

Needlecraft

A Practical Journal
Descriptive and Illustrative of

Price
2^d

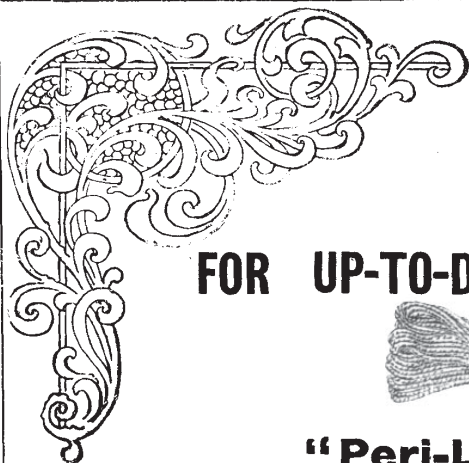
Irish Crochet Lace,

WITH 26 PHOTO-ILLUSTRATIONS DIRECT FROM THE ORIGINAL WORK.



Fig 23.—A Dessert D'Oyley, or Pincushion Top, in Irish Crochet Lace,
For Description of Working, see page 13

Published by **THE MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF EMBROIDERY,**
MANCHESTER. (REGISTERED)



PERI-LUSTA

FOR UP-TO-DATE NEEDLEWORK, KNITTING, &c.



"Peri-Lusta" Stout Embroidery.

This is a very bright and lustrous article and useful for all classes of Embroidery, whether on Plush, Canvas, or Linen. Stocked in all Art Shades.



"Peri-Lusta" Flossette for Flourishing, &c.

WHITE suitable for Embroidering and Darning Table Linen, Underwear, &c. Washes like Silk. SNOWY WHITE.



Sizes * ** *** **** ° °°
 EX. STOUT. STOUT. MID. STOUT. MID. MID. FINE. FINE.
 COLORS in size *** all leading shades.

"Peri-Lusta" Crochet or Purse Knitting.

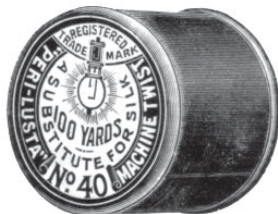
In Balls containing 100 yards. A beautifully bright article, which commends itself for its appearance when Crocheted, Netted, or Knitted.

MAKES BEAUTIFUL DERBY TIES, &c.



"Peri-Lusta" Knitting.

In 1 oz. Balls. For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Socks, etc. This will be found of great utility and appearance. It will retain its lustre when washed. Its elasticity is very great and its durability unrivalled.



The manufacturers of "PERI-LUSTA" have succeeded in applying their patented process to Threads for all classes of Hand and Machine Sewing. As they cannot be distinguished from silk, their introduction is a revolution, and will prove a boon to all users of Sewing Threads.

☛ Stocked in 100 yards Reels in Black, White, and all Colours, suitable for Dressmakers, &c.



THE 'NEEDLECRAFT' JOURNALS.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 are out of print. All Editions from No. 8, upwards will always be kept in print.
No. 8.—CROSS-STITCH WORK (1st series).
No. 9.—NET DARNING (1st series).
No. 10.—CROCHET EDGINGS (1st series).
No. 11.—CANVAS EMBROIDERY (1st series).
No. 12.—DECORATIVE NEEDLEWORK (1st series).
No. 13.—CROCHET D'OYLEYS (1st series).
No. 14.—KNITTED EDGINGS (1st series).

No. 15.—CROCHET EDGINGS (2nd series).
No. 16.—POINT LACE WORK (1st series).
No. 17.—DAINTY KNITTED COMFORTS (1st series).
No. 18.—DRAWN THREAD WORK (1st series).
No. 19.—CROCHET D'OYLEYS (2nd series).
No. 20.—CHIP CARVING & POKER WORK (1st series).
No. 21.—IRISH CROCHET LACE (1st series).
No. 22.—RIBBON WORK (1st series).

No. 23.—CROCHET EDGINGS (3rd series).
No. 24.—HAIRPIN CROCHET (1st series).
No. 25.—DRAWN THREAD WORK (2nd series).
No. 26.—KNITTED & CROCHET SHAWLS (1st series).
No. 27.—IRISH CROCHET LACE (2nd series).

These Nos. 8 to 27 are classed 1st and 2nd series, etc., each in their distinctive class of Needlework,

Vol. 1. Nos. 8 to 19 inclusive bound in Blue Cloth, price 3/-.

Published by the Manchester School of Embroidery.

"NEEDLECRAFT:"

A DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATIVE JOURNAL FOR TEACHING THE PRACTICAL WORKING OF

IRISH CROCHET LACE

(SECOND SERIES.)

Introduction.

EVEN since the appearance of our first journal on Irish Crochet Lace, a marked improvement may be noticed in everything connected with this beautiful Irish Industry. Designs of artistic merit are much more frequently to be seen than in former times, and consequently purchasers are beginning to recognise that a number of meaningless sprigs of no special shape, placed anyhow and filled in, will not produce a piece of high-class Irish Lace.

The reason of this is not far to seek. As of old, Irish ladies have devoted much time to helping their humble sisters, and specimens of lace have been brought by them, from time to time, from Italy and Spain, as well as designs from South Kensington School of Art, to educate their taste, and improve their work. The Irish cottagers have reason to be proud of a work, which can hold its own all over the Continent of Europe.

It has been our good fortune during the last few months to come in contact with many lady workers, who have learned Irish Crochet from our first journal, and that has given us an excellent opportunity of finding out the principal difficulties that beset the path of the tyro.

In our first journal we explained that it was very difficult for two workers to make sprigs exactly alike from the same written directions. A slight difference in the shape of the needle, or in the tightness of the work, would alter the size of a sprig; while the tightening or loosening of a padding cord, might alter the entire sweep of the leaflets. Thus it will be seen that directions which suit the majority of workers perfectly well, do not invariably turn out equally satisfactory with all. When a sprig shows signs of either getting saucer-shaped or of frilling, when it should lie flat, the worker must use her own discretion to increase or diminish the number of stitches, in order to bring about the desired result.

It is of course flattering to the vanity of a writer, to feel that her readers have such a profound respect for her wisdom, that rather than alter one stitch they will heroically make a hump-backed sprig, and wear it so; but for all that, I would rather make it perfectly plain, that Irish Crochet does not by any means resemble the laws of the Medes and Persians in being unalterable. The aim of the worker should be to produce the most artistic work she is capable of; therefore if by altering a curve, or by adding a leaflet to any sprig, she would make a design more pleasing to herself, she should not for one moment hesitate to follow her artistic instinct. It is the power to do this, which makes Irish Crochet so very interesting.

Having disposed of one difficulty to learners we shall now consider another more serious one. The filling has proved to be a real stumbling block to a few workers. They cannot quickly learn the knack of doing it quite flat, and many lovely sprigs have been spoiled by a ruckled ground work, all hills and hollows. There is no royal road to learning how to fill Irish Crochet. Nothing but practice makes it easy. There is an easy way out of the difficulty, however, for those who have not patience to overcome it for themselves; and that is, to sew their sprigs firmly upon the foundation, and send them to Clones to be finished.

Clones is the place where the well known Crochet Industry was first established by Mrs. Hand half a century ago. Her work is at present being carried on by Miss Isabel Madden, Roslea Manor, Clones, Ireland, who has kindly promised to give assistance to learners from Needlecraft by having any trial pieces completed. Also any one experiencing difficulty in learning any of the sprigs can by writing to Miss Madden have a properly worked specimen for 1/- or upwards according to size. This should be the greatest possible help to workers, and ladies in Ireland can obtain all the necessary threads, etc., from Mr. Monypeny, of Dublin.

There are three distinct styles of Irish Crochet in vogue at the present time. The one most commonly seen is slightly corded, a second style is very heavily padded as in the coat collar at fig 2, while a third has no padding at all; see the lace at fig 9.

As full directions have been already given in Needlecraft No. 21 for the general plan of working Irish Crochet Lace we shall not take up space by repeating them, but must refer new readers to that number for all the rudimentary instructions, without which the present number would probably often be quite unintelligible to them.

As in the first journal, we have worked the models for the illustrations in extremely coarse materials, to allow the stitches of each to be seen quite plainly,

This treatment naturally shows them to very great disadvantage. The special thread made for Irish crochet is only to be had in very fine numbers and therefore ordinary crochet cotton, which is always much harsher, had to be used for them; this is especially severe on the appearance of the more thickly padded sprigs.

THE MATERIALS.

The cotton invariably used in Ireland for crochet lace is Manlove's Irish Lace Thread. It is of a beautifully soft make, softer in finish than common crochet cotton. Messrs. W. Briggs & Co., Ltd., have arranged with the makers to put it up in reels containing 200 yards at 2d. each, and these reels have a label at each end, one bearing "Manlove's" name, and the other "Briggs." The usual sizes are 42 and 50 and the colours are white, cream unbleached and butter. Silk has come greatly into favour of late for Irish crochet, and many very lovely collarettes and trimmings of various kinds are to be seen worked in cream silk. A smaller proportion of black silk crochet lace has had a demand also. Briggs' Irish Lace Crochet Silk is supplied at all Fancy Repositories in 200 yard reels at 1/- each in both cream and black.

The cord foundation for both silk and cotton is made of Messrs. Harris and Son's crochet lace padding thread, which is supplied in 1d. skeins. It matches both the silk and cotton in colour, and its beautifully even and firm finish makes it an ideal cord for padding the lace.

For the stiff foundation patterns necessary as a guide for fitting together the various crochet sprigs and for working in the filling of Irish crochet lace, Messrs. Wm. Briggs & Co., Ltd., have brought out a set of green cambric foundations with designs stamped upon them, which are invaluable to workers of Irish crochet. These are called "Emerald Foundations," and may be had for any of the patterns illustrated in this or No. 21 Needlecraft Journal

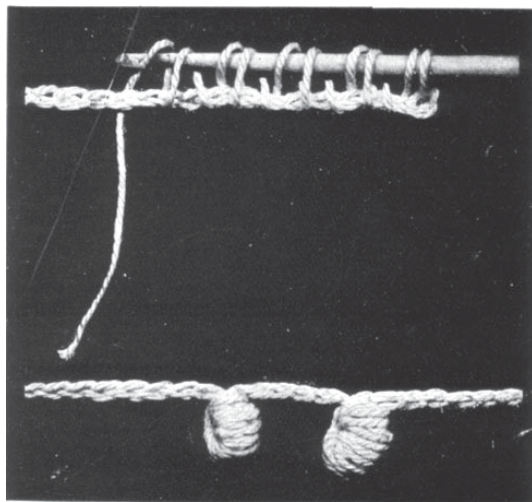


FIG. 1.—THE CLONES KNOT.

THE POSTAGE FOR THIS JOURNAL IS ONE PENNY.

of Irish Lace. Also other designs in great variety have been arranged from the sprigs given in both the Irish Crochet Journals. Workers are thus saved much time usually spent in measuring and arranging. These materials, with a suitable crochet needle, and by the way, I would strongly recommend Briggs Registered Cork Hand Crochet Hook, which is specially adapted for Irish and other fine crocheting, as it is so easily held and prevents all cramping of the fingers that one is so often troubled with when using the metal hooks—this Registered Hook is sold at all Fancy Repositories for 4d.—a few round meshes, and some

fine sewing needles, complete the list of necessary implements and materials, all of which can be obtained at any Fancy Repository. It may be as well for us to mention to readers of "Needlecraft" that the different firms whose names we mention as Briggs', Manlove's, etc., as manufacturers of various specialities in needlework, are strictly wholesale—and will not supply any goods direct to workers. We however, are pleased at any time to inform our readers where they can obtain the many different threads, etc., if they are unable to procure them at their local Fancy Repository. Address all letters to the Editress, Enquiry Dept., Manchester School of Embroidery, Manchester, and enclose stamped envelope for reply.

THE STITCHES.

In our last number we limited ourselves to designs which only required the stitches familiar to all crochet workers, viz., chain, single, double, and treble stitches. Our workers ought now to be in a position to tackle something more intricate, and so in this journal we shall introduce them to the Clones Knot, a somewhat complicated stitch which I believe for so far has been used exclusively in Irish crochet.

THE CLONES KNOT.

(FIG. 1.)

Work a few stitches of chain, put the thread round the needle as if for treble stitch, pass the hook downwards to the left of the chain and catch up a loop, then take up another loop to the right, continue to catch up loops alternately right and left of the chain until you have as many loops as you wish for. (Try at first with eight or ten). Draw a loop right through all these, and then another through the last to draw the knot close together. Make a stitch across the chain so as to encircle it close to the knot. Unless your needle is nicely shaped, it is impossible to work these knots neatly; and if they are not close and compact they never look well. Small knots are often used for filling instead of picots; and large knots, with as many as thirty or forty loops, are much used as a raised ornament. Up the centre of a fern frond, for example, these large knots have a very pretty appearance.

When learning the knot stitch do not be surprised at many failures at first. The needle is sure to stick sometimes when half way through, and to refuse to go either backwards or forwards. Do not struggle too fiercely to work it through, or you may find yourself with the handle bereft of its needle, or occasionally you will break the thread. It is better to undo the work patiently, and begin over again. If you utterly fail, examine the needle, the hook may be too large in proportion to the shank; or it may be badly shaped in some other way. A needle once found which will slide through comfortably, without making too loose a knot, should be highly esteemed, and jealously treasured.

COLLAR FOR A COAT.

(FIG. 2.)

The collar given at Fig. 2, is very effective, and is done in a heavy style with thick padding cords. It is not an easy style for a beginner to undertake as the thick cords require to be deftly managed or the corners will be clumsy. There are five sprigs in this collar, all of a useful character, which might be rearranged to suit various purposes. We shall take them in order, beginning with the small one at the lowest point of the collar, and working upwards.

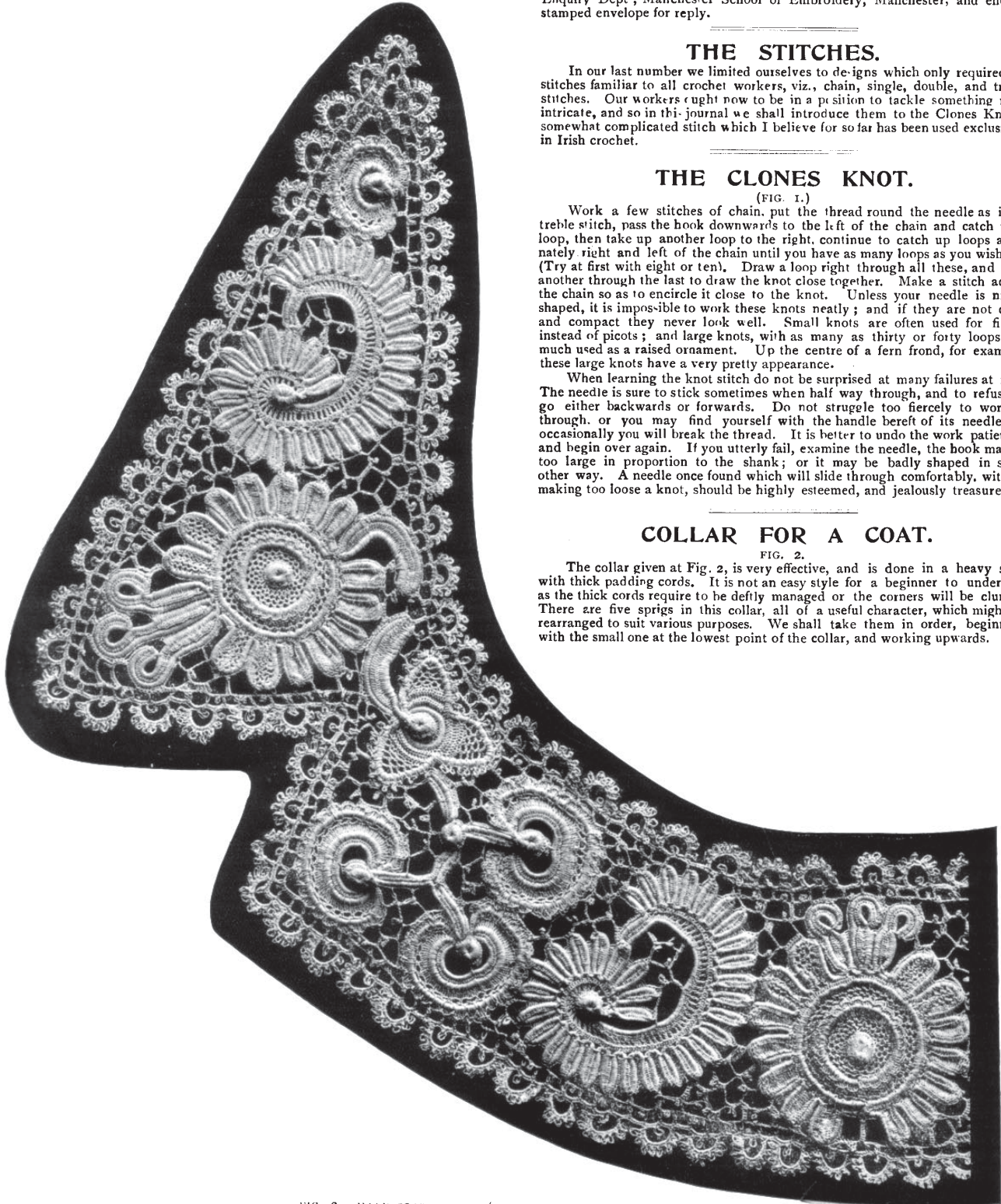


FIG. 2.—HALF COAT COLLAR (SLIGHTLY REDUCED IN SIZE.)

FIRST SPRIG. (FIG. 3.)

Make a cord of 8 strands of padding thread and work 34 double upon it, draw it in closely to form a ring and join. **1st round**—Work 1 double, 25 treble upon the cord, join over the cord by working 1 treble into the middle stitch of the centre ring; 25 treble 1 double over the cord. 1 double over the cord beside the first stitch of the row to join. **2nd round**—Turn, * 3 chain, miss 2, 1 double into the next treble, repeat from * the whole way round.



FIG. 3.—COAT COLLAR (FIRST SPRIG).

3rd round—Turn, work 4 double over the cord into the last 3 chain, * 5 treble over the cord alone, 1 double over the cord under the next 3 chain, repeat from * till you come to the last 3 chain, work 4 double over the cord under it. Give the cord a twist round to make a ring of 16 strands, work 25 double over it, join to the centre stitch of the middle ring and work another 25 double over it. Draw it in closely, and fasten off all the ends neatly. This last ring should lie directly over the first ring, giving a raised appearance to the centre.

SECOND SPRIG (Indian Pine Cone). (FIG. 4.)

1st row—Take 4 strands of padding thread measuring over 3 yards in length, double them and work 1 double into the loop made by the fold. Work 127 double over the cord (8 strands) curve it nicely into the shape of the centre of the cone. Form the last 22 double into a ring, by working a double stitch to join it. Leave the cord. **2nd row**—Turn, 3 chain miss 1, 1 treble * 1 chain, 1 treble into the next stitch, repeat from * missing 1 between the trebles after you turn round the ring as often as may be necessary to keep the work flat. When you have 63 trebles turn. **3rd row**—2 double under each 1 chain of 2nd row, work double stitch along the 3 chain at the end of the row. **4th row**—Make a ring by twisting round the cord, and work double stitch over 16 strands of padding thread, draw the ring rather close when you have a few stitches worked, and fill it with double crochet. As you proceed join this ring to the first ring which it should cover, giving a raised appearance. Finish it as neatly

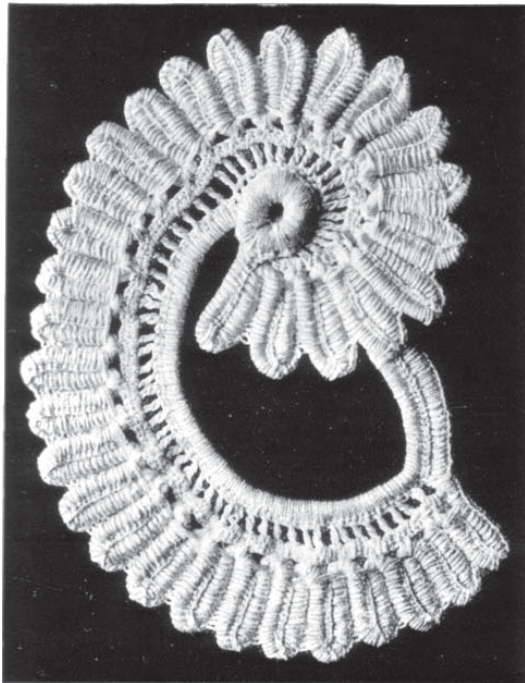


FIG. 4.—COAT COLLAR (SECOND SPRIG, INDIAN PINE CONE)

as possible at the joining of the ring and crochet 3 double over the cord (8 strands) into the next 3 double of last row. The thick border which surrounds the sprig is then worked as follows—15 double over the cord, turn, work 15 double over the cord into each back strand of the last 15 double, work 1 double across the last two rows at the base to draw them together closely. * 2 double over the cord into 2 doubles of last row, turn, 10 double over the cord into the back strand of last 10 double (of the 15) 5 double over the cord alone, turn, work 15 double over the cord into the back strand of the last 15 double. Pull the cord always sufficiently tight to make the turns sharp and close, and be careful that all the strands lie evenly. Repeat from * the whole way round till you come to the end of the trebles of the 2nd row. These leaflets in the border should be spaced so as to lie quite flat, thus they may be as close as possible round the ring, and more spread along the side, where they may be joined up almost to the points. When you come to the three last, let each be one stitch shorter than its predecessor in order not to end too abruptly. Work double stitch down the last treble stitch of the 2nd row, and then along the back strand of the length of double stitch over the cord. Pull the sprig gently into shape, and fasten off neatly, sewing the last end in place behind the fourth leaflet. A few bars of filling to match the rest of the collar should be added to fill up the centre space. In the model picot filling was used. There are four of these cones in the collar.

THIRD SPRIG (FIG. 5.)

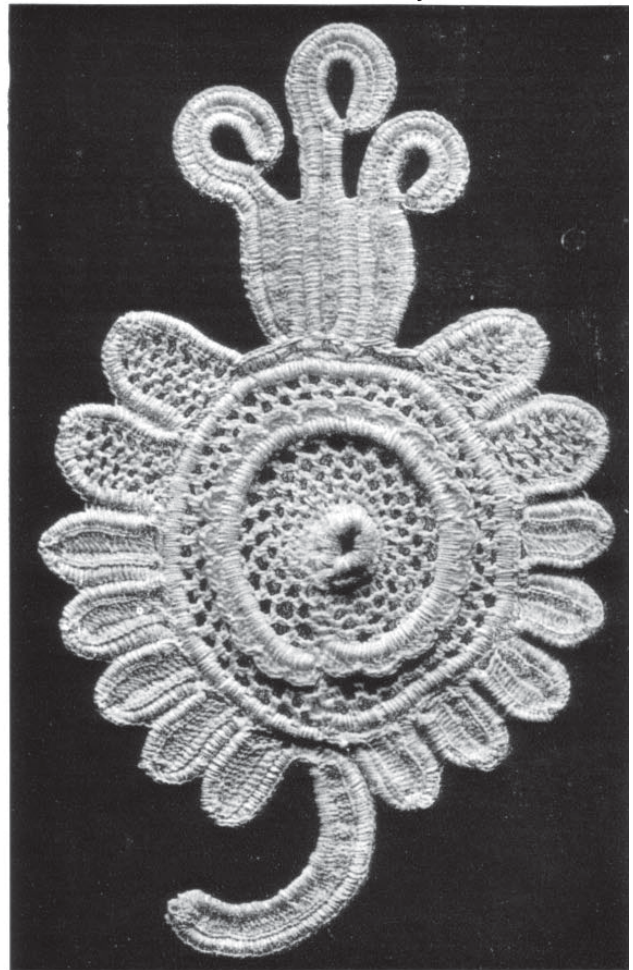


FIG. 5.—COAT COLLAR, THIRD SPRIG, LARGE FLOWER.

Make a cord of 8 strands of padding thread, measuring about 1½ yards in length. Work 44 double over the cord and draw it up tightly to form a ring, join. Twist the cord round to form a ring of 16 strands, and work double stitch closely upon it attaching it to the first ring so that it lies directly on the top of it. **2nd round**—Leave the cord and work * 1 double, 1 chain, miss 1 upon the foundation ring, repeat from * all round. **3rd round**—* 1 double under the next 1 chain, 2 chain, repeat from *. **4th round**—* 1 double under the next 2 chain, 3 chain, repeat from *. **5th round**—The same as the fourth. **6th round**—* 1 double under the next 3 chain, 4 chain, repeat from * all round. **7th round**—Take up the cord and work 1 double over it under the next 4 chain, * 5 treble over the cord alone, 1 double over the cord and under the next 4 chain, repeat from * all round. There should be 22 little scallops in this round. **8th round**—This round is worked behind the 7th round into the

6th round; 6 chain, 1 long treble under the next 4 chain, * 2 chain, 1 long treble under the next 4 chain, 2 chain, 1 long treble under the same 4 chain; repeat from * the whole way round. **9th round**—* 3 chain, 1 double under the next 2 chain, repeat from * all round. **10th round**—The same as the 9th round. **11th round**—Work 4 double over the cord under each 3 chain of last round, join. **12th round**—This is the last round, and it requires careful spacing to make both sides balance. In the model there are 176 stitches in the 11th row; of these 4 go to either side of the stem, 75 are occupied on either side by 7 small leaflets, thus leaving 18 at the top for the curled leaflets. Work 4 double over the cord into the first 4 stitches of last round. **1st leaflet**—15 double over the cord, leave the cord, turn, 1 double 14 treble into the last 15 double working only into the back strands; join to the last round, turn, 1 double into back strand of each of the 14 treble 1 double, 1 single into the last stitch worked over the cord, 3 double over the cord alone, turn the cord back and work double stitch over the cord into the back strand only of the last 15 double; join to the last round by working 2 double over the cord. **2nd to 5th leaflets**—The same as the first only each must be joined to its predecessor by working into the back strands of the last 10 stitches. **6th and 7th leaflets**—12 double over the cord into the last twelve double (back strand), 6 double over the cord alone, leave the cord, turn, * 3 chain, miss 2, 1 double, repeat from * 5 times more; 1 single into the 11th round; turn, * 3 chain, 1 double under the next 3 chain, repeat from * to top of the leaflet; turn with 4 chain, * 1 double under the next 3 chain, 3 chain, repeat from * till you come to the end of the row; join with one single into the 11th round, turn, * 3 chain, 1 double under the next 3 chain, repeat from * to the top of the leaflet; 1 double into 2nd row of openwork, 1 single into last stitch upon the cord, 3 double on the cord alone; turn back the cord, work 3 double over the cord under each 3 chain of last row of leaflet. When the seventh leaflet is completed work 6 double over the cord into the 11th round. **8th leaflet**—1 double, 25 treble, 30 double over the cord alone, cross the cord with a chain stitch, join with 1 double into the third stitch of the last 30 double. 2 double over the cord alone, 1 double over the cord into the back strand of each double and treble stitch of last row of the leaflet. When going round the ring at the top of the leaflet it is necessary occasionally to increase by working two stitches into one to keep the work flat. Work 1 double across the base of the leaflet over the two cords to draw it close. Work 2 double over the cord into the 11th round. **9th leaflet**—This leaflet should be exactly in the centre, work 1 double 25 treble over the cord into the back strands of last 26 double of 8th leaflet, 40 double over the cord alone, cross the cord with 1 chain, join to the 12th double, 2 double over the cord alone to turn, work double stitch the whole way back to the 11th round, as in 8th leaflet and 1 double across the base of the leaflet to tighten it. 2 double over the cord into the 11th round. **10th leaflet**—The same as the eighth, only joining it to the ninth for 26 stitches. Work 6 double over the cord into the 11th round.

11th leaflet—18 double on the cord alone, proceed as in the 6th leaflet. **12th leaflet**—The same as the 6th. **13th to 17th leaflets**—Same as the four first leaflets. 4 double over the cord into the 11th row. This should bring you the whole way round. **For the stem**—Work 2 double, 60 treble closely over the cord, draw it into a curve 2 double into the cord to turn the point, work 62 double into the back strands of first row. Fasten off all the ends. There are two sprigs exactly like this, and one slightly different at the centre of the collar. In the latter, the stem is omitted, and the three curved leaflets at the top are shorter. Each of the three commences with 1 double, 15 treble, 20 double over the cord alone. They are continued as already directed.

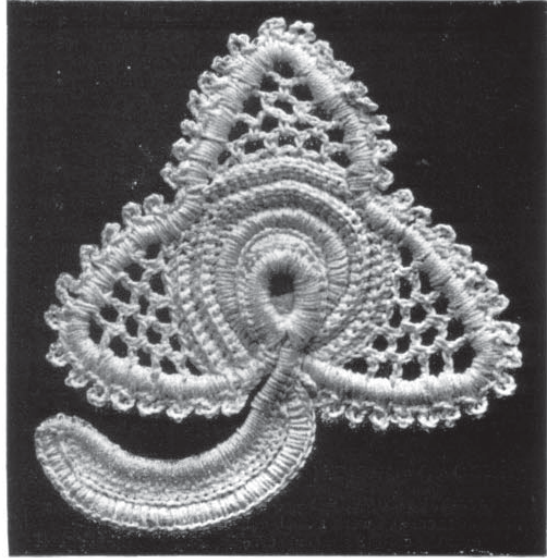


FIG. 6—COAT COLLAR—FOURTH SPRIG TREFOIL.

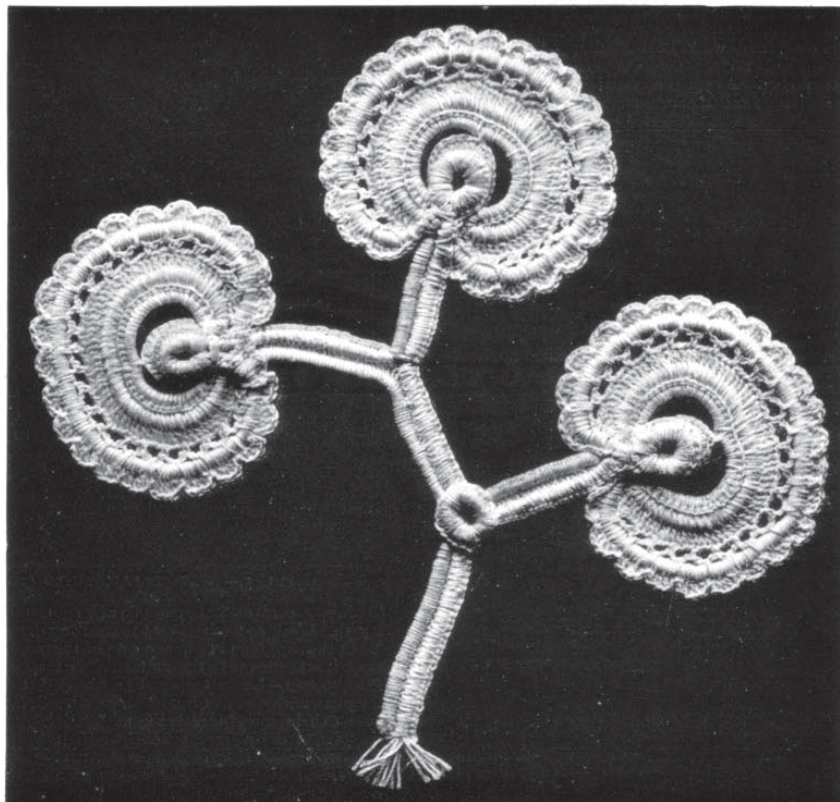


FIG. 7—COAT COLLAR—FIFTH SPRIG, WITH THREE FLOWERS

FIG. 6—FOURTH SPRIG TREFOIL.

Make a cord of 8 strands and work 34 double over it, draw it in to form a ring, and join. **2nd round**—Into the ring work double stitch over the cord, increasing by working two into every fourth stitch. In this and every succeeding row of double stitch work only into the back strand to give a ribbed appearance. **3rd round**—Turn with 1 chain and work double stitch into the 2nd round. **4th round**—Turn with 1 chain and work double stitch into the 3rd round. **5th round**—**1st leaflet**—1 chain, miss 1, turn, 14 double; turn, 1 chain, miss 1, 13 double; turn * 3 chain, miss 2, 1 double, repeat from * across the leaflet, spacing the work so that you have 5 open scallops, the last one should be worked thus, 2 chain, 1 treble into the last stitch; turn, 1 double under the 2 chain, * 3 chain, 1 double under the next 2 chain, repeat from * at fourth open scallop, work 2 chain, 1 treble under last 3 chain of preceding row. Continue to work thus, turn, 3 scallops, turn, 2 scallops, turn, 1 scallop; fasten off. **2nd leaflet**—Miss the next stitch upon the 4th round and work as 1st leaflet. **3rd leaflet**—As the second. Edge the leaflets the whole way round by working closely as follows, * 3 double over the cord into the leaflet, 5 chain, repeat from *. Twist the cord round to form a ring to cover the centre, the same way as directed for the other sprigs and work double stitch over it. For the stalk work 5 or 6 double stitches over the cord to bring it clear of the leaflets, then 40 treble over the cord; work back again, double stitch over the cord into the back strands. Fasten off the cord at the back of the trefoil.

FIG. 7—FIFTH SPRIG, with Three Flowers.

Make a cord of 8 strands measuring in length about 1½ yards, over this cord work 90 double for the stem, then 25 double for a ring, join these latter and draw them close; cross the cord with 1 chain. Turn. 22 double over the cord, join with 1 double over the cord to the 13th stitch of the ring, 22 double over the cord; 1 double over the cord into the place where the ring joins; 1 chain to cross the cord; turn, work 2 treble over the cord into the back strands of each of the last 45 double. If the work is inclined to frill at all, omit the increasing occasionally. Turn, * 3 chain, miss 2, 1 double, repeat from * the whole way round. Turn, crochet over the cord 4 double under the next 3 chain, * 5 treble over the cord alone, 1 double over the cord under the next 3 chain, repeat from *. When you come to the last 3 chain work 4 double over the cord under it; 3 double over the cord alone, twist the cord into a ring of 16 strands and work double stitch closely round it, this ring should cover the centre ring. Work

30 double over the cord down the stem. **Second flower**—Work 30 double over the cord alone for a stem, then proceed exactly as in the first flower. When completed, work 60 double over the cord along the stem. **Third flower**—Same as the second. Work 30 double over the cord along the next 30 stem stitches; make a raised ring as before where the flower branches off, and then work double stitch over the cord to the end of the stem. There are two sprigs like this in the collar. The filling used in this collar is the picot filling, already given in "Needlecrafter" No. 21. A shaping line is worked also as described there.

FIG. 8—THE EDGING.]

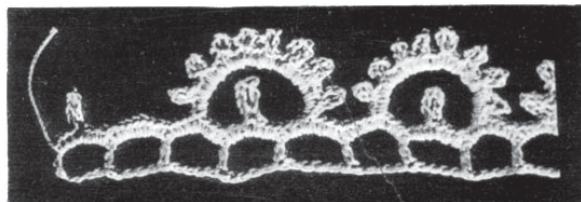


FIG. 8—COAT COLLAR—THE EDGING.

1st row—1 treble, * 4 chain, miss the space of 4, 1 treble, repeat from * the whole way round the collar. **2nd row**—* 6 double under the next 4 chain; 3 double under the next 4 chain, 7 chain, 1 single into the first of the 7 chain, 3 double under the same 4 chain; 3 double under the next 4 chain, 13 chain, take out the needle and join between the third and fourth stitches of the 6 double by drawing the loop through; under the 13 chain work as follows:—2 double, * 5 chain, 3 double, repeat from * 7 times more, working 2 double at the last repetition. 3 double under the same 4 chain of last row. Repeat from *.

TRIMMING FOR A BABY'S DRESS.

(FIGS. 9 AND 10.)

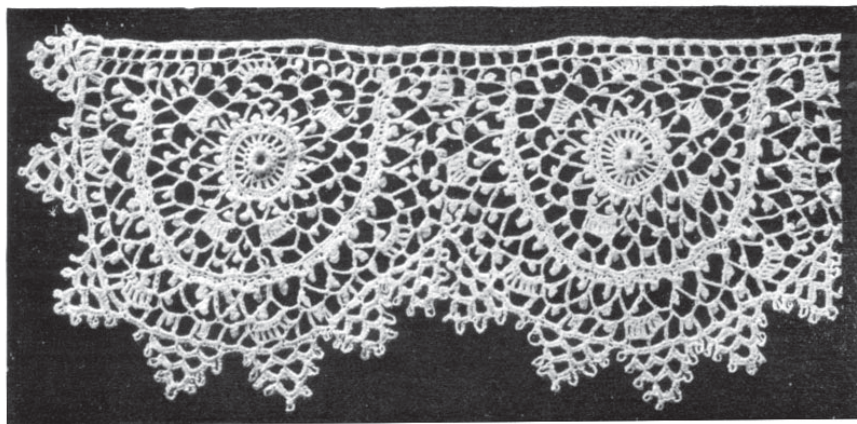


FIG. 9.—TRIMMING FOR BABY'S DRESS. (SHOWN FULL SIZE).

This beautiful piece of trimming is a good representative of a special style of Irish Crochet Lace which is much thought of at the present time. It is not a difficult style of lace for an experienced crocheter worker, and even in the very fine thread which is generally used, it is not specially trying to the worker's eyes. It is, however, difficult to copy or to describe, because two patterns are rarely identical; and in trying to work from a piece already done, one is sometimes confronted with arithmetical difficulties, such as how to divide thirteen evenly into twenty-one with no remainder. The model, however, has been worked with a view to bringing the number of stitches into some sort of order. When a worker once becomes familiar with the pattern, she should train herself to judge by the appearance of the work, so as to prevent straining of the sight by unnecessary counting of stitches.

No padding thread is used for this style of lace, and in a narrow border like the one illustrated, no foundation cambric design is necessary. It is commenced in the centre of a scallop by winding the crochet thread fifteen times round a No. 12 mesh. Upon this ring work 26 double. **2nd round**—5 chain, * 1 treble 2 chain, repeat from * into each of the 26 double. **3rd round**—2 double under each 2 chain of last round. **4th round**—* 3 double into the next 3 double, 1 picot, miss 1, repeat from * all the way round. The picots all through this pattern are made as follows:—5 chain turn the chain backwards and work a single stitch into the first of the 5 chain so as to cross it. This gives a very close compact appearance to the picots. **5th round**—1 double into the centre stitch of the first 3 double of last round, * 2 chain, 1 picot, 7 chain, 1 double into the second of the next 3 double; repeat from * all round

6th round—2 chain, 1 picot, 7 chain, 1 double under the next 7 chain, ** 5 chain, 1 double under the next 7 chain, turn, 6 double, under the 5 chain just worked, 1 single into the double stitch, turn, 4 chain, 6 treble into the 6 double, 3 chain, 1 double under the same 7 chain; * 2 chain, 1 picot, 7 chain, 1 double under the next 7 chain; repeat from * twice more. Repeat from ** all round; when you complete the last 6 treble work as follows—2 chain, 1 picot, 4 chain, 1 double under the same 7 chain, this completes the round, **7th round**—** 2 chain, 1 picot, 7 chain, 1 double into the corner of the next 6 treble, 2 chain, 1 picot, 7 chain, 1 double into the second corner of the same 6 treble; * 2 chain, 1 picot, 7 chain, 1 double under the next 7 chain, repeat from * twice more. Repeat from ** to the end of the round; complete it by working a picot bar, 1 double under the 4 chain after the last 6 treble; 1 picot bar, 1 double under the 4 chain of the next picot bar. Fasten off. **8th round**—Commence at the picot bar worked upon the second group of 6 treble, holding the wrong side of the work towards you, work 1 treble, 3 chain, 1 treble under this bar * 3 chain, 1 treble under the next picot bar, 3 chain, 1 treble under the same picot bar, repeat from * until you have worked into the 4th over the third group of 6 trebles; this brings you about three quarters of the way round. Turn and work 4 doubles under each 3 chain. When you have worked under the last 3 chain continue thus—2 chain, 1 picot, 3 chain, 1 treble under the next treble, * 3 chain, 1 picot, 3 chain, 1 double under the next bar, repeat from * twice more, 5 chain, 1 double under the next bar, turn, 6 double under the 5 chain, 1 single into the next double, turn, 4 chain, 6 treble into the 6 double, 3 chain, 1 double under the same bar. * 3 chain, 1 picot, 3 chain, 1 double under the next bar, repeat from * twice more, but in the last repetition end with 1 treble under the treble next the 4 double, 3 chain, 1 picot, 3 chain. **9th round**—3 double into the next 3 double * 1 picot, 5 double into the next 5 double, repeat from * to the end of the scallop of double stitch; 3 double over the next 3 chain, turn * 2 chain, 1 picot, 7 chain, 1 double into the centre of last 3 double * 2 chain, 1 picot, 7 chain, 1 double into the third double after next picot. Repeat from * to the end of the scallop, 2 chain, 1 picot, 4 chain, 1 treble under the next 3 chain; turn, 4 chain, 1 picot, 3 chain, 1 double under the second picot bar, 3 chain, 1 picot, 3 chain, 1 double under the next picot bar; ** 5 chain, 1 double under the next picot bar turn, 6 double under the 5 chain, 1 single into the next double; turn, 4 chain, 6 treble into the 6 double, 3 chain, 1 double

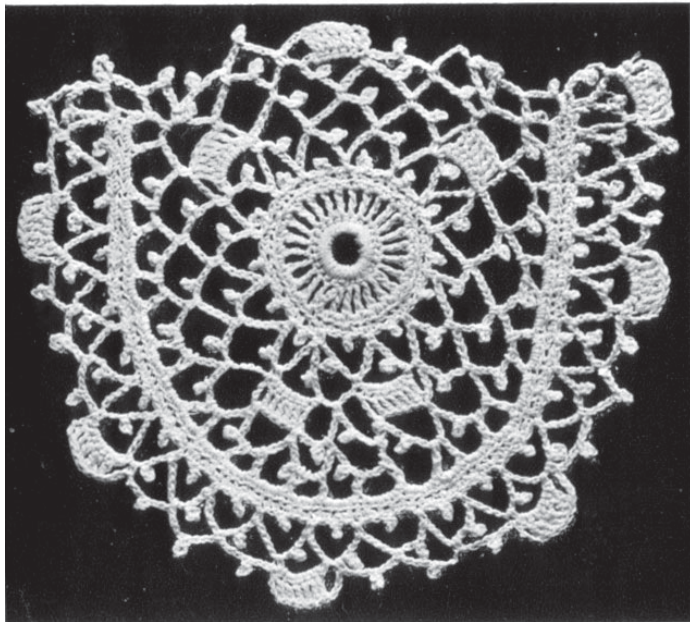


FIG. 10.—ENLARGED SECTION OF BABY'S DRESS TRIMMING LACE.

under the same picot bar * 3 chain, 1 picot, 3 chain, 1 double under the next picot bar, repeat from * twice more; repeat from ** to the end of the scallop ending with 6 treble, 3 chain, 1 double under the same picot bar. Fasten off. Work a second scallop like the first, but immediately after the last 6 treble join the two scallops together down the sides with short picot bars, and then fasten off. Work as many scallops as may be necessary to make the required length and add a shaping line along the top thus—3 chain, 1 treble miss the space of 3 chain, repeat all along the top substituting single or double stitch for the treble as may be necessary to make a perfectly level line. Work a second row the same over the first, and then a row of 4 double under each 3 chain. Work a similar shaping line below to make the scallops perfectly even, and then add an edging.

THE EDGING. FIG. 11.

Along the shaping line at the scallops, work 2 double, 5 chain, 2 double under the first 3 chain ** 4 double under each of the three next 3 chain, 2 double under the next 3 chain; turn * 5 chain, 1 double under (not into) the centre of the next 4 double, repeat from * twice more; turn, 1 double, 5 chain, 5 double under the next 5 chain. 6 double under the next 5 chain, 3 double under the next 5 chain; turn * 5 chain 1 double under the centre of the next 6 double, repeat from * once more; turn, 1 double, 5 chain, 5 double under the next 5 chain, 3 double under the next 5 chain; turn, 6 chain, 1 double under the next 5 double; turn, 2 double, 5 chain, 3 double, 5 chain, 3 double, 5 chain, 2 double, all worked under the 6 chain; 2 double, 5 chain, 1 double under the next 5 chain, 2 double, 5 chain, 1 double under the next 5 chain; 2 double under the same 3 chain of the shaping line: 2 double, 5 chain, 2 double under

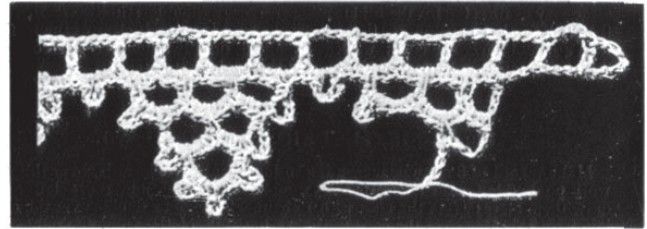


FIG. 11.—BABY'S DRESS TRIMMING. (THE EDGING).

the next 3 chain of the shaping line. Repeat from **. As already mentioned, this trimming is a representative of a certain class of lace. Collarettes, flounces, d'oyles, table centres, deep borders, or indeed anything for which it is suitable, can be arranged by working a number of sections, placing them on a foundation and joining them together with a picot filling. In some pieces the scallops are not marked with the two rows of double stitch as in the example; nor is it essential to begin the centre with a rosette, for a shamrock is a favourite commencement. A very pretty linen table centre can be made by letting in squares of the crochet, and adding a border all round. The same edging is also suitable for a fine linen tea cloth, and is a very dainty accompaniment to delicate china. The model was worked in No. 80 Manlove's Irish Lace Thread, and in this number it looks best. Though less delicate in appearance, it is very nice done in No. 60, and makes a pretty border for a tea cloth, but in anything coarser it is not recommended.

DRESS TRIMMING.

(A REPEAT DESIGN.)

This pretty trimming is one which is suitable for working in thread or Silk. As the sprigs are all very simple, no one should find it difficult to work.

THE FLOWER (FIG. 13.)

Make a cord of three strands of padding thread. Work 24 double over the cord, draw it in to form a ring and join, **1st petal**, 1 double, 25 treble, 2 double over the cord turn, * work 5 double over the cord into the next 5 treble, 5 chain 1 single into the first of the 5 chain to form a picot; repeat from * 3 times more; 6 double over the cord into the last 5 treble 1 double; 4 double over the cord into the centre ring. The next five petals are worked in the same way, only when you come to point of each between the 2 double where you turn, it must be joined to the third picot of the preceding petal. When working the third picot of the sixth petal join it to the point of the first petal. Each petal should occupy 4 stitches of the centre ring; fasten off. **For the stalk and leaves** work 28 double over the cord; **first leaf**, 23 double over the cord. turn. leave the cord, 2 chain, miss 2, 1 double, * 2 chain, miss 2, 1 treble, repeat from * 4 times; 2 chain, miss 1, 1 double, 2 double should be left for the leaf stem. Turn, 3 double under each 2 chain, 2 double over the cord alone, turn, work double stitch over the cord along the last row of double stitch. Cross the leaf stem with 1 single passing the cord behind, 1 double over the cord into the next stitch of the first row, * 4 treble over the cord alone, miss 4 of the first row, 1 double over the cord into the fifth stitch; repeat from * the whole way round to form the edge; 2 double over the cord into the leaf stem. 50 double over the cord alone for the stalk, turn, 44 double over the cord into the last 44 double.

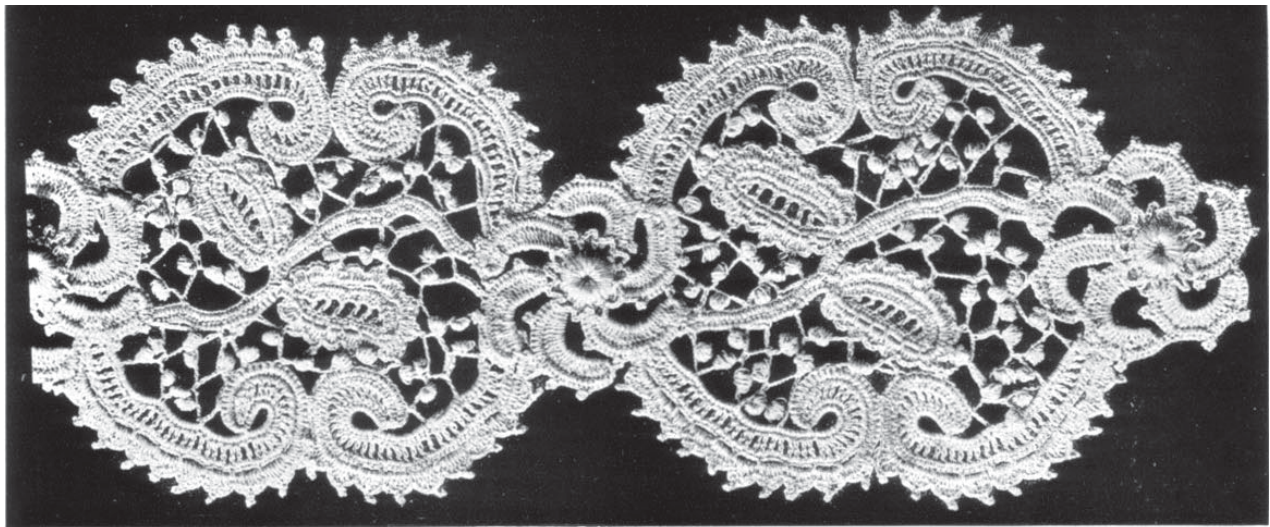
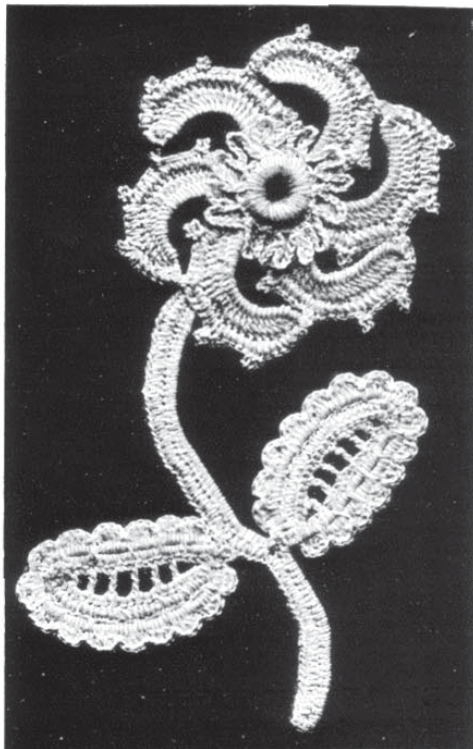


FIG. 12. A DRESS TRIMMING.

Make a second leaf like the first, and work double stitch over the cord along the remainder of the stalk. Pull the cords gently into shape to give the stalk the proper curve; sew the end of it to the flower behind the petal. Make a



DRESS TRIMMING. THE FLOWER Fig 13.

thick ring by winding padding thread 30 times over a number 6 mesh; work double stitch closely into it; edge the ring thus, * 9 chain, miss 1, 1 double repeat from * all round. Sew this ring firmly upon the centre of the flower.

THE SCROLL. (FIG. 14.)

The Scroll which forms the edge of the trimming is worked as follows:—
 Make a cord of three strands of padding thread. Work 56 double on the cord and join the last 20 of these to form a ring. **2nd row**—leave the cord, turn, 1 chain, 1 treble, into each of the last row; when you pass the ring, miss a stitch as often as necessary to prevent the work frilling. **3rd row**—turn, 2 double under each chain of last row. **4th row**—Take up the cord, turn and work over it 20 double into the next 20 stitches. * 3 treble over the cord alone 5 chain, 1 single into the first of the 5 chain, 3 treble over the cord alone, miss 4 of last row, 1 double over the cord into the next stitch; repeat from * ten times more, fasten off. Be very careful to give all the scrolls exactly the proper curve.

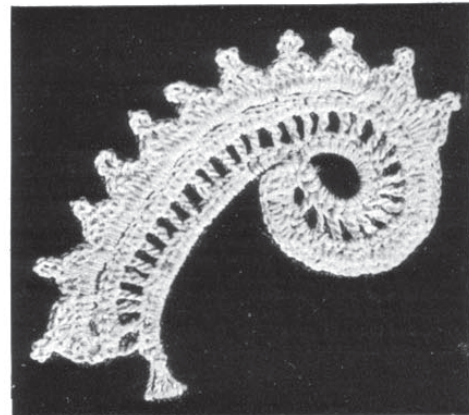


FIG. 14. —DRESS TRIMMING, (THE SCROLL).

When working a second scroll always join it to the first at the 10th stitch of the last row round the ring. The scrolls should be neatly joined to the flowers, behind the petals, to fit the design upon the foundation. When a sufficient amount is worked add whatever filling you desire. The model is filled with knotted bars. As this design is complete in itself, no shaping line or edging is necessary. Many of the newest designs for Crochet Lace are arranged so that the sprigs themselves form the edging. The knots in the model are composed of 18 loops. Some workers prefer smaller knots with 8 or 10 loops. This is entirely a matter of individual taste. To work the knots see Fig. 1.

DEEP BORDER DESIGN.



FIG. 15.—DEEP BORDER DESIGN. (THIS SECTION IS SHOWN FULL SIZE.)

The Border Design given in the illustration is one of those useful ones which can be used for many purposes. As a repeat border design, it makes a very handsome flounce, or by rearranging the sprigs many lovely collars, vests, &c., can be planned. For example a large round collar can be arranged by edging the whole with scallops formed by a close repetition of the scrolls. Two long branches of leaves and flowers may start from the centre, curving gracefully towards either end. To work this out really well, the stems should be narrowed towards the end of the long branches, and the trefoils should be made smaller by degrees as one sees them in nature, these slight alterations will be quite easily managed by an expert worker. The little wreath of foliage which forms the lower part of the design in the illustration, makes an excellent starting point in the centre for the two branches.

added the last thing when the filling has been worked and the crochet removed from the cambric foundation.

THE TREFOIL. (FIG. 16.)

Take 4 strands of padding thread, work over the cord thus formed 48 double and join to form a ring, and draw in closely. **2nd round**—Work treble stitch over the cord into each stitch of the centre ring. **3rd round**—* 12 double over the cord into the first 12 stitches of last round; 8 chain join to eighth of the last 12 double; 1 double 15 treble 1 double under the 8 chain; 4 double over the cord into the next 4 stitches of last round. 1 double over the cord alone to turn it, 20 treble over the cord, 1 treble over the cord into the centre stitch of the last 15 treble, 20 treble, 1 double over the cord, join to the fourth of the last 12 double, turn, 4 double over the cord into the back strands of the next 4 treble * 5 chain 1 double over the cord into the same stitch as the last double, 3 double over the cord into the back strands of the next 3 treble; repeat from * till you come to the second round again. Repeat from * twice more; finish the trefoil with 4 double over the cord into the next 4 stitches and fasten off. For the centre wind the padding thread 25 times round the tip of your forefinger and work double stitch closely round this ring, edge the ring as follows—* 7 chain miss 3, 1 double into the fourth stitch. Repeat from * all round. Sew this firmly on the centre of the trefoil. These rings are best

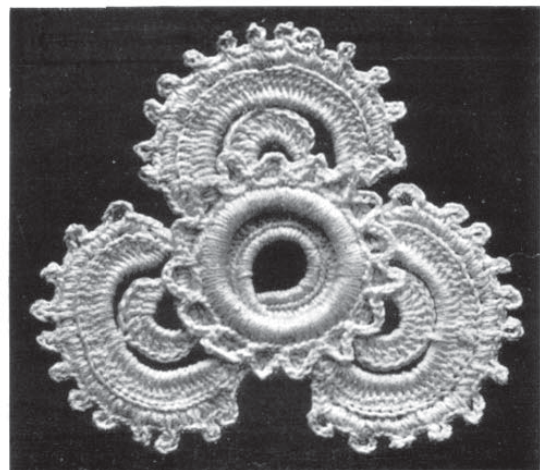


FIG. 16.—DEEP BORDER DESIGN (THE TREFOIL).

THE FLOWER. FIG. 17.

Commence as in the trefoil with 48 double over the cord, join to form a ring and draw in closely. **2nd round**—Treble stitch over the cord into the double stitch in the ring. **3rd round**—11 double over the cord into the next 11 trebles, 9 chain join to the 7th of the 11 double, under the 9 chain work 1 double 15 treble 1 double; 3 double over the cord into the next 3 treble on the ring; turn, 1 double 23 treble on the cord alone, join with 1 treble over the cord to the centre of the semi-circle (made by the 15 treble) 23 treble 1 double over the cord, join with 1 double three stitches to the right of the semi-circle; turn, 3 double into the back strand of the next 3 stitches * 5 chain 1 double into the same stitch as last, 3 double into the next 3 stitches (back strand) repeat from * to the end of the outer semi-circle 1 double over both rows to draw them close; 4 double over the cord into the next 4 stitches on the ring. **1st petal**—6 double 42 treble 6 double over the cord alone, join to the cord after the 22nd treble to form a ring at the top, draw the cord into a proper shape and turn back with 1 double; 3 double over the cord into the back strand of the next 3 stitches * 5 chain 1 double into the same stitch as last, 3 double into the back strand of the next 3 stitches; repeat from * 9 times more, work double stitch over the cord along the rest of the row; 1 double over the cord into the centre. Each petal should occupy two stitches on the centre ring. **2nd petal**—Turn, 4 double over the cord into the next four stitches of the first petal; 15 treble over the cord into the next 15 stitches; 15 treble over the cord alone 2 double to turn; 3 double over the cord into the back strand of the next 3 treble * 5 chain, 3 double over the cord into the back strand of the next 3 stitches; repeat from * twice more, work double stitch over the cord along the remainder of the row; 1 double over the cord into the centre. **3rd leaflet**—Turn, 17 double over the cord into the next 17 stitches of the second petal, 17 double over the cord alone; leave the cord, turn, * 4 chain miss 3, 1 double into the next stitch, repeat from * 7 times more, 4 chain 1 single into the centre ring; turn, 2 chain * 1 double under the next 4 chain, 4 chain repeat from * to the point of the petal, 1 single into the last stitch over the cord, 2 double over the cord alone to turn it; 4 double over the cord under the next 4 chain, 5 chain, 2 double over the cord under the same 4 chain; 2 double over the cord under the next 4 chain, 5 chain, 2 double over the cord under the same 4 chain; 2 double over the cord under the next 4 chain, 5 chain, 2 double over the cord under same 4 chain, for the remainder of the row work 4 double over the cord under each 4 chain; 1 double over the cord into the centre. **4th petal**—Turn, 4 double over the cord into the back strand of the next 4 stitches of the 3rd petal, 13 treble over the cord into the next 13 stitches; 20 treble, 6 double over the cord alone, form a ring by joining to the cord after the sixth of the last 20 treble, 1 double over the cord to turn; draw the petal into shape, 3 double over the cord into the back strand of the next 3 stitches, * 5 chain, 1 double over the cord into the same stitch, 3 double over the cord into the back strand of the next 13 stitches; repeat from * 7 times more.

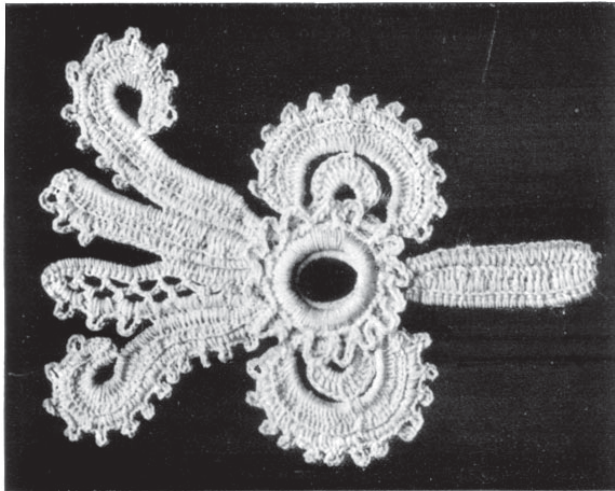


FIG. 17.—DEEP BORDER DESIGN (THE FLOWER).

5 chain, 3 double over the cord into the back strand of the next 3 stitches; repeat from * to the end of the row; work 1 double across the last two rows to draw them close. Work 4 double over the cord into the centre ring. Work two semi circles exactly like the first two; 4 double over the cord into the centre ring. The centre of this flower is finished off with a ring the same as that in the trefoil. The stalks for the trefoil and flower may be worked before fastening off if desired, or they may be worked separately. They are composed of three rows as follows—1 row double stitch over the cord, turn, 1 row of treble over the cord into the back strand of the row of double, turn and work a row of double over the cord into the back strands of the row of treble. For the design given in the illustration, the centre stalk should be perfectly straight and the side stalks should curve outwards. These stalks are somewhat thick and may be fined off if desired by substituting double for treble in the middle row, and further by omitting the centre row altogether.

THE FOLIAGE FOR THE STEMS. (FIG 19).

Make a cord of 4 strands of padding thread, and work upon it 90 double and join to form a ring, draw it in well, and work 1 treble stitch over the cord into the backstrand of each double stitch until within 10 stitches of the end, work double stitch into them. Turn back and work 10 double over the cord into the last 10 stitches. **1st leaflet**—16 double over the cord, leave the cord and turn, * 4 chain, miss 3, 1 double into the fourth stitch, repeat 3 times more, 1 double into the centre ring, 2 chain, turn, * 1 double under the next 4 chain, 4 chain, repeat from * twice more, 3 double under the top 4 chain, 1 single into the last stitch worked over the cord; 3 double over the cord, turn it back and work 4 double over the cord under each 4 chain down the side of the leaflet;

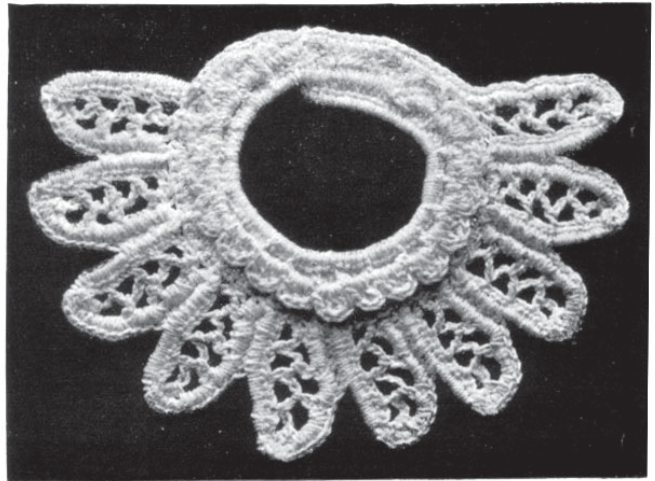


FIG. 19.—DEEP BORDER DESIGN, (FOLIAGE FOR STEMS.)

1 double over the cord into the centre ring. Work a second leaflet joining it to the first by working into the back strand of the last 8 stitches. Repeat the leaflets until you have 10, spacing them so that they lie quite flat. Work double stitch over the cord till you come to the joining of the centre ring, fasten off. Pass the stalks of the trefoils and flower through the ring, and arrange the ornament so that the plain band at the top lies under the stalks while the foliage lies on them. Sew it securely in its place. Commence at the edge of the stalk next the 10th leaflet to work loops of 3 chain 1 single along the first row of double which forms the ring, continue these till you come round to the opposite stalk; turn and under each loop of 3 chain work 1 double, 4 treble, 1 double. This forms a row of scallops.

THE SCROLLS. (FIG. 18).

Work 104 double over a cord of 4 strands; form a ring by joining the last 30 stitches. **2nd row**—Leave the cord, turn, work 4 chain, 1 double into every third double round the ring, and into every fourth double between the ring, and the end of the row. **3rd row**—Turn with 1 chain, * 1 double under the next 4 chain, 4 chain, repeat from * to the end of the row. **4th row**—Turn back the cord and work over it 6 double under each of the next 8 loops of 4 chain, 4 double over the cord under the ninth loop; 9 chain, take out the needle, miss the last 6 double and join by drawing through the loop. Under the 9 chain work as follows:—3 double, 5 chain, 4 double, 5 chain, 4 double, 5 chain, 4 double, 5 chain, 3 double. Work 2 double over the cord into the same (ninth) loop, 6 double over the cord under the next loop, * 4 double over the cord under each of the next 3 loops of 4 chain; 7 chain, take out the needle, miss the last 6 stitches, draw through the loop to join, 7 chain, take out the needle, miss 6 more stitches and join. 2 double under the next 7 chain, 5 chain, 8 double under the same 7 chain, 5 double under the next 7 chain; 9 chain, take out the needle and join to the third double after the last picot of 5 chain. Under the 9 chain work as follows:—3 double, 5 chain, 4 double, 5 chain, 4 double, 5 chain, 4 double, 5 chain, 3 double; 3 double under the second half of the 7 chain, 5 chain, 2 double under the same 7 chain; 4 double over the cord under each of the next two loops of 4 chain. Repeat from * to the end of the row. Pull the cords to shape the scroll nicely and fasten off.

To make the corresponding scroll for the opposite side of the pattern, begin by making the ring with the first 30 double. Work as above till you come to the last row, and make it correspond by reversing the order of the edging patterns.

When all the sprigs are worked sew them strongly upon the cambrie foundation. The scrolls especially should be firmly sewed to keep the curves

in position. Add a picot filling to all the spaces. The sprigs themselves form the edging, except in one small gap at either side of the stem foliage, where a single pattern of edging should be worked to match that on the last row of the scrolls. A shaping line should be worked along the top to form a straight edge, which should be finished off with a row of double stitch.

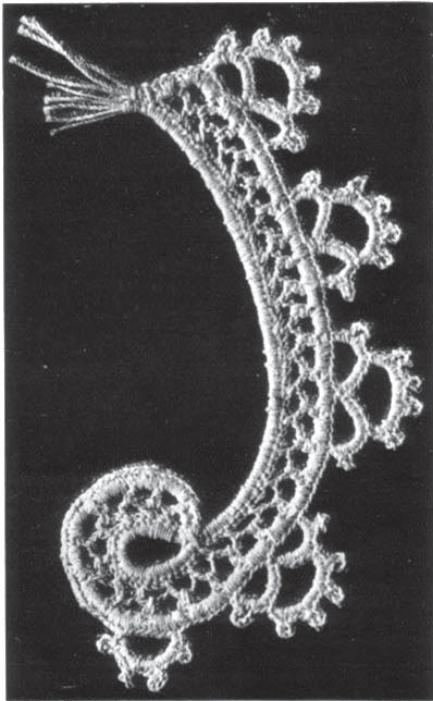


FIG. 18.—DEEP BORDER DESIGN, THE SCROLL.

NECKTIE END.

(FIG. 20.)

The design given here is one which can be adapted to various purposes. The necktie end is composed of two patterns of a border design; the same sprig may be arranged to form one of the round collars so much in favour at present. **The centre disc**—(see fig. 21.) Take two strands of padding thread and wind them six times round a No. 8 mesh to form a ring. Into this ring work 32 double, join, 5 chain, * miss 1, 1 treble, 3 chain, repeat from * all round and join; there should be equal to 16 trebles in this round. Work 4 double over the cord under each 3 chain, then double stitch over the cord into each double stitch, until you arrive again at the second stitch beyond the fifth treble of the centre. **First leaflet**—25 double over the cord, leave the cord, turn * 2 chain, miss 2, 1 treble; repeat from * 7 times more, 2 chain 1 single into the stitch over the sixth treble of centre, 2 single into the next 2 stitches, 2 chain, turn * 1 treble under the next 2 chain, 2 chain, repeat from * to the point of the leaflet; work 3 double under the 2 chain at the point, 2 double over the cord alone, turn the cord back and work double stitch over it all down the side of the leaflet *i.e.* 3 double under each 2 chain; 1 single into the centre. **2nd leaflet**—Work double stitch over the cord into the 18 last double of the first leaflet, 7 double over the cord alone; turn, leave the cord and along the 25 double work 1 double, 21 treble, 2 double, 1 single; 1 single into the centre, turn, work double stitch along the last row to the point of the leaflet, 3 double on the cord alone; turn back the cord and work double stitch over it all along the side of the leaflet into the last row of double stitch; 1 single into the centre. **3rd leaflet**—The same as the first, only join it to the second for 18 stitches. Work 6 double over the cord into the next 6 double of the centre. **For the wreath**—Work 54 double over the cord, turn back and join with 2 double over the cord to the point of the third leaflet; 12 double over the cord, join with 2 double over the cord to the point of the second leaflet; 12 double over the cord, join with 2 double over the cord to the point of the first leaflet; 54 double over the cord, join to the 7th stitch on the centre counting from the first leaflet. Some workers may have to alter the above numbers slightly in the row just described, to give the foundation of the wreath a proper curve. Turn and work double stitch over the cord into each double of the last row until you come to the tenth stitch before the first leaflet. Work 8 leaflets as before alternately open and close each to commence with 20 double over the cord, the joinings to be done on 15 stitches, each of these leaflets should occupy the space of six stitches, therefore four should be on either side of the central leaflet of the first wreath. Work 10 double over the cord into the next 10 double. **9th leaflet**—1 double 28 treble 1 double on the cord alone, turn it back and join to the side of the 8th leaflet 6 stitches from the point; work double stitch over the cord along the last row; work double stitch over the cord along the remainder of the wreath. Work 10 double over the cord into the centre, then 40 double on the cord alone; work an open leaflet as before on the last 30 stitches, then a close leaflet beginning with 30 double and joining to the last 23 stitches of the open one. Work double stitch over the cord across the end of the two leaflets, and along the 10 double between them and the centre.

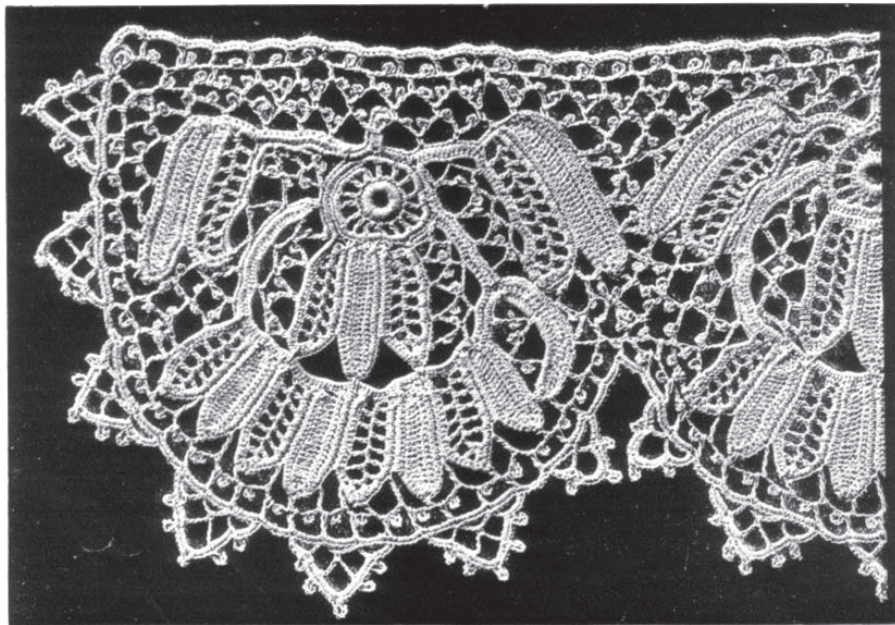


FIG. 20.—NECKTIE END (FULL SIZE SECTION.)

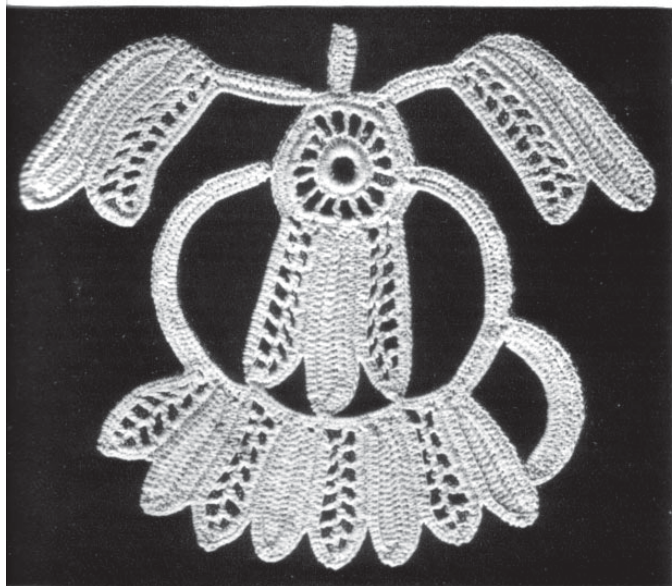


FIG. 21.—NECKTIE END—THE SPRIG.

Work 5 double over the cord along the centre; and for a stem 10 double on the cord alone; turn, work 10 double over the cord into the last 10 double; 5 double over the cord into the centre; 40 double on the cord alone. Work 2 leaflets the same as the two last. Fasten off. This completes the sprig. Work a second exactly like it and sew both on the foundation. Work a picot filling, first in the spaces in the sprigs themselves, and then fill in to the margin. Add a shaping line thus * 2 chain, 1 picot, 2 chain, 1 treble, repeat all along the margin substituting long stitch or double for the treble as may be necessary to keep it even. Upon this work the first row of the edging.

THE EDGING. (FIG. 22.)

* 5 chain, 1 treble on the 2 chain after the next treble, repeat from *. **2nd row**—* 5 double upon the next 5 chain, repeat from * three times more, 7 chain take out the needle and join between the third and fourth groups of 5 double, 7 chain, join between second and third groups of 5 double, 7 chain, join between the first and second groups of 5 double, turn back, 4 double under the next 7 chain, 1 picot, 1 double under the same 7 chain, 7 chain, 1 double on the top of the next 7 chain, 4 chain, 1 treble on the top of the next 7 chain,

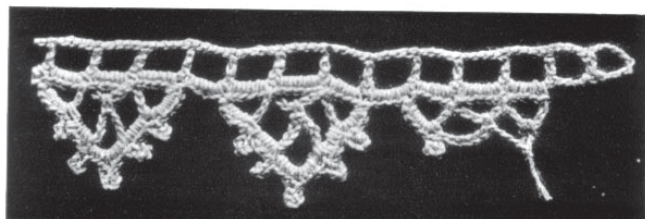


FIG. 22.—NECKTIE END—THE EDGING.

9 chain, go backwards and join to the last double worked after the last picot; 4 double under both the 9 chain and the 7 chain together, 1 picot, 1 double under the same two together, 5 double under the 9 chain, 1 picot, 5 double under the same 9 chain; 1 double, 1 picot, 4 double under the next treble; 1 double, 1 picot, 4 double under the next 7 chain. This completes a pattern. Repeat it arranging so that an extra 5 chain may be left on either side of the centre to avoid overlapping; a smaller pattern of three groups of double stitch should be made at either side of the centre for the same reason. Take care that the two ends of the design correspond. Finish the top by working 5 double stitch over each 5 chain.

A border of this design worked in black or cream silk makes a handsome lace.

DESSERT D'OYLEY or PINCUSHION TOP. (FIG. 23.)

The dessert d'oyley shewn in the illustration upon the first page of this journal is worked in Briggs' Irish lace crochet silk cream shade. It consists of two sprigs, a small trefoil and a large flower. The illustration is slightly reduced from the original.

THE TREFOIL. (FIG. 24)

Make a cord of 4 strands of padding thread, ** crochet 21 double over it, turn, leave the cord; 2 chain, miss 1, 1 double, * 1 chain, miss 1. 1 treble, repeat from * 8 times; in the last repetition substitute 1 double for the treble. There should be one double of last row left. Turn, 1 double under the next chain, * 1 chain, 1 treble under the next chain, repeat from * to the top of the leaflet, working a double instead of a treble in the last repetition; 1 single into the last stitch over the cord, 2 double over the cord to turn; 2 double over the cord under each one chain down the side of the leaflet; 1 double over the cord into the last double of the first row, 1 double over the cord. Repeat from ** twice more, then work 1 double over the cord into the base of the second leaflet, then another into the base of the first. Edge the trefoil as follows: ** 1 double over the cord into the first double of the next leaflet, 4 double over the cord alone, miss 3, 1 double over the cord into the next stitch; * 4 treble over the cord alone, miss 3, 1 double over the cord into the next stitch, repeat from * all round the leaflet, until only 4 stitches remain, work double over the cord into these. Repeat from ** round the second and third leaflets, and fasten off. The knotted ornament up the centre of each leaflet is a great improvement to the trefoil, but it may be omitted

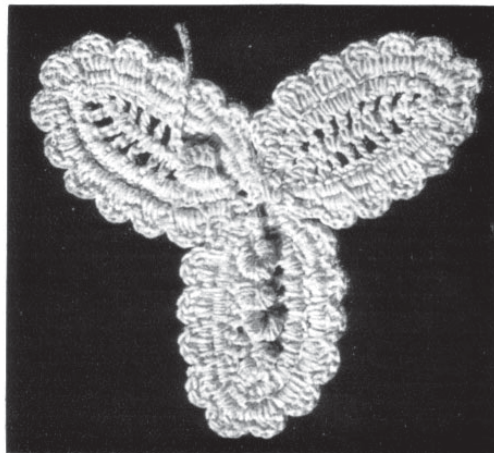


FIG. 24.—DESSERT D'OYLEY (TREFOIL).

should the worker find the knots too difficult for her. Commence at the base of one of the leaflets and join the thread with a single stitch, 6 chain, cover the chain with loops (as shewn at fig. 1) as closely and evenly as possible and finish as already described for the Clones Knot. Take a single stitch into the back of the knot and another in the centre of the leaflet to fasten down the knot in its place. Make three more knots along the centre of the leaflet. Fasten off neatly. These knots should all lie evenly towards the point of the leaflet. The illustration at fig. 24 shows one leaflet completed, and another commenced. There are five trefoils like this in the d'oyley

THE LARGE SPRIG. FIG. 25.

Make a cord of 4 strands of padding thread, work 60 double over it and form the last 20 into a ring; leave the remaining 40 for the stem. **1st leaflet**—30 double over the cord, leave the cord, turn, * 3 chain, miss 2, 1 double into the next stitch, repeat from * 9 times more; 1 single into the ring, turn, * 3 chain, 1 double under the next 3 chain, repeat from * to the point of the leaflet, 1 single into the last stitch over the cord, 2 double over the cord alone to turn it, 3 double over the cord under each 3 chain down the side of the leaflet, 1 double across both cords at the base of the leaflet to draw it close, 1 double over the cord into the ring. **2nd leaflet**—Turn, work 4 double over the cord into the back strand of the next 4 double, work treble over the cord into the back strand of each of the following stitches, until only five remain at the point of first leaflet. Work 5 treble over the cord alone, 2 double to turn, then work double stitch over the cord all along the last row into the back strands, increasing as

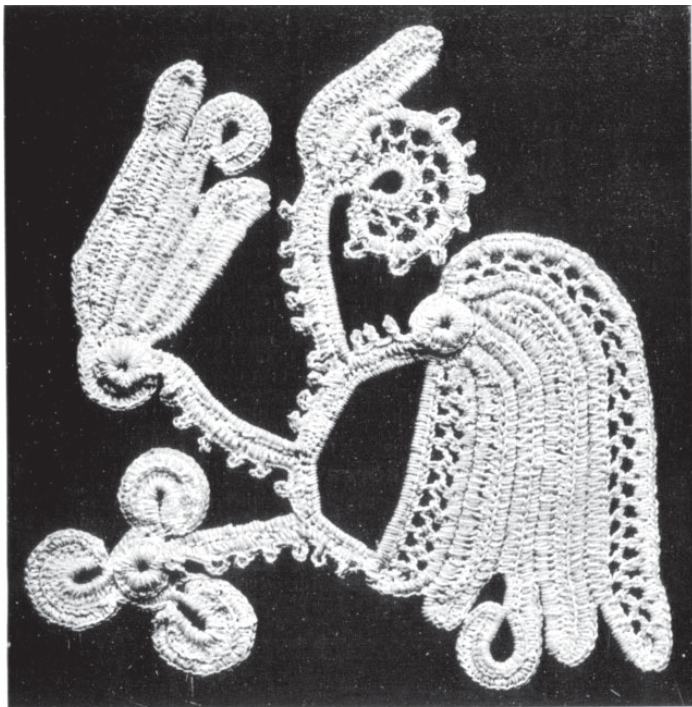


FIG. 25.—DESSERT D'OYLEY (THE LARGE SPRIG).

may be necessary where the trebles began to give the rounded wing-like shape near the base of the leaflets; 1 double over both cords at the base of the leaflet, 1 double over the cord into the ring. **3rd leaflet**—Turn, work double stitch over the cord into the back strands of last row, increasing slightly as may be necessary at the curve; continue until only 10 stitches at the point of the last leaflet remain, work 40 double over the cord alone, form the last 30 into a ring, draw close, turn, and work double stitch over the cord into the back strands of last row, increasing at the ring and at the curve, if necessary, to keep the work flat, 1 double over both cords at the base of the leaflet, 1 double over the cord into the centre ring. **4th leaflet**—Turn 2 double over the cord into the last 2 stitches (back strands) of the 3rd leaflet; work treble over the cord until within 5 stitches of the ring at the point of the 3rd leaflet, 10 treble over the cord alone, turn with 2 double over the cord, and work double stitch over the cord into the back strands the whole way along the last row, increasing if necessary at the centre, 1 double over both cords at the base of the leaflet, 1 double over the cord into the ring. This should bring you half way round the ring. **5th leaflet**—Double stitch over the cord along the back strands of last row until you are 8 stitches from the end of the 4th leaflet, 12 double over the cord alone, leave the cord and turn. * 3 chain, miss 2, 1 double into the next stitch, repeat from * until you come to the curve, then only miss 1 stitch between the doubles till you reach the centre ring, 1 single into the ring, turn, * 1 double under the next 3 chain, 3 chain, repeat from * to the point of the leaflet, 1 single into the last stitch worked over the cord, 2 double over the cord to turn it, 3 double over the cord under each 3 chain along the straight edge of the leaflet, and 4 double under each 3 chain round the curve, 1 double over both cords at the base of the leaflet; work double stitch over the cord round the remainder of the ring. Twist the cord three times round a No. 10 mesh quite close to the work, to form a ring, and work double stitch closely over it. This ring should cover the centre ring. Three double over the cord into the back strands of the next 3 double along the stem, * 5 chain, 3 double into the next 3 stitches, repeat from * twice more. Thirty double over the cord alone for the stalk of the next flower. Twenty double over the cord to form a ring, join it and draw it close. Leave the cord and turn, * 3 chain, miss 1, 1 double into the next stitch, repeat nine times more; turn, * 1 double under the next 3 chain, 3 chain,

repeat to the end of the row, 1 single into the last stitch over the cord, 2 double over the cord to turn, work double stitch closely over the cord under all the loops of 3 chain, making a picot of 5 chain after every fourth double stitch, until you have 7 picots, then work double stitch without picots to the end of the row. Two double over the cord on the stem, turn and work 2 double over the cord into the next 2 stitches of the last row, work treble stitch over the cord along the doubles over the next 3 loops of 3 chain, 10 treble over the cord alone, 2 double to turn, work double stitch over the back strands of the last row until you come again to the flower stalk, upon it work * 4 double, 1 picot, repeat from * until you come to where the stalk branches from the original stem; upon the stem work * 4 double over the cord, 1 picot, repeat from * twice more, 4 double over the cord. For the stalk of the next flower work 30 double upon the cord, and 20 double to form a ring; join it. Work three leaflets like the three centre ones in the first portion of the sprig. Commence the first of the three with 2 double, 27 treble, 1 double over the cord. In the second one only make a ring of 20 double at the top. Finish off the flower with raised ring as before. Down the stalk work * 4 double over the cord, 1 picot, repeat from * till you come again to the original stem. Work upon the stem 4 double over the cord, 1 picot, 4 double over the cord. For the Shamrock, work 20 double over the cord for the stalk, and 20 double over the cord for the centre ring, join it, and draw close. **1st leaflet**—1 double, 20 treble, 1 double over the cord, draw in closely and join with 1 double beside the joining of the ring, turn and work double stitch over the cord along the back strands of last row; work 8 double over the cord along the ring. Make a second leaflet like the first; 8 double over the cord along the ring; make a third leaflet; 4 double over the cord along the ring. Make a raised ring as before to cover the centre of the Shamrock. Work * 4 double over the cord, 1 picot, repeat from * along the Shamrock stalk and the remainder of the stem. Fasten off and sew the end of the stem under the point of the first leaflet of the sprig. There are four sprigs like this in the d'oyley.

The pretty Shamrock filling used for this d'oyley should be quite easy to anyone who has already done the ordinary picot filling. The method of working it is plainly shown at Fig. 26. Join to the edge with 1 double * 15 chain, make a picot into the 7th stitch from the needle, in doing it turn the chain backward so as to

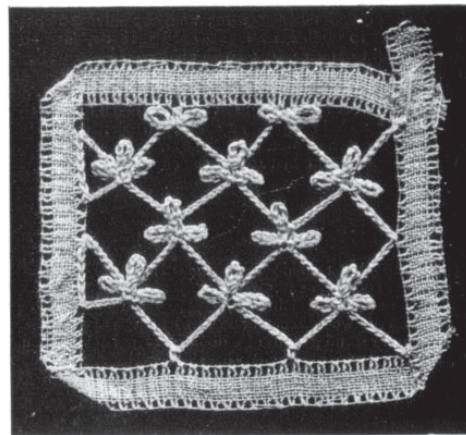


FIG. 26.—DESSERT D'OYLEY—SHAMROCK FILLING.—

cross the chain when working the single stitch. Make all the picots in this way. Make 2 more picots close to the first, then work 1 single into the 8th of the 15 chain; 7 chain, miss a sufficient space along the edge, and work 1 double into it, repeat from * to the end of the row. In the second and following rows instead of the double stitch between the chain-stitch bars, you must work a single stitch into the centre of each Shamrock, taking care to cross the centre picot so that it may stand up between the two bars of chain at either side. This is the general plan of working it; like all fillings the worker must adapt it as she proceeds to the particular shape of each space to be filled.

Contributors' Original M.S., with patterns of work will receive every consideration, and when same are not suitable for publication in "Needlecraft" they will be returned if postage is enclosed.

Address all communications regarding M.S., etc., to "The Editor, Manchester School of Embroidery, Manchester," and enquiries re Advertisement space to Advertisement Department, The Manchester School of Embroidery, Manchester.

GLACINE REGD.

FOR STIFFENING AND FINISHING ART EMBROIDERY.

This invaluable solution is specially prepared for Stiffening all Shades of Embroidery without in any way damaging either the material or affecting the Colours of the Silk.

Price 6½d. per bottle, at all Fancy Repositories.

"Needlecraft" Prize Competitions.

A Prize Competition is held in connection with **each number** of the "Needlecraft" Journals as they are published.

These Journals being standard works are never out of print.

Therefore the Competition Coupon will appear only in the first edition of each number.

The Coupon bears the full rules and also the date by which all work must be sent in.

To insure having a copy of the first edition of each Journal of "Needlecraft," give your local Fancy Repository or Stationer instructions to send you each number as it is published, post free, 3d.

THE MANCHESTER SCHOOL OF EMBROIDERY



The Indiarubber Finger Protector.

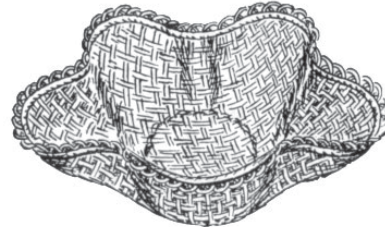
An absolute necessity to all ladies who value the appearance of their hands, as it prevents the needle from pricking the forefinger of the left hand, and so obviates all roughing of the skin of same.

2d. each.

To be obtained in 3 sizes from all Drapers and Fancy Repositories.

Fine White Willow Wicker CAKE, BISCUIT, or BREAD BASKET.

New
Registered
Design,
337,249.



The Basket and Inside Linen Covers for same, traced for Embroidery, may be had from all Art Needlework Repositories.

TO ALL WHO KNIT, CROCHET, or EMBROIDER.

300 Patterns of Wools, Silks, & Cottons sent post free (not to be returned)

Also price list of Art Needlework. All leading makes of mercerised cottons, silkateens, etc. Rug Wools a speciality.

EDWARD HAYWARD, The Arcade, LEEDS.

THE MARVEL GLOVE CLEANER.

(Patented).

Marvellous in its effects. Absolutely reliable.

Rubs the dirt off, not in. Saves entirely the cost of the usual glove cleaning.

Price 6d. Postage 1d.



Obtainable at all Drapers and Fancy Repositories.

BRIGGS' PATENT TENERIFFE LACE WHEELS.

THE LATEST NEEDLEWORK NOVELTY.

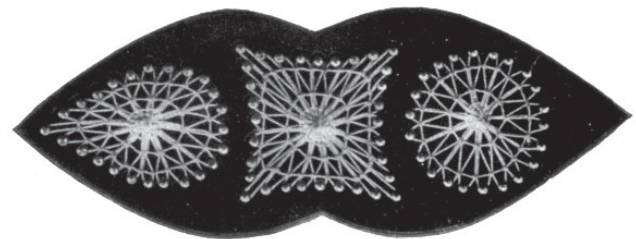
"A Lady's Work Basket is incomplete if without BRIGGS' PATENT TENERIFFE WHEELS."



This Patent Wheel may be obtained at every Fancy Repository, in Brass, price 6½d. each; or Tortoise-Shell (we recommend the latter), price 9½d. each. A variety of Lace Patterns can be easily produced by the aid of this Wheel, this illustration showing one of the simplest.

These Wheels enable anyone to make without difficulty the pretty and effective lace edging which is now so fashionable, and known as "TENERIFFE LACE." Full illustrations and instructions are given in "Needlecraft," No. 25.

Briggs' Patent No. 2 Teneriffe Wheel



"BRIGGS' Patent No. 2 Teneriffe Wheel," for working the small Lace Circles, Squares, and Pear Shapes, which fit in between the larger Lace Wheels.

The No. 2 Wheel, in Imitation Tortoise-Shell, Price 1/- each.

The No. 2 Wheel, in Brass, 6½d. ..

Ask for Briggs' 2d. packet of Pins for use with the Teneriffe Wheel Sold by all Needlework Repositories and Fancy Drapers.

When answering Advertisements kindly mention the "Needlecraft" Journal.

