Silk
Crocheting

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BELDING'S
Silk Crocheting

Edited by
OLGA MEERWALD

THIS publication is intended, primarily, to suggest to the reader the wonderful and endless possibilities that may be obtained with Belding's Knitting, Crochet and Embroidery Silks in the various twists and sizes by the simple process of crocheting.

For detailed information on embroidery, see "Belding's Revised Needle and Hook."

TO CROCHET flowers may seem like a puzzle to many a girl; but like all other puzzles, the problem is easy to solve, if one has the clew. This book will enable every girl to make these flowers, which are not only very attractive, but practical also. No dampness will spoil them, they can be cleansed, even washed if necessary.

For girls who are not very familiar with the crochet hook very explicit directions are given; only the easiest stitches are used, and even these fully explained. For those who are advanced in crochet, and, besides, have a little knowledge of drawing and painting, sufficient illustrations are given in order to save the reading of the directions. For these there will be no tedious counting of stitches, if once they have caught the idea; uniformity is unnecessary; on the contrary, a diversity of size will add to the beauty of the "Immortalis."

It would be utterly impossible to try to give in one book directions for various shapes and color treatment. But if one specimen is worked after the explanations, it is very easy to make a few alterations while working another. Even this is not necessary. The wire over which the flowers are worked need only be bent into different shapes to give them the form you desire.

The poppy, for instance, is a flower which requires more or less understanding and feeling. In nature it has such delicate petals that the slightest movement in the air gives them a different shape every minute, while their colorings are so brilliant they reflect every little thing.

Our material, as fine as it may be, is of a more substantial quality, and a good thing, too, otherwise our flowers would not last and their petals would be blown in all directions like those of the real poppy. Our object now is to catch the different varieties in shape and color with our crochet hook, and work them in about the same way as we would paint them.

DRESS TRIMMINGS

Too many girls ignore how very lovely and serviceable crocheted trimmings are, how quickly they are made and how long they last. Every now and then, when we get hold of old lace, it is unmistakably the crocheted one which, in spite of constant use, has preserved its quality. Crocheted trimmings can be used again and again, especially if they are made of a good silk.

Any kind of Belding Bros. & Co. silks adapts itself for this purpose. From the finest "Filo Silk" to the heaviest "Rope Silk" they are very easy to manage with the crochet hook as well as with the needle, thanks to their even and not too-loosely woven threads. If carefully laundered according to the directions, they will always preserve their color and lustre.

HOW TO WASH CROCHETED FLOWERS

To wash the flowers is just as amusing as it sounds. Shave a sufficient quantity of Ivory or other neutral soap. Pour over the shavings a little water

and allow the soap to boil until it is like a medium thick jelly. Add the jelly soap to warm water, making a good suds. The prepared suds should be as warm as the hands can bear. Dip the flowers into the suds, only a few at a time, squeeze them in the hands, and if very soiled, brush them with a soft brush. Raise and lower the flowers in the suds repeatedly. When the washing has been completed, squeeze the soap water out of each petal and leaf with forefinger and thumb. Rinse every flower thoroughly several times and squeeze out the water. Then place your flowers between a soft towel and press every petal and leaf again tightly in order to extract all the water possible. Finally, dry them quickly in a warm place.

OUR CROCHETED BAGS

Bags have grown so popular within the last few seasons that a girl's "toilette" is not complete unless she wears a fancy bag to match her dress. We have given different names to ours, more to distinguish them from others than to appoint their use.

A "Bridesmaid's Bag" can easily be carried to the opera, and vice versa; and if the flowers are left out, and "Rope Silk" and heavier linings in subdued tones are used instead of the dainty-colored chiffons, they will make very stylish and useful "Visiting or Shopping Bags." Our "Visiting Bag," for instance, worked in a larger size, will make a very nice "Weekend Bag," or a bag to carry ball slippers, scarfs, etc.

ON FANCY SCARFS

"Wear a crocheted scarf with my evening gown?" a fashionable young belle exclaimed. "Good gracious, it will crush my flowers, spoil my laces and make me look like an old-fashioned grandmother!" But this very young lady changed her mind immediately when she saw "these crocheted scarfs."

The very open worked silk laces we add are destined to soften the hard edges of the chiffon. This is rather an audacious statement, but the fact remains. Besides, all the little edges will help to decide some difficult questions, when pulled at the right moment while walking down the path on a moonlight night after a whirling waltz.

FICHUS AND SASHES

Fichus and Sashes are very closely related to scarfs, and however far we may go back in the history of fashions we will find that they have always been in vogue.

The latest now is to add a narrow or wide crocheted border, either to match the shade of the material, or to give a contrast or harmony of color. A crocheted motif or a hand-made fringe at the ends is also a very elegant addition.

HOW TO MAKE A FRINGE

Fringes have been, are now, and always will be in great favor. So many of us shrink from making them, although they are most fascinating and very easy, if only the few following rules are strictly observed :

First, and above all, the material or the crocheted border to which a fringe has to be added, should be pinned down to a flat surface, either board or table. Should the fabric be chiffon or other delicate tissue, a piece of cambric has to be basted very carefully at both sides, or at the three sides, which is still better ; and the cambric is pinned to the board, either with very sharp thumb tacks or steel pins. Of course the material has to be placed in such a way that the fringe hangs down, which will make it much easier to tie the knots.

The part of fringe making most dreaded is the trimming of the ends. However careful we may be while cutting the silks and tying the knots, there are always ends which are uneven and have to be cut off. For this use very *sharp* and *large* scissors.

The work has to be taken off the board and placed in such a way that the fringe also rests on the board, and only the uneven ends have to lap over. Then place a heavy book or ruler *very carefully* on the top. The straight line of these will guide you in cutting off the superfluous ends without any trouble.

If you have to trim a fringe which has been added to a round border, the article must be hung on a hook and placed in such a way that you can reach it from all sides, and only clip off the very longest ends.

HAIRBANDS AND CAPS

At the seashore, while playing tennis, or other lively sports, it is a nuisance to wear a hat. Girls have been wearing ribbon bows of all kinds to ornament their hair and keep it tidy. A change in this line is always welcome, and our crocheted hairbands and caps make a very good one, and they are inexpensive too.

When we see a play or a picture of a Roman or Grecian street scene of olden times, we cannot help but admire the simple beauty of a few flowers the women wore in their hair as a sole ornament, instead of a hat. Our present time, with its continuous striving for classic lines and effects, readily admits, and especially as far as the hairdress is concerned, everything that is beautiful and becoming, and besides gives us the advantage of using all three—hats, hairbands and caps—and flowers with all of them.

TERMS USED IN CROCHET

Chain Stitch.—The chain is simply a series of loops or stitches, each drawn with the hook through the preceding loop.

Slip Stitch.—To make it, having a stitch on the needle (as is always understood), put the hook through the work, thread over hook, and draw through the work and the stitch on the work at the same time. This stitch is mostly used to reach a certain point without making a new row.
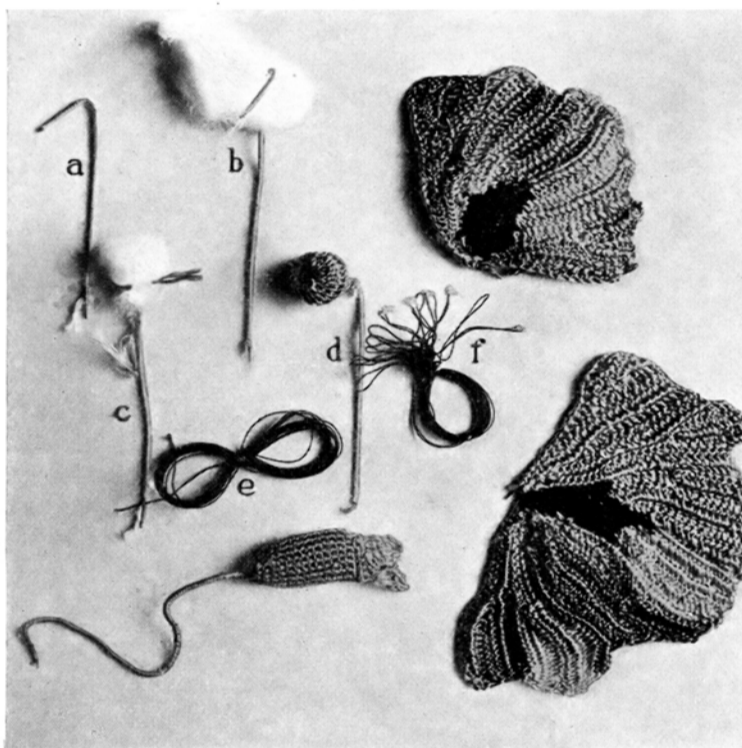
Single Crochet.—Put the hook through the work, thread over and draw through, making two stitches on the needle ; thread over again and draw through both.

Double Crochet.—Thread over the needle, hook through work, thus giving

three stitches on the needle; thread over, draw through two, over again and draw through remaining two.

Treble Crochet.—Thread over twice, hook through work, thread over and draw through, giving four stitches on the needle * thread over and draw through two; repeat from * twice.

Quadreble Crochet.—Thread over three times and work as above.

Knot.—Several double crochet in row, take out hook. Take up both stitches of first double, then loop, thread and pull through, which gives a raised effect.

Picot.—Several chain stitches and slip stitch, or single crochet in first or second chain stitch.

Cross Double.—One double crochet, ch. 2, thread, hook in middle of double crochet, thread, hook in foundation st. missing two stitches. Then thread and pull through two loops at a time.

Cross Treble.—One treble stitch, ch. 3, etc.

Cross Quadreble.—One quadreble, ch. 4, thread twice, hook in middle of quadreble, thread twice, miss three of foundation stitch, thread and pull through two loops at a time.

ABBREVIATIONS OF TERMS

st. = stitch	s. = single crochet	qu. = quadreble crochet	cr. d. = cross double
ch. = chain	d. = double crochet	kn. = knot	cr. tr. = cross treble
sl. st. = slip stitch	tr. = treble crochet	p. = picot	cr. qu. = cross quadreble

The wire for flowers is used in the same way padding cord is used for Irish crochet. Hold it with your left hand and crochet over it into stitches of preceding row.

HOW TO WIND SILK OVER THE WIRE (STEM)

Leave a thread of silk a little longer than your stem. Wind silk from spool several times very closely to flower or leaf in order to fasten it. Then wind it gradually down over both silk and wire, holding the stem very firmly with forefinger and thumb of your left hand, and always very near to thread you wind. When you reach the end of stem, make a small loop in the wire and draw short end of silk through. Tie both ends of silk together, cut them off, leaving the thread long enough to sew it around the loop. Fasten off well and cut off ends closely.

POPPY

MATERIAL

Belding's Shaded Dresden Floss, Royal   Royal Floss 1203
     Floss 1211, 1208 and 1206   Green Royal Floss 1419, 1417
Shaded Dresden yellow for stamen

Three petals are worked nearly alike and the fourth one of a larger size. Each of the four petals may be worked and shaded differently, according to taste and fancy.

Take a piece of wire long enough for the stem of flower, bend it as in

illustration *a*. Place a little loose ball of cotton in between, as shown in illustration *b*, and bend wire closely together. Fold over cotton and tie around stem with a silk thread (illustration *c*). With Royal Floss 1417 make a loop, and crochet over it ch. 4, tr. 24 close in ring. Then three rows of single crochet. Cut off silk, but leave end long enough to thread needle. Pull this over the little cotton ball on wire and sew the lower part together, illustration *d*.

Stamen.—Wind very fine wire around three fingers 15 times, twist in middle twice (illustration *e*). Take up one loop after the other and cast over twice with yellow shaded Dresden Floss, and after this make a few button holes st. and fasten off end (illustration *f*).

Small Petal.—S t a r t with red shaded Dresden, ch. 35, sl. in wire, miss 2 st., s. 18 in red and s. 15 in black silk; turn and crochet without wire, miss 1 st., s. 10 in black d. to the end. Turn, ch. 2, d. over red and also 2 red st. in black st. of previous row; then black s. to the end; turn, in black s. 7 in red d., miss 2 st. at the end; turn, and s. over black part, d. in red. Cut off black silk; turn over the wire d. and s. to the end and s. 3 over the wire of stem; turn, s. 1 and d. until you come in the direction where you started the black part (of first row), take either a darker or lighter shade, crochet d. and s. Cut off Dresden Floss. Miss 4 st., s. 10, miss 4 st., and s. to the end; turn, miss 1, s. 3, miss 4, last st. turn, miss 2 st., d. to the end; turn, ch. 2, d. 12, miss 3 st., s. to the end; miss one or two st. occasionally. Here ends one-half of a small petal. · Take black silk and crochet over the center black line of s. st. another row of s. and crochet the other half on this same order. Do not use Dresden Floss for the beginning of red shade this time, but the brightest red instead. It is not necessary that both sides should be worked alike. It does not matter whether you leave out or add a row or two. Finish the petal in the darkest shade at one side.

Large petal.—Begin like the small one. When you come to the place where you crochet over wire for the second time, take the lightest shade. When you have one-half of a small petal, continue ch. 5, sl. st. over wire, s.

and d. to the end; turn, s. 12, d. 3 new shade, d. to the end. Cut off the other silk, ch. 3, d. 5 in first st., d. 16; turn, ch. 3, miss 2 s.; turn, ch. 2, d. 5 finished into one st., d. to the end until you reach the wire, take it up and crochet over it, changing silk into dark shade again; s. over wire until you reach the little joint, d. to the end, ch. 3, d., turn when you reach s. st. of your previous row; turn and d. to the end. The other half can be worked in the same way or differently.

The poppy leaf is worked in the same way as the daisy leaf, only longer and a little wider where it grows to the stem.

CARNATION

MATERIAL

Royal Floss 1517, 1518, 1520   Wash Twist 1448
Crochet Silk 417

Large Size.—Ch. 28, miss 3 st., d. 13, s. 11.

1—Turn at each new row, ch. 1, miss 1, s. 10, d. 13.

2—Ch. 3, miss 1, d. 12, s 11.

3—Ch. 3, miss 1, d. 5, qu. 5.

4—Ch. 16, miss 3, d. 13, s. 11.

5—Ch. 6, miss 1, s. 16, d. 13.

6—Ch. 3, miss 1, d. 12, s. 16.

7—Ch. 1, miss 1, s. 5, d. 5, qu. 5.

8—Ch. 16, miss 3, d. 13, s. 11.

9—Ch. 1, miss 1, s. 10, d. 13.

10—Ch. 3, miss 1, d. 12, s. 11.

11—Ch. 6, miss 1, s. 5, d. 5, qu. 5.

12—Ch. 16, miss 3, d., 12, s. 15.

13—Ch. 1, miss 1, s. 14, d. 13.

14—Ch. 3, miss 1, d. 12, s. 11.

Repeat until you have 15 or more petals.

Smaller Size.—Turn at each new row.

1—Ch. 18, miss 3, d. 10, s. 7.
2— " 1, " 1, s. 6, d. 10.
3— " 1, " 1, s. 16.
4—*" 5, " 1, s. 4, d. 3, tr. 3.
5— " 13, " 3, d. 10, s. 10.
6— " 1, " 1, s. 9, d. 10.
7— " 1, " 1, s. 16.
8— " 1, " 1, d. 3, tr. 3.
9— " 13, " 3, d. 10, s. 7.
Repeat.

The border is crocheted over very fine white wire. This is a picot edge of ch. 3 for a small flower and of ch. 5 for larger size; make 1 s. st. between two picots. *Fold* the petals together, *do not wind them* around. Then fasten to a stronger wire and crochet the calyx.

Small Leaf.—Ch. 15, miss 2, s. 1, d. 10, s. 2.
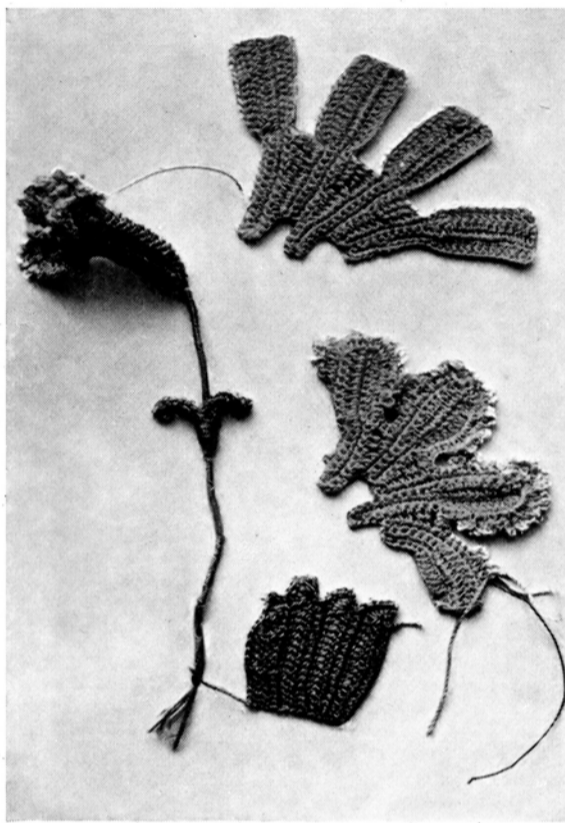
Next size, ch. 18, miss 2 at the beginning and 2 at the end, d. in between.

For larger leaves it is nice to crochet one row of single crochet all around.

Calyx, Large Size.—Ch. 31, miss 4, row of d.; turn, ch. 4, d. 6 in first st., miss 1 st. row of d., but s. in last 10 st.; turn, ch. 3, miss one row of d.

Calyx, Small Size.—Ch. 21, miss 4, d. 16; turn, ch. 4, d. 6 in first st., miss one st. row of d., but s. in last 5 st.; turn, ch. 3, miss 1, d. 16; turn, and repeat. When Calyx is large enough to reach around the flower, sew it together.

Carnation Leaves are about the easiest to make. They are simply a ch. over wire plain d. cr. crocheted into it. They can be made of all different sizes and bent to suit their purpose. The four little top leaves are worked in shade 1414 and 1418, and the other leaves in 1448 and 1450.
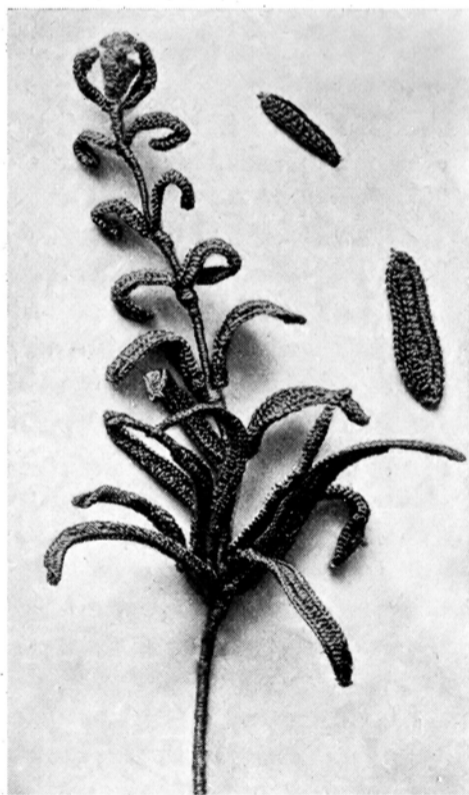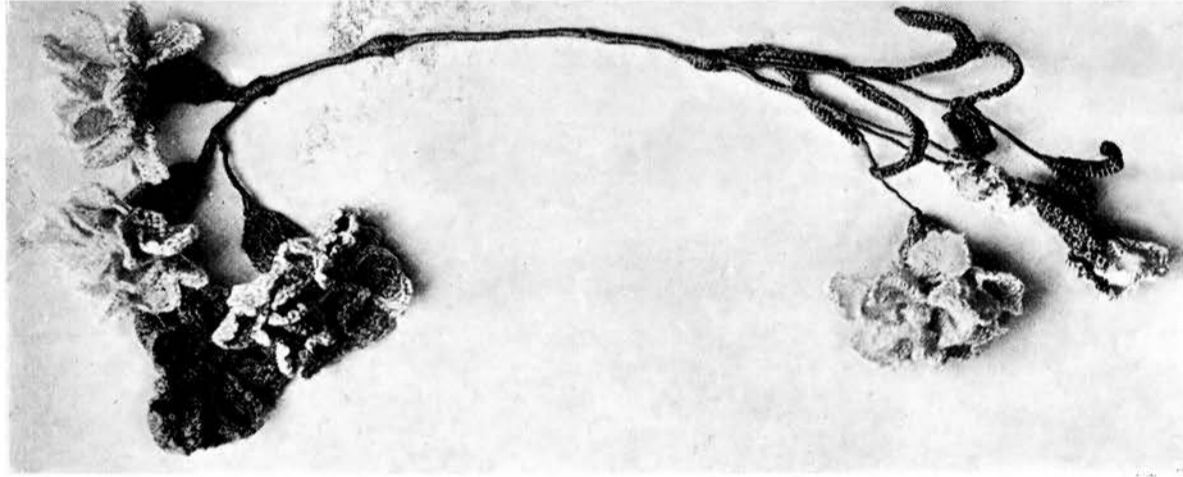
For joining the leaves refer to rose leaves. (See page 12.)

The Carnation Wreath illustrated above is an unusually becoming hair adornment for young girls. The petals are worked in Dresden Floss 1288 (8 sk.), 1515 (6 sk.). The leaves and the calyx in Wash Twist 1448 (4 sk.).

ROSES

MATERIAL

Shades for Tearoses, Wash Twist 1346, 1258, 1850, 1534, 1505, 1255, 1469, 1471, 1297
2 sk.   4 sk.   5 sk.   5 sk.   3 sk.   6 sk.   16 sk.   25 sk.   12 sk.

Small Rose.—Ch. 5 in ring, ch. 5, d. 1, * ch. 2, d. 1, repeat from * 5 times, ch. 2, slip in ring, ch. 2, d. 4, ch. 4, s. 1, which forms first layer of petals ; ch. 4 behind and between two petals. Your hook must slip from behind to front and come out just above each d. of first row. This is very important, because it will keep rose from getting flat. For second row of petals s. 1, ch. 2, d. 5, .ch. 2, s. 1 over each loop of ch. 4. Again ch. 4 behind and between two petals, and again hook must show in front as above ; s. 1, ch. 2, d. 8, ch. 2, s. 1. Pass wire through center, draw it very tightly together, wind green silk several times very closely to petals in order to form a calyx, and continue around the stem. This is a closed rose. If you wish to have an open one, pass yellow silk through the center after you fastened the wire and wind silk around the stem without pulling rose together.

Large Rose.—Ch. 6, close in ring, ch. 5, d. 1, * ch. 2, d. 1, repeat 5 times from *, ch. 2, close in ring, ch. 2, d. 4, ch. 2, s. 1 over each ch. 2 of previous· row, which will form first layer of petals ; ch. 4 behind and between two petals. For second row of petals,*ch. 2, d. 8, ch. 2, s. 1, repeat from *, ch. 5 behind and between two petals, ch. 3, tr. 9, ch. 2, s. 1 for each petal, ch. 5 behind and be- tween petals, and over it ch. 2, tr. 15 ; for each petal ch. 3, which is fastened with a s. or·sl. st. between the last and first petal of this row. Fifth row of layer ch. 6 between petals and over each ch. 3, tr. 3 in one shade and tr. 9 and ch. 3 in another ; ch. 8 between petals, over it ch. 3, tr. 19, and close in ring,

ch. 3, slip down between first and last petal and make a sl. st., ch. 9 ; between petals ch. 3, tr. 19, ch. 3 s. 1 ; ch. 10 between petals, over it s. 1, ch. 4, qu. 15, ch. 4, s. 1.

The following illustration is a large, flat rose, which is used for the large motif for hairband. If you wish to have a raised rose, stuff with cotton and crochet the calyx, for which you have to start with a ch. of 5, close in ring, ch. 2, d. 20, * ch. 3, miss 1, d. 4; turn, repeat from *, ch. 3, miss 1, d. 4, which have to be finished in 1 st. as follows : Make 1 d. st., keep two loops on hook instead of drawing thread through for the last time. The same with the next three double, thread and pull through all the loops. Make a p. of ch. 3, at the top, sl. st. along one side
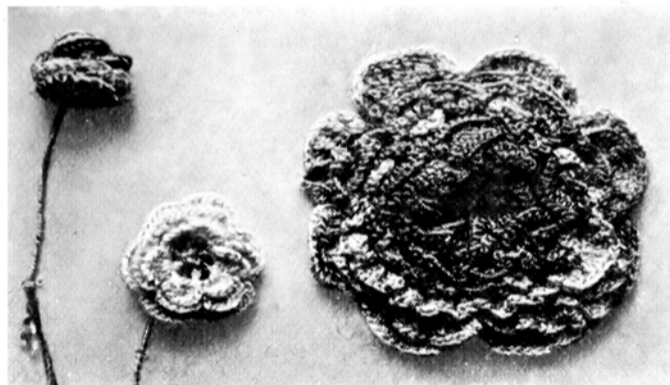
until you reach center and re-
peat from *. Crochet the first
d. in the same where you have
worked the last d.

Rosebud.—Ch. 15, miss 3,
s. 3, d. 8; turn, * miss 1, d. 7,
s. 3; turn, ch. 2, miss 1, d.;
repeat from * several times
until your w o r k is large
enough to cover a little cot-
ton ball which has been at-
tached to a wire. Should it
happen that your work is not
long enough to cover it, add
one or two rows of double
crochet. Make the calyx and
tie a few threads of the same
silk around. Thread your
needle and pull the silk until you reach stem, and then wind silk along the wire.

Rose Leaf.—When you start your Rose Leaf you must leave an end of
silk about the length of stem. Ch. 15, miss 3 st., d. 4, tr. 3, d. 3, and s. 3 in
last 3 st. Then at the other side of ch. over your end of silk in order to take
it down to the lower part of leaf, where it will be necessary afterwards for the
stem; ch. 1, s. 3 in next 3 st., d. 3, tr. 3, d. 4, slip in first half of leaf, take wire
and crochet a border of ch. 3 and s. 2 in 1 st. around the leaf. When you reach
the point make a p. of ch. 3. When finished, pull the wire flat, narrowing the
leaf to a point at the top and broadening it at the lower part. Wind silk over
your silk end and wire and tie both ends together as you see in illustration.

Crochet 5 little leaves.
The top leaf must have a longer
stem than the others. Join
the two leaves and continue
winding your silk over all the
ends of wire and silk; when
the latter is sufficiently fast-
ened, cut them off, and only
wind over the wire until you
wish to join the two next
leaves. Here you may wind
over all the ends without cut-
ting off the silk, because it
will give a more solid stem.
Should you have forgotten to
crochet the last two leaves,
spread out your wire after

winding the silk around the stem and press silk end between the wire and close it very tightly; it will prevent your silk from unwinding. This process of joining the leaves is also used for the carnation leaves and spray of wild asters. A larger leaf is obtained by crocheting one row of d. or tr. around it, making 4 or 5 st. in 1 st. at the point.

The little crocheted motif can be used for many different purposes. Worked in Dresden Floss, it gives an exquisite trimming for a square neck and cuffs for sleeves. Made of Crochet Silk it is suitable for hairbands, sashes, etc. The roses are worked in rose shades, the leaves in light green, and the little border in a shade to match the dress. (Directions for roses, refer to large rose, page 10.) Three layers will make a rose for a small motif, and a large, flat rose is used for the side motif of hairband. The edge around the large motif is crocheted over wire and, therefore, it can be bent into different shapes.
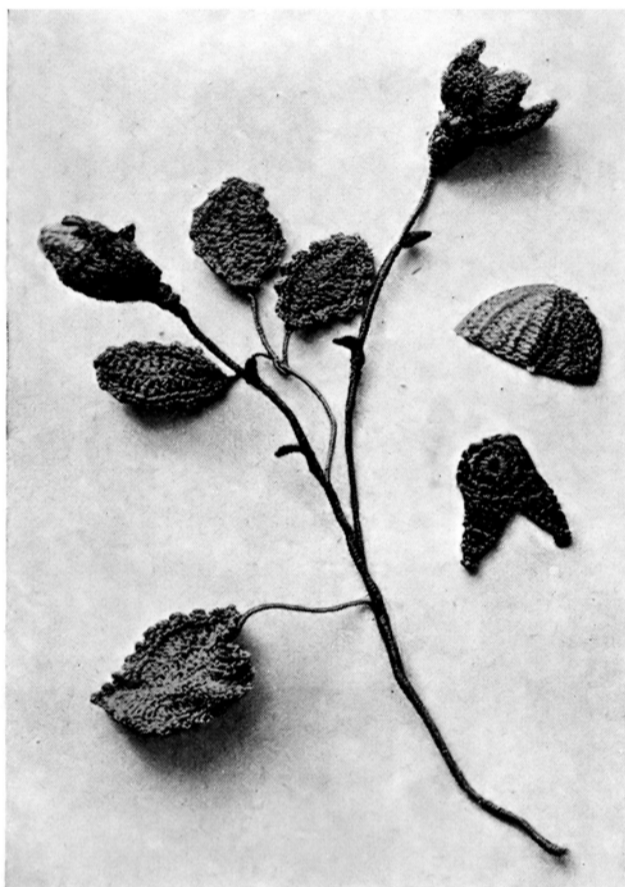
HAIRBAND

MATERIAL

Belding's Superior Crochet Silk 473, 420, 449, 556, or Crochet Silk for Band and Wash Twist for the rest.
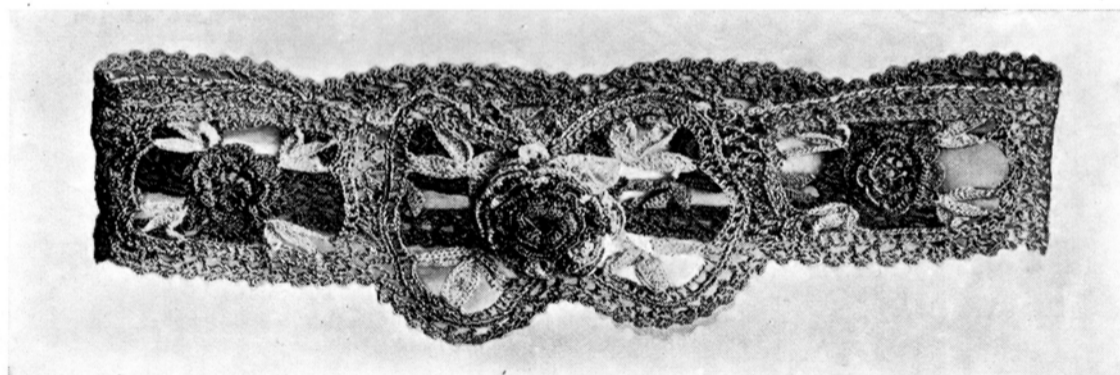
Leaves for Small Motif.—*Ch. 11, miss 2, s. 2, d. 5, s. 1, hook in middle of one of the rose petals, repeat twice from *. The border is crocheted with
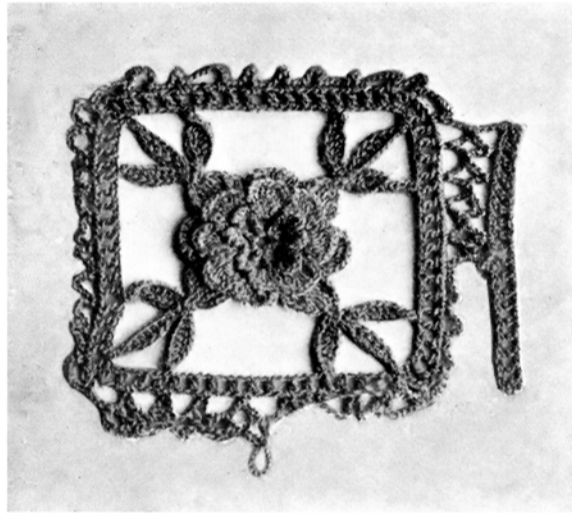
lavender or light blue silk, ch. 8 twice between the three leaves and ch. 18 for the sides. Next row, ch. 1 and d. 1 every other stitch. At each corner d. 3 in one st. Next row, ch. 9, s. 1, miss 2, d. crochet. These motifs are crocheted together. When you edge off last side crochet, ch. 4 and sl. st. in fifth ch. st. of the already worked motif. For picot edge of Hairband, d. 1, p. (ch. 4, sl. st. in first ch. st.) and d. 1 in each ch. 9 of last row.

Leaves for Large Motif.—Ch. 13, miss 2, s. 2, d. 1, tr. 3, d. 2, s. 3, and 1 row of single around each little leaf.

For border, ch. 13, and ch. 19. Next row, d. 1, ch. 1. Then one row of s. over the wire and last row, ch. 9, s. 1, miss 2, d. crochet.

For a Hairband you need just one spool lavender or blue silk, and for the little roses and leaves three shades of pink and one of green.

FICHU

MATERIAL

For Rose
Royal Floss
        1517, 2 sk.
        1516, "
        1538, 1 sk.
For Large Leaf
Royal Floss
        1417, 3 sk.
For Small Leaf
Royal Floss
        1417, 2 sk.

This Fichu can be made of any soft, white, or cream colored

material. The one illustrated on preceding page is made of white voile, and 9 spools of Crochet Silk are used for insertion; lace border and motif in back.

Insertion.—Ch. 12, form a ring and crochet over it, starting with ch. 2, s. 5, p. (ch. 5, sl. st. in first ch.), s. 6, ch. 20, close in ring, crochet over it s. 8, p., s. 8, 3 p., make a sl. st. in center of first p., s. 8, p., s. 8. Then in ring of ch. 12, s. 6 (illustration *a*), ch. 20, close in ring, s. 8, p., s. 8, 3 p., s. 8, p., s. 8 (illustration *b*). These small motifs are crocheted separately and then crocheted together. For border, tr. 1 in last of the three p., ch. 5, s. 1 in next p., ch. 10, s. 1 in next

Illustration A

p.; ch. 10, s. 1, ch. 5, tr. 1, tr. 1 in next p., ch. 5, etc. For picot edge, ch. 4, sl. st. in first ch. st., miss 2 st. of ch. border, s. 1 in third st., p., etc. (illustration *c*).

Lace Point.—Crochet same little motif as for insertion; turn and crochet at the wrong side ch. 15 from one p. to another twice; turn, s. 5, p., s. 11, s. 5 over next loop,
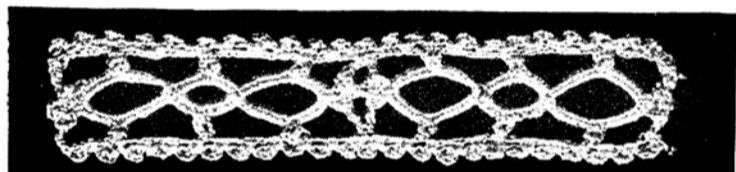
Illustration B

then ch. 15 and catch back to your right in sixth st. of s. 11 (illustration *d*). Over this last loop crochet s. 5, p., s. 5, 3 p., s. 5, p., s. 5, and over last part of second loop continue s. 5, p., s. 5, p.

Illustration C

The picot border is the same as for insertion. If you crochet the little points at both sides you will obtain a very nice motif, which can be used for dress trimmings (illustration *f*).

Illustration *g* shows the largest motif, which is used to fasten the gatherings in back of fichu and which can also be used for trimmings. It can be worked in Crochet Silk or Wash Twist.
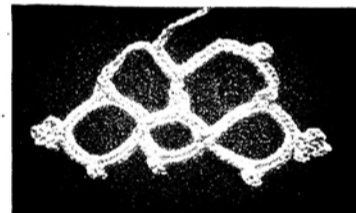
Motif F.—Ch. 12, close in ring, ch. 2, s. 5, ch. 20, close in ring and crochet over it * s. 8, p., s. 8, p., s. 8, p., s. 8,
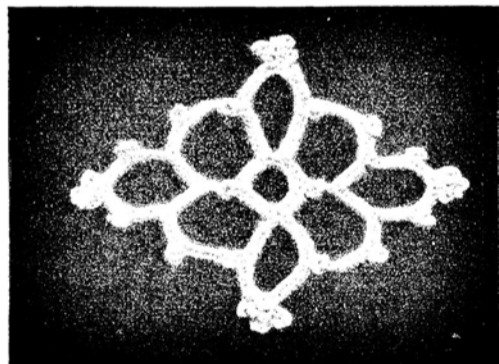
Illustration D

and over center ring s. 6; repeat this three times from *, sl. st. until you reach your next p.; turn work and from one p. to another * ch. 5, s. 1, ch. 15, s. 1, ch. 15, s. 1, repeat from * three times; turn work and over the next hoop s. 5, p., s. 11 over the following hoop, s. 5, ch. 15, sl. st. to your right in s. sixth, and over this just made hoop, crochet s. 5, p., s. 5., 3 p., sl. st. in center of first p., s. 5, p., s. 5, then continue over the hoop where you have
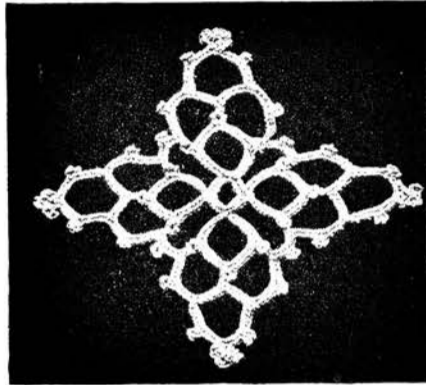
Illustration E

Illustration F

Illustration G

already crocheted -s. 5, another s. 5, p., s. 5, then over the small hoop (ch. 5 of previous row) s. 3, p., s. 3; repeat three times from *.
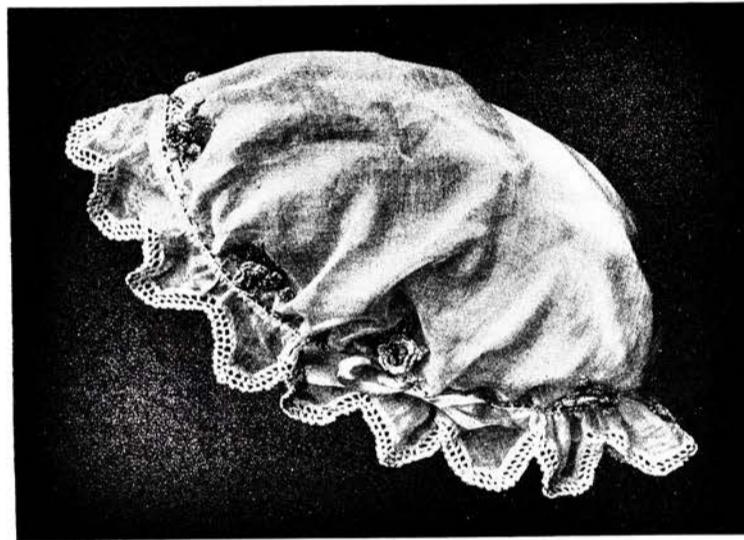
VIOLETS AND LEAVES

MATERIAL

Shaded Dresden 1780-85 for flowers
"   "   1260-66 for leaves
"   "   "   for stamen

Cut wire length of the stem about ten inches, make a small loop at the top of both ends (if you wish to crochet a flower at both ends) and crochet over it with yellow silk s. 2, and cut off silk (illustration a).
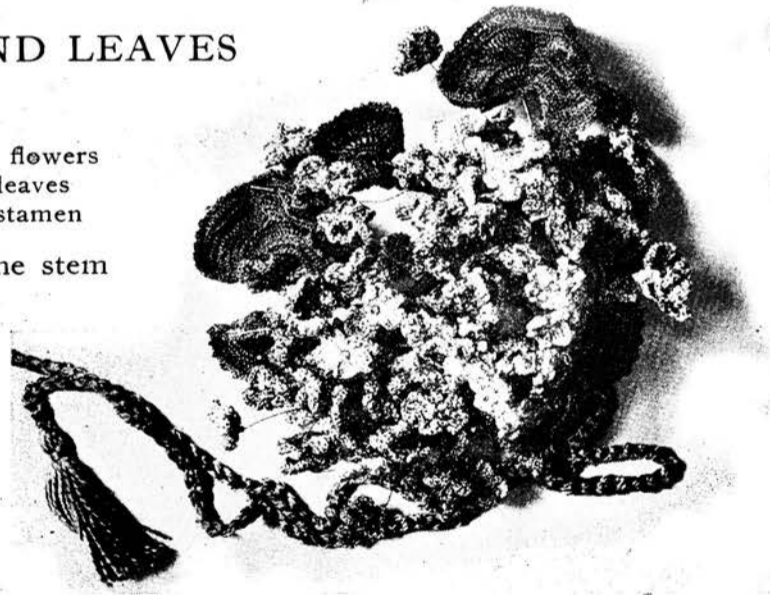
Tie both ends very securely together and cut off ends (illustration *b*). For petals use shaded Dresden or Wash Twist.

Petals.—Ch. 6, close in ring, *ch. 5, tr. 5, ch. 5, s. 1 ; repeat from * three times. Ch. 6, qu. 7, ch. 6, s. 1, cut off silk and push stamen on wire through the little center hole (illustration *c*). Cross both ends of silk, hold one end, and wind the other several times around the wire underneath the petals, tie both ends securely together and cut off ends (illustration *d*). A few stitches with green silk will sew petals and stamen more securely together, hide the knot and at the same time form the calyx (illustration *e*). The bud is made of two or three petals ; pass a wire through them, without stamen, fasten ends securely and sew together with green silk, as shown in illustration *g*.

Leaves.—For smallest size, take wire, make a small loop at the end (illustration *a*) and crochet over it d. 12 ; turn, ch. 3, s. 2, and cut silk and tié both ends securely together (illustration *a*). Next size of leaf (illustration *c*). Slip st. in wire loop, ch. 3, d. 17 ; turn, work ch. 2, d. 1 in first st. and d. 2 in each following st. For the little border, ch. 3, s. 2.

Third Leaf.—Ch. 15, miss 3 st., and d. 2 in each following st.; turn work, ch. 3, d. 1 in each st.; turn, ch. 2, s. 6 in next 6 st., d. 2 in each of the following 6 st., s. 6, crochet along the side until you reach the very first st. of ch. 15 where you started ; ch. 3 and one row of tr. two in each st., then s. along the side until you reach last st. of ch. 15, then sl. st. over ch. 15, which will lead you to the center of leaf. Take very fine green wire, leave an end long enough for stem. Crochet over the wire in the next 6 st., s. 6, sl. st. along the side, and then for border ch. 3, s. 2, until you reach the little side and over this s. Leave another piece of wire for stem. Pull at both wires just a little to shape the leaf and then wind your silk over these. Illustration *e* is the largest leaf and the best size to use for a corsage bouquet. Shaded Dresden is the most perfect color; if you wish to have a quite large leaf use
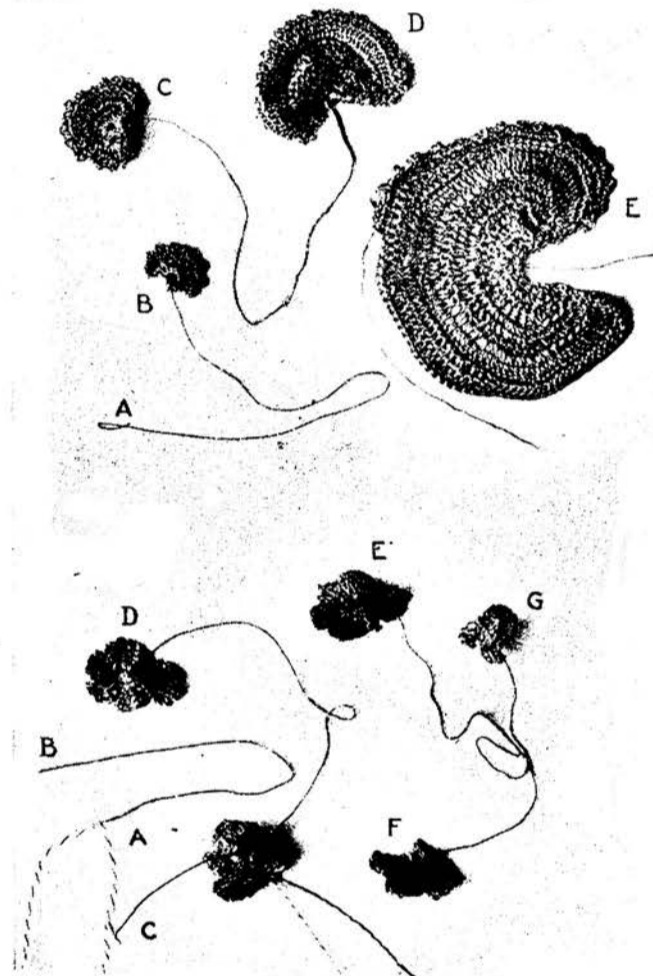
Wash Twist or Crochet Silk, ch. 23, miss 3 st., and d. 2 in each st.; turn, ch. 3, d. 1 in each st.; turn, ch. 4, tr. 2 in each st.; turn, ch. 4, tr. 2 in each st., turn, s. 25; d. 110, s. 55; repeat last row once; sl. st. until you reach middle of ch. 23, where you began, take wire and crochet over it s. until you reach the beginning of last row and crochet ch. 3 and s. 3 until you reach the end of it ; s. until you come to the wire, cut same length as the other end, and wind silk over both.

FORGET-ME-NOTS
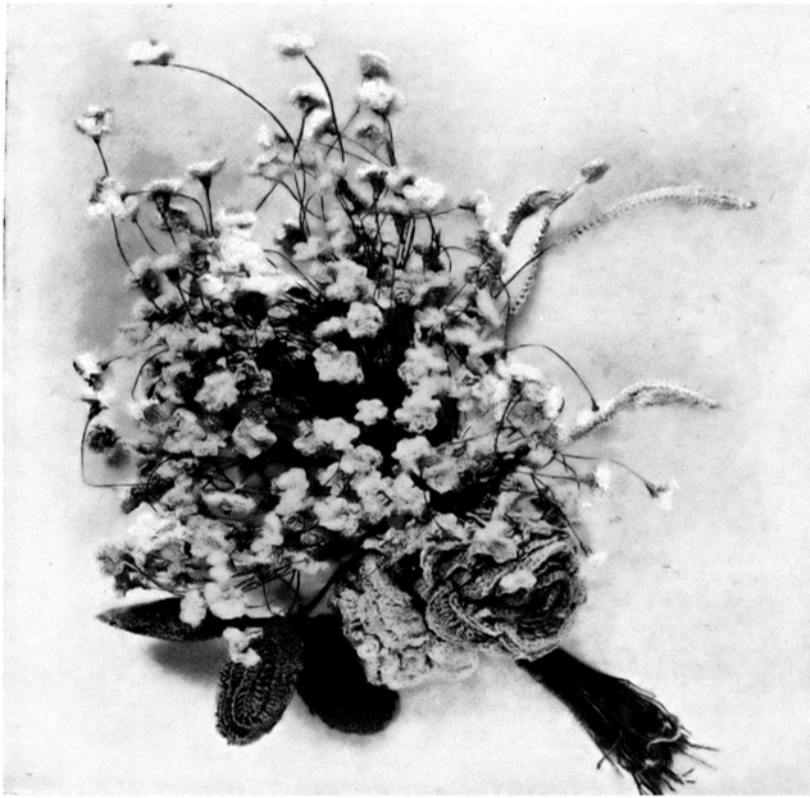
MATERIAL

Shaded Dresden blue, pale pink, opalescent.
Green for leaves.
Shaded yellow for stamen.

Forget-Me-Nots are worked very much on the same order. Over loop on wire crochet s. 1, cut off silk, etc. For flower, ch. 4 in ring, *s. 1, ch. 2, d. 2, ch. 2, s. 1, repeat 4 times from*. The leaf is worked like the longest carnation leaves.

BUCKLE

MATERIAL

Wash Twist 1469, 4 sk.
"   "   1260, 1 "
Rope Silk 1754, 4 sk.
Dresden Floss 1310X, 1 sk.

Make the wire frame first and cover with a crocheted braid of d. cr. Overcast the points with Rope Silk and sew two blue and one pink Forget-Me-Not over each.

OPERA BAG

MATERIAL

Yellow Crochet Silk 406, 2½ sp.
Shaded Dresden 1300-03½, 16 sk.
Ivory Colored Satin ¼ yd.
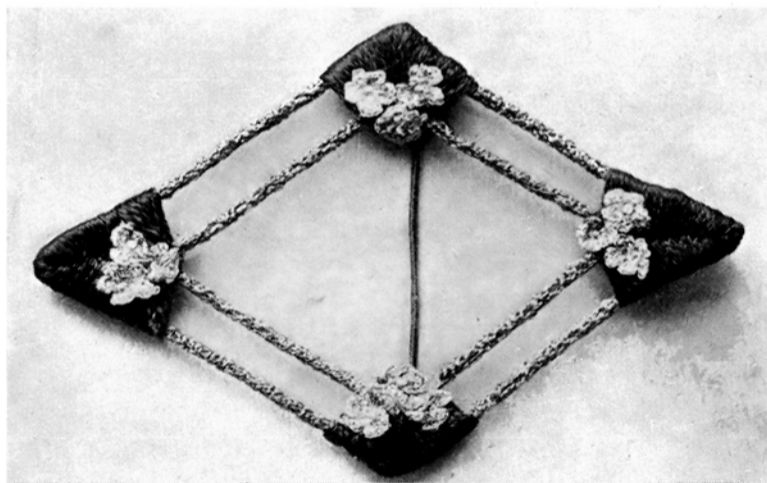
1—Ch. 64, miss 3, one row of d. In middle of ch. 64, 5 d. cr. in first st.

2—D., again 5 d. cr. in middle.

Open Work. 1—Kn., ch. 18, miss 6 st., kn. in seventh st., repeat 8 times.

2—Repeat first row. Of course sl. st. until you reach the middle ch. 18 of previous row.

3—Ch. 24, kn.

4— " 30, "

5— " 35, "

6— " 40, "

7— " 45, "

These rows of open work can be crocheted separately by cutting the silk at each row and starting in the center of the first hoop of preceding row. If you do not wish to cut your silk you have to make a sl. st., and in order to have the knots all on one side, catch them once in front and next row from behind.

The open work of bag measures 6 to 7½ inches. It is easy to enlarge this bag by adding a few holes, which can either be crocheted around when the bag is finished so far, or else you start with a longer ch., adding 7 st. for each hole.

Both sides are made alike and crocheted together. Crochet a row of s. and a row of d. around each half and then a row of s. over both sides. Sew a violet on each knot with yellow silk with a French knot.

Cordhanger.—Ch. 8, miss 3, d. 5 in next 5 st.

2—Ch. 5 for p., miss 1 st., d. 5.
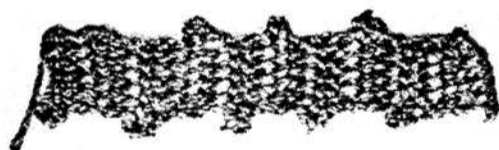
Fringe.—P. edge (ch. 2, s. in second st.) and s. in border, missing 1 st. every time. Wind silk over a

smooth cardboard (12 inches). Miss 1 p. and tie 12 of these strands in next.

2—Take 12 strands from your right and 12 strands from your left side, twist and make a loose knot by pulling through with a bone hook.

BRIDESMAID'S BAG

MATERIAL

Pale blue 410	White 401
" pink 417 or 18	Cream 446
Green 456	Gray, etc., 430

The bag illustrated is made of Belding's Superior Crochet Silk 431 ; 3 spools are necessary for bag, fringe and tassels. The little flowers are Forget-Me-Nots and worked in pale pink, opalescent and shaded blue Dresden Floss.

The bag is lined with white satin, which is covered with pink and white chiffon.

Ch. 77, miss 22, twist silk 5 times around your hook for each vertical line, make 1 st. in 23 st. of ch., then ch. 7, twist silk 5 times around hook and make a st. in seventh st. of your ch. Next row start with ch. 20, a vertical line over each one of previous row. Repeat this last row 6 times, and in eighth row finish last hole on the bias by leaving out ch. 7 and twisting silk 8 times over hook. Begin ninth row with ch. 14. Diminish this way. For last hole ch. 10.

Cordhanger.—Ch. 14, miss 6 st., d. 5, ch. 2 in third st., d. 1 in last; turn, ch. 5, d. 5, ch. 2, d. 1 in third st., repeat until cord is long enough, then add a p. edge at both sides. For p. ch. 4. You must be very careful about this edge and crochet it very tightly in order to keep a straight line.

Fringe Border.—Two or three rows of ch. 2., d. 1 in third. Next row, qu. 1 in next d. of previous row, p. (ch. 3), kn. (qu. 5) in next d. of previous row.
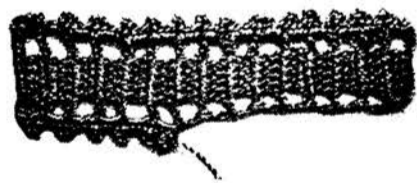
Fringe.— Wind silk over a cardboard of 5 inches in width, plac-

ing your three fingers between silk and cardboard. Cut. Take up 15 strands of silk, tie them in the middle with one silk thread and fasten this in the knot of last row. Next row, take 15 strands from your right and 15 from your left and make a knot. Twist silk very tightly and pull through with a bone hook.
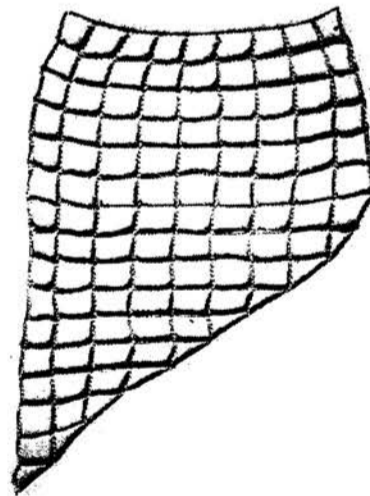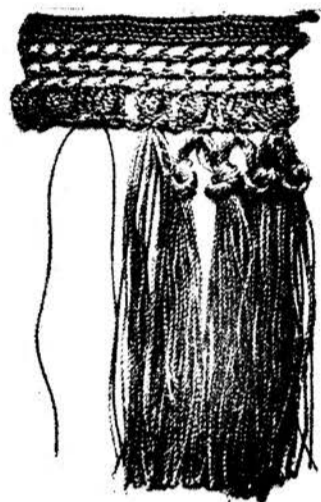
SCARF

MATERIAL

Gray chiffon, 1½ yds.   Belding's Superior Crochet Silk
Pink   "   1½ "   431, 4 spools; 418, 3 spools

Chiffon usually comes double width. Cut gray chiffon along the fold of goods, which will give you two pieces, one for each side. The pink chiffon, which is divided in the same way, must be folded in half and used plain underneath; on the other hand the gray chiffon has to be gathered at the narrow side and basted over the pink chiffon very carefully. Around the neck part crochet a p. edge with gray silk, and around the other side the crocheted motifs are added. Over the stitches which naturally will show at the wrong side, a ch. st. of gray crochet silk is worked in
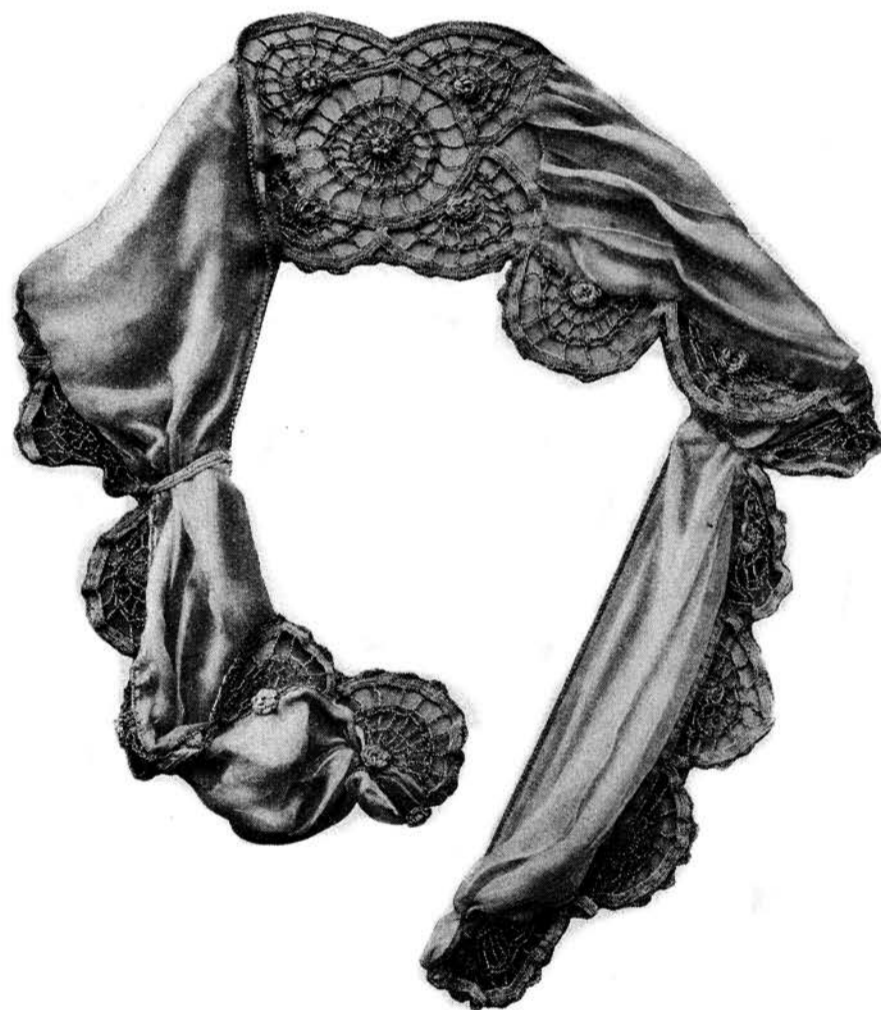
with the needle to hide them. The scarf can be worn either loosely hang-
ing down, or else it can be caught with a small crocheted pink band, as in
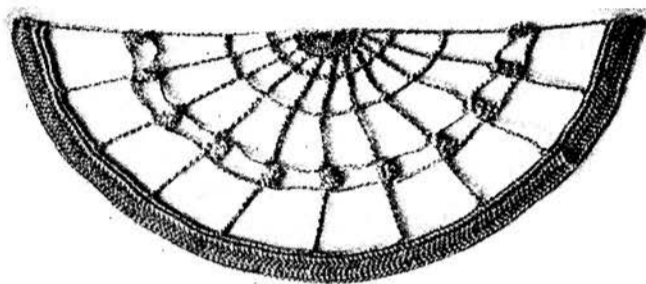
illustration. In this case it is
necessary to use only half the
width of gray chiffon below
the little band.

Half Circle.—Make a loop
and crochet over it ch. 3, tr. 18,
turn at each new row.

2—Start with ch. 8, tr.,
ch. 3, tr.

3—Start with ch. 12, thread 5 times over hook, ch. 5 in between.
4— "   "   " 20,   "   7 "   "   "   "   7 "   "
5—D. 6, make a knot, ch. 8 between two knots.
6—Start with ch. 24, thread 7 times over hook, ch. 12 in between. This
is worked with gray silk. Now the solid band of pink silk is added.

7—Over three first holes s. 14, over the four center ones s. 17, and again
over the last three s. 14.

8—D. and 2 st. over each spoke.

The Circle is worked in the
same way.

A small rose is sewed in center
of each of these motifs. (For rose
refer to open rose, page 10.)

The solid borders of both mo-
tifs are worked in pink. The wheel
is meant to match your chiffon and
the border to make a bandeau trim-
ming. The little picot edge is added
with the same shade you used for
the open work of motif, only when
the scarf is finished.
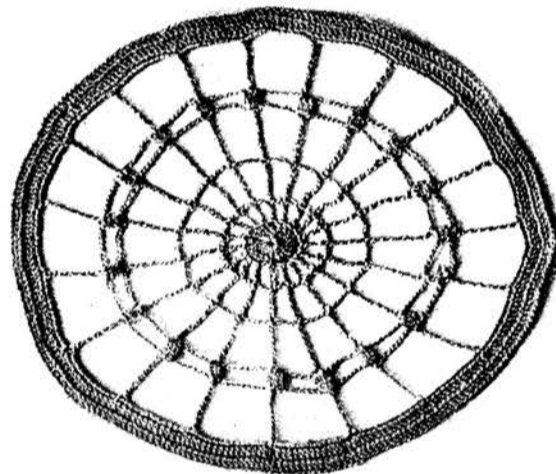
Directions for *motif*, which is used for scarf as well as for cap: The
center of these motifs are crocheted in purple silk, shade 437, and the rest of
pongee colored silk 440. Ch. 6, close in ring (you can also start with a loop, which

is still better), ch. 4, tr. 1, ch. 6,
tr. 2; both tr. st. are drawn to-
gether into 1 st. (Keep the last
two loops on hook instead of
drawing thread through for the
last time. When second tr. is
finished, so far, draw thread
through all the loops on hook.)
You must have six times ch. 6
and six times 2 tr. Fasten off
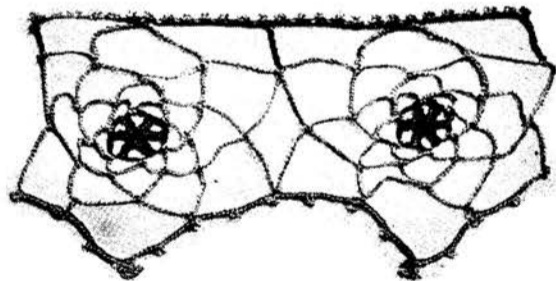
ends and continue with the other shade; s. 1, ch. 12; second row, sl. st. very tightly until you reach middle of next hoop, ch. 18, s. 1 tightly. The next two rows are crocheted a little looser, ch. 24, s. 1, and ch. 30, s. 1. These motifs are joined together by slipping in ch.

Smallest inserted square for scarf, ch. 15, 7 thread on hook, ch. 15, 7 thread on hook.

Border.—S. 8, p., s. 8, 3 p., s. 8, p., s. 8, p. over the large hoops. Over the small ones s. 8, 3 p., s. 8.

The dark motif in center, however, is worked also in 440 entirely. Start the same way as the other motifs, adding 2 d. tr. and 2 ch. 6. Next row, ch. 12. For the square lines ch. 24, and for the corners 2 d. crochet finished into first st.
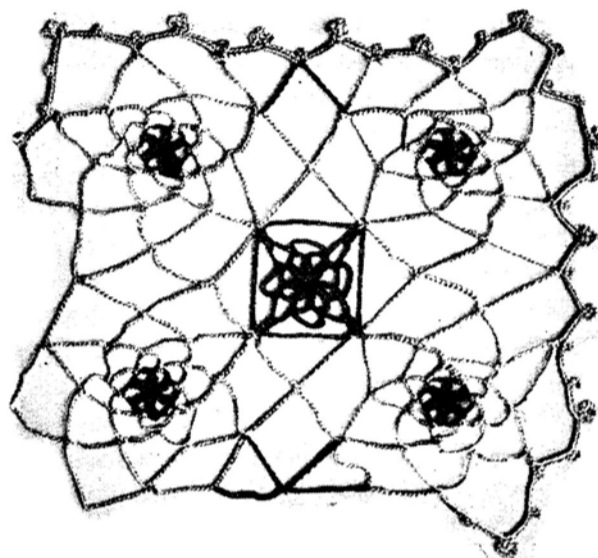
WILD ASTER
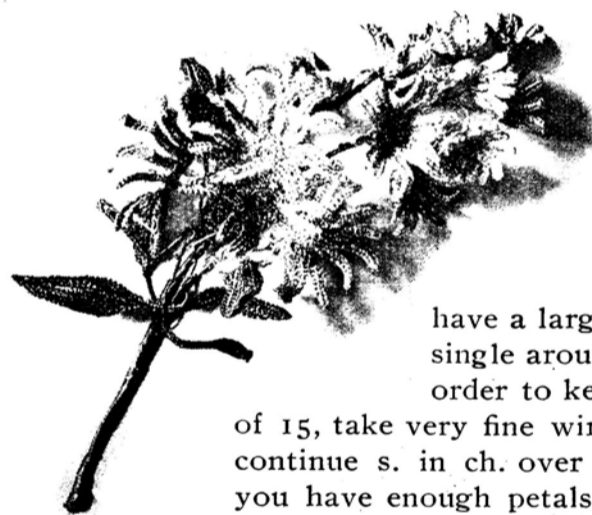
MATERIAL
Wash Twist 1266, 1 sk.
"　　"　　1477, 2 "
"　　"　　1286, 2 "
"　　"　　1285½, 4 sk.
"　　"　　84, 1 "
Shaded Dresden, 13 "

Flower.—With yellow silk, ch. 4, close in ring, ch. 3, d. in ring, fasten off ends. If you wish to have a larger center, crochet one or two rows of single around, adding a stitch now and then in order to keep it flat. With lavender silk, a ch. of 15, take very fine wire, double it, and s. in the wire loop, continue s. in ch. over wire, s. st. in center. Repeat until you have enough petals. Do not make petals always of the same size, ch. 15 and 13, even 11 sometimes. For smaller flower, ch. 9, 7 and 5. It will be very easy for anyone to make different sizes of flowers. Do not cut off the wire when all petals are finished. Draw it to the outside of yellow center, that is, underneath the flower, sew it with a thread of green silk to the center, and then embroider with long, loose stitch a calyx; unthread needle, take another thread of green silk and wind it over wire and silk to finish the stem.
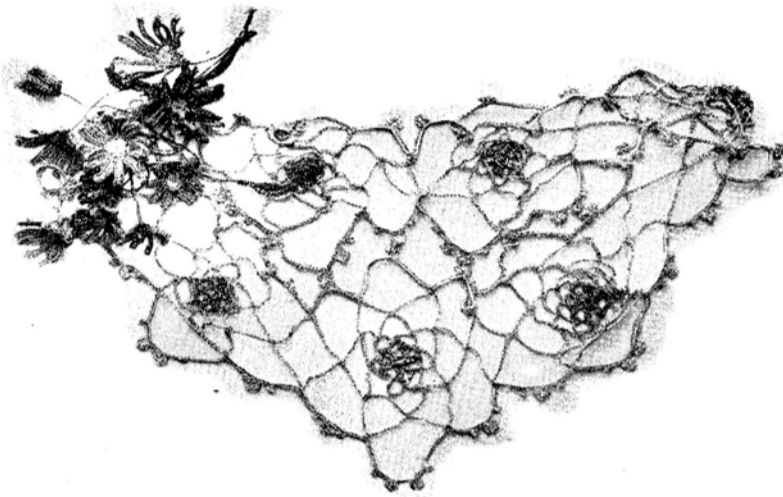
For a spray of asters, the flowers and some leaves are joined together in the same way as the carnation and rose leaves. (See page 12.)

Leaves can and ought to be made different sizes; ch. 13, s. in wire loop, ch.
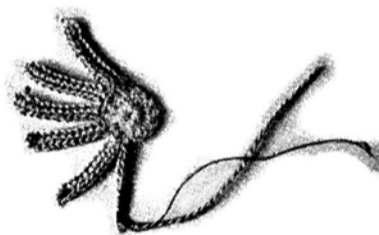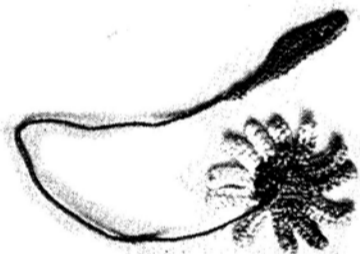
1, s. 3, d. 9, s. 2, is the medium size. Sometimes it is nice to crochet over both sides of ch. and a row of double around; single stitch of course when you reach the point.
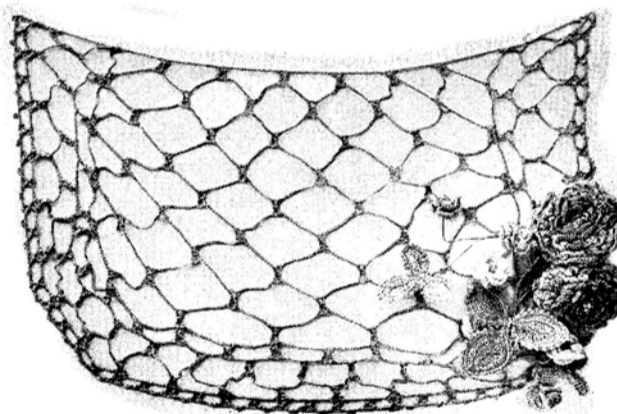
CAP WITH ROSES.

MATERIAL

Cap and Leaves of Roses, Belding's Superior Crochet Silk 456, 1 spool.
Roses, Belding's Superior Crochet Silk 418, 19, 20.

1—Ch. 150, miss 45, cr. tr., * ch. 30, cr. tr. first half in ch. 16 and the other half in ch. 19; repeat 5 times from *.

2—Ch. 30, miss 13, cr. tr.; repeat this row 6

times, turning work at each new row.   Then crochet around three sides only, cr. tr., ch. 14, cr. tr. in center of each cr. tr. (working first half in first hole and second half of it in next). Continue around three sides ; turn, ch. 30, miss 5 st., cr. tr.; next row, ch. 14, cr. tr.; last row, cr. tr., p. (ch. 6) over each cr. tr. and in ch. 14 of previous row.

Material for Scarf—Chiffon, two yards ; Crochet Silk 440, 12 spools, and 2 spools of 438.

EMPIRE BAG
MATERIAL

White velvet.
Pale blue satin lining.
Cord and cordhanger, Belding's
   Rope Silk 1202, 23 sk.

Bow, Crochet Silk, pale blue 410
Wreath and Little Leaves, Wash Twist 1469, 5 sk.
Rose and Little Knots, Royal Floss 1517, 1512,
   1288, 2 sk. each.

Make the wire shape of wreath first and cover it with a little crocheted band of 1469.   Work a few knots of different pink shades in between and sew

it around the wire, then add leaves and
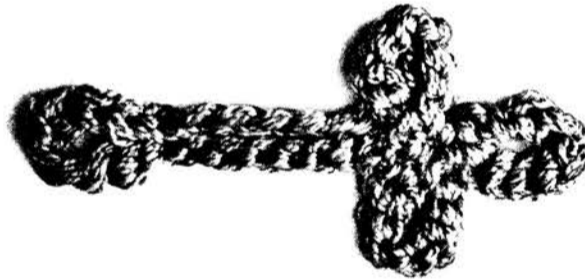rose (see rose motif, page 12).

The details show the easiest way of
making a very pretty braid for different

usages.   It is a simple ch. st. made of Beld-
ing's Rope Silk.   Five strands are worked
together with a thin bone hook.   Every beginner can do this in no time.

The first side you see is the right side of the chain and then the wrong
side, which really becomes
the right side, if used for a
dress trimming, because it is
placed with the flat side on
the material.   The cordhanger
of bag is a ch. and knots tied
at equal distances.   This quick-
ly made cord and ch. is also
very useful for frogs, etc.
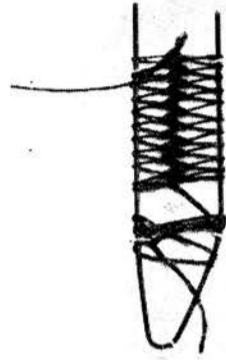
VISITING BAG

MATERIAL

Old gold and old rose satin.
Royal Floss 1306, 28 sk.; 1754, 3 sk.
Wash Twist 1375½, 24 sk.
Rope Silk 1375½, 1754, 5 sk. each.   Hairpin crochet, 1306 and 1375½ mixed together.

Turn the silk several times around the hairpin in order to fasten it.
The silk which is attached to spool, is to be placed around the left hand
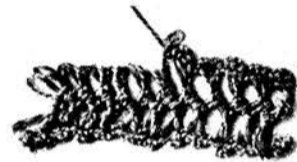like for ordinary crochet.   With your hook you take up the thread which is

underneath the top one, take it up from behind, thread on hook and pull through, making a single crochet. Turn your hairpin after each s. cr., but now take up the last loop and also in front. Continue, and when your stitches begin to be crowded, remove crochet from pin and take it up again by the last loops. When your braid is long enough add a picot edge at both sides. One side is worked in 1306 and the other side in 1375½.

The Visiting Bag measures 10 inches in depth and in width 5½ inches at the top and 9 at the bottom. However, the material is cut in one piece folded to above measurements. Cut lining first and use the right side of satin for the inside of the bag. Another piece of the same satin is sewed where the open work of bag comes in. Now sew lining together at both sides and only then add the old gold material. Sew the hairpin crochet with the p. edge at both sides over *old gold material only*, and where the two different

goods meet the stretched border. Make the open work also of two shades of silk. Cut your skeins just once and you will have the correct length. When finished, sew it to the bag very securely and cut off the ends. Both sides are
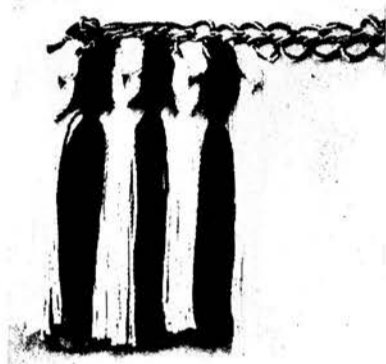
worked alike. Sew an-
other little braid around
the bottom of bag into
which the fringe is tied.
For fringe fold your skeins
in three and cut them.
The lower tassels are
made of 1306 and the top
ones of 1375½ and 1754.
One cordhanger is worked in 1375½ and the
other 1754, and five strands of rope silk are used
for same.

The button is covered with old rose satin and sewed to a rosette made
also of hairpin crochet. One of these rosettes has a p. edge of 1375½ and
the other of 1306.

SWEET PEAS

MATERIAL

Royal Floss

1589,	1 skein
1575,	1 "
1383,	2 "
1201,	8 "
1301,	1 "
1299½,	10 "

Wash Twist

|	
1371,	2 skeins
1200,	5 "
1369½,	4 "
1850,	3 "
1477,	2 "
1469,	4 "

Ch. 13 (not too
tight), miss 3
st., then d. 4 in
next 2 st., tr. 6
in next 3 st., d.
4 in next 2 st.
and s. 1 in each
of the last 3 st.;
turn, ch. 2, s. 2
in next st. and
continue chang-
ing, d. 2 in 1 st.,
d. 1 in next, and
d. 3 in last st.
Take wire twice

the length of stem, make a little loop at both ends, slip in loop (illustration *a*), making a s. st. over the wire, and crochet one row of s. over the other side of ch. 13 where you began, which forms the center of petal; turn, ch. 2, miss 1 st., s. 2 in next 2 st., d. 4 in next 2 st., tr. 6 in next 3 st., s. 3 in last 3 st., miss 1 st. of first half of petal, s. 1 in next st.; turn, take out your crochet hook, miss 2 st. at your right (first half of petal), and take up the next st. from behind with your hook, take up your loop, thread and pull through. Miss 1 st. of second half and make 2 st. in next 2 st., continue d. 2 in 1 st., d. 1 in next; in last 3 st. s. 3. Cut off silk. Crochet another petal to the other end of wire. Both petals finished, fold wire in two and lay one petal on top of the other, tie ends together, after winding them around the stem. You must catch both petals just a little, and the top one a trifle more than the lower one, in order to have the padding for the calyx (illustration *b*). After the ends are cut off, take green silk and wind this over the calyx *very tightly*, and finish winding silk down the stem. It is best to sew a few stitches with sewing silk over the calyx to keep the threads from unwinding after the flower has been washed (illustration *c*, a finished flower).

Bud.—Crochet one-half of a petal and leave out wire entirely. Then make one row of s. down the center and only one row of next petal in another shade. Fasten a little bit of cotton to a piece of wire, or, what is better still, a small, loose ball of silk. Lay wire with the padding in the inside of your bud, fold and sew together as shown in illustration *d* (illustration *e* shows a finished bud).
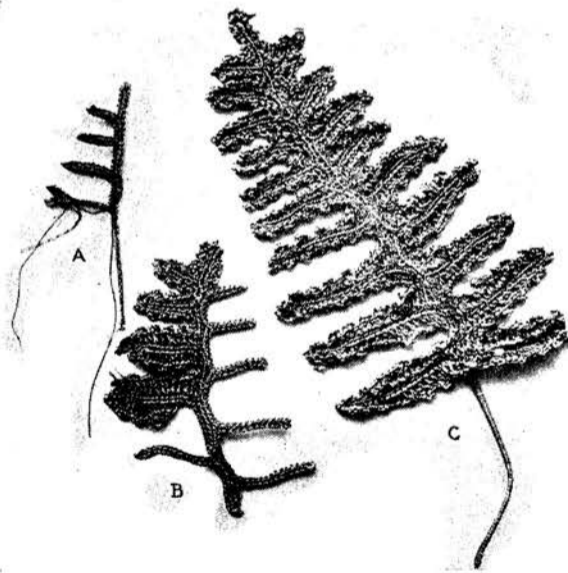
FERNS

MATERIAL

Royal Floss 1419 (dull)
" " 1471 (bright)
Large leaf 4 sk.
Small " 2 "

First make the skeleton of the leaf, and after this crochet a

p. edge all around, ch. 100. Take very fine green wire, leave end just a little longer than your ch. Fold the wire at the top, which will form a little loop, make a s. crochet into it. Do not cut wire, but crochet from the spool over it. Use it the same way you would use padding cord for Irish crochet. S. 1 very tightly in last ch. st., s. 6 in next 6 st. This is crocheted over the double wire. Ch. 7, separate wire, and double the end which is attached to your spool, slip in loop, ch. 1, s. 7 in last ch. 7, and crochet over both wires (the wire from spool and the short end) in center ch. s. 5. For next leaf start with ch. 11 and along center ch. s. 7. Next leaf ch. 7 and in center ch. s. 9, and so on. The idea is that you increase only one-third of the leaf, and the rest of the leaf is crocheted the same size. The other half of the Fern is crocheted likewise, with the exception that you work up to the top leaf only and diminish ch. for leaves instead of increasing.

Illustration a shows a started skeleton, b a partly crocheted border, and c a finished leaf.

The top leaf has only a p. border with 1 s. st. in between. For p. ch. 3. The two next leaves at each side have the same border; then p. d. 2, and p. tr. 3, etc., and always make a s. st. in center when you reach it.

Fern D.—Ch. 100. Take very fine wire and leave an end just a trifle longer than your ch. Fold wire at the top and make a sl. st. into it, this loop; s. 1 very tightly in last st. of ch. 100, s. 1 in next, d. 2 in next 2 st., s. 1 in same last st., s. 1 in next, d. 2 in next 2 st.* This has been crocheted over the double wire and forms the little top center leaf. Make a ch. of 9 st., separate wire and crochet over the wire which is fastened to spool, double it at the top and sl. into it, and repeat from *. * miss 2 st. of center ch. and slip in next third ch. st. Then continue over the two ends of wire, s. 3 in next 3 st.; ch. 11, separate wire again, double and slip into it. Next leaf begin with ch. 13. For every new leaf add two more st. When you have reached the eighth leaf make tr. 3 instead of d. 2 and before and after each s. which you crochet in between a ch. of 2. So one scallop is made of s. 1, ch. 2, tr. 3, ch. 2, s. 1. At center ch. miss 3 st. If you wish to have a more pointed leaf it is best to make the first and second scallop of s. 1, d. 2, s. 1, and only increase after these. When one side of the Fern is made the other is crocheted the same way, with the exception that you go up to the smaller top leaf and diminish your ch. of leaves as you go along.

BABY CAP

MATERIAL

Blue Silk lining, ¼ yd.   White Crochet Silk, 2 sp.
Shaded Dresden Blue, 15 sk.

Side Pieces.—Ch. 57, miss 5 st., tr. 2 in sixth and seventh st., *ch. 3, tr. 3; repeat 9 times; ch. 3 and tr. 1 in last st. You must have 11 little holes, and also 11 little blocks of tr. 3.

2—Ch. 4, tr. 2 over first hole, ch. 3, tr. 3 for the rest.

3—Ch. 7, miss 3 st., s. in fourth st., ch. 5, tr. in second st.

4—Ch. 12, d. in tr. of previous row, *ch. 7, d., repeat once from *, ch. 7, s. (four holes in all).

5—Ch. 5, s. in fourth, ch. 5, d. in d., repeat 3 times.

6—Ch. 12, d. * ch. 7, d. 1, repeat twice from *, then 8 times ch. 7, tr. 1.

7—Ch. 7, miss 3, s. in fourth st., ch. 5, tr. *, ch. 5, s., ch. 5, tr., repeat once, tr. 8, *ch. 5, s., ch. 5, tr , repeat 6 times.

8—Ch. 12, tr. * ch. 7, tr. 6 times, tr. 8, ch. 7, tr., repeat 3 times.

9—Ch. 7, s. 5, tr., ch. 5, s., ch. 5, s., tr. 25, *ch. 5, s., ch. 5, tr., repeat 5 times.

10—Ch. 12, tr. * ch. 7, tr., repeat 4 times, ch. 7, tr., ch. 7, tr.

11—Ch. 7, ch. 5, tr., repeat twice, tr. 8, * ch. 8, s., ch. 5, tr., repeat twice, tr. 8, * ch. 5, s., ch. 5, tr., repeat twice.

12—Ch. 12, ch. 7, tr., tr. 8, etc.

13—Ch. 7, s., ch. 5, tr., * ch. 5, s., ch. 5, tr., repeat 5 times, tr. 24.

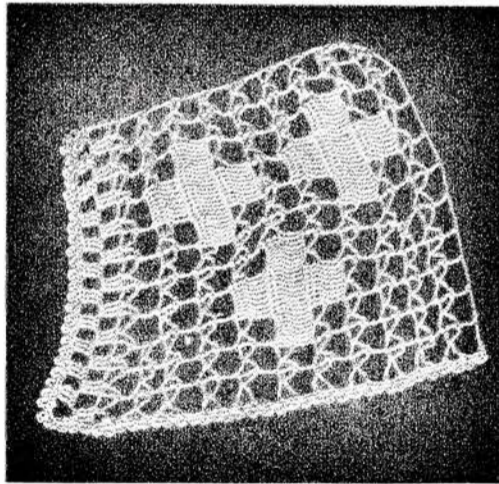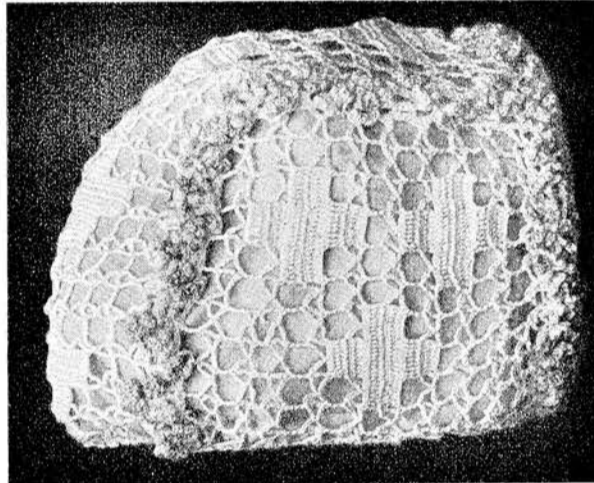14—Ch. 12, tr., ch. 7, tr. 25, *ch. 7, tr., repeat 5 times.

15—Ch. 7, s., ch. 5, tr., * ch. 5, s., ch. 5, tr., repeat twice, tr. 8 * ch. 5, s., ch. 5, tr., repeat twice, tr. 8 * ch. 5, s., ch. 5, tr., repeat twice.

16—Ch. 12, tr., ch. 7, tr., etc.

17—Ch. 7, s., ch. 5, tr., ch. 5, s., ch. 5, tr. 25, *ch. 5, s., ch. 5, tr., repeat 5 times.

18—Ch. 12, tr., ch. 7, tr., etc.

19—Ch. 7, s., ch. 5, tr., * ch. 5, s., ch. 5, tr., repeat once, tr. 8, * ch. 5, s., ch. 5, tr., repeat 6 times.

20—Ch. 10, d. * ch. 7, d., repeat twice, ch. 7, s.

21—Ch. 5, s., ch. 5, d., repeat 5 times.

22—Ch. 12, d. 1, * ch. 7, d. 1, repeat twice, ch. 7, tr., repeat twice, tr. 8, ch. 7, tr., repeat, ch. 7, s. 1.

23—Sl. st. 3, ch. 3, tr. 1 * ch. 5, s., ch. 5, tr., repeat 9 times.

24—Ch. 12, tr. 1 * ch. 7, tr. 1, repeat 7 times, ch. 7, s. 1.

Insertion.—Ch. 61, miss 4 st., tr. 2 in next 2 st., ch. 3, miss 2 st., tr. 3 in next 3 st. * ch. 5, miss 2 st., s. 1, ch. 5, miss 2 st., tr. 1, repeat from * 6 times, tr. 2, in next 2 st., ch. 3, miss 2 st., tr. 3 in next 3 st.; turn at each new row.

2—Ch. 7, tr. 3 over first hole, ch. 3, tr. 1, miss 2 st., tr. of previous row, tr. 1 in third. * ch. 7 and tr. 1 in each tr. of last row ; repeat this 6 times from *; ch. 3, tr. 1 in next hole, ch. 3, tr. 1 in last st.

3—Ch. 4, tr. 2 in first hole, ch. 3, tr. 3 in next hole, and ch. 3 and tr. 1 in next tr. of last row. * ch. 5, miss 3 st., s. 1 in next st., ch. 5, tr. 1 in next tr. of previous row ; repeat twice ; tr. 8 in next 8 st. * ch. 5, miss 3 st., s. 1, ch. 5, tr. 1 in next tr., repeat twice, tr. 2 in next hole, ch. 3, tr. in last hole.

4—Ch. 7, tr. 3 in first hole, ch. 3, miss 2 st., tr. 1. * ch. 7, tr. 1 in next tr. of last row, repeat twice, tr. 8, etc.

5—Ch. 4, tr. 2, ch. 3, tr. 3, ch. 5, miss 3 st., s. in next, * ch. 5, tr. 1, repeat once, tr. 24, ch. 5, miss 3 st., s. 1, ch. 5, tr. 1, repeat once, etc.

6—*(Border.)* Ch. 7, tr. 1, repeat once, tr. 24, etc.

7—Repeat third row.

8— "   fourth "

9— "   first   "

10— "   second "

Repeat this motif three times. When you make the third one make d. crochet for border instead of tr., which will give a little curve and shape the bonnet. For the fourth and last motif (which is shown in illustration) again use tr. When all three pieces are finished they are sewed together very carefully. Sew them first at three places—top, bottom and middle.

The little bonnet is trimmed with Forget-Me-Nots, which are sewed to the little blocks with a French knot of Shaded Dresden ; and finally it is lined with pale blue soft satin, and the strings added.

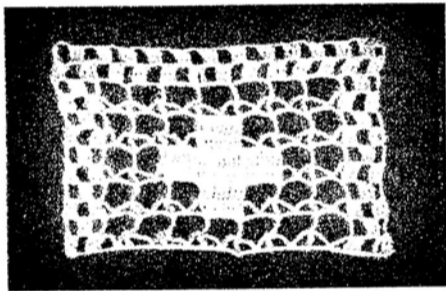When these caps need cleaning, the lace and lining should be laundered separately.

STRAND BAG

MATERIAL

Belding's Motor Silk, 201-3 spools (fringe included)
Padding cord, 2 sk.

The most practical and easiest of all. It is crocheted over a padding cord. The stitches are simply double crochet. Being worked over a cord

they are very effective, and the bag will always keep its shape and need no lining. It can be worked of any shade to match a tailored suit.

Start with ch. 90; take your cord and crochet over it into ch. 1 row of d.; turn, ch. 3 and d. 3 in first half. Every new row is started this way until you have 13 rows in all. Then decrease by crocheting d. 3 in the 3 first stitches, which are closed with 1 st. This is done by keeping two loops of each d. on hook, and when all 3 st. are finished you pull your silk through all the loops.

Should your padding cord show between the stitches, which is a sign that a st. of the preceding row is too loose, you have to make 2 d. st. in one, and finish it into 1 st. like for the decreasing. This will cover the cord and avoid the increasing of bag. The front of bag is made a little larger. Start with ch. 100 tightly. Both sides finished, put them on a flat surface and straighten your lines by pulling at the cord, push the st. closely together. Sew both front and back of bag together in such a way that the loops of the front piece come to lay on the top of those of the back piece. Crochet over these cord loops as many s. cr. as you can manage to get into it. At the bottom you have to add a row of these loops by making first a ch. and s. cr. in bag and then crochet same amount of s. over the cord as for the side. Next row is a straight row of ch. and s. the following row. You finish both sides with loops and s. cr. p. in center, *without cord*. At the three lower sides ch. 8, kn., ch. 8, s., ch. 8, kn.

Fringe.—Wind silk around a cardboard (11 inches). Cut; fold 12 of these strands in half; tie them with one thread of your strands, pull this through with your hook and crochet with this double thread ch. 6 for short tassels and ch. 12 for long tassels. These are tied to the bag. (See illustration.) The ends are then pulled through the just-made chain and tied up with another thread of silk into tassels.

Cordhanger is crocheted over cord the same way as the bag. Before you add the s. cr. over the cord loops you have to fasten them by sewing them to your d. cr.

Daisies.—Use Crochet Silk and Wash Twist. Cut wire length of stem, make a little loop on top. (Illustration *a.*) Crochet over it with light-green silk ch. 3, d. 5, cut off silk, tie securely together, cut off ends. (Illustration *b.*)
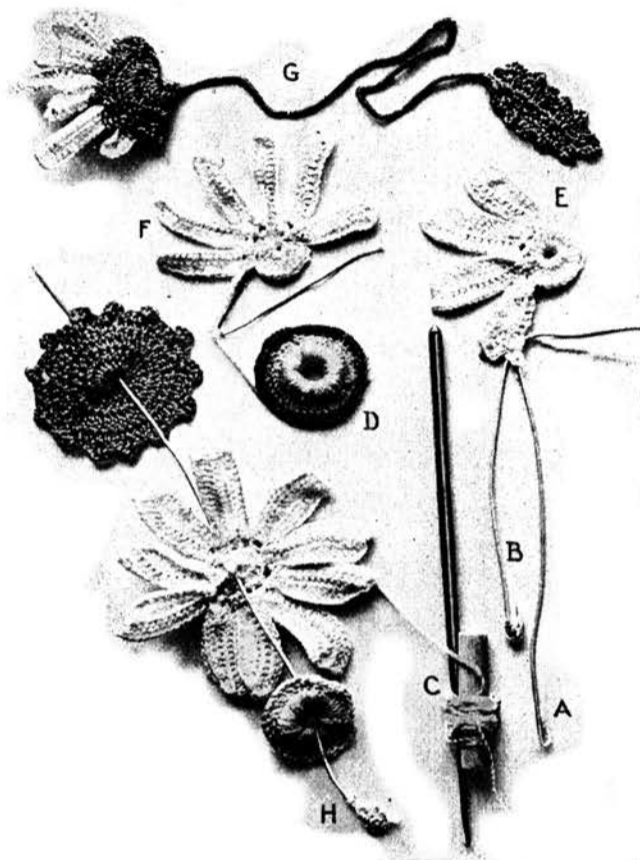
Wind yellow silk over a wooden stick (width of a pencil) 60 times, holding your crochet hook between. If you use Wash Twist wind 80 times. (Illustration *c*.)

Take out your hook first and then the stick, pull your silk through the center with hook and crochet over your silk padding as many d. as possible. Sometimes also over this row of d. a row of s.

Petals.—Ring of ch. 6, ch. 3, d. 24, close in ring (* ch. 15, 13 or 16 are the sizes for the different petals of one flower), miss 2 st. of your ch. and make d. cr. in your ch. until you reach your center ring; slip into it. Take wire (white and very fine) and crochet over it in last row of petal, 1 row of s. cr. and in last st. 3 s.; turn, 2 s. in first st., always over the wire. Slip in center ring when you reach it again. This is a daisy with large petals (illustration *e*). Other size is started the same way. When your ch. for petal is made, take wire, double it, make a single st. to fasten it to your petal, crochet over it 1 row of d. Pull wire after each petal is made (illustration *f*).

Calyx.—Ch. 6 in ring, ch. 2, d. 23, slip in ring; second row d. 2 in every other st.; third row ch. 2, d. 2, or ch. 2, d. 3.

Bud.—Petals for buds are made like the petals for flowers, only of very irregular sizes. In case the wire at the ends of petals should show, which may happen if not sufficiently pulled, while working take sewing silk and buttonhole it over. Fold your flower in half, push through calyx and sew both together; calyx for bud can be same size as for flower, or smaller; leave out second row of d.; make s. for last row instead of d.

Leaves.—Small (as shown in illustration with bud), ch. 16, miss 2, d. 2, p. (ch. 3); at the point make d. 2 in 1 st. Larger
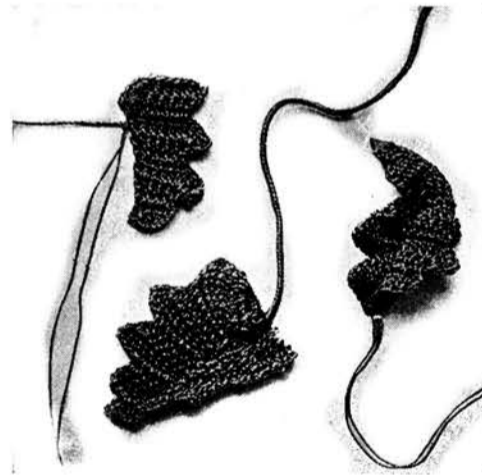
leaf, ch. 7, miss 2, d. 4, turn.

2—Ch. 3, d. 5 in first st. and d. 1 in each of the following 4 st.

3—Ch. 3, d. 5.

4—Ch. 3, d. 5 in first st., d. 4 in next 4 st.

5—Ch. 3, d. 5.

6—Ch. 3, d. 3 in first st.

Take fine green wire, double it, make it long enough for stem, s. in wire and 1 row of s. along the center of leaf (illustration *a*). Continue for the other half of leaf ch. 7, miss 2, d. 4, turn.

2—Ch. 1, sl. st. in center of leaf (the row of s. over wire).

3—Ch. 3, d. 5 in first st., d. 3, sl. st.

4—Ch. 1, sl. st. in center, d. 5.

5—Ch. 3, d. 5 in first st., d. 4, sl. st.

6—Ch. 1, sl. st. in center, d. 5.

7—Ch. 3, d. 8 over both sides (halves) of leaf.

8—Ch. 3, d. 5.

9—Ch. 3, d. 3, which finishes the leaf.

If daisies and leaves are worked without the wire they make very attractive dress trimmings, one sample of which is here illustrated.
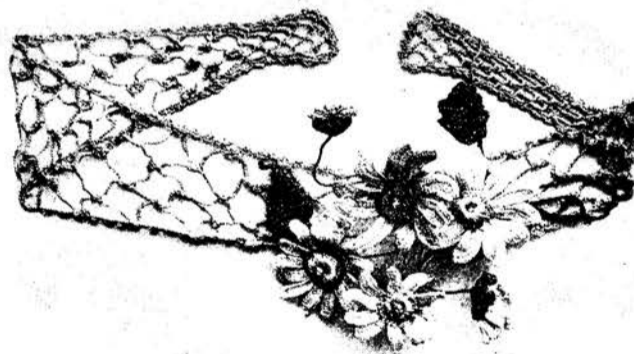
HAIRBAND

MATERIAL

Belding's Queen Louise, 1 spool

A yellow Hairband with daisies made of Belding's Queen Louise has the advantage of not tarnishing like the gold threads used for crocheting.

Ch. 30, miss 9 st., s. in tenth st; repeat twice. Second row, ch. 9, s. 1 in fifth of last row; repeat second row 9 times; then ch. 11, kn. For next row ch. 13.

Add 2 st. to ch. at every new row until you have ch. 21; continue straight. When you think your band long enough to diminish, make ch. 19 until you have ch. 9 again, etc.

PANEL FOR DRESSES

MATERIAL

Belding's Crochet Silk, 3 spools
(Include 1½ spools for fringe)

Square Motif.—Ch. 32, miss 5 st., s. 1 n sixth st., * ch. 5, s. 1 in next third st.; repeat 7 times from *.

2—Ch. 5, s. 1 in next hole, and repeat until you have 16 rows in all. Crochet around the square s. 3 in each hole and s 1 in each p. cr. At each point make 9 in one hole; turn, only catch 1 st. of p. of previous row (the stitch behind). C - chet 2 rows of s. cr. in the same way, n ‹- ing 3 st. in 1 st. at each point. Sli to center of next point and start with a :n. (d. 6 in 1 st.), d. 6 in next 6 st., then a in d. 6 in 1 for kn., miss 1 st. after each n., except after the kn. at the point.

Last row, ch. 12 and s. 1 in each

The other motif is worked as foll /s: Ch. 18, miss 7, s. 1 in eighth st., ch. 3, m 2, d. 1 in next, ch. 3, miss 2, s. 1 in next h. 3, miss 2, d. 1 in next; turn, work at ‹ h new row.

2—Ch. 7, d. 1 in d. of last row, ch. 5, d. 1 in next d. of first row, ch. d. 1, ch. 3, d. 1 in same st.

3—Ch. 7, d. 1 in last d. of previous row, dr. 3, s. 1 in next d. * ch. 3, 1 in third ch. st. of ch. 5 of previous row, ch. 3, s. 1; repeat once from *; cl 3, miss 2 st., d. 1 in third st., ch. 3, d. 1 in same st.

4—Ch. 7 and d. 1 in first d., then 5 times ch. 5, d. 1 in each d. of previous row, ch. 3, d. 1 in same last st.

5—Ch. 7, d. 1 in first d. * ch. 3, s. 1 in third st., ch. 3, d. 1 in next d., repeat from * 6 times, ch. 3, d. 1 in same last st.

6—Ch. 7, d. 1 in second st. of previous row, ch. 5, d. 1 in next d.
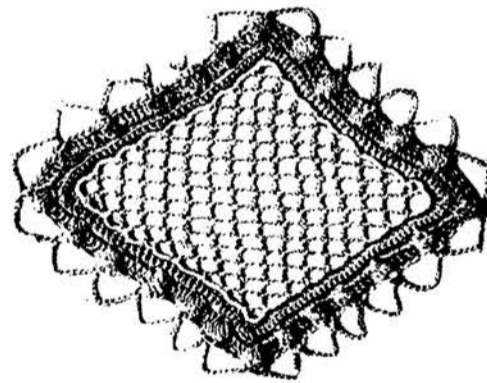
* ch. 5, tr. 1 in next d., repeat once from *; ch. 7, tr. 1 in next d., ch. 5, tr. 1 twice, ch. 5, d. 1, ch. 5, d. 1.

7—Ch. 7, s. 1 in third ch. st., ch. 3, d. 1 in d., ch. 3, s. 1, ch. 3, d. 1,* ch. 4, s. 1, ch. 4, tr., repeat 4 times from *, then ch. 3 and d. 1 twice.

8—Ch. 12, d. 1 in second d. of previous row; ch. 7, d. 1, ch. 9, tr. 1,* ch. 9, qu. 1, repeat twice from *; ch. 9, tr. 1, * ch. 7, d. 1, repeat once from *.

9—Ch. 7, s. 1 in fourth st., ch. 4, d. 1, ch. 4, s. 1, ch. 4, d. 1, ch. 5, s. 1, ch. 5, tr., * ch. 6, s. 1, ch. 6, qu. 1, repeat twice from *; ch. 5, s. 1, ch. 5, tr. 1, ch. 4, s. 1, ch. 4, d. 1, repeat once from *.

10—Ch. 12, d. 1 in second d. of previous row; ch. 9, d. 1, * ch. 11, tr. 1, repeat 4 times from *; * ch. 9, d. 1, repeat once.

11—Ch. 9, s. 1 in fifth st., ch. 5, d. 1, ch. 5, s. 1, ch. 5, d. 1, * ch. 7, s. 1, ch. 7, tr. 1, ch. 7, s. 1, ch. 7, qu. 1, ch. 7, s. 1, ch. 7. qu. 1, ch. 7, s. 1, ch. 7, tr. 1, ch. 7, s. 1, ch. 7, tr. 1, ch. 7, s. 1,* ch. 5, d. 1, repeat twice.

12—Ch. 12, tr. 1 (9 times), which finishes the open work of motif. Continue around the three *lower parts only*, s. 3 over each hole and s. 1 in each st. in between. At each corner hole at the bottom crochet 7 s. cr. When you reach the top part again do not forget to crochet 3 s. cr. in last hole, which easily happens; turn, and crochet another row of single around the three sides, catching in both st. of previous row of s. cr. When again you reach the two lower corners, crochet 3 st. in fourth st. (middle st.) of s. 7 of previous row. Then over the top part s. 12 over each hole and s. 1 in each tr.; turn, and crochet two more rows of s. only, catching st. back of last row. Fasten off end. Begin at the opposite side. *Do not turn work;* d. 6 in same first st. for kn., d. 5, do not miss one st. after you have made the knot like for square motif; d. 6 in next st. for kn., continue. Last row, ch. 10, s. 1.

Fasten off ends. Turn the motif upside down and counting from the corner, miss 6 st. at the lower (narrow) part of motif, taking up both st., and crochet s. 6 in next 6 st.; turn, ch. 2, miss 1 st., and s. 5 in next 5 st. Repeat until you find the stem long enough to suit your purpose.

Fringe Border.—Do not hem your material, but only baste it very carefully and crochet a picot edge (ch. 3) to the material ; turn work at each new row.

2—Ch. 10 from next p. to third p., leaving 1 p. untouched in between.

3—Kn. over each loop and between 2 kn. ch. 5.

4—Ch. 5, s. 1 in third st.; you must make two little loops of ch. 5 over each ch. 5 which you made between the two kn. of previous row.

5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10—Ch. 5, s. 1.

11—Kn. in s., miss 2 loops, kn. in next, s. st.   Between 2 kn. ch. 5.

12—Ch. 10, s. 1 in middle of ch. 5 of previous row.

Fringe.—Wind your silk around a smooth cardboard about 17 inches wide. Cut it.   Take 12 threads at a time and tie these in each loop of ch. 10 with an ordinary kn.   Make two more knots at equal distances.   Twist your silk very tightly and pull through with a bone hook.
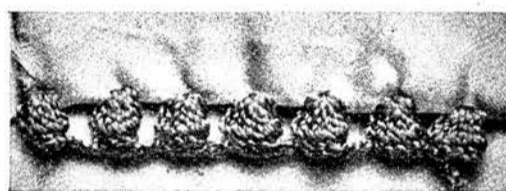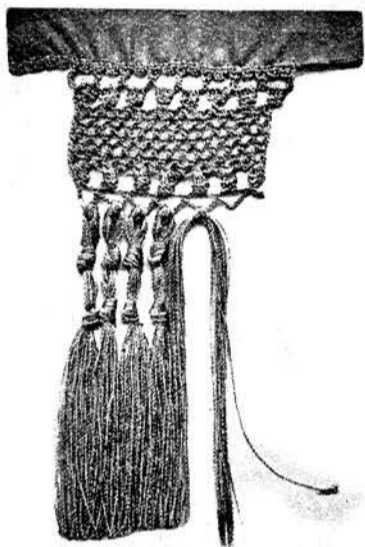
This shows the border of kn. which is used for the sides of panels.

SASH

The illustration on page 40 shows one sample of our sashes.   Made of pale green silk.   The border is a picot edge of ch. 4, s. 1 in second ch. st.   For motif refer to small ro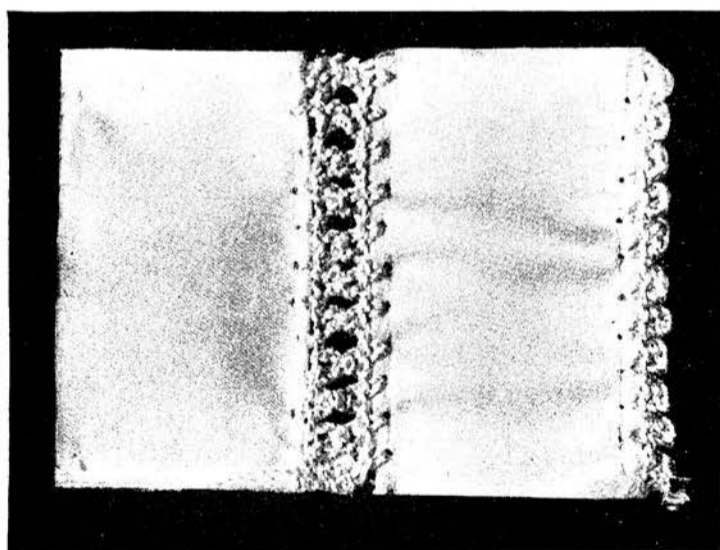se motif (page 13).   The rose of one motif is kept in light and the other in dark shades. The leaves are crocheted in a deeper color than the border. Crochet silks are the most serviceable for this purpose.

To avoid or to hide a seam, a crocheted edge worked right into the material is very easily made, and if this edge is worked at both sides and crocheted together it will serve for an insertion. Illustration *a* shows a picot edge of ch. 3, s. 1 in first ch. and single st.

Illustration A

in material. Illustration *b* is a picot edge of ch. 4, s. 1 in second ch. st. and one double stitch in border. Illustration *c* shows a very pretty finish for frills and flounces. S. in material ch. 2, in d. material picot (ch. 3, s. in first), d., p., d., p., d., ch. 2, s. in repeat. Illustration *d*, d. in material 3 picots of ch. 3, s. in first and a sl. st. in first picot, and d. in place where you started. If you cro-

Illustration B

chet a picot edge to the material it is not necessary to sew the hem ; it is simply basted very carefully.
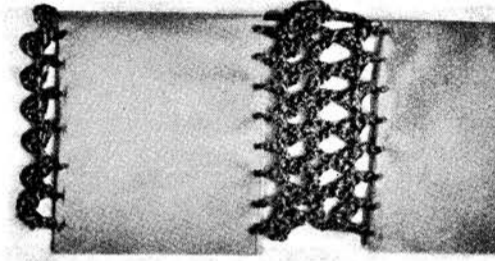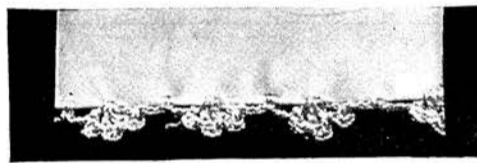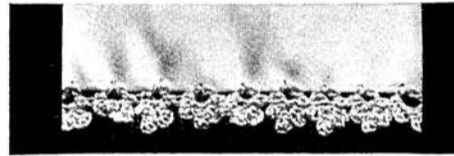

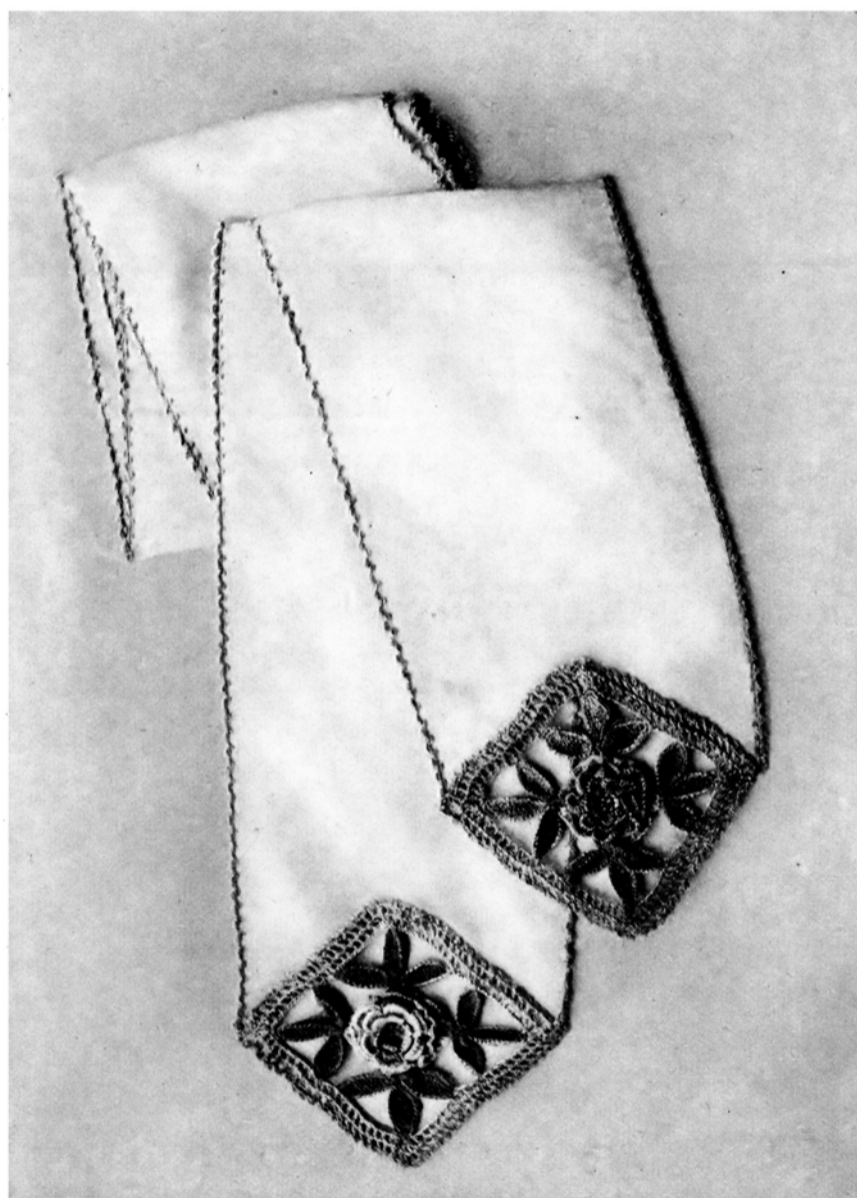Illustration C

Illustration D

BUCKLE

MATERIAL

Wash Twist 1471, 5 skeins
Shaded Dresden or Royal Floss 1301, 1260

First the wire shape is made, which is covered with a crocheted band of Wash Twist 1471. The violets, after they are made, are sewed to the frame with a French knot.

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