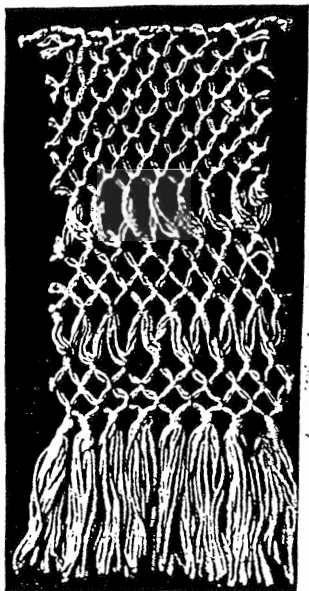
(For Suggestions for Nos. 27 and 29, see No. 10, Page 110.)

stitches over the foundation loop with a bone needle, then in the next row with a finer bone

bone one. Next row, with the same mesh, work 2 loops together each time; in the next row with the same mesh, make 2 stitches in every loop. Next make 1 row with the steel needle, then make the points by working back and forth, beginning with 6 loops; then in all of the remaining rows leave the last loop in each row unworked until the point is worked down to 1 loop; break the thread, tie in the first row of last point, and repeat for the remaining points. If at the end there are only 5 loops for the last point, make an extra stitch in the last loop when working first row. Draw up to form the scallop, tie tightly, then break the thread; work across the top to make a firm sewing-on edge in single crochet or slip stitches.

NETTED BORDER, WITH FRINGE.

No. 30.—This border is made of German knitting



No. 30.—NETTED BORDER, WITH FRINGE.

cotton, which is used double. Make 8 rows over a coarse bone needle; then, with the thread doubled again, use a wider mesh and make 1 row plain. Next, make 3 rows with the 1st mesh, but twist each stitch. Then make another row with the wide mesh, then 3 more with the

decoration of household or personal linen, or for trimming fancy articles for the bureau or toilet table.

Make 12 stitches with a rather coarse bone needle, on the foundation loop, then, with a little smaller needle, make 2 stitches in every loop. Next, make 3 rows with a rather coarse steel needle, then 1 row with the bone needle, but in every other stitch put the thread over the mesh twice. Next row, use the quarter-inch mesh, and make 1 in every stitch; then make 1 row with the largest bone needle, and make 2 stitches in every loop. Draw up the work with the foundation thread to form the scollop, and tie it tightly.

NETTED EDGING.

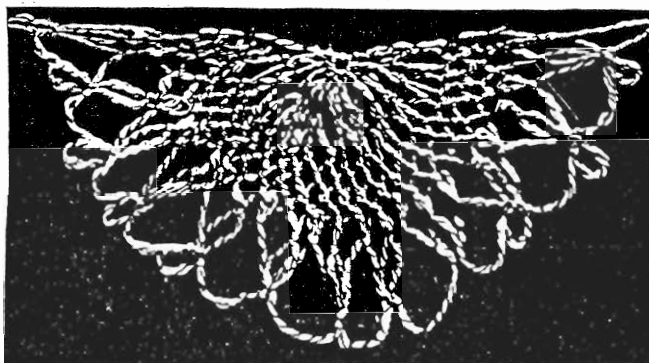
No. 32.—Use two sizes of coarse, steel knitting needles for the mesh-sticks.

First row.—Use the largest mesh, and net 12 stitches over the foundation loop.

Second row.—Use the same mesh and net 1 stitch in each loop.

Third row.—Net 2 stitches in each loop, thus making 24 loops.

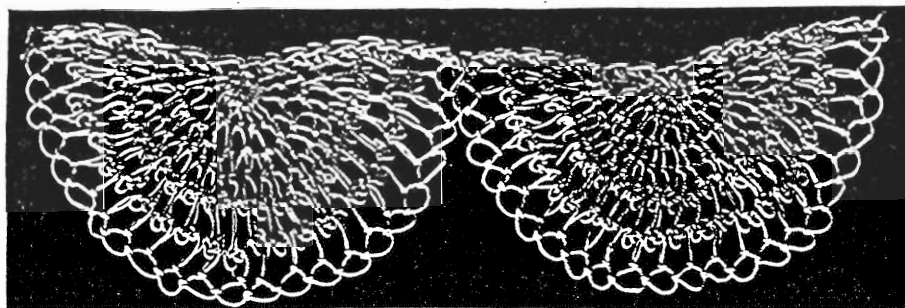
Fourth row.—Net 1 stitch in each loop.



No. 31.—NETTED LACE.

NETTED LACE.

No. 31.—This lace, as here pic-



No. 32.—NETTED EDGING.

tured, is made of knitting silk, but if desired it may be made of cotton or linen thread for the

Fifth row.—Use the smaller mesh and begin by simply turning the thread once around the mesh:

then make 2 stitches in the next loop; this, when slipped off the mesh, will make 1 long stitch and 2 short ones; repeat this for the whole length of the row.

Sixth row.—Work the same as last row, but work through the long loops only.

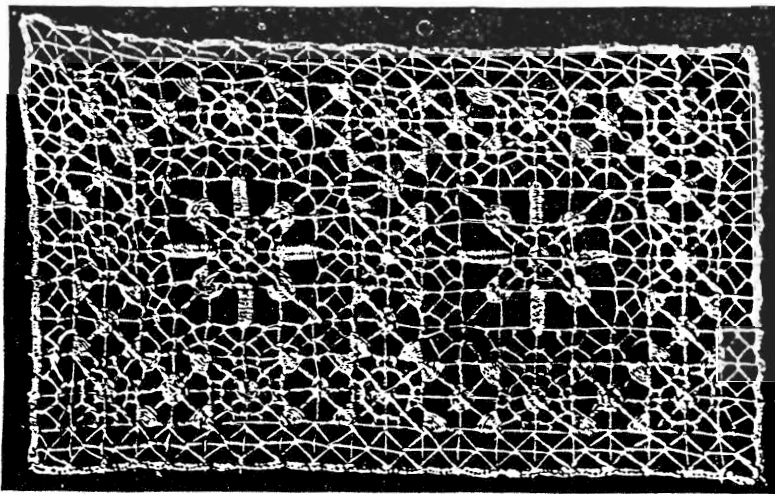
Seventh row.—Net plain, working through the long loops.

Eighth row.—Net plain, making one in every loop.

Draw up the foundation thread and tie firmly to form the scollop; then make s. c. across the upper edge to make it firm for sewing on by.

DESIGN FOR NETTED GUIPURE INSERTION.

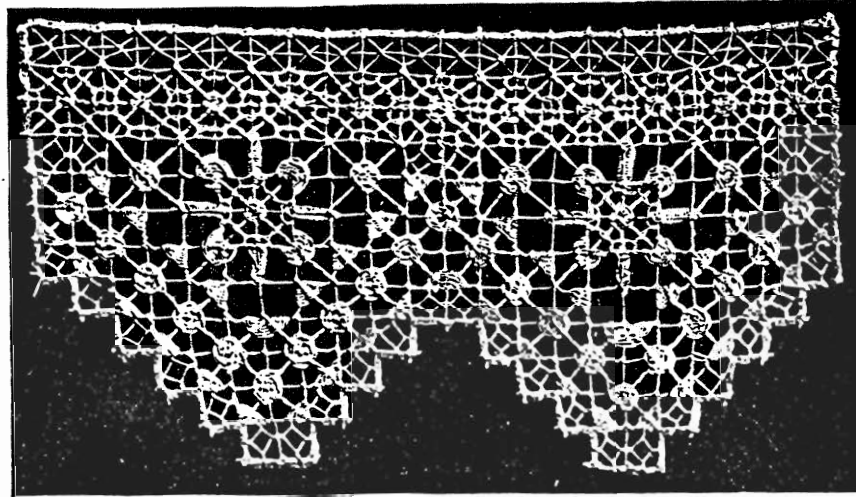
No. 33.—Net a strip as long as desired, and 12 meshes wide. Then darn in the design seen



No. 33.—DESIGN FOR NETTED GUIPURE INSERTION.

in the engraving (or any other design preferred) in the same manner that you darn drawn-work.

Intersecting threads may be knotted in to vary the effect of the pattern. This kind of insertion, with



No. 34.—NETTED GUIPURE LACE.

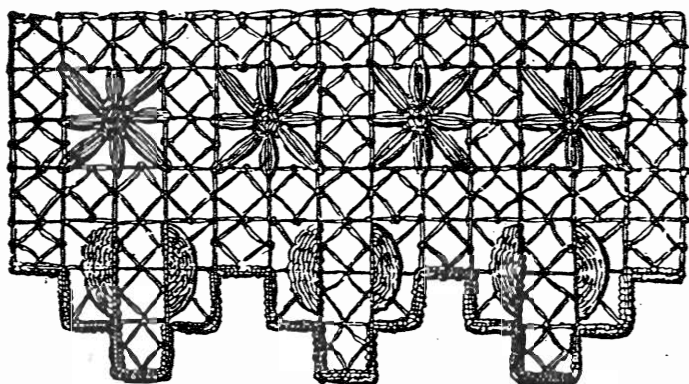
an edging to match, is very popular for decorating curtains of scrim or muslin.

NETTED GUIPURE LACE.

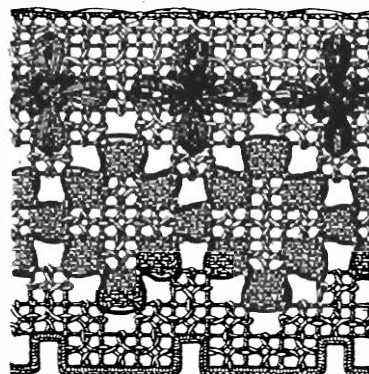
No. 34.—Net the foundation over a mesh-stick of medium size and of the width desired, working diagonally across, and narrowing and widening as necessary to make the points. The darning pattern seen in the engraving, or any other preferred may be used. The lace is pretty for trimming curtains, lambrequins and table and bed linen, and should be made of linen thread, bleached or unbleached.

When the foundation is netted, baste it into a frame. In this way the darning may be more easily and evenly done. The work may be

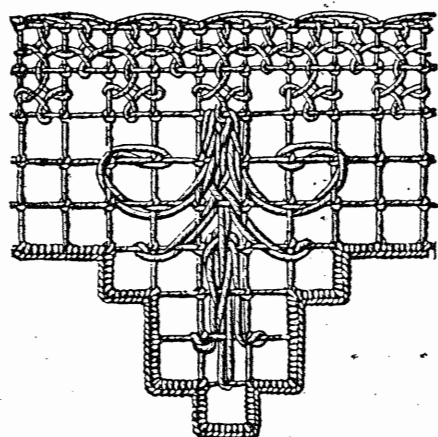
nicely stiffened by pressing it under a cloth wet in borax water and wrung nearly dry.



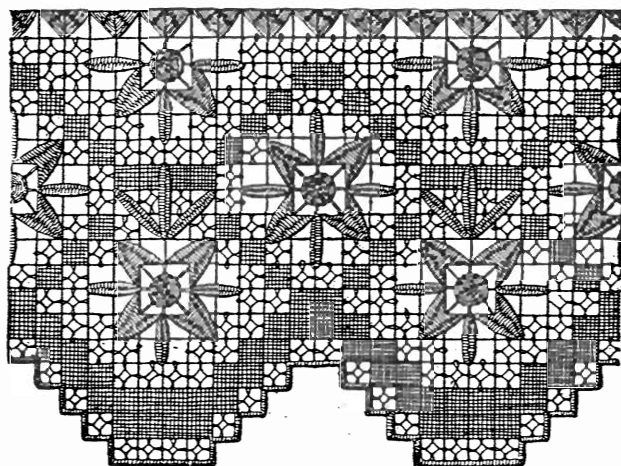
No. 35.



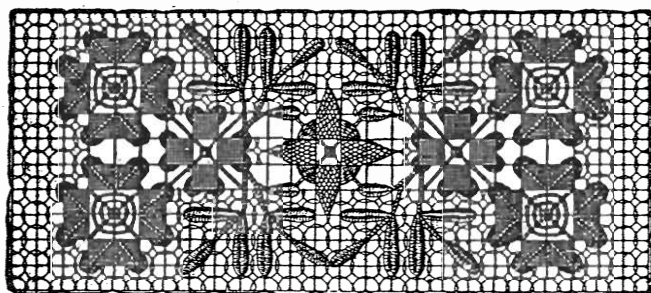
No. 39.



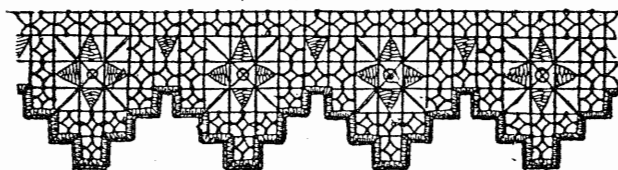
No. 36.



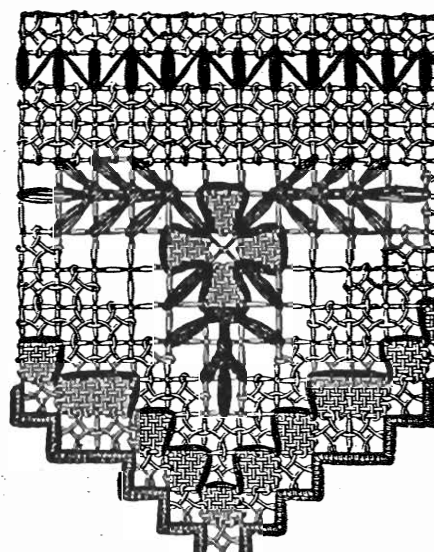
No. 40.



No. 37.



No. 38.



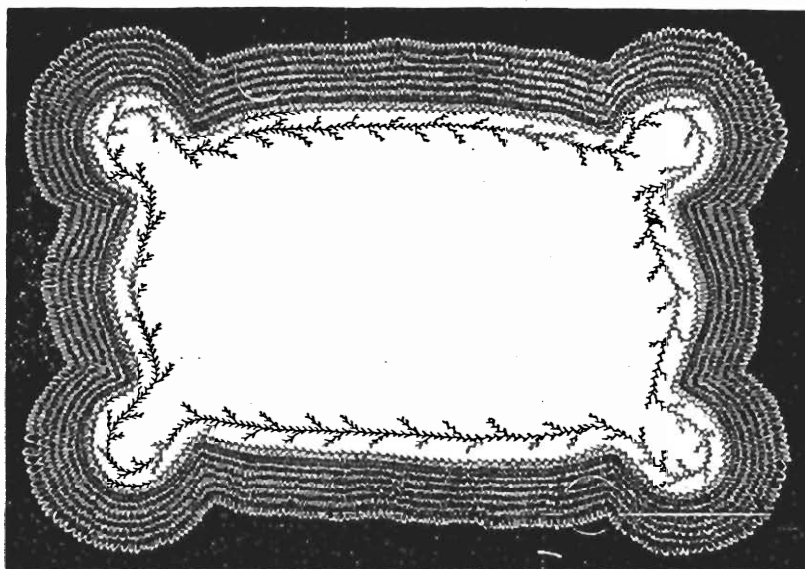
No. 41.

NOS. 35 TO 41.—DESIGNS IN DARNED OR GUIPURE NETTING.
(For Suggestions for Nos. 35 to 41, See No. 10, Page 110.)

DOILEYS, TOILET SETS, MATS, WHEELS, SQUARES, ETC.

Like knitting and tatting, netting depends largely for effect upon the texture and size of the material from which it is made. Very fine cotton or linen produces the best results for toilet articles; coarser

this a vine is feather-stitched. Linen lawn is prettiest for the centers; and when the work is completed, it may be made fresh and smooth by wetting a cloth in borax water, wringing it quite dry, placing it over the wrong side of the lawn and pressing with a hot iron. The cloth must be damp enough to communicate sufficient moisture to the linen to erase the wrinkles.



NOS. 1 AND 2.—BUREAU TOILET-SET.

crochet cotton is better for doileys and dining-table mats, etc., while silk or wool is best for articles of wear, such as shawls, capes, fascinators, etc., all of which may be designed by anyone who has learned to net.

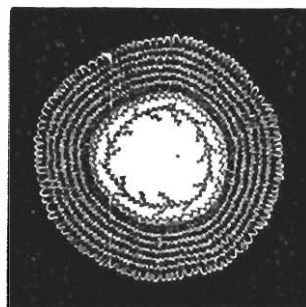
BUREAU TOILET-SET.

NOS. 1 AND 2.—This is a very dainty toilet-set, and yet it is easily made. The set consists of five pieces—the large center mat seen at No. 1, and four smaller mats like the one seen at No. 2. The sizes of these articles must depend upon the size of the bureau or dressing-case they are to ornament. In the set illustrated the large mat is about five-eighths of a yard long and twelve inches wide, and the small mats are about eight inches in diameter. Each is very narrowly hemmed, and then a row of double crochets of pale-blue crochet silk are made around it over the hem. Then the netting is begun, one loop being made in every space made by the crochets. Six rows of plain netting complete the border of each mat. A plain row of feather-stitching is made with the silk around the center just where the crochets are inserted, and inside of

and net two stitches in every space formed by the 1-chain; then make 5 more rows of the netting, putting 1 stitch in every loop; this gives the desired fulness.

Stiffen the netting with borax water, and as it dries pull it into the position necessary to give a fluted effect.

The cracker jar or dish is placed upon this doily, which lends a daintiness to the general effect that is very pleasing. A large doily of this description may be used under a cracked-ice bowl, a salad dish, a fruit basket or platter, or a bowl of flowers. Tiny ones may hold finger-bowls, bonbon dishes, or trays of olives or salted almonds, thus lending greater daintiness to the usual service of the modern table.



No. 2.

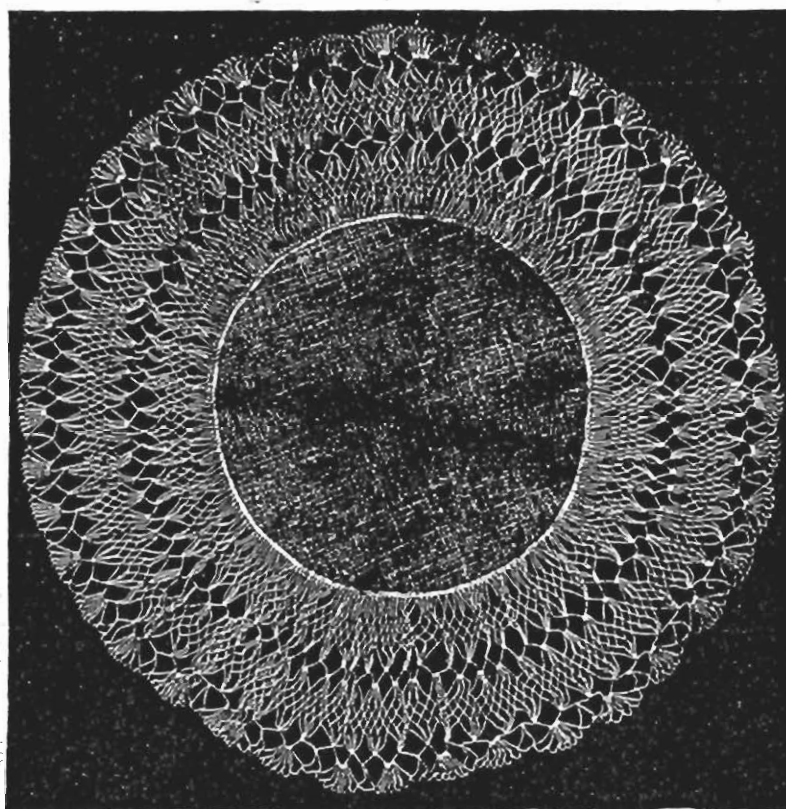
FINGER-BOWL DOILY, WITH NETTED BORDER.

No. 3.—The doily illustrated by this engraving is made of linen lawn and netting.

Make the center three and a half inches in diameter, hem narrowly, and use No. 20 Coats' cotton for the border. Use 3 sizes of mesh-sticks—the largest one quarter inch, one just a trifle smaller, and another about the size of a rather coarse steel knitting-needle. Net 137 stitches over the foundation loop (which should be large enough to encircle the center); turn the work back and with the same mesh net 1 stitch in the first

Ninth round.—Use the smallest mesh and make 1 stitch in every loop; cut the thread. Do not break the string on which the netting is made until the netting is sewed to the center. Take the linen and fold it in 4 quarters, and also quarter the netting; put each quarter of the netting to the quartered center, having the netting on top; take a stitch in the linen, then slip the needle through the knot on the foundation string, then another stitch in the linen, and so on until it is all sewed on; then cut the foundation thread and pull it out. This completes the mat.

To make larger or smaller mats, cast on more or



NO. 3.—FINGER-BOWL DOILY, WITH NETTED BORDER.

mesh, and 2 in the next; then repeat *across*. (If you work *around* in this row, the first stitches will slip.) Now be very careful that the work is not twisted on the foundation loop, and join the 2 ends; then work round and round with the smallest mesh until you have 4 rows.

Sixth round.—Use the largest mesh and make 1 stitch in every loop.

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

Eighth round.—Use the largest mesh and put 6 stitches in the first loop, 1 in the next, and repeat to end of round.

less stitches in beginning, and cut the center accordingly. The design given for this doily would be exceedingly pretty worked out in pale-blue, pale-pink, lavender, réséda, or yellow silk in a set of bureau mats.

DOILY, WITH NETTED BORDER AND EMBROIDERED CENTER.

(For Illustration see Page 121.)

No. 4.—The center of this pretty doily is made of fine linen. It was cut 4 inches in diameter and narrowly hemmed, after which a row of double

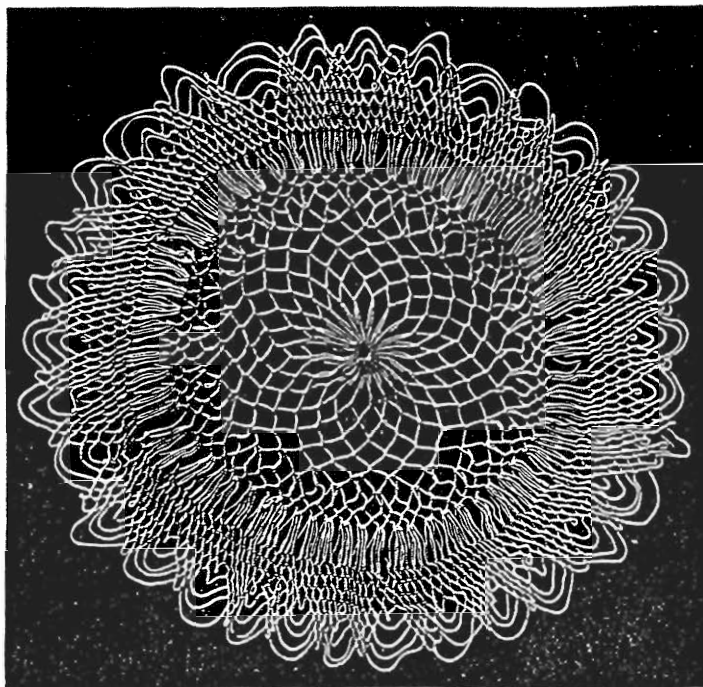
crochets a little less than an eighth of an inch apart was worked round it over the hem. Then form the circle, tying it firmly; then continue to net round and round. Next use the same mesh, but with a small mesh the netting was begun, one loop being worked into every space between the crochets. Seven or eight rows of netting form a border of pretty width.

Tiny sprays of flowers and foliage are embroidered in natural colors on the linen center with silk floss, with a decidedly pretty effect.

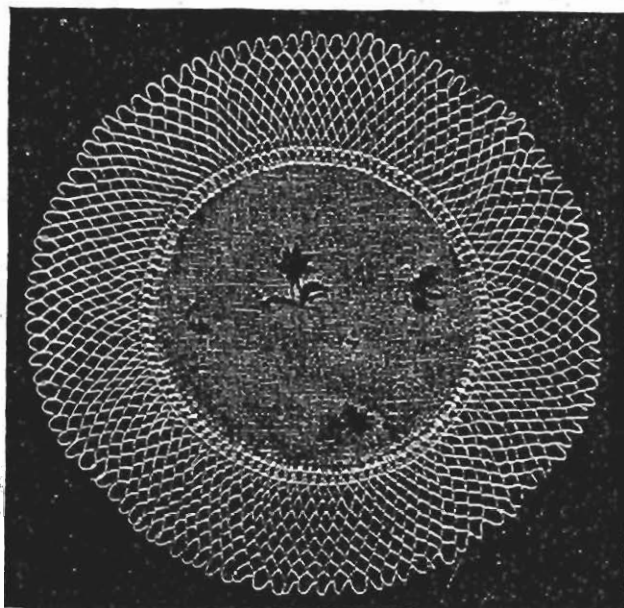
Doileys may be used for a variety of purposes. Single ones are pretty when placed on a bureau or under vases, jars, fancy boxes, etc., while in sets they are attractive accompaniments for finger-bowls.

NETTED TUMBLER DOILY.

No. 5.—In making this doily use a large mesh-stick, another half as large, and two very much smaller, the smallest one being as large as a medium-sized steel knitting-needle. Make 23 stitches over the foundation loop, using the largest



NO. 5.—NETTED TUMBLER DOILY.



NO. 4.—DOILY, WITH NETTED BORDER AND EMBROIDERED CENTER.

(For Description see Page 120.)

mesh; then make 5 rows over the next size, but the mesh they will be as long as they would be if after making the 2nd row draw up the loop to they were made over a large mesh.

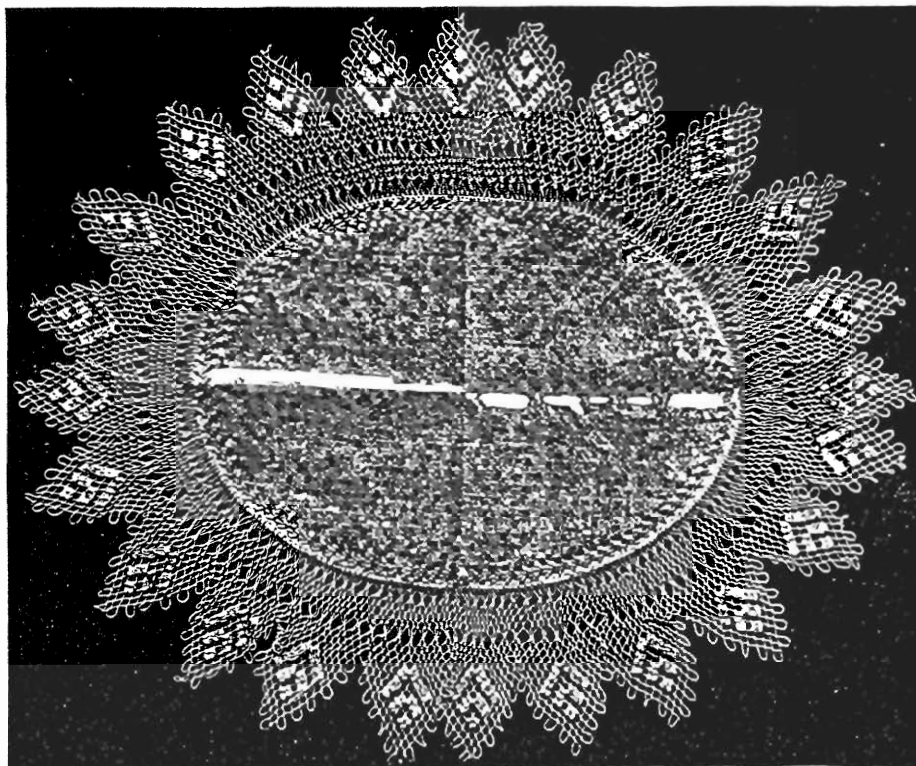
net 2 stitches in each loop; then, still using the same mesh, net 2 stitches in 1 loop, 1 in the next, and repeat. Then use the next to the smallest mesh, and make 2 rounds, putting 1 stitch in each loop. Now use the largest mesh and net 3 stitches in each loop; then use the next smaller mesh and net 3 rounds, putting 1 stitch in each loop in every round. Next use the smallest mesh and net 5 stitches, then skip 1 loop and repeat. In the next round you net 4 stitches, then skip 1 loop leaving the thread a little longer, and repeat. Continue netting, making 1 stitch less between the loops skipped, and also leaving the thread a little longer over the skipped loop, until there is only 1 loop between the long stitches; then break the thread. If the largest mesh is not obtainable, the same result may be reached by putting the thread once entirely around the smaller mesh in netting each stitch; then when the loops are slipped off

PLATTER DOILY, WITH NETTED BORDER.

No. 6.—The doily illustrated is made of hand-

Now with a small mesh-stick work 1 row, crossing the row of meshes first made as follows:

Knot the *second* mesh *first*; then the *first* mesh;



NO. 6.—PLATTER DOILY, WITH NETTED BORDER.

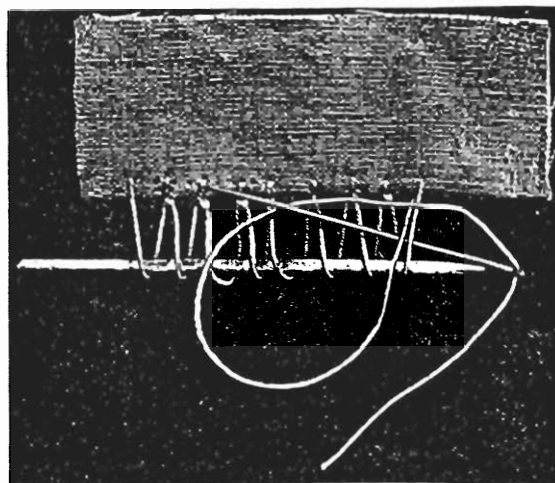
some table linen, and is finished with a border of netting, which is also darned. The hem is feather-stitched. If preferred, the border may be simply netted and the darning omitted.

Doileys of this kind are made in several sizes for the various platters used upon the dining-table, and may be round, oval, square or diamond-shaped, as preferred.

NETTED BORDER FOR PLATTER DOILY.

Nos. 7 AND 8.—As this edging is netted into the hem of the doily described, the latter must first be cut, hemmed and feather-stitched.

Then, in the manner represented by No. 7, knot enough meshes into the hem to make the 24 points seen in the picture. Each point has 13 meshes at its top. This will make 312 meshes which should be securely knotted into the edge of the doily.

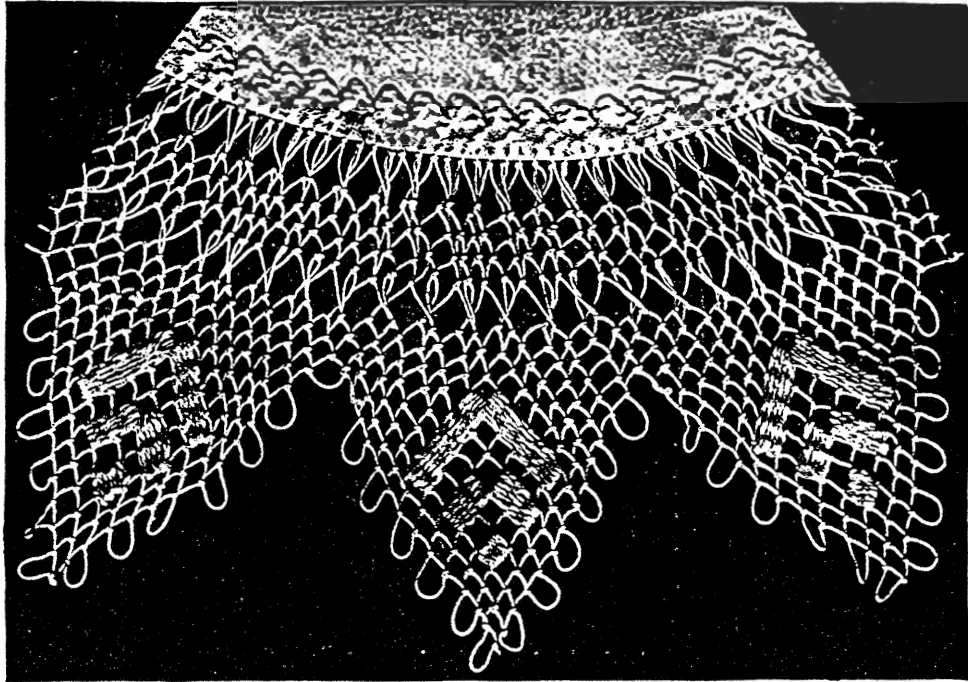


NO. 7.—DETAIL OF NETTED BORDER FOR PLATTER DOILY.

then the *fourth* and then the *third*, and so on until you have worked entirely around the doily.

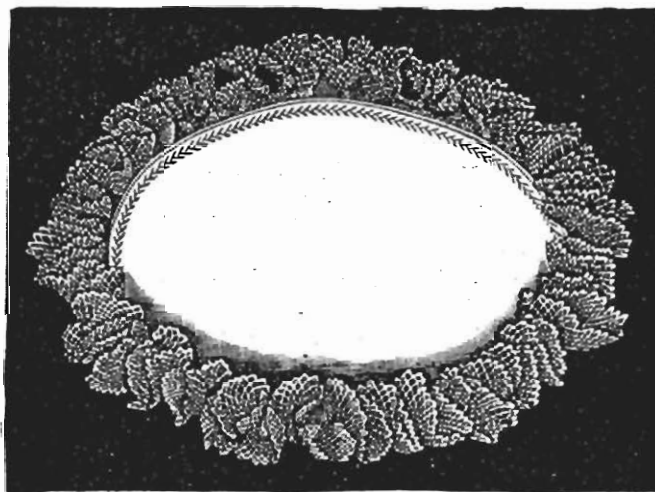
Then make another row with the small mesh-stick; then a row with the larger stick, and then 2 rows with the smaller stick to complete the rows.

the end of each row turn the work and go back to the opposite side where you leave one mesh unknotted each time. Work in this manner to the tip



NO. 8.—NETTED BORDER FOR PLATTER DOILY.

(For Description see Page 122.)



NO. 9.—TABLE-MAT OR CENTER-PIECE, WITH NETTED, FLUTED EDGE.

Now, with the same stick, begin the points, using 13 meshes for each and working it separately. At

the picture. This mat will be found a very ornamental setting for an ice-dish or for a floral piece.

of the point; fasten and break the thread and begin the next point.

The solid pattern is simply darned in with linen floss.

TABLE-MAT OR CENTER-PIECE, WITH NETTED, FLUTED EDGE.

NO. 9.—Cut the circle for this mat from linen, making it 15 inches in diameter, and finish it with a narrow hem. Then make double crochets with 1 ch. between around the edge, taking each stitch through the depth of the hem. Use coarse cotton (about No. 10 Coats'), and net 2 stitches into every space made by the crochets; then make 8 more rows of the netting. Stiffen the netting with borax water and pull it into flutings or ruchings as represented in