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03.2009

"THE LAST AND BEST BOOK"

ON _____

Art Needlework



The
Brainerd & Armstrong
Company.
New London, Conn.



Price, 75c 00.

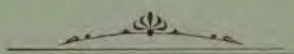
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Brainerd & Armstrong Co.'s,

WASH SILKS — 'Asiatic Dyes.'

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REGISTERED.

Brainerd & Armstrong's Wash
 Silks WILL Wash.



If you do any Embroidery Work, ask to see
 "Roman" Floss and
 "Asiatic" Filo Silk
 Floss.

made by The Brainerd & Armstrong Co. only. The most popular threads for Embroidery purposes, and endorsed by all Art Needlework Societies.



WE MAKE

- "Asiatic" Filo Silk Floss.
- "Roman" Floss.
- "Boston Art" Silk.
- "Asiatic" Twisted Embroidery.
- "Asiatic" Rope Silk.
- "Asiatic" Honiton Lace Silk.
- "Medieval" Silk.
- "Asiatic" Outline Embroidery.
- "Asiatic" Couching Silk.
- "Asiatic" Filling Silk.
- Sole Naturelle.
- Flannel Silk.
- Underwear Silk.
- "Asiatic" 7-cord Crochet Silk.
- "Victoria" Knitting Silk.
- "Whip Cord Twist" 15 yds. (new).
- "Darning Silk" 25 yds. (new).
- "Asiatic" Purse Twist, E.E.

- "Hamburg" Knitting Silk.
- Machine Twist.
- "Victoria" Ribbon Chenille (Arrasene.)
- "No. 1 Vienna" Chenille.
- Embroidery Silk on Skeins.
- Embroidery Silk on Quills.
- "B. & A." Spool Sewing Silk 100 yds., 50 yds., 10 yds., etc.
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- Figured Terry.
- Art Satin.
- Counterpane Goods.
- Silk Sheeting.
- Silk Brocades, etc.

“The Last and Best Book”


 on Knitting 
 Crocheting 
 Embroidery 

ART  
 NEEDLEWORK.

The
 Brainerd & Armstrong
 Company.

Offices:

841 Broadway, New York.
 621 Market St., Philadelphia.
 120 Kingston St., Boston, Mass.
 5 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

PRINCIPAL FACTORIES,

NEW LONDON, CONN.



We wish all Ladies who teach Art Needlework

Also all dealers in Art Embroidery materials, especially those who in summer visit mountain and seashore resorts, and those who go south in winter, would correspond with us (provided there are any such who do not already use our silks altogether), in regard to Embroidery Silks and Fabrics.

.. We think we know nearly all who travel in this way and they without exception use our silks. They find their business increases steadily and are kind enough to say it, is largely because our silks are always reliable.

.. Their customers know our silk and, as soon as they know the articles offered are embroidered with our goods, they know the colors are absolutely fast, and do not hesitate to buy.

.. When you write us for catalogue, prices, etc., please address



The Brainerd & Armstrong Co.,

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OUR LATEST THREAD

*Especially designed for those who Crochet.
Used more than any other Silk Thread for*

MOULD CROCHET



BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG'S

New Wash · Crochet · Silk.

The colors are dyed by our secret process with Asiatic Dyes, and will stand washing and re-washing without injury.

This new Crochet Silk has taken the people by storm. It is heavier than Knitting Silk and harder twisted. It is endorsed by Art Needlework Societies East and West.

Ask your storekeeper for it. Our Crochet Pamphlet, with 26 illustrations, containing full directions for making thirty articles, **FREE** for stamp.

Crochet Silk Colors are shown on our Sample Card. See **FREE** offer in Crochet Circular. See page 8 of our Catalogue.

The Brainerd & Armstrong Co. New London, Conn.

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ERRORS AND OMISSIONS.

We shall esteem it a favor if any lady will write us and state the omissions or mistakes of any kind found in our rules or other printed matter.

We are always pleased to get new rules, designs and new ideas of any kind, either in knitting, crocheting or embroidery.

THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO.,
New London, Conn.

Introductory.

It is with great pleasure that we place before the public our ninth edition of *Art Needlework on RULES AND DESIGNS FOR KNITTING AND EMBROIDERY*.

We have aimed, and think succeeded, in making each number an improvement on the previous one, and in this "Last and Best" we give all that care and expense can obtain. Nothing has been spared to make it all that an experienced worker in silks could want, and at the same time the directions are so plain and so concise that the novice in this fascinating work need not fear to attempt them.

In the small book which we enclose with this "Art Needlework" we begin a series of articles by M. BARNES BRUCE, in which she describes different embroidery threads and suggests ways of using them.

MADAME BARNES BRUCE, often called the leading authority on Art Needlework in this country, is eminently qualified to write on this subject. She has at times contributed articles on Art Needlework matters to the *LADIES' HOME JOURNAL*.

We shall be pleased to have any of our readers suggest subjects on which they would like to see articles in our next edition. We shall be glad to have such articles written up where we believe the subjects will interest those interested in Art Needlework.

THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO.,

New London, Conn.

“Victoria” Knitting Silk

is our best known brand. It is often remarked of work done with this silk that “it is fit for a queen,” so we deemed the name “Victoria” as not inappropriate for these goods. They are noted for great lustre and brilliancy, being made from the choicest long fibre of reeled cocoons.

This brand is particularly adapted to crocheting, fancy work, knitting purposes, baby caps, sacks, laces, fringes for macreme work and for embroidery. Owing to its brilliancy some prefer it for stockings. We find an increasing

demand for this brand, which may perhaps be attributed to the fact that ladies who once try it for embroidery, or for knitting little fancy articles of dress, are greatly pleased with the lustrous effect.

THE DYEING OF ALL OUR KNITTING SILKS is made a very important feature—a matter of careful study, to get dyes pure and harmless, colors that *will* stand washing. Everything that goes out under either one of our brands, we will guarantee to be the best that can be made in all these respects.

The process which we discovered some years ago, by which we are enabled to dye even the most delicate shades so that they will not run when wahsed in hot water, has done much to make our Knitting Silks the most popular in the country.

Ladies who do a great deal of Crochet and Knitting work, and those who write on Crocheting for the different magazines, say “If only ladies knew the difference in silks, they would never buy any but BRAINERD & ARMSRONG’S.”

If you cannot get our silks in your city, we will give you the name of a dealer who will supply you.



“HIGH LUSTRE” SILK.

Knitting Silks and How They Differ.

THE MOST DESIRABLE BRANDS TO PURCHASE.

HEARLY all silk manufacturers now make more or less of silk branded "Knitting Silk;" and while that made by each may in some respects differ, it naturally follows that those manufacturers, who devote special thought, study and labor to the subject, succeed the best.

Knitting silks differ in three important respects:

1. In the raw material used,
2. In the slackness or tightness of the twist.
3. In the dyes used and process of dyeing.

Courtesy to others, and a due regard for modesty, prevents us from criticising other goods. No one can help seeing, however, that not only a choice may be exercised, but it calls for study, care and experience to select the best stock, the best twist, and the best process of dyeing to make "*The Best Knitting Silk.*"

Without going into too many tiresome details concerning raw material, twist and dyes, we will state that, after many years of careful observation and experience, we have adopted two brands, representing two grades of silk.

The one known as "Hamburg" Knitting Silk is prepared by a combing process which produces a "soft finish," uniform size. It is very pliable, easy to knit, soft to the feet, and in general appearance very like silk yarn.

The lustre is not so brilliant in the ball, nor during the process of knitting, but it seems to improve with every successive washing, and by actual test has been found to outwear any other grade of goods.

This silk requires special machinery of an expensive kind made

only in Europe, and some manufacturers in this country who have not the machinery and cannot make the goods, call it "spun silk" and attempt to decry its merits; but in Europe this grade of silk has virtually superseded all others for knitting purposes, and ladies of our country, while abroad, have learned its superiority and insist on having it when they purchase.

For *stockings* nothing can excel the above brand.



"HAMBURG" SOFT FINISH
KNITTING SILK.

"Asiatic" Filo Silk Floss.

SOMETIMES CALLED "ASIATIC" FILO.

THE perfection of spinning as exemplified in the manufacture of Silk Embroidery Threads, by the "BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO.," is realized in the finish, strength and brilliancy of "ASIATIC" FILO SILK FLOSS, or "ASIATIC" FILO.

Filaments finer than the gossamer production of the spider, to the number of thirty or more, combine in unbroken lengths to form a single strand; six of these loosely twisted, comprise one thread. The evenness



of the thread, an essential quality for Needle Art, is due to the completeness of these delicate filaments. One, two, three, or all of the strands may be used, according to the nature of the work. For very fine Embroidery, a single strand may be divided. Therefore, eight different grades of work may be done with "ASIATIC" FILO.

The strands separate and slip by each other easily, and can always be drawn out from the thread without the clinging and tangling observed in some silks of other manufacture.

To the best of silk and the perfection of spinning, the manufacturers have given the most artistic colorings that the skill of the dyer can produce. Their shade card shows more than fifty sets of colors, ranging from four to twelve tones each, most admirably graded.

By continual experimenting new hues are added to this list from time to time.

A few shades, principally some hues of green, that hitherto have changed in appearance when seen by artificial light, are now made to retain their hue unaltered by any change

"ASIATIC" FILO can be used for the embroidery of any smooth fabric of close texture, but is especially suitable for work on linen, and, as this enduring material enters largely into Home Decoration, there is ample opportunity for testing the merits of "ASIATIC" FILO SILK FLOSS. Conspicuous among the decorated linen draperies in a well appointed dining-room is the Table Center.

We have chosen one of Orchids for Illustration No 1.

This beautiful piece should be embroidered on the "BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG Co.'s" Linen No. 100 A.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 1.

The design offers a broad surface of flower and petal forms for treatment in full embroidery with "ASIATIC" FILO.

For a good reproduction of the delicate beauty of this flower, the following colors should be chosen: Shade No. 2002 for the petals, to be blended with No. 2480 for the medium shadows, which occur principally in the convoluted edges of the petals.

Use No. 248r for the deeper tones at the base of the petals and in the folding of the cup.

Two strands of "ASIATIC" FILO SILK FLOSS are best for this part of the work.

Do the outer edge of the cup in one strand of 2150, and shade the convolutions with 2360 a. The inner part of the cup is deeper in tone and should be done in alternate converging lines with 2014 and 2360. The stalk is worked in two threads with shades 2560, 2561, 2562, in three bands of full embroidery as indicated; these bands are separated by an outline done in three threads of 2563, which is also used for the outside



ILLUSTRATION NO. 10.

lines of the drawing of the stalk. Use all of the above numbers of green for shading the leaves.

The successful working of this design may be regarded as a fair example of full embroidery with "ASIATIC" FILO SILK FLOSS.

The Jewel Bag, Illustration No. 10, is fashioned very simply of silk or linen, The embroidery proposed may easily be done with two or three shades of "ASIATIC" FILO.

The flowers being small, a single strand is best for working. Use blue 2030 and 2031 for the tiny petals. Finish the centers with a knot of yellow 2015. Work the bud with pink 2470. Use green 2070a for the leaves, the stems, the outlining of the word "Bijoux," and the briar

stitching of the border about the whole. The ribbon may be white 2002, or very pale green 2560, and is so narrow that the stitches can readily be taken from edge to edge in a slanting direction.

There is an inside pocket of chamois and a perfume sachet. This useful little article can easily be made and embroidered by a novice, and is a pretty and an acceptable gift.

J. Barnes Bruce

Highest Awards. —————



"The World's Columbian Exposition has given to THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG Co., the highest awards on their Absolutely Fast Color Wash Embroidery Silks, Crochet Silks and Knitting Silks, Spool Silks and Machine Twist.



... While the Superiority of BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG's Silks has for years been acknowledged by all users of Embroidery or Sewing Silks, still it is none the less gratifying to have the general opinion so strongly endorsed as it is by these awards coming from the Commissioners of the greatest fair ever held in the history of the world."

— *American Silk Journal.*



"Roman" Floss.

THIS thread is composed of two strands twisted together, each of which has a larger number of filaments than the strand of the "ASIATIC" FILO SILK FLOSS. Being designed for heavier Embroidery, it is used without dividing, consequently the work develops rapidly, and very rich, striking effects are produced with less labor.

The same quality of silk is used in the manufacture of all the working threads, therefore however much they may differ in their uses and adaptation, the gloss is uniform throughout.

"ROMAN" FLOSS affords great opportunity for decorative work.

Its soft and even twist enables the worker to introduce a variety of stitches in the production of surface work. A remarkable quality of the thread is its pliability; in fact, this is characteristic of all "THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO.'S" thread. They conform to any arrangement and become one with the fabric, when the needle has made fast. The little web-like threads which compose the strands are firmly held in the soft and pliable twist and give no sign of fraying either in couching or in any of the long stitches used in surface work.

If the work done with this thread is not absolutely smooth, it is due to the teasing of a needle with too small an eye.

The fabrics best adapted for embroidery in "ROMAN" FLOSS are linens of heavier grade than those for which "ASIATIC" FILO is used; and some soft cottons of peculiar weave, prepared expressly for Art Needle work and a variety of silk textiles.

Larger pieces of drapery, such as Table Covers, Scarfs, Sofa Pillows and Bedspreads, used in Home Decoration, should be designed for embroidery in "ROMAN" FLOSS, it being best suited to the fabrics usually chosen for these articles.

The lines of the design for work in "ROMAN" FLOSS should enclose considerable space, either in length or breadth, or both; for placing of



stitches and blending of shades. In the hands of skilled workers, this admirable thread can be used for any treatment) such as darning, couching, weaving, lace stitches), that the material, design and uses of the drapery to be decorated may suggest.

In full embroidery the effect is the same as that of "ASIATIC" FILO, only on a larger scale. Illustration No. 2 represents a semi-conventional design for a scarf end. A part of the double border can be carried down the front edge if the scarf is to be used on a dresser. The working size of the design is 20 inches. Cream White Satin Sheeting, manufactured by THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO., is an excellent choice of material.

It is soft and thick, with sufficient weight to lie smoothly without



ILLUSTRATION No. 2.

lining; its lustre, of medium brilliancy, not too great for the work. The best treatment is full embroidery, for which use "ROMAN" FLOSS, shade numbers 2531, 2530 a, 2530, 2002, 2170 for flowers, and 2170 a, 2171, 2171 a for leaves and stems. The shading of the flowers should be graded in the order given, commencing at the extreme outer end of the petals with 2531; this will bring 2570 to the center.

The stitches should be long and carefully placed in the direction of the petal from the outside to the center, and the colors well blended by interlacing and lapping the threads.

If preferred, three tones of yellow. 2016, 2015, 2014, may be substi-

tuted for the pinks. The leaves also, are to be shaded in the order of the color numbers as given above.

Commence work at the point of the leaf. Vein with 2171 a.

A slight exaggeration of the serrated edge of the leaf is effective, and may be done by placing the needle a little outside the angle in the marked outline.

Use for the upper edge of the stem 2171 and 2171 a.

This design affords a good example of what can be done with "ROMAN" Floss in full embroidery on a comparatively confined space as to width.

A stitch described in an old English book upon embroidery, as



ILLUSTRATION NO. 3.

"feather stitch," on account of its resemblance to the plume of a bird's feather, but now more aptly named "long and short" stitch, is an easy and beautiful decoration when done in "ROMAN" FLOSS as seen in Illustration No. 3. This shows part of a Shamrock border, designed for a Linen Damask Dinner Cloth, and can be embroidered either in "ROMAN" FLOSS No. 2002, or, if a color is preferred, 2561, 2562, 2563. By the latter method the different shades could be used for the separate parts of the group of leaves; but, as a rule, this stitch is more effective when the working thread is the same with the ground.

An example of the variety of stitches that may be embroidered with good effect in a single piece of work is seen in Illustration No. 4, — a conventional arrangement of the Pomegranite leaf, bud, flower and fruit, designed for the corner of a Table Cover. SILK TERRY, manufactured by

THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO., is suited to this use in width, quality, and a peculiar weave that aids darning and other surface stitches.

The threads chosen may contrast in color with the ground, or may be



ILLUSTRATION No. 4.

the same in tone with it. The fruity reds of 2360a shading, are good on a cream white ground.

Darning, couching and the long and short stitches may be used as indicated.

This method is good art, decorative, effective, and much less labor than full embroidery.

A. Brainerd Bruce

"Asiatic" Twisted Embroidery Silk.

A CLOSER twist than "Roman" Floss, and containing more than twice the quantity of silk in a single thread, gives to "ASIATIC" TWISTED EMBROIDERY strength and durability that render it invaluable in the decoration of articles and fabrics for general use. It is largely employed in Ecclesiastical work, in both silk and linen vestments and draperies; is excellent for flannel embroidery, and is the best working thread

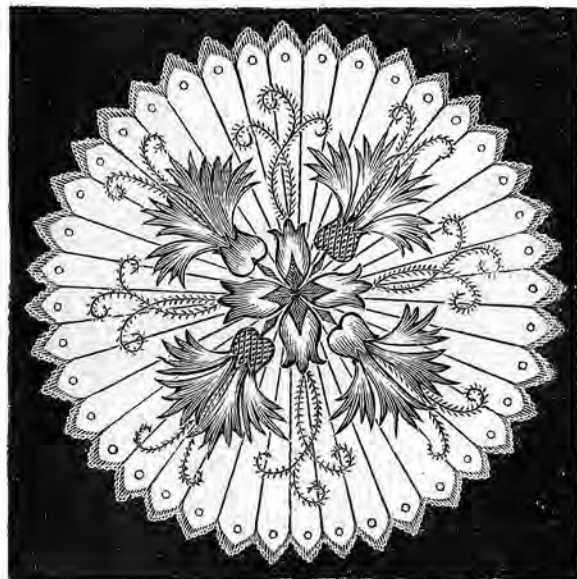


ILLUSTRATION NO. 7.

for the innumerable trifles and decorative novelties that combine to make home attractive. The edge finish of cut-work patterns, so popular on linen pieces, should be done with "ASIATIC" TWISTED EMBROIDERY SILK in button-hole stitch.

By grading the lengths of the stitches for the edge very pretty effects are produced. The close twist of the silk also insures its durability when

employed in fancy stitches, either as a finish to an edge, or as a diaper ground for other work.

In the working of some designs, it combines well with all of the other threads, and, the colors being the same, its use is unlimited.

The novice in embroidery is fascinated with the ease of its handling, and the charm of its rapidity in developing the beauty of the design; in the hands of the expert it is magical.

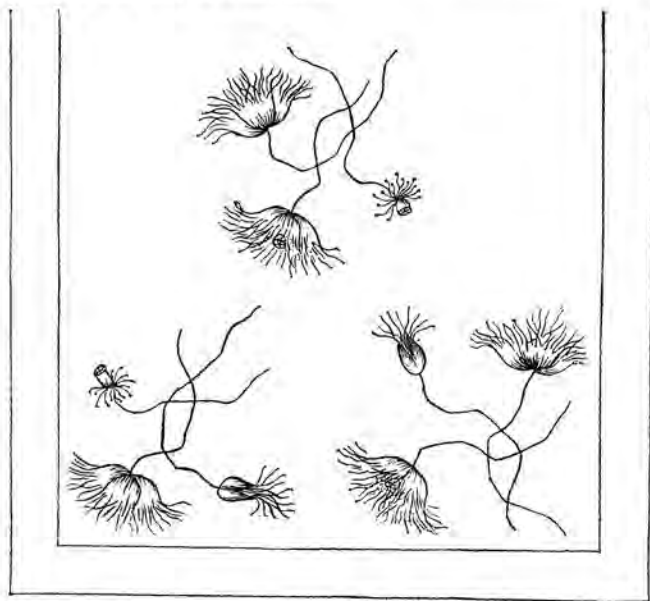


ILLUSTRATION NO. 12.

For articles of utility as well as beauty, subjected to the wear and tear of home life, it is unsurpassed.

An example is shown in ILLUSTRATION NO. 7, a Cover for a Sofa Pillow of white or colored material.

Select any shading of Silk that will either harmonize or pleasantly contrast with the ground. For cream colored linen, use "ASIATIC" TWISTED EMBROIDERY 2401, 2401a, 2402 and 2404. The various stitches that may be employed are represented in the drawing. Work the four parts, forming the center solid with 2401. When this is done, outline

them with 2402. The rest of the conventional arrangement of calyxes, forming the center, may be crossed with 2401a and tacked with 2401. This part of the work being done, outline the forms with 2404.

Do the calyxes of the flower in solid embroidery with shades 2404 and 2401 a, placing the darker shade at the base. The petal may be worked in the same manner with 2401 and 2402, the lighter shade finishing the outer edge of the flower.

Feather stitch the tendrils with 2402. Outline the rays with 2404. Use also 2404 for the eyelets, which are intended for a cord to lace the front cover to the back. Finish the scalloped edge in button-hole stitch. The result is a very handsome, useful and durable article

ILLUSTRATION NO. 12, showing the end of a scarf, is designed especially for fine effect with but little work, and this in simple stitches. It is, therefore, most excellent for beginners in embroidery. It is composed throughout of lines which, when traced in the correct shades of "ASIATIC" TWISTED EMBROIDERY in outline stitch, produce a very satisfactory representation of the fringed poppy.

Use for the flowers 2131, 2132 and 2133. For the stems, the seedpod, and the bursted bud, use green 2171, and 2171 a. The latter may be done in "long and short" stitch, as indicated in the drawing.

Make knots of 2016, and 2170 a for the stamens around the seedpod. The same treatment should be used for the centers of the flowers, where they are seen. This study may be arranged for a bedspread, and for sofa pillows.

J. Barnes Bruce

One of our Latest Productions is

"Honiton" Lace Silk.

It is used as its name indicates.

We make it in the following shades.

*Black, Red, Yellow, Pink, Rose, Clover, Blue,
Whites, Green, Brown, Pansy, Lily.*

“Asiatic” Rope Silk.

FOR larger work “ASIATIC” ROPE SILK is used. It is like “Roman Floss” in quality and finish, differing only in the quantity of silk composing the thread.

It is indispensable in the embroidery decorations of draperies that



ILLUSTRATION No. 5

relate to interior architectural effects, as Portieres, Panels, Screens, Curtains, etc., and can be employed in all stitches mentioned for the other threads.

The effectiveness of the treatment in full embroidery is heightened by the size of the work, which, of course, must correspond in drawing with the dimensions and uses of the drapery employed.

ILLUSTRATION No. 5, Cherokee Roses, may be used for a Portière, 6x8 feet.

The petals of this large single rose, slightly exaggerated in size to conform to the dimensions of the drapery, afford ample space for shading with "ASIATIC" ROPE SILK.

The best treatment is shade numbers 2440, 2441 and 2442 on an écreu ground of wide Satin Sheeting for the flowers, and 2560, 2561 and 2562 for foliage and stems done in full embroidery.

Amber and pale green jewels may be used in the centers of the roses, and here and there, sparingly, on leaf or flower petal for dewdrops, after the silk work is done.

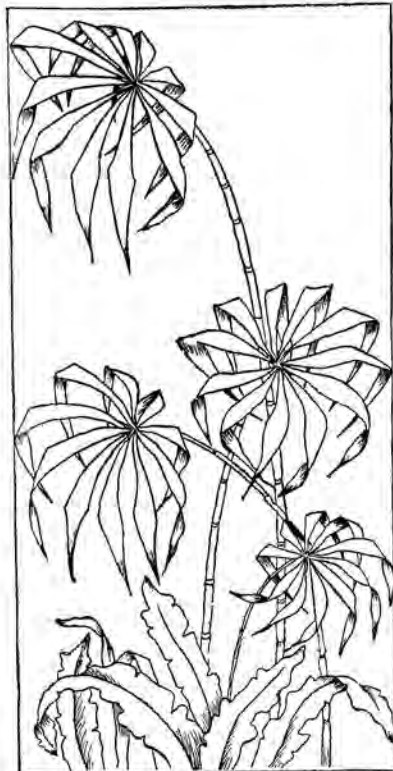


ILLUSTRATION NO. 11.

Other threads combine well with, and aid in the use of "ASIATIC" ROPE SILK, in more conventional work, among these notably "ASIATIC" TWISTED EMBROIDERY.

A novice in embroidery might undertake the work on the Screen Panel (Illustration No. 11), which can be effectively done in outline stitch with "ASIATIC" ROPE SILK. Care must be taken in the selection of the silks as well as in the color of the ground.

Use 24-inch Silk Sheeting, shade Nile, manufactured by THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO., and their Green "ASIATIC" ROPE SILK, shades 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563. Outline the edges of the upper or right side of the foliage in the topmost palm with Green, shade 2560. Use Green, shade 2562, for the edges of the leaves that droop, showing the under side; and for the parts of those leaves that droop, showing the *right* side, use 2561.

Do the next lower palm in the same way, using Green 2561, for the *upper* surface; Green 2563 for the *under*; and 2562 for those showing the

right side. Repeat the same treatment in the next growth. Outline the left side of the stems with Green 2562, and the right side with Green 2563. Use Green, 2451, 2452 and 2453 for the growth of large leaves at the foot of the panel.

If other shades of Satin Sheeting are preferred for the ground color, let the design be tinted Green with tapestry colors that harmonize with the shades of silk to be used. Then proceed with the outlining as above prescribed. Ecreu, light yellow, and medium yellow are good shades for this purpose.

A. Barnes Bruce

Does n't It Pay

To have the best? Especially when it costs you less money than poorer stuff.

To be sure it's some trouble to tell your dealer you know what kind of silk you want and if he can't supply you, you will have to "get it somewhere else," but if you can get better goods by doing so, it pays well in the end.

Don't you think so yourself?

"Mediaeval" Embroidery

LIKE "Asiatic" Twisted Embroidery Silk, but a coarser and much heavier thread, is "MEDIÆVAL" SILK, rightly named, because capable of producing grand effects in embroidery on a larger scale, on heavier and thicker stuffs than are chosen for any of the other threads. It is therefore suited to the rich and ornate style of decoration used in temple and palace draperies of the Middle Ages.

The uses of this lustrous thread are not confined to the working of Ecclesiastical vestments, and other elaborate embroideries, although in Cathedral and Palatial homes the skilful decorator develops their greatest artistic possibilities. In simple work for homely use it is indispensable.

Its decorative capabilities, the ease and rapidity with which the work progresses, its durability and adaptation to work on articles of utility, strongly recommend it for this purpose.

It must be borne in mind that the material selected for embroidery with "MEDIÆVAL" SILK should be of thicker texture than is used with the finer working threads.

Terry and similar heavy silk stuffs, manufactured by THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO., are chosen for Portières, Table Cloths, Screens and large Pillows. There are also very desirable soft and thick cotton materials of various weaves upon which "MEDIÆVAL" SILK may be used successfully.

Heavy colored linens for drapery purposes, and the plain damask used in the dining room are appropriate fabrics for work with "MEDIÆVAL" SILK, either alone or in combination with other threads.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 6 (see next page), showing the corner of a 20-inch square Lamp Mat, affords opportunity for a variety of stitches in two or more threads in combination with "MEDIÆVAL" SILK.



Ecreu colored Silk Terry, manufactured by THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO., may be chosen for this mat. The embroidery may be done in shades of maize. The stitches to be used in the different parts are shown in the illustration.

Darn one-half of each leaf from the mid-vein with "Asiatic" Rope Silk No. 2163, fill in the other half with the Honey Comb stitch, using "MEDLEVAL" SILK NO. 2164. Outline the veining with "MEDLEVAL" No. 2165.

Finish the edges of the leaves, where they are to be cut out, in Long



ILLUSTRATION NO. 6.

and Short Button-Hole stitch, one-half from the mid-vein, with "Asiatic" Rope Silk No. 2164, the other half with No. 2165.

The rest of the leaf edge, where it is not to be cut out, can be continued in the same shades in Long and Short stitch, without the Button-Hole finish.

Couch several strands of "Asiatic" Rope Silk No. 2165, on the stems with "Asiatic" Twisted Embroidery Silk of the same shade.

Work the cone of the acorn in solid embroidery with "Roman" Floss No. 2164 and No. 2165. The cup may be done with "MEDLEVAL" SILK

No. 2163 in Tapestry stitch, or crossed with MEDIEVAL SILK No. 2163 and tacked down with "Asiatic" Twisted Embroidery No. 2162.

The effect produced is rich and the work simple in all its parts. This piece is a handsome ornament for the Library Table. In heavy linen, embroidered as above described, it would be a very appropriate side-board decoration.

The design, showing the corner of a sacrament cloth, ILLUSTRATION No. 13, is done principally in "MEDIEVAL" SILK. The finer details may be put in with "Asiatic" Twisted Embroidery, but the leaves and flowers are done with "MEDIEVAL" SILK, as indicated.



ILLUSTRATION NO. 13.

Choose linen No. 110a, manufactured by THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO. This piece should be finished with a hem made with a double hemstitch. The beautiful gloss and even twist of the silk are seen to advantage in this kind of work. A couching of gold thread, outlining, the whole improves the effect.

J. Barnes-Bruce

“Asiatic” Outline Embroidery Silk.

WHEN we learned our first Kensington Stitches, the variety of Embroidery thread was limited—“Asiatic” Outline or Etching Silk, which has held its own amid the various new productions, was the first Wash Silk made.

Upon this beginning THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO. have built their extensive manufacture of the best Embroidery Threads now in use.

Of all the twisted threads this is the most desirable for work on fine linens.

No other is used as exclusively in outlining, but it is by no means limited to this style of work.

Fine darning with “Asiatic” Outline Silk is a beautiful example of surface embroidery, creating a new fabric in which every trace of the original disappears. It combines well with most of the other threads and, being made in all shades, can be used for any color treatment.

“ASIATIC” OUTLINE SILK is similar to “Honiton” Lace Silk, soft twisted, and of beautiful finish. It is much used for lace-work. Although the work and material are extremely dainty, neither is out of place in the hands of a beginner. They are easily handled, the stitches are generally simple, and the result worthy of the effort, which would naturally be more painstaking, than with larger threads and coarser materials.



J. Brainerd Bruce

Silk Sheeting.

OF late years the progressive American mind has developed fresh ideas of design in embroideries. The older methods were inadequate to satisfy the ambitions of the new disciples of the art. Different fabrics and working threads were demanded to give better expression to the worker's skill. This led to unusual activity in the manufacture of threads and cloths, until now we have fabrics suited to new uses, and threads for the best development of our designs. The variety of materials used enables the embroiderer to give many different reproductions of the same design, beside variation in color treatment.

We are indebted to THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO. for the most artistic results reached in the production of a textile for embroidered draperies.

Silk Sheeting, with its soft, rich folds and surface sheen, is unrivalled.

It is beautifully woven in two widths—24 and 72 inches—and dyed in light, dull shades, that blend well with the working threads. Hangings of this fabric are regal, and when decorated with embroidery the most artistic results may be attained.

The 24-inch width allows of its use for smaller draperies, while the 72-inch material is appropriate for bed draperies and for all the large pieces required in decorating.

"Roman" Floss and "Asiatic" Rope Silk are the best threads to use in working.

Designs should be chosen with reference to the uses of the article to be decorated, as well as to adaptation to the fabrics. For example, a decoration that would be admirable for a door hanging, might be very inappropriate for a bed drapery of the same size and material. A selection for a mural hanging, having reference to position and architectural effects, might be a failure as a portiere in the same apartment. The proper adaptation of design and working threads is important. Soft and thick materials should be worked with the coarser and loosely twisted threads, these being better suited to the large and flowing designs chosen for draperies of SILK SHEETING.



J. Barnes Bruce

Embroidery Chenille.

FOR the embellishment of small articles fashioned of satin or velvet, **SILK EMBROIDERY CHENILLE**, as manufactured by **THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG Co.**, has no equal. The tendency to make everything that is useful attractive as well, is plainly seen wherever the materials of construction will permit Art Decoration with the needle.

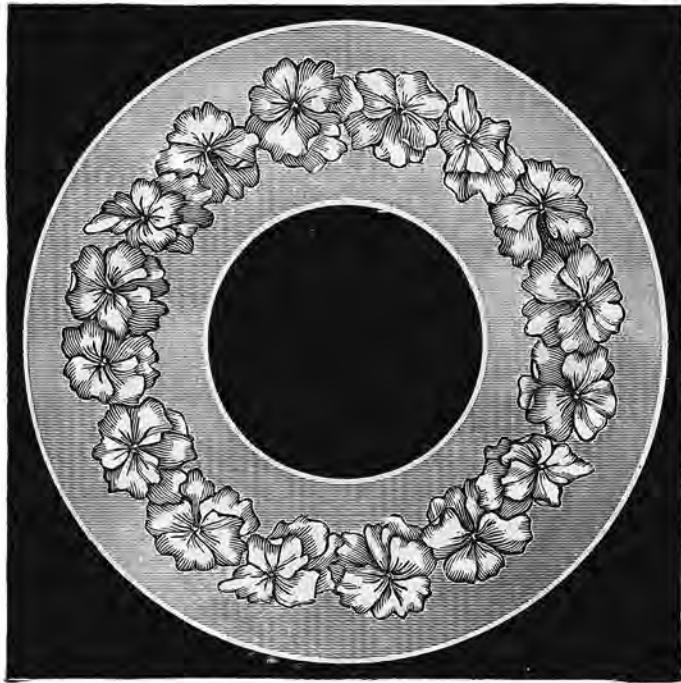


ILLUSTRATION No. 8.

Nowadays a bit of velvet, silk or linen and a few Embroidery threads to work them with, have art possibilities once unknown. The popular fad for embroidered photograph-screens has found delight in the velvety threads of **CHENILLE**, which softly blend and produce the most artistic framing imaginable, toning the picture and harmonizing the whole.

ILLUSTRATION No. 8, a photograph frame cover, affords a beautiful and appropriate example. Daintily needlewoven with CHENILLE in the pansy shades, upon a bed of violet, yellow or green silk velvet, it is an exquisite setting for any picture.

J. Barnes Bruce

.. Have you seen our New
Patent Silk Thread Holder.



The most experienced among needle workers have always found it difficult to prevent fine flosses from roughing and snarling. The new **Patent Thread Holder**, of which the Brainerd & Armstrong Co. holds the exclusive patent, solves this problem for all time. It keeps the thread from becoming tangled; the silk is not exposed to rough surfaces; the last thread drawn from the holder is in as good condition for use as the first. Many ladies who have had silk in the new holder write us that they will hereafter buy silks in no other form.

You can now obtain of enterprising storekeepers, at regular prices, the following Wash Silks, each skein in the new patent holder:

- "Asiatic" *Filo Silk Floss* or "Asiatic" *Filo*.
- "Roman" *Floss*. "Boston" *Art Silk*.
- "Asiatic" *Twisted Embroidery*.
- "Asiatic" *Rope Silk*. "Honiton Lace" *Silk*.
- "Mediæval" *Embroidery*.
- "Asiatic" *Outline Embroidery* and
 "Asiatic" *Couching Silk*.

Arrasene.

SILK velvet for embroidery purposes is especially suitable and beautiful for small things, such as folios, card cases, desk cushions, smoking caps, slippers, and many other articles for individual use. ARRASENE as manufactured by the BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO., lends itself to velvet in embroidery and becomes a part of it. It is similar to Chenille in effect



ILLUSTRATION No. 9.

though less fine, therefore suited to larger work. Gold cord combines well with it and further enhances its beauty. The work is rapidly done. Couching, a treatment which is easy and showy, can be used almost exclusively for many designs.

The Slipper pattern, ILLUSTRATION No. 9, commends itself for the effect produced by very little work. Choose black silk velvet. Work the flowers with cream white ARRASENE in solid embroidery, using a suitable needle. A few stitches of dull pink "Asiatic" Filo will produce the tinted edge seen in the dogwood bloom. Two stitches of very delicate green "Asiatic" Filo Silk Floss (or "Asiatic" Filo.) at the base of each petal further heighten the effect. Finish the center of the flower with yellow knots or gilt beads, sewed in.

The scroll work is done in bright green ARRASENE and Japanese gold thread.

Place the gold on the binding thread of the ARRASENE and couch both together with green "Asiatic" Twisted Embroidery Silk. The result is beautiful and artistic.

A. Brainerd Bruce

Scale for Socks and Stockings.

THE following table will be found of service to knitters :

The narrowings in the legs have uniformly five plain rounds between, and those for the toes are as follows : Two decreasing with three rounds between, 2 with 2 rounds, 2 with 1 round, and then every round till the toe is cast off.

SOCKS.

Size.	Stitches cast on.	Rounds to heel.	Stitches for heels.	Rows of heel.	Rounds of foot before narrowing.
1st	34-34-35	120	49	38	90
2d	38-38-39	130	59	40	105
3d	42-42-43	142	65	45	126

STOCKINGS.

Size.	Stitches cast on	Rounds narrow to nar. in leg.	Rounds in ankle.	Stitches for heel.	Rows in heel.	Rounds in foot to toe.
1st	33-33-33	135-10	44	41	28	60
2d	36-36-37	148-12	46	43	30	72
3d	44-44-45	156-13	50	55	40	88
4th	58-58-59	200-14	54	75	42	120

SCALE OF MEASUREMENT IN INCHES.

Socks and Stockings.	To decreasing in leg.	Entire length before dividing for heel.	Length of heel.	Entire length of foot.
Sock for child of four.....	.....	5	1½	6
Sock, second size.....	.....	6¾	1¾	6¾
Sock for boy nine.....	.....	7½	2	8
Sock for boy of twelve.....	.....	8	2½	9½
Sock for boy of fifteen.....	.....	8	2¾	10
Man's sock, 1st size.....	.....	8	2¾	10
Man's sock, 2d size.....	.....	8¾	3	10½
Man's sock, 3d size.....	.....	8¾	3	11½
Stocking for child of 5 years.....	8¾	11	1¾	6¾
Stocking for child of 7 years.....	10	16	2	8
Stocking for child of 9 years.....	11	17	2	8¾
Stocking for child of 11 years.....	12	21½	2	9
Woman's stocking, 1st size.....	12¾	21¾	2½	9¾
Woman's stocking, 2d size.....	13	23	2¾	10
Man's stocking.....	12½	22	3¾	11¾

Various Stitches – Knitting.

Purling or seaming is in reality knitting backwards, as the stitch is taken up in a contrary direction from plain knitting. Before beginning to purl, the thread must be brought in front of the needle, and if a plain stitch follows, the thread is passed back after the purl stitch is made.

Increasing, or making a stitch, is done by throwing the thread once round the needle, and in the next row knitting it as an ordinary stitch.

Decreasing is done in two ways: *Firstly*, taking up two stitches and knitting them together as one; *secondly*, by taking up a stitch without knitting it, called slipping, then by knitting the following stitch in the usual way, and then slipping the first (unknitted) over the second (knitted). When it is necessary to decrease two stitches at once, proceed thus: Slip one, knit two stitches together, then slip the unknitted stitch over the two knitted together.

Casting off stitches, the operation by which a piece of knitting is finished, is done by knitting two stitches, and with the left-hand needle slipping the first, knitted over the second. This is continued to the end of the row. In finishing off a piece of work, the casting off must be done very loosely, otherwise it will be much tighter than the other rows of knitting.

Ribbed-Stitch is made by knitting and purling alternate groups of stitches. There may be one stitch or more in each group.

Chain-Stitch was much used for the knitted quilts, so much affected by knitters and housekeepers of an earlier period. For the *covere-pieds*, or sofa blankets, now in vogue, it will be found most effective, especially if each successive row be knitted in carefully harmonized or contrasted colors. It requires three needles.

The mode of knitting is as follows: Set on thirteen stitches, knit two plain rows, * knit three stitches, purl seven, knit the last three. Knit the next row plain. Repeat from * until sixteen rows have been knitted from * inclusive. Now knit three stitches plain, take off the next four upon the third needle; knit the next three from behind the third needle so as to entirely miss it, drawing the wool very tight, so as to connect the two needles closely together. Then knit the four stitches of the third needle, completing the twist. Knit the remaining three and begin to form a fresh pattern by knitting three stitches, purling seven, knitting three, as before for sixteen rows. Then twist again as above.

Open Hem is one of the old stitches, and is suitable for fine needles and silk.

Set on any number of stitches that is divisible by four. Slip the first stitch of each row, knit the second, put the silk over the needle to make a stitch, knit two together, repeat from start to the end of the row. All the rows are knitted exactly the same as this one, but the whole pattern depends on the number of stitches being divisible by four. The pattern is very simple and very pretty, forming a kind of herring-bone stitch in alternate rows and solid knitting.

Double-Knitting is equally simple, and is very useful for socks, shawls, and the cuffs of warm winter mittens. The stitches for double knitting must be even in number. Knit a stitch T. T. O. once, slip a stitch off without knitting it, knit a stitch T. T. O. once, and so on through the whole of the row. The reason for having an even number of stitches is that the stitch that is knitted in one row must be slipped in the next.

Honeycomb-Stitch, so called because it forms a series of hexagons, is done as follows: Knit the first stitch, put the silk over the needle to make a loop, knit two stitches together. Continue making a loop and knitting two stitches together till the row is completed. Then knit a row of plain knitting, another row of honeycomb-stitch, and then one of plain knitting. Mittens knitted with this stitch in fine purple silk look very well.

French-Stitch makes a pretty kind of fancy rib; it also very simple. Cast on the stitches in four, leaving two over. These two (one at each side of the row) form a strong edge resembling chain-stitch in crochet. Purl the first stitch, put the thread back. * knit two stitches together, make a stitch by putting the thread over the needle, knit a stitch. T. T. O., once, purl a stitch, repeat from *. At the end of each row, put the thread back and knit the last stitch.

Crow's-foot-stitch is very effective, forming a series of thick stitches alternately with a series of open-work. Set up any number of stitches divisible by three, with one over. After having knitted one plain row, begin the pattern as follows: Knit the first stitch, * make a stitch, slip a stitch, knit two plain stitches, pass the slipped stitch over the two plain ones, repeat from *. Purl the whole of the next row.

Things Worth Knowing.

HOW TO WASH SILK KNIT ARTICLES.

DISSOLVE a moderate amount of white soap in lukewarm water. Squeeze and press the water through the articles. Rub as little as possible. Rinse thoroughly in clear, cold water. Extract the water by placing between coarse, heavy towels. Stretch into good form, and dry *without exposure to the sun*. To add lustre, take a soft, dry piece of flannel, and rub in one direction when the article is nearly dry. Never use a hot iron unless the article is folded inside of another thick cloth. A little ox-gall is sometimes used to prevent colors running. Our new discoveries in dyeing enable us to dye colors that may be thoroughly washed without any bad results, even if these precautions are not followed. All our goods have a guarantee wash label wrapper around every spool.

* * * * *

NEVER JOIN THE ENDS OF THREAD in knitting by tying a knot. Lap the ends three inches or more together, and knit the distance with a double thread, leaving both ends on the wrong side.

* * * * *

HOW TO STRETCH FINISHED EMBROIDERY.

When the work is finished it will be found that it has become much drawn and puckered. To remedy this a clean cloth must be wetted in clear, cold water, wring it out tightly, and place it on a board or table; then put the work upon it, face upwards. With drawing or other pins, pin out the work, and strain it as much as possible; leave it for twelve hours in dry weather, and longer in damp weather. If it has been properly stretched it will be perfectly smooth when taken off the board. If it has not been tightly strained, repeat the process, again wetting the cloth.

Another way is to lay the embroidery face downwards upon a piece of flannel, dampen the back, or lay upon it a damp cloth, and press it with a hot iron. Embroidered work must on no account be boiled or allowed to lie in a wet condition after having been washed, nor must common soaps or washing powders be used.

APPROPRIATE AND USEFUL PRESENTS.

FOR GENTLEMEN.—Neckties, suspenders, gloves, wristers, purses, stockings, smoking cap, tobacco-bag, eye-glass cleaner, twine-bag.

FOR LADIES.—Spool-bag, work-bag, purses, mittens, hair-receiver, tea-cosey, lamp-shade, table mats, doylies.

FOR CHILDREN.—Mittens, caps, hoods, sacques, shirts, petticoats, stomach-bands, socks.

* * * * *

All the knitted and crocheted articles mentioned above are made entirely of silk, and the remaining ones call for embroidery silk in way of decoration. Rules and descriptions will be found on the following pages.

Encouragement to Knitters.

THE art of knitting is an accomplishment any lady may be proud of, and the present rage for silk underwear has increased the number of knitters. The beautiful silks we now have make the work very fascinating, and the price of these silks brings them within the reach of all. We feel satisfied that our rules for stockings, undervests, etc., can be used by beginners as well as by old knitters, and that underwear knit of silk is pleasant to wear and very durable. We propose to stimulate the knitting interest of to-day in two different ways :

- 1st. By making "the Best Knitting Silk in the World."
- 2d. By issuing from time to time new rules and books on knitting.

A SUGGESTION.

Would it not be a pleasant occupation for many of our girls to fashion something, the best of its kind, in the style of the days they live in, so well and so prettily that it would be worth keeping as a reminder of these days when they are past, and we ourselves are among the old-fashioned things ; and would also be worth sending down the time as our grand-mothers' things have come to us ?

ABBREVIATIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF TERMS TO
BE FOUND IN RULES FOR KNITTING
AND CROCHETING.

P. Means to purl or seam.

N.—Narrow by knitting two stitches together.

K.—Knit plain.

S.—Slip or take off one stitch without knitting.

S and B.—Slip and bind, slip one stitch, knit the next and pass the slipped stitch over the stitch knitted.

T. T. O.—Throw thread over needle.

Cast off.—Same as bind off—knit two stitches, pass first over second and repeat.

C. S.—Chain stitch (crochet). Make a loop or slip knot and pass the hook through it, throw the thread over the hook, and draw it through the loop already made.

S. S.—Slip stitch. Draw loop through one or more stitches on the crochet needle.

S. C.—Single crochet. Put the hook through the foundation chain, or a stitch in the preceding row, throw thread over the hook, draw through the loop, thread over the needle again, and draw through the two loops on the hook.

D. C.—Double crochet. Throw thread over the hook and insert the latter into a loop, thread over, and draw through the loop. You will have three loops on the hook, thread over the hook, draw through two loops, thread over and draw through two more.

T. C.—Treble crochet. This is exactly the same as d. c., but is thrown *twice* over the needle instead of *once*, and the stitch is completed by drawing the thread *three* times through two loops.

Round.—To complete the circuit once around.

Repeat.—Do the same thing over again, whether one or a series of stitches.

Row.—Once across.

* Marks a point in a work which is referred to again as in a repeat.

Crocheting seems to have reached a degree of perfection, and still there are some who do not understand it; these are the ones we hope to reach and profit by the rules and suggestions in this book.

Chain stitch is the foundation of all crochet work and should be done rather loosely, as working on it tightens it, and it is apt to give the work a puckered appearance.

CHILD'S SILK STOCKING—RIBBED WORK.

STOCKING.—No. 13 needles. BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG'S "Victoria" or "Hamburg" knitting silk No. 300. Cast on 80 stitches. Ribbing—knit 2, and purl 2 for 60 rounds (3 inches).

Leg—80 stitches, knit 1, and purl 1 for 60 rounds (3 inches). Heel—40 stitches. Do not continue the ribbing. Knit in rows, plain and purl, slipping first stitch of each row. Knit 40 rows. Turn the heel.

Instep—Take up 32 stitches on each side of the heel. Place the 40 instep-stitches on one needle, knit the two heel needles plain, and rib the instep for one round. Decrease thus: 1st heel needle—knit plain till 4 stitches are left, knit 2 together, knit 2, rib instep needle. 2d heel needle—knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, and throw the slipped stitch over; knit the rest plain. Knit 1 round, without decreasing, after each decreasing round. Decrease till there are 80 stitches on the 3 needles. Foot 80 stitches. Rib the upper needle, and knit the two under needles plain for 60 rounds; measuring from the turn of the heel.

Toe—80 stitches, begin with the upper needle, and knit the whole toe plain. Decrease thus: Knit 2, slip 1, knit 1, throw the slipped stitches over, knit plain till four stitches are left, then slip 1; knit 1, throw the slipped stitch over; knit 2. First under needle, knit 2, slip 1, knit 1, throw the slipped stitch over; knit the rest plain. Second under needle. Knit plain till 4 stitches are left, then slip 1, knit 1, throw the slipped stitch over, knit 2. Knit 4 plain rounds, after each decreasing round. After the 8th decreasing round, place the 24 under stitches on one needle, and cast off from both needles at once on the right side. Darn the end of the yarn into the knitting.

LADY'S RIBBED STOCKING.

BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG'S knitting silk No. 300. Materials, 4½ ounces of silk for one pair.

Cast on 121 stitches on No. 16 or 17 needles. Rib—Knit 3, purl 1— for about 14 inches in length, purling 2 in the center of the back needle where the seam is. Narrowings—121 stitches—12 times, decreasing 1 on each side of the seam stitch as in plain knitting, with seven rounds of plain ribbing between the narrowings. Ankle—97 stitches—rib about 2½ inches. Heel—49 stitches—rib 36 rows, knitting 2 together in the middle of the last row. Pick up 20 stitches on each side of the heel. Foot—96 stitches—knit about 8 inches long, including heel. Toe—96 stitches—narrow every third row 13 times. Cast off with 22 stitches on each needle.

GENTLEMAN'S RIBBED SILK SOCK.

Materials, BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG'S "Victoria" or "Hamburg" knitting silk No. 300, 3½ ounces, No. 16 or 17 needles.

Cast on 100 stitches, 32 on two needles, and 36 on the third, knit 2, purl 2 for 12 inches in length, or as long as you want the leg, Prepare for heel by ribbing to end of back needle, and from next needle rib on to back needle 8 stitches; rib the remaining 24 stitches from first needle to another needle, rib second needle to within 8 stitches of the end; these 8 you must pass to the heel or back needle without knitting. You ought to have 52 stitches on heel and 24 on each side needle. The two front needles are not used again until the heel is completed. The heel is made by ribbing alternate rows for 42 rows. Each row is commenced by knitting 2, do not knit the first stitch, slip it on to the needle. In 43d row, which commences round of heel, knit plain; you no longer rib under the foot. Knit 34 stitches, knit two together, * turn your needle, seam 17 stitches, seam 2 together, again turn your needle, knit 17 stitches, knit 2 together; repeat from * until you have only 18 stitches on your needle; this finishes heel. With this needle, on which you have the 18 stitches, take up, and as you take up, knit 24 stitches from side of your heel; knit 4 stitches off front needle on the same, rib all the stitches from the two front needles excepting the 4 last on another needle. (Observe the front needle is ribbed throughout until you commence narrowing for toe). These 4 stitches must be knitted on a third needle, with which take up, and, as you take up, knit 24 stitches from side of heel; also knit 9 stitches from other side needle to this. You will have 37 on each side needle, and 40 on front needle. The next needle, which is your first side needle, knit plain, rib front needle, knit second side needle plain. First side needle—*knit plain until within 6 stitches of the end, then knit 2 together, knit 4. Front needle rib.

Second side needle.—Knit 4, slip 1, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one; knit plain to end of needle. Knit 2 rounds of the sock plain (always ribbing front needle). Repeat from * until the foot is sufficiently reduced, which will be when you have 98 stitches in all on your needles.

Knit the foot about 9½ inches long, including the heel; but this depends on the length of foot you require.

To reduce for toe, the front needle is now plain knitting, not ribbed.

Put as many stitches on your front needle as you have on the other 2 together. You have now 40 on front needle, and 29 on each side; so you must take 5 stitches from one side needle, and 4 from the other, and place them on front needle, which gives you 49 on front, 24 on one side needle,

and 25 on the other. Commence the toe at front needle by knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted 1, knit plain to within 3 of end, when knit 2 together, knit 1.

First back needle.—Knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pull the slipped stitch over the knitted one; knit plain to end of needle. Second back needle.—Knit plain to within 3 of the end, knit 2 together, knit 1. This reducing is repeated every 3d round, the intervening rounds being knitted plain until you have about 44 stitches in all left on your needles; knit the front and back stitches together, and as you knit them cast off.

LADIES' KNITTED UNDERVESTS—HIGH NECK AND LONG SLEEVES.

Materials, BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG'S Underwear Silk in hanks, 5 ounces, 2 finest rubber needles.

Back—Commence at bottom of back by casting on 80 stitches, and on these stitches do 30 rows of plain knitting. Then next row do * 3 plain, seam 3; repeat from * to *, or what comes between stars, over and over until you can count 100 rows of ribbing. Now seam 3 rows all across on wrong side. Then commence block knitting. * Do 5 plain stitches, seam 5; * repeat from * to * all across the row, and do 4 more rows the same. Then do * 5 seam, 5 plain; * repeat from * to * all across, and do 4 more rows the same. This finishes 2 rows of blocks. Do 6 more rows of blocks, making 8 rows of blocks of 5 rows each. Do 22 rows now of plain knitting. For one shoulder 5 plain, seam 5, 5 plain, seam 5, 5 plain, and take these stitches off on a cord for future use, bind off loosely 30 stitches, then commence other shoulder, 5 plain, 5 seam, 5 plain, 5 seam, 5 plain. On this row do 4 more rows the same, which finishes 1 block. Do 3 more rows of blocks on this block. On last row of last block, when you get to end of row, cast on 30 stitches. Now on the stitches on the cord, do 4 rows of blocks (that is finish block begun, and do 3 more) to correspond with other shoulder. Now 8 rows of blocks all across shirt to match those on back; then do 100 rows of ribbing, 3 plain, seam 3 alternately, then 30 rows plain knitting, bind off loosely. Sew up the sides to middle of blocks on body, leaving place for sleeves.

Sleeve—Commence at arm size. Cast on 60 stitches, knit 10 plain rows, now narrow once on each end of needle every other row until you have only 45 stitches; on this row do 34 plain rows without narrowing. Now narrow every row on last end till you have 39 stitches, then * 3 plain, seam 3 * for 24 rows. Bind off loosely; sew up sleeves and sew into arm-holes. Finish neck with 2 rows of crocheted holes, finished with shell edge.

Then run in ribbon and tie in a bow in front. If wished, a crocheted finish may be added to bottom of shirt.

This rule can be used for a vest without sleeves or with short sleeves, and the neck can be arranged either low or high. It is a beautiful pattern.

INFANT'S LONG SILK SHIRT.

BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG'S Underwear Silk in hanks, 2 ounces.

Two smallest size bone and 4 coarsest size steel knitting needles.

On the bone needles cast on 84 stitches.

1st row. 1 knit plain, always slipping 1st stitch. 2d row. Purl. 3d row. Plain. 4th row. Slip 1 stitch, make 1, * knit 4 plain, slip 1, knit 2 together in 1 stitch, bind ("binding" is casting the slipped stitch over the last knitted one). Knit 4, make 1, knit 1, make 1 *. Repeat from * to end of row. The last cluster of 4 will come out one short. 5th row. Purl. 6th row. Like 4th row. 7th row. Purl. 8th row. Like 4th row. 9th row. Plain.

These nine rows complete one cluster. Begin again at first row and make in all 5 clusters or 45 rows.

46th row. Plain knitting. * 47th row. Knit 7 plain and 3 purl across the row. The last 4 stitches will be plain. 48th row. First 4 stitches purl, then complete the row with 3 plain and 7 purl, matching the stitches in the preceding row. 49th row. Like 47th row. 50th row. Plain knitting. 51st row. Knit 2 plain, then 3 purl and 7 plain alternately to end of row. 52d row. The stitches which in the 51st row were knitted plain, in the 52d row must be purled, and those that were purled in the 51st row, in the 52d row must be knitted plain. 52d row. Like 51st row. 54th row. Plain knitting.

Repeat the last 8 rows till the body of the shirt thus knitted in "basket" pattern is as long as the scallops below. Then cast off the stitches on a steel knitting needle.

This completes one-half of the body of the shirt. Knit the other half to match.

For the sleeves cast on 48 stitches. Knit two clusters of scallops like those around the bottom of the shirt, and 7 clusters of the basket pattern.

Cast off 15 stitches at each end of the 48 stitches, and take the other 18 stitches on a steel needle.

Sew the sleeve up, keeping it well stretched.

The 15 cast-off stitches are to be sewed to each side of the body of the shirt, and the rest of the edges of the body of the shirt seamed together to the bottom of the shirt.

Join on the silk at the neck, and knit 5 rows, narrowing every 6th stitch till 120 stitches remain.

Then knit 1 row of eyelets in this manner: 1 plain, make 1, narrow, 1 plain, make 1, narrow, etc.

Finish with 2 plainly knitted rows and cast off the stitches loosely.

A crocheted scallop finishes the neck of the shirt.

INFANT'S BOOT.

Materials, 2 spools of "Brainerd & Armstrong's" "Hamburg" Knitting silk No. 300 (soft finish), or "Brainerd & Armstrong's" "Victoria" Knitting Silk. Two steel needles No. 17.

Cast on 85 stitches with colored silk.

1st row. Plain. 2d row. Purl. 3d row. Plain. 4th row. Use white silk; slip 1, knit 1 (a), throw thread over, knit 3, slip 1, knit 2 together, bind, slip stitch over, knit 3, throw thread over, knit 3; (a) repeat from (a) to (a) until there are but 2 stitches on the needle, then throw thread over and knit 2.

5th row. Purl.

Repeat 4th and 5th rows until you have 22 eyelets, then bind off 32 stitches on the right-hand side of the boot, which will leave 10 on right of middle stitch; then knit 2 together, throw thread over, knit 3, throw thread over, knit 3, slip 1, knit 2 together, bind slip stitch over, knit 3, throw thread over, knit 3, throw thread over, knit 2 together, knit 1; this will leave 21 stitches, which are to be used in forming the instep; now bind off the stitches remaining on the left-hand needle, then purl the 21 stitches, beginning on wrong side of sock.

Next row—Slip 1st stitch, knit 2 together, throw thread over, knit 3, throw thread over, knit 3, slip 1, knit 2 together, bind over, knit 3, throw thread over, knit 3, knit 2 together, knit 1.

Repeat these 2 rows until there are 9 eyelets in instep, making 31 eyelets from top of boot; then bind it off on right side.

For foot, which may be knit basket or any other fancy stitch, use the colored silk; to form the toe set on 13 stitches, and join to instep by knitting the last of the 13 stitches with the first of the instep stitches so as to form but 1 stitch; widen every alternate row at the toe point, until there are 22 stitches on the needle, which must be in the middle of the instep; then narrow every alternate row until you have 13 stitches on the needle, now take up side stitches until there are 52 on the needle, including the 13 toe stitches; then narrow down to 42 stitches by narrowing every row at the toe end, and every alternate row at the heel end, and that in going off the needle.

Take up 52 stitches on the right-hand side and knit as before.

Sew straight parts together, fitting toe point in the angle thus formed.

To knit roll take up the stitches, where the white and colored silks join, on 3 needles, and use a fourth needle for knitting; purl 4 rows, then bind off.

INFANT'S BAND.

Cast on 60 stitches. Use 4 needles, and knit around as in a stocking.

Knit 3 plain, 2 purl, until about 8 inches deep, then cast off all but 12 stitches. Knit back and forth on these, narrowing at the beginning, till but 1 stitch is left. This makes a tab to pin the band down.

WRISTERS.

(MEDIUM SIZE.)

Materials, "Brainerd & Armstrong's" "Victoria" or "Hamburg" Knitting Silk.

Cast 85 stitches. Knit in ribs of 3 stitches plain and 2 seamed. 90 rows. Bind off loosely, and crochet scallop of 3 double and 1 single stitch, on one edge.

INFANT'S CROCHETED SILK SOCKS.

Materials, "Brainerd & Armstrong's" crochet silk $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, a small crochet needle. The pattern will hardly be called a handsome one, but is easily made and understood.

Make a chain long enough to go round baby's leg, 35 stitches, more or less. Join together to form a round, and work in d. c., putting the hook through the underhalf of each stitch for about 15 rounds; this forms the leg. For the top part of the foot, raise 13 stitches, crochet tricotée—that is, put in the hook as before, pull the silk through and leave the loop on the hook. Work these 13 stitches forward and backward, in crochet tricotée for 10 rows, remembering that forward and backward make one row. On the next row narrow by drawing the silk through the first 3 vertical stitches on the right-hand side of the piece, and again through the 3 stitches immediately before the last loop. Repeat these narrowings on the next row. There are now 5 stitches. Make a d. c. in each. The top part of the foot is finished.

Next, work down the left side of this piece in d. c., then around the stitches at the bottom of the leg, and afterward along the right of the foot and around the toe. In doing this the only part to be careful about is the left sided of the foot. The hook here should be put under the last of the tricotée stitches down the side and through the stitch below. Work round and round the bottom of foot and leg in d. c. for 6 or 7 rounds. Then turn the work inside out, place the two sides carefully together, put the hook through 7 stitches at the toe end and draw the silk through the whole. Crochet in d. c. the bottom edges of the foot together till only 7 stitches are left, put the hook through all of these, draw them together to match the toe end, fasten off, turn it inside out again, and the foot is finished.

Next fasten the silk on the top of the leg; make 3 chains, work 2 treble into the same hole, miss 2 stitches, and fasten with a d. c. into the 3d stitch. Make 2 chain, work 2 trebles into the same hole as the d. c.; miss 2 stitches and work a d. c. on the 3d. Repeat this scallop all around the top of the leg.

The work is now complete with the exception of a little cord and tassels, or a narrow ribbon around the ankle.

INFANT'S MITTENS.

Materials, "Brainerd & Armstrong's" "Victoria" or "Hamburg" Knitting Silk No. 300, 1 oz., 2 needles, No. 17 or 18, 1 yard ribbon half inch wide.

Cast on 45 stitches.

1st row. Knit plain to last 2 stitches. Then tto. once, and k. 2 end-stitches plain.

2d row. K. 2 plain, k. loop as 1 stitch, k. rest plain.

Repeat each row 11 times, making 24 rows in all. The open-work now contains 12 holes. There will be 57 stitches on needle.

So far, the work has widened at the holes. In the next 6 rows it remains straight at the holes.

1st row. Knit plain to last 4 stitches. K. 2 together, tto., k. 2 plain.

2d row. K. 2, k. 1 loop, rest plain. Repeat twice or until 3 more holes have been made.

Narrow along the next 12 holes as follows:

1st row. Knit plain, until 4 stitches from end. K. 2 together, tto., k. 2 plain.

2d row. K. 2, k. 1 loop, k. 2 together, k. plain to end.

Repeat 11 times, or until 12 holes in addition to preceeding 15 have been made. The needle now contains 45 stitches.

From these 45 stitches, repeat whole of preceding pattern. When 45 stitches are again on the needle, bind off.

Knit thumb separately as follows:

Cast on 2 stitches. Knit 1 row, then widen by throwing thread over once in middle. Next row plain.

Widen the thumb in succeeding rows by throwing thread over, after 1st stitch of row, and before last stitch of row. Alternate rows plain, knitting loops as stitches.

Continue thus, for gusset, until needle contains 5 stitches. Then cast on 6 additional stitches.

Next row, 1 plain, tto., all plain to last stitch, tto., 1 plain.

Next row, all plain.

So continue until 6 holes have been made at tip end of thumb.

Make 2 more holes, knitting 2 stitches together, immediately after hole in each row. Otherwise, knit rows as before.

Make 1 more hole, knitting 2 together, before throwing thread, and 2 together after hole.

Next rows. Widen at hole by omitting to knit 2 together in both rows. Narrow at other end, by knitting 2 together in both rows, next to hole.

Now make two holes in straight edge corresponding with other straight edge at tip of thumb. Do this by throwing thread over, and narrowing only in alternate rows. Continue to narrow at lower end of thumb.

Next narrow at both ends, until 6 holes have been made at upper end of thumb. Then knit straight edge of thumb plain, and bind off 6 stitches.

Finish little triangle for gusset, corresponding to the other little triangle. Narrow at both ends of little rows, 2 holes at each slant of triangle. Reduce to 2 stitches, and bind off at point corresponding to 1st hole. The whole thumb-piece will include 44 rows in all.

Sew hand-piece up, accurately meeting the points for finger-ends. Sew together side-seam, for 17 stitches downward. Sew same seam from lower and, 8 stitches upward. The opening thus left is for thumb. Sew up thumb, accurately meeting rows, then insert it in mitten, meeting every row to a stitch. There will be 20 on each side, the extra stitches being taken up in joining slants of gusset.

Knit the wrist separately, and sew on, accurately meeting row to row.

The wrist for a baby's (or lady's) mitten may be any pretty knit lace pattern, about 2 inches in width. The one here given is the dainty, old-fashioned edging, appropriately called "Baby Points."

Cast on 12 stitches.

1st row. Knit 2, tto, twice, purl 2 together ; k. 2, tto. twice, k. 2 together; tto. twice k, 2 together, tto. twice, k. 2 together.

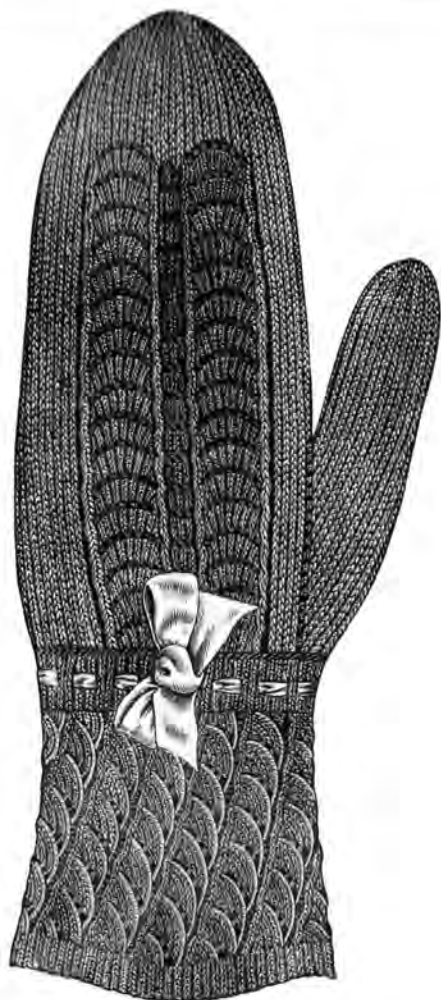
2d row. K, 1, k, 1 loop, purl 1 loop; repeat twice; k. 2 ; tto. twice, purl 2 together ; k, 2 plain.

3d row. K, 2, tto. twice, purl 2 together ; k. 11 plain.

4th row. Bind off 3. K. 7 plain, tto. twice, purl 2 together, k. 2 plain.

Repeat until 27 scallops or points have been made. Bind off, for 1 wrist.

When the mitten is sewed up, finish by adding a bow of ribbon to the back of the wrist. This will serve to distinguish between the right and the left mitten, as well as adding to the effect.



FANCY MITTEN.

(See Rule on page 45.)

LADY'S FANCY MITTEN.

"BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG'S" "Victoria" or "Hamburg" Knitting Silk, No. 300, 1½ ounces, 4 No. 18 knitting needles.

For a lady's mitten, corresponding to a No. 6 kid glove, cast on 96 stitches, For a larger or smaller mitten, use any suitable number of stitches, divisible by 8. Knit 8 rounds plain.

9th round. Slip off one stitch without knitting, knit 1, draw slipped stitch over stitch knit, throw thread over once. Repeat from beginning. (In throwing thread, throw end *from you*.)

Knit 8 rounds, plain.

18th round. Pick up on other needles the stitches first cast on, knit each stitch with each stitch of 17th round. This constitutes the hem of the mitten.

Wrist pattern. 1st round. Purl 2, throw thread over, 4 plain, knit 2 together. Repeat.

2d round. Purl 2, 1 plain, thread over, 3 plain, knit 2 together. Repeat.

3d round. Purl 2, 2 plain, thread over, 2 plain, knit 2 together. Repeat.

4th round. Purl 2, 3 plain, thread over, 1 plain, knit 2 together. Repeat.

5th round. Purl 2, 4 plain, thread over, knit 2 together. Repeat.

Repeat this pattern 7 or more times, according to the length of wrist desired.

Next work a band of ribs by knitting 1 and purling 1. So continue for 5 or 6 rounds, then make the holes, in which to run ribbon or elastic, as follows:

1st round. Knit 1, purl 1, throw thread over twice, and knit 2 together. Repeat.

2d round. Knit 1, purl 1, knit 1 loop, purl 1 loop. Knit 2, purl 1, knit 1 loop, purl 1 loop. Repeat from "knit 2." Last stitch of round, knit 1.

3d round. Knit 1, purl 1, knit 2 together; purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 2 together. Repeat from second "purl 1."

Continue to rib, knit 1, purl 1, for 5 or 6 rounds more. Finish off wrist by 1 round of purl.

Now divide the 96 stitches into three groups, 48 on one needle, 24 on each of the two others. The 48 will constitute the back of the hand. For the left-hand mitten, mark the 5th and 6th stitches from the 48, on the right-hand group of 24; for the right-hand mitten, mark the 5th and 6th

stitches from the 48, on the left-hand group of 24, the marked stitches constituting the base of the thumb. The stitch upon each side of the 5th and 6th is to be purled for the seam of the thumb. Our pattern is for the left hand—a skillful knitter can easily adapt it for the right, or make it larger or smaller.

1st round of hand. Knit 1 group of 24 plain. Knit the other group of 24 plain, except for the two purled stitches, forming seam for thumb. Knit 2 plain at beginning of group of 48. Following is the pattern, introduced into the back of the hand upon the next 28 stitches. Remainder of round plain.

1st round of pattern. Draw 2d stitch over 1st, knit it, knit 1st; purl 1, knit 1. *Throw thread over once and knit 1. Repeat from * 3 times. Purl 1. Draw 1 stitch over, knit it, and knit the next. Repeat pattern once.

2d round. Knit 2, purl 1, knit 17 (each loop counting 1 stitch), purl 1, knit 2. Repeat. 3d round. Knit 2, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass slipped stitch over 1 knitted, knit 13, knit 2 together, purl 1, knit 2. Repeat. 4th round. Knit 2, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass slipped stitch over, knit 11, knit 2 together, purl 1, knit 2. Repeat. 5th round. Knit 2, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass slipped stitch over, knit 9, knit 2 together, purl 1, knit 2. Repeat. 6th round. Knit 2, purl 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass slipped stitch over, knit 7, knit 2 together, purl 1, knit 2. Repeat.

Then repeat pattern from 1st round. In every round of the hand, all stitches are to be knitted plain, except the 28 on the back of the hand, and the 2 purled stitches forming seams for the thumb.

Widen the thumb by making 1 extra stitch between the 2 marked plain stitches, in the 3d round. In every 4th round thereafter, make 2 extra stitches next to the two stitches following the original 5th and 6th stitches marked, until the thumb is sufficiently wide. In an average mitten for a lady, this will be when from 29 to 31 stitches have been made between the two purled stitches. The pattern upon the back of the hand will then have been repeated about 7 times.

Slip off the thumb stitches with a darning needle and a piece of thread. Tie the ends of the thread securely, and dispose the hand stitches evenly upon the three needles. Knit 50 rounds plain, in average mitten, from 52 to 58 in a larger. Narrow for hand as follows:

K. 2 together, k. 8, k 2 together, etc., to end of round. If necessary, plain at end. 8 rounds plain. K. 2 together, k. 7, k. 2 together, etc., 7 rounds plain. K. 2 together, k. 6, k. 2 together, etc., 6 rounds plain. K. 2 together, k. 5, k. 2 together, etc., 5 rounds plain. K. 2 together, k. 4, k. 2 together, etc., 4 rounds plain.

Narrow 3 times in every round thereafter, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the round between each 2 narrowing, until each needle contains 4 stitches. Then narrow until each needle contains 2 stitches. Break off the thread, pass it through a darning needle, pass darning needle through the 6 stitches, draw them to a point and fasten end of thread on inside.

Now go back and pick up the thumb stitches, disposing them evenly on 3 needles. Knit 40 rounds plain, more or less, according to size of mitten. Narrow 3 times in every succeeding round, each narrowing marking $\frac{1}{3}$ of the round, until each needle contains 2 stitches. Finish off as in hand.

LADY'S JERSEY MITTEN.

"BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG'S" crochet silk, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces and a No. 2 star crochet hook. Single crochet stitch is used, with the hook put under the side of the stitch nearest the worker, and up through the center of stitch instead of the usual way.

Make a chain of 53 stitches and join in a ring. 1st round. 1 single crochet in every chain. 2 round. 1 single crochet in every stitch; repeat the 2d round 40 times. 43rd round. Make 11 chain, miss 11, join in 12th stitch (to start the thumb), 41 single crochet. 44th round. 1 single crochet in every stitch; repeat this round to the end of the 49th round. 50th round. (Narrow by missing 1 stitch) 52 single crochet in this round. 53d round. Narrow 1, 51 single crochet. 54th and 55th rounds. 1 single crochet in every stitch. 56th round. Narrow 1, 50 single crochet. 57th round. 1 single crochet in every stitch; repeat this round to end of 70th round. 71st round. Narrow 1, 10 single crochets, narrow 1, 13 single crochets, narrow 1, 10 single crochets, narrow 1, 13 single crochets. 72d round. Narrow 1, 10 single crochets, narrow 1, 11 single crochets, narrow 1, 10 single crochets, narrow 1, 11 single crochets. 73d round. Narrow 1, 9 single crochets, narrow 1, 10 single crochets, narrow 1, 9 single crochets, narrow 1, 10 single crochets. 74th round. Narrow 1, 8 single crochets, narrow 1, 9 single crochets, narrow 1, 8 single crochets, narrow 1, 9 single crochets. 75th round. Narrow each alternate stitch to end of round. Repeat this last round to end of mitten, and fasten thread. For the thumb: 1st round. 22 single crochets; repeat until there are 18 rounds, then narrow every alternate stitch in three successive rounds, and fasten thread. Finish at wrists with several rows of shells, or any fancy edge desired. These mittens are very elastic, and fit the hand and wrist nicely.

WRISTERS.

No. 1. — "BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG'S" "Victoria" or "Hamburg" Knitting Silk No. 300, 1 ounce, and 4 No. 18 knitting needles. Cast on

90 stitches for a medium size. Knit in plain ribs, of knit 2, purl 2, alternately. Finish off at the top and bottom with a row of crocheted edging worked in the wrist.

No. 2.—Cast 40 stitches on 2 needles and 30 on 1. Knit once around plain. Knit 1, over, knit 3, slip 1, narrow, bind over the one you slip knit 3, over, knit 1, over, knit 3, slip, narrow and bind as before, and so continue; make 1 stitch at the end of each needle. If you want a larger size, cast on 10 more stitches for each scallop that you add.

KNITTED GLOVES FOR GENTLEMEN.

"BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG'S" "Victoria" or "Hamburg" Knitting Silk No. 300, 1½ ounces, 4 knitting needles No. 17.

Cast on 72 stitches, 24 on each needle; join together, knit once around plain; knit 40 rounds ribbed, 2 plain and 2 purl. After this 6 rounds are knitted plain. Here begin the widening for the thumb.

At the beginning of the first needle, throw silk over, knit 3, throw silk over again, and complete the remainder of the round plain. Next 2 rounds are plain.

At the beginning of the next one, throw silk over, knit 5, silk over, complete plain, two rounds plain.

Continue widening in this way every 3d round, until there are 33 stitches between the widenings. After this knit 6 rounds plain.

Slip the 35 thumb stitches on to a thread or another needle; turn work and cast on 9 stitches in place of those slipped off; turn, and complete the round plain. Next round plain.

In the 3d round from the thumb narrow twice, the first two of the 9 stitches cast on, and the last 2. Narrow in the same place every alternate round, until there are but 72 stitches remaining. Knit 20 rounds plain.

Now you begin the fingers. For the first one, take 10 stitches from the 1st needle, and 10 from the last. Slip all the remaining stitches on to a thread.

After knitting 20 stitches, cast on 9 to a 3d needle; join, and knit round and round until the work is the desired length, usually as long as the finger. The narrowing is done quickly; knit 2, narrow, repeat the entire round, 2 rounds plain.

For the 3d round knit 1, narrow, entire round. 1 round plain.

After this continue narrowing all the stitches until there are no more. Leave a little length of silk, and thread into a sewing needle, and fasten neatly and securely.

For the 2d finger, take 9 stitches from the front of the glove and 9 from the back, pick up the 9 stitches where the 9 were cast on before. To

make the gore knit the 27 stitches, cast on 9 more and join together. Arrange the stitches on three needles, and knit 1 round plain. In every alternate round narrow the first 2 stitches, and the last 2 of the gores, until there are left but 29 stitches. Continue and finish this finger like the first.

The 3d finger is worked exactly like the 2d.

For the 4th, or little finger, the remaining stitches, 16 in number, are used; it is knitted like the last two, except casting on the 9 stitches. Picking up the 9 from the gore gives 25 stitches for the finger.

For thumb, take the 35 stitches from the thread, and pick up 9 from the gore, and work exactly like the fingers, narrowing until there are but 35 stitches. These gloves are not rights and lefts, but fit either hand.

KNEE-WARMERS.

"Brainerd & Armstrong's" "Victoria" or "Hamburg" Knitting Silk No. 300, 2 ounces, 4 No. 17 knitting needles. Cast on 99 stitches, 25 on one needle, and 37 on each of two remaining ones, using the fourth one for knitting. Knit alternately 2 plain and 2 purl, all the way round to form the ribbing. After knitting 70 rows of ribbing the knee gore is formed as follows; after the 70th row, knit 1 plain row and turn the work, knit all off on 1 needle, narrowing in this way: slip the 1st stitch, knit the 2d and 3d stitches together, then knit plain until the last 3 stitches, knit 2 together and slip the last stitch, knit back plain on one needle. This gore is all worked with two needles, narrowing two stitches in every second row, as described, until there are only 10 stitches left on the needle, then take up stitches all around the gore on 3 needles, 99 in all, knit 1 plain row all around, and finish 37 with rows of ribbing as above and cast off. These are very easily made, are comfortable and useful.

FANCY PATTERN.

Suitable for Mitten Wrist.

Cast on a number of stitches divisible by 8. Knit 8 rounds plain.

9th round. Slip 1, knit 1, draw slipped stitch over plain, make 1 extra stitch. Repeat.

Knit 7 rounds plain. Then pick up with other needles the stitches first cast on, and knit each stitch off plainly, with each stitch of the next, or 17th round, thus forming a doubled edge, or hem, finished with a row of points. Then work the fancy design thus:

1st round. Purl 3, tto., knit 2 together, knit 3. Repeat.

2d round. Purl 3, tto., knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 2. Repeat.

3d round. Purl 3, tto., knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 1. Repeat.

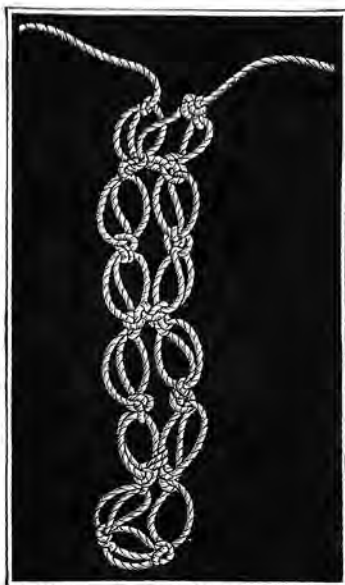
- 4th round. Purl 3, tto., knit 3, knit 2 together. Repeat.
 5th round. Purl 3, knit 3, knit 2 together, tto. Repeat.
 6th round. Purl 3, knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 1, tto. Repeat.
 7th round. Purl 3, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, tto. Repeat.
 8th round. Purl 3, knit 2 together, knit 3, tto. Repeat.
 Repeat this pattern until as deep as desired.



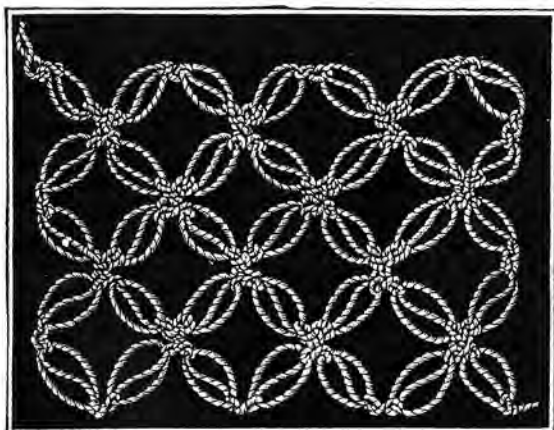
KNOT STITCH.

Make a chain stitch,
 * draw out the loop on
 the needle a quarter of
 an inch, or as long as
 preferred, throw thread
 over the needle and draw
 through ; make a single
 crochet around the
 thread that was drawn
 through between it and
 the loop that was drawn
 out first. The arrow in
 the sample will plainly
 show where the single
 crochet is to be worked
 in ; then make 1 ch. to
 fasten the knot.

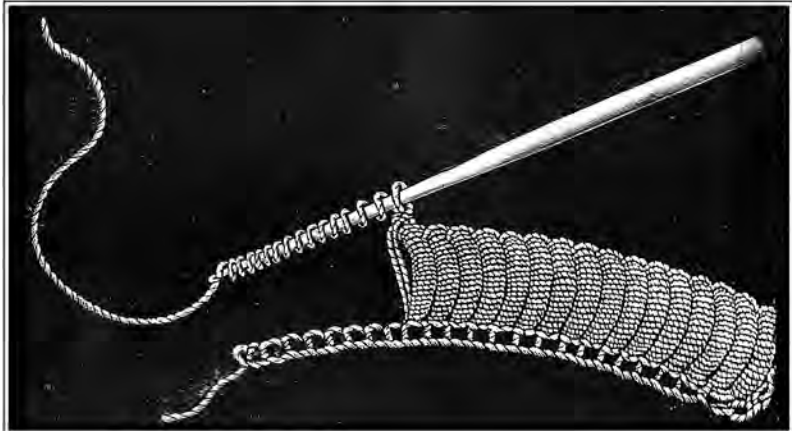
Repeat from * for the chain of knots, to make two or more rows of knots stitches as seen at Detail Nos. 1 and 2.



Turn at the end of the row and single crochet in the fifth knot from the needle; then 1 chain *, 2 knots, fasten on the second knot with a single crochet, 1 chain; repeat from * across the row.



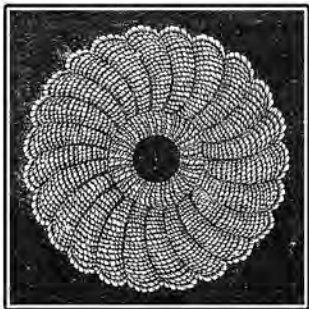
ROLL STITCH.



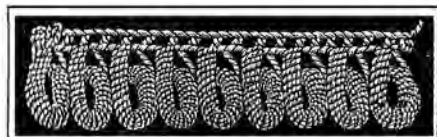
Thread over the needle twenty times, insert needle in work, thread over, draw through the work; thread over, pull through the coil, thread over, draw through one loop on needle. The roll when complete is straight, with a string the length of the roll on its left side. Repeat details given for the next stitches. The length of the rolls may be regulated by the number of times the silk is thrown over the needle. The less times it is thrown over the easier it is to make. The capital letter O, found after the stitches, with a figure at the right side, denotes how often the thread is thrown over. Example: 5 roll sts. O 20, means 5 roll sts. over 20 times.

DAISY.

Chain 10 stitches join; chain 5; then work 23 roll sts. O 20 in the ring; join to the first roll with a slip stitch.

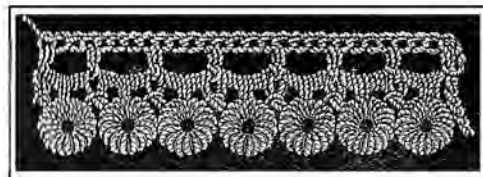


ROSE STITCH.



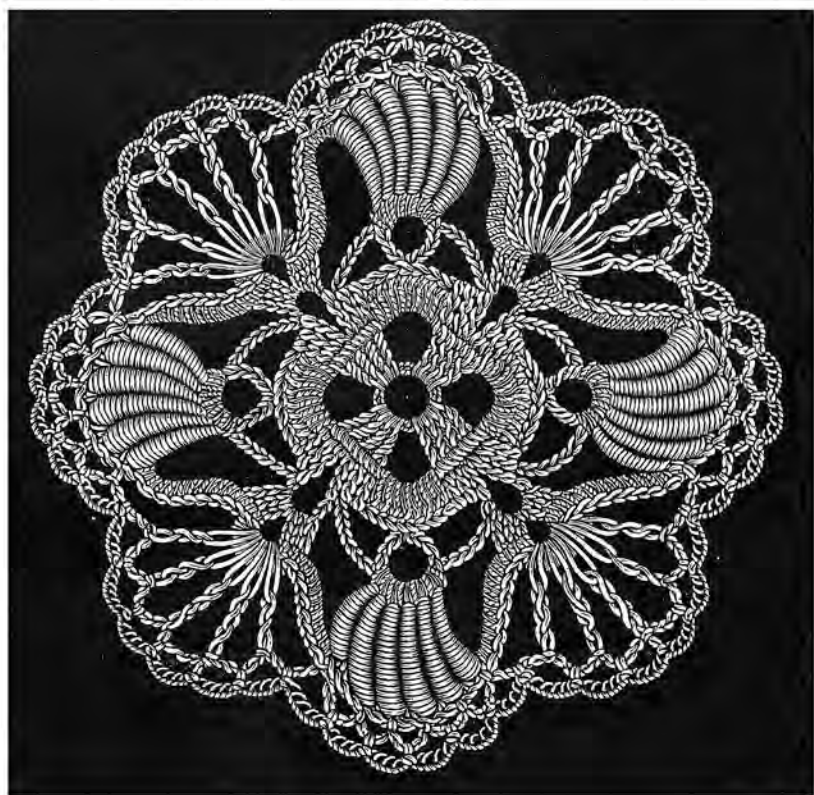
Fasten silk to the foundation and * chain three, then throw thread over twenty times, or as often as preferred, put needle through work, thread over and draw through the work, thread over and draw through the coil, thread over and draw through the loop on needle, draw the silk so tight that it will bend the coil nearly half to the work; repeat from *.

ROLL PICOT STITCH.



This stitch is similar to the Rose stitch, but before the three chains are made it drawn so tight that both ends of the coil meet and it is fastened to the work with a single crochet.

These stitches are used in a variety of ways, many of which will suggest themselves to the experienced worker, but we give a number of designs which are useful and beautiful.



SCARF WHEEL.
 (*Description, page 55.*)

SCARF WHEEL.

This charming wheel is a combination of ordinary crochet stitches and the new Roll stitch, and is made of Brainerd & Armstrong's "Victoria" Knitting Silk, and a No. 4 hook. It is best to obtain a crochet hook which is slightly bent at the end, one in which the point is perfectly straight does not work as well.

Chain 8 stitches, join in a ring. Ch. 3, 3 d. c. in ring, * 5 ch., 4 d. c. in ring, repeat twice from *, 5 ch., join to 3 ch.

2d round. 1 ch., 3 s. c. over 3 d. c., * 1 s. c., 8 d. c., 1 s. c. under 5 ch.; 4 s. c. over 4 d. c., repeat from * twice, 1 s. c., 8 d. c., 1 s. c. under 5 ch., join to 1 ch.

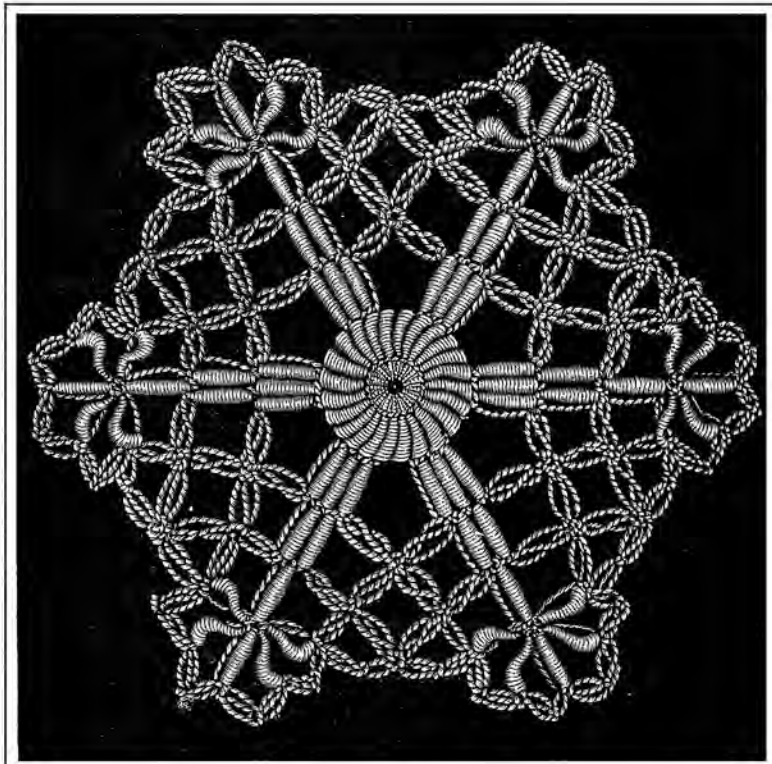
3d round. 3 ch., 2 d. c. in 2 s. c., 5 ch., d. c. in the same place where last d. c. was worked in, 2 d. c., in 2 s. c., * 5 chain., on center of scallop work 2 d. c. with 5 ch. between, 5 ch., 3 d. c., in 3 s. c., 5 ch., 3 d. c., in 3 s. c., repeat from * twice, then 5 ch., on center of scallop 2 d. c. with 5 ch. between; 5 ch., join to 3 ch.

4th round. 8 ch., under 5 ch. work a shell of 3 d. c., 5 ch., 3 d., * 5 ch. In the middle 5 chain work 6 roll sts. O 20, 5 ch., a shell, repeat from * twice, 5 ch., 6 rolls in middle 5 chain, join to third of 8 ch.

5th round. 1 ch., s. c. under chains until full and 1 s. c. in each d. c., and 2 s. c. in each roll st., join.

6th round. * 3 ch., 5 trebles in space made by 5 ch. (working it over the s. c.) with 3 ch. between, 3 ch., fasten to the edge of roll scallop. Over roll scallop work 6 spaces of 5 ch., sl. st. in each roll, repeat from * three times.

7th round. 6 ch., sl. st. in each of 5 chain, join.



GUIPURE WHEEL.
 (*Description, page 57.*)

GUIPURE WHEEL.

This dainty wheel, a combination of Knot and Roll stitches, is suitable for the decoration of none but the daintiest fabrics ; a scarf of silk mull or veiling with a trimming of these wheels would be fit for Titania herself.

Use Brainerd & Armstrong's "Victoria" Knitting silk and hook No. 4, as described in a previous article.

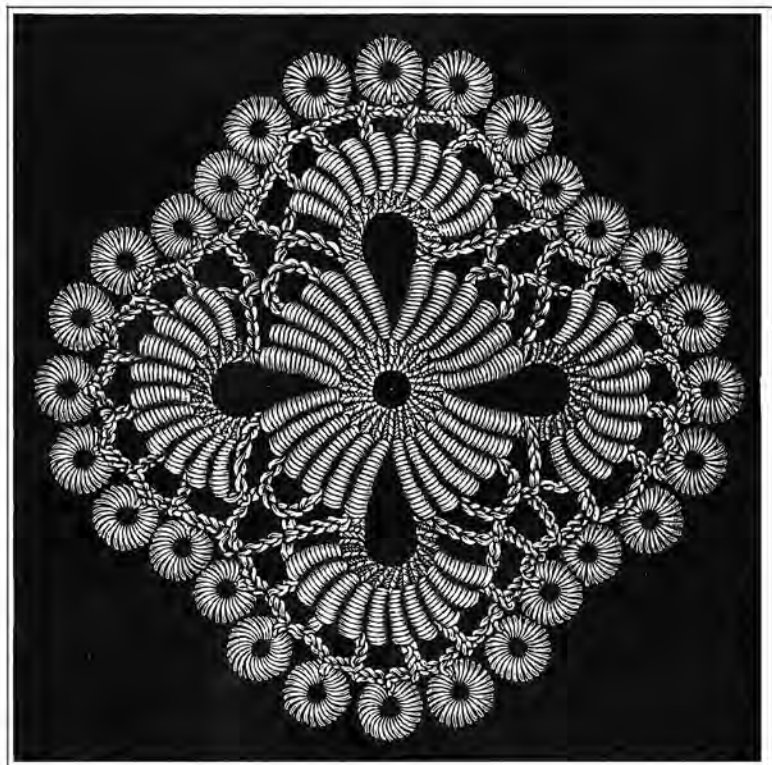
Chain 8 and join, work 5 ch., 24 rolls sts. O 2o in the ring, join to 5 ch.

2d round. Make 1 knot st. the same length of the roll st., 3 rolls between every 4 roll sts., between each group of 3 roll make 2 knot sts., and join to the first roll.

3d round. 1 knot st. and over group of 3 rolls make 2 oll sts., 2 knot sts. fastened on knot of previous row, 2 knot sts., repeat all around and join.

4th round. 1 knot st., 1 roll st. over each of two rolls, and between two knot sts., fasten to knot of previous round 2 knots fastened down, 2 knots.

5th round. 1 knot st., * 5 roll sts. on each of 1 roll with 2 knot sts. between each roll, fasten the scallops to first knot. 2 knot sts. fasten on knot, 2 knot sts. fasten on knot, repeat all around from *.



PASSEMENTERIE WHEEL.
 (*Description, page 59.*)

PASSEMENTRIE WHEEL.

Here we have an extremely handsome wheel, or square, as it will be more correctly named. It is also a combination of stitches, showing the Roll stitch and the Roll Picot stitch.

Made up in Brainerd & Armstrong's "Victoria" Knitting Silks in the dainty shades they manufacture, it makes a dainty finish to a scarf, while developed in black silk it equals the handsomest Passementerie in the market.

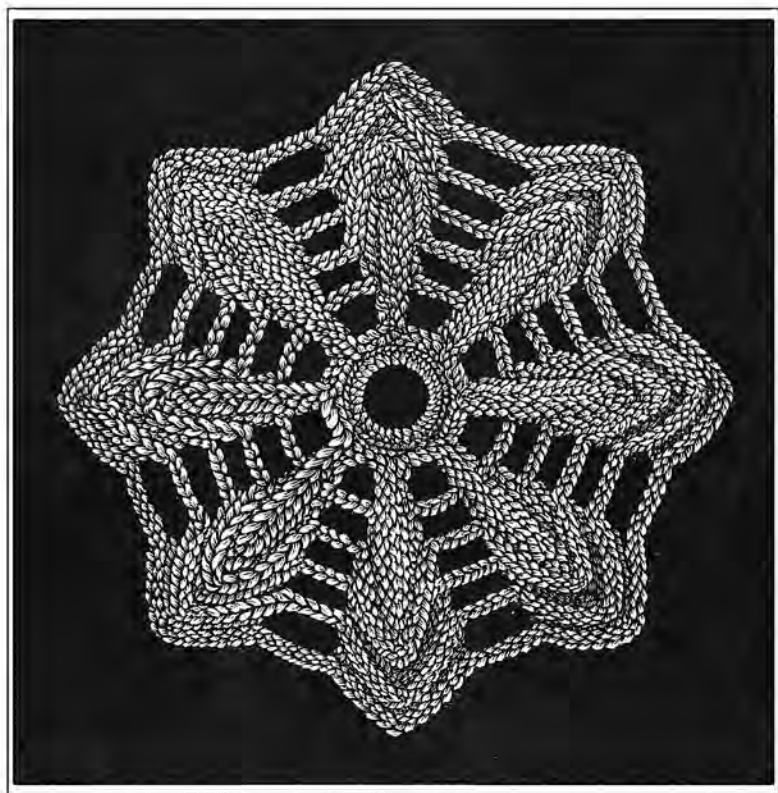
Chain 10 and join.

1st round. Ch. 8, 6 roll sts, O 20 in ring, 10 ch., 6 roll sts., 10 ch., 6 roll sts., 1 ch., 6 roll sts., 10 ch., in ring join to the top of 8 ch.

2d round. 6ch., d. c. between second roll, 2 ch., d. c. between second roll, 2 ch., 12 roll sts. O 12, under the 10 chain sts., repeat all around and join to the third of the 6 chain.

3d round. 6ch., d. c. in d. c. (2 ch., d. c. in d. c.), repeat over

4th round. Work Roll Picots O 20 all around, rather fuller at the corners than on the sides.



SCARF WHEEL.
Description page 6r.

SCARF WHEEL.

This wheel, in plain crochet stitches is a very desirable addition to the wheel already given ; it is simple in construction, and has a very good effect when made. Use Brainerd & Armstrong's "Victoria" or "Hamburg" Knitting Silks and No. 4 hook.

Join 12 chain stitches in a ring.

1st round. 1 ch., 24 s. c. in ring, join to 1 ch.

2d round. Turn. This is worked ribbed style and must be turned at the end of each round. * Ch. 12, s. c. over the 12 and 3 s. c. on ring, repeat from * 7 times join to first s. c. and slip stitch over 2 chain on the first 12 ch.

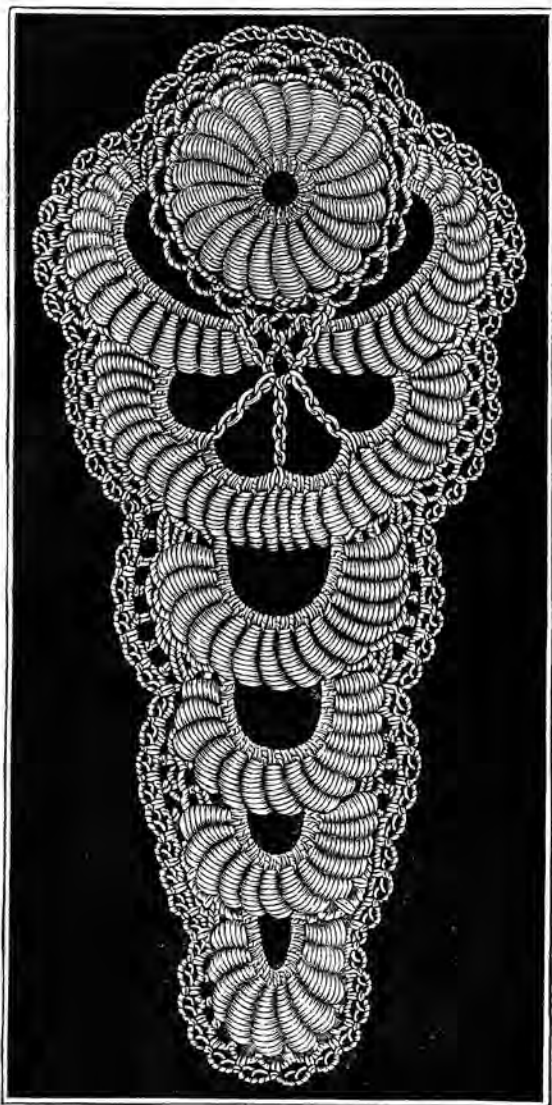
3d round. Turn, * ch. 3, miss 3 s. c. on the ring and 2 on the next 12 ch., work s. c. around the point of 12 ch. on all but 2 last sts., on the point work 3 s. c., repeat from * 7 times. In the last point the 2 last stitches have been used in the beginning of the round, so you work to them and fasten on the 3 ch.

4th round. Turn, slip stitch up 2 stitches, * s. c. around point on all but two last stitches, 3 s. c. in center of point, 4 ch., miss 2 on next point and repeat from * 7 times, joining the 4 ch. to the first s. c., making 2 sl. sts., over 2 s. c.

5th round. Turn, ** ch. 4, miss 2 sts. on the point, s. c. all around but in last 2, 3 s. c. in the center of point, repeat from * 7 times. On the last point the two last stitches were used in the beginning of the round, work to them and fasten on the 4 chain.

6th round. Like the 4th round.

7th round. Like the 5th round, but using 5 chain in place of 4.



CHATELAIN CHAIN. (*Description, page 63*)

CHATELAIN CHAIN.

For those of our readers who like a chatelain for their watches we have prepared this graceful design, which is developed in BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG'S "Victoria" Knitting Silk in any color desired.

A handsome ornamentation for a lady's dress or wrap is made of the same design as passementerie.

Begin at the daisy as follows : Chain 10, join, ch. 8, 20 roll sts. O 20 in the ring, join to first roll.

2d round. Ch. 5, and a slip st. between every roll with 5 chain between, join to the first of 4 chain. Turn the wrong side towards you and chain 15 sts., miss 3 loops of 5 ch., sl. st. in the next, 6 ch., sl st. in next loop, 6 ch., sl. st. in the next, 15 chain sts., miss 3 loops, sl. st. in the next, 3 ch., sl. st. in the next. Now turn right side towards you and work 15 roll sts. O 10 under 15 ch., sl st. in center of 6 ch., 6 ch., sl. st. in center of 6 ch., 15 roll sts., under 15 ch., sl. st. in next loop of 5 ch. Turn wrong side towards you and sl. st. over 9 roll sts., then 5 chain, 1 long treble. O 3 in the loop of 6 chain, 5 ch., 1 long tr., 5 ch., 1 long tr. in the same place, 5 ch., fasten to the fifth roll, sl. st. over 1 roll and turn right side towards you. Work under each of 5 chain 6 roll sts. O 10, fasten over 1 roll. This finished first scallop beneath the half moons on each side of the daisy.

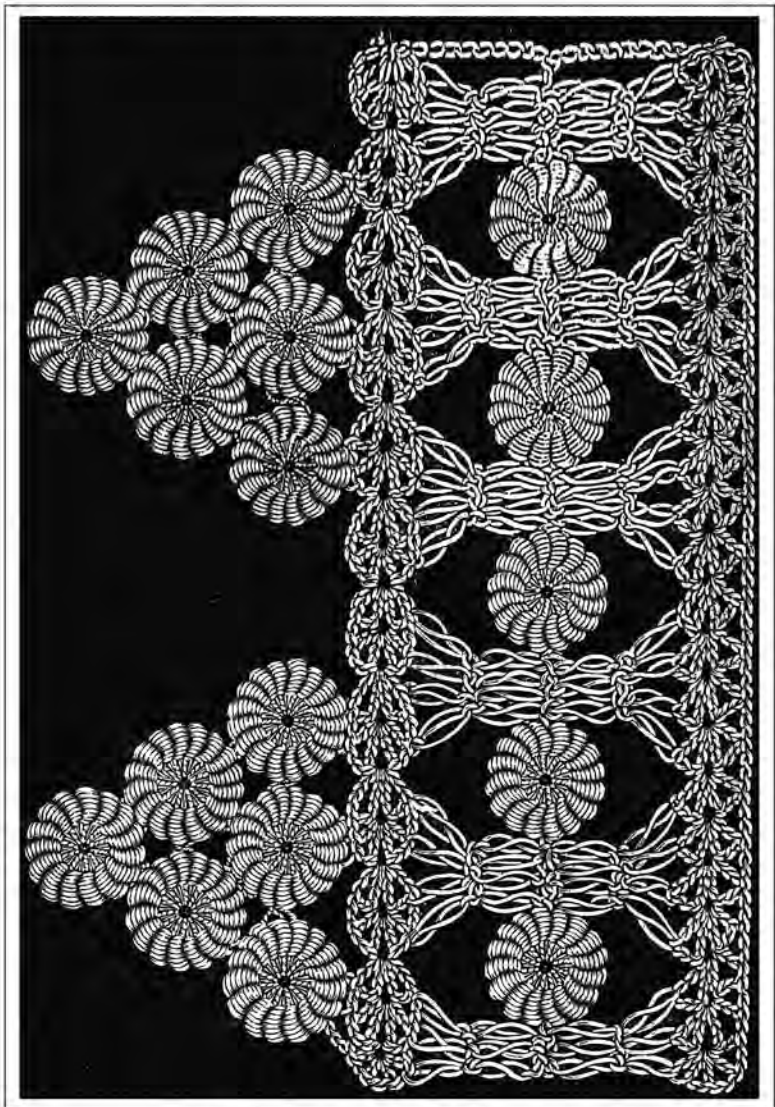
Second scallop below. Wrong side towards you, slip stitch over 8 rolls, 15 ch. miss 8 rolls, sl. st. in 2 next rolls and turn right side towards you and work 16 roll sts. O 10 under 15 chain, fasten over first roll.

Third scallop below. Wrong side towards you, slip st. over 5 roll sts. 13 chain sts. miss 6 rolls, sl. st. over 2 rolls and turn right side towards you and work 14 roll sts. O 10 under 13 chain, fasten over first roll.

Fourth scallop below. Wrong side towards you, sl. st. over 5 rolls, 9 ch., miss 4 rolls, sl. st. over 2 rolls, turn right side towards you and under 12 ch., work 12 roll sts. O 10, fasten over first roll.

Fifth scallop below. Wrong side towards you, sl. st. over 5 rolls, 9 ch., miss 4 rolls, sl. st. over 2 rolls, turn and 10 rolls O 10 under 9 ch., fasten over first roll.

Finish the edge with two rows of loops of 5 chain each, slip st. between each roll. Last row 5 ch., sl. st. under previous loops.



DAISY LACE. (*Description, page 65.*)

DAISY LACE.

A very usefull pattern showing a combination of the Roll stitches and Knot stich, with plain crochet for the heading. It forms a handsome decoration for a silk scarf, and as a trimming for the bottom of a lady's sash it has no rival. Use Brainerd & Armstrong's "Victoria" or Hamburg Knitting Silk for this pattern.

Make a chain of 39 stitches.

1st row. D. c. in the fifth ch., 3 ch., 3 d. c. in the same place with 3 ch. between. This is for a shell. Now 2 knot stitches half an inch long, fasten on the seventeenth ch., 2 knot sts., a shell of 4 d. c. with 3 ch. between in the last stitch of the chain.

2d row. Ch. 5, shell in shell, * knot stitch fasten to knot of previous row with a s. c. and 1 ch., * repeat twice, knot st., shell in shell, a treble in the space on the outside to make an even edge.

3d row. Same as the second, but in place of a treble at the end make * 10 ch., a sl. st. in the fifth ch. 5 ch., a slip st. in the first of the 10 ch. Now in the little hole at the end work 16 roll sts. O 10, join to first roll. This makes a daisy and all the rest in the design are the same. *

4th row. 3 ch., a shell, 2 knot sts., fasten on 2 knots. Now a daisy as repeated from * to *, 2 knot sts., fasten first on knot, shell in shell, treble on edge.

5th row. 5 ch., shell in shell, 2 knot sts. fastened on top of daisy, 2 knot, shell in shell.

6th row. 5 ch., shell in shell, * knot stitch fasten on knot of previous row with a s. c. and 1 ch., * repeat twice, knot st., shell in shell, treble on edge.

7th row. Same as sixth, but in place of treble at end begin a daisy, work 4 rolls in it, then fasten to the side of the first daisy, work 4 more rolls in start and another daisy; in that work four rolls and fasten on the top of the first daisy, then put in 12 more rolls and join, and finish the other with 8 rolls, join and work the eighth row.

8th row. Same as fourth.

9th row. Same as fifth.

10th row. Same as sixth.

11th row. Same as sixth, but in place of the treble at the end, begin a daisy, work in 4 rolls and fasten to the side of second daisy, work in 4 more rolls and begin another daisy, work four rolls in that and fasten to the top of the second daisy, 4 rolls more in that daisy and begin the last, one work in 4 rolls and fasten on the top of the third daisy, 12 rolls in the daisy and join, 8 rolls in the next and join, 8 rolls in the next and join.

- 12th row. Same as fourth row.
 13th row. Same as fifth row.
 14th row. Same as sixth row.
 Repeat from the third for the next scallop.

Marking Linen.

EVERY lady knows the value of having all Table Cloths, Napkins, Spreads, Handkerchifs, Towels, Pillow Cases, Sheets and other Linen articles clearly marked in some permanent way. Most people think the best way is to use some of our Fast Color Embroidery Silks ("Asiatic" Filo, "Roman Floss" and "Asiatic" Twisted Embroidery are most used), all of which can be washed and re-washed without injury. The lighter shades are generally chosen for this work.

A LETTER.

MRS. A. T. H., GENEVA, N. Y., writes :

"In all my experience, which is considerable, I have never found any difficulty in washing your silks ; and for smoothness and brilliancy they are far better than any other make. My work has been much admired, but I always give great credit to your silks, and recommend them wherever I can do so. I find the most artistic workers use your goods.

BLACK CROCHETED BEADED BAG.

(MRS. SNYDER'S PATTERNS.)



MATERIALS: 3 spools "Brainerd & Armstrong's" Double F black silk, or use 4 balls of "Brainerd & Armstrong's" new Crochet Silk, one large bunch of cut beads, and a No. 2 crochet hook.

String the beads on the silk before you begin to crochet, and always push the bead on the silk before you take the stitch. Form a foundation chain of 150 stitches, join in a ring, use the short crochet stitch and crochet 2 plain rows, when you work the second row take up both stitches in the top of the first row. Make the third and fourth rows plain rows of beads. Start the squares by crocheting * 5 plain stitches and 5 stitches with beads, continue this for 5 rows, when you will have a complete row

of squares, start the next row with 5 stitches with beads, then 5 plain stitches and continue for 5 rows. You will find you have a plain square over a beaded one; repeat from * until you have 18 rows of squares which you may finish with 2 plain rows of beads and 20 rows of plain crochet for the top. This will make a bag $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ inches, a very useful size. In all bead work, the beads will be on the wrong side of the work, and the article being made must be turned after it is finished. A handsome finish for across the bottom of the bag can be made with a row of crocheted rings, any size desired, and a tassel formed of the beads fastened in the center of each ring. The top should be finished with a strip of silk seven inches deep, turned down two inches at the top to make a frill and casing. Two pieces of ribbon 1 inch wide and 27 inches long are run through the casing to draw the bag together.

LONG CROCHET PURSE.

"Brainerd & Armstrong's" purse silk 2 spools, 2 bunches steel beads, No. 8.

Make a ch. of 84 stitches, work once across in single crochet, then



join it together. Work 3 rows more in s. c., then work in 6 steel beads, then 6 plain stitches, repeat the 6 beads and 6 stitches, through the row; work 5 more rows like the last; this gives you a steel block and a plain silk block. Alternate by working 6 beads over the plain silk block, and a plain silk block over the steel block. Do this until you have 6 rows of blocks. Work 4 rows plain. Now commence the opening in the center, by making 2 c.h. and 1 d. c. in every third stitch through the row. At end of row turn, and work back, making 2 ch. and 1 d. c. in top of 1. d. c. in last row. Repeat this last row until you have 21 rows, then join, and work 4 plain rows (be sure and have 84 stitches), in s. c., then put 1 bead in every stitch for one row. Next row, 5 beads, 1 plain stitch, 5 beads, 1 plain stitch. Next row, 4 beads, 2 plain stitches. Next row, 3 beads, 3 plain stitches. Next row, 2 beads, 4 plain stitches. Next row, 1 bead, 5 plain stitches. Then 4 rows plain. Next row, 1 bead, 5 plain stitches. Next row, 2 beads, 4 plain stitches. Next row, 3 beads, 3 plain stitches. Next row, 4 beads, 2 plain stitches. Next row, 5 beads, and 1 plain stitch. Then 7 rows with a bead in each stitch. The remaining rows, a bead in every stitch, narrowing off 6 stitches in each row, bringing the end to a point. Sew a tassel on this end, and fringe on the other end. After crocheting the opening (d. c.), slip on both rings. In crocheting any bead work, the side held towards you is the wrong side. Make 3 ch. at commencement of each row at the opening, in center of purse.

BALTIMORE CROCHETED TIE.

By far the prettiest tie we have yet seen, we take great pleasure in recommending it.

Use three spools of "Brainerd & Armstrong's" Crochet Silk with a No. 13 crochet needle.

Begin on the bottom of the long end, which is 16½ inches long, then work the narrow neckband 15 inches, or to suit the size of collar worn, and last the short end 6 inches long.

Manner of working: Chain 38 stitches, work a shell of 5 double crochet in the fourth ch. from needle, then catch down in the next fourth



BALTIMORE TIE.

st. with a single crochet, * ch. 3, and make a shell in the same stitch where the s. c. was worked in; repeat from * until 8 shells are in a row,

2d row. Ch. 3 and turn, * a single crochet between shell and 3 ch., then 3 ch. and a shell under the 3 ch. of first row, repeat from * across the row. Continue in this manner until you have $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches of 8 shells in a row.

Narrowing: Make first shell and make 2 s. c. on 2 shells, leaving out a shell; on the opposite side do the same, so that it narrows to 6 shells, make 6 rows of 6 shells, then narrow to 4 shells and be sure you always make your first and last shells so that you do not spoil the edges. Crochet 3 rows of 4 shells, narrow 1 shell more, and work the neck piece with 3 shells as long as needed.

Widen. Crochet first shell, make the s. c. between shells, and then work a shell in there, work on as before and increase on opposite side in same manner. Crochet 5 rows of 5 shells, increase to 7 shells and work 6 inches long. Finish off the end where you began with a row of shells.

Work tight and it will give a fluted effect.

CROCHETED UMBRELLA CASE.

A very desirable article and one that is much liked. This design has an openwork pattern which commends itself at once. first, for the free circulation of air, facilitating the drying of the umbrella ; second, for the small quantity of silk necessary to make it.

Use "Brainerd & Armstrong's" Knitting Silks in black, navy or cardinal, with a No. 4 crochet hook.

This cover is made with a ball and a half of "Brainerd & Armstrong's" Crochet Silk. A smaller cover suitable for a lady's umbrella can be made with one ball of silk.

It has several advantages: First, it does not chafe or wear the finest silk umbrella ; second, it permits the air to get to the umbrella and dry it when damp ; third, when off it folds so small it will go into a vest pocket.

Cover a ring one-half inch in diameter with 36 s. c., join to the first s. c.

1st. round. Over the 36 s. c. work 12 loops of 5 chain each with a s. c. on the ring between every 5 chain. The rounds are not joined at each end, but work right over it round and round.

2d row. Now 5 ch. sts. and a single crochet over each loop of 5 ch. sts. of first round, and continue in that manner for 56 rounds. Then in the next 65 rounds use 6 ch. sts. in place of five. Turn and work backwards and forwards for 7 rows, thus leaving an opening in one side. Now over the 12 loops of 6 chains each work 3 deep vandykes. Make a vandyke as follows : Work over 4 loops in the same manner as body of cover for 7 rows backwards and forwards, then work to a point and cut silk. Make the next two vandykes like it, and then work 2 vandykes under the ones already made, so that they fall between them. Begin at the opening and work over the edge of all the scallops a heavy edge of half-double crochets. Draw a ribbon or silk braid through the neck to draw around the umbrellas.



TOBACCO BAG.

"Brainerd & Armstrong's" crochet silk, 2 spools red, 1 spool gold, a No. 2 crochet hook.

1st round. 24 t. c. under the chain, join to first t. c. with one s. c. To commence the next round work 3 chain to take place of the first t. c.; this applies to each round, so that we shall not repeat the directions. Commence at the center of bottom of bag with red silk and work 8 chains, join round.

2d round. 1 t. c. into 1 stitch, 2 t. c. into the next; repeat all round.

3d to 6th round. With gold silk work 1 t. c. into each of 2 stitches, 2 into the next; repeat all round.

7th round. With red silk work 1 t. c. into each of 2 stitches, 2 in the next, then with gold silk work 1 t. c. into each of 6 stitches; repeat from the beginning of the round. In order to make the number of stitches right so that the Vandyke patterns come evenly, you must either pass over a stitch, or work twice into a stitch at the end of the round if necessary.

8th round. With red silk work 1 t. c. into each of 4 red stitches, 2 red into the first gold, 1 gold into each of the 4 next gold, 2 red into the next gold; from the beginning of the round.

9th round. 1 red into each stitch of red, 1 red into next gold, 1 gold into each of 2 next gold, 1 red into the next gold. Repeat from the beginning of the round.

10th and 11th rounds. Work entirely with red silk, 1 t. c. into each stitch. The 11th round should have 154 stitches.

12th round. The Greek Key pattern is commenced in this round. With red work 2 t. c. into a stitch, 1 into each of 2 next stitches, 2 in the next; with gold, 1 t. c. into each of 10 stitches. Repeat from the beginning of the round.

13th round. 1 t. c. with red into each red stitch of last round, 1 gold into each of 2 next gold, 1 red into each of 6 next gold, 1 gold into each of 2 next gold. Repeat from beginning of round.

14th round. 1 red into each of 5 red, 2 into the next, 1 gold into each of 2 gold, 1 red into 4 next stitches, 1 gold into each of 7 next stitches. Repeat from beginning of round.

15th round. With red, 1 t. c. into each of 7 stitches, 1 gold into each of 2 stitches. 1 red into each of 4 next stitches, 1 gold into each of 2 next stitches, 1 red into each of 5 next stitches; repeat from beginning of round.

16th round. 1 gold into each of 7 red stitches, 1 into each of 2 gold, 1 red into each of the next red stitches, 1 gold into 7 next stitches, repeat

from beginning of round. Now work about 2 inches of red in 1 t. c., into each stitch without increase or decrease.

Then work another Greek Key pattern, as described in 12th to 16th rounds, omitting the increase. Work 2 rows plain. For a top finish: 1st round. 1 t. c. into a stitch, 2 ch., pass by 2 stitches, and repeat. 2d round. 1 d. c. into each stitch of the last round. 3d round. 1 t. c. into each of 2 stitches, 2 ch., pass by 2 stitches, and repeat. 4th round. Like 2d round. The 3d and 4th rounds are repeated twice more. Now with red silk finish the diamond at the bottom of the bag by working lines of chain stitches from the depth between the points to the center of the first row, either with a needle or crochet hook. Line bag with India rubber or chamois, and run red silk cord and tassels through the holes.

WORK BAG.

"Brainerd & Armstrong" crochet silk $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, a No. 2 crochet hook 2 yards narrow satin ribbon, piece of satin 5x9 inches. This little bag will be found very convenient for holding knitting or crochet work. Make a ch. of 40 stitches. 20 rows around it in s. c. stitch widening on each side, taking up only the back loop of the stitch.

The following 22 rows are formed of shells made in this way: 2 d. c. in 1st stitch, 1 ch., 2 d. c. in the same stitch, the 2d shell in 5th stitch from last. The next row of shells are joined in the former row. The last rows are caught down between each with a s. c. stitch. Make the handles of cord formed of the silk. Draw the ribbon through the open spaces, make a bag of the satin and fasten in the top of the shells, turning the satin over the top to form a frill and casing, and draw the ribbon through the casing.

Why will Ladies run such risks?

Some take any Embroidery Silks the dealer says are just as good as those made by THE B. & A. CO.

The result is that their delicate pieces of Embroidery are ruined the first time they are washed.

All know THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG'S Silks can be washed repeatedly without injury.

See that every skein of silk you buy has their name and guarantee tag."

— From *The Art Interchange*.

HAIR RECEIVER.

"Brainerd & Armstrong" crochet silk 1 ounce, a No. 2 star crochet hook. This is something new and very pretty, is in the shape of a bag drawn to a point at the bottom, and finished at the top with lace.

For the bag. Make a ch. of 138 stitches, join it.

1st and 2d rows. 1 d. c. in every other stitch, with 1 ch. between.

3d row. 20 d. c., 3 ch., 20 d. c., and so on until you have finished that round.

4th row. 18 d. c. in the middle of 20 in row 3, 2 ch., 1 d. c. in open space, 2 ch. 18 d. c., etc.

You will see that on every row there will be 1 less on each side of the point making more of the open crochets each time. After the point is finished, make 15 rows of the open crochet.

The lace on the top is made by making a ch. of 140 stitches.

2d row. Work a d. c. in every 3d stitch with 3 ch. between.

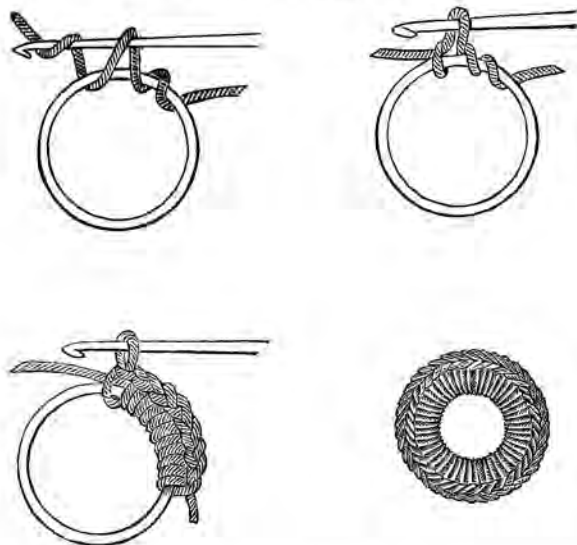
3d row. 9 d. c. in every other space.

4th row. 2 ch. fasten in scallop with a s. c., 4 ch., fasten in middle of scallop, 4 ch. in same place, 9 ch. in same, 4 ch. fasten, 4 ch. fasten in 5th stitch, 2 ch. in the end of scallop with this around all the scallops. Make the scallop on the opposite side in the same manner.

Cut a strip of paste board 3 inches wide, and long enough to fit in the top of the bag, cover it with satin on both sides.

Sew the bag after it is lined with thin silk on it, and the lace on each edge. Gather the bag together on the bottom and attach a full bow of satin ribbon the color of the silk. Two pieces of the same are sewed on the top and tied in a bow from which to suspend the receiver.

CROCHET RINGS.

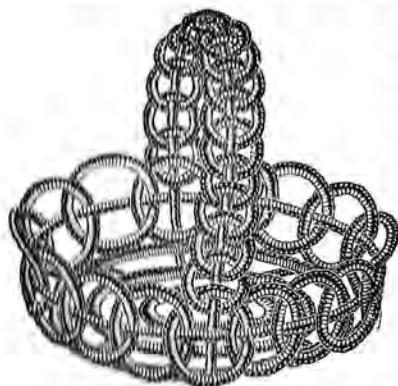


Crochet rings are used so extensively now that we give the details in the above cut, and feel that an explanation is unnecessary. There is very little fancy work of to-day in which these rings cannot be effectively used. So often when one has finished a large piece of work, a small amount of silk is left on the spool ; it is too much to waste and not enough to make up. Here is where the crochet rings come in so nicely. It takes so little silk to cover a few rings, and there are so many ways of using them, that crochet rings may be considered one of the most pleasing features of the fancy work of to-day.

We suggest a number of Articles in which the Crochet Rings figure largely; they are useful, ornamental and easily made.

CARD BASKET.

This basket may be used to hold cards, or it will look pretty filled with flowers, in which case a round glass dish must be put in to hold the



water; the glass should be filled with moss and the flowers set in that. The basket is composed of rings worked in crochets very closely with knitting silk. The rings for the sides measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. To mount the rings, place 15 in a line on the table, one resting a little over the other; take a piece of strong wire, work over in crochet with the silk, and thread it through the overlapping rings. The rings must now be fixed in position by a few fine stitches, and the ends of the wire sewn securely together and the silk neatly fastened over it to cover the joining. The bottom is comprised of three rings of wire. The largest measures 16 inches in circumference, the second 13, and the third one 10 inches. They are joined by two straight lines of wire, buttonholed over and running both ways. The outer ring is sewn to the row of rings forming the sides by a needle and fine silk. The handle is composed of 14 rings the size of those at the sides, and joined as seen in the illustration.

For **MOULD CROCHET** "B. & A." CROCHET SILK is the Best, because it is hard twisted. It pays to get the Best, especially so when the best costs no more than poorer goods.

SLEEVE HOLDER, OR "MISS NANCY."

This sleeveholder, called "Miss Nancy," is a charmingly useful trifle. To use it, slip one ring on the first finger, wind the cord around the sleeve closely, then slip the other ring over the thumb, and draw the coat on.

The materials necessary are two brass rings and "Brainerd & Armstrong's" Knitting Silks in any pretty color, and a medium-sized crochet hook.

Procure two rings, large enough to slip over the thumb and cover them tightly in single crochet. At the last ring do not cut silk, but draw out the loop one-eighth of an inch and (throw thread over, and take up a loop through a st. on the ring), repeat twice more. Then throw thread over and draw through all the loops; now the following Guard stitches are made in this manner: Draw out the loop as long as before, and take up three loops, throwing the silk over the needle, before taking up a loop through the place where the first loop on the needle came through. Repeat in this way until you have a cord of Guard stitches forty inches long. Sew the other ring to the end.



BURNT MATCH RECEIVER.

For this take one of the little glass tumblers usually sold for this purpose, and around the top have a row of crochet rings fitting snugly; to these rings fasten the ribbon by which it is hung up, and finish at the top with a bow.

Around the lower part of the glass paint tiny sprays of flowers, such as daisies, or forget-me-nots, violets, tiny rosebuds, etc.

NEEDLE BOOK.

This is such a pretty trifle for a lady's work basket that every lady should possess one. Fourteen brass rings are crocheted, using any pretty shade of silk the worker's fancy dictates.

MOUCHOIR CASE.

Very dainty and lovely is a mouchoir case made of silk and crochet rings. Four pieces of cardboard are cut heart-shaped, each measuring 9 inches across. Two pieces are covered plainly with silk, the other two have the silk puffed on over a layer of sheet wadding, sprinkled with a delicate sachet powder.

Join a plain and a puffed piece together with neat over and over stitches; do the other just the same. You now have the top and bottom of the case. Make the sides of crochet rings sewed all around the edge of one heart, and use the padded part for the inside of the case; the other heart forms the lid and can have either a bow of ribbon or a crochet ring at the point with which to lift it.

SCARF WHEELS.

Crochet rings form very pretty scarf wheels when arranged with taste and neatness; a very good way is to have wheels formed of 7 rings across one end of the scarf, the other end showing Vandyke points also made of the rings. Still another pretty way is to form a circle of crochet rings and fill in the center with threads of silk crossing from side to side, and finished in the center with a tiny spider's web, as done in drawn work.

One end of the scarf can have 2 rows of these wheels, the little spaces between the wheels finished with the cross stitch and spider's web also, and across the other end the wheels can form a deep point.

DRESS TRIMMING.

A very handsome and desirable dress trimming can be made of the crochet rings finished in the center with the crossed threads and spider's web. One feature of this trimming is that it can be made to match any color desired, and if carefully sewed on looks equal to the handsome passementeries.

A 16-page Book on Knitting and Crocheting with 26 illustrations, giving rules for making

Four-in-Hand Ties Shopping Bag Lamp Shade Suspenders

Ladies' Belt Ladies' Cape Beaded Bag

Scissors Chatelaine Knot-Stitch Tie Ladies' Slippers

Umbrella Cases Match Receiver Handkerchief Case Fan Tidy, etc

Sent to any address for two two-cent stamps. Address

THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG SILK CO., NEW LONDON, CONN.

Use 7 rings for each side of the needle book, one for the center and the six arranged around this to form a circle. A stitch of silk is brought across the center of each ring, crossed at right angles by another, and fastened in the center by a small knot.

When the rings are all fastened together, cut out from fine cashmere or flannel, leaves to fit the covers. Buttonhole stitch the edges of these with silk to match the outside, and when done fasten all securely together, and finish with a bow of baby ribbon.

PHOTOGRAPH HOLDER.

Use a piece of handsome satin or gros grain ribbon, slightly wider than the photograph you wish to frame and twice as long. Fringe out the lower edge, and around the sides, the top and the bottom sew crochet rings to match the ribbon in color. Slip the photograph under the rings and the frame is sure to be pleasing; sew a ring at the back to hang it up by.

Another frame has a longer piece of ribbon, one end of which is passed through three large crochet rings, the other end is finished precisely like the preceding frame, and when finished it has the effect of a scarf.

SCISSORS CHATELAINE.

A very useful arrangement for the scissors has the ribbon by which they are suspended run through 8 crocheted rings, which overlap each other. The ribbon is run through the first ring, the next ring is laid on top and the ribbon runs in and out, over and under, making a very pretty effect. A bow, to which is fastened a safety-pin, completes this at the top.

POSTAL CARD CASE.

A beautiful case for a lady's desk is made of two pieces of glass slightly larger than a postal card. The edges of the glass are bound with ribbon and on one piece is painted a pretty study of flowers. Crochet rings form the three sides of this box, of which the glass forms the top and bottom; the rings are securely sewed to the ribbon binding and thus help form the case.



TWINE BAG.

So many stitches both in crochet and knitting can be used for this useful little article, that nearly everybody can make one to suit their own fancy. The one illustrated is made in alternate blocks of blue and gold. One of the prettiest we have noticed, is formed of very small crochet rings, done with "Brainerd & Armstrong's" purse silk, black, finished with crimson ribbons and filled with a ball of crimson cord. An open work stitch with the twine some contrasting color is quite ornamental. For such a one the following stitch proves satisfactory. Make a chain 9 inches long, work * 3 t. c. into the 5th stitch of ch., ch. 3, 1 t. c., into same stitch as 3 t. c., skip 2 in ch. and repeat from *. Join. 2d row. Ch. 3, * 3 t. c., ch. 3, 1 t. c. into ch. of 3 in first row, repeat from *. All the rows are now made the same as the second. The bag should be $4\frac{1}{2}$ long, and finished with ribbon and scissors.

SPOOL BAG.

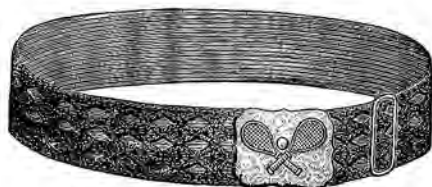
"Brainerd & Armstrong" crochet silk $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, a No. 2 crochet hook. This little affair is designed to hold a spool of silk while using it for knitting or crocheting. It can be hung on the arm and will keep the silk from becoming soiled. The bottom is in the shape of a hat and the top crocheted into it. Chain 3, join, and work with s. c. round and round, widening gradually till the hat becomes 9 inches in circumference; turn the edge over on the right side about an inch and crochet the bag into it. 1st row. 1 d. c. into every other stitch with 1 ch. between. 2d row. 1 d. c. in every space, with 1 ch. between, do 15 rows in all, finish the top with a row of shells, and draw a cord and tassel through the 6th row from the top.

and tassel through the 6th row from the top.

TENNIS BELT.

The design we give is suitable for ladies or gentlemen, the only difference being in the size.

Materials. Two spools "Brainerd & Armstrong's" Crochet Silk, one



buckle. Line with sateen or other material interlined with buckram.

1st row. Chain 28.

2d row. Chain 2, 1 treble, chain 1, 2 treble in fourth stitch, chain of 3, 2 treble, chain of 1, 2 treble in twelfth stitch, chain of 3, 2 treble, chain of 1, 2 treble in twentieth stitch, chain 3, 2 treble, chain 1, 2 treble in twenty-eighth stitch. This gives 4 shells.

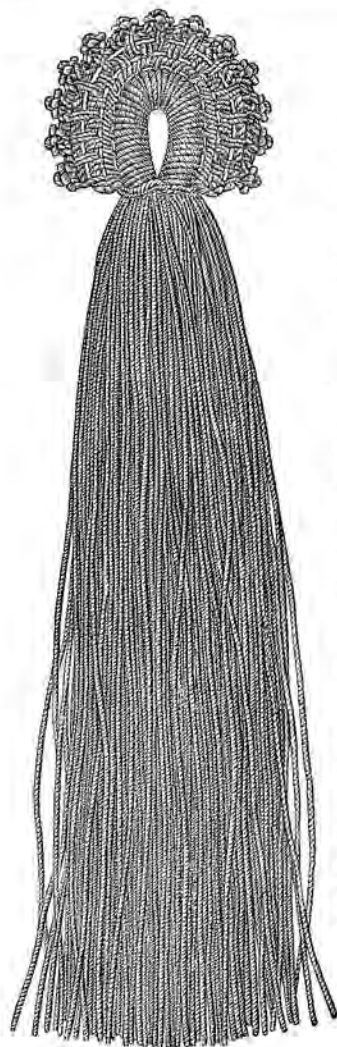
3d row. Same as second.

4th row. Chain of 3, 1 treble, 1 chain, 2 trebles in first shell, chain of 2, catch the chain of second and third rows, chain of 2, 2 treble, 1 chain, 2 treble in second shell, chain 2, catch second end third chain, 2 chain, 2 treble, 1 chain, 2 treble in third shell, 2 chain, catch second and third row, 2 chain, 2 treble, 1 chain, 2 treble in fourth shell, and so on until you have the 28 inches.

The following has appeared in several leading magazines with the names of the magazines attached, as below:

"We recommend "BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG'S" Wash Embroidery Silks. We believe their colors are Absolutely Fast."

Publishers THE DOMESTIC MONTHLY,
 THE MODERN PRISCILLA.
 THE HOUSKEEPER.



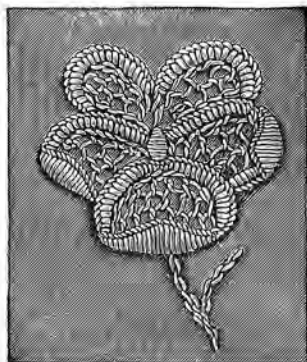
CROCHETED TASSEL.

A very useful little affair, easily made, and very desirable to ornament fancy bags, scarfs, lambrequins, etc.

Use "Brainerd & Armstrong's" Crochet Silk, or if a still harder twisted silk is wanted use Victoria Purse Twist. No. 2 crochet hook.

To make a tassel the size of the engraving, lap the silk twice around cardboard 5 inches long. Work 25 stitches around the hank or skein from center to outside, forming the top of the tassel, join, turn, chain 3, take up second stitch of 25 with short crochet, chain 1, take up fourth stitch, and so on making 13 holes, turn, chain 3, go into every hole making 13 holes in that row, with single crochet stitch and chain 1 between, turn, fasten in first hole, chain 4, take first and upper part of stitches and fasten in first hole with single crochet, chain 1, fasten in second hole, chain 4 and take up the first and upper part of last stitch, fasten, chain 1, and continue, making 13 points.

Mountmellick Work.



A PANSY IN MOUNTMELICK WORK.

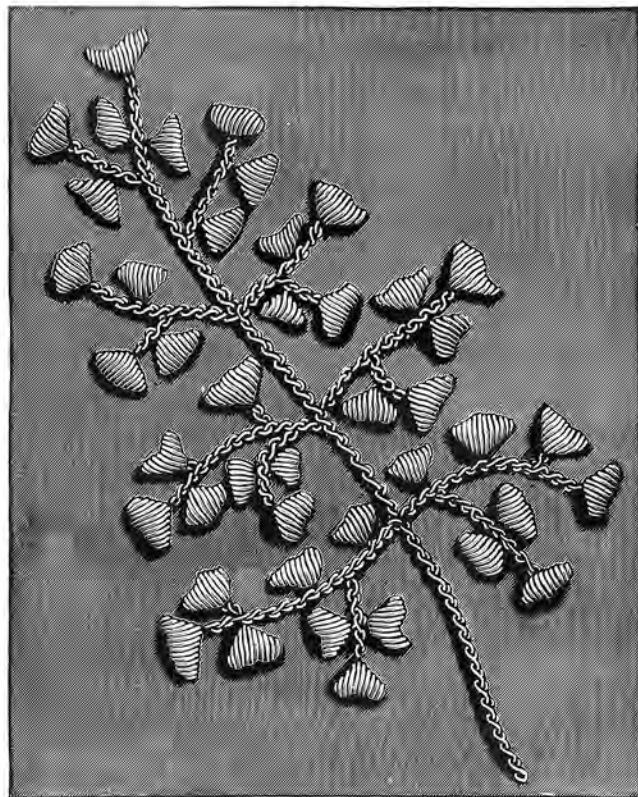
DESIGNS of large flowers and leaves, trailing vines, etc., look particularly well in this work; and borders for mantles, table-covers, and curtains can be effectively decorated with it. The pattern is stamped as for ordinary embroidery and the designs and stitches used are such as will have the richest effect. Conventional roses, sun-flowers and lilies are very desirable; also the passion-flower, ivy, chestnut; and pomegranates, too, are very handsome. ears of wheat and barley, grapes, berries, etc., all work in well. All

Mountmellick work has, where this is possible, a heavy outline, often in buttonhole stitch, and sometimes in French-knot stitch; but stem or outline stitch is also used for the veining of leaves, and for outlining leaves and flowers. Pansies in buttonhole stitch and point de Bruxelles are very handsome and not at all difficult. Our cut on this page is so clear that further description is unnecessary. On page 84 we give a spray of blackberries and leaves which is very showy. The berries are worked in close clusters of French knots, with very large ones in the center to give a raised appearance. The blossoms of palest pink are done in raised satin stitch worked lengthways over a closely padded foundation, with a center of three French knots. The lower part of the stem is done in laid stem stitch, a pike stitch put in here and there on each side to represent a thorn; the remainder of the stem is done in ordinary stem stitch. For the leaves, one is outlined in French knots and filled with bullion stitches, while the other is done in satin stitch with the stem stitch through the center. Page 85 illustrates a maiden-hair fern; this is a beautiful decoration for many articles, and they are very easily worked. Satin stitch running from top to bottom of leaf is the only one employed, except for the stem, which is worked throughout in stem stitch. The dainty green, embroidered on cream color, or pale pink, will be found very pretty. On page 87 you will find a branch of passion flowers and leaves, very showy and handsome.



SPRAY OF BLACKBERRIES AND LEAVES.

(See description on page 83.)



MAIDEN HAIR FERN.

(Description on page 83.)

PASSION FLOWERS AND LEAVES.

This beautiful vine with its clearly cut leaves and blossoms is peculiarly graceful and readily adapted to almost any purpose; as a bordering it is quite unequaled. For the stem, except in the delicate tendrils, chain stitch is very suitable, and outline stitch for the rings. The lower leaf in the illustration is buttonholed all around, and veined through the center with French knots; while the upper one is outlined with French knots and filled in with herring-bone. This kind of leaf is outlined with stem stitch or not, according to the fancy of the worker, but outlining gives a more finished look. The flower petals are worked across in well-raised satin stitch, and if outlined with gold thread will be all the handsomer. For the crown, a circle or half circle (as the flower appears more or less full) of bullion stitches, while the center is of satin stitch, highly raised. From this center proceed five small stamens (the sacred stigma) composed of one or two outline stitches with a tiny French knot at the end of each.

In Mountmellick work quite a number of stitches are sometimes used in the same design, as you will have seen by the preceding descriptions and illustrations, the object in view being to make the embroidery appear as rich as possible. Still, a large leaf worked solid in rows of buttonhole stitch, while it seems odd and inartistic, is really very effective. There is, however, a method of doing it and an attention to little details, which gives the proper finish. The rows are worked from the center of the leaf (through which you first run a line of stem stitch) to the outer edge, and the silk must not be fastened off at the end of a row, but turned to work the next line backwards, and so on through one side of the leaf. The other sides is worked in the same manner. If, in following these suggestions, the worker refrains from using the nondescript silks of inferior grade, against which we caution her, and insists on having only the "Brainerd & Armstrong" Silks, which have stood the test of years, this line of work will be a source of satisfaction to herself and of pleasure to her friends.



PASSION FLOWERS AND LEAVES.

(Description, see page 86.)



CROCHETED SUSPENDERS.

MATERIALS.

One and one-half ounces
"Brainerd & Armstrong's"
Crochet Silk, and a No. 2
Crochet Hook.

DIRECTIONS.

1st row. — Chain 24.

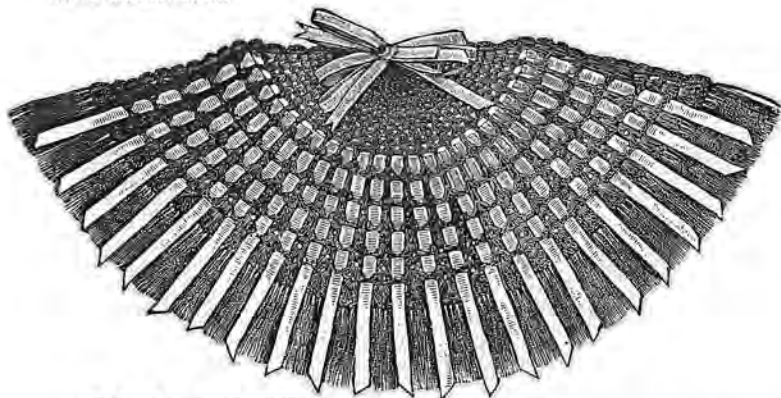
2d Row, — Turn, and counting back, do 3 d.c. in 4th stitch of chain; do 4 d.c. in 8th stitch, and continue to the end of chain, making 6 shells.

3d Row, — Turn, chain 4; 3 d. c. in space between first two of last shell in 2d row; 4 d. c. between first 2 of 2d and remaining shells; 4th and following rows same as 3d.

Make each suspender 27 inches long, and line with No. 9 ribbon.

CROCHETED FAN TIDY.

MATERIALS.—3 balls "Brainerd & Armstrong's" crochet silk, and a No. 2 crochet hook.



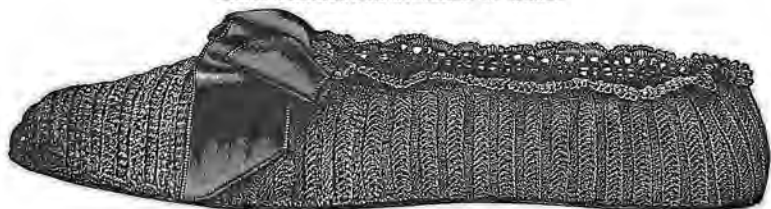
Chain of 10 or 12 stitches.

Do not join, but turn and make 5 rows of single bars in long crochet, 25 bars in each row, looping between bars till 5 rows are made. Chain 1 between bars in 5th row, 4 rows of 2 bars looping into shell and no stitch between. 4 rows of 3 bars, no stitch between. 1 row of 4 bars, no stitch between. 1 row of 2 bars with 1 stitch between, and thread over twice from here. 4 rows of 4 bars, no stitch between. 4 rows of 5 bars, no stitch between. 1 row of 6 bars, no stitch between. 1 row of 12 bars, no stitch between, and thread over 3 times.

Fringe made in alternate spaces, and finish $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches deep.

SILK SLIPPERS.

PATTERN ORIGINATED BY MISS E. M. WIGHT.



MATERIALS.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces "Brainerd & Armstrong's" crochet silk. 1 pair No. 4 lamb's wool soles, a No. 2 steel hook, 1 yard of elastic cord and ribbon for bows.

Chain 25.

1st row.—Make 1 double crochet in 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th stitches of chain; 3 d. c. in 13th stitch, and 1 d. c. in each remaining stitch of chain.

2d row.—Chain 3; 1 d. c. in each d. c. of previous row, taking up the under loop of stitch each time. Widen each row by making 3 d. c. in middle stitch of preceding row. Continue until there are 24 rows.

25th row.—Chain 3; do 1 d. c. in each stitch of last row until there are 24 d. c.

26th row.—Chain 3, and continue as before until there are 78 rows. Join this to toe of slipper, and finish top with d. c., in which run elastic cord. On top of this make a row of shells.

LAMP SHADE.

(E. M. W.)



MATERIALS.—1 yard of lace, 1 ounce of crochet silk, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch rings, and 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch rings.

Wheel.—Cover $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch ring for center.

Chain 14, turn, do 22 s. c. over chain and fasten to center, turn; s. c. in each of 22, turn, s. c. in first 5 of last row; chain 5; s. c. in 5th of last row, and 4 following; chain 5; s. c. in 9th, and 4 following; chain 5; s. c. in 13th, and 4 following. Chain 5; s. c. in 17th and remaining stitches to center. This makes 1 of the 6 spokes of wheel. Join end of each spoke to 2d picot of preceding spoke.

The 10 wheels are sewed to plain edge of lace, and a ring is sewed to the top and 1 to the bottom of each wheel. The bottom ring holds fringe; 20 rings crocheted together are fastened to top rings on wheels, and a cord of silk is run through these 20 rings to be used as a draw string.

CROCHETED HANDEKCHIEF CASE.

MATERIALS.—1 ounce "Brainerd & Armstrong's" crochet silk, No. 4 steel hook, and crochet loosely. Two yards No. 1 ribbon for a draw string.

Chain 230, join.

1st row.—1 double crochet in first stitch of chain, and one in second 2 chain, pass by 2 stitches, 1 double crochet in next 2 stitches, repeat till chain is filled.

2d row.—7 double crochet in first shell of 1st row, 1 single crochet in next shell.

3d row.—Chain 6, catch with a single crochet in middle of shell.

4th row.—Like 1st.

5th row.—Like 2d.

6th row.—Like 3d.

7th row.—Like 1st.

8th row.—Like 2d.

9th row.—Like 3d.

10th row.—Like 1st.



1 shell of 2 double crochets, shell come directly over the shell of 7 double crochets, and the other shell of 2 double between the shells of 7 double.

Repeat this 10 times, putting the shell between shell of previous row. Finish with a large shell of 7 double crochets with picots. Cut a cardboard 6 inches square, cover with silk or satin, and sew the crocheted piece on.

FANCY WORK MADE WITH SILK-FACED FIGURED TERRY AND SILK SHEETING.

(If not familiar with the goods write us for samples.—B. & A. Co.)

A beautiful blanket for a baby carriage is made of white Figured Terry, bordered with white moss fringe. In one corner is a bunch of pansy blossoms in outline, tied with streaming ribbons also in outline, embroidered with pale lemon-colored rope silk. A few pansies are scattered here and there over the blanket.

A sofa cushion of Figured Terry of soft, cream tint, shows across one corner a close mesh fish-net of tan-colored rope silk. Over the remaining part of the cover are scattered pansies in outline filled in with fish-net. The edge is finished with moss fringe, thick and fluffy, matching in color the Figured Terry.

Pretty stand covers are made of same material, with all-over patterns embroidered with silk. A four-leaved clover design, on a warm brown body, is very pretty, the leaves being outlined with tinsel, and filled in with lace stitch in moss green shades. Another striking design is a passion flower in outline embroidery filled in with net of softly shaded purples. The cloth is cream tint, and fringe of cream and lilac.

Much beautiful work is bestowed upon **tray cloths, doilies, napkins** for covering hot biscuits, etc. A pretty tray cloth is of fine sheer linen, with a hem-stitched border and corners of drawn work. Over the center of the cloth is a graceful design of cornflowers in scroll pattern, embroidered with blue silk.

A tray cloth and doilies with eglantine embroidery of pale pink tints are delicately pretty. The embroidery is in long and short stitch, a bunch of the flowers being placed in one corner and tied with streaming ribbons, three or four single blossoms being scattered elsewhere on the cloth. The doilies are fringed to the depth of an inch. Still another has sprigs of heather thrown lightly over the cloth, and another is bordered all around with sprays of maiden-hair fern, which overlap each other with artistic irregularity. These are finished with hem-stitched border and drawn work about an inch wide above the hem. The doilies show a single sprig or spray, and may be either hemmed or fringed. The green embroidery looks cool and fresh on the snowy linen.

A very handsome **mouchoir case** may be made of black Figured Terry, lined with old rose. Drooped slightly over the black exterior are Lady Washington geranium blossoms in oil colors. The case is edged with a heavy cord of silk in black and rose. The contrast in color is striking and extremely rich.

SPOOL SILK • •

A great many people, particularly dressmakers, are getting to be more and more particular about their spool silk, 50 and 100 yds.

The more they learn about silks, the more our trade increases. **THEY FIND BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG'S SILKS ARE ALWAYS THE SAME**; full length, full strength, and the thread is always full size.

Some dealers at times buy inferior spool silks because they can buy them for less than they can ours, but their customers soon begin to complain of these cheap silks, and the dealers usually come back to our goods.

The ladies all over the country are good friends of our company, and we find they appreciate our making the best possible goods.

We are almost surprised sometimes to see how well our silks are known. Ladies write us from every section of the country, saying that they never use any silks but ours, when they can get ours.

It is great satisfaction to us to know that the ladies appreciate our goods, especially when we lose a good customer temporarily (as we do sometimes), because some competitor offers him poorer silks at a less price.

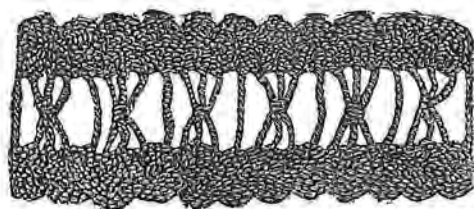
. . . . The

Brainerd & Armstrong
 — **Spool Silk Co.**

100 Union Street,

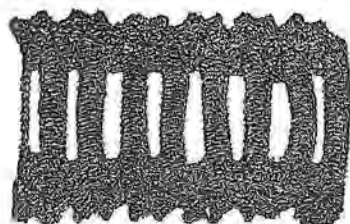
New London, = = Conn.

CROCHET GARTERS.



" Brainerd & Armstrong " crochet silk, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.

Make a chain of 19 stitches. 1st row. Work 4 s. c. into foundation chain, ch. 11, work 4 s. c. into last four stitches of foundation chain. 2d row. Make a ch. of 3 stitches in turning, 4 s. c. into 4 s. c., ch. 11, 4 s. c. into 4 s. c. 3d row. 4 s. c. into 4 s. c., ch. 6, fasten into the center of two of the chains of 11 with s. s., chain 5, 4 s. c. into 4 s. c., repeat from the beginning until you have 84 rows, then join and crochet a small shell all around both edges. Run silk elastic through the center, leaving the joined chains on the right side, and finish with a bow of ribbon.



This second cut is another style of garter easily made by crocheting to and fro on the chain of 11, with s. c. instead of joining the chains. The shell on the edge is made with a little picot between each stitch. The picot is formed by making a chain of 3 and fastening with s. s. back into the first stitch of said chain. Draw the elastic through and finish with bow of ribbon the same as in first directions.

Illustrated Embroidery Stitches.

EVERY lover of needlework will appreciate the pains and expense incurred to get explanations, drawings and engravings to illustrate the following stitches used in embroidery :

By reading carefully the directions, and observing the drawings opposite, any one may be able to understand and make them.

OUTLINE STITCH, OR STEM STITCH

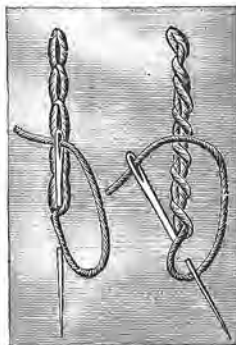


BRIER, FEATHER, OR CORAL STITCH.



Outline Stitch consists of a long stitch forward on the face of the material, and a very short stitch back on the under side. This is also called *cording stitch*, or *stem stitch*. When the needle is brought up *through* the preceding stitch, instead of beside it, the work become *split stitch*.

CHAIN STITCH

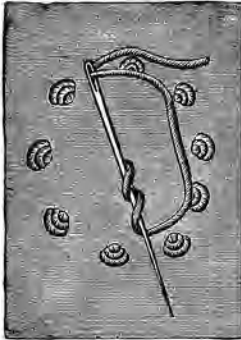


Chain Stitch is made by bringing the needle through a loop of the silk, each loop forming a link like a chain.

Brier, feather, or coral stitch, of several varieties, is made by bringing the needle out over a loop of the silk each loop forming a branch.

ILLUSTRATED EMBROIDERY STITCHES.

FRENCH KNOT.



French Knot is made by twisting the needle once or twice around the thread, passing the needle straight down through the material, and drawing the knot tight.

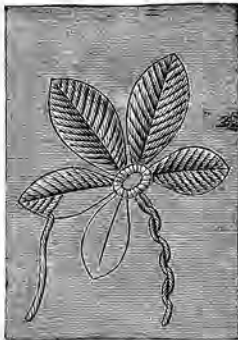
Bullion, wound or Point de Minute stitch, is formed by coiling thread tightly around the needle, drawing the needle and thread through the coil, laying the coil out for the desired length, then passing the needle down through the material, to hold the coil in place.

Bullion, wound or Point de Minute stitch, is formed by coiling thread tightly around the needle, drawing the needle and thread through the coil, laying the coil out for the desired length,

BULLION OR POINT DE MINUTE.



SATIN STITCH.



Satin stitch consists of regular long stitches, closely laid together to represent a smooth, raised, satin-like effect.

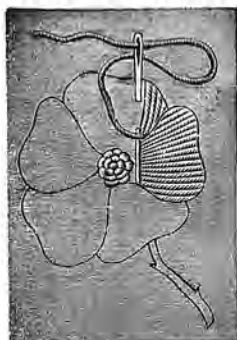
QUEEN ANNE, OR DARNING.



Queen Anne, or weaving stitch is a regular, fine darning. Darning, of various kinds, is now largely used in embroidery, principally in backgrounds.

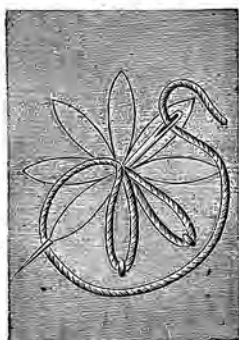
ILLUSTRATED EMBROIDERY STITCHES.

KENSINGTON FILLING-IN.



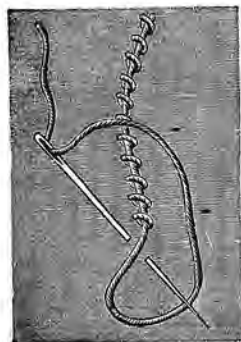
Kensington filling-in stitch is an irregular kind of satin stitch.

BIRD'S EYE.



Bird's-eye is a sort of chain stitch, from a central point, the loop caught down by a short stitch.

BEADING.



Beading stitch is a loop or knot, formed over the principal thread.

LAI D STEM STITCH, OR OVERCAST.



Laid stem stitch is similar to satin stitch or overcast stitch, but is worked over an outline, giving it a raised effect.

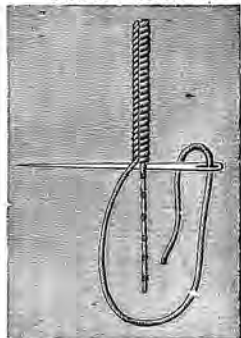
ILLUSTRATED EMBROIDERY STITCHES.

TWISTED.



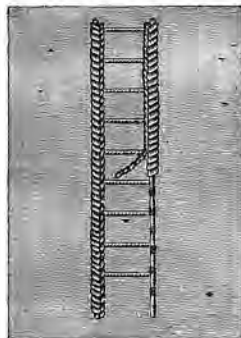
Twisted stitch. One thread is twisted around another, and the two held in place by invisible stitches.

BUTTONHOLE STITCH, OR SCALLOP STITCH.



Buttonhole stitch, or scallop stitch, is that bordering stitch seen in the edges of ordinary flannel embroidery.

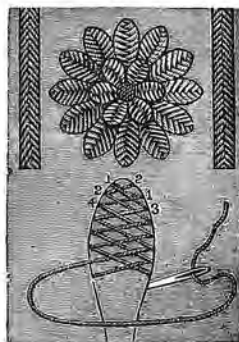
LADDER STITCH.



Ladder stitch. The outlines are first traced, the edges worked in buttonhole stitch, the rounds of the ladder in *overcast*, or *over-seam* stitch, and the material between the rounds of the ladder cut away.

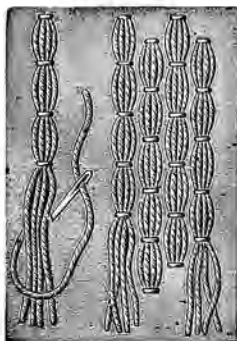
Janina stitch resembles a broad cross-stitch.

JANINA.



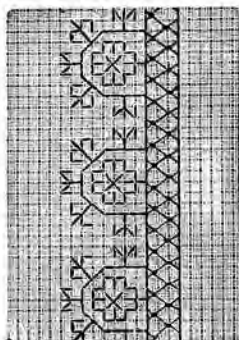
ILLUSTRATED EMBROIDERY STITCHES.

COUCHING.



Couching consists in laying down one or more cords, and securing them by regular stitches. When one fine thread is used in place of a cord, the work is called *tracing*, or *tracing stitch*.

ITALIAN, OR HOLBEIN.



Italian, or *Holbein stitches*, are perpendicular, horizontal, or diagonal short stitches suitable for canvas embroidery.

POINT DE RUSSE.



Point Russe consists of any number or order of artistically disposed long stitches.

Dot stitch is a mere point, also called *seed stitch*, used for light filling-in. It is made like an ordinary back stitch, except that the needle is not put back to the place from which it is drawn out, but an interval about the length of a stitch remains unworked.

Plush stitch consists in couching pieces of silk upon the material by one invisible stitch in the center of each piece, and raising the ends up like the pile of plush or velvet, trimming the top smooth, if necessary.

New Stitches in Embroidery.

A NUMBER of new stitches have recently made their appearance in art embroidery. They are not, strictly speaking, *new*, but are, in reality, old ones revived. Their adaption, however, is new. Among the stitches newly adapted are the following:

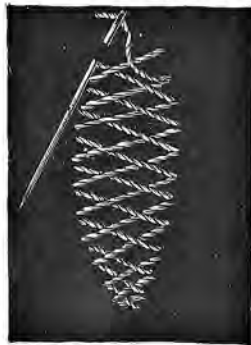


GOBELIN STITCH.

of exactly the same width, so far as the pattern will allow. Gobelin stitch is used to fill large leaves, arabesques and backgrounds in conventional patterns.

Ismit stitch is one borrowed from Turkish embroideries. It is used to fill long leaves and petals and is generally seen in conventional roses. It is a broad cat stitch, adapted to the shape of the petal. It somewhat resembles Janina, but is looser, not giving the effect of a vein down the middle as Janina does. To work Ismit stitch, begin at the tip of the petal and work *from* you.

Gobelin stitch is one copied from old tapestries. It is a filling stitch, but it differs from Kensington filling, in being strictly regular instead of irregular. It is worked somewhat like satin or laid stitch, but it need not necessarily be so close—it is rather a system than a stitch and is not used for thin leaves and stems where satin stitch proper would be allowable. Gobelin stitch takes the form of long straight lines—whether these lines are perpendicular, diagonal or horizontal, all used in the same pattern must be parallel to each other, so far as possible. The completed work often shows a series of stripes or blocks

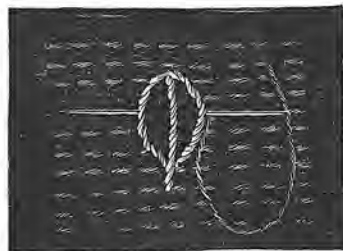


ISMIT STITCH.

Bulgarian stitch is a system borrowed from the Oriental embroideries, which are executed with the finest silks. It may be described as an artistic combination of back stitch and outline, or even outline alone. The stitches, of course, are not of the same length, but adapt themselves to the curves of the pattern. Bulgarian differs from ordinary outline in that it gives the effect of satin stitch or Kensington filling, and it differs from these in that it always proceeds along the length of the pattern, never diagonally nor crosswise.



BULGARIAN STITCH.



DARNING.

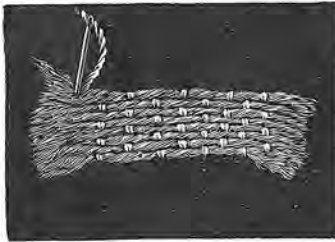
Darning, of the kind commonly known as "running," is now largely used in decorative needlework. It is now the practice to outline a spray of flowers with one pale tint, and let the foundation-material itself constitute the filling. The background is then made by running in threads of bright color. The darning itself is simple enough, but it may be made as effective as one chooses.

The stitches may be of regular or irregular lengths—they may form regular rows and patterns, or be as fantastically disposed as desired. One color may be used or half a dozen. Tapestry effects may be copied, and, in some cases, water, sky or grasses suggested. The straight lines of Gobelin filling stitch, described above, may be imitated in darning. If it is desired to use running stitches in the pattern and not in the background, the horizontal lines may appear only on the outline, giving the effect of what is generally known as half-solid Kensington.

Half solid Kensington. As will be seen by the illustration, Half-solid Kensington is done in the regular satin or filling stitch. If a similar effect is to be brought out with running stitches, of course all the lines will be either horizontal or perpendicular, to correspond with the threads of the material. One color, or at most a few, is all that can be employed—the proper colors must come to the surface in the proper places, the greater part being kept underneath. If desired a different color may be run in for a background.



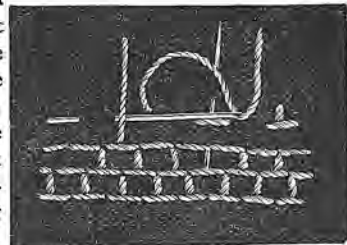
HALF-SOLID KENSINGTON.



BRICK COUCHING.

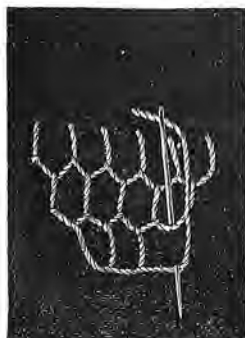
Brick couching is not the same as brick stitch, of which an example is here given.

Brick stitch is in reality a system of running or darning. First run a row of stitches of the same length, with a space of the same length between each two stitches. Then run another row in the same line, so that the stitches will come in the spaces left vacant. Make a number of rows in the same way, keeping all the rows the same distance apart. These constitute the horizontal lines of the brick work. Now run in



BRICK STITCH

the perpendicular lines, seeing that they alternate properly. One perpendicular always runs from the middle of one brick to the space between the two above it. Of course, in running the horizontal lines, care must be taken

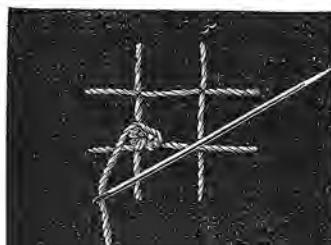


POINT DE BRUXELLES.

to have the stitches alternate, the space between two coming opposite the middle of another. Brick stitch is suitable for filling large leaves in conventional designs. Rope silk may be used for the purpose, so may silk cord.

Point de Bruxelles. What some call *brick, basket or box stitch*, is in reality an old point-lace stitch—Point de Bruxelles, or Brussels Point. It is simply a loose buttonhole stitch. The loops may be drawn into various shapes as desired. Point de Bruxelles is not the only lace stitch now introduced into art needlework, as will be seen from the following:

Point de Feston. This will be easily recognized by those who are familiar with antique lace, or, as it should be called, Guipure d'Art. This



POINT DE FESTON.

kind of lace is made on a coarse netting composed of squares, upon which are worked the lace stitches.

Point de Feston is a triangular mass worked across the corner of a square. It consists of a series of loops around the foundation thread, the netting being turned from side to side in working, so as to form a woven leaf somewhat as in *Ismit stitch*. Begin in the corner of the square, throw the

thread *from you* towards the left, pass the needle *under* the perpendicular thread and up again between the floating thread and the corner; draw close. Then turn the work sidewise; do the same over the horizontal thread. Repeat alternately.

The netting upon which Guipure d'Art is made is generally called *filet*. To make such a netting with the needle constitutes the lace stitch known as POINT DE FILET. Backgrounds, leaves, etc., are now sometimes filled with a needlework imitation of POINT DE FILET, as seen in illustration. Upon this is then executed the POINT DE FESTON. A regular, close darning or weaving of the kind now generally called Queen Anne, is like the lace stitch known as POINT DE TOILE—only in this, but one thread is used.

Besides point-lace stitches, CROCHET STITCHES are often introduced into embroidery. A series of single crochet stitches very readily imitates close buttonhole stitch. Sometimes these are worked over brass rings or stout cords and then fastened to a pattern like appliqué figures. Petals are frequently worked separately in double crochet, and then applied. A simple row of picots, loops or chains sometimes constitute a very effective edging.



CAT STITCH.

Cat stitch. With this issue, we present our readers with a better illustration of old-fashioned cat stitch than before.

Border stitch. Also with a variety thereof known as border stitch. In cat stitch, work *from* you; in border stitch, *toward* you. Both of these stitches are sometimes called HERRING-BONE.

Herring-bone. Another kind of Herring-bone is made in much the same way as *Brier*, *Coral* or *Feather Stitch*, which only differ a little in the number of branches and the slant of the needle



HERRING-BONE.



BORDER STITCH



SINGLE BRIER STITCH.

Single brier stitch, which may be known by its regular slant. Otherwise it is not very different from loose buttonhole stitch or Point de Bruxelles.

Double Chain. This may be recommended as the most elegant edging for appliqué figures. Work two rows of plain chain stitch, then take a third thread and lace the two rows together by their inner edges.



DOUBLE CHAIN.



PERSIAN STITCH

Persian stitch resembles *Cat*, *Janina* or *Ismil*, but differs from all of these in that three threads are carried by the needle at once, and the crossings overlap each other, the needle always coming up at the edge in the opening between two stitches previously taken. When finished a row of Persian embroidery looks like a band of braid.

Roman stitch is a mode of filling a leaf, and at the same time forming a vein down the center. The stitches are like laid or satin stitch, but they are caught down in the center as in couching. Begin at the tip of the leaf on the left side, lay the thread across to the right, put the needle down, bring it up in the middle of the leaf, between yourself and the laid thread; put the needle down again, from you and over the laid thread; bring it up again beside the point at which it first came up at the beginning and proceed as before.

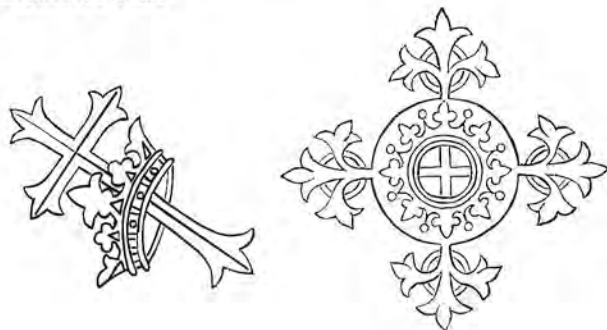


ROMAN STITCH.



LEVIATHAN STITCH.

Leviathan stitch. This is one of the old tapestry filling stitches. It is really a double cross stitch. When made much larger it constitutes STAR STITCH.



Proper Shades in Wash Silks.

TO AID ladies in the choice of proper colors of silk to be used in embroidery, we have selected the following short list of popular flowers from our indispensable "Blue Book." The 300 different shades of "Asiatic" Fast Dye Silks to which the following numbers refer are shown in the new color card which we are now issuing in book form, with the number attached to each shade, so that any lady can order from any store-keeper the exact colors required, thus enabling her to economize by selecting the shades best adapted to the work. This we will mail to any address on receipt of 10 cents in postage stamps, although the card cost us more than twice as much. If, however, it leads the public to order our silks, we shall feel fully repaid for the outlay.

Apple Blossoms—2470 a, 2470, 2471, 2472 ; 2015 for center.

Asters—Purple, use Nos. 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043 and even darkest 2044.

Asters—Yellow, use Nos. 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016.

Bachelor-Buttons—Old blue, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, or
 The New Cornflower Shades, Nos. 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594.

Bachelor-Buttons—New Shades, Nos. 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605.
 For the leaves shades x2560, x2561, x2562, x2563.

Bittersweet—Reds, Nos. 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066.

Buttercup—Shades of Yellow, Nos. 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017.

Cactus—Red, 2242, 2243, 2244.

Cactus—Yellow, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017.

Calla Lily—Use No. 2001. Center of 2013.

California Poppies—Golds, in Nos. 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017,
 2018, 2019.

Cape Jasmine—Pale Yellows, Nos. 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015.

Carnation—The Red Carnation is effective when 2062, 2062 a, 2063, 2064
 is shaded in.

Carnation—The Pink Carnation is worked with 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, or
 2470 a, 2062, 2475, 2066.

Cat Tails—Nos. 2554, 2555, 2556, 2123, 2124.

Chrysanthemums—The numbers more commonly used are Yellow shades,
 Nos. 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017; Old Rose shades, Nos. 2670, 2671,
 2672, 2673, 2674; Shell Pink shades, Nos. 2239, 2240, 2240 a, 2241,
 2242; Pale Lavender, Nos. 2520, 2040 a, 2230, 2231, and White are
 used effectively at the tip end of the petals.

Clematis—Pink, 2472, 2473, 2474.

Clematis—Purple, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043.

- Clover—2571, 2572, 2573, 2574.
- Cornflower Shades—The New Cornflower Shades are Nos. 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594.
- Coxcomb—Nos. 2065, 2066, 2067.
- Cypress—Shrimp, Nos. 2239, 2240, 2240 a, 2241, 2242.
- Daffodil—Yellow shades, Nos. 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016.
- Daisy—White, No. 2015; gold for the center. No. 2002; white for the petals.
- Daisy—Yellow, Nos. 2018, 2019; for center of French Knots, 2445.
- Dandelion—This flower is embroidered with shades 2013, 2014, 2015.
- Ferns—A most perfect line of shades for Maiden Hair Ferns are Nos. 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565; and desirable for leaves and stems where a more vivid green tint is desired, Nos. 2430, 2430 a, 2431, 2432.
- Forget-Me-Not—Shades 2030, 2031, 2032; and for the little center, yellow, No. 2014.
- Geranium—Pinks, in Nos. 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2240 a; Reds, Nos. 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067.
- Golden Rod—Gold shades, Nos. 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018.
- Heliotrope—2040, 2520, 2232.
- Hibiscus—Use shades of light yellow, as near sulphur color as possible, shades 2011, 2012, 2013. Do the leaves with x2171 a, x2171 b, x2172.
- Honeysuckle—Shell Pinks, Nos. 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2240 a.
Clover Pinks, Nos. 2530, 2530 a, 2531, 2532, 2533.
Yellow, Nos. 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014; the flower is to be tipped with white.
Reds, Nos. 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136.
- Iris—Use shades Nos. 2520, 2521, 2522, 2522 a, 2523.
- Jasmine—White, 2001.
- Jasmine—Yellow, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016.
- Jonquil—Yellow, Nos. 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015.
- Lilac—Purple, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523.
- Marigold—2013, 2014, 2015.
- Morning Glory—Nos. 2520, 2521, 2522, 2522 a, 2523, or Nos. 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233; the darker tints to be used at the extremity, and shaded light to the stem.
- Mullins—2430, 2430 a, 2431, 2432.
- Nasturtium—The Nasturtium is used largely for Embroidery on linen. The following shades can be employed effectively. Nos. 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019 are good shades of Yellow.

- Nasturtium—New Shades—**For Nasturtium the colors most used are the new Nos. 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642. The first number given is the lightest shade, and the last number the deepest orange tint. To vary the Nasturtium use shades 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662. These shades all used on a piece of work produce a most beautiful effect. The leaves may be worked with 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625 greens.
- Pansies No. 1—**2012, 2013, 2014, 2040, 2041, 2042.
- Pansies No. 2—**2012, 2013, 2014, 2521, 2522, 2523.
- Peony—Pink,** To work this use shades 2470 a, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474.
- Peony—Red,** 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067.
- Pond Lily—**2001; center of shade 2016.
- Poppies—**For Red Poppies use the new shades 2662, 2661, 2660, 2659, 2658, 2657, 2656, 2555, 2654, 2653, 2652, 2651, 2650.
- Rainbow and Sunshine Effects —**can be produced by a combination of the following shades: No. 2480 or 2436, Nile Green; No. 2470, Pale Pink; No. 2011, Canary; No. 2520, Lavender; No. 2160, Maize; No. 2002, Pure White. For a soft tint of Gray Greens to combine with Pinks use Nos. 2390, 2390 a, 2391, 2392, 2393.
- Rhododendron—**Pinks, Nos. 2530, 2530 a, 2531, 2532, 2533.
- Rose—Jaqueminot,** 2064, 2065, 2066. Yellow 2015 center.
- Rose—Yellow,** 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016.
- Rose—Dark Wild,** 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475.
- Rose—Light Wild,** 2470, 2470 a, 2471, 2472; 2015 yellow for center.
- Strawberry—**Use shades Nos. 2150, 2150 b, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154.
- Star Jasmine—**White, No. 2002.
- Sweet Peas—**In embroidering Sweet Peas beautiful effects can be produced by using dull Purples with Pinks and White, or by combining Old Rose and Blue of a Purple tint. The best shadings for this flower are the following Pinks: 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2150 a, 2150 b, 2151. For the leaves and stems use the following Greens: 2430, 2430 a, 2431, 2432, and these Greens may be used for almost all kinds of leaves. All our Greens have a specially pleasing appearance by gaslight, but the special Gaslight Greens are Nos. 2436, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485.
- Thistle—**2040, 2041, 2042.
- Tiger Lily—**Shades No. 2642, 2641, 2640 are used, speckled all over with brown, No. 2556; the stamens also brown.
- Trailing Arbutus—**Pinks, Nos. 2470, 2470 a, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475.

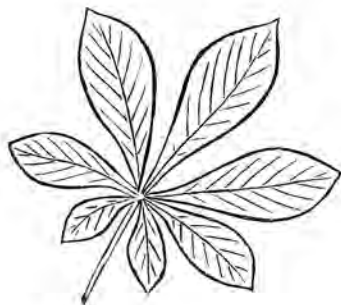
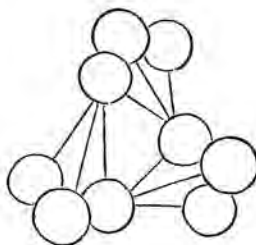
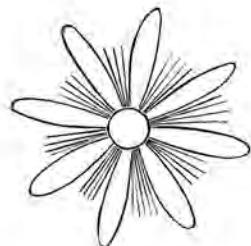
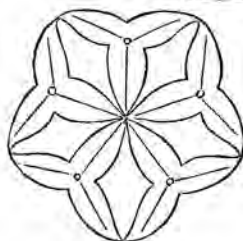
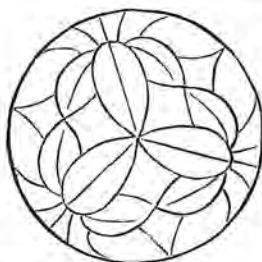
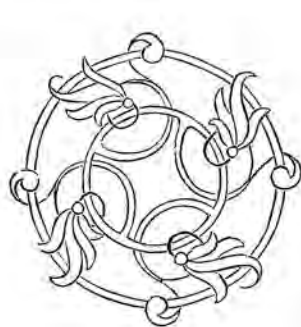
- Trumpet—2152, 2153, 2154, 2017, 2018, 2019.
- Tulip—Red, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067.
- Tulip—Pink, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473.
- Tulip—Yellow, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015.
- Violet—The Violet is best produced when shades 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523 are used. Some might prefer 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044. Others use 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544.
- Violet—A beautiful and natural Violet is produced when the new shades Nos. 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613 are used. These shades make also an effective Thistle.

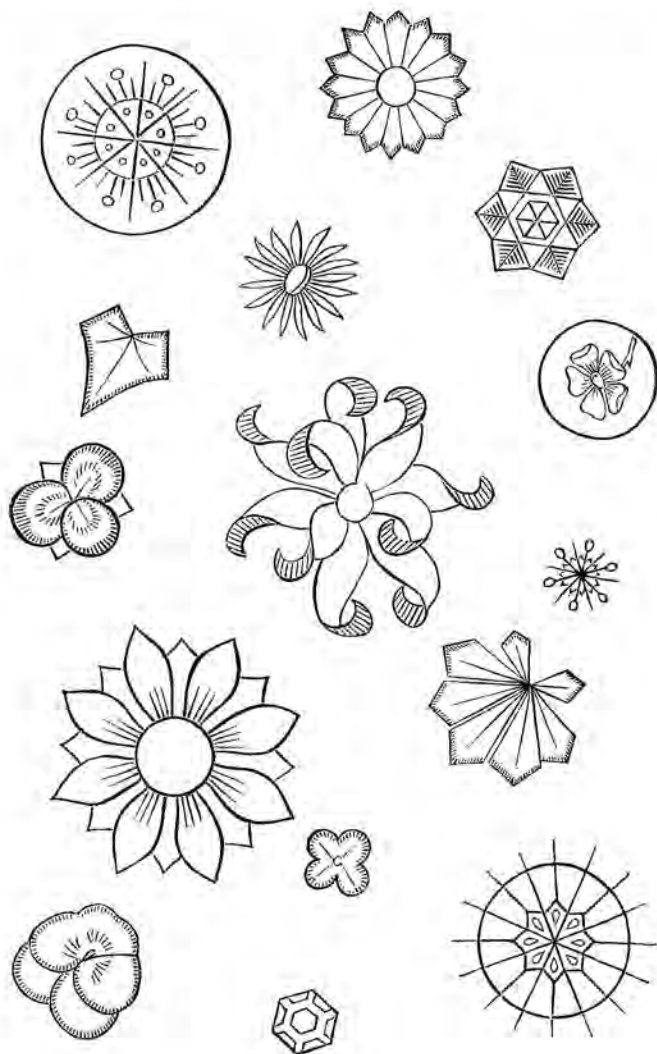
LEAVES.

- General Color for Leaves, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054.
- Bittersweet Leaves—2482, 2483, 2484.
- Daisy Leaves—2080, 2081, 2083.
- Geranium Leaves—2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484.
- Jonquil Leaves—2430, 2430 a, 2431, 2432.
- Nasturtium Leaves—(Same as Pond Lily), 2001 and 2016.
- Poppy Leaves—2170, 2170 a, 2171, 2171 a, 2171 b, 2172.
- Pond Lily Leaves—2481, 2482, 2483, 2484.
- Pine Cones—2442, 2443, 2444.
- Rose Leaves—The Olive Greens may be used to advantage as Rose Leaves—2050 a, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, or according to taste.
- Thistle Leaves—2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285.
- Trailing Arbutus Leaves—2560, 2561, 2562, 2563 2564, 2565, or Nos. 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283.
- Violet Leaves—Like Poppy Leaves—2170 to 2172.
- Ferns—2051, 2052, 2053.

FRUITS.

- Acorn—The cone is worked with Nos. 2164, 2165 ; for the cup use Nos. 2162, 2163.
- Grape—2351, 2352, 2353, 2354.
- Pine Cone—2580, 2381, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585.
- Pomegranate—2360 a, 2360, 2361, 2362.
- Strawberry—2062 a, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066.
- To represent seeds dot with 2430 a. The unripe berry is worked with shade No. 2281 and the stem with Nos. 2562, 2563, 2564. Strawberry leaves are worked in shade Nos. 2431, 2432.





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And All Kinds of Fancy Work.

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 Acknowledged Fact

**Brainerd & Armstrong's Fast Colors
 are the most reliable in the Country.**

THEY are endorsed by all the leading Art Societies.
 Is n't it better to use silks you know are reliable rather than to experiment with some, of which you know nothing?

It's too late when your fine piece of embroidery work has been ruined, to say, as many have, "Why didn't I insist on having Brainerd & Armstrong's Silk? Theirs I know would have washed."

We take the following clipping from a leading Art Magazine :

"Why will ladies run such risks? Many take Embroidery Silks the dealer says are just as good as those made by The Brainerd & Armstrong Co.

The result is their delicate pieces of Embroidery are ruined the first time they are washed.

All know the **Brainerd & Armstrong Silks** can be washed repeatedly without injury.

See that every skein of silk you buy has their name and guarantee tag.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

A. B. BLODGETT, *President of the Society of Decorative Art*, in New York, bears a significant testimony to the character of this discovery in a letter to The Brainerd & Armstrong Company; she writes:

"I have pleasure in telling you that it has been decided by the Board of Management to give you the silk thread business of the Society of Decorative Art entire, so far as you may be able to meet its demands."



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Fast Color Embroidery — SILKS

Made in the following Lines:

- "Asiatic" *Filo Silk Floss*
 or "Asiatic" *Filo.*
- "Roman" *Floss.* "Boston Art" *Silk.*
- "Asiatic" *Twisted Embroidery.*
- "Asiatic" *Rope Silk.*
- "Asiatic" *Honiton Lace Silk.*
- "Mediæval" *Embroidery.*
- "Asiatic" *Outline Embroidery and*
"Asiatic" Couching Silk.

This Cut represents an Half Ounce Bunch of

Brainerd & Armstrong's "Roman" Floss FAST COLOR

The most popular Thread for nice Embroidery Work.

We are the first silk manufacturers in America who have succeeded in dyeing absolutely fast colors in silks for embroidering, and we have fitted up to dye these fast colors by our exclusive process, at very great expense to ourselves.

These Fast Color Silks are made of the best stock, have a fine lustre, and are warranted to stand washing in warm water, with pure soap, without running or fading.

Ask your Storekeeper for Brainerd & Armstrong's
 Fast Color Wash Silks,

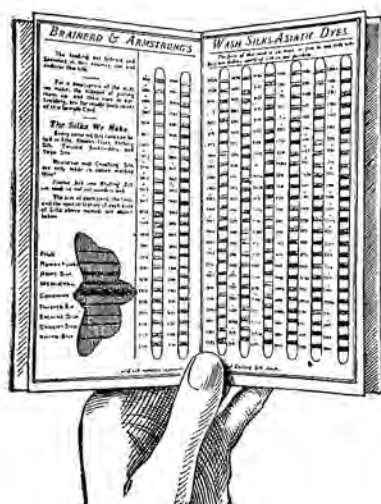
and if unable to procure them, please notify us by mail.

.. The Brainerd & Armstrong Co., ..
 NEW LONDON, CONN.

Our New Sample Card for 1895

300 COLORS.

This card shows the three hundred colors in which our Wash Silks are made. Also samples of each of the following threads :



- "Asiatic" Filo Silk Floss,
- or "Asiatic" Filo.
- "Roman" Floss.
- "Boston Art" Silk.
- "Asiatic" Twisted Embroidery.
- "Asiatic" Rope Silk.
- "Asiatic" Honiton Lace Silk.
- "Mediaeval" Embroidery.
- "Asiatic" Outline Embroidery.
- "Asiatic" Couching Silk.
- "B. & A." Crochet Silk.
- "Whip Cord Twist" Crochet Silk.
- "Hamburg" Knitting Silk.
- "Soft" Darning Silk.
- "Victoria Knitting Silk."

If you have this card you can order any of the above mentioned Silks of your Storekeeper by number.

We send this Sample Card to any address for 10c. in stamps.

ADDRESS,

Brainerd & Armstrong Co.,

NEW LONDON, CONN.

Something New!

Have you seen our New
25-yd. "Whip Cord Twist"
Crochet Silk?

A Beautiful Thread

— OF A SIZE AND TWIST
SPECIALLY ADAPTED

FOR FANCY WORK OF ALL KINDS.



Retails at 10c. per Ball.

Ask your Storekeeper for it.



The Brainerd & Armstrong Silk Co.,

NEW LONDON, CONN.

OUR NEW FAST COLOR

Wash Purse Twist,

IS A BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE
FOR KNITTING OR
CROCHETING

Money Purses,

and particularly desirable for all Embroidery and Fancy Work, where shape and firmness are required.



Sent on receipt of 50 Cents—Postal Note or Stamps.

WORK DONE WITH OUR

WASH PURSE TWIST

WILL RETAIN ITS SHAPE.



DOUBLE PURSE.

HALF OUNCE SPOOLS—PRICE 50
CENTS PER SPOOL.

(See cut.)

Made in all desirable colors and black. See that you get the *white spool*—there are many imitations. Our Purse Twist is remarkably smooth, lustrous and makes beautiful purses, bags, etc. *Our Purse Twist* will wash without loss of color.

**Sample of what can be done
with our Purse Twist**

This is a very pretty design and is not too difficult to make.

One color of silk may be used, or a judicious combination of two or more shades will produce a rich effect.

For knitting purses see the titles in our book, "Art Needlework," described on another page.

The Brainerd & Armstrong Co.

THE BEST KNITTING SILK.

“Victoria” Knitting Silk . . .

Is our best known Brand. It is often remarked of work done with this silk that “it is fit for a queen,” so we deemed the name “Victoria” as not inappropriate for these goods.



BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG'S “VICTORIA” KNITTING SILK.

THE DYEING OF ALL OUR KNITTING SILKS is made a very important feature—a matter of careful study, to get dyes pure and harmless, colors that *will* stand washing. Everything that goes out under either one of our brands, we will guarantee to be the best that can be made in all these respects.

This brand is noted for great lustre and brilliancy, being made from the choicest long fibre of reeled cocoons.

It is Endorsed by Art Needlework Societies, East and West. Ask your Storekeeper for it.

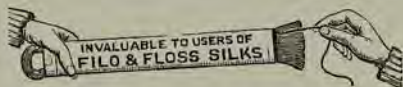


The BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG CO., New London, Conn.

Art Needle
Workers everywhere
are interested
in our
new



Patent Silk Thread Holders



"Every lady who has tried this holder says she shall always buy her silk in this form."

This Holder protects the Silk from becoming soiled or tangled until the last thread is used.

You can now obtain of enterprising storekeepers, at regular prices, the following Wash Silks, each skein in the new Patent Holder :—

"Asiatic" Filo Silk Floss or *"Asiatic" Filo.*

"Roman" Floss.

"Boston Art" Silk.

"Asiatic" Twisted Embroidery.

"Asiatic" Rope Silk.

"Asiatic" Honiton Lace Silk.

"Mediaeval" Embroidery.

"Asiatic" Outline Embroidery and

"Asiatic" Couching Silk.

A lady writes us in regard to the new Patent Holders as follows :

"Your new Patent Holders are fine, only I very much fear they will not prove a paying thing to you, because the silk in the holder goes almost as far again as the silk out of the holder, so the gain is all on our side."

The Brainerd & Armstrong Silk Co.

— OFFICES: —

841 Broadway, New York.

621 Market St, Philadelphia.

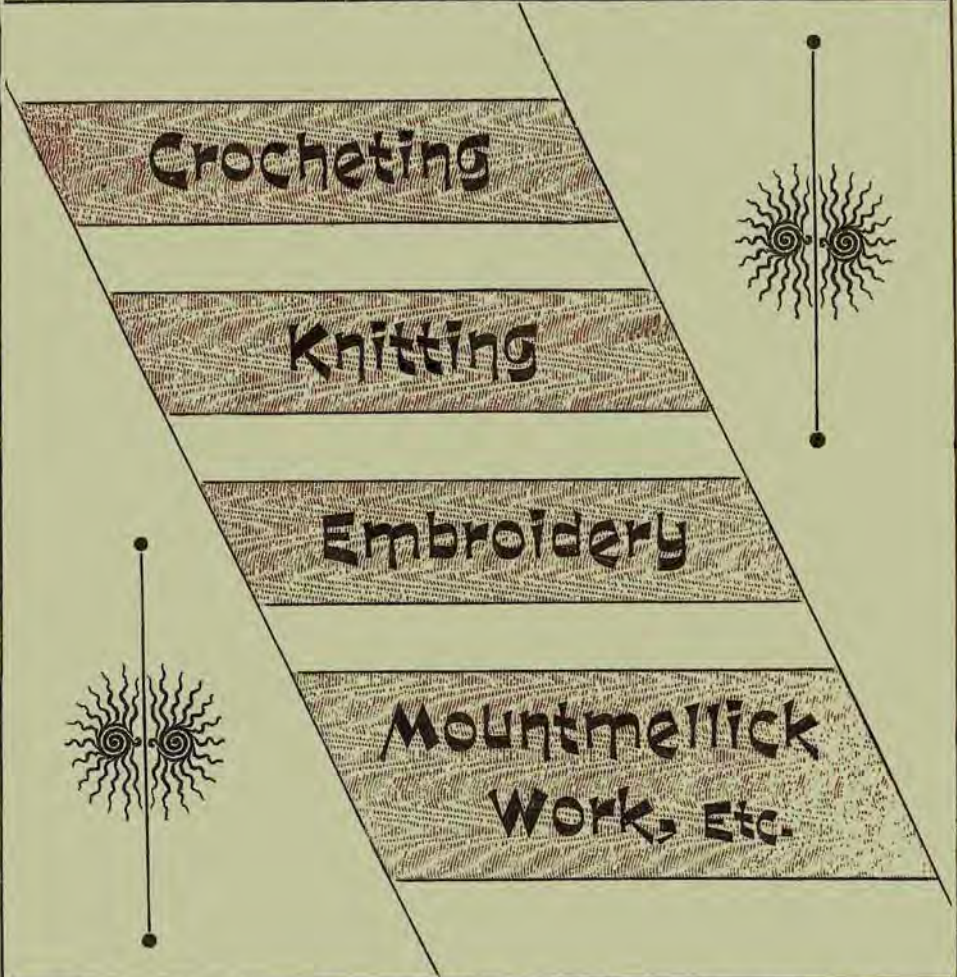
120 Kingston St., Boston.

5 Hanover St., Baltimore.

Principal Factories, New London, Conn.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

The Brainerd & Armstrong Spool Silk Co.



NEW YORK.
PHILADELPHIA

FACTORIES AT
NEW LONDON, CONN.

BALTIMORE.
BOSTON.

Added Notes

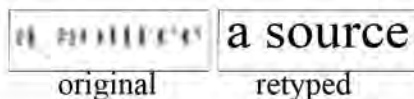
This book is dated circa 1895 because it is listed in the Brainerd & Armstrongs Doiley & Centerpiece Book of 1896 & because of the Testimonial of Mrs. A. B. Blodgett on page 115 Abby Blake Blodgett aka Mrs. William Tilden Blodgett was President of the New York Society of Decorative Needlework in 1883 she passed away in 1904

this edition has been digitally edited
the scanned pages were contrasted
to darken text and converted to greyscale
then the Page margins were removed
to help make the image files smaller.

retouching did occur to remove age spots
stains, paper tears faded ink. etc.

in places where text was unreadable due to
scanner blur or page discoloration
it may have been either retouched or retyped.

example of scanner blur



a few typos of the original text were corrected
as an example on one page the word Armstrong
was spelled Armrtrong