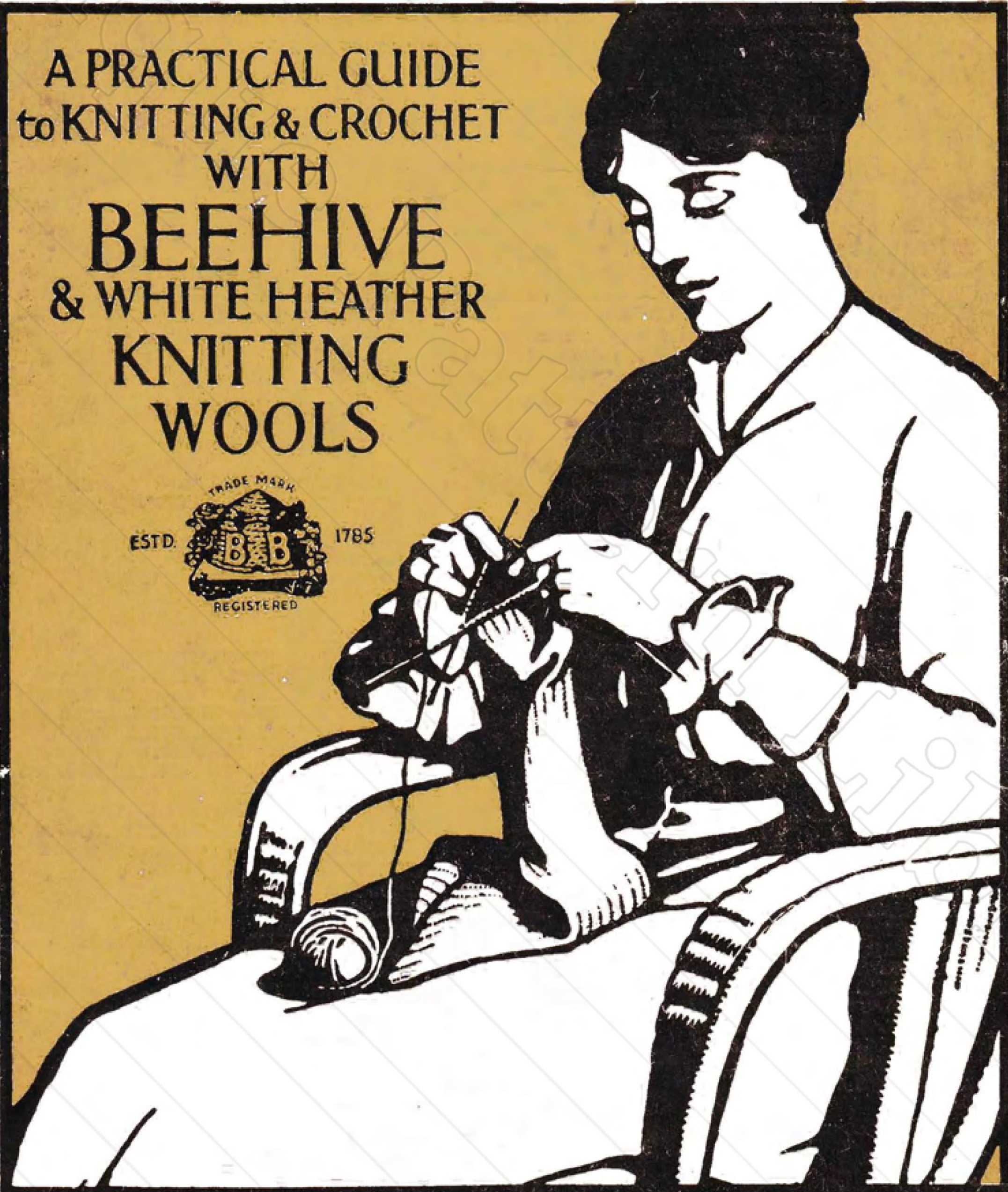


BEEHIVE KNITTING BOOKLETS No.9 (New and Enlarged Edition)

WOOLCRAFT

A PRACTICAL GUIDE
to KNITTING & CROCHET
WITH
BEEHIVE
& WHITE HEATHER
KNITTING
WOOLS



J. & J. BALDWIN
HALIFAX, ENG.



BRANCH OF PATONS & BALDWIN'S LIMITED



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J. & J. BALDWIN, HALIFAX, ENGLAND
BRANCH OF PATONS & BALDWIN'S LIMITED

ESTD.



1785.

WOOLCRAFT

A Practical Guide to
Knitting and Crochet

New and Enlarged Edition

Reliable Instructions

on the Use of Knitting Wools in
the production by hand of Service-
able Garments for Every-day Wear

J. & J. BALDWIN
Branch of PATONS & BALDWINS LTD.
HALIFAX, ENGLAND



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WOOLCRAFT



CHAPTER 1.

MATERIALS AND GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

WOOLS. A right choice of Knitting Wool (or Yarn—the two terms being used somewhat indiscriminately) is of the utmost importance for obtaining the result desired. The Instructions given in this Booklet recommend a definite Wool and Ply as best for carrying out the individual recipe. **By using that same Wool and Ply and closely following the directions, the Knitter can rely on not only obtaining the desired effect in the fabric, but also on giving comfort and satisfaction to the wearer.**

To successfully use the directions with another Wool requires great care, any difference in thickness between the one substituted and that used for the original recipe being sure to produce a corresponding difference in size in the finished garment. The difficulty is reduced to some extent by the system of working to measure, such as is recommended throughout this Book. If the substituted Wool requires more stitches in the inch it will give a smaller garment when exactly following the recipe, the opposite being the case should a thicker wool be used. The worker is advised, however, to only attempt a substitution in the case of a Wool working out to about the same number of stitches per inch as is produced by the material recommended in the Recipe. The safer plan by far is to use, wherever possible, the exact material recommended.

There are certain general distinctions between one type of Knitting Wool and another which are of real interest to the Knitter, but which can be very puzzling to a Beginner. They are given in the following classification, which is broadly applicable to the great majority of Wools now in use:—

FINGERING.—The type in most general use is that known as Fingering Wool, or more often as Scotch Fingering (*though the latter term has nothing whatever to do with the place of manufacture and simply means a type of yarn which has long been favoured in Scotland*).

In a typical Scotch Fingering, the "Cut" (or two Skeins), which is the recognised unit in Scotland, used to contain the same length of material, whether the yarn were 2, 3, 4, 5 or 6-ply. Each skein was of the same standard length and contained 60 threads; twelve such Skeins formed a "Head," and eight Heads made up a "Spindle" of 96 Skeins or 48 Cuts.

The standard accepted in Scotland was thus in the first place one of length rather than of weight and it followed that the weight of the skein varied according to the ply. There were the same number of yards in a Spindle of typical Scotch Fingering, whatever the ply.

By arrangement between the principal makers and vendors of Scotch Fingering an important alteration has during recent years been effected in its make-up. The unit is no longer one of length, but of weight, all such Fingering, whatever the ply, being now put up in uniform skeins of one ounce.

Coming under the designation of Fingering are many 4-ply wools to which the term Scotch Fingering should not strictly be applied, they being thicker and heavier in the thread than is the typical 4-ply in Scotch Fingering (sometimes known as "60's" from the regulation 1 oz. Skein having contained 60 "rounds").

A favourite standard for such 4-ply yarns is 50 threads or "rounds" to the skein, and many very useful yarns of medium quality and of undoubted wearing capacity are made up according to the "50 round" (or "50's") standard. Such 4-ply Fingering Wools do not "go so far" in knitting as does the best Scotch Fingering in the same ply (this latter only being made in 60's size), neither, if of cheaper quality, are they quite so comfortable in wear or so warm to the touch. It follows that they are generally used where economy is a main essential—whether in the matter of cost or in a greater resistance to hard wear than can naturally be expected from one of the finer and softer qualities.

"BEEHIVE" is the original make of Scotch Fingering to which all others have been matched. It is supplied in 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6-ply and, being made from materials selected for their wearing properties and for the good, full, soft-handling thread which they produce, absolute reliance can be placed upon it in all circumstances.

"RED LETTER" and "WHITE HEATHER" Scotch Fingerings are also reliable yarns. "PURPLE HEATHER" Scotch Fingering gives substantial wear and comfort at a moderate cost.

VEST WOOL.—The best Vest Wools are very similar in thickness to the same ply in Scotch Fingering, but, being chiefly intended for underwear, are given a softer "finish." The best of them are also made from Wools specially selected for their comparative freedom from shrinkage in washing, and are accordingly termed "Unshrinkable." *There is, however, no such thing as absolute unshrinkableness in Wool, except it be obtained by a chemical process nearly akin to pickling and consequently very injurious to the natural softness of the material. Vest Wools which have been chemically shrunk possess a peculiar and unpleasant touch and, having lost some of the most valuable properties of Wool, should be absolutely avoided. BEEHIVE VEST WOOL, 2, 3 and 4-ply, produces most comfortable and durable garments for wearing next the skin.*

"WHITE HEATHER" VEST WOOL, 2, 3 and 4-ply, possesses a rather crisper finish. It wears and washes well and is a general favourite.

"PURPLE HEATHER" VEST WOOL, 2, 3 and 4-ply, is also a good reliable article.



"BEST IS CHEAPEST!"—WHATEVER TYPE OF WOOL BE USED.





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SOFT KNITTING.—This term is applied to a group of 4-ply yarns which differ from Fingerings in being more tightly twisted. The best qualities are often sold in 2 oz. packets, the medium and cheaper varieties in 1 oz. skeins. They are noted, as a class, for their good wearing properties, and are particularly suitable for socks and stockings.

BEEHIVE SOFT KNITTING, or Packet Wool, is the original standard make, known all over the world as an absolutely reliable article. (COCOON WOOL is the same yarn ready wound in 1 oz. Balls).

RUTLAND YARN, an old-established favourite with knitters of Socks and Gloves, is similar in quality to the preceding, but is rather finer spun.

“CAPSTAN,” which is slightly thicker in the thread than BEEHIVE Soft Knitting, is a favourite quality with Knitters of Socks and Stockings. It is sold in 2 oz. Packets, and in 1 oz. Balls.

“PURPLE HEATHER,”—also sold in 2 oz. Packets, stands pre-eminent for wear.

WHEELING.—This term is applied to a distinctive material which, by reason of its early association with the town of that name, is often referred to as “Alloa Yarn.” The word “Alloa” is, as a matter of fact, often used as a synonym for the thick woollen thread, or “Wheeling” Yarn, which, for hand-knitting purposes, is generally sold in 3-ply and in a skein of 2 ozs., eight of which form a head of 1 lb. Wheelings, as a class, when of good quality, fill a very useful place as producing warm woolly fabrics specially suitable for heavy socks, stockings and garments for out-door wear, such as get softer and more comfortable the oftener they are washed. A cheap Wheeling can, however, be very deceptive in point of durability and, in this class of material especially, it only pays to buy a good reliable article.

“WHITE HEATHER,” a good all-round yarn of excellent quality, should be in use wherever substantial socks, stockings and warm garments for out-door wear are made at home.

DOUBLE KNITTING.—This rather curious name is given to a thick 4-ply Fingering similar in weight to a 3-ply Wheeling. It is smoother than the latter, and of a greater tensile strength, but the two articles are very similar in use, being both of them eminently suitable for the production of garments for Sports purposes and for general outdoor wear.

BEEHIVE DOUBLE KNITTING is The Best of a very useful class.

FLEECY (or Petticoat Wool).—This term is applied to a thick 4-ply Fingering which is rather lighter and softer than a Double Knitting. It is used with advantage for Cot Blankets, Heavy Shawls, Bed-socks, Hospital Comforts and outdoor garments such as Coats and Sweaters. *BEEHIVE FLEECY is The Best,—with “WHITE HEATHER” FLEECY a very good second to it.*

ZEPHYR WOOL—(which has completely superseded “Berlin” Wool, formerly so-called)—is sold in two thicknesses, 4-ply (or “Single”) and 8-ply (or “Double”), and has for its characteristics softness and fulness of thread and brilliancy of colouring. It is a capital material for Children’s Outdoor Garments, Ladies’ Jumpers, and for such articles as Bedsocks, Bedroom Slippers, Cot Covers (made from “Single”) and Sofa Blankets (from “Double”).

“WHITE HEATHER” ZEPHYR WOOL—The Best.

SHETLAND.—This name is given to a fine 2-ply of very soft quality. It is finer than a 2-ply Scotch Fingering and is particularly useful for Babies’ Vests, Spencers and Shawls.

BEEHIVE SHETLAND, The Best, is a beautiful article sold in 1 oz. Packets (or, in Balls, as BEEHIVE SUPERFINE CROCHET).

“WHITE HEATHER” SHETLAND, the second quality, is a good and popular article.

ANDALUSIAN.—This is a familiar term for a soft 4-ply somewhat similar in twist to a Soft Knitting, but distinctly finer in point of size. It is much used in White, Pink and Pale Blue for Infants’ Garments and in Black and Tan for Socks for Children’s Wear.

BEEHIVE ANDALUSIAN, The Best procurable, is sold in 1 oz. packets.

“WHITE HEATHER” ANDALUSIAN is a very good second quality.

FANCY WOOLS.—In addition to the foregoing, which are broadly the types in general use, there are, of course, many Speciality Wools such as those mentioned on the inside back cover. Important among them is such a favourite as BEEHIVE LADY BETTY WOOL—in type a fine spun Fingering made from very soft and choice material, and just the thing for Shawls and Infants’ Wear. “TEAZLE” WOOL, in type a thick 2-ply Fingering, is another outstanding Speciality for producing Outdoor Garments, the surface of which can readily be given a fleecy finish if desired. BEEHIVE SHETLAND FLOSS—in type a 2-ply Fingering of medium weight, is chiefly sold in White and Colours and is most useful for the lighter garments for Women’s and Children’s Outdoor Wear.

“KINGFISHER” LUSTRE WOOL, in type a Fingering, and ordinarily in 4-ply—but also available in 3-ply for garments of lighter weight, is a compound twist of Wool and Artificial Silk which possesses the spring and warmth of the one with the brilliancy of the other. It washes splendidly.

“AZALEA” FLOSS, in 2-ply only, is an intimate mixture of Artificial Silk and Wool, and is in type a lustrous form of Shetland Floss.

Whatever the yarn, let it be really good! The best results will only be obtained by using the best materials, and it is the worst possible economy to put painstaking work into the knitting or crocheting of second-rate wools! It pays to buy the best.



BEEHIVE—BRITAIN’S BEST RANGE OF KNITTING WOOLS!





WINDING THE WOOL.—Wool should never be wound into a hard ball, as this takes away its nature, making it thin and poor. Wind loosely over three or four fingers, withdrawing the latter at frequent intervals so as to change the position of the ball and keep it symmetrical. Wool wound in this manner will retain its soft fulness.

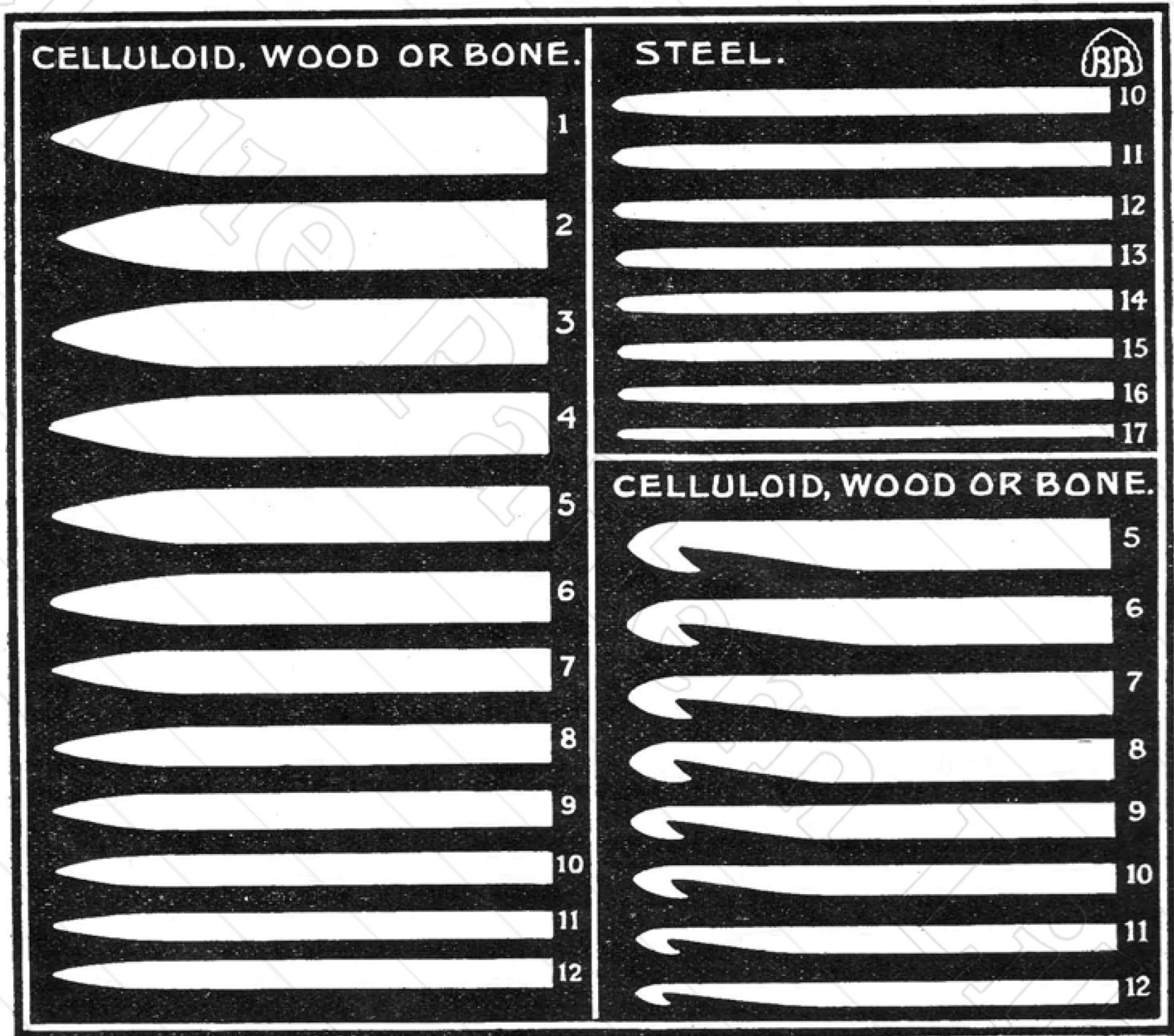
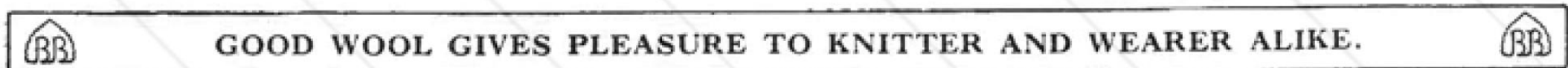


Fig. 1. Knitting Needles and Crochet Hooks.

NEEDLES AND HOOKS.—Those made from Celluloid are recommended in preference to ones from Wood or Bone, they being lighter in weight and free from the roughnesses which can so easily spoil the even character of the work. For fine knitting, or crochet, steel needles with good points are required. The sizes of both needles and hooks are known by numbers which correspond to those on any standard gauge. To measure either a needle or hook, find the opening in the gauge through which it can just be passed at its thickest point (which is generally the centre). *The thicker the needle or hook, the lower its number.*

The size of needle or hook recommended throughout is for work of medium tension, therefore one who works loosely should use needles or a hook one or two sizes finer than the number recommended, while a larger size should be taken by one working tightly.

MAKING UP A GARMENT.—A great deal depends upon the care with which this is done, the “finishing touch” adding style to the best of work. First run in all the ends securely on the wrong side of the garment. Sew up the seams neatly with the wool, placing the two edges evenly together and sewing stitch to stitch. If carefully done the joinings will hardly show. Work the edgings as carefully and evenly as possible. Ribbon and Lustre Thread (for edging) should match exactly. Palest Pink, or Blue, looks well, while, if White be preferred, it should be of an Ivory or Creamy cast, otherwise the rich tone of the Wool will make the ribbon and thread look dull and chalky in shade. Ribbon binding should be carefully tacked in place before the final stitching is done. Last of all should be added the Ribbons and any dainty Rosettes.





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BRUSHING (or RAISING).—The full beauty of garments made from certain materials is only developed by raising the surface of the fabric by means of the special **Teazle Brush**, so as to produce the effect of fur.

The process should not be applied promiscuously to knitted and crocheted fabrics, but only where recommended in the particular recipe, certain precautions—such as stitch, firmness of fabric, and avoidance of knots on its surface—requiring to be observed, as well as the suitability of the material from which the garment is made. **TEAZLE WOOL** is specially intended for finishing off with a “raised” surface, and gives most beautiful results when used according to directions.

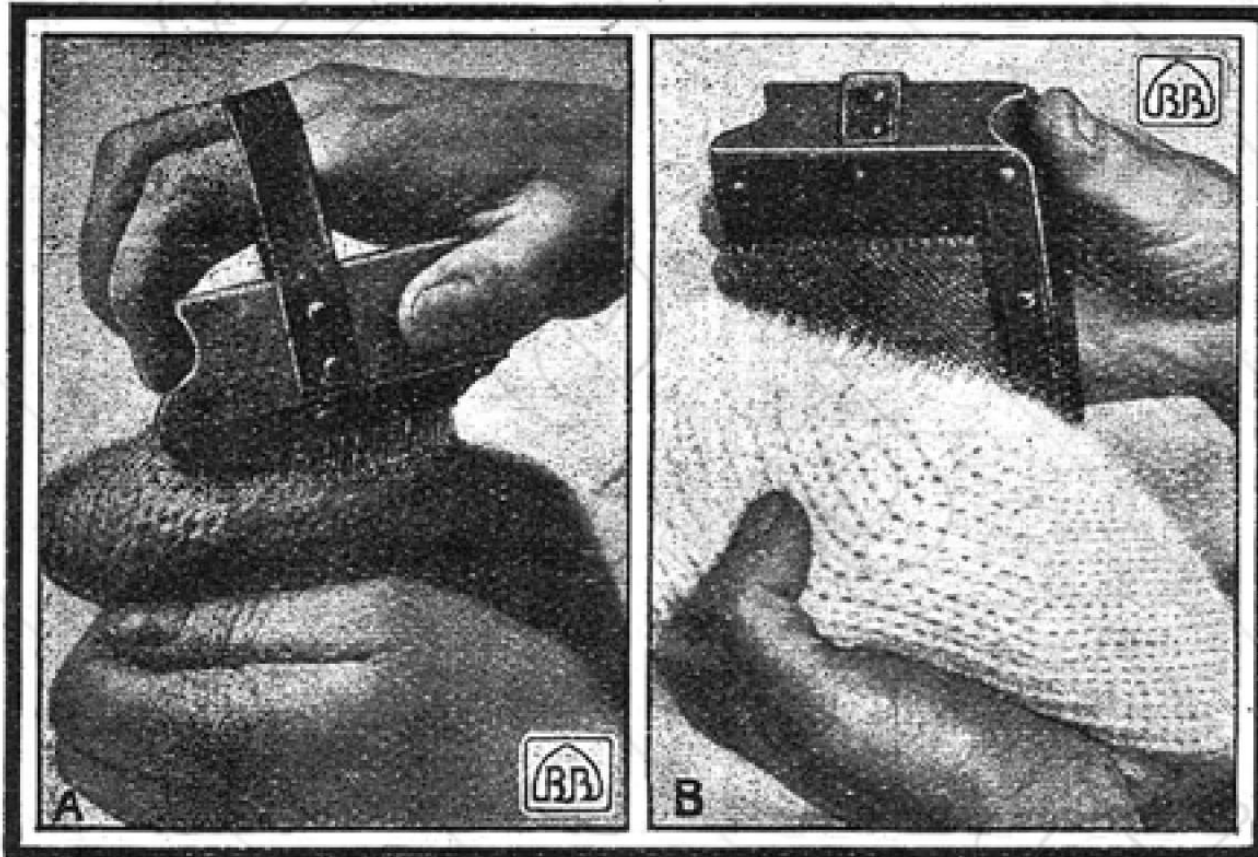


Fig. 2. Application of the Teazle Brush.

The procedure is as follows:— Holding the Brush in the right and the fabric in the left hand, treat the material to a series of light dabs (Fig. 2A), with a very gentle lifting or pulling action at each (Fig. 2B), until a fluffy surface has been produced equally all over the garment. Heavy or careless raising may easily cause a tear, in which case the fabric will require to be darned on the inside. If the Brush be made to just lightly grip the surface, however, and the action be a gentle one and steadily applied, a beautiful effect can easily be obtained on plain fabric made from **TEAZLE Wool**. It is a wise precaution to make sure that the Brush is clean by using it first on a piece of waste fabric.



Registered.

¶ The full-sized **TEAZLE** Brush can be obtained (in the United Kingdom), at a cost of 2/4, wherever **TEAZLE WOOL** is on sale. As it may be employed, with discretion, for renewing the nap on any woven fabrics (such as Blankets and Tweeds), it is a handy tool to have available, apart from its special use in connection with **TEAZLE WOOL**. Under the name of **MIDGET TEAZLE** a smaller sized “raiser” is now available at the popular price of 1/3 (in the United Kingdom). It is similar in action to the regular **TEAZLE** Brush and, for smaller garments such as caps, mitts and gaiters for Infants' wear, is an efficacious little tool.

§§ Many Knitters prefer not to brush the fabric made from **TEAZLE WOOL**, considering it more beautiful just as it comes from the needle.

WASHING.—When washing woollen garments use warm soapy water and squeeze with the hands, *without rubbing*. Rinse (in water of the same temperature), squeeze out and dry quickly. The latter can best be done by laying the garment flat on a clean cloth before the fire and making it take the shape it is to assume when dry, while turning constantly. If hung up, it may easily become lengthened by the pull of its own weight. Another cause of stretching in the wash is where the garment has been knitted or crocheted too loosely in the first instance. On the other hand, material which has been too tightly worked may often, in washing—and especially if rubbed, become hard and felted (that is, “shrunk”).

Inattention or carelessness in washing will inevitably, in the case of woollen garments, result in disappointment—either, as a result of strong soap, soda, hot water or rubbing, the fabric will be shrunk or, by stretching, it may quite easily be made too large to be worn with pleasure and comfort.

Do not on any account attempt to “shrink” the yarn yourself before knitting! There is a great risk in so doing, of loosening the dye, while the advantage to be derived, in the case of good wool, well manufactured, is practically Nil!

KINGFISHER
LUSTRE WOOL



FACSIMILE
1 OZ. BALL



KINGFISHER LUSTRE WOOL IS MADE EXCLUSIVELY BY J. & J. BALDWIN.



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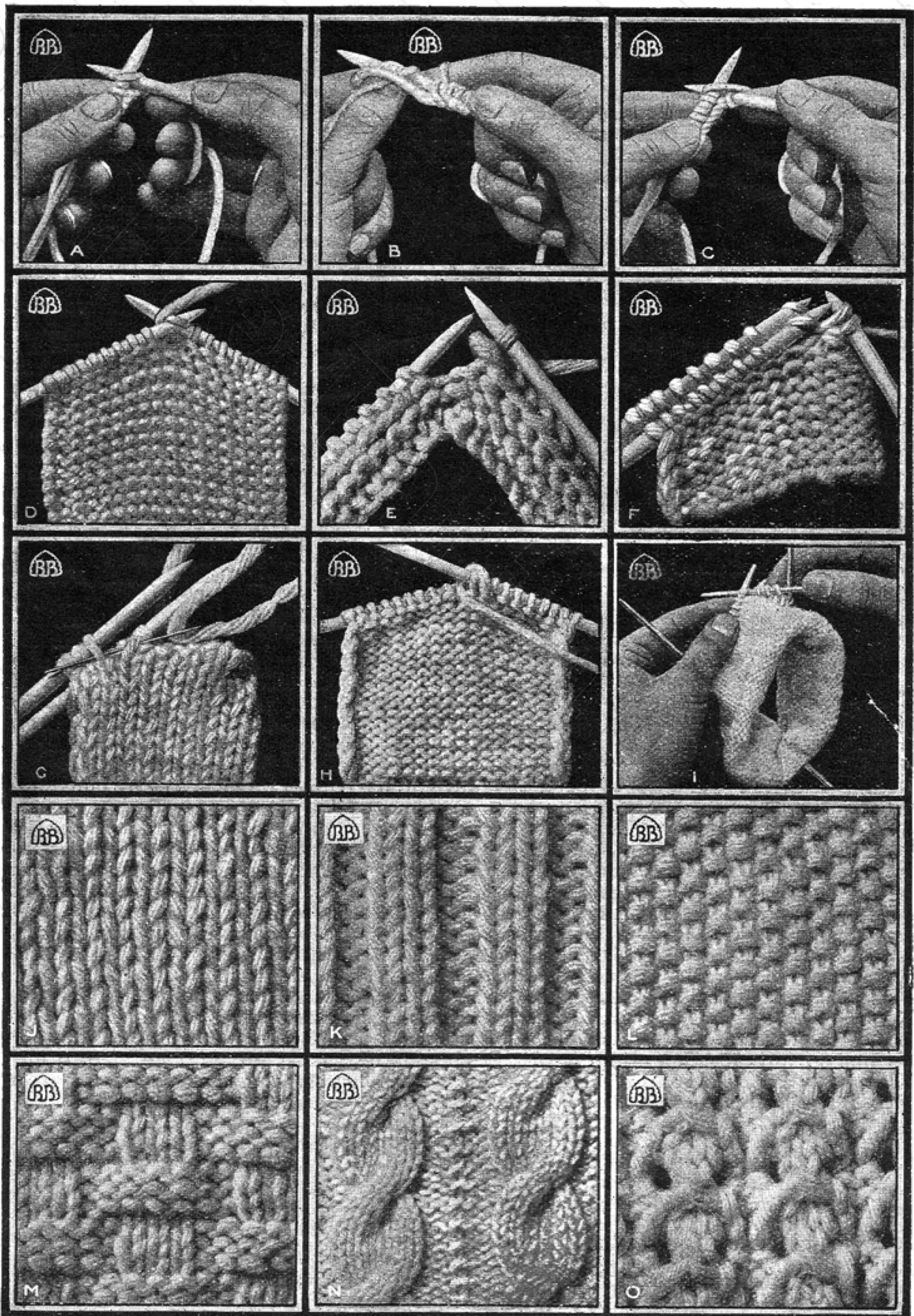


Fig. 3.—A, Position of Hands ; B and C, Casting-on (1st and 2nd methods) ; D, Plain Knitting ; E, Casting-off ; F, Casting-off 2 needles together ; G, Grafting ; H, Purling ; I, Knitting in Rounds ; J, Plain Smooth Fabric ; K, Ribbed Fabric ; L, Moss Pattern ; M, Broad Basket Pattern ; N, Cable Pattern ; O, Beehive Pattern.

IT TAKES DAIN'TY WOOL TO PRODUCE DAIN'TY GARMENTS
BEEHIVE LADY BETTY—SOFTEST AND DAIN'TIEST OF ALL



CHAPTER 2.

FIRST LESSONS IN KNITTING.

ABBREVIATIONS. K. = Knit plain ; P. = Purl ; * . . . * = a sign of repetition,—when the portion between the stars has been worked once, commence again at the first * and work the directions until the second * is reached, while repeating it as often as instructed.

MAKING A SLIP LOOP,—the method by which all knitted fabric is commenced.

Holding the wool between the first finger and thumb of the left hand, with the end hanging inside the fingers, pass it round 2 fingers, back between the first finger and thumb and over the first thread ; then, with a knitting needle, draw a loop through the ring thus formed and make it firm on the needle by gently pulling the 2 ends.

HOLDING THE WOOL AND NEEDLES (see Fig. 3A).

Taking the needle (on which the slip loop has been made) in the left hand, hold it near its point, with the other end under the hand. With the first finger and thumb of the right hand hold the second needle in similar fashion, but with the other end standing out *over* the hand.

The Wool is held with the right hand, so as to form a ring round the third finger, from which it passes under the second finger and over the first to the knitting. It should be held in such a position as to allow it to pass easily through the fingers as the knitting proceeds.

CASTING-ON.—**1st Method, with one needle** (see Fig. 3B), *used when a firm edge is required, as in the case of a Coat, Cap, etc.*

Leaving an end of wool sufficient for the number of stitches required to be cast on, make a slip loop on the needle. Hold the needle and wool (from the ball) in the right hand. With the left hand take the loose end (near the needle) and, twisting it over and round the left thumb to form a loop, pass the point of the needle under the latter ; then with the right hand, passing the wool round the point of the needle, draw the thread through the loop on the thumb and gently tighten the left-hand thread. Another loop has thus been formed on the needle. Continue until a sufficient number of stitches is cast on.

2nd Method, with two needles (see Fig. 3C), *used when an elastic edge is required, as in the case of Vests, Drawers, Body Belts, etc.*

Make a slip loop near the end of the wool and place it on a needle. Hold this needle in the left hand, with a second needle and the wool from the ball in the right hand (as described at the beginning of the Chapter). *Inserting the point of the right-hand needle from left to right through the front of the loop, pass the wool (from the ball) round the point of the right-hand needle and draw it through to form a new loop, pass this from the right to the left-hand needle, repeat from * until there are the required number of stitches.

KNITTING PLAIN (see Fig. 3D)

Cast on the required number of stitches.

1st row.—Hold the needle containing the stitches in the left hand. Insert the right-hand needle from left to right through the first loop, pass the wool (*which in plain knitting is always at the back of the work*) round the point of the right-hand needle and draw a new loop through (*in the same manner as for casting-on a stitch*), retain this loop on the right-hand needle and slip the 1st loop (*which is now caught up with the knitting*) off the left-hand needle.

Work into each loop in this manner until all the loops are worked on to the right-hand needle. Turn, take the right-hand needle (containing the stitches) in the left hand and work the 2nd and each following row like the 1st row. After the 1st row, always slip the first stitch from the left-hand on to the right-hand needle without knitting it. *This is the usual method for making a neat, firm edge to knitted fabric.*

TENSION.—All knitting, unless specially directed otherwise, should be done at a medium tension, *i.e.*, the stitches should just grip lightly on to the needles, allowing them to be moved easily along the latter without in any way dragging the work. Stitches worked too loosely will give a ragged, uneven effect, and such fabric, besides being likely to stretch in washing, is nearly certain to be disappointing in its resistance to wear. Right tension for a given purpose is a matter of the utmost importance.

SLIPPING A STITCH, a term applied to the transference of a stitch from the left-hand needle to the right-hand one without knitting it. *It is used a good deal in the making of fancy patterns, or in shaping, while if the first stitch of each succeeding row (after the first) is slipped the fabric will possess a neat firm edge.*

1st, and most usual, method (sometimes known as “knitways”) :—Inserting the point of the right-hand needle through the front of the first loop on the left-hand needle *from left to right*, draw the loop off the left on to the right-hand needle without knitting it. A slipped stitch should always be slipped “knitways,” unless otherwise directed.

2nd method (known as “purlways”) :—Inserting the point of the right-hand needle through the front of the first loop on the left-hand needle *from right to left*, draw the loop off the left on to the right-hand needle without knitting it.

CASTING-OFF (see Fig. 3E).

Knit the first 2 stitches, * insert the point of the left-hand needle from left to right through the first of these 2 stitches, slip this stitch over the 2nd one (and therefore off the right hand needle, thus leaving one stitch on the latter), knit the next stitch and repeat from * until





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only one loop remains. Breaking off the wool, draw its end through the loop and, threading through a wool needle, darn it neatly into the fabric. *The edge formed by the cast-off stitches should be as elastic as the remainder of the garment.*

CASTING-OFF TWO NEEDLES TOGETHER (see Fig. 3F),—Used (as an alternative to sewing) for closing the square toe of a stocking, or to form the joining at the back of a baby's hood. (*Grafting, as described under the next heading, is, however, recommended in preference to this method, it giving a smoother join.*)

Divide the stitches equally on 2 needles and, with the wrong side of the work facing you, knit 2 stitches together, one from each needle, knit 2 more stitches in the same manner, * then slip the first stitch over the second (as described in the Casting-off), knit 2 more stitches together from each needle, repeat from * until all the stitches are cast off. Finish at the end as described in the previous paragraph.

GRAFTING (see Fig. 3G),—the best method for joining, without a ridge, the stitches contained on two separate needles. It is used with advantage in place of the casting-off of two needles together (as in the case of the square toe of a stocking), or the sewing up of two cast-off edges (such as, for instance, the two shoulder seams of a Vest).

Divide the stitches equally on two needles, with the wool at one end and with the right side of the work facing you. Break off the wool, leaving a length of several inches, and thread this with a wool needle. *Inserting the wool needle, as if for knitting, into the first stitch of the front needle, draw it through the stitch and slip the latter off the needle; inserting the needle, as if for purling, into the second stitch of the front needle, draw the wool through and let the stitch remain on the needle; taking the wool under the front needle and inserting the wool needle, as if for purling, into the first stitch of the back needle, draw the wool through this stitch and slip the latter off the needle; inserting the needle, as if for knitting, into the second stitch of the back needle, draw the wool through and let the stitch remain on the needle; bring the wool forward under the needle and repeat from * until all the stitches are worked off, darning in the end of the wool securely when finished.

JOINING THE WOOL.—Lay the wools together, the two ends pointing in opposite directions, and knit 6 or 7 stitches with the double thickness, afterwards continuing with the single thread of new wool.

To avoid the double thickness caused by the above joining, split the 2 ends of wool and, removing half of the number of strands from each for several inches, join as described above. In either case darn in the ends to finish off.

PURLING (see Fig. 3H).

Cast on the required number of stitches.

1st row.—Holding the wool to the front of

the work (this being essential when purling), insert the right-hand needle from right to left through the 1st loop then, passing the wool round over the point of the right-hand needle, draw it through the loop and retain it on the same needle, while slipping the 1st loop off the left-hand needle. Work into each loop in this manner.

If every row be purlled, the same effect will be obtained as by plain knitting or garter stitch (see Fig. 3D). By using the plain knitted and purlled stitches together, many useful and pretty patterns can be formed.

DECREASING.—**Method No. 1.**—used for shaping inwards from the end of the needle. Knit 2 stitches together.

Method No. 2.—used for shaping inwards from the beginning of the needle.

Slip a stitch, knit the next stitch, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted. (The same effect will be obtained by knitting 2 stitches together through the back of the loops).

Method No. 3.—for decreasing 2 stitches. Slip a stitch, knit the next 2 stitches together, pass the slipped stitch over the 2 knitted together.

INCREASING.—**Method No. 1.** Knit into a stitch and, before slipping it off the needle, knit again into the back of the loop.

Method No. 2.—Make an extra stitch by knitting through one of the loops of the row beneath.

Method No. 3.—This should only be used in a fancy pattern, or where holes are required for threading ribbons, button-holes, etc.

If the fabric be in plain knitting, bring the wool between the needles to the front of the work, then knit the next stitch while taking the wool back over the needle. This method is generally described as "wool forward" and, when the next row is knitted, produces a hole in the fabric as mentioned above. If the fabric be purlled the wool is already at the front of the work, so pass the wool over and round the point of the needle, bringing it again to the front and continuing the purling along the row. This method is described as "wool round the needle."

KNITTING IN ROUNDS,—see Fig. 3I, and for description p. 53.

KNITTING UP STITCHES,—used at the heel of a stocking, or when adding a border at the edge of a garment, etc.

Taking the edge of a piece of work and * inserting the needle through one of the loops, pass the wool round its point and draw a loop through the one already on the needle, then, dropping the latter as the new stitch is made, repeat from * as required.

PLAIN SMOOTH FABRIC (see Fig. 3J).

Cast on the required number of stitches.

1st row.—Knit plain.

2nd row.—Purl.

Repeat these 2 rows until the required size is obtained.

RIBBED FABRIC (see Fig. 3K).

For a "two and two" rib, cast on a number



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of stitches divisible by 4.

1st row.—*K. 2, P. 2, repeat from * to the end of the row.

Repeat this row for the length required.

MOSS PATTERN (see Fig. 3L).

Cast on an uneven number of stitches.

1st row.—*K. 1, P. 1, repeat from * to the end of the row, ending with K. 1.

Repeat this row for the length required.

BROAD BASKET PATTERN (Fig. 3M).

Cast on a number of stitches divisible by 10, —and 3 stitches extra.

1st row.—*K. 3, P. 7, repeat from * to the last 3 stitches, knit these.

2nd row.—*P. 3, K. 7, repeat from * to the last 3 stitches, purl these.

3rd row.—Like the first row.

4th row.—Purl.

5th row.—P. 5, *K. 3, P. 7, repeat from * to the last 5 stitches, purl these.

6th row.—K. 5, *P. 3, K. 7, repeat from * to the last 5 stitches, knit these.

7th row.—Like the 5th row.

8th row.—Purl.

Repeat these 8 rows for the length required.

CABLE PATTERN (see Fig. 3N).

Cast on a number of stitches divisible by 11, and 1 stitch extra.

1st row.—*K. 1, P. 2, K. 6, P. 2 repeat

from * to the end of the row, knitting the last stitch.

2nd row.—K. 3, P. 6, *K. 5, P. 6, repeat from * to the last 3 stitches, knit these.

Repeat these 2 rows twice.

7th row.—*K. 1, P. 2, slip 3 stitches on to a spare needle and, putting them to the back of the work knit the next 3 stitches, then, bringing the 3 slipped stitches forward, knit them, P. 2, repeat from * to the last stitch, knit this.

8th row.—Like the 2nd row.

9th and 10th rows.—Like the 1st and 2nd. Repeat these 10 rows for the length required.

BEEHIVE PATTERN (see Fig. 3O).

Cast on a number of stitches divisible by 5, and 2 extra stitches.

1st row.—P. 2, * keep the wool in front of the work, slip 1 purlways, then taking the wool back over the needle K. 2 together, pass the slipped stitch over the 2 knitted together, wool twice round the needle, P. 2, repeat from * to the end of the row.

2nd row.—*K. 2, P. 3, repeat from * to the end of the row.

3rd row.—*P. 2, K. 3, repeat from * to the end of the row.

4th row.—Like the 2nd row.

Repeat these 4 rows for the length required.

CHAPTER 3.

FIRST LESSONS IN CROCHET.

ABBREVIATIONS. Ch. =Chain stitch; S.C. =Single crochet; D.C. =Double crochet; Half Tr. =Half treble; Tr. =Treble; Long Tr. =Long treble.

HOLDING THE WOOL AND HOOK (see Fig. 4A).—Holding the hook between the first finger and thumb of the right hand, and letting the second finger rest near the point of the hook, make a slip loop and pass it on to the hook. Holding the work, as it is formed, between the first finger and thumb of the left hand, pass the wool from the ball over the first and second fingers, under the third and round the little finger, all of the left hand.

CHAIN STITCH (see Fig. 4B),—the commencement of all Crochet Work.

Holding the wool and the hook as described above, and making a slip loop (as described in the "First Lessons in Knitting") with which to commence, *pass the hook from left to right under the wool (held in the left hand), draw this thread through the loop already on the hook, and repeat from * for the length required.

SINGLE CROCHET, or "Slip stitch" (see Fig. 4C). This is chiefly used for joinings, or in fancy patterns, and is the shortest (in height) of all crochet stitches.

Make the required length of ch.

1st row.—Miss the end stitch (near the hook), * pass the hook through the next stitch, draw the wool through both the

stitches on the hook, repeat from * to the end of the ch., make 1 ch., turn.

2nd row.—(The 1 ch. at the turning of the previous row always forms the 1st stitch of the next row). * Inserting the hook in the second stitch, draw the wool through both stitches on the hook, repeat from * to the end of the row, 1 ch., turn.

Repeat the 2nd row for the length required.

DOUBLE CROCHET (see Fig. 4D).

This usually requires to be worked firmly, evenly and with medium tension.

Make the required length of ch.

1st row.—Miss 2 ch., * draw a loop through the next ch., then draw a loop through both the stitches on the hook, repeat from * to the end of the row, 2 ch., turn.

2nd row.—(Regarding the 2 ch., at the turning of the previous row as the 1st stitch), * draw a loop through the next stitch, draw a loop through both stitches on the hook, repeat from * to the end of row, 2 ch., turn. Repeat the 2nd row for the length required.

Two different effects can be obtained from the above stitch:—

No. 1,—a Flat surface (see Fig. 4E).

This is produced by, for each new stitch, inserting the hook *through the two threads* forming a chain along the top edge of the previous row.

No. 2,—a Ridged surface (see Fig. 4F).

This is produced by, for each new stitch,



"WELL BEGUN IS HALF DONE"—START WITH THE BEST WOOL, BEEHIVE!




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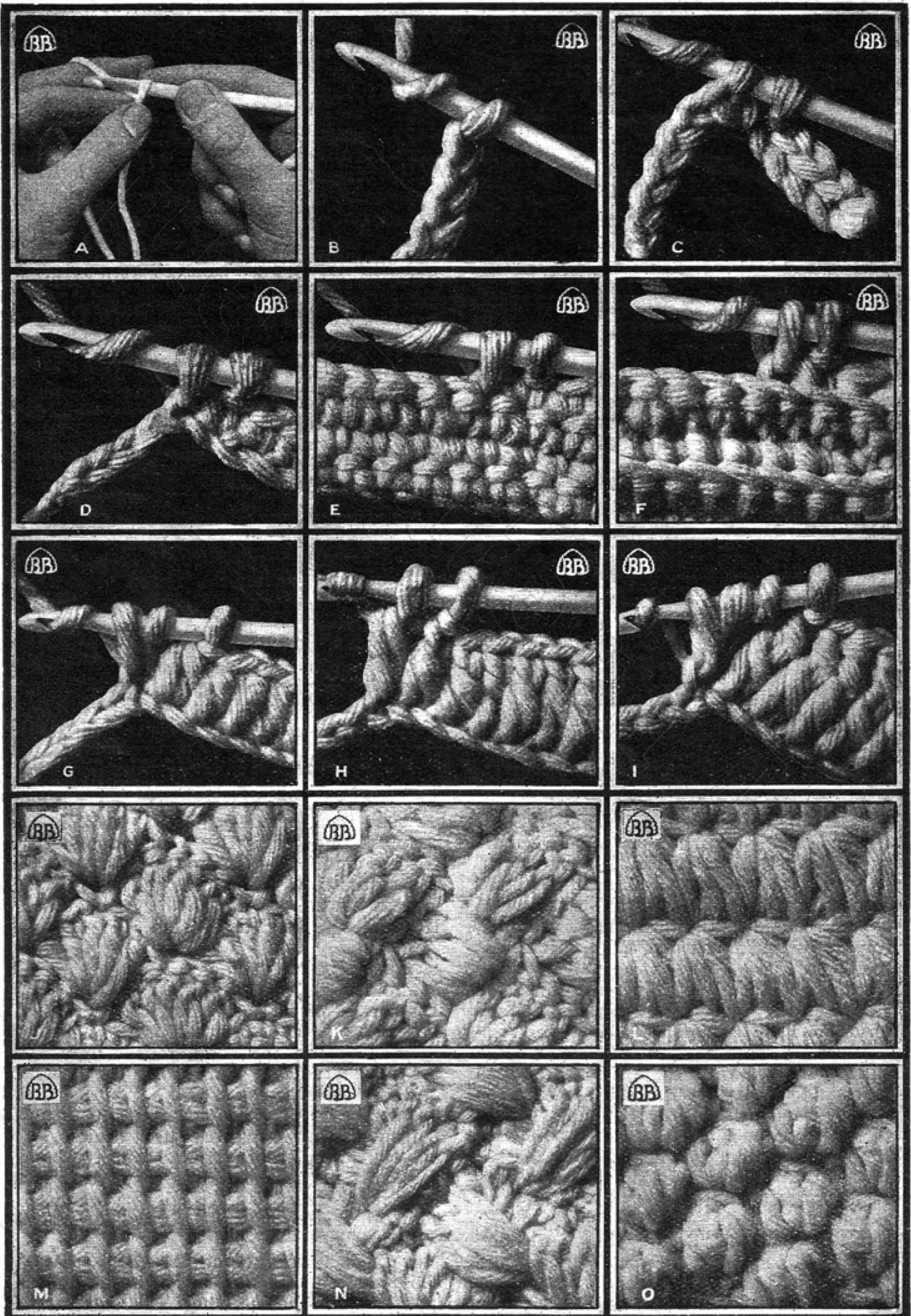





Fig. 4.—A, Position of Hands ; B, Chain Stitch ; C, Single Crochet ; D, Double Crochet ; E, Flat Surface D.C. ; F, Ridged Surface D.C. ; G, Half Treble ; H, Treble ; I, Long Treble ; J, Shell Pattern ; K, Crazy Pattern ; L, Star Pattern ; M, Tricot (or Afghan) Pattern ; N, Crossed Treble Pattern ; O, Rosebud Pattern.


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inserting the hook *through the back thread* of the stitches that lie along the top edge of the previous row.

HALF TREBLE (see Fig. 4G).

Make the required length of chain.

1st row.—Miss 3 ch., * pass the wool round the hook, draw a loop through the next stitch, draw a loop through all the 3 stitches on the hook, repeat from * to the end of the row, 3 ch., turn.

2nd row.—(Regarding the 3 ch. at the turning of the previous row as the 1st stitch), * pass the wool round the hook, draw a loop through the next stitch, draw a loop through all the 3 stitches on the hook, repeat from * to the end of the row, 3 ch., turn.

Repeat the 2nd row for the length required.

TREBLE STITCH (see Fig. 4H).

Make the required length of chain.

1st row.—Miss 3 ch., * pass the wool round the hook, draw a loop through the next stitch to the height the stitch is required to be when finished, draw a loop through the first 2 loops on the hook, then draw another loop through the 2 remaining loops, repeat from * to the end of the row, 3 ch., turn. *Care should be taken to always draw up the first loop to its full height, it being the proper formation of this which gives to the finished stitch its soft and full appearance. Do not finish off the top of the stitch too loosely, or a ragged effect will be produced.*

2nd row.—(Regarding the 3 ch. at the turning of the previous row as the 1st stitch), work 1 tr. into the next stitch, then into every following one, at the end of the row work 3 ch., turn. Repeat the 2nd row for the length required.

LONG TREBLE (see Fig. 4I).

Make the required length of chain.

1st row.—Miss 4 ch., * wool twice round the needle, draw a loop through the next ch. stitch, draw a loop through the first 2 loops on the hook, draw a loop through the next 2 loops, then another through the last 2 loops (thereby completing one long treble stitch), repeat from * to the end of the row, 4 ch., turn.

2nd row.—(Regarding the 4 ch. at the turning of the previous row as the 1st stitch), work 1 long tr. in the next stitch, then in every following one, at the end of the row make 4 ch., turn.

Repeat the 2nd row for the length required.

JOINING THE WOOL.

When only a few inches are left, take the end from the new ball and work one stitch with the new thread and one with the old, alternately, for several stitches, continue with the new thread, afterwards darning in the ends.

INCREASING.

In plain fabric, work 2 stitches into one. In the case of a fancy stitch, work 2 pattern groups into one (detailed instructions for this are usually given).

DECREASING.

In plain fabric, the usual method is to miss a stitch. In a fancy pattern special instructions

are always given when decreasing is required.

SHELL PATTERN (see Fig. 4J),—a

general favourite for Infants' wear.

Make the required length of ch.

1st row.—Miss 3 ch., 5 tr. in the next, miss 3 ch., *1 D.C. in the next, miss 3 ch., 5 tr. in the next, miss 3 ch., repeat from * ending with 1 D.C., turn.

2nd row.—3 ch., 3 tr. in the D.C. below, *1 D.C. in the middle treble of the next shell, 5 tr. in the next D.C. (between the 1st and 2nd shell), repeat from * ending with half a shell, turn. Take up both threads throughout.

3rd row.—5 tr. in the D.C. between the half and first full shell, *1 D.C. in the middle tr. of the next shell along the work, 5 tr. in the next D.C., repeat from * to the end of the row (finishing with a full shell), turn.

Repeat the last 2 rows as required.

CRAZY PATTERN (see Fig. 4K),—a *fancy stitch giving a rather firmer fabric than does the Shell Pattern. It is used a good deal for Shawls, Wraps and Infants' garments.*

Make the required length of ch.

1st row.—Miss 3 ch., 3 tr. in the next stitch, miss 3 ch., 1 D.C. in the next, *3 ch., 3 tr. in the same stitch as the D.C., miss 3 ch., 1 D.C. in the next, repeat from * to the end of the row, turn.

2nd row.—3 ch., 3 tr. in the D.C. below, *1 D.C. in the top of the loop made by the 3 ch. in the block below, 3 ch., 3 tr. in the same loop, repeat from * to the end of the row, finishing with 1 D.C. in the last loop, turn.

Repeat the last row for the length required.

STAR PATTERN (see Fig. 4L).—A *more difficult stitch to follow, this pattern gives a rather closer fabric than do the two preceding stitches. In the finer wools it is used a good deal for Infants' jackets, coats and shawls, while in thicker sizes it is a good stitch in which to make such articles as Cot Covers, Sofa Rugs and Chair-backs.*

Make the required length of ch.

1st row.—Draw a loop through each of 5 successive ch. stitches, wool over the hook and draw through all the stitches on the hook, 1 ch., *draw a loop through the hole formed by the 1 ch., then a loop through the back of the last loop of the star just made, a loop through the ch. stitch through which the last loop was drawn, a loop through the 2 following stitches of the foundation ch., wool over the hook and draw through all the stitches on the hook, 1 ch., repeat from * to the end of the row, then fasten off.

2nd row.—Join the wool to the corner stitch of the first star of the previous row (with the right side of the work facing you), 3 ch., draw a loop through each of the first 2 ch. stitches, a loop through the corner stitch, a loop through the next stitch along the row (before the centre hole, or eye, of the first star), a fifth loop through the centre hole of the star, draw a loop through all the stitches on the hook, 1 ch., *draw a loop through the hole just made by the ch., a loop through the



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back of the last loop of the preceding star, a loop through the eye of the star last worked into the previous row, a loop through the back of the following ch., a loop through the eye of the next star, draw a loop through all the stitches on the hook, 1 ch., repeat from * to the end of the row and, after the eye of the last star (of the previous row) has been worked into once, finish off the star with the 1 ch., then fasten off.

3rd row.—Join up the wool as before, 3 ch., draw a loop through one of the ch. stitches, a loop through the ch. before the eye of the 1st star, a loop through the eye of the star, a loop through the next ch., and a loop through the eye of the next star, draw a loop through all the stitches on the hook, 1 ch. Repeat the stars (as for the 2nd row) and, when the eye of the last star has been worked into once (as in the 2nd row), work 1 ch., draw a loop through the eye just made, a loop through the back of the last loop of the preceding star, a loop through the eye of the last star of the previous row, a loop through the end loop of the last row, draw a loop through all the stitches on the hook, 1 ch., fasten off.

Repeat the 2nd and 3rd rows until the required length is worked. *It will be found that the edges are kept straight by the variations in the beginnings and endings.*

TRICOT OR AFGHAN PATTERN (see Fig. 4M),—*an easy stitch so long as it is worked loosely and with not too many loops on the hook at one time (from this point of view it is often worked in narrow strips which are afterwards joined). More open than Double Crochet, it may be used as an alternative to the latter for most garments of the smaller type. It gives a smooth and attractive surface with a fair amount of elasticity.*

Make the required length of ch.

1st row.—Miss 1 ch., draw a loop through each of the remaining ch., leaving all the loops on the hook as if for knitting. To work back, wool over the hook and draw through the 1st loop, *wool over the hook and draw through 2 loops, repeat from * until all the stitches are worked off again.

2nd row.—The loop on the needle stands for the first stitch, so draw a loop through the next stitch (*i.e.*, the perpendicular stitch

over the ch. stitches), draw a loop through each of the perpendicular stitches all along the row, then work back as for the 1st row. Repeat this row for the length required.

Finish with 1 D.C. into each upright stitch.

CROSSED TREBLE PATTERN (see Fig. 4N),—*used chiefly for Shawls, it being an awkward stitch in which to do any shaping.*

Make the required length of ch.

1st row.—Work 4 tr., 1 ch. and 4 tr. into the 5th ch. from the needle (*the tr. stitches should be worked loosely*), *miss 4 ch., 1 D.C. into the next ch., miss 4 ch., 4 tr., 1 ch. and 4 tr. all into the next stitch, repeat from * to the end of the row, ending with half a block (*i.e.*, 4 tr. into 1 stitch), turn.

2nd row.—Missing the half block just made, * work 4 tr. between the 2nd and 3rd stitches of the next half block, 1 ch., now work 4 tr. between the 2nd and 3rd stitches of the half block that was missed (of the previous row), working over the 4 tr. just made, 1 D.C. under the ch. in the middle of the next block, miss half a block, repeat from * to the end of the row, ending with half a block (in the last half block of the previous row), turn.

Repeat the last row for the length required.

ROSEBUD PATTERN (see Fig. 4O),—*worked chiefly with thicker wools, this stitch is of particular use for sofa rugs, it having a bold appearance and producing a warm fabric.*

Make the required length of ch.

1st row.—1 D.C. in the 3rd stitch from the hook, *wool over and draw a loop half an inch in length through the next stitch, draw a loop through the first 2 loops on the hook, wool over and draw another loop from the same stitch, draw a loop through the 2 loops again, draw a loop through the three loops on the hook, 1 D.C. in each of the next 3 stitches, repeat from * to the end of the row, ending with 1 D.C., fasten off the wool.

2nd row.—Commence again at the beginning of the 1st row, 3 D.C. (*taking up both threads of the stitch*), work the raised stitches between those of the previous row, end with 3 D.C. and fasten off.

3rd row.—1 D.C. in the 1st stitch, work the raised stitches between those of the previous row, end with 1 D.C. and fasten off.

Repeat the last 2 rows for the length required.

CHAPTER 4.

JACKETS, COATS, JERSEYS AND SUIT.

INFANT'S JACKET, knitted (Fig. 5A).

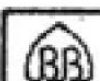
Easy to make, this little jacket, with its coloured band, collar and cuffs, has a pretty appearance.

Materials :—4 ozs. white and 1 oz. blue 4-ply **BEEHIVE Scotch Fingering**. Two No. 8 Celluloid Knitting Needles, with knobs, and four No. 8 Needles pointed at each end. 1 yd. of Ribbon.

Using the white wool, cast on 56 stitches.

Work 126 rows (63 *ridges*) in plain knitting, then divide the stitches for the shoulders as follows :—K. 18, knit the next 20 stitches and put them on to a thread, K. 18. Knit 15 more rows on the last 18 stitches then, continuing for the front, cast on 10 stitches at the neck (*making 28 stitches in all*) and knit plain for another 126 rows. Cast off.

Commencing again with the 18 stitches for



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the other shoulder, knit the 2nd shoulder and front to correspond with the first.

Sew up the side seams with the wool, leaving 4½ inches for the armhole.

With the right side of the work facing you, and using the coloured wool and the needles pointed at both ends, knit up stitches as follows:—63 down the front edge, 28 along the lower edge of the first front, 56 along the edge of the back, then 28 along the edge of the 2nd front and 63 up the other front edge. Work 12 rows in plain knitting, increasing at each corner by making a stitch (wool forward) before and after the corner stitch in every alternate row. Cast off.

Still using the blue wool, knit up stitches round the neck as follows:—Miss the first half of the band, knit up 3 stitches over the 2nd half, 10 along the front of the neck, 8 over the shoulder, knit the 20 across the back, 8 over the other shoulder, 10 along the second front, and 3 for the first half of the band.

Work 3 rows in plain knitting, then make the holes for the ribbons as follows:—K. 4, *wool forward, K. 2 together, K. 2, repeat from * to the end of the row.

Work 3 inches in plain knitting, increasing once at each end of every 2nd row. Cast off.

THE SLEEVES.—Using the coloured wool cast on 40 stitches and work 30 rows in plain knitting for the cuff. Fastening off the coloured wool, join up the white and commence the increasings for the sleeve as follows:—K. 7, increase in each 2nd stitch until the last 7 are reached, knit these. Work 60 rows in plain knitting. Cast off.

Sew up the seams of the sleeves and fix the latter in the armholes, placing seam to seam. Thread ribbon at the neck.

BABY'S JACKET, knitted (see Fig. 5B).

Worked in plain knitted fabric, the surface of which is afterwards raised with a TEAZLE Brush until a fluffy effect is obtained, this coat is ideal for warmth. The original measured 14 in. in length. (If a size larger be required, simply make the two fronts and back 2 inches longer and the sleeve 10 inches from the commencement of the cuff before shaping the top of the sleeve).

Materials:—8 ozs. white and 2 ozs. coloured **TEAZLE Wool.** A **TEAZLE Brush.** Two No. 8 Celluloid Knitting Needles. One small and three large Pearl Buttons.

Work at a tension to produce about 6 stitches and 11 rows to the inch.

THE BACK.—Commencing at the neck, cast on 20 stitches. Knitting plain, increase once at the beginning and end of the next row, then every following 2nd until 68 stitches are on the needle.

Knit 4 inches without shaping.

Then increase once at *each* end of the next row, then every following 6th, until 80 stitches are on the needle. Continue without shaping until the work measures 14 inches from the commencement. Cast off.

THE FRONTS.—Cast on 2 stitches.

Knitting plain, increase once at *each* end of every 2nd row until 12 stitches are on the needle. Then cast on 24 stitches, at the end of the last row, for the neck.

Keeping the front edge (where the 24 stitches are cast on) straight, continue increasing every 2nd row at the other (the armhole) edge until 54 stitches are on the needle. Cast on 6 stitches at the armhole edge, then continue without shaping for 4 inches.

To shape the side seam, increase once in the next row, then every following 6th, until 66 stitches are on the needle.

Continue without shaping until the work measures 14 inches from the commencing point. Cast off.

Work the second front like the first.

THE SLEEVES.—Cast on 42 stitches.

Work 3 inches without shaping for the cuff.

Then increase once at *each* end of the next row, then every following 8th, until 54 stitches are on the needle.

Knit without shaping until the sleeve measures 9 inches from the commencement of the cuff.

Cast off 6 stitches at the beginning of the next row to start the shaping for the armhole, then decrease once at each end of every 2nd row until only 6 stitches remain. Cast off.

THE COLLAR.—Cast on 76 stitches. Work, in rib of K. 1 and P. 1, for half an inch. Then work 3½ inches in plain knitting. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP THE JACKET.—Sew up the side and the sleeve seams. Sew together the sloping sides of the sleeves to the sloping sides of the back and fronts, placing seam to seam. Sew the ribbed edge of the collar at the neck, leaving 1½ inches at each front edge. Sew buttons down the left front and make button-hole loops to correspond at the edge of the right front, then a small button and loop at the neck where the collar meets.

Raise the surface of the fabric lightly with the TEAZLE Brush until a fluffy effect is obtained.

INFANT'S COAT AND HOOD, knitted (see Fig. 5C).

The two garments combined are very cosy. Each piece is, however, worked separately and afterwards joined together, so that the one can be used without the other if preferred. The striped effect is obtained by the introduction of a narrow cable pattern.

Materials:—4 ozs. 4-ply **BEEHIVE Scotch Fingering.** 4 No. 10 Celluloid Knitting Needles and a short one for the cable. 3 Pearl Buttons. ¾ yd. of ½-inch width Ribbon.

Cast on 156 stitches. Work 12 rows in plain knitting, then begin the pattern as follows:—**1st row.**—K. 10, P. 2, slip 1 on to the short needle (leaving it at the back of the work), knit the next stitch, bring the slipped stitch forward and knit it, P. 2, *K. 4, P. 2, slip 1 as before, K. 1, bring the slipped stitch forward and knit it, P. 2, repeat from * to



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the last 10 stitches, knit these.

2nd row.—Knit plain.

Repeat these 2 rows until the work measures 4 inches from the commencement then, with the right side of the work facing you, make a button-hole as follows:—K. 5, wool forward, K. 2 together, continue in the pattern to the end of the row.

Continue until a depth of 6 inches is worked then, with the right side of the work facing you, divide the stitches for the back and 2 fronts as follows:—Knitting 48 stitches in the pattern and putting the next 60 stitches on to a spare needle for the back, leave the last 48 stitches on the needle. Working $4\frac{1}{2}$ more inches on the first 48 stitches (*i.e.*, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the commencement), make 2 more buttonholes $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. In the last—which should be the plain knitted row, cast off 18 stitches for the shoulder, then knit to the end; breaking off a length of wool, leave these stitches on the needle and commence again at the point where the 60 stitches were left for the back. Knit the same length on these stitches as for the front then, on the last plain knitted row, cast off 18 stitches, knit to the last 18 stitches, and cast these off.

Work the second front to correspond with the first but, in the last row, knit to the last 18 stitches and cast these off.

Sew up the shoulder seams and, with the right side of the work facing you, commence again at the neck.

1st row.—K. 2, *wool forward, K. 2 together, repeat from * to the last 2 stitches, wool forward and knit these separately.

Knit one row plain and then cast off.

Work a crochet edging at the neck as follows:—1 D.C. in the corner stitch, *miss 2 or 3 stitches, 1 tr. and 1 ch. four times in the next stitch, miss 2 or 3 stitches, 1 D.C. in the next, repeat from * all round.

THE HOOD.—Cast on 86 stitches.

Work 12 rows in plain knitting.

13th row.—K. 3, *wool forward, K. 2 together, K. 4, repeat from * to the last 3 stitches, knit these.

Work 7 more rows in plain knitting.

21st row.—K. 10, *P. 2, slip 1 as before, K. 1, knit the slipped stitch, P. 2, K. 4, repeat from * to the last 10 stitches, K. 10.

22nd row.—Knit plain.

Repeat the 21st and 22nd rows until the work measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the commencement. Slip half the stitches on to another needle and, placing them together with the right sides of the work face to face, cast off the 2 needles, taking 1 stitch from each needle at a time and knitting them together.

THE SLEEVES.—Cast on 48 stitches.

1st row.—*P. 2, slip a stitch on to the small needle, knit the next stitch, bring the slipped stitch forward and knit it, repeat from * to the end of the row.

2nd row.—Knit plain.

Repeat these two rows 8 times.

17th row.—*P. 2, slip 1 as before, K. 1, bring the slipped stitch forward and knit it, P. 2, K. 1, and, before slipping it, knit again into the back of the loop to increase, knit and increase again in the next stitch, repeat from * to the end of the row.

18th row.—Knit plain.

19th row.—*P. 2, slip 1 as before, K. 1, knit the slipped stitch, P. 2, K. 4, repeat from * to the end of the row.

Repeat the 18th and 19th rows until the work measures $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the commencement of the cuff, then cast off 2 stitches at the beginning of every row until only 22 stitches are left on the needle. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP THE COAT.—Sew up the seams of the sleeves and fix the latter in the armholes. Gathering the lower edge of the hood, sew it underneath the row of ribbon-holes at the neck of the coat. Thread ribbons round the hood and neck and sew three buttons to correspond with the buttonholes.

BOY'S JERSEY, knitted (see Fig. 5D).

This is worked in plain smooth fabric, except for the yoke (which is done in a fancy pattern, with two cable twists at each side) and the ribbing for the collar, cuffs and lower edge. It is a capital garment for good substantial wear, the original of which was intended for a Boy of from 8 to 10 years.

Directions are given for modifying the recipe so as to fit average Boys of from 10 to 12 and 12 to 14 respectively.

Materials:—10 ozs. **BEEHIVE Double Knitting.** Three No. 7 Celluloid Knitting Needles (one pointed at both ends) and four No. 10 Steel Knitting Needles.

Cast 60 stitches on the No. 7 needles.

Work in rib of K. 2 and P. 2 for 14 rows.

15th row.—Purl, increasing once in this row so as to give an uneven number of stitches.

16th row.—Knit plain.

17th row.—Purl.

Repeat the last two rows until 90 rows are completed from the beginning (*the 90th will be a plain row*). Now commence the fancy pattern for the yoke as follows:—

91st and 92nd rows.—Knit plain.

93rd row.—K. 2, P. 4, K. 2, P. 4, *K. 1, P. 1, repeat from * until only 12 stitches remain, P. 4, K. 2, P. 4, K. 2.

94th row.—Knit plain.

95th row.—K. 2, slip 2 stitches on the third needle and leave them at the back of the work, P. 2, purl the 2 stitches on the third needle, K. 2, slip 2 stitches on the third needle as before, P. 2, purl the 2 stitches on the third needle; knit plain until only 12 stitches remain; slip 2 stitches on the third needle, P. 2, purl the 2 stitches on the third needle, K. 2, slip 2 stitches on the third needle, P. 2, purl the 2 stitches on the third needle, K. 2.

Repeat the last four rows 11 times (*this completing the front half of the yoke, with 2 cables of 12 twists at either side of it*).



FOR "SPORTS SWEATERS" FOR YOUNGER AND OLDER SEE BEEHIVE BOOKLET 14.





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140th row.—K. 12, cast off all but the last 12 stitches, K. 12.

141st row.—K. 2, P. 4, K. 2, P. 4, cast on 37 stitches, P. 4, K. 2, P. 4, K. 2.

142nd row.—Like the 94th row.

143rd row.—Like the 95th row.

Continue until 24 patterns are completed. Knit two plain rows and complete the lower part to match the first half (*i.e.*, with alternate purl and plain rows), then—in the last row—before the ribbing, reduce one stitch and, finishing with 14 rows of ribbing, cast off.

THE SLEEVES.—Cast on 60 stitches.

Knit alternate rows of purl and plain. Decrease at the beginning and end of every 10th row until only 44 stitches remain on the needle. Taking the finer needles, work 18 rounds, in rib of K. 1 and P. 1, to form the cuff. Cast off. Knit the second sleeve in the same way.

Sew up the side and sleeve seams.

THE COLLAR.—With the finer needles, knit up 62 stitches at the neck. Work 10 rounds in rib of K. 1 and P. 1.

11th round.—Work in the rib until the centre stitch at the front is reached, cast off this stitch, turn.

Continue in the rib, working backwards and forwards on these stitches, always turning at the centre—where the stitch was cast off, until 36 rows have been worked from the cast-on row. Cast off very loosely.

PROPORTIONS FOR 10 TO 12 YEARS.

Cast on 70 stitches. Knit 104 rows before commencing the pattern at the yoke. Make 13 patterns before casting off for neck opening.

THE NECK.—Knit 18 stitches for the shoulders, cast off 35 and knit the last 18. In the following row cast on 35 to replace those cast off. Knit the 2nd side to match the 1st.

THE SLEEVES.—Cast on 66 stitches. Reduce as directed to 46 stitches.

THE COLLAR.—Cast on 70 stitches, 42 rows.

PROPORTIONS FOR 12 TO 14 YEARS.

Cast on 80 stitches. Knit 120 rows before commencing the yoke. Knit 14 patterns before making the neck. For the neck, knit 20 stitches on the shoulder, cast off 41, K. 20.

THE SLEEVES.—Cast on 72 stitches and reduce to 52. In this jersey, if desired, three cables might be made at each side of the yoke.

THE COLLAR.—Cast on 82 stitches; 50 rows.

INFANT'S LIGHT JACKET, knitted (see Fig. 5E).

This little jacket, though made in two thicknesses of fabric joined together, is very light in wear and ideal for softness and warmth. It is in plain knitting, so quite easy to make. Made in a single thickness, the same directions worked in BEEHIVE Shetland Floss (4 ozs. of which will be required) and No. 8 Celluloid Knitting Needles will produce a coat one size larger than if made in BEEHIVE Shetland Wool. Its fabric will be firmer and crisper and of less costly type.

Materials:—4 ozs. BEEHIVE Shetland (or 6 balls BEEHIVE Superfine Crochet Wool), and 1 oz. BEEHIVE Andalusian (in white, pale blue, or pink, as preferred). Two No. 7 and two No. 10 Celluloid Knitting Needles. 1 small and 4 large Pearl Buttons.

THE BACK.—Using the SHETLAND, cast on 80 stitches.

Work 2½ inches in plain knitting without shaping. Then, *continuing in plain knitting throughout the coat*, decrease once at each end of the next row, then every following 10th, until the work measures 9 inches from the commencement (*making 64 stitches on the needle*). Cast off 6 stitches at the beginning of each of the next 2 rows for the armholes. Continue without shaping until the work measures 12 inches from the commencement. Cast off and work a second piece exactly like the first.

THE FRONT.—Cast on 60 stitches.

Work 2½ inches in plain knitting without shaping. Then cast off 6 stitches at one side, for the underflap. Continue, in plain knitting, decreasing once at the flap edge in the next row, then every following 10th (while keeping the front edge straight), until the work measures 9 inches from the commencement (*making 46 stitches on the needle*).

Cast off 6 stitches at the shaped edge for the arm-hole, then continue without shaping until the work measures 11½ inches from the commencement. Cast off 10 stitches at the straight edge for the neck. Continuing on the remaining stitches, cast off 6 stitches at the neck in each second row until only 18 stitches remain.

Cast off and work three more pieces like the first front.

THE SLEEVES.—Cast on 60 stitches.

Work two rows in plain knitting.

*Knit all but the last 10 stitches of the previous row, turn, repeat from * four times, then knit to the edge in each of the next 2 rows. Continue in plain knitting, decreasing once at each end of every 12th row until the sleeve measures 6 inches along the under-arm seam. Do not cast off, but slip the stitches on to a No. 10 needle.

Knit another piece exactly like the above. Then, placing the 2 pieces together and taking the ANDALUSIAN Wool and the No. 10 needles, knit off the two needles together. Work the cuff, in rib of K. 1 and P. 1, for 1½ inches. Cast off.

Work a second sleeve exactly like the first.

THE COLLAR.—Using the ANDALUSIAN Wool and the No. 10 needles, cast on 25 stitches. Work 2 rows in plain knitting.

3rd row.—K. 5, turn. **4th row.**—Knit plain.

5th row.—K. 10, turn. **6th row.**—Knit plain.

7th row.—K. 15, turn. **8th row.**—Knit plain.

9th row.—K. 20, turn. **10th row.**—Knit plain.

Continue in plain knitting, without shaping, until the narrow edge measures about 11 inches, or sufficient length to fit round the neck, then shape the end to correspond with



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the commencement. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP THE JACKET.—Pin together the 2 backs, the 2 right fronts and sleeves, and the 2 left fronts and sleeves. Sew together the side, sleeve and shoulder seams through the four thicknesses, sewing the little gusset pieces under the back. Fix the sleeves in the arm-holes. With a fine crochet hook, D.C. together the edges of the fronts and back. Sew in the collar, leaving about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the edge of each front for a fold-over. Sew on the small button, making a button-hole loop to correspond at the point where the 2 edges of the collar meet. Sew the other buttons on the left front, and complete by making corresponding loops at the edge of the right front.

CHILD'S COAT, knitted (see Fig. 5F).

A very smart appearance is given to this coat by the introduction of Cable pattern into the plain knitted fabric. It is Raglan shape and has a nicely fitting roll collar. The length of the original was 19 inches.

Materials :—10 ozs. 4-ply **BEEHIVE Scotch Fingering**. Two No. 8 Celluloid Knitting Needles and a short one of the same size for the cable pattern. Four Buttons.

Work at a tension to produce about $6\frac{1}{2}$ stitches and 14 rows to the inch, measured over the plain knitting.

Commencing with the Cable Edging for the first front, cast on 20 stitches.

Work 18 rows in plain knitting. Then commence the pattern as follows :—

1st row.—K. 4, P. 2, K. 8, P. 2, K. 4.

2nd row.—K. 6, P. 8, K. 6.

Repeat the last 2 rows once.

5th row.—K. 4, P. 2, slip the next 4 stitches on to the spare needle and leave them at the back of the work, knit the next 4 stitches, knit the 4 slipped stitches, P. 2, K. 4.

6th row.—Like the 2nd row.

Repeat the first 2 rows once.

These eight rows complete one full pattern and are to be repeated until the work measures 12 inches. Then cast off and, without breaking off the wool, knit up one stitch to each ridge (with the right side facing you) down one of the long sides and make a stitch after every third, this making 87 stitches on the needle.

Continue in plain knitting, keeping the lower edge straight and, at the neck edge (i.e., the one where the stitches were cast off), increasing once in every row until 126 stitches are on the needle. Always slip the first stitch at the lower edge, and knit it at the neck edge in each row while the shaping is being done, this giving more elasticity.

Still keeping the lower edge straight, decrease once in each row at the neck edge until only 80 stitches remain.

Work one inch without shaping, then, finishing at the lower edge, make a gusset, as follows, to give fulness to the skirt :—

K. 5, turn, K. 5, turn, K. 10, turn, K. 10,

turn, K. 15, turn, K. 15, turn, K. 20, turn, K. 20. Continue in this manner knitting five more stitches every 2nd row, until all are again in the one row.

Keeping the lower edge straight, as before, shape the armhole by increasing once in each row until there are again 126 stitches. Work 3 inches without shaping. Then decrease once, at the shaped edge, in every row until only 80 stitches remain. Finish at the lower edge, then make a gusset as follows :—

K. 75, turn, K. 75, turn, K. 70, turn, K. 70,

turn, K. 65, turn, K. 65, turn, K. 60, turn,

K. 60, turn. Continue in this manner,

knitting five stitches less in every 2nd row, until only five remain in the last short row. Knit all the stitches on to one row again. Knit one inch without shaping.

Increase once at the shaped edge in every row (for the second front) until 126 stitches are again on the needle. Then decrease once at the shaped edge in every row until only 87 stitches remain. Cast off.

Work a second band of the Cable Edging and sew it to the cast-off edge of the 2nd front.

THE SLEEVES.—Cast on 60 stitches.

Knit one row plain. Then shape for the seam as follows :—K. 10, turn, K. 10; K. 20, turn, K. 20; K. 30, turn, K. 30; K. 40, turn, K. 40;

K. 50, turn, K. 50; K. 60, turn, K. 60.

Continue in plain knitting, keeping the narrow edge straight for the cuff and increasing once in every row at the wide edge, until 106 stitches are on the needle. Work 10 rows without shaping. Then decrease once at the shaped edge in every row until only 70 stitches remain. Finish at the top edge, then shape for the seam as follows :—

*Decrease as before, knit to the last 10 stitches of the previous row, turn.

Knit the next row plain decreasing once at the end of the row. Repeat from * knitting 10 stitches less each time until only 11 stitches remain in the last short row. Knit all the stitches on to one row again. Cast off.

Work the second sleeve exactly like the first and fold them in opposite directions when sewing up the seams.

THE COLLAR.—Cast on 20 stitches.

Repeat the 8 rows of the cable pattern, as given for the back, but increase once on the 2nd stitch in every 2nd row (in the plain knitting) until there are 36 stitches on the needle. Then increase once (at the same edge) in every 4th row until there are 40 stitches. Continue without shaping for about 9 inches. Then work the shaping to correspond with the first side of the collar, but decreasing instead of increasing until only 20 stitches remain. Cast off.

THE CUFFS.—Cast on 20 stitches.

Repeat the 8 rows of the cable pattern, as given for the back, until 6 inches are worked. Cast off. Work the second cuff like the first.

TO MAKE UP THE COAT.—With a hot iron press carefully all the cable pattern.

Sew the cuffs to the sleeves. Sew in the



FOR "BABIES' FANCY KNITTED GARMENTS" SEE BEEHIVE BOOKLET 24.





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Fig. 5.—A, Infant's Jacket, p.12; B, Baby's Jacket, p.13; C, Infant's Coat and Hood, p.13; D, Boy's Jersey, p.14; E, Infant's Light Coat, p.15; F, Child's Coat, p.16; G, Boy's Jersey Suit, p.19; H, Baby's Matinee Coat, p.19; I, Tunic Suit, p.20.

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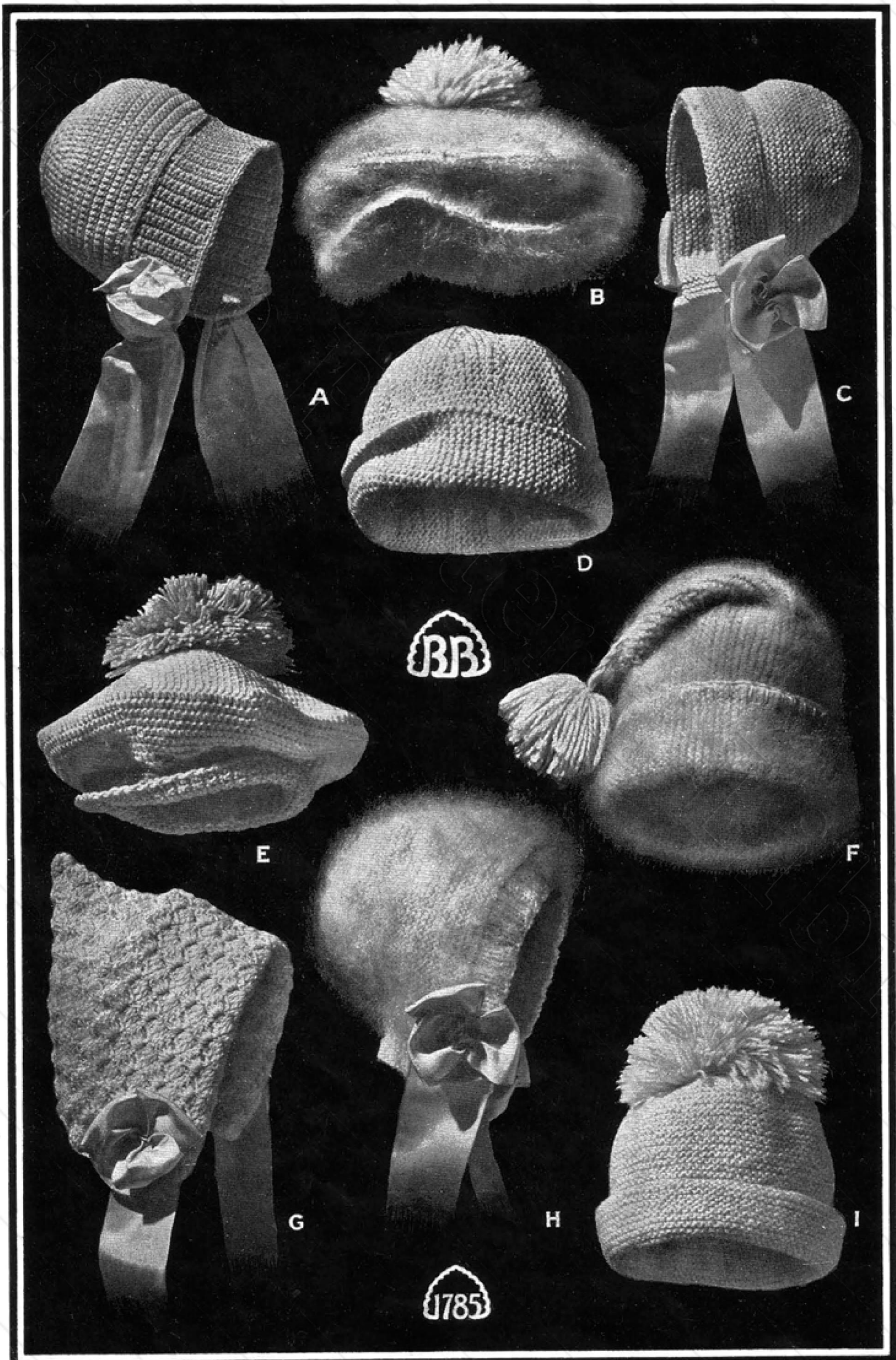


Fig. 6.—A, Baby's Dutch Bonnet, p.21; B, Tammy Hat, p.22; C, Infant's Bonnet, p.22; D, Boy's Cap, p.22; E, Child's Tam O'Shanter, p.23; F, Child's Brushed Cap, p.23; G, Bonnet, p.23; H, Baby's Brushed Bonnet, p.24; I, Shetland Cap, p.24.



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sleeves, placing the seam towards the back. Fix in the collar, sewing the ends of the cable to the cable on the front. The wrong side of the pattern on the collar will join the right side of the pattern on the fronts. Make button-hole loops down the right front and sew buttons to correspond on the left front. If the seams at the shaped edge of the sleeves are inclined to pucker they should be damped, then pressed carefully with a hot iron.

BOY'S JERSEY SUIT, knitted.

Age 2 to 4 years (see Fig. 5G).

THE JERSEY.

Worn with the trousers (described in the next recipe) this forms a very comfortable little suit. Being in plain knitting, except for the small amount of ribbed fabric it contains, this is an easy garment to make.

Materials:—6 ozs. 4-ply BEEHIVE Scotch Fingering. 2 No. 9 Celluloid Knitting Needles with knobs and 4 No. 9 pointed at each end.

THE BACK.—Cast on 72 stitches.

1st row.—K. 2, *P. 1, K. 1, repeat from * to the end of the row.

Repeat this row for 2 inches, then continue in plain knitting until the work measures 16 inches from the commencement.

Casting off 18 stitches at each side of the work, leave the remainder on a spare needle for the collar.

THE FRONT.—Work exactly like the Back for 15 inches, then shape the neck as follows:—K. 27, turn, work 9 more rows on these stitches—decreasing once at the neck end of the needle in each row, then continue without shaping until this shoulder piece measures an inch in depth. Cast off.

Commencing again where the stitches were left at the neck, slip the first 18 stitches on a spare needle and leave them for the collar. On the remaining 27 stitches knit the second shoulder to correspond with the first.

THE SLEEVES.—Cast on 80 stitches.

Knitting plain, decrease once at the beginning and end of every 10th row until only 64 stitches remain on the needle.

Continue, without shaping, until the sleeve measures 9 inches from the start, then in the next row knit together every 2nd and 3rd stitch and decrease the odd stitch at the end. Repeat the 1st row of Back for 3 in. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP THE JERSEY.—Sew up the shoulder and side seams, leaving about 5½ inches for the arm-holes.

Sew up the seams of the sleeves and fix the latter in the arm-holes, placing seam to seam.

THE COLLAR.—Take the stitches that were left on the 2 needles and, knitting up 8 stitches at each side of the neck, divide all the stitches on to 3 needles. Work tightly in rounds in rib of K. 1 and P. 1 for 1½ inches then, continuing in the rib, work loosely for 2½ inches. *Cast off very loosely.*

THE TROUSERS.

These are intended for wear with the Jersey in the preceding recipe. They are worked in

two pieces and in plain knitting—except for the ribbing at the knees and waist.

Materials:—3 ozs. 4-ply BEEHIVE Scotch Fingering. Two No. 9 Celluloid Knitting Needles. Six Buttons.

Commencing at the waist, cast on 80 stitches for the first half.

1st row.—K. 4, *P. 1, K. 1, repeat from * to the end of the row.

Repeat this row 9 times.

11th row.—K. 4, turn. **12th row.**—Knit plain.

13th row.—Knit the stitches of the previous row and 4 more stitches from the 10th row.

Repeat the last 2 rows until 40 stitches are worked on to the row. Knit back these 40 stitches, then turn and knit all the 80 stitches on to one row again.

Continue in plain knitting, increasing once at the back (the broad edge) in the next row, then every following 4th until 8 stitches are increased. Work without shaping until the front edge measures 6½ inches from starting. Continue, decreasing once at the beginning and end of the next row, then every following 3rd, until only 72 stitches remain on the needle. Knit without shaping for 2 inches.

Repeat the 1st row of the work for 2 more inches and cast off loosely.

Work the 2nd leg exactly like the first.

TO MAKE UP THE TROUSERS.—Sew up the seams of the legs, then join the two pieces together at the back and front. Sew the buttons in place round the waist band.

BABY'S MATINEE COAT,

in crochet (see Fig. 5H).

The Shetland Floss worked in Crazy Stitch (as illustrated in Fig. 4K), gives a crisp, firm fabric. It is quickly made and simple in its construction.

Materials:—4 ozs. BEEHIVE Shetland Floss. A No. 8 Celluloid Crochet Hook. 1 yd. Ribbon. Lustre thread.

Work at a tension to produce about 3 patterns, in width, to two inches; the treble stitches to measure ½ inch in height.

Working the 2 fronts and back in one piece, commence at the lower edge with 140 ch.

1st row.—Miss 3 ch., 3 tr. in the next stitch, miss 3 ch., 1 D.C. in the next, *3 ch., 3 tr. in the same stitch as that into which the D.C. was worked, miss 3 ch., 1 D.C. in the next, repeat from * to the end of the row, turn. There should be 34 groups across the row.

2nd row.—3 ch., 3 tr. in the D.C. below, *1 D.C. in the top of the loop made by the 3 ch. in the block below, 3 ch., 3 tr. in the same loop, repeat from * to the end of the row, finishing with 1 D.C. in last loop, turn. Repeat the last row for 9 inches (21 rows).

Then commence the division for the armholes as follows:—Work 4 inches (11 rows) on the first ten groups for the first front. Fasten off. Commencing again where the groups were left for the back and second front, join up



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the wool and work 4 inches on the next 14 groups. Fasten off. Join up the wool again where the groups were left for the front and work 4 inches on the last ten groups. Fasten off. Sew together 5 groups at each side of the back and fronts to form the shoulder seams.

THE COLLAR.—Make 24 ch. Repeat the 1st row of the back once (making 5 groups). Continue repeating the 2nd row, but increasing a group at the end of each row until 4 inches are worked. Fasten off. Sew the collar at the neck, placing the foundation row along the back of the neck and letting the shaped sides fall along the neck-edge of the fronts.

THE SLEEVES.—Work 11 groups round one of the armholes, join at the end of the round by slip-stitching to the top of the 1st group. Then turn and work 7 inches (16 rows) on these groups, always joining and turning at the end of each round. Fasten off. Work the second sleeve like the first.

THE EDGING.—With the lustre thread work 1 D.C. into each stitch evenly all round the edge of the coat, collar and cuffs. Add ribbons at the front.

TUNIC SUIT, knitted.

Age 3 to 4 years (see Fig. 51).

Knitted in plain smooth fabric this suit washes and wears well. The TEAZLE Wool bands of trimming and sailor collar give a very pretty finish to the whole.

Work at a tension to produce about 7 stitches and 9 rows to the inch measured over the plain smooth fabric.

THE TROUSERS. Materials:—3 ozs. 4-ply "WHITE HEATHER" Zephyr Wool and 1 oz. TEAZLE Wool, in the same or contrasting colours. Two No. 8 Celluloid Knitting Needles. A TEAZLE Brush. Six Buttons.

THE LEFT LEG.—Commencing with the knee band cast on 84 stitches in the TEAZLE, Work 2 inches in plain knitting, increasing once at each end of every 2nd row.

Then, fastening off the TEAZLE Wool, continue with the ZEPHYR as follows:—

1st row.—Knit plain.

2nd row.—K.3, purl to the last 3 stitches, K.3. Continue repeating the last 2 rows, but increasing once on the inside of the plain knitted edge in the next row, then every following 2nd, until 118 stitches are on the needle.

Work one inch without shaping. Then decrease once at each end of the needle on the inside of the plain knitted edge in every 3rd row until only 84 stitches remain.

Finish with a purl row, then shape as follows, in order to lengthen the back:—Working in the pattern, K. 12, turn and work back. *Continuing in the pattern, work the stitches of the previous row and 12 more stitches, turn and work back, repeat from * until all the stitches are on one row again.

Work in plain knitting for one inch. Cast off. Knit the right leg like the left, but finish

with a knitted row before commencing the shaping to lengthen the back.

TO MAKE UP THE TROUSERS.—Press the plain smooth fabric with a hot iron. Sew up the seams of the legs and the back and front seams. Sew the buttons to the plain knitted band at the top of the trousers. With the TEAZLE Brush, lightly raise the surface of the knee-bands until a fluffy surface is produced.

THE TUNIC. Materials:—6 ozs. 4-ply "WHITE HEATHER" Zephyr Wool and 3 ozs. TEAZLE Wool, in the same or contrasting colours. Two No. 8 Celluloid Knitting Needles. A TEAZLE Brush. One small button.

THE BACK.—Commencing at the lower edge and using the TEAZLE Wool, cast on 105 stitches.

Work in plain knitting for 2 inches. Then, using the ZEPHYR wool, commence the pattern as follows:—

1st row.—Knit plain.

2nd row.—K. 3, purl to the last 3 stitches, knit these

Continue repeating the last two rows, but decreasing once at each end on the inside of the plain knitted edge in the next row, then every following 4th, until only 85 stitches remain.

Continue without shaping until the work measures 8 inches from the commencement. Then shape the armholes as follows:—Cast off 4 stitches at the beginning of each of the next 2 rows. Then decrease once, at each end of the needle, on the inside of the plain knitted edge in every following 2nd row until only 71 stitches remain.

Continue without shaping until 13 inches are worked from the commencement. Then shape the shoulders as follows:—

Continuing in the pattern, leave 6 stitches unworked at the end of each row until only 23 stitches remain in the last short row for the neck (there should then be 24 stitches at either end for the shoulders). Work all the stitches on to one row again and cast off.

THE FRONT.—Work exactly like the back until the shaping at the commencement of the armholes is done (i.e., when the stitches are reduced to 71). Then divide the stitches and shape for the neck as follows:—Divide the stitches in half, decreasing the odd stitch in the centre,—then, continuing in the pattern on the 1st half, keep the armhole straight and decrease once at the other edge, for the neck, in every 3rd row until only 24 stitches remain. Continue without shaping until 13 inches are worked from the commencement, taking care that there are the same number of rows in the front as in the back. Finish at the front edge, then shape the shoulder as follows:—Keeping the front edge straight, leave 6 stitches unworked at the armhole edge in every alternate row until 6 stitches remain in the last short row. Work all the stitches on to one row again. Cast off.



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Commencing again where the stitches were left at the beginning of the neck, work the second side to correspond with the first.

THE SLEEVES.—Commencing at the cuff and using the TEAZLE, cast on 40 stitches. Work in plain knitting for 3 inches. Knit a row, increasing the number of stitches to 50. Then, using the ZEPHYR Wool, commence the pattern for the sleeve as follows:—

1st row.—Knit plain.

2nd row.—K. 3, purl to the last 3 stitches, knit these.

Continue repeating the last 2 rows, but increasing once at each end on the inside of the plain knitted edge in the next, then every following 4th row, until there are 70 stitches. Continue without shaping until the work measures 10 inches (including the cuff).

Then cast off 4 stitches at the beginning of each of the next 2 rows. Continue in alternate rows of plain and purl, but without the plain knitted edge, and decreasing once at each end of every 2nd row until only 50 stitches remain. Cast off.

Work the second sleeve like the first.

THE COLLAR.—Using the TEAZLE Wool, cast on 84 stitches.

Work in plain knitting for 7 inches. Then divide the stitches for the neck as follows:—K. 32, cast off 20 for the neck, K. 32.

Continue on the last 32 stitches, decreasing once at the neck edge in every 2nd row until all the stitches are worked off.

Commence again where the 32 stitches were left at the other side of the collar and work the second side to correspond with the first.

THE VEST.—Using the ZEPHYR Wool, cast on 40 stitches.

Work 6 rows in plain knitting.

7th row.—K. 3, purl to the last 3 stitches, knit these.

8th row.—Knit plain.

Repeat the last 2 rows until the work measures 5 inches.

Work 6 more rows in plain knitting. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP THE TUNIC.—Press all the plain smooth fabric with a hot iron. Sew up the shoulder and side seams; sew up the seams of the sleeves and fix the latter in the armholes placing seam to seam.

Sew in the collar, letting the 2 points meet in front. Finish off the neck with a twisted cord, made in the TEAZLE Wool, and add tassels at each end. Fix in the vest at the front, tacking one side to the neck and, at the other side, sewing a button and making a button-hole loop to correspond.

With the TEAZLE Brush, raise the surface of the TEAZLE Wool fabric until a fluffy appearance is obtained.

CHAPTER 5.

BONNETS, HAT, CAPS AND TAM O' SHANTER.

BABY'S DUTCH BONNET,

in crochet (see Fig. 6A).

Worked in D.C. and half tr. stitch, this little bonnet is quickly made. The two colours are used with very pretty effect, that for the band and the back of the crown bring also threaded (in long tacking stitches) at the edge of the fabric where the crown joins the band.

Materials:—1 oz. white and 1 oz. coloured 4-ply BEEHIVE Scotch Fingering. A No. 8 Celluloid Crochet Hook. 1½ yds. Ribbon.

Work at a tension to produce about 6 stitches and 6 rows to the inch.

Commencing at the centre of the Crown with the coloured wool, make 4 ch. Join into a ring with 1 S.C.

1st round.—Make 2 ch. to stand for the first half tr. stitch, then work 7 more half tr. into the ring.

Taking up both threads work in rounds (without turning or joining at the end of each) as follows:—

2nd round.—Work 2 half tr. into the top of the 2 ch. (which commenced the previous round), *2 half tr. in the next stitch, repeat from * until there are 8 groups, each containing 2 half tr.

3rd round.—Work 2 half tr. into the first stitch, 1 half tr. in the next, *2 half tr. in the following stitch, and 1 half tr. in the

next, repeat from * to the end of the round.

4th round.—*Work 2 half tr. into the first stitch, 1 half tr. in each of the next 2 stitches, repeat from * to the end of the round.

5th round.—*Work 2 half tr. in the first stitch, 1 half tr. in each of the next 3 stitches, repeat from * to the end of the round.

6th round.—*2 half tr. in the first stitch, 1 half tr. in each of the next 4 stitches, repeat from * to the end of the round.

7th round.—*2 half tr. in the first stitch, 1 half tr. in each of the next 5 stitches.

Fasten off the coloured wool and join up the white.

8th row.—Work in D.C. taking up the back thread only and increasing once over each of the increased points, do not join at the end of the round, 2 ch., turn.

9th row.—1 D.C. in each stitch (without shaping), taking up both threads, 2 ch., turn. Repeat the last 2 rows, taking up both threads throughout until 7 rows of white are worked.

Then continue without shaping for 19 more rows. Fasten off.

Commence the Band with 12 ch. in the coloured wool.

Work backwards and forwards with 10 D.C. in each row, taking up both threads and turning with 2 ch. until 14 inches are worked. Then D.C. all round the band. Fasten off.



FOR MORE "HATS, CAPS AND TAMS" SEE BEEHIVE BOOKLET 23 AND CARDS 7 & 8.





WOOLCRAFT



With the coloured wool D.C. all round the neck-opening of the crown. Pin the Band to the Crown, drawing in the latter a little to make it fit. Then sew the 2 edges together, allowing the Band to slightly over-lap the Crown.

Take a length of the coloured wool and, using it double, thread through the white fabric at each side of the coloured Band and Crown; do not draw the work.

Make rosettes with the ribbon and fasten them to the Band.

TAMMY HAT, knitted (see Fig. 6B).

For the sake of ease in finishing with a fluffy surface, this Tam is worked in plain fabric from TEAZLE Wool.

The original was done in two colours, but the recipe can be used for any variation from a self-colour to stripes. The latter, if narrow and worked with well-chosen colours, can be made to produce a rainbow effect when the surface is "raised."

Materials :—2 ozs. **TEAZLE Wool** in white and 1½ ozs. coloured, or 3 ozs. will be sufficient if worked all in one colour. Two No. 8 Celluloid Knitting Needles. A **TEAZLE Brush**.

Work at a tension to produce about 6 stitches and 12 rows to the inch.

Using the coloured wool cast on 161 stitches (for a 21 to 22 inch head-piece), or any multiple of 16 and one stitch extra for other sizes, as required.

Work 3 rows in plain knitting, without shaping, and repeat these 3 rows after each of the following :—

4th row.—K. tog. every 15th and 16th stitch.

8th row.—K. tog. every 14th and 15th stitch.

12th row.—K. tog. every 13th and 14th stitch.

16th row.—K. tog. every 12th and 13th stitch.

20th row.—K. tog. every 11th and 12th stitch.

Knit 9 rows without shaping, then fasten off the coloured wool and continue with the white as follows :—

30th row.—Knitting plain, increase once in every 11th stitch. (*To increase, knit into the stitch and, before slipping it, knit again into the back of the loop.*)

Knit 3 rows without shaping, and also after each of the following rows :—

34th row.—Increase in every 12th stitch.

38th row.—Increase in every 13th stitch.

42nd row.—Increase in every 14th stitch.

46th row.—Increase in every 15th stitch.

Knit 5 rows without shaping.

Repeat from the 4th to the 20th row.

Work 3 plain rows, without shaping, after the 20th row, then continue shaping the remainder of the crown as follows :—

1st row.—K. tog. every 10th and 11th stitch.

Knit 3 rows without shaping, and also after each of the following rows :—

5th row.—Knit tog. every 9th and 10th stitch.

9th row.—Knit tog. every 8th and 9th stitch.

13th row.—K. tog. every 7th and 8th stitch.

17th row.—K. tog. every 6th and 7th stitch.

18th row.—Knit plain, without shaping.

19th row.—K. tog. every 5th and 6th stitch.

20th row.—Knit plain.

21st row.—K. tog. every 4th and 5th stitch.

22nd row.—Knit plain

23rd row.—K. tog. every 3rd and 4th stitch.

24th row.—Knit plain.

25th row.—K. tog. every 2nd and 3rd stitch.

26th row.—Knit plain.

27th row.—Knit together each 2 stitches.

Break off, leaving a length of wool, which thread twice through the remaining stitches, drawing them up very securely and stitching firmly. Sew up the seam.

With the special **TEAZLE Brush** lightly raise the surface of the fabric until a fluffy effect is obtained. Finish off the top of the crown with a pom-pom made from the coloured wool, or from a mixture of the two (or more) shades if desired.

INFANT'S BONNET, in plain knitting (see Fig. 6C).

Intended for wear with the Jacket on page 12.

Materials :—1 oz. white and ½ oz. coloured 4-ply **BEEHIVE Scotch Fingering**. 2 No. 8 Celluloid Knitting Needles. 1½ yds. Ribbon.

Work at a tension to produce about 6½ stitches and 13 rows to the inch.

Using the coloured wool, cast on 80 stitches.

Work 12 rows in plain knitting.

Fastening off the coloured wool, join up the white and work five inches in plain knitting.

Then shape for the crown as follows :—Knit together every 9th and 10th stitch.

Knit 3 rows without shaping.

In the next row knit together every 8th and 9th stitch. Knit 3 rows without shaping.

In the next row knit together every 7th and 8th stitch. Knit 3 rows without shaping.

In the next row knit together every 6th and 7th stitch. Knit 3 rows without shaping.

In the next row knit together every 5th and 6th stitch. Knit 3 rows without shaping.

In the next row knit together every 4th and 5th stitch. Knit 3 rows without shaping.

In the next row knit together every 3rd and 4th stitch.

Fasten off and run a thread through the remaining stitches, drawing them up and darning in the end very securely. Sew together the two shaped edges of the crown.

Taking the coloured wool, knit up one stitch to each ridge at the neck of the bonnet, but missing 9 ridges at each edge for the fold-over at the front.

Work 6 rows in plain knitting. Cast off.

Add rosettes made from the ribbon to each side of the bonnet.

BOY'S CAP (see Fig. 6D).

Being in plain knitting, this is an easy piece of work. It can be made to any size by repeating the 18 pattern rows as often as required.

Materials :—2 ozs. 5-ply **BEEHIVE Scotch Fingering**. Two No. 8 Knitting Needles.

Cast on 48 stitches. 1st row.—Knit plain.



"BEST, AND GOES FURTHEST!"—BEEHIVE SCOTCH FINGERING.





WOOLCRAFT



2nd row.—K.32, turn. **3rd row.**—Knitplain.
4th row.—K.34, turn. **5th row.**—Knitplain.
6th row.—K.36, turn. **7th row.**—Knitplain.
8th row.—K.38, turn. **9th row.**—Knitplain.
10th row.—K.40, turn. **11th row.**—Knitplain.
12th row.—K.42, turn. **13th row.**—Knitplain.
14th row.—K.44, turn. **15th row.**—Knitplain.
16th row.—K. 46, turn.
17th and 18th rows.—Knit plain.

Repeat from the first row 9 more times, or as often as required for the necessary size. Cast off. Sew the first and last rows neatly together with the wool. Running round the edge of the hole at the centre of the crown and drawing it in to make it lie flat, fasten off securely.

CHILD'S TAM O' SHANTER, in crochet (see Fig. 6E).

Similar in stitch and style to the Bonnet illustrated in Fig. 6A, this is a quickly made Tam-o'-Shanter and has a smart appearance.

Materials:— $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. white and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. pink, 4-ply BEEHIVE Scotch Fingering Wool. A No. 8 Celluloid Crochet Hook.

Work at a tension to produce about 6 stitches and 6 rows to the inch.

Commencing with the white wool at the centre of the Crown, make 4 ch. Join into a ring with 1 S.C.

1st round.—Make 2 ch. to stand for the first half tr. stitch, then work 7 more half tr. into the ring.

Work in rounds, taking up both threads throughout (do not turn or join at the end of the rounds).

2nd round.—Work 2 half tr. into the top of the 2 ch. (which commenced the previous round), *2 half tr. in the next stitch, repeat from * until there are 8 groups each containing 2 half tr.

3rd round.—Work 2 half tr. into the first stitch, 1 half tr. in the next, *2 half tr. in the following stitch, and 1 half tr. in the next, repeat from * to the end of the round.

4th round.—*Work 2 half tr. into the first stitch, 1 half tr. in each of the next 2 stitches, repeat from * to the end of the round.

5th round.—*Work 2 half tr. in the first stitch, 1 half tr. in each of the next 3 stitches, repeat from * to the end of the round.

6th round.—*Work 2 half tr. in the first stitch, 1 half tr. in each of the next 4 stitches, repeat from * to the end of the round.

Continue in this manner, with 1 extra stitch between each increasing in every round, until 20 rounds have been worked.

Work 2 rounds without shaping.

Then work 7 more rounds, decreasing once over each of the increased points in every round. Fasten off.

THE BAND.—Using the coloured wool make 11 ch.

Work backwards and forwards with 8 D.C. in each row, taking up both threads and turning with 2 ch., until 20 inches are worked. Fasten off and, with the coloured wool, sew

neatly together the 2 ends of the Band.

Sew the Crown to the Band. Add a large pom-pom, made from the coloured wool, to the centre of the Crown.

Take a length of white wool and, using it double, thread 2 rows near the top of the Band. Thread 2 similar rows, but using the coloured wool, through the white fabric just above the Band.

CHILD'S BRUSHED CAP, knitted (see Fig. 6F).

Materials:—3 ozs. TEAZLE Wool in white and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. coloured. Two No. 8 Celluloid Knitting Needles. A TEAZLE Brush. **Work at a tension to produce about 6 stitches and 12 rows to the inch.**

Using the white wool cast on 76 stitches.

1st row.—Knit plain.

2nd row.—Knit all but the last 16 stitches, turn.

3rd row.—Knit plain the stitches of the short row.

4th row.—Knit the stitches of the previous row and 2 more stitches from those left in the second row, turn.

Repeat the last 2 rows until all the stitches are again worked on to one row.

Knit back to the straight edge, then repeat from the 2nd row until sufficient points are worked to give the correct head measurement (9, 10 or 11 points give useful sizes).

When the right size is obtained, cast off and, with the wool, sew neatly together the cast-on and cast-off edges. Turn up the brim. With the special TEAZLE Brush lightly raise the surface of the fabric until a fluffy effect is produced.

Taking the coloured wool, either work in blanket-stitch, or D.C. an edging round the top of the brim.

Finish off the top of the crown with a pom-pom made in the coloured wool.

BONNET, in crochet (see Fig. 6G).

Intended to be worn with the Baby's Matinee Coat on page 19.

Materials:— $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. BEEHIVE Shetland Floss. A No. 8 Celluloid Crochet Hook. $1\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Ribbon. Lustre thread.

For tension of stitches see Matinee Coat on page 19.

Commence with 84 ch.

Repeat the first two rows of the Matinee Coat on p. 19, then continue repeating the 2nd row until 10 inches are worked.

There should be 20 groups in each row.

Fold the fabric in half and sew together the two halves of the foundation ch. to form the seam at the back of the bonnet. Turn back about 4 inches at the front for the fold-over. With the lustre thread D.C. evenly round the edge of the bonnet. Fasten off and run in the end. Add rosettes, made from the ribbon, to each side of the bonnet.



FOR MORE ABOUT CHILDREN'S GARMENTS SEE "BUSY BEE," PART 1.





WOOLCRAFT

**BABY'S BRUSHED BONNET,** knitted (see Fig. 6H).

Being made in the helmet shape, this bonnet fits nicely to the head. It is very warm and comfortable when finished as recommended.

Materials :—2 ozs. **TEAZLE Wool** (and a **TEAZLE Brush**). Two No. 8 Celluloid Knitting Needles. 1½ yds. Ribbon.

THE HOOD.—Cast on 88 stitches. Work in rib of K. 2 and P. 2 for 8 rows. Work 40 rows in plain knitting, then commence the shaping for the crown as follows:—

1st row.—Decrease once (*by knitting 2 stitches together*) in the centre and at each end of the row (*i.e., 3 stitches altogether*).

Work 2 rows in plain knitting without shaping.

4th row.—*K. 2 together, K. 10, repeat from * to the end of the row, finishing with K. 11. Knit 2 rows without shaping.

7th row.—*K. 2 together, K. 9, repeat from * to the end of the row, finishing with K. 10. Knit 2 rows without shaping.

10th row.—*K. 2 together, K. 8, repeat from * to the end of the row, finishing with K. 9.

Continue decreasing in this manner, with 2 plain rows between each decreased row, until only 15 stitches remain on the needle, run a thread through these stitches and fasten off *very securely*. Sew together the two shaped edges of the crown.

With the right side of the work facing you, knit up 56 stitches round the neck.

Work in rib of K. 2 and P. 2 for 8 rows. Cast off loosely.

Raise the surface of the fabric with the special **TEAZLE Brush**. Add rosettes made from the ribbon to each side of the bonnet.

SHETLAND CAP, knitted (see Fig. 6I).

Intended to be worn with the Jacket described on page 15, this little cap should be worked fairly closely, or otherwise it may easily stretch to too large a size in course of wear.

Materials :—1 oz. **BEEHIVE Shetland** (or a ball of **BEEHIVE Superfine Crochet**). Two No. 7 Celluloid Knitting Needles.

Cast on 18 stitches.

1st row.—Work in plain knitting (*this being continued throughout the cap*), increasing once in every 2nd stitch.

2nd, and every alternate, row.—Knit without shaping.

3rd row.—Increase once in every 3rd stitch.

5th row.—Increase once in every 4th stitch. Continue in this manner until 99 stitches are on the needle.

Knit 10 inches without shaping, then commence the decreasing as follows:—

1st row.—Knit together every 10th and 11th stitch.

2nd, and every alternate, row.—Knit without shaping.

3rd row.—Knit tog. every 9th and 10th stitch.

5th row.—Knit tog. every 8th and 9th stitch. Continue in this manner until only 18 stitches remain on the needle. Cast off.

Gathering together the first and last row, finish off the top with a large pom-pom. Sew up the seam and turn up the brim.

CHAPTER 6.

WAISTCOAT, SHAWLS, JACKETS AND SPENCER.**MAN'S WAISTCOAT,** knitted (see Fig. 7A).

A useful garment for giving extra warmth, this is worked in plain smooth fabric, such as has a neat appearance without being bulky.

Materials :—7 ozs. of 4-ply "**WHITE HEATHER**" Zephyr Wool. Two No. 8 Celluloid Knitting Needles. Five Buttons.

Work at a tension to produce about 7 stitches and 10 rows to the inch measured over the plain smooth fabric.

THE BACK.—Cast on 126 stitches.

Work one inch in plain knitting. Then commence the plain smooth fabric as follows:—

1st row.—K. 3, purl to the last 3 stitches, knit these.

2nd row.—Knit plain.

Continue repeating the last two rows until the fabric measures 10 inches from the commencement (or longer if required).

Cast off 12 stitches at the beginning of each of the next 2 rows, to commence the armholes. Then decrease once at each end of the next, then every following 2nd row, until only 84 stitches remain.

Work 4 inches without shaping. Then increase once at each end of every 3rd row until there are 98 stitches on the needle.

Now cast off 5 stitches at the beginning of each row until only 28 remain. Work 2 rows in plain knitting on these stitches. Cast off.

THE LEFT FRONT.—Cast on 70 stitches.

Work half an inch in plain knitting; then make a button-hole at one end as follows:—

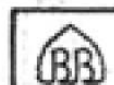
K. 4, cast off 2 stitches, knit to the end of the row. In the next row cast on 2 stitches over those that were cast off in previous row.

Continue in plain knitting until one inch has been worked, finishing at the opposite end to the buttonhole. Then start the pattern and shaping for the front as follows:—

K. 56, turn; P. 8, turn; K. 10, turn; P. 18, turn; K. 20, turn; P. 28, turn; K. 30, turn; K. 2, P. 36, turn; K. 40, turn; K. 4, P. 44, turn; K. 50, turn; K. 6, P. 52, turn; K. 60, turn; K. 8, P. 57, K. 3, turn; K. 70. Now continue the pattern as follows:—

1st row.—K. 10, purl to the last 3 stitches, knit these.

2nd row.—Knit plain.



"BUSY BEE," PART 2, DESCRIBES MANY GARMENTS FOR GROWN-UPS.





WOOLCRAFT



Continue repeating the last 2 rows, while making a button-hole every 2 inches in the plain knitted band, until the side seam measures the same length as that of the back. Cast off 5 stitches for the armhole, then decrease once (at the same side) on the inside of the K. 3 plain knitted edge in each of the next 10 rows, while continuing the button holes at the front until there are five. Then, keeping the armhole edge straight, shape the front edge, on the inside of the K. 10 knitted band, by decreasing once in every 3rd row until 7 more inches are worked (there should be 35 stitches on the needle). Continue the decreaseings at the neck while, at the armhole edge, increasing once in the next then every following 4th row until 2 more inches are worked.

Keeping the front edge straight, cast off 5 stitches at the armhole edge in every 2nd row until all are worked off.

THE RIGHT FRONT.—Cast on 70 stitches. Work one inch in plain knitting. Then shape the front as follows:—K. 3, P. 53, turn; K. 8, turn; P. 10, turn; K. 18, turn; P. 20, turn; K. 28, turn; P. 28, K. 2, turn; K. 38, turn; P. 36, K. 4, turn; K. 48, turn; P. 44, K. 6, turn; K. 58, turn; P. 52, K. 8, turn; K. 68, turn; K. 3, P. 57, K. 10.

Continue repeating the pattern rows and finish this front to correspond with the first, but omitting the button-holes.

TO MAKE UP THE WAISTCOAT.—Press each piece carefully with a hot iron. Sew up the shoulder and side seams neatly with the wool. Line each front edge with a strip of lining. Cut button-holes in the lining under the woollen button-holes and work round both together to strengthen them. Add buttons to correspond with buttonholes.

CIRCULAR SHAWL, in crochet (see Fig. 7B).

A favourite pattern. Being made from the centre, it is a good plan to work the first few rounds fairly closely, while gradually relaxing the stitch until the desired tension is obtained; this prevents the bulgy effect which is so easily produced in a shawl of this type.

Materials:—7 ozs. 2-ply BEEHIVE Real Eider Wool, if using all white, or 4 ozs. of white and 1½ ozs. each of two shades of steel grey, or natural, if a shaded border be desired. A No. 8 Celluloid Crochet Hook.

Commencing at the centre of the shawl, make 8 ch., join the 1st to the last with 1 S.C. to form a ring.

1st round.—Make 3 ch. (*this standing throughout the recipe for the first tr. stitch*), then work 1 tr. and 1 ch. thirteen times, finishing this (*and each succeeding*) round with 1 S.C. in the top of the 3 ch., continue without turning.

2nd round.—Miss the space from which the 3 ch. is made and work 1 tr., 1 ch., 1 tr. and 1 ch. between each tr. of the previous round,

finishing with 1 tr. and 1 ch. into the same space as the 3 ch., making 28 tr. altogether.

3rd round.—*1 tr., 1 ch., 1 tr. and 1 ch. in the 1st space (after the 3 ch.), 1 tr. and 1 ch. in the next space, repeat from * all round.

4th round.—Work a loop tr. into the 1st space (after the 3 ch.) as follows:—*Wool over the hook and draw a loop through the space, wool over the hook and draw a second loop through the same space, wool over the hook and draw a loop through all the stitches on the hook, 1 ch., repeat from * once more into the same space; 1 tr. and 1 ch. in each of the next 2 spaces, repeat from the first * of this round until the end of the round is reached (*there should then be 14 groups of loop trebles, with the 2 tr. and 1 ch. between each*).

Continue repeating this round, always working the groups of loop tr. into those of the previous round and working 1 tr. and 1 ch. into each space between the groups; *there will be an extra 1 tr. and 1 ch. between each space in every additional round.*

BORDER.—When there are 22 tr. between each looped tr. rib, commence the border as follows:—

1st round.—Work the 2 loop tr. as before (using the light steel grey, or natural, if a shaded border be required), *miss a space, 1 tr., 1 ch., 1 tr. and 1 ch. in the next, miss a space, 1 tr., 1 ch., 1 tr. and 1 ch. in the next, miss a space, 1 tr., 1 ch., 1 tr. and 1 ch. in the next, miss a space, 2 loop tr. in the next repeat from * to the end of the round.

2nd round.—Work the 2 loop tr. as before (using the darker grey or natural in the case of a shaded border), *miss a space, 1 tr. and 1 ch. in each of the next 2 spaces, 4 tr. with the 1 ch. after each in the next space, 1 tr. and 1 ch. in each of the next 2 spaces, miss a space, 2 loop tr. in the next, repeat from * to the end of the round.

3rd round.—Work the 2 loop tr. as before (using the lighter wool for a shaded border), *miss 2 spaces, 1 tr. and 1 ch. in each of the next 2 spaces, 4 tr. with 1 ch. after each in the next space, 1 tr. and 1 ch. in each of the next 2 spaces, miss 2 spaces, 2 loop tr. in the next, repeat from * to the end of round.

4th round.—The same as the 3rd round, but working 6 tr. instead of 4, with the 1 ch. after each, in the centre space (and, for a shaded border, using the darker wool).

5th round.—Work the 2 loop tr. as before (using the lighter wool for a shaded border), *miss 2 spaces, 1 tr. and 1 ch. in each of the next 3 spaces, 4 tr. (with the 1 ch. after each) in the next, 1 tr. and 1 ch. in each of the next 3 spaces, miss 2 spaces, 2 loop tr. in the next, repeat from * to the end of the round.

6th round.—The same as the 5th round (but using the darker wool for a shaded border).

7th round.—Like the 5th round, using the white wool both for this and for the remainder of the shawl, whether the border be plain or shaded.

8th round.—Like the 4th round (except that



MORE LADIES' HOUSE WRAPS ARE DESCRIBED IN BEEHIVE BOOKLET 16.





WOOLCRAFT



the wool is white in any case).

Repeat the 4th and 5th rounds until the shawl is the required size. Then work the following edging:—Work the 2 loop tr. as before, miss 2 spaces, 1 tr. in the next, *7 ch., 1 D.C. in the first of these ch., 1 tr. in the next space, repeat from * until only 2 spaces are left before the loop tr. rib, then, repeating from the beginning of the round until the edging is complete, fasten off.

UNDER-JACKET (see Fig. 7C).

A light and dainty garment suitable for wearing under a costume coat for the sake of warmth. It is made from a soft material, so does not crush the blouse over which it is intended to be worn.

Materials:—9 ozs. **BEEHIVE Shetland Floss**. Two No. 8 Celluloid Knitting Needles. Five Buttons.

Work at a tension to produce about 5½ stitches and 10 rows to the inch.

Commencing up the front edge, cast on loosely 100 stitches.

Knitting plain, increase once at one end of the work in every row until 134 stitches are on the needle. The shaped edge is for the neck. Continue, in plain knitting without shaping, until 4 more inches are worked. Then, at the shaped edge, cast off 45 stitches for the arm-hole. Knit one inch without shaping, then cast on 45 stitches at the shaped edge of the work.

Work 15 inches, without shaping, for the back.

Casting off 45 stitches for the 2nd armhole, knit 1 more inch on the remaining stitches.

Casting on 45 stitches again for the other side of the arm-hole, knit 4 inches without shaping. Continue, decreasing once at the neck end in every row, until only 100 stitches remain on the needle. *Cast off very loosely.*

THE SLEEVES.—Cast on 80 stitches.

1st row.—Knit plain. **2nd row**.—K. 10, turn.

3rd row.—Knit the stitches of the short row.

4th row.—Knit the stitches of the previous short row and 10 more stitches.

Repeat the 3rd and 4th rows until all the stitches are worked on to one row again.

Knit plain until the narrow edge measures 11 inches (without stretching). Finish at the wide edge and repeat from the 2nd row until another gusset is made.

Work one row in plain knitting. Cast off.

THE CUFFS.—Knit up 1 stitch between each ridge along the narrow edge of the work. Work a row in plain knitting decreasing the number of stitches to 56.

2nd row.—K. 4, *P. 2, K. 2, repeat from * to the end of the row.

Repeat this row for 4 inches. Cast off loosely. Sew up the shoulder seams.

Sewing up the seams of the sleeves, fix the latter in the arm-holes. Work 6 rows of D.C. round the two fronts and neck, working evenly so as not to draw the work. Make button-hole loops and sew on the buttons to correspond with the button-holes.

KNITTED SHAWL (see Fig. 7D).

Closeness of texture is the feature which makes this a generally useful shawl. Its border, in plain knitting, well sets off the centre,—which is worked in a simple vest pattern.

Materials required:—15 ozs. (7½ packets) **BEEHIVE Soft Knitting** (or **CAPSTAN Wool**). 2 No. 8 Celluloid Knitting Needles
Cast on 219 stitches.

Work 45 rows in plain knitting. Then commence the pattern as follows:—

1st row.—K. 30, for the border, *K. 3, P. 3, repeat from * to the last 30 stitches, K. 30.

2nd row.—K. 30, *P. 3, K. 3, repeat from * to the last 30 stitches, knit these.

3rd and 4th rows.—Like the 1st row.

Repeat these 4 rows until the work measures 50 inches from the commencement. Work 45 more rows in plain knitting. Cast off.

SPENCER (see Fig. 7E).

Intended for wearing under a jacket, this garment differs from Fig. 7C in being short waisted and in fastening high in the neck.

Materials:—4 ozs. 2-ply **BEEHIVE Real Eider Wool**. Four No. 8 Celluloid Knitting Needles. 2 yds. narrow Ribbon.

Commencing the waist, cast 216 stitches on one needle

Work, in rib of K. 2 and P. 2, for 2 inches.

Then make a row of holes for the ribbon as follows:—*K. 2, wool forward, K. 2 together, repeat from * to the end of the row, knitting the last 2 stitches separately

Work 70 rows (35 ridges) in plain knitting, this bringing the work to the division for the arm-holes

Knit 60 stitches for the 1st front and put them on a spare needle; cast off 8 stitches for the armhole; knit 80 stitches across the back on to another spare needle; cast off 8 stitches for the other armhole; knit the remaining 60 stitches for the 2nd front.

Work 68 rows (34 ridges) on these 60 stitches then, at the armhole end, cast off 24 stitches for the shoulder and leave the remaining stitches on the needle.

Knit the second front to correspond with the first; then knit the back the same length and, for the shoulders of the latter, cast off 24 stitches at each end of the needle. Sew up the shoulder seams, then join up the wool at the neck and work a row of holes for the ribbon (as given at the waist) along the three needles. Work, in rib of K. 2, and P. 2, for two rows. Cast off loosely.

THE SLEEVES.—Cast on 30 stitches.

Knitting plain, increase once at the beginning and end of each row until there are 90 stitches on the needle. Then decrease once at each end of the work in every 11th row until only 70 stitches remain on the needle.

For the cuff, work in rib of K. 2 and P. 2 for 4½ inches. Cast off.

Sew up the seams of the sleeves and fix the latter in the armholes. Thread ribbons at the waist and neck.



IT TAKES DAINTY WOOL TO PRODUCE DAINTY GARMENTS—BEEHIVE!



BB WOOLCRAFT 1785



Fig. 7.—A, Man's Waistcoat, p. 24 ; B, Circular Shawl, p. 25 ; C, Under Jacket, p. 26 ; D, Knitted Shawl, p. 26 ; E, Spencer, p. 26 ; F, Dressing Jacket, p. 29 ; G, Shetland Shawl, p. 29 ; H, Crochet Shawl, p. 30 ; I, Triangular Shawl, p. 30.

BB WOOLCRAFT BB 1785

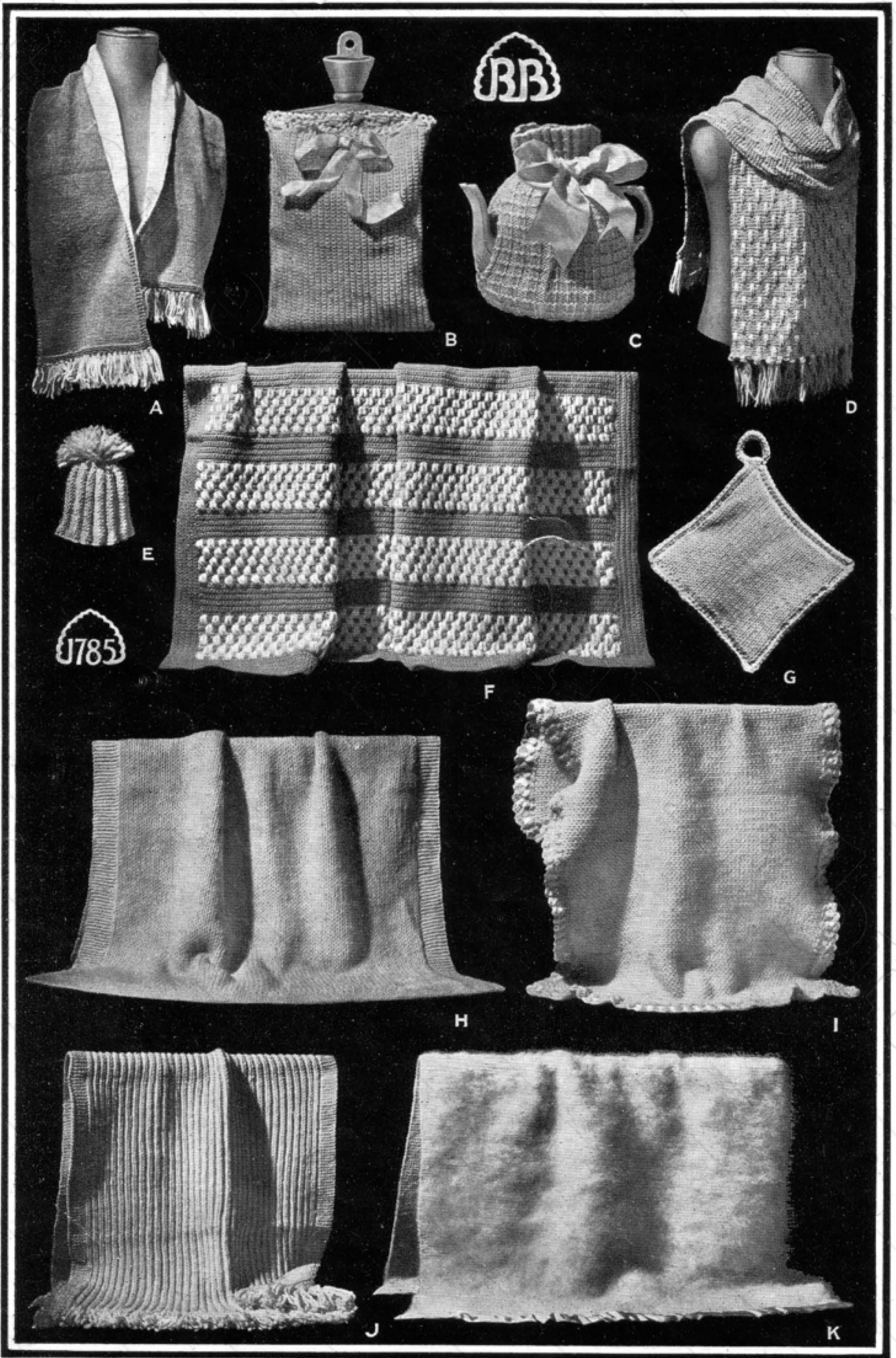


Fig. 8.—A, Muffler, p. 30 ; B, Hot-Water Bottle Cover, p. 31 ; C, Teapot Cosy, p. 31 ; D, Scarf, p. 31 ; E, Egg Cosy, p. 31 ; F, Sofa Blanket, p. 32 ; G, Kettle Holder, p. 32 ; H, Double Blanket, p. 32 ; I, Baby's Cover, p. 33 ; J, Antimacassar, p. 33 ; K, Baby's Brushed Blanket, p. 33



WOOLCRAFT

**DRESSING JACKET, Nightingale Shape** (see Fig. 7F).

This light and graceful jacket is made in one length (of crazy stitch) like a shawl, the collar being formed by turning back the two corners of a slit-like opening in one of the long sides, and the cuffs by similarly treating the corners of the opposite side, while fastening them at the folded points.

Materials :—14 ozs. **BEEHIVE Shetland Floss.** A No. 8 Celluloid Crochet Hook. 2½ yds. Ribbon.

THE CENTRE.—Commence with 170 chain.

1st row.—Miss 3 ch., 3 tr. in the next stitch, miss 3 ch., 1 D.C. in the next, *3 ch., 3 tr. in the same stitch as the D.C., miss 3 ch., 1 D.C. in the next, repeat from * to the end of the row, turn.

2nd row.—3 ch., 3 tr. in the D.C. made at the end of the last row, *1 D.C. in the top of the loop made by the 3 ch. in the group below, 3 ch., 3 tr. in the same chain loop into which the D.C. has just been worked, repeat from * to the end of the row, ending with 1 D.C. in the last loop, turn.

Repeat the last row until the work measures 27 inches.

In the next row, make the division for the neck as follows :—Work to the last 7 groups, then make 28 ch., turn ; work back 7 groups (as described in the 1st row) along the chain and continue the pattern to the end of the row. Continue on these stitches for the second half, until a further 27 inches have been worked from the division for the neck.

THE EDGING.—1 D.C., *miss half an inch along the work, 10 tr. in the next stitch, miss half an inch along the work, 1 D.C. in the next stitch, repeat from * all round.

2nd row.—1 D.C. in the first stitch, *3 or 4 ch., miss a stitch, 1 D.C. in the next stitch, repeat from * all round. Fasten off.

TO MAKE UP THE JACKET.—To form the collar, turn back the points at each side of the opening for the neck. For the cuffs, turn back the corners of the long side opposite the collar, folding them over and fastening at the folded points, while leaving sufficient room through which to pass the hands. Finish off with dainty bows.

SHETLAND SHAWL, in crochet (see Fig. 7G).

Worked in a fancy treble pattern this is a light and dainty shawl. It is worked from the centre and is square.

Materials :—8 ozs. **BEEHIVE Shetland Wool.** A No. 11 Celluloid Crochet Hook.

Commencing at the centre of the shawl make 4 ch., join into a ring with 1 S.C.

1st round.—3 ch., 2 tr. into the ring, *1 ch., 3 tr. into the ring, repeat from * until there are 8 groups of trebles with the ch. between each (do not join or turn at the end of the round or of those which follow).

2nd round.—1 D.C. at the top of the first stitch of the previous round ; *under the

next ch. after the first group of tr. work a group of 3 tr., 1 ch., 3 tr., 1 ch., 3 tr. ; 1 D.C. under the next ch., repeat from * to the end of the round, finishing with 1 D.C. over the 1st D.C.

3rd round.—Under the first ch. of the corner group work a group of 3 tr., 1 ch. and 3 tr., 1 ch. ; under the second ch. of the corner group work 3 tr., 1 ch. and 3 tr. ; 1 D.C. over the next D.C. repeat from * to the end of the round.

4th round.—*Under the first ch. of the corner group work a group of 3 tr., 1 ch. and 3 tr., 1 ch. ; work 3 tr., 1 ch. and 3 tr. under the second ch. of the corner group, 1 ch. and work another group of 3 tr., 1 ch. and 3 tr. under the third ch., 1 D.C. over the next D.C., repeat from * to the end of the round.

5th round.—Work a group of 3 tr., 1 ch. and 3 tr. under the ch. of the first group, 1 D.C. in the space after the first group ; under the ch. of the corner group work 3 tr., 1 ch., 3 tr., 1 ch., and 3 tr. ; 1 D.C. in the space after the corner group, 3 tr., 1 ch. and 3 tr. under the ch. of the next group, 1 D.C. over the next D.C., repeat from * all round.

6th round.—Into each group along the sides work a group of 3 tr., 1 ch. and 3 tr., and work 1 D.C. over each D.C. At the corners work a group of 3 tr., 1 ch. and 3 tr. under the first ch. of the corner group, 1 ch., work another group of 3 tr., 1 ch. and 3 tr. under the second ch. of the corner group.

7th round.—Into each group along the sides work a group of 3 tr., 1 ch. and 3 tr., and work 1 D.C. over each D.C. At the corners work a group of 3 tr., 1 ch. and 3 tr. under the ch. of the first corner group, 1 ch., work another group of 3 tr., 1 ch., and 3 tr. under the ch. between the groups, 1 ch. and work a group of 3 tr., 1 ch. and 3 tr. under the ch. of the second corner group.

8th round.—Into each group along the sides work a group of 3 tr., 1 ch. and 3 tr., and work 1 D.C. over each D.C. At the corners (over the three corner groups) work a group of 3 tr., 1 ch. and 3 tr. under the ch. of the first group ; 1 D.C. in the space after the first group ; under the ch. of the corner group work a group of 3 tr., 1 ch., 3 tr., 1 ch. and 3 tr. ; 1 D.C. in the space after the group and work another group of 3 tr., 1 ch. and 3 tr. under the ch. of the third group of the corner. Continue repeating the 6th, 7th and 8th rounds until the shawl measures 36 inches square, or the required size.

Finish with a repetition of the 8th round, then work the border as follows :—

1st round.—Under each ch. of every group make a group of 3 long tr., 1 ch. and 3 long tr. There will be two groups at each corner. Do not work any D.C. between the groups.

2nd round.—Into the centre of each group of the previous round work a group of 4 tr., 1 ch. and 4 tr., working the extra group in the corner, and work 1 D.C. into the space between each group.



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WOOLCRAFT



3rd round.—1 D.C. over the next D.C., 3 ch., *1 tr. into the centre of the group, 5 ch., 1 D.C. in the first ch. to make a picot, repeat from * until a group of 7 tr. and picots are worked, 3 ch., repeat from the beginning of the round into each group. Fasten off and run in the ends.

CROCHET SHAWL (see Fig. 7H).

The crossed treble pattern in which this shawl is worked gives a nice close fabric very suitable for the purpose. Its shell stitch border is both pretty and simple. The original measured 33 x 58 ins.

Materials :—13 ozs. 2-ply BEEHIVE Real Eider Wool. A No. 8 Celluloid Crochet Hook.

THE CENTRE.—Commence with 250 ch.

1st row.—*Miss 4 ch., then, into the next stitch, work 4 tr., 1 ch. and 4 tr., miss 4 ch., 1 D.C. in the next, repeat from * to the end of the row, ending with a half block (i.e., 4 tr. into 1 stitch), turn. *The tr. stitches should measure a good inch in height and the top of the stitches be finished off firmly.*

2nd row.—Miss the half block just made, *4 tr. between the 2nd and 3rd stitches of the next half block, 1 ch., then 4 tr. between the 2nd and 3rd stitches of the half block that was missed (working over the 4 tr. just made), 1 D.C. under the ch. in the middle of the next block, miss the next half block, repeat from * to the end of the row, ending with half a block (in the last half block of the previous row), turn.

Repeat the last row until the shawl measures 52 inches, or the required length.

THE BORDER.—Work 3 rows of treble stitch evenly round the four sides of the shawl, always taking up both threads throughout, joining with 1 S.C. at the end of each row, and turning with 3 ch. At each corner work 3 or 4 tr. to increase.

4th row.—Miss 4 stitches, 1 long tr. in the next, *4 ch., 1 D.C. in the first of these ch., 1 long tr. into the same stitch as that into which the 1st long tr. was worked, repeat from * until there are 9 tr. in the group, miss 4 stitches, 1 D.C. in the next, repeat

from the beginning of the row until the groups are worked all round the shawl. Work extra trebles and picots into the corner groups. Fasten off and run in the ends.

TRIANGULAR SHAWL, in crochet (see Fig. 7I).

A soft and dainty article, worked in alternate rows of shell and treble pattern.

Materials :—10 ozs. (packets or balls) of 4-ply BEEHIVE Lady Betty Fleecy. A No. 8 Celluloid Crochet Hook.

Commence with 2 chain.

1st row.—Draw the loop on the hook an inch in length and make 2 ch. at the end of it, then work 12 loose treble into the commencing stitch, turn.

To make the loose tr., commence the tr. stitch in the ordinary way but, when drawing the loop through the work, draw it an inch in length, while finishing off in the usual manner.

2nd row.—3 ch. (to stand for the 1st tr. stitch), 1 tr into each stitch along the row (taking up the back thread only), turn. (The tr. stitches in this and the following plain rows should measure $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in height).

3rd row.—Drawing the loop on the hook an inch in length make 2 ch. at the end of it, then work 11 loose tr. into the first stitch along the previous row, miss 5 stitches, 1 D.C. in the next, miss 5 stitches, 12 loose tr. in the end stitch.

Repeat the 2nd and 3rd rows 31 times. Finish with a treble row. Then work the edging as follows.—Turn and work back along the previous row.—drawing the loop on the hook an inch in length make 5 ch. at the end of it, work 1 D.C. into the first of the 5 ch., *1 loose tr. into the same stitch as that from which the first long loop was drawn, 5 ch., 1 D.C. in the first of these ch., repeat from * until 11 loose trebles are worked with the picot at the top of each, miss 5 stitches, 1 D.C. in the next, miss 5 stitches, repeat from the first * to the end of the row and also evenly round the other two sides of the work. Fasten off and run in all the ends.

CHAPTER 7.

MUFFLER, SCARF, BLANKETS AND HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES.

MUFFLER, knitted (see Fig. 8A).

Simple in the knitting, the two thicknesses of plain smooth fabric give warmth in wear with softness to the touch.

Materials :—3 ozs. white and 3 ozs. coloured, 4-ply BEEHIVE Scotch Fingering. Two No. 9 Celluloid Knitting Needles.

Using the white wool cast on 60 stitches.

Work 6 rows in plain knitting.

7th row.—K. 3, purl to the last 3 stitches, knit these.

8th row.—Knit plain.

Repeat the last 2 rows until the work measures 50 inches.

Work 6 more rows in plain knitting. Cast off. Work a second piece like the above, but using the coloured wool. Then carefully press each piece with a hot iron. Place the two pieces together with the smooth sides facing and, with the wool, neatly sew together the two long edges. Turn the work inside out, then at each end join together the 2 pieces of fabric by means of tassels, each made with 2 or 3 strands of the 2 shades.



BEEHIVE LADY BETTY, 2, 3 & 4-PLY, SOFTEST AND FINEST OF ALL FOR BABY.





WOOLCRAFT

**HOT WATER BOTTLE COVER**
in crochet (see Fig. 8B).

Being worked in D.C. stitch, this cover is quickly made. It is also close and smooth in the fabric, so is ideal for retaining warmth. The original measured 12 inches by 10.

Materials:—4 ozs. "WHITE HEATHER" Fleecy. A No. 7 Crochet Hook. 1½ yds. of Ribbon.

Commence with 56 chain.

Work backwards and forwards in D.C., always taking up both threads and turning with 2 ch., until 20 inches are worked.

Folding the work in half, sew (through the double thickness) the side and lower edge.

At the top of the cover, work *1 tr., 1 ch., repeat from * all round, joining at the end with 1 S.C.

2nd round.—1 D.C. in the first space, *5 ch., 1 D.C. in the next, repeat from * all round. Fasten off. Thread ribbon through the trebles.

TEAPOT COSY, knitted (see Fig. 8C).

This is made in a simple ribbed fabric, and is a nicely fitting article suitable for a teapot holding about a quart. It may with advantage be knitted from wool of a colour to match the tea-service.

Materials:—2½ ozs. 5-ply BEEHIVE Scotch Fingering, for the outside, and 1 oz. of 4-ply for the lining; these may be chosen of contrasting colours. 2 No. 8 and 2 No. 10 Celluloid Knitting Needles. ¾ yd. of Ribbon about 1½ inches wide to match the lining.

Using the thicker wool and needles, cast on 52 stitches.

1st row.—*K. 2, P. 2, repeat from * to the end of the row.

2nd and 3rd rows.—Like the 1st row.

4th row.—Knit plain.

Repeat these 4 rows twice more.

13th, 14th and 15th rows.—Like the 1st.

16th row.—*K. 2 together, wool forward, repeat from * until only 2 stitches remain, K. 2. Repeat the first 4 rows 14 times.

73rd row.—Knit plain.

74th row.—Purl.

Now taking the finer needles and wool continue for the lining.

75th row.—Knit plain. **76th row.**—Purl.

Work 80 rows in plain knitting. Cast off—this completing the 1st half. Knit the second half exactly like the first.

Turn up the lining in each piece and, with the thick wool, hem the cast-off edge neatly just under the row of holes; join it also along the edge at each side. Turn the work wrong side out and join the pieces together at one side as follows:—Beginning at the bottom of the seam, join for two inches, then fasten off securely; leave a space of 3 inches unjoined and then sew the remainder. Sew up the opposite side in exactly the same manner. The two holes thus left allow the handle and spout to project so that the teapot may be used without removing the cosy.

Run the ribbon into the holes and draw in the cosy to the required size.

SCARF, knitted (see Fig. 8D).

The simple fancy pattern in which this scarf is worked is very effective and quite easy to do. It provides a change from the plain knitted type.

Materials:—6 ozs. of 5-ply "WHITE HEATHER" Scotch Fingering Wool. Two No. 8 Celluloid Knitting Needles.

Work at a tension to produce about 6½ stitches to the inch.

Cast on 59 stitches (for a 9 inch width).

1st row.—K. 5, *wool forward, K. 2 together, K. 4, repeat from * to the end of row.

2nd row.—K. 5, *P. 1, K. 5, repeat from * to the end of the row.

3rd row.—Knit plain.

Repeat the last 2 rows twice.

8th row.—Like the 2nd row.

9th row.—K. 2, *wool forward, K. 2 together, K. 4, repeat from * to the last stitch, knit this.

10th row.—K. 2, P. 1, *K. 5, P. 1, repeat from * to the last 2 stitches, knit these.

11th row.—Knit plain.

Repeat the last 2 rows twice.

16th row.—Like the 10th row.

Repeat these 16 rows until the Scarf measures 50 inches, or the required length. Add a fringe to each end.

EGG COSY, knitted (see Fig. 8E).

This is worked entirely in plain knitting, the fluted appearance being obtained by drawing up the wool when changing the colour. There are two of the latter and a pretty effect is obtained by selecting them to match the service.

Materials:—¼ oz. each, in two colours, 5-ply BEEHIVE Scotch Fingering.

Two No. 12 Steel Knitting Needles.

Cast on 84 stitches, using the dark shade. (If, for the sake of using up odd bits, another wool be employed, the number of stitches should in any case be divisible by 14.)

Work 4 rows in plain knitting, always slipping the first stitch of each row.

5th row.—K. 7 with the dark wool, make a loop at the end of the light wool and place it on the right-hand end of the right needle, *draw the stitches up closely to about half an inch, K. 7 stitches with the light wool, K. 7 with the dark wool (drawing up the wool at each change), repeat from * to the end of the row, knitting the last stitch with both colours together.

6th row.—*K. 7 stitches with the light wool, pass the light wool to the front under the point of the right needle and pass the dark wool under it to the back, drawing it up, K. 7 stitches with the dark wool, pass the dark wool to the front and the light to the back under the point of the right needle, draw up the light wool and repeat from * to the end, knitting the last stitch with both colours. It will soon be seen that drawing up the new wool at each change of colour makes the knitting assume a fluted appearance. Continue repeating the last 2 rows until 44 are worked from the commencement, or





WOOLCRAFT



about 3 inches in depth.

45th row.—*K. 3, K. 2 together, K. 2, repeat from * changing the colour as usual, and knitting the last stitch with both colours.

46th row.—Like the 6th row, but with only 6 stitches in each flute.

47th row.—*K. 2, K. 2 together, K. 2, repeat from * changing the colour as before.

48th row.—Like the 6th row, but with 5 stitches in each flute.

49th row.—*K. 1, slip 1, K. 2 together, pass the slipped stitch over the 2 knitted together, K. 1, repeat from * changing each colour as before.

50th row.—Purl, using light wool. Cast off. Sewing up the edges on the wrong side, draw in the cast-off row as close as possible. Make a small tuft by winding some of the dark wool round 2 fingers, fasten the little bundle of wool firmly in the centre and clip the ends. Fasten this tuft on the top of the cosy

SOFA BLANKET, in crochet (see Fig. 8F).

The original was worked in 2 colours, this producing a handsome effect, given a right choice of shades. The groundwork was executed in the darker and the raised trebles in the lighter colour.

Materials:—1 lb. of light and 2 lbs. of dark 8-ply "WHITE HEATHER" Zephyr Wool. A No. 7 Celluloid Crochet Hook.

Commence with 219 ch. in the dark wool. Work 3 rows in D.C., taking up both threads and turning at the end of the row with 2 ch.

4th row.—Using the light wool, make 3 D.C., *then work 1 long tr. round each of the 4th and 5th D.C. of the first row, miss the 2 D.C. at the back of the long tr. and work 1 D.C. in each of the next 2 D.C., repeat from * to the end of the row, ending with 1 D.C. Fastening off the light wool continue from the other end where the dark wool was left.

5th and 6th rows.—D.C. in the dark wool, taking up both threads and turning with 2 ch.

7th row.—Using the light wool, make 1 D.C., *work 2 long tr. round the 2 D.C. below the 4th row, miss the 2 D.C. at the back of the long tr., 1 D.C. in each of the next 2 stitches, repeat from * to the end of the row, ending with 3 D.C. Fastening off the light wool, continue from the other end where the dark wool was left.

Repeat from the 2nd row until 5 rows of the long trebles are completed. Then, using the dark wool, work 12 rows in D.C., always taking up both threads and turning with 2 ch. Continue repeating these 2 stripes, commencing the repetition at the 4th row, until the blanket is the required size (*the original centrepiece measured 37 inches in length*).

THE BORDER.—Using the dark wool, D.C. evenly round the blanket for 9 rows, always taking up both threads and increasing once before and after each corner stitch. At the end of each round, join together the first and last stitch with 1 S.C. and turn. Fasten off and run in all the ends.

KETTLEHOLDER, knitted (Fig. 8G).

Being worked in "Double fabric" stitch the two pieces produce four thicknesses, thus giving ample protection to the hand.

Materials:—1 oz. BEEHIVE Double Knitting Wool. Three No. 10 Celluloid Knitting Needles. A fine Bone Crochet Hook. **Cast** on 56 stitches.

1st row.—*K. 1, bring the wool forward between the needles, slip the next stitch as for purling, take the wool back between the needles and repeat from * to the end of the row, ending with a slipped stitch.

Work 39 more rows like the 1st row.

There must be 56 stitches on the needle at the end of each row. Each alternate stitch lies with the purled side towards the worker; if these purled stitches be always slipped the work cannot go wrong.

To cast off, slip each alternate stitch on to one needle and the intervening stitches on to a second needle.

*Knit together one stitch from each needle, knit the next two stitches in the same way, draw the first stitch over the second and repeat from * until all the stitches are cast off. Work a second piece exactly the same as the first, but, before casting off, slip it over the first piece. Cast off and D.C. all round, putting a few extra stitches at each corner to make the holder even and flat. Make a loop of chain stitch at one corner and work over it in D.C.

DOUBLE BLANKET (see Fig. 8H).

"Double fabric" stitch, in which this Blanket is knitted, is eminently suitable for the purpose. It is done at one operation, is easy to master, while the double fabric produced gives the maximum warmth from a comparatively light weight of material.

No equipment for Baby should be considered complete without at least one such "double fabric" Blanket for Cot or Pram. *The original measured 32 in. by 42.*

Materials:—14 ozs. BEEHIVE Fleecy Wool. Two No. 7 Celluloid Knitting Needles. **Cast** on 180 stitches.

Work 20 rows plain knitting (for the border).

21st row.—K. 10 (*for the border—repeated at the beginning and end of each pattern row*), *insert the needle, as if for knitting, into the next stitch, wrap the wool twice round the point of the right-hand needle and draw it through the stitch on the left-hand needle, while slipping the stitch off the latter as in ordinary knitting; bring the wool between the needles to the front of the work, slip the next stitch, take the wool between the needles to the back of the work, repeat from * to the last 10 stitches, knit these.

22nd row.—Like the 21st row, but slipping the double stitch as one each time (this making one long, loose stitch).

Continue repeating the 22nd row until the blanket measures about 40 inches, or the required size.

Work 20 more rows in plain knitting. Cast off.



BEEHIVE AND "WHITE HEATHER" WOOLS NEVER FAIL TO PLEASE!





WOOLCRAFT

**BABY'S COVER** (see Fig. 8I).

Made in a simple D.C. pattern, and in the material recommended, this is a splendid cover for warmth. Moreover, it will last!

Materials :—12 ozs. white and 3 ozs. coloured **BEEHIVE Fleecy Wool**. A No. 8 Celluloid Crochet Hook.

Make 140 chain in the white wool.

1st row.—Miss the first 4 ch., *1 D.C. in the next, 1 ch., miss one foundation ch., repeat from * to the end of the row, 3 ch., turn. When working the D.C. stitch, the loop drawn through the foundation ch. should measure nearly half an inch in height.

2nd row.—1 D.C. in the first space, *1 ch., 1 D.C. in the next space, repeat from * to the end of the row, 3 ch., turn.

Repeat this row for 36 inches.

THE EDGING.—**1st row.**—With the coloured wool, work 1 D.C., *3 ch., 3 tr. in the same space as the D.C., miss the length of the tr. stitch along the work and make 1 D.C., repeat from * all round.

2nd row.—Turn the work and, with the white wool, make 1 D.C. at the top of one of the loops made by the 3 ch., *3 ch., 3 tr. into the same loop as the D.C., 1 D.C. in the top of the next loop of the work, repeat from * all round, making a double cluster in each corner. Repeat the 2nd row in the coloured wool, this finishing the cover.

ANTIMACASSAR (see Fig. 8J).

The brioche stitch, with plain border, in which this article is worked, gives it a very neat appearance. It is a change from the more usual crocheted type.

Materials :—13 ozs. "WHITE HEATHER" 8-ply Zephyr Wool.

Two No. 6 Celluloid Knitting Needles.

Cast on 117 stitches.

1st row.—K. 6, *wool forward, slip 1 (as if for purling), K. 2 together, repeat from * to the last 6 stitches, knit these.

2nd row.—K. 6, *wool forward, slip 1 (as if for purling), knit together the next stitch and the long stitch which lies over it, repeat from * to the last 6 stitches, knit these. Repeat the second row until the work measures 36 inches. Cast off.

Add tassels, made from the wool, along each end of the antimacassar.

BABY'S BRUSHED BLANKET, knitted (see Fig. 8K).

This consists of a simple length of plain knitting, to the surface of which—by the action of the **TEAZLE Brush**, a fur-like finish is intended to be applied. The completed Blanket is very soft and warm.

Materials :—16 ozs. white and 1 oz. blue **TEAZLE Wool**. Two No. 8 Celluloid Knitting Needles. A **TEAZLE Brush**. Sufficient ribbon to bind the two ends.

Using the white wool, cast on 150 stitches.

Work 5 inches in plain knitting.

Then knit alternately 2 rows in blue wool and 2 in white, until 5 blue stripes are worked. Knit 26 inches in the white wool.

Then repeat the stripes and 5 more inches in white. Cast off loosely. Run in all the ends securely and, with the special **TEAZLE Brush** (as described on p. 5), gently raise the surface of the fabric until a fluffy effect is obtained.

Bind each end neatly with the ribbon.

CHAPTER 8.

KNICKERS, DRAWERS,
PETTICOATS AND COMBINATIONS.**GIRL'S KNICKERS**, knitted.

Age 9 to 11 years (see Fig. 9A).

These Knickers are worked in a ribbed fabric, their special features being softness and elasticity of fabric. They are similar to the machine-made "gymnasium tights" for school girls, but the hand-made article gives far greater comfort in wear.

Materials :—6 ozs. 4-ply **BEEHIVE Scotch Fingering**. Two No. 10 Celluloid Knitting Needles. $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. of Elastic.

Commencing at the knee, cast on 88 stitches.

1st row.—K. 4, *P. 2, K. 2, repeat from * to the end of the row. Repeat this row for 3 inches. Then commence the finer ribbing for the leg as follows:—

1st row.—K. 2, *P. 1, K. 1, repeat from * to the end of the row. Continue repeating the last row, but increasing once on the 2nd stitch from the beginning of the row and again on the 3rd from the end in every row, until 154 stitches are on the needle.

Knit 3 inches without shaping.

Now decrease once at the beginning of every 2nd row (to shape the front edge) and at the end of every 4th row (to shape the back edge) until only 103 stitches remain on the needle. Finish at the back edge, decreasing the odd 3 stitches in the last row. Then, to lengthen the back seam, work 10 stitches in the rib, turn and work back. *In the next row, work in the rib the stitches of the previous row and 10 more stitches, turn and work back. Repeat from * until all the stitches are on one row again. Repeat the 1st row of the work for $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Then make the holes for the elastic as follows:—*K. 2, wool forward, K. 2 together, repeat from * to the end of the row.

Work 3 more rows of ribbing. Cast off.

Make the second leg like the first.

THE GUSSET.—Cast on 20 stitches. Work 3 rows in plain knitting.

4th row.—K. 2, *P. 1, K. 1, repeat from *



BEEHIVE SCOTCH FINGERING WEARS AND WASHES SPLENDIDLY.





WOOLCRAFT



to the end of the row.

Repeat the last row until the piece is square.

Knit 3 more rows plain and cast off.

Sew up the seams of each leg. Sew together the 2 pieces at the front and back seams, while fixing the gusset in place. Thread the elastic at the waist.

PILCH DRAWERS (see Fig. 9B).

The special features which distinguish these drawers from an ordinary pilch are neatness and freedom from bulk. The body portion is worked in a round piece, after the fashion of a body belt, the shaped flap being added later.

Materials :—2 ozs. 4-ply **BEEHIVE** (or "WHITE HEATHER") Vest Wool. 4 No. 8 Celluloid Knitting Needles, pointed at both ends. 1 yd. Ribbon. 2 Buttons.

Cast on 120 stitches, 40 on each of 3 needles. Work, in rib of K. 2 and P. 2, for 10 rounds.

11th round.—*K. 2, wool forward, K. 2 together, repeat from * to the end of round.

Work 9 more rounds in rib of K. 2 and P. 2.

21st round.—*K. 1, increase once in the next stitch, repeat from * to the end of round.

Continue in rounds of plain knitting until the work measures 8 inches from starting.

Then work 1½ inches in rib of K. 2 and P. 2.

Cast off *very loosely* all but the last 22 stitches, then commence the flap on these as follows :—

1st row.—Knit plain.

2nd row.—K. 2, purl to the last 2 stitches, knit these.

Repeat the last 2 rows for 3½ inches. Finish with a purl row, then make 2 button-holes in the next row as follows :—K. 2, wool forward, K. 2 together, knit to the last 4 stitches, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, wool forward, K. 2.

Continuing in the pattern (*i.e.*, the first 2 rows of the flap), decrease once at each end of every following 7th row until only 8 stitches remain. Cast off. Make a button-hole loop under the cast-off stitches.

Sew buttons on the front to correspond with the button-holes. Thread ribbon at the waist and fasten it through the loop on the flap.

OVERALL DRAWERS, knitted

(see Fig. 9C).

Worked in plain knitting, this garment has very little shaping. A long gusset is worked separately and afterwards sewn in place at the back, thus giving the necessary extra width.

Materials :—3 ozs. 3-ply **BEEHIVE** Scotch Fingering Wool. Three No. 8 Celluloid Knitting Needles. 2 yds. Ribbon.

Cast on 72 stitches.

1st row.—K. 4, *P. 2, K. 2, repeat from * to the end of the row. Repeat this row twice.

4th row.—*K. 2, wool forward, K. 2 together, repeat from * to the end of the row.

Repeat the 1st row until 2 inches are worked from the commencement. Work 100 rows in plain knitting without shaping. Then, continuing in plain knitting, decrease once at the beginning of each row until only 34

stitches remain.

Work 22 rows without shaping for the ankle.

Then make a row of ribbon-holes as follows :—

*K. 2, wool forward, K. 2 together, repeat from * to the end of the row. Work two rows without shaping. Now divide the stitches for the foot as follows :—K. 12, knit backwards and forwards for 30 rows on the next 10 stitches for the instep. Break off the wool and run in the end.

Then, commencing again at the side of the instep where the 12 stitches were left, with the same needle knit up 15 stitches along the side of the instep and 5 of the instep stitches. Taking another needle, knit the other 5 instep stitches, knit up 15 stitches along the other side of the instep and knit the 12 stitches at the ankle.

Work 12 rows without shaping on these two needles. Then decrease once at *each* end of both needles until 6 more rows are worked. Cast off.

THE GUSSET.—Cast on 2 stitches.

Knitting plain, increase once at the beginning of each row until 26 stitches are on the needle.

Then decrease once at each end of every following 8th row until all the stitches are worked off.

TO MAKE UP THE GARMENT.—With the wool sew up the seams of the feet and legs. Fix the gusset in place, the long point being for the back (as shown in the illustration, Fig. 9C) and the short point for the front. Sew up the remainder of the front and back seams.

Thread ribbon at the waist and ankles.

KNICKERS, knitted, Woman's Size (see Fig. 9D).

*These Knickers are worked in ribbing, to form a close-fitting garment. If a looser garment be required, it should be worked in plain smooth fabric (*i.e.*, knitting and purling alternate rows), except for the ribbing at the knees and waist, while following the same shaping.*

Materials :—10 ozs. 4-ply **BEEHIVE** Scotch Fingering, or 7 ozs. 3-ply for a lighter pair. Two No. 10 Celluloid Knitting Needles. 1½ yards of Elastic.

Commencing at the knee, cast on 140 stitches.

1st row.—K. 4, *P. 2, K. 2, repeat from * to the end of the row. Repeat this row 9 times.

11th row.—K. 2, *wool forward, K. 2 together, repeat from * to the end of the row.

12th row.—K. 2, *P. 1, K. 1, repeat from * to the end of the row. Continue repeating the last row, while increasing once at the beginning and end of the next—then every following 4th row, until 180 stitches are on the needle. Then increase once at the beginning and end of each of the next 10 rows. Casting on 6 stitches at the end of the last of the 10 rows, work another row and cast on 6 stitches at the end of it. This completes the leg portion. Now continue the work and decrease once,



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at each end of every 3rd row (to shape the back and front), until only 124 stitches remain on the needle. Then commence the shaping to give the extra length at the back, as follows:—Work, in ribbing, the first 10 stitches, turn and work back. *Work, in ribbing, the stitches of the previous row and 10 more stitches, turn and work back, repeat from * until 100 stitches are worked on to one row again; work back in the rib, then in the next row knit all the stitches on to one row. Repeat the 1st row of the leg 17 times. Then repeat the 11th row once. Work 2 more rows like the first. *Cast off very loosely.*

Work the second leg like the first. Sew up the seams of the legs and sew together the back and the front seams. Thread elastic at the waist and knees.

CHILD'S PETTICOAT, knitted (see Fig. 9E).

A dainty little garment, having an open lace pattern for the sleeves, shoulders and lower edge of the skirt. The bodice is, for the sake of elasticity, worked in rib of K. 1 and P. 1. It is intended for a Child of from 1 to 2 years.

Materials:—4½ ozs. 4-ply **BEEHIVE Scotch Fingering** in white, and ½ oz. **BEEHIVE Silversheen** in palest pink or blue. Two No. 8 Celluloid Knitting Needles. A fine Crochet Hook. 2 yds. Ribbon.

THE FRONT.—Using the **FINGERING Wool**, cast on 107 stitches.

1st and 2nd rows.—Knit plain.

3rd row.—K. 2, *P. 1, wool forward, K. 2 together, K. 3, repeat from * to the last 3 stitches, P. 1, K. 2.

4th row.—K. 2, purl to the last 2 stitches, knit these. Repeat this row after each of the following pattern rows.

5th row.—K. 2, *P. 1, K. 1, wool forward, K. 2 together, K. 2, repeat from * to the last 3 stitches, P. 1, K. 2.

7th row.—K. 2, *P. 1, K. 2, wool forward, K. 2 together, K. 1, repeat from * to the last 3 stitches, P. 1, K. 2.

9th row.—K. 2, *P. 1, K. 3, wool forward, K. 2 together, repeat from * to the last 3 stitches, P. 1, K. 2.

10th row.—Like the 4th row. Repeat from the 3rd to the 10th row twice.

27th row.—Knit plain.

28th row.—K. 2, purl to the last 2 stitches, knit these.

Repeat these 2 rows until the work measures 11 inches from the commencement. Then continue for the Bodice, as follows:—

1st row.—K. 1, *wool forward, K. 2 together twice, repeat from * to the end of the row, knitting the last 2 stitches separately (*there should then be 82 stitches on the needle*).

2nd row.—K. 2, purl to the last 2 stitches, knit these.

3rd row.—K. 2, *P. 1, K. 1, repeat from * to the end of the row.

Repeat the last row until the work measures

6 inches from the waist.

Then commence the shoulders, as follows:—With the right side of the work facing you, repeat from the 3rd row of the front, on the first 23 stitches only, until two repeats of the pattern are worked. Cast off. Commencing again at the neck, cast off all but the last 23 stitches, then work the second shoulder on these exactly like the first.

THE BACK.—Work exactly like the front.

THE SLEEVES.—Cast on 53 stitches.

Repeat from the 1st row of the front until a depth of 3 patterns is worked. Cast off.

TO MAKE UP THE PETTICOAT.—Press the plain portion carefully with a hot iron. Sew up the shoulder and side seams, leaving about 4½ inches for the armholes. Sew up the seams of the sleeves and fix the latter in the arm-holes, placing seam to seam. With the **SILVERSHEEN**, work the following edging at the neck:—

1st row.—1 tr. in each of 2 stitches, *2 ch., miss a stitch, 1 tr. in each of the next 2 stitches, repeat from * all round, joining at the end with 1 S.C.

2nd row.—1 D.C. in the 1st space, *3 tr. in the next space, 3 ch., 1 tr. in the top of the last tr. just made, 3 tr. more in the same space into which the last 3 tr. were worked, 1 D.C. in the next space, repeat from * all round. Fasten off.

Repeat the second row round the lower edge of the skirt and at the edge of the sleeves.

Thread the ribbon at the waist and neck.

GIRL'S PETTICOAT (see Fig. 9F).

This is worked in basket stitch until nearing the waist, when a ribbed pattern is introduced so as to draw in the fabric while retaining sufficient elasticity to fit any figure. The original was intended for a girl of about 10 years.

Materials:—11 ozs. **BEEHIVE Fleecy Wool**. Two No. 7 Celluloid Knitting Needles. Two yards of wide Tape.

Cast on 153 stitches, for the first half.

Work 1 inch in plain knitting, then commence the pattern as follows:—

1st row.—*K. 3, P. 7, repeat from * to the last 3 stitches, knit these.

2nd row.—*P. 3, K. 7, repeat from * to the last 3 stitches, purl these.

3rd row.—Like the 1st row.

4th row.—Purl.

5th row.—P. 5, *K. 3, P. 7, repeat from * to the last 5 stitches, purl these.

6th row.—K. 5, P. 3, K. 7, repeat from * to the last 5 stitches, knit these.

7th row.—Like the 5th row.

8th row.—Purl.

Continue repeating these 8 rows until the work measures 12 inches.

Then work, in rib of K. 2 and P. 2, for 4 more inches, decreasing once in the 1st of these rows to make the rib fit exactly.

In the next row, with the right side facing you, knit together each 2 stitches along the row. Work 3 in. more in rib of K. 1 and P. 1.





WOOLCRAFT



Cast off. Work the second half like the first. With the wool, sew together the front and back seams, leaving several inches open at the top of the latter for the plaquet hole. Finding the centre of the tape, place it to the centre of the Petticoat waist and sew along the inside of the top edge to the required measurement. The length left over at each end will be for fastening.

CHILD'S COMBINATIONS.

Average age 4 years. (See Fig. 9G).

In the material recommended the fabric is nice and soft to the touch. If 4-ply be used, while following the same directions, a slightly larger as well as a rather warmer garment will be produced. The original was intended for a child of about 4 years.

Materials :—4 ozs. 3-ply BEEHIVE Vest Wool. 2 No. 12 and 2 No. 10 Celluloid Knitting Needles. (2 spare No. 10 Needles without knobs are a convenience, though not indispensable). 6 Pearl Buttons. 2 yds. Ribbon.

Cast on 68 stitches with the No. 12 needles. Work, in rib of K. 2 and P. 2, for 12 rows.

13th row.—Change to the coarser needles and knit plain.

14th row.—Purl.

15th row.—Slip 1, increase (*by knitting first into the front and then into the back of the next stitch*), knit until only 2 stitches remain, increase as before knit the last stitch.

16th row.—Purl.

Repeat the last two rows 10 times.

37th row.—Knit plain. **38th row.**—Purl.

39th row.—Knit plain. **40th row.**—Purl.

41st row.—Increase twice in the same manner as in the 15th row.

Repeat these last 6 rows three times (*there should then be 98 stitches on the needles*).

Work 11 rows alternately purl and plain.

Leaving this piece of knitting for the present, knit another exactly like it for the second leg.

Commence the upper part of the front by joining the legs as follows :—

71st row.—Knit a plain row across the second leg then, with the same needle, knit 50 stitches of the first leg (*taking care to have the right side towards you*). Leave the remaining 48 stitches on a spare needle.

72nd row.—Turn, K. 4 (*to make an edge*), P. 92, K. 4. Place the remaining 48 stitches on a spare needle.

73rd row.—Knit plain.

74th row.—K. 4, P. 92, K. 4.

Repeat the last two rows three more times.

81st row.—K. 43, slip 1, K. 2 together, pass the slipped stitch over the 2 knitted together, K. 8, K. 3 together, K. 43.

82nd row.—K. 4, P. 88, K. 4.

83rd row.—Knit plain.

Repeat the last 2 rows three times.

90th row.—Purl, with the edge as usual.

91st row.—Like the 81st row, but knitting 41 stitches instead of 43 before and after the decreases.

Work 9 rows alternately purl and plain,

continuing the edge as before.

101st row.—Like the 81st row, but with 39 stitches before and after the decreases.

Discontinuing the edge, knit 9 rows alternately purl and plain.

111th row.—Like the 81st row, but with 37 stitches before and after the decreases (*there should now be 84 stitches on the front needles*).

Knit 5 rows alternately purl and plain.

117th row.—K. 2, slip 1, K. 2 together, draw the slipped stitch over the 2 knitted together, knit until only 5 stitches remain, K. 3 together, K. 2.

118th row.—Purl.

119th row.—Knit plain.

120th row.—Purl.

121st row.—K. 2, slip 1, K. 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted, knit until only 4 stitches remain, K. 2 together, K. 2.

Knit three more rows alternately purl and plain. Then commence the front opening :—

125th row.—K. 43, turn.

126th row.—K. 8 (*for the edge of front*), P. 35. Repeat these 2 rows 39 more times.

205th row.—Knit plain.

206th row.—Cast off 5 stitches, purl to the end of the needle.

207th row.—Knit plain.

208th row.—Cast off 5 stitches and purl to the end of the needle.

Repeat the last 2 rows twice more.

213th row.—Knit plain. *Leaving the 23 stitches which should now be on the needle, knit the second half of the front, commencing at the 125th row. Knit up 8 stitches at the lower end of the garter stitch edge to make an overlap, then knit the 35 stitches left on the front needle.*

126th row.—P. 35, K. 8.

127th row.—Knit plain.

Repeat these 2 rows, knitting the second side to correspond with the first, but making a button-hole after each 10th repetition, *in a plain row*, as follows :—K. 3, K. 2 together, wool twice round the needle, K. 2 together ; in the return row, when the two made stitches are reached, purl 1 and knit the other. Three such button-holes should be made (a fourth being afterwards added at the top).

The casting-off to shape the neck, when working this second side, should always come in a plain row and, on completion, *there should be 23 stitches left on the needle*,—work back a purl row on these 23 stitches.

THE BACK of the Vest.—Continuing with the needle containing the 23 stitches just purled, cast on 32, then purl the 23 stitches which were left from the other shoulder,—*when there should be 78 stitches on the needle.* Work 108 rows alternately plain and purl. Work 12 rows, in rib of K. 2 and P. 2, and cast off loosely.

THE BACK of the Drawers.—Knit up 4 stitches at the lower end of the vent edge in the first leg, knit the 48 stitches that were left on the needle and the 48 stitches of the second leg, then knit up 4



IT TAKES DAINTY WOOL TO PRODUCE DAINTY GARMENTS—BEEHIVE !



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Fig. 9.—A, Girl's Knickers, p. 33 ; B, Pilch Drawers, p. 34 ; C, Overall Drawers, p. 34 ; D, Knickers, p. 34 ; E, Child's Petticoat, p. 35 ; F, Girl's Petticoat, p. 35 ; G, Child's Combinations, p. 36 ; H, Petticoat, p. 39 ; I, Combinations, p. 39.

BB WOOLCRAFT BB 1785



Fig. 10.—A, Child's Vest, p. 40 ; B, Youth's Knitted Vest, p. 41 ; C, Infant's Shetland Vest, p. 41 ; D, Baby's Vest, p. 42 ; E, Woman's Vest, p. 42 ; F, Woman's Vest, p. 43.



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stitches at the lower end of the second vent edge (*making 104 stitches on the needle*).

1st row.—K. 4, P. 96, K. 4.

2nd row.—Knit plain.

Repeat the last 2 rows until 45 have been worked.

46th row.—Cast off 10 stitches, K. 36, slip 1, K. 2 together, pass the slipped stitch over, K. 6, K. 3 together, K. 46.

47th row.—Casting off 10, purl to the end.

48th row.—Casting off 10, knit to the end.

Repeat the last 2 rows until all the stitches are cast off but, in the 50th row, decreasing as in the 46th, this leaving 6 stitches between the two decreasing.

For the band, take the No. 12 needles and knit up 90 stitches along the top of the back, where the stitches have just been cast off.

1st row.—Purl.

2nd row.—Work, in rib of K. 2 and P. 2, for 20 stitches, *K. 2 together, K. 1, P. 2, repeat from * until only 20 stitches remain, finish the row in rib of K. 2 and P. 2.

3rd row.—Work in the rib.

4th row.—K. 2, K. 2, together, wool over twice and K. 2 together (*this forming a button-hole*), *P. 2, wool over, K. 2 together, repeat from * until only 6 stitches remain, then, making a second button-hole, K. 2.

Knit 5 rows of ribbing and cast off loosely.

THE GUSSET.—With the coarser needles cast on 2 stitches.

1st row.—Increase, by knitting into both back and front of each stitch.

2nd row.—Purl 4.

3rd row.—Slip 1, increase twice, K. 1.

4th row.—Purl 6.

5th row.—Slip 1, increase once as before, knit until only 2 stitches remain, increase, K. 1. Repeat the last 2 rows until 16 stitches are on the needle.

Then decrease once at the beginning and end of every plain row until all the stitches are worked off.

THE SLEEVES.—Cast on 60 stitches.

1st row.—Purl.

2nd row.—K. 2, slip 1, K. 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted, knit until only 4 stitches remain, K. 2 together.

Repeat these 2 rows until only 48 stitches remain on the needle.

Taking the finer needles, knit 12 rows of ribbing. Cast off.

THE NECK BAND.—Using the finer needles, and commencing at the top corner of the right front, knit up 74 stitches round the neck. Work 3 rows in rib of K. 2 and P. 2.

4th row.—K. 2, K. 2 together, wool over twice, K. 2 together, *make 1, K. 2 together, repeat from * to the end of the row.

Knit 3 rows of ribbing and cast off.

With the wool, sew up the seams of the legs to the top of the increasings, leaving the last 12 rows for the gusset; sew in the gusset. Sew up the seams of the vest and of the sleeves, while fixing the latter in the arm-holes. Thread a ribbon through the holes at

the neck. Dividing the remaining ribbon into two equal portions, use each piece for one half of the drawers—by threading it through the holes and sewing one end to the band near the button-hole, while bringing out the free end at the centre of the band. After drawing in the flap to the required size, tie the two free ends together with a bow. Sew four pearl buttons down the front of the vest to correspond with the four button-holes. The buttons for the back may either be sewn on the vest or upon the bodice worn over the combinations, as preferred.

PETTICOAT—Woman's Size (Fig. 9H).

With the exception of the waistband, which is worked in ribbing for the sake of elasticity, this garment is knitted in Moss Pattern—as described on p. 9 (and illustrated in Fig. 3L).

Materials:—12 ozs. 4-ply BEEHIVE Scotch Fingering. Two No. 8 Celluloid Knitting Needles. A No. 8 Celluloid Crochet Hook. 2 Buttons. 1½ yds. of Tape.

For the first half, cast on 199 stitches.

Work 3 inches in plain knitting, then commence the pattern as follows:—

1st row.—*K. 1, P. 1, repeat from * to the end of the row, ending with K. 1.

Repeat this row until the work measures 20 inches. Then commence the shaping for the waist as follows:—

1st row.—Knit together the first 2 stitches, then every following 2nd and 3rd stitch until the last 2 are reached, knit these together.

Work, in rib of K. 2 and P. 2, for 6 inches.

In the next row make the tape-holes at the waist as follows:—*K. 2, wool forward, K. 2 together, repeat from * to the end of the row. Work 3 more rows in rib of K. 2 and P. 2, then cast off.

Work the second piece like the first.

Sew together the 2 pieces to form a front and back seam, while leaving about 10 inches at the top of the latter for the plaquet hole.

Thread the tape at the waist.

Joining the wool at the lower edge of the petticoat, make 1 D.C. in the 1st stitch, *miss 3 stitches, 5 tr. in the next, miss 3 stitches, 1 D.C. in the next, repeat from * all round.

2nd row.—1 D.C. between the first 2 tr. stitches, *3 ch., 1 D.C. between the next 2 tr. stitches, repeat from * all round. Fasten off. Sewing the 2 buttons on the left side of the plaquet-hole, make the button-hole loops on the other side to correspond.

COMBINATIONS — Woman's Size (see Fig. 9I).

The making of Combinations by hand is not so difficult as, at first sight, it might be thought. They can quite well be done by any average knitter, and their comfort to the wearer, due to the softness and elasticity of the fabric, is such as to make the effort well worth while. This particular pattern has been simplified as much as possible and, being in plain smooth fabric and made from good material, it produces



“BEST, AND GOES FURTHEST!”—BEEHIVE SCOTCH FINGERING.





WOOLCRAFT



an ideal garment for wearing next the skin.

Materials :—11 ozs. 3-ply **BEEHIVE Vest Wool**. Two No. 10 Celluloid Knitting Needles. $\frac{1}{4}$ yd. of Sateen. Six Buttons.

THE LEFT LEG.—Cast on 82 stitches.

1st row.—K. 2, *P. 1, K. 1, repeat from * to the end of the row. Repeat this row for $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Then commence the plain portion as follows :—

1st row.—Knit plain.

2nd row.—K. 2, purl to the last 2 stitches, knit these.

Repeating the last 2 rows, increase once at *each* end of the next row, then every following 3rd, until 136 stitches are on the needle.

Then increase once at *each* end of every 2nd row until 180 stitches are on the needle.

Now, for the front edge (*i.e.*, the left-hand edge when the right side of the work is facing you), decrease once in every following 5th row until the waist is reached (*i.e.*, 135 rows) while, at the back, increasing once at the edge (*for the flap*) in each of the next 15 rows, then working this edge without shaping for 42 rows (4 inches); now, to shape the flap inwards, decrease once every following 3rd row until 78 more rows are worked. *There should now be 142 stitches on the needle, and this completes the 135 rows of shaping at the front; the finishing should be at the back edge.*

Cast off 16 stitches for the flap at the beginning of the next row. Then work the back on the first 63 stitches, while leaving the remaining 63 stitches on a thread for the front. The outside edge, which forms the centre seam of the back, is worked without shaping. At the other edge of these 63 stitches work the shapings, for the side seams and armholes, as follows :—Decrease once in every 5th row until 35 rows are worked, then increase once (at this same edge) in each following 16th row until 48 more rows are worked.

To shape the armhole, decrease once in every 2nd row in the next 14 rows. Then work, without shaping, for 6 inches. Work 6 rows in plain knitting. Cast off.

Commencing again where the 63 stitches were left for the front, continue repeating the 2 pattern rows, keeping the front edge straight and decreasing once at the armhole side in the 5th row, then again in every following 5th row, until 35 rows have been worked (*there will then be 56 stitches on the needle*). Finish at the armhole side and commence the opening for the gusset as follows :—Continuing on the first 30 stitches only, increase once, at the armhole edge, in each following 16th row until 48 more rows are

worked. Then, for the armhole, decrease once in every 2nd row for 14 rows. Leave these stitches and, commencing again where the stitches were left at the division for the gusset, continue in the pattern without shaping until 62 rows are worked.

Knitting all the stitches on to one row again, continue in the pattern for another $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches without shaping.

In the next 6 rows, knit plain in each row the 16 stitches at the neck, while working the remainder of each row in the pattern. Then cast off 14 stitches at the neck-end of the needle and, continuing on the remaining stitches, decrease once, at the neck, in every row until only 30 stitches are left on the needle. Work 1 inch without shaping. Cast off.

THE GUSSET.—Cast on 2 stitches.

Repeat the 1st and 2nd row (*as given for the plain portion of the leg*) and increase once at *each* end of every 2nd row until 32 stitches are on the needle. Then decrease once at *each* end of every 2nd row, until all the stitches are worked off again.

THE RIGHT LEG.—Work this to correspond with the first leg, but making the front edge at the right-hand side of the work.

THE FRONT BAND.—Cast on 8 stitches and knit plain for 16 inches. Cast off.

THE SLEEVES.—Cast on 96 stitches.

Continue repeating the plain and the purl rows (*keeping the edging as before*) but increasing once at *each* end of every 2nd row until 110 stitches are on the needle.

Then decrease once at each end of every 2nd row until 30 more rows are worked.

Repeat the first row of the leg (*i.e.*, the ribbing) for 5 inches. Cast off very loosely.

TO MAKE UP THE GARMENT.—Sew up the ribbing and the seam of each leg, leaving about an inch of the flap (at the back) above the seam. Sew together the shoulders and back seams and sew in place the cast-off stitches of the two flaps at the back, folding the right flap over the left one. Sew the plain knitted band to the right front edge and line it with a band of sateen to form a false hem in which the button-holes are to be worked. Sew the lower edge of the band to the left side of the garment. Line the underside of the left front edge with sateen and sew the buttons on through the two thicknesses.

Sew in the gussets and sew together the two fronts for several inches below the button and button-hole flaps. Sew up the seams of the sleeves and fix the latter in the armholes, placing seam to seam.

CHAPTER 9. UNDER-VESTS.

CHILD'S VEST, in ribbed knitting, 15 in. length (see Fig. 10A).

Worked in one piece, the ribbing for the body

and the plain knitted shoulders and sleeves make a nicely-fitting garment.

Materials :—3 ozs. 3-ply **BEEHIVE Vest**



FOR "INFANTS' GARMENTS IN PLAIN KNITTING" SEE BEEHIVE BOOKLET 12.





WOOLCRAFT



Wool. Two No. 9 Celluloid Knitting Needles and five pointed at both ends for the neck. 1 yd. Ribbon.

Commencing at the lower edge of the back cast on 76 stitches.

1st row.—K. 4, *P. 2, K. 2, repeat from * to the end of the row.

Repeat this row until the work measures 10 inches.

Then, for the sleeves, cast on 24 stitches at the end of each of the next 2 rows.

Work 3 inches in plain knitting. Then commence the neck opening as follows:—Work 3 inches in plain knitting on the first 48 stitches, this is for the first shoulder piece. Leaving these stitches on a thread or spare needle, commence again where the stitches were left and slip the next 28 stitches, for the neck, on to another thread. Work 3 inches in plain knitting on the last 48 stitches for the second shoulder. Finishing at the neck edge cast on 28 stitches and knit the stitches of the first shoulder on to the same needle. Work 3 inches in plain knitting. Then cast off 24 stitches at the beginning of each of the next 2 rows, thus completing the sleeves.

Repeat the 1st row of the Vest for 10 more inches. Cast off very loosely.

THE NECK.—Taking the stitches that were left at the back of the neck, follow with another needle and knit up 22 stitches over the shoulder, with a third needle knit up 28 stitches at the front of the neck and with a fourth needle knit up 22 stitches over the other shoulder.

Work a round in rib of K. 2 and P. 2. Then make a round of ribbon-holes as follows:—*K. 2, wool forward, K. 2 together, repeat from * to the end of the round.

Work 2 more rounds in rib of K. 2 and P. 2. Cast off very loosely.

THE SLEEVE-BANDS.—With the right side of the work facing you, knit up 64 stitches along the edge of the sleeve.

Repeat the 1st row of the back for one inch. Cast off. Sew up the sleeves and side seams and thread the ribbon at the neck.

YOUTH'S KNITTED VEST,

30 inch chest measurement (see Fig. 10B).

Worked in plain smooth fabric, this Vest is similar in appearance to the machine-made article, but is the superior in point of softness—as of elasticity.

Materials :—8 ozs. 4-ply BEEHIVE Scotch Fingering. Four No. 10 Celluloid Knitting Needles. Buttons.

THE FRONT.—Cast on 120 stitches.

Work 32 rows in rib of K. 1 and P. 1.

Then work 113 rows alternately plain and purl.

THE RIGHT SIDE.—P. 68, *turn and work 14 rows on these 68 stitches. In the next 2 rows make a button-hole as follows:—K. 3, cast off 2, knit to the end of the row, turn. Purl to the button-hole, turn the

work, cast on 2 stitches, turn the work again and purl the 3 remaining stitches.

Repeat from * four times. Work four more rows, then commence the shaping for the neck as follows:—Cast off 16 stitches, then work 16 rows, knitting 2 stitches together at the beginning of every knitted row.

Work 20 rows without shaping. Leaving these stitches on a spare needle until the left side is worked, break off the wool and run in the end.

Commencing again where the stitches were left for the second front, knit up 8 stitches at the back of the plain knitted band, continue and work in the pattern the stitches of the second front. Work 84 rows on these stitches, working the plain knitted band at the front edge, but omitting the button-holes. Then shape the neck as follows:—Cast off 8 stitches at the beginning of a purl row, purl to the end of the row.

Work 16 rows, decreasing at the neck by purling the first 2 stitches together in every second row.

Work 20 rows without shaping.

Cast on 32 stitches for the neck, and knit the 44 stitches from the right shoulder.

THE BACK.—Knit 196 rows, alternately plain and purl, on these 120 stitches. Finish with 32 rows of ribbing to correspond with the front.

THE SLEEVES.—Cast on 80 stitches. Work 30 rows alternately purl and plain.

Then 12 rows in rib of K. 1 and P. 1. Cast off. For the gusset, cast on 20 stitches. Work alternately plain and purl until the gusset is square. Cast off.

Press each piece carefully with a hot iron. Sew together the side seams of the vest, leaving about 8½ inches for the armhole. Sew up the ribbing of the sleeves and fix in the gussets. Sew in the sleeves.

To strengthen the button-holes, lay a strip of sateen on the inside and hem neatly round, tack round each button-hole, work round with wool and then cut the hole—this making it firm and durable.

Sew the buttons on the other side to correspond with the button-holes. Knit up the stitches round the neck. Knit 3 plain rows and cast off.

INFANT'S SHETLAND VEST,

double-breasted, knitted (see Fig. 10C).

A light and dainty garment, the open-work rib and softness of the material making an ideal fabric for infants' wear.

Materials :—1 oz. BEEHIVE Shetland Wool. Two No. 9 Celluloid Knitting Needles. 1 yd. Ribbon.

Working the back and two fronts in one piece, cast on 180 stitches.

1st row.—K. 2, *P. 1, K. 1, repeat from * to the end of the row. Repeat this row for one inch. Then commence the pattern as follows:—

1st row.—Knit plain.



FOR "KNITTED VESTS, IN ALL SIZES" SEE BEEHIVE BOOKLET 25.





WOOLCRAFT



2nd row.—K. 2, *K. 1, P. 1, K. 1, bring the wool to the front of the work, slip 1 purlways, wool back over the needle, repeat from * to the last 2 stitches, knit these.

3rd row.—K. 2, *bring the wool to the front of the work, slip purlways the next stitch and the long loop over it, wool round the needle, P. 1, K. 1, P. 1, repeat from * to the last 2 stitches, knit these.

4th row.—K. 2, *K. 1, P. 1, K. 1, purl together the next stitch and the 2 stitches which fall over it, repeat from * to the last 2 stitches, knit these.

5th row.—K. 2, *bring the wool to the front of the work, slip 1 purlways, wool round the needle, P. 1, K. 1, P. 1, repeat from * to the last 2 stitches, knit these.

6th row.—K. 2, *K. 1, P. 1, K. 1, bring the wool to the front of the work, slip purlways the next stitch and the long loop over it, wool back over the needle, repeat from * to the last 2 stitches, knit these.

7th row.—K. 2, *knit together the next stitch and the 2 stitches which fall over it, P. 1, K. 1, P. 1, repeat from * to the last 2 stitches, knit these.

Repeat from the 2nd to the 7th row until 7 inches are worked from the commencement. Then divide the stitches for the arm-holes as follows:—Continue in the pattern on the first 55 stitches (leaving the remainder on a thread or spare needle) until 2 more inches are worked, then cast off 30 stitches at the outside edge (for the neck). Continue for another inch on the remaining 25 stitches (for the shoulder), cast off.

Join up the wool again where the stitches were left and continue in the pattern on the next 70 stitches (for the back) until another 3 inches are worked. Cast off. Join up the wool again where the remaining stitches were left and work the second front to correspond with the first.

Sew up the 2 shoulder seams neatly with the wool.

THE SLEEVES.—Cast on 68 stitches.

1st row.—K. 2, *P. 1, K. 1, repeat from * to the end of the row.

Repeat this row for 2 inches, or the length required. Cast off. Work the second sleeve like the first.

Sew up the seams and fix the sleeves in the armholes.

Using a fine crochet hook, work an edging of 1 D.C., 4 ch., evenly all round the vest and sleeves.

Sew ribbons to fold over the fronts and thread a ribbon at the neck.

BABY'S VEST, knitted (see Fig. 10D).

The small open-work pattern introduced into the plain smooth fabric gives a light and dainty finish. The Vest Wool possesses a softness of touch very suitable for Babies' wear.

Materials:— $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. 3-ply BEEHIVE Vest Wool. 5 No. 10 Celluloid Knitting Needles pointed at both ends. 1 yd. narrow Ribbon.

THE FRONT.—Cast 64 stitches on one needle.

1st row.—K. 4, *P. 2, K. 2, repeat from * to the end of the row. Repeat this row seven times.

9th row.—K. 2, purl to the last 2 stitches, K. 2.

10th row.—Knit plain, increasing three stitches in the row.

11th row.—Like the 9th row.

12th row.—K. 3, *wool forward, K. 2 together, K. 3, repeat from * ending with K. 2.

13th, 15th and 17th rows.—Like the 9th.

14th row.—K. 4, *wool forward, K. 2 together twice, wool forward, K. 1, repeat from * to the last 3 stitches, knit these.

16th row.—Like the 12th row

18th row.—Knit plain.

19th row.—K. 2, purl to the last 2 stitches, knit these.

Repeat the last 2 rows until the work measures 10 inches. Then repeat from the 12th to the 19th row once.

For the first shoulder, repeat from the 12th to the 19th row twice on the first 12 stitches only. Cast off these 12 stitches.

Slip the neck stitches on to a thread and, on the remaining 12 stitches, knit the second shoulder like the first

THE BACK.—Work exactly like the front. Sew up the shoulder and the side seams, leaving 4 inches for the armholes.

THE NECK.—Join up the wool at the corner where one of the shoulders commences and, with the right side of the work facing you, knit up 18 stitches over the shoulder; with a second needle knit the stitches that were left at the back; with a third needle knit up 18 stitches over the second shoulder; with a fourth needle knit the stitches that were left at the front.

2nd round.—*K. 1, wool forward, K. 2 together, repeat from * all round. Work 3 rounds in rib of K. 1 and P. 1. Cast off very loosely.

Thread the ribbon at the neck.

THE SLEEVES.—Cast on 64 stitches.

Repeat the first nine rows of the front.

10th row.—Knit plain, decreasing 2 stitches in the row.

Repeat from the 11th to the 17th row once.

Then continue repeating the 18th and 19th rows until the sleeve measures 3 inches. Cast off loosely.

Sew up the seams of the sleeves and fix the latter in the armholes placing seam to seam.

WOMAN'S VEST, in crochet (Fig. 10E).

This garment has a low neck, and is finished with a fancy yoke. Worked in a D.C. pattern, it is a change from the more usual knitted type.

Materials:—4 ozs. 2-ply BEEHIVE Lady Betty Fleecy. A No. 11 Celluloid Crochet Hook. 3 yds. Ribbon.

Make 227 ch. to commence the back.

1st row.—Miss 3 ch., *1 D.C. in the next ch., 1 ch., miss one of the foundation ch.,



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repeat from * to the end of the row, 2 ch., turn.
2nd row.—1 D.C. in the first space, *1 ch., 1 D.C. in the next space, repeat from * to the end of the row, 2 ch., turn.

Repeat this row until 15 inches are worked. In the next row miss the last 20 spaces, leaving them for the armhole.

Work 15 more inches (for the front) on the stitches of the previous row. Fasten off and sew the last row to the corresponding portion of the 1st, this forming a seam under the armhole at the side of the vest.

Joining up the wool again at one corner of the front (at the top of the vest), commence the yoke as follows:—

1st row.—1 D.C. in the corner stitch, *4 ch., miss two rows, 1 D.C. in the edge stitch of the next row, repeat from * to the other corner of the front (*making 42 loops across the row*), 4 ch., turn.

2nd row.—1 D.C. in the 1st loop, *4 ch., 1 D.C. in the next loop, repeat from * to the end of the row, 4 ch., turn.

Repeat the 2nd row twice.

5th row.—1 D.C. in the 1st loop, *4 ch., 1 D.C. in the next loop, 4 tr. in the next D.C., 1 D.C. in the next loop, repeat from * ending with a loop of 4 ch., then 4 ch., turn.

6th row.—1 D.C. in the 1st loop, *4 ch., 1 D.C. in the centre of the tr. group, 4 ch., 1 D.C. in the next loop, repeat from * to the end of the row, 4 ch., turn.

Repeat the 2nd row twice.

9th row.—1 D.C. in the 1st loop, *4 ch., 1 D.C. in the next loop, 4 ch., 1 D.C. in the next loop, 4 tr. in the next D.C., 1 D.C. in the next loop, 4 ch., 1 D.C. in the next loop, repeat from * to the end of the row (finishing with 2 loops), 4 ch., turn.

10th row.—1 D.C. in the first loop, *4 ch., 1 D.C. in the next loop, 4 tr. in the next D.C., 1 D.C. in the centre of the tr. group, 4 tr. in the next D.C., 1 D.C. in the next loop, 4 ch., 1 D.C. in the next loop, repeat from * to the end of the row (finishing with 2 loops), 4 ch., turn.

11th row.—1 D.C. in the 1st loop, *4 ch., 1 D.C. in the next loop, 4 ch., 1 D.C. in the centre of the next tr. group, 4 tr. in the next D.C., 1 D.C. in the centre of the next tr. group, 4 ch., 1 D.C. in the next loop, repeat from * ending with 2 loops.

Work 3 rows of loops (without any tr. groups). Repeat the 5th row once.

Work 3 more rows of loops.

Now work backwards and forwards on the first 4 loops for 6 inches, D.C. the last row to the corresponding portion of the back to form a shoulder strap. Work the second shoulder in the same way on the last 4 loops of the yoke.

Round the neck and armholes work the following edging:—

1st row.—Working 1 tr. and 1 ch., evenly all round (to form the holes through which to thread the ribbon), join at the end with 1 S.C.

2nd row.—*5 ch., 1 D.C. in the 1st ch.,

1 D.C. in the next space, repeat from * all round. Fasten off.

Repeat the 2nd row along the lower edge of the vest. Thread ribbon at neck and sleeves

WOMAN'S VEST, knitted (Fig. 10F).

This vest buttons high in the neck and has an opening down the front. It is made in ribbed fabric, so fits nicely to the figure. Made in 4-ply, as recommended, it produces a substantial garment. A rather smaller size and distinctly lighter weight is given if 3-ply be used to the same instructions.

Materials:—9 ozs. 4-ply or 7 ozs. 3-ply **BEEHIVE Vest Wool.** Three No. 10 Celluloid Knitting Needles. A fine Crochet Hook. 3 small Buttons.

THE BACK.—Cast on 120 stitches.

1st row.—K. 4, *P. 2, K. 2, repeat from * to the end of the row. Repeat this row until the work measures 28 inches. Then divide the stitches for the shoulders as follows:—K. 40 stitches in the rib, put the remaining stitches on to a spare needle and leave them for the neck and second shoulder.

Work 3 inches in the rib, then cast on 30 stitches at the neck-end of the needle.

Work in the rib as before, but always knitting plain the 10 stitches at the neck end of the needle in each row, until 8 inches are worked from the cast-on stitches at the neck. Leave these stitches and commence again where the stitches were left at the neck.

Cast off 40 stitches and knit the right-hand shoulder on the remaining 40, working it to correspond with the first shoulder, but making a button-hole in the 3rd row after the cast-on stitches at the neck as follows:—K. 4, wool forward, K. 2 together (taking the wool over the needle), K. 4. Finish the row as usual.

Make 2 more button-holes in the same manner about 2½ inches apart. Finish with the needle facing the same way as that containing the stitches of the first front.

To join up the fronts, work in the rib on one of the pieces for 55 stitches, take the first front and place it at the back of the second, then knit 2 stitches together, one off each needle, until all the stitches are worked off the first needle. Work the remaining stitches (off the second needle) in the rib as before (*there should then be 125 stitches on the needle*). In the next row work in rib as before and knit together each 2 of the plain knitted stitches at the opening, reducing the stitches to 120. Continue in the rib until the front is the same length as the back.

THE SLEEVES.—Cast on 112 stitches. Repeat the first row of the back for 3 inches. Cast off 24 stitches at one end of the needle. Continue in the rib until the sleeve measures 12 inches from the commencement. Cast off loosely. *If preferred, the last 3 or 4 inches of the sleeve could be worked on No. 12 Knitting Needles, this enabling the ribbing to grip the arm more closely, below the elbow.*

TO MAKE UP THE VEST.—Sew up the



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side seams, leaving 7 or 8 inches for the armholes. Sew up the seams of the sleeves and turn up the point to form a gusset. Fix the sleeves into the armholes. Sew on buttons and over-cast the button-holes to strengthen them. Round the neck work the following edging:—

1st row.—Work 1 tr. and 1 ch. evenly all along the row.

2nd row.—1 D.C. into the first space, *6 ch., 1 D.C. into the next space, repeat from * to the end of the row. Fasten off. Run in all the ends. Thread the ribbon at the neck,

CHAPTER 10.

MITTENS, GLOVES, BOOTEES, SLIPPERS,
BED SOCKS, KNEE CAPS AND GAITERS.**INFANT'S MITTENS, with Thumbs**
(see Fig. 11A).

Worked in plain knitting, these are capital for wear and washing. The small amount of shaping required for the thumb will be found quite easy to follow.

Materials:—1 oz. 4-ply BEEHIVE Scotch Fingering. Two No. 10 Celluloid Knitting Needles. $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. of Ribbon.

Cast on 40 stitches.

Work, in rib of K. 2 and P. 2, for 30 rows.

31st row.—*K. 2, wool forward, K. 2 together, repeat from * to the end of the row.

Work 8 rows in plain knitting.

40th row.—K. 19, increase once in each of the next 2 stitches, K. 19.

41st row.—Knit plain.

42nd row.—K. 19, increase once in the next stitch, K. 2, increase once in the next, K. 19.

43rd row.—Knit plain.

44th row.—K. 19, increase once in the next stitch, knit to the last 20 stitches, increase once in the next, K. 19.

Repeat the last two rows until 52 stitches are on the needle.

Knit one row without shaping.

In the next row, K. 20, knit backwards and forwards on the next 12 stitches for 11 rows. Then, to shape the top of the thumb, knit each two stitches together in the next two rows. Breaking off a length of wool, thread it through the remaining stitches, then sew up the thumb seam and fasten off very securely. Commencing again with the needle containing the 20 knitted stitches, knit up two stitches at the base of the thumb and knit the remaining 20 stitches at the other side of the thumb.

Knit plain until 40 rows have been worked from the wrist. Then commence to shape the top as follows:—

1st row. Knit together every 6th & 7th stitch.

2nd and every alternate row.—Knit without shaping.

3rd row. Knit together every 5th & 6th stitch.

5th row. Knit together every 4th & 5th stitch.

7th row. Knit together every 3rd & 4th stitch.

9th row. Knit together every 2nd & 3rd stitch.

Breaking off a length of wool, thread it through the remaining stitches and fasten off very securely. Sew up the seam and thread the ribbon through the holes at the wrist.

GLOVES, Size 6 (Age 8 to 10 years)
(see Fig. 11B).

In plain knitting, with thick wool and needles, these are quickly made gloves and could easily be knitted by any school-girl or Girl Guide.

Materials:—2 ozs. "WHITE HEATHER" Fleecy Wool. 4 No. 12 Steel Knitting Needles. Work at a tension to produce about $7\frac{1}{2}$ stitches and 10 rows to the inch in the plain portion.

Cast on 40 stitches, 12 on each of two needles and 16 on a third needle.

Work, in rounds, in rib of K. 2 and P. 2 for $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Work $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in plain knitting. Then make the opening for the thumb as follows:—K. 1, slip the next 7 stitches on to a thread, cast on 7 stitches after the K. 1, knit to the end of the round.

Knit another $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches on these stitches (making the hand measure $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length). Then commence the fingers.

1st Finger.—Knit the first 6 stitches, slip all but the last 6 stitches on to a thread, cast on 2 stitches and knit the last 6 stitches. Divide these 14 stitches on to three needles.

Work 24 rounds in plain knitting. Then K. 2 together until only 3 or 4 stitches remain; run a thread through these and fasten off very securely.

2nd Finger.—*Knit the next 5 stitches of the round, cast on 2 stitches, knit the last 5 stitches of the round and knit up 2 stitches at the base of the finger just finished. Divide the stitches on to three needles.*

Work 27 rounds in plain knitting and finish off the top like the first finger.

3rd Finger.—Repeat from * to * of the 2nd finger. Work 24 rounds in plain knitting. Finish off like the other fingers.

4th Finger.—Knit the 8 remaining stitches and knit up 3 stitches at the base of the 3rd finger. Work 18 rounds in plain knitting and finish off as before.

THE THUMB.—Knit the 7 stitches that were left for the thumb, knit up 9 stitches round the opening. Divide the stitches on to three needles.

Work 24 rounds in plain knitting and finish off in the same manner as for the fingers.

Knit the left-hand glove in the same manner as that for the right-hand, but, for the thumb opening, slip the 7 stitches before the last stitch of the round on to a thread, cast on 7 stitches and knit the last stitch of the round.



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**GLOVES, knitted (see Fig. 11C).****Average age 6 to 8 years.**

The hand and fingers are worked in plain knitting and the wrist in ribbing. Both hands are knitted exactly alike, this simplifying the knitting and also adding to the life of the gloves as they can be worn on either hand. The fingers should be measured to the required length while the knitting is in progress.

Materials :—1½ ozs. 4-ply **BEEHIVE Scotch Fingering**. Four No. 16 Steel Knitting Needles.

Cast on 50 stitches, 14 on the first and 18 on each of the 2nd and 3rd needles.

Work in rib of K. 1 and P. 1 for 30 rounds. Knit 1 round plain, while decreasing 4 times (making 46 stitches altogether).

Then begin to increase for the thumb.

1st round.—K. 1, increase 1, K. 1, increase 1, knit to the end of the round.

2nd and 3rd rounds.—Knit plain.

4th round.—K. 1, increase 1, K. 3, increase 1, knit to the end of the round.

5th and 6th rounds.—Knit plain.

7th round.—K. 1, increase 1, K. 5, increase 1, knit to the end of the round.

8th and 9th rounds.—Knit plain.

10th round.—K. 1, increase 1, K. 7, increase 1, knit to the end of the round.

11th and 12th rounds.—Knit plain.

13th round.—K. 1, increase 1, K. 9, increase 1, knit to the end of the round.

14th and 15th rounds.—Knit plain.

16th round.—K. 1, increase 1, K. 11, increase 1, knit to the end of the round.

17th and 18th rounds.—Knit plain.

19th round.—K. 1, increase 1, K. 13, increase 1, knit to the end of the round.

20th and 21st rounds.—Knit plain.

22nd round.—K. 1, increase 1, K. 15, increase 1, knit to the end of the round.

23rd and 24th rounds.—Knit plain.

25th round.—K. 1, increase 1, K. 17, increase 1, knit to the end of the round.

26th round.—Knit plain.

27th round.—K. 1, slip 19 stitches on to a thread and leave them for the thumb, cast on 6 stitches and continue knitting plain to the end of the round. Knit 14 plain rounds. Then commence the fingers.

FIRST FINGER.—K. 12 off the first needle, slip 36 stitches on to a piece of wool (leaving 4 stitches on the last needle), cast on 4 stitches for gusset, knit the remaining 3 stitches. Arrange these 19 stitches on 3 needles, thus—6, 6, 7. Knit 1 plain round.

2nd round.—K. 12, K. 2 together twice (making 17 stitches in the round). Knit plain for 25 rounds.

28th round.—*K. 1, K. 2 together, repeat from * to the end of the round.

29th round.—Knit plain.

30th round.—Like the 28th round.

Breaking off the wool, draw the end through the stitches and sew the tip securely.

SECOND FINGER.—K. 7 stitches on the palm side, cast on 4 for the gusset, K. 7 at

the other side, knit up 4 from the gusset of the first finger (making 22 stitches in all). Knit 1 round plain.

2nd round.—Decrease twice at each gusset, as given for the first finger (making 18 stitches in the round). Then knit plain for 29 rounds and finish the finger tip by decreasing in the same manner as given for the first finger.

THIRD FINGER.—K. 5, cast on 4 for the gusset, K. 5 on the other side, knit up 4 from the gusset of the second finger. Knit 1 round plain. Then decrease at the gusset as given for the second finger, but only taking off 1 stitch at each instead of two (making 16 stitches in all). Knit plain for 26 rounds. Finish as given for the other fingers.

FOURTH FINGER.—Knit the 11 remaining stitches and knit up 4 at the gusset. Knit 1 plain round, then decrease once at the gusset as given for the 1st and 2nd fingers (making 14 stitches in all). Knit plain for 25 rounds. Finish off as given for the other fingers.

FOR THE THUMB.—Knit up 6 stitches at the gusset and knit the 19 stitches that were left for the thumb (25 stitches in all).

1st round.—Knit plain.

2nd round.—Decrease twice at the gusset.

3rd round.—Knit plain.

Repeat these 2 rounds three times.

Continue, in plain knitting, for 18 more rounds. Finish off in the same manner as given for the finger tips.

GLOVES, Woman's Size (see Fig. 11D).

The size described is about equal to No. 6 in kid gloves. The same directions, with 4-ply wool, will make a larger size. Instructions are given for making the glove with and without the gauntlet.

Materials :—If gauntlets are made, 3 ozs. 3-ply, or 4 ozs. 4-ply **BEEHIVE Scotch Fingering**; if without gauntlets, 1½ ozs. 3-ply, or 2 ozs. 4-ply. Four No. 14 and four No. 15 Steel Knitting Needles.

TO MAKE THE GAUNTLETS.—Cast on 84 stitches with the No. 14 needles, 28 on each of three needles.

Work, in rib of K. 3 and P. 3, for 3 inches.

In the next round decrease as follows:—*K. 3, P. 1, P. 2 together, repeat from * to the end of the round.

Continue, in rib of K. 3 and P. 2, for 2 more inches. In the next round, decrease as follows:—*K. 1, K. 2 together, P. 2, repeat from * to the end of the round.

Work, in rib of K. 2 and P. 2, for one inch then, taking the finer needles, work another inch in the rib, this completing the gauntlet.

FOR AN ORDINARY RIBBED WRIST, cast 56 stitches on the No. 15 needles, 20 on each of two needles and 16 on the third.

Work, in rib of K. 2 and P. 2, for 3 inches.

FOR THE HAND,—continue, in either case, knitting 1 round plain while increasing once in every 7th stitch (making 64 stitches in round).



"BEST, AND GOES FURTHEST!"—BEEHIVE SCOTCH FINGERING.





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Work 10 rounds in plain knitting, without shaping, then commence the increasings for the thumb.

21st round.—K. 2, raise a stitch by taking up 1 from the preceding round and knitting it (*this will be called "raising a stitch," throughout this recipe*), K. 2, increase by knitting into first the front and then the back of the next stitch (*this will be termed "increase"*); *by raising and increasing as described the gusset of the thumb assumes a more decided appearance.* Knit the remainder of the round plain.

22nd and 23rd rounds.—Knit plain (repeating these two plain rounds after each of the following rounds, until the 48th is reached).

24th round.—K. 2, raise 1, K. 4, increase, knit the remainder.

27th round.—K. 2, raise 1, K. 6, increase, knit the remainder.

30th round.—K. 2, raise 1, K. 8, increase, knit the remainder.

33rd round.—K. 2, raise 1, K. 10, increase, knit the remainder.

36th round.—K. 2, raise 1, K. 12, increase, knit the remainder.

39th round.—K. 2, raise 1, K. 14, increase, knit the remainder.

42nd round.—K. 2, raise 1, K. 16, increase, knit the remainder.

45th round.—K. 2, raise 1, K. 18, increase, knit the remainder.

48th round.—K. 2, raise 1, K. 20, increase, knit the remainder.

49th round.—K. 3, slip the next 20 stitches on to a piece of wool (leaving them for the thumb) and complete the knitting of the round. Knit 15 rounds plain. Then commence the fingers.

FIRST FINGER.—K. 9, slip all but the last 9 stitches on to a piece of wool, put the last 3 stitches (of the first nine) upon a second needle, cast on 2, K. 2 of the last nine; with a third needle knit the remaining 7 stitches (*there should then be 20 stitches in the round*). Knit 42 rounds, then close the top as follows:—

43rd round.—*K. 2 together, K. 2, repeat from * all round.

44th and 45th rounds.—Knit plain.

46th round.—Like the 43rd round.

47th round.—Knit plain. Break off the wool, leaving a length of several inches and threading this with a wool needle, slip on to the latter all the stitches off the knitting needles. Turn the finger of the glove carefully wrong side out and, drawing in the knitting, fasten off very securely.

SECOND FINGER.—Take the next 8 stitches at each side on to two needles. On the first needle, K. 6; on the 2nd needle, K. 2, cast on 2, K. 4; on the 3rd needle, K. 4, and knit up 4 stitches along the lower edge of the first finger (*making 22 stitches in the round*).

Knit 48 rounds and finish the top as before.

THIRD FINGER.—The same as the second

finger, but only knitting 42 rounds before closing the top.

FOURTH FINGER.—Dividing the remaining 14 stitches on to three needles, knit up 4 stitches along the lower edge of the third finger. Knit 33 rounds and finish off as before.

THE THUMB.—Dividing the 20 stitches on to three needles, knit up 4 stitches over the opening.

Knitting 33 rounds, finish as directed for the fingers, this completing the right glove.

THE LEFT GLOVE.—Knit exactly as given for the right, but making the thumb towards the end of the last needle instead of at the beginning of the first. The 21st round of the hand should be worked as follows:—Knit the first and second needles plain; knit the third needle until only 5 stitches remain, raise 1, K. 2; increase, K. 2. When once started it should be easy to finish the gusset correctly.

GLOVES, Man's Size (see Fig. 11E).

Worked in plain knitting throughout, except for the ribbing at the wrist, this is the easiest type of glove to make

Materials:—4 ozs. BEEHIVE Double Knitting Wool. Four No. 13 Knitting Needles.

THE RIGHT HAND.—Cast on 56 stitches, 16 on the first needle and 20 on each of the second and third.

Work, in rib of K. 2 and P. 2, for 40 rounds.

The remainder of the glove is worked in plain knitting, with the following shaping:—

1st round.—P. 1, increase (*by knitting through one of the loops from the row beneath*) and knit the next stitch, increase again and knit the following stitch, P. 1, knit the remaining stitches of the round. *The purled stitches mark the outside of the gusset for the thumb.*

*Work 2 rounds without shaping, but purling the stitches that were purled previously.

4th round.—P. 1, increase, knit to the stitch before the next purled stitch, increase and knit the next stitch, P. 1, knit the remaining stitches of the round.

Repeat from * until there are 20 stitches between the 2 purled stitches. In the next round, K. 1, slip the 20 thumb stitches on to a thread and leave them, cast on 4 stitches and continue round in plain knitting. Work 29 more rounds without shaping, then divide the stitches for the fingers.

1st FINGER.—Knit the first 9 stitches of the round (putting all but the last 7 stitches on to a thread and leaving them for the other fingers), cast on 2 stitches after the first 9 stitches, knit plain the last 7 stitches. Dividing the stitches on to 3 needles, knit 36 rounds. Then, knitting each 2 stitches together until only 3 or 4 remain, run a thread through them and fasten off securely.

2nd FINGER.—Knit the next 7 inches of the round, cast on 2 stitches, knit the last 7 stitches of the round and knit up 2 stitches at the base of the 1st finger.

Dividing the stitches on to 3 needles, knit



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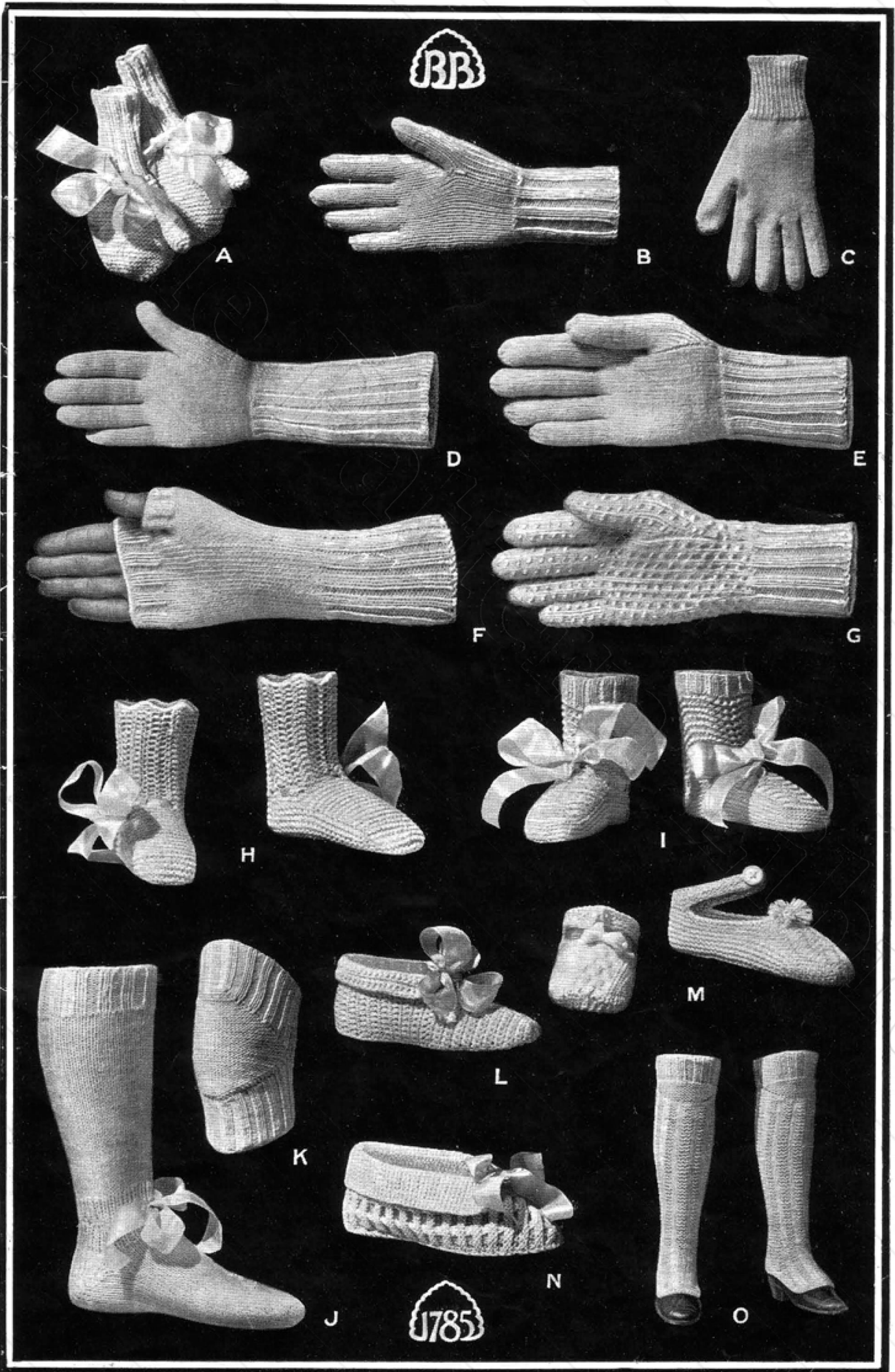


Fig. 11.—A, Mittens, p.44; B, Child's Gloves, p.44; C, Girl's Gloves, p.45; D, Woman's Gloves, p.45; E, Man's Gloves, p.46; F, Man's Mittens, p.49; G, Man's Warm Gloves, p.49; H and I, Bootees, p.50; J, Bed Socks, p.51; K, Knee-Caps, p.51; L, Bedroom Slippers, p.51; M, Infant's Slippers, p.52; N, Bedroom Slippers, p.52; O, Gaiters, p.52.



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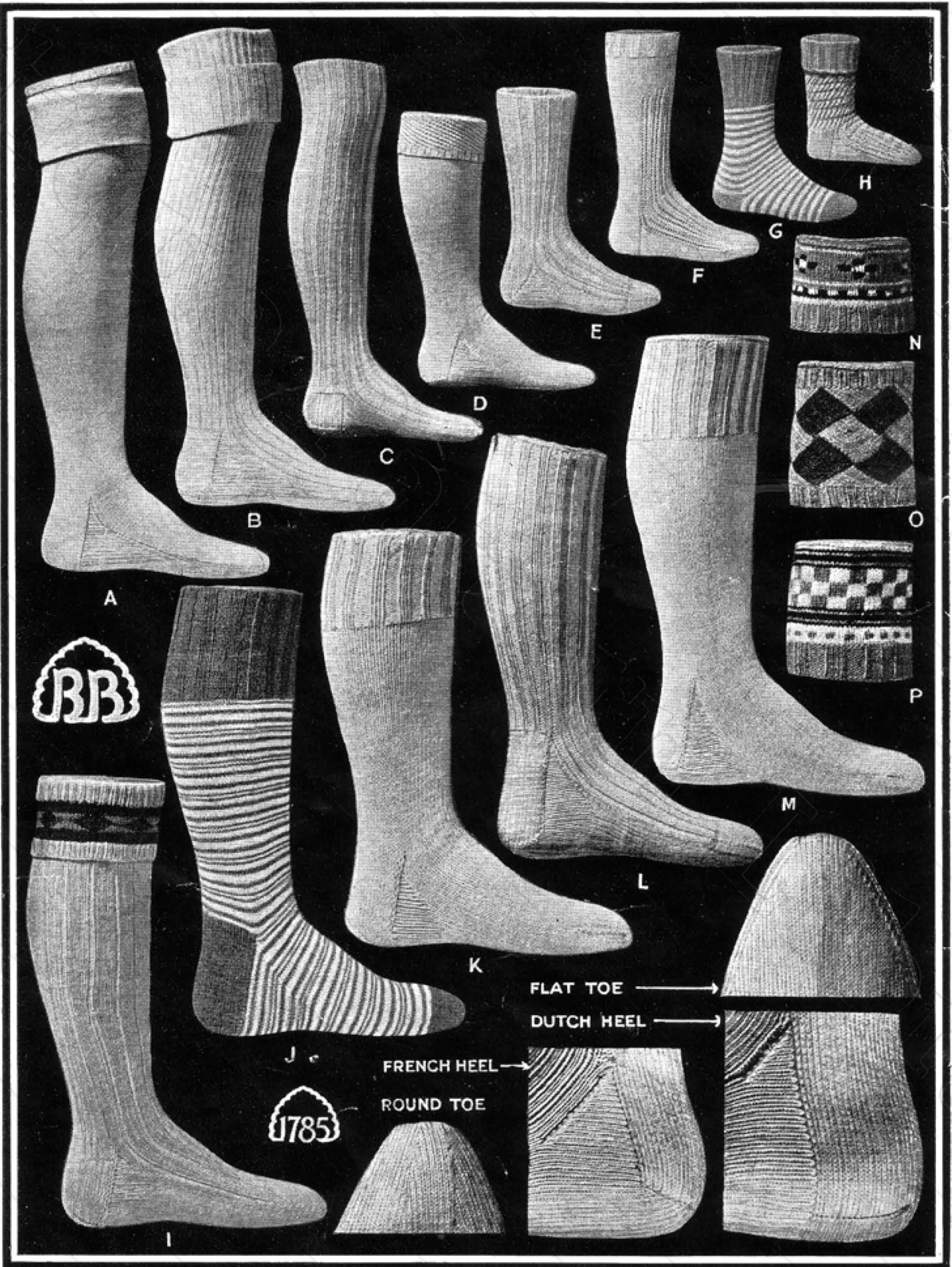


Fig. 12.—A, Plain Stockings, p. 59 ; B, Ribbed Stockings, p. 59 ; C, Ribbed Stockings, p. 57 ; D, Stockings with Turn-over Tops, p. 58 ; E, Ribbed Socks, p. 57 ; F, Openwork Stockings, p. 56 ; G, Striped Socks, p. 55 ; H, Openwork Socks, p. 55 ; I, Men's Golf Stockings, p. 60 ; J, Men's Striped Socks, p. 61 ; K, Men's Heavy Socks, p. 61 ; L, Men's Ribbed Socks, P. 63 ; M, Men's Light Socks, p. 62 ; N, Dice Pattern, p. 63 ; O, Basket Pattern, p. 63 ; P, Checquer Pattern, p. 64.



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39 rounds in plain knitting and finish off like the 1st finger.

3rd FINGER.—Knit the next 7 stitches of the round, cast on 2 stitches, knit the last 7 stitches of the round and knit up 2 stitches at the base of the 2nd finger. Knit 36 rounds and finish off as before.

4th FINGER.—Knit the remaining stitches and knit up 2 stitches at the base of the 3rd finger. Knit 27 rounds and finish off as before.

THUMB.—Knit the 20 stitches and knit up 4 stitches at the opening of the hand.

Decrease twice (over the knitted-up stitches) in each of the next 2 rounds. Knit 29 rounds on the remaining stitches and finish off in the same manner as for the fingers.

Work the left-hand glove like the right-hand until the division for the fingers is reached. Then, for the first finger, knit the first 13 stitches of the round (putting all but the last 3 stitches on to a thread and leaving them for the other fingers), cast on 2 stitches after the first 13 stitches and knit the last 3 stitches. Finish the remainder of the glove like the first.

MAN'S MITTENS (see Fig. 11F).

Knitted plain (except for the ribbing, to give elasticity at the wrist) these mittens are simple to make and very comfortable in wear, especially where the fingers require to be free.

Materials:— $2\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. 3 ply "WHITE HEATHER" Wheeling (or BEEHIVE Double Knitting Wool). Four No. 11 Steel Knitting Needles.

Cast on 52 stitches, 18 on each of two needles and 16 on a third.

Work, in rib of K. 2 and P. 2, for 36 rounds. Work 10 rounds in plain knitting.

47th round.—Commencing the thumb, P. 1, increase once in the next stitch (*by knitting through the loop just underneath the next stitch, then knitting the next stitch*), K. 2, increase once in the next stitch, P. 1, knit to the end of the round. The 2 purled stitches mark the outside of the thumb.

*Knit 2 rounds plain, but purling the stitches that were purled in the previous round.

50th round.—Increase once on the inside of each of the purled stitches, then knit plain to the end of the round.

Repeat from * until there are 18 stitches between the 2 purled stitches.

Knit 2 more rounds without increasing; then, in the next round, K. 1 (the purled stitch), put the next 18 stitches on to a thread and leave them for the thumb, cast on 4 stitches after the K. 1, follow on and finish the round. Work 10 rounds in plain knitting.

Then work 10 rounds, in rib of K. 2 and P. 2 and cast off loosely.

For the thumb, take up the 18 stitches that were left on the thread and divide them on to two needles; with the third needle knit up 6 stitches along the space between the two needles. Knit 6 rounds in plain knitting. Then work 6 rounds in rib of K. 2 and P. 2 and cast off loosely.

MAN'S WARM GLOVES (Fig. 11G).

The fancy knitted pattern in which the hand portion of these gloves is worked is well worth the little extra trouble, it giving a stylish appearance and also a grip to the hand of the wearer, such as is absent from a plain knitted glove. The glove is a good one for use when driving and is also very warm in wear.

Materials:—4 ozs. BEEHIVE Double Knitting Wool. Four No. 11 Knitting Needles. **Cast** on 48 stitches, 16 on each of three needles.

Work in rib of K. 2 and P. 2 for 30 rounds. Then commence the pattern for the hand.

1st round.—P. 1, K. 1, P. 1, increase (*by knitting into a stitch and, before slipping it, knitting again into the back of the loop*), P. 1, K. 1, *P. 1, K. 3, repeat from * all round and increase 2 more stitches to make the pattern fit in.

2nd round.—P. 1, K. 4, P. 1, knit the remaining stitches in plain knitting. This round is to be repeated between each of the following pattern rounds throughout the glove, care being taken to purl the same stitches each time. The piece between the purled stitches forms the thumb.

3rd round.—P. 1, K. 4, *P. 1, K. 3, repeat from * all round, ending with P. 1, K. 1.

5th round.—P. 1, K. 1, P. 1, K. 1, increase, P. 1, K. 1, *P. 1, K. 3, repeat from * all round.

7th round.—P. 1, K. 3, P. 1, K. 1, P. 1, *K. 3, P. 1, repeat from * all round, ending with P. 1, K. 1.

9th round.—P. 1, K. 1, P. 1, K. 2, increase, P. 1, K. 1, repeat from * to * of the 5th round.

11th round.—P. 1, K. 3, P. 1, K. 2, P. 1, repeat from * to * of the 7th round, ending with P. 1, K. 1.

Taking care to keep its continuity between the 2 purl stitches after each increase, continue in the pattern (as given in the 8th to the 11th round, but allowing for the increasings of the thumb in every 4th round before the second purl stitch) until 59 stitches are on the needles.

Now work 8 more rounds in the pattern without shaping.

Taking the 2 purled stitches and those which come between, slip them on to a thread and leave them for the thumb. Casting on 3 stitches over the space left from the thumb stitches, finish the round in the pattern.

Work 8 more rounds in the pattern, then commence the fingers.

1st FINGER.—Take the 3 cast-on stitches with 1 to the left and 10 to the right (leaving the remaining stitches on a thread), cast on 2 and join into a round, dividing the stitches on to 3 needles. Knit 30 rounds in the pattern on these 16 stitches.

31st round.—Decrease once at the beginning and end of each needle.

32nd round.—Knit without shaping.

33rd round.—Decrease at the beginning of each needle.

Break off the wool, running the end through





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all the stitches and fastening off securely.

2nd FINGER.—Take the next 6 stitches from each end of the thread, knit up 3 stitches at the bottom of the 1st finger and cast on 2 stitches at the end of the front needle.

Work 34 rounds in the pattern on these 17 stitches and finish off as before.

3rd FINGER.—Take the next 6 stitches from each end of the thread, knit up 2 stitches at the bottom of the 2nd finger and cast on 2 stitches at the end of the front needle. Work 30 rounds in the pattern on these 16 stitches and finish off as before.

4th FINGER.—Taking the remaining 10 stitches, knit up 4 stitches at the bottom of 3rd finger. Work 24 rounds in the pattern on these 14 stitches and finish off as before.

THE THUMB.—Taking the stitches that were left on the thread knit up 4 stitches where the 3 stitches were cast on and divide them on to 3 needles.

Work 22 rounds in the pattern and finish off in the same manner as for the fingers.

This is the right-hand glove. To work that for the left hand, increase for the thumb after the 1st purl stitch instead of before the 2nd, as given in the following pattern rounds:

1st round.—P. 1, increase, P. 1, K. 1, P. 1, K. 1, *P. 1, K. 3, repeat from * all round and increase 2 more stitches in order to make the pattern fit in.

2nd round.—P. 1, K. 4, P. 1, knit to the end of the round.

Repeat this round as in the first glove.

3rd round.—P. 2, K. 3, *P. 1, K. 3, repeat from * all round, ending with P. 1, K. 1.

5th round.—P. 1 increase, K. 1, P. 1, K. 1, P. 1, K. 1, *P. 1, K. 3, repeat from * round.

7th round.—P. 1, K. 1, P. 1, K. 3, P. 1, *K. 3, P. 1, repeat from * all round, ending with P. 1, K. 1.

9th round.—P. 1, increase, K. 2, P. 1, K. 1, P. 1, K. 1, repeat from * to * of 5th round.

11th round.—P. 1, K. 2, P. 1, K. 3, P. 1, repeat from * to * of the 7th round, ending with P. 1, K. 1.

Continue knitting this glove to correspond with the first and, for the first finger, take the 3 cast-on stitches with 1 to the right and 10 to the left. Finish like the first glove.

BOOTEES, knitted (see Fig. 11H).

The dainty lace pattern in which the leg portion is worked is simple in construction, so can quite well be attempted by a beginner. Knitted in the material recommended they will wear and wash well.

Materials:—1 oz. 3-ply BEEHIVE Vest Wool. Three No. 9 Celluloid Knitting Needles. $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. Ribbon.

Commencing with the lace edging, cast on 51 stitches.

1st row.—Knit plain.

2nd row.—K. 2, wool forward, K. 2, K. 3 together, K. 2, *wool forward, K. 1, wool forward, K. 2, K. 3 together, K. 2, repeat from * to the end of the row, ending with

wool forward, K. 2 separately.

Repeat these two rows until the lace measures $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the commencement, finishing with a plain row. Then make the ribbon holes in the next row as follows:—*K. 3, wool forward, K. 2 together, repeat from * to the end of the row.

Work 3 rows in plain knitting, then divide the stitches for the instep as follows:—K. 17, work backwards and forwards in plain knitting for 22 rows on the next 17 stitches. Fasten off the wool, leaving several inches. Commence again where the K. 17 were left and, with the same needle, knit up 12 stitches along the side of the instep piece and 8 of the instep stitches. With another needle knit the remaining 9 instep stitches, knit up 12 stitches down the other side of the instep and knit the remaining 17 at the ankle.

Work in plain knitting, without shaping, for 11 rows. Then work 6 more rows, decreasing once at the beginning and end of each needle.

Either cast off the 2 needles together, or graft the stitches. Thread the ribbon at the ankle.

BOOTEES, knitted (see Fig. 11I).

Worked in "Feather" pattern, these Bootees have a dainty appearance and are a change from the more usual plain knitted ones.

Materials:—1 oz. BEEHIVE Andalusian. 4 No. 14 Steel Knitting Needles, 1 yd. Ribbon. Cast 56 stitches on one needle.

Work, in rib of K. 2 and P. 2, for 10 rows, increasing 1 stitch in the last row.

11th row.—Knit plain.

12th row.—Purl.

1st pattern row.—Slip 1, K. 1, *K. 2 together three times then, *by bringing the wool to the front of the work*, both make 1 and K. 1 five times, make 1, then K. 2 together three times, K. 1, repeat from * until only 1 stitch remains, knit this.

2nd and 3rd row.—Knit plain.

4th row.—Purl.

Repeat the last four rows 10 times.

45th row.—Slip 1, K. 1, *make 2 (*i.e.*, wool twice round the needle), K. 2 together twice, repeat from * until only 3 stitches remain on the needle, make 2, K. 3.

46th row.—Knit plain, but purling the 2nd of each of the two made stitches.

47th row.—Knit plain.

48th row.—Purl.

49th row.—K. 20 for the ankle, then continue on the next 19 stitches for the instep as follows:—Slip 1, K. 2 together three times, both make 1 and K. 1 five times, make 1, K. 2 together three times, K. 1. Turning the work, knit 19 stitches in plain knitting. Turning again, knit plain. Turn again and purl. Continue the pattern on these 19 stitches until 9 more repeats of the pattern are worked (10 in all). Then, finishing with a purl row and leaving these stitches on the needle, break off the wool and leave a few inches to run in.



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Joining the wool again at the end of the right-hand needle (*with the right side of the work facing you*) knit up 20 stitches along the side of the instep and 10 of the instep stitches. Taking another needle, knit the other 9 instep stitches, knit up 20 stitches along the other side of the instep and the remaining stitches off the left-hand needle (*there should be 49 stitches on this needle and 50 stitches on the other*). Decrease the extra stitch on the first needle.

Work backwards and forwards in plain knitting without shaping on these 2 needles for 20 rows.

Then work 7 rows, decreasing once at *each* end of both needles. Cast off. Sew up the seams and thread the ribbon at the ankle.

BED SOCKS, knitted (see Fig. 11J).

Except that they are made from thicker wool and on larger sized needles, these socks are similar to those for day-wear. They are very soft and comfortable. The size given is intended for Women's wear.

Materials :—5 ozs. **BEEHIVE Fleecy**. Four No. 8 Knitting Needles, pointed at each end. 2 yds. of Ribbon.

Cast on 56 stitches, 18 on each of two needles and 20 on a third.

Work in rounds, in rib of K. 2 and P. 2, for 2 inches. Then continue in plain knitting for 7 inches.

For the ankle, work 1 inch in rib of K. 1 and P. 1, then in the next round make the ribbon-holes as follows :—*K. 2, wool forward, K. 2 together, repeat from * to the end of the round.

Work one more inch in rib of K. 1 and P. 1, then commence the shaping for the heel as follows :—Knit the first 14 stitches of the round on to one needle, slip the last 14 stitches of the round on to the other end of this same needle, these 28 stitches are for the heel. Dividing all the other stitches on to two needles, leave them for the instep.

On the heel stitches (always slipping the first stitch), P. 28, turn, K. 27, turn, P. 26, turn, K. 25, turn. Continue in this manner until 9 stitches are left at each side of the heel, the last row will be P. 10; then turn, K. 10, lift up the right-hand side of the loop just before the 11th stitch and knit the two stitches together (thereby preventing a hole). turn, P. 11, lift up the loop just before the 12th stitch and purl the two together, continue in this manner working the extra stitch on to each row until all the 28 stitches are on one row again (the last row will be a purl row). Knit back 14 stitches, and so complete the heel. Slip all the instep stitches on to one needle.

Now, on the first needle, knit the remaining 14 stitches of the heel and knit up 2 stitches at the side of the heel; with a second needle knit the instep stitches; with a third needle knit up 2 stitches at the side of the heel and the other 14 heel stitches.

Knit 1 round plain. Then, in the next round,

decrease for the instep as follows :—Knit to the last 3 stitches of the first needle, K. 2 together, K. 1; knit the second needle without shaping; on the third needle K. 1, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit to the end of the needle.

Repeat the last 2 rounds twice.

Knit 4 inches without shaping. Then commence the toe as follows :—*Knit to the last 3 stitches of the first needle, K. 2 together, K. 1; on the second needle, K. 1, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit to the last 3 stitches, K. 2 together, K. 1; on the third needle, K. 1, K. 2 together through the back of the loops knit to the end of the needle.

Knit 1 round without shaping, repeat from * until only 22 stitches remain in the round.

Knit the first needle stitches on to the third. Either cast off the 2 needles together or graft the stitches. Thread the ribbon at the ankles.

KNEE-CAPS, knitted (see Fig. 11K).

The feature of this particular pattern is the ribbing above and below, this enabling the wearer to easily keep the cap in position.

Materials :—2½ ozs. **BEEHIVE Fleecy** (or "**WHITE HEATHER**" Fleecy). Two No. 12 Steel Knitting Needles.

Cast on 72 stitches.

Work, in rib of K. 2 and P. 2, for 3 inches. Then commence the shaping for the cap, as follows :—K. 40 in the rib, turn. Working the remainder of the "cap" in plain knitting,—K. 8, turn, K. 9, turn, K. 10, turn. Continue in this way, knitting one more stitch each row, until there are only 12 stitches of the ribbing left at each side of the "cap." Leaving these 12 stitches at each side, knit to the last 3 stitches (of the "cap"), K. 2 together, K. 1, turn, knit and decrease again at the end, turn. Continue in this way, decreasing once at the end of each row, until only 8 stitches are left. Continue and knit up 20 stitches along the side of the gusset, then work the 12 stitches in the rib. Turn and work in ribbing, knitting up 20 stitches (and working them in the rib) at the other side of the gusset.

Work 3 more inches in ribbing. Cast off. Sew up the seam neatly with the wool.

BEDROOM SLIPPERS, in crochet (see Fig. 11L).

Worked in plain double crochet these slippers are quickly made and comfortable in wear. The original was for a child's size 11, but the size can easily be modified by making the toe portion either shorter or longer as required.

Materials :—2 ozs. "**WHITE HEATHER**" Zephyr Wool. A No. 8 Celluloid Crochet Hook. 1½ yds. Ribbon.

Commence at the toe with 10 ch.

1st row.—Miss the first 2 ch., 1 D.C. in each remaining ch., 2 ch., turn.

2nd row.—The 2 ch. at turning stands for the 1st stitch, work 1 D.C. into each remaining



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stitch taking up the back thread throughout, 2 ch., turn

Continue repeating the 2nd row but increasing once at each end in every 2nd row until 18 rows are worked.

Continue without shaping for 4 more rows (or the required length of toe).

On the first 12 stitches only, work in D.C., without shaping, a sufficient length to measure round the sole to the other 12 toe stitches. Fasten off and sew the last row neatly to the toe stitches.

THE ANKLE.

1st row.—1 tr. in the first stitch, *1 ch., miss a stitch, 1 tr. in the next, repeat from * all round, 2 ch., turn.

2nd row.—1 D.C. into each stitch.

Repeat the 2nd row 4 times. Fasten off.

Run in the ends. Sew the slipper to the sole, easing the fabric a little round the toe. Thread ribbon at the ankle and finish off with a dainty bow.

INFANT'S SLIPPERS (see Fig. 11M).

Worked in plain knitting except for the little toe-piece, which is in small basket-pattern, these slippers are quickly made and delightfully soft for Baby's Wear.

Materials:—1 oz. BEEHIVE Andalusian Wool. Two No. 14 Steel Knitting Needles. $\frac{1}{2}$ yd. narrow Ribbon. Lustre thread.

Cast on 24 stitches.

Knitting plain, increase once at each end of every 2nd row until there are 40 stitches.

Then decrease once at each end of every 2nd row until only 24 stitches remain. This piece is for the sole. At the end of the last row cast on 8 stitches for the heel.

Continuing on these 32 stitches knit plain, keeping the heel edge straight and increasing once at the other edge in every 2nd row (for the toe), until 40 stitches are on the needle.

In the next row cast off 22 stitches at the heel. On the remaining 18 stitches work the pattern for the toe as follows:—

1st row.—*K. 3, P. 3 repeat from * to the end of the row.

2nd and 3rd row.—Like the first row.

4th, 5th and 6th row.—*P. 3, K. 3, repeat from * to the end of the row. Repeat these six rows twice.

Then at the heel edge cast on 22 stitches.

Continue in plain knitting, keeping the heel edge straight and decreasing once at the toe edge in every 2nd row until only 32 stitches remain. Cast off.

Sew together the 2 straight edges of the heel and sew together the edges round the sole easing in the pattern at the toe.

For the straps, knit up 20 stitches at the heel (10 at each side of the joining). Cast on 16 stitches after the knitted up stitches, knit back and cast on 16 stitches at the other end. Knit 2 rows plain.

3rd row.—K. 2, cast off 3, knit to the last 5 stitches, cast off 3, K. 2.

4th row.—Knit plain, casting on 3 stitches

over each of the 3 cast-off stitches of the previous row. Knit 2 rows plain. Cast off. With the lustre thread work in chain or, feather stitch round the straps and opening. Thread ribbon through the holes in the strap.

BEDROOM SLIPPERS, knitted (see Fig. 11N).

The honeycomb stitch, knitted in two colours gives a pretty effect, and is quite easy to work.

Materials:—2 to 3 ozs. white and 1 oz. coloured BEEHIVE Fleecy. A pair of slipper soles the required size. Two No. 9 Celluloid Knitting Needles.

With the white wool cast on 22 stitches for a woman's size, or 17 stitches for a child's.

1st row.—Knit plain.

At the commencement of each following row, after turning, always slip the first stitch.

2nd row.—Slip 2 (taking care not to turn the stitches), joining up the coloured wool *K. 3 coloured, slip 2 white, repeat from * until only 2 stitches remain, leaving these unknitted, turn.

3rd row.—*P. 3 coloured, slip 2 white, repeat from * until only 2 stitches remain, leaving these unknitted, turn.

4th row.—The same as the 2nd row.

5th row.—The same as the 3rd row but, when the last two stitches are reached, put them on the right-hand needle without knitting them.

6th and 7th rows.—With the white wool, knit plain all the stitches.

8th row.—Purl with the white wool.

9th row.—Knit plain with the white wool. Repeat the last eight rows until the required length is worked. At the last repetition, instead of knitting the last row, cast off. Join up the shoe, gusset fashion, on the wrong side, *i.e.*, sew the cast-off row along the side of the knitting for seven ridges. The corner makes the centre of the toe. The join should come at the right-hand in one shoe and at the left in the other. Sew the slipper to the sole.

THE ANKLE FLAP.—Casting on 12 stitches with the white wool, work in plain knitting a sufficient length to fit round the ankle. Cast off. Sew the flap to the ankle. Thread ribbon through the holes (made by the pattern) along the top of the shoe and finish with rosettes at the front.

GAITERS, knitted (see Fig. 11O).

The alternate rows of plain knitting and 2 and 2 rib give a firm fabric very suitable for gaiters.

Materials:—2 ozs. 4-ply BEEHIVE Scotch Fingering Wool. Two No. 11 Celluloid Knitting Needles. 6 inches of elastic.

Commencing at the top of the gaiter cast on 48 stitches.

1st row.—K. 4, *P. 2, K. 2, repeat from * to the end of the row.

Repeat this row for $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Then shape for the knee as follows:—Knit plain to the last 12 stitches, turn, K. 24, turn; K. 23, turn; K. 22, turn; K. 21, turn. Continue



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in this manner knitting one stitch less each time until only 12 remain in the last short row, turn and knit all the stitches on the needle; turn, K. 2, purl to the last 2 stitches on the needle. K. 2.

Now start the pattern for the leg as follows:—

1st row.—Knit plain.

2nd row.—*K. 2, P. 2, repeat from * to the end of the row.

Repeat the last 2 rows until the fabric measures 5 inches from the commencement, measuring at the edge of the gaiter.

Now begin the shaping for the leg by decreasing once at each end of every 2nd row until only 40 stitches remain.

Continue without shaping until the gaiter measures 10½ inches from the commencement. Then shape for the instep-piece as follows:—K. 12 in the pattern, knit 1½ inches on the next 16 stitches (still in the pattern). Fasten off the wool and, commencing again where the 12 stitches were left at the ankle, knit up 9 stitches along the side of the instep piece, knit the 16 instep stitches, knit up 9 stitches at the other side of instep and knit the 12 ankle stitches. Work 6 rows in plain knitting on all these stitches. Cast off.

Press the gaiters carefully with a hot iron. Sew up the seams and sew the elastic under the foot.

CHAPTER 11.

SOCKS AND STOCKINGS.

THE KNITTING of socks and stockings has sometimes been thought by the amateur, and even by the experienced worker, to be a difficult undertaking. This is a very mistaken idea for, if the instructions be followed exactly **and good materials be used, such as are recommended with each recipe**, the worker will not only produce a satisfactory article, but will find the sock or stocking as easy to make as the simplest garment.

NEEDLES.—4 steel knitting needles with good points at each end are required for the knitting of socks and stockings. Great care must be taken to secure the correct size.

TO CAST ON.—Cast the required number of stitches on the first needle in the usual manner, form the next stitch, but leave it on the right-hand needle; leave the first needle (containing the stitches) and, taking the right-hand (the second) needle in the left hand, continue with a third needle and cast the required number of stitches on to the second needle, form another stitch and, leaving it on the third needle, cast the stitches on the latter in the usual manner.

Bringing the first needle round to the last stitch, and making a triangle of the three needles, look carefully to see that none of the needles or stitches are twisted.

Always cast on loosely, or there will be a danger of the foundation row being tighter than those which follow and proving uncomfortable to the wearer. As a precaution against this tendency, some knitters cast the stitches on needles two sizes larger than those to be used for the remainder of the work.

DIAGRAMS AND MEASUREMENTS.—

A diagram is given showing the shape, in outline, of each of the socks and stockings. They have been drawn out on squared paper—each square representing one inch. The actual size of the finished sock or stocking can, therefore, be readily seen before commencing the work. In the case of ribbed knitting, where the actual width of the fabric can only be found by stretching, the diagrams

have been drawn to the size they would be if knitted in plain fabric throughout. This will be found more convenient for measuring,—the number of stitches required per inch being exactly the same whether the knitting be plain or ribbed.

To obtain the scale of stitches for measurement, work, with the same wool and needles which are to be used for the stocking, a piece of plain smooth fabric about 4 inches square. Lay the tape measure over the centre of this, widthways, and count the number of stitches to the inch without stretching the fabric in any way. Count the number of rows to the inch in the same manner. If the number thus obtained does not coincide with the scale of stitches given for the individual recipe, work tighter or more loosely as required.

KNITTING IN ROUNDS.—Socks and stockings require to be knitted in rounds, and one round is completed when all the stitches on the 3 needles have been knitted. Always work round in the same direction, without turning (except when the heel is being made), the knitting being in progress on the needle nearest the worker, and the other two needles falling at the back. The end of each round can easily be seen by the tag of wool left at the commencement when casting on; this tag of wool is always on the right-hand side of the first needle and on the left-hand side of the third.

The first 2 or 3 stitches on each needle should be worked closely, this preventing a loose ladder-effect appearing at the division of the needles. It is advisable to commence all socks or stockings with one or two inches of ribbing, this preventing the top of the work from curling over (it also causes the finished article to fit better in wear). The remainder of the sock or stocking can then be worked as desired—in plain knitting, ribbing or fancy pattern, *but in any case the heel, under part of the foot and the toe are worked in plain knitting.* Socks as a rule do not require any shaping for the leg. In stockings, however, the leg always needs to





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be shaped to fit the ankle. This is done by decreasing once at the beginning and end of several rounds, while working a few plain rounds between each one of shaping, until the required size is obtained.

For the heel, the stitches should be divided equally, taking the first and last quarter of the round on one needle for the heel, and putting the remainder on two needles for the instep, these latter being left until the heel is complete. The heel is knitted in alternate rows of plain and purl on two needles, and the first stitch of each row should always be slipped, not knitted. Special directions for the heel are always given with each recipe. When the heel is complete, it is necessary to knit up stitches from the side of it. This is done as follows:—*Inserting the needle through the first loop at the edge of the heel piece, pass the wool round its point and draw a loop through the one already on the needle then, dropping the latter as the new stitch is made, repeat from * into each loop along the edge. The decreasing for the instep is for the sake of reducing the stitches (on the first and third needles together) to the same number as on the top of the foot (*i.e.*, on the 2nd needle). The length of foot is regulated by the number of inches worked without shaping between the instep and the toe (special directions always being given for the latter in the recipe). For different methods of Increasing, Decreasing, Casting-off and Grafting,—see Chapter 2. To strengthen Heels and Toes, take a second ball of wool, silk or cotton, as preferred and, knitting the heel in the ordinary way, weave in the extra thread in the same manner as for stocking tops, *i.e.*, hold the wool from the second ball over the fingers of the left hand (as in crocheting) and knit first under this second thread, then over. In the purl rows the thread must be held at the front of the work or, if preferred, the extra thread need only be worked in with the plain rows, in this case it will need to be fastened off each time.

Another method is to slip a stitch and purl a stitch along each of the plain-knitted rows. **“DUTCH” HEEL** (see Fig. 12) (with 72 stitches in the commencing round).—Divide the number of stitches in the round by four. Then knit the first quarter (of the total number of stitches) on to one needle, slip the last quarter of the round on to the other end of the same needle, these stitches are for the heel; divide the two remaining quarters on two needles and leave them for the instep. For the heel, always slipping the first stitch throughout, purl and knit a row alternately until there are the same number of rows as stitches on the needle (*i.e.*, 36 rows), the last row being a purl row. Then, to turn the heel, K. 22, slip 1, K. 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted, turn, *P. 9, P. 2 together, turn, K. 9, slip 1, K. 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted, turn, repeat from * until all the stitches are knitted in. The last row will be a purl row. Knit back

half the stitches, this completing the heel. Slip all the instep stitches on to one needle. Taking a spare needle, knit the remaining stitches of the heel and knit up 18 stitches at the side of the heel; with the second needle knit the instep stitches; with the third needle knit up 18 stitches at the side of the heel and the first half of the heel stitches. Continue knitting, but in rounds, for the remainder of the foot.

“FRENCH” HEEL (see Fig. 12) (with 68 stitches in the commencing round).—Divide the stitches in the same manner as for the Dutch Heel.

For the heel, always slipping the first stitch throughout, purl and knit a row alternately until there are the same number of rows as stitches on the needle (*i.e.*, 34 rows), the last row being a purl row. Then, to turn the heel, K. 20, K. 2 together, turn, P. 7, P. 2 together, turn, K. 8, K. 2 together, turn, P. 9, P. 2 together, turn, K. 10, K. 2 together, turn; continue in this manner until all the heel stitches are worked on to one row again. Knit back half the stitches, this completing the heel. Slip all the instep stitches on to one row again.

Taking a spare needle, knit the remaining stitches of the heel and knit up 17 stitches at the side of the heel; with a second needle knit up the instep stitches; with a third needle knit up 17 stitches at the other side of the heel and the first half of the heel stitches. Continue knitting, but in rounds, for the remainder of the foot.

FLAT TOE (see Fig. 12).—The stitches should be arranged on the needles as follows:—On the first needle there should be a quarter of the total number of stitches in the round; on the second needle there should be the instep stitches, *i.e.*, half the total number of stitches in the round; and on the third needle the remaining quarter.

To shape the toe, *knit to the last 3 stitches of the first needle, K. 2 together, K. 1; on the second needle, K. 1, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit to the last 3 stitches, K. 2 together, K. 1; on the third needle, K. 1, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit to the end of the needle.

Knit 2 rounds without shaping.

Repeat from * until about 28 stitches remain in the round. Then knit the stitches on the first needle on to the third needle. Cast off the 2 needles together, *or graft the stitches*.

ROUND TOE (see Fig. 12).—The stitches (which require to be a multiple of 10) should be arranged in the same manner as for the Flat Toe.

1st round.—Knit every 9th and 10th stitch together.

Knit 2 rounds without shaping, and also after each of the following rounds:—

4th round.—Knit every 8th and 9th stitch together.

7th round.—Knit every 7th and 8th stitch together.



“WELL BEGUN IS HALF DONE”—START WITH THE BEST WOOL, BEEHIVE!





WOOLCRAFT



10th round.—Knit every 6th and 7th stitch together.

13th round.—Knit every 5th and 6th stitch together.

16th round.—Knit every 4th and 5th stitch together.

Run a thread through all the remaining stitches and darn in the end very securely.

STOCKING TOPS.—When a second or third colour is required to work the pattern for a stocking top, the wool not in use should be interwoven in the following manner:—Holding it over the fingers of the left hand (as in crocheting), knit first under then over the wool on the left hand, changing the colours as required. *The wool from the left hand must be both held and worked very loosely.*

OPENWORK SOCKS (see Fig. 12H).

SIZE 1,—average age 2 years.

Materials:—1 oz. **BEEHIVE Andalusian.** Four No. 15 Steel Knitting Needles.

Work at a tension to produce about 11½ stitches and 18 rows to the inch measured over the plain portion.

Cast on 56 stitches, 16 on the first needle, 24 on the second and 16 on the third.

Work 50 rounds in rib of K. 2 and P. 2, then commence the pattern.

1st round.—*Wool forward, K. 2 together, repeat from * all round.

2nd, 3rd and 4th rounds.—Like the first pattern rounds.

Knit 3 rounds plain.

Repeat the last 7 rounds 7 more times.

Commence the heel as follows:—Knitting the first 14 stitches, slip the last 14 of the round on to the other end of the same needle, these 28 stitches are for the heel. Dividing all the remaining stitches on to two needles, leave them for the instep.

On the heel stitches (*always slipping the first stitch of every row*), knit 28 rows alternately purl and plain.

To turn the heel, K. 18, slip 1, K. 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted, turn; *P. 9, P. 2 together, turn; K. 9, slip 1, K. 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted, turn; repeat from * until all the stitches from the sides are knitted in, leaving the 10 stitches at the top. Knit 5 of these stitches, this completing the heel.

Slip all the instep stitches on to one needle. Taking a spare needle, knit the remaining 5 stitches of the heel and knit up 14 stitches at the side of the heel; with a second needle, work in the pattern across the top of the foot; with the third needle, knit up 14 stitches from the other side of the heel and the other 5 heel

stitches. Working in the pattern on the second needle only and knitting plain on the first and third, decrease for the instep as follows:—Work 1 round without shaping; then, in the next round, knit to the last 3 stitches of the first needle, K. 2 together, K. 1; work the second needle in the pattern without shaping; on the third needle, K. 1, slip 1, K. 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted, knit to the end of the needle.

Repeat the last 2 rounds until the stitches are reduced to 14 on each of the 1st and 3rd needles. Continue without shaping until 7 repeats of the pattern have been worked from the heel, then commence the shaping for the toe as follows:—*Knit to the last 4 stitches of the first needle, K. 2 together, K. 2; on the second needle (knitting plain), K. 2, slip 1, K. 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted, knit plain to the last 4 stitches, K. 2 together, K. 2; on the third needle, K. 2, slip 1, K. 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted, knit to the end of the needle.

Knit 2 rounds without shaping.

Repeat from * until only 28 stitches remain in the round, then knit the first needle stitches on to the third.

Either cast off the 2 needles together, or graft the stitches.

STRIPED SOCKS (see Fig. 12G).

SIZE 2,—average age 3 years.

Materials:—1 oz. in grey and ½ oz. in white, **BEEHIVE Andalusian Wool.** Four No. 15 Steel Knitting Needles.

For tension of stitches, see Openwork Socks on this same page.

Using the grey wool, cast on 60 stitches, 20 on each of three needles.

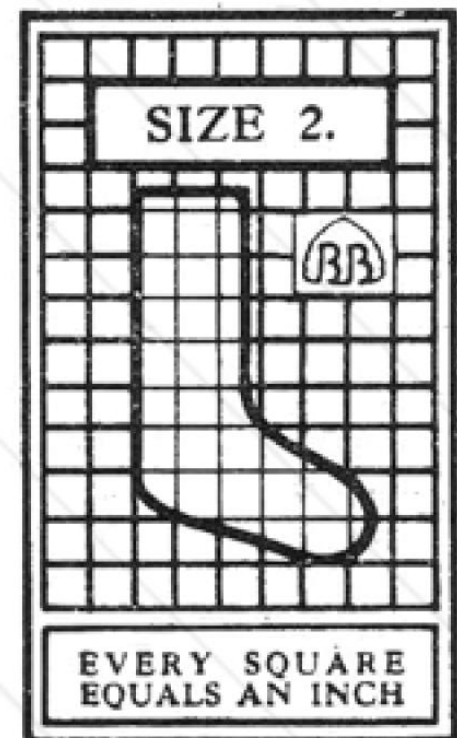
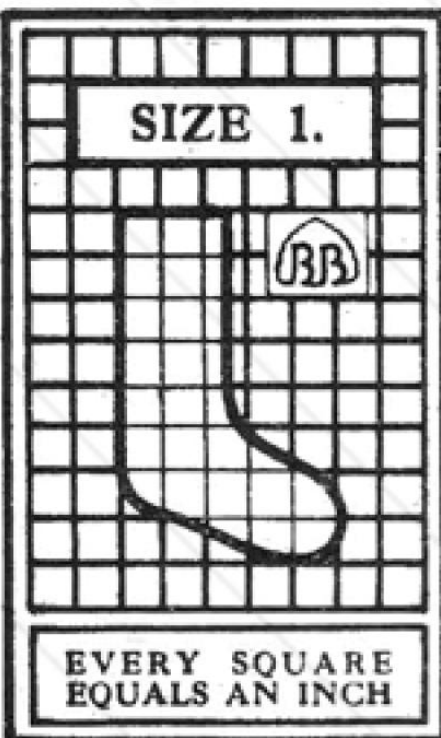
Work 50 rounds in rib of K. 2 and P. 2.

Taking the white wool, commence the plain knitting—working 3 rounds in white and 3 in grey alternately for 63 plain rounds.

Using the grey wool, commence the heel as follows:—Knit the first 15 stitches of the round on to one needle, slip the last 15 stitches of the round on to the other end of the same needle—these 30 stitches are for the heel. Divide all the other stitches on to 2 needles and leave them for the instep.

On the heel stitches (*always slipping the first stitch*), P. 30, turn, K. 29, turn, P. 28, turn, K. 27, turn.

Continue in this manner until 9 stitches are left at each side of the heel (the last row will be P. 12); then turn, K. 12, lift up the right hand side of the loop just before the 13th stitch and knit the two stitches together, *thereby preventing a hole*, turn, P. 13, lift up the loop just before



BEEHIVE ANDALUSIAN—SOFTTEST AND FINEST FOR CHILDREN'S SOCKS.





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the 14th stitch and purl the two together. Continue in this manner, working one extra stitch on to each row until all the 30 stitches are on one row again (the last row will be a purl row).

Knit back 15 stitches, this completing the heel. Slip the 30 instep stitches on to one needle. Taking a spare needle and continuing in the stripes until the toe is reached, knit the remaining 15 stitches of the heel and knit up 2 stitches at the side of the heel; with a second needle, knit the instep stitches; with a third needle, knit up 2 stitches at the side of the heel and the other 15 heel stitches.

Commencing the shaping for the instep, knit one round plain.

In the next round, knit to the last 3 stitches of the first needle, K. 2 together, K. 1; knit the second needle without shaping; on the third needle, K. 1, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit to the end of the needle. Repeat the last 2 rounds twice.

Knit 48 more rounds in the stripes without shaping. Then, using the grey wool, commence the toe as follows:—*Knit to the last 3 stitches of the first needle, K. 2 together, K. 1; on the second needle, K. 1, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit to the last 3 stitches, K. 2 together, K. 1; on the third needle, K. 1, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit to the end of the needle. Knit 2 rounds without shaping. Repeat from * until only 26 stitches remain in the round, then knit the stitches on the first needle on to the third.

Either cast off the two needles together, or graft the stitches.

OPENWORK STOCKINGS (Fig. 12F).

SIZE 3,—average age 4 years.

Materials:—2 ozs. BEEHIVE Andalusian. Four No. 15 Steel Knitting Needles.

For tension of stitches, see Openwork Socks, on p. 55.

Cast on 72 stitches—19 on the first needle, 34 on the second and 19 on the third.

Work 20 rounds in rib of K. 3 and P. 3.

Work 18 rounds in plain knitting, increasing one stitch on the second needle in the last round in order to get the correct number for the pattern.

Knitting plain on the first and third needles throughout the leg, work the pattern—as given in the following rounds—on the second needle only.

1st round.—K. 15, K. 2 together, wool forward, K. 1, wool forward, K. 2 together, K. 15.

2nd and every following even round.—Knit plain.

3rd and 5th rounds.—The same as the 1st.
7th round.—K. 10, K. 2 together, wool forward, K. 1, wool forward, K. 2 together, K. 2 together, wool forward, K. 1, wool forward, K. 2 together, K. 10.

9th and 11th rounds.—The same as the 7th.
13th round.—K. 5, *K. 2 together, wool forward, K. 1, wool forward, K. 2 together, repeat from * 4 times, K. 5.

15th and 17th rounds.—Like the 13th.

19th round.—*K. 2 together, wool forward, K. 1, wool forward, K. 2 together, repeat from * to the end of the needle.

20th round.—Knit plain.

Continue repeating the last 2 rounds and, on the 70th, 74th, 78th and 82nd rounds (from the commencement of the pattern), decrease to shape the leg as follows:—K. 1, K. 2 together, knit to the end of the first needle; work in the pattern on the second needle; on the third needle, knit to the last 3 stitches, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, K. 1.

Continue without shaping until 100 rounds of openwork are completed. Then divide the stitches for the heel as follows:—Knitting the 15 stitches of the first needle, slip the 15 from the third on to the end of the first needle; dividing the remaining stitches on to 2 needles, leave them for the instep.

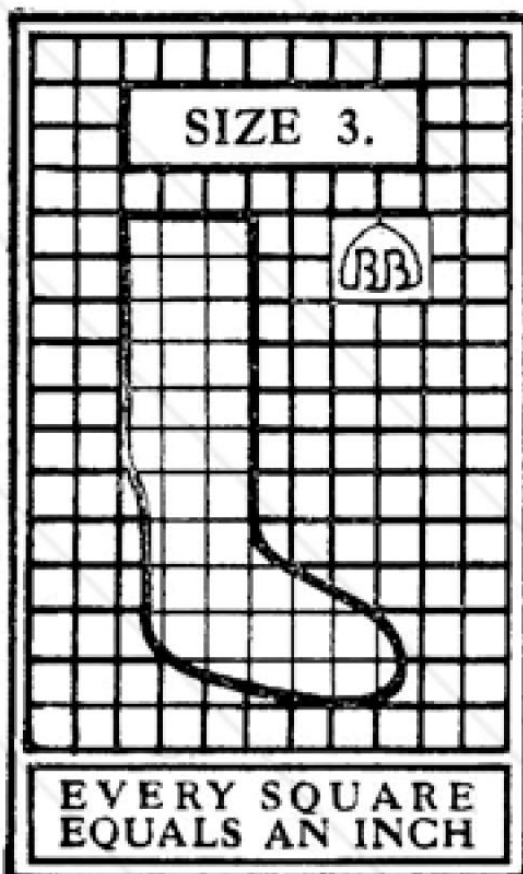
On the heel stitches (*always slipping the first stitch of every row*), work 30 rows alternately purl and plain.

To turn the heel—K. 18, slip 1, K. 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted, turn, *P. 8, P. 2 together, turn, K. 8, slip 1, K. 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted, turn, repeat from * until all the stitches are knitted in at each side of the heel, decreasing the odd stitch. Knit back 4 of these stitches, this completing the heel.

Slip all the instep stitches on to one needle. Taking a spare needle, knit the remaining 4 stitches of the heel and knit up 15 at the side of the heel; with a second needle knit in the pattern across the top of the foot; with the third needle knit up 15 stitches from the side of the heel and the other 4 heel stitches. Knit one round without shaping. In the next round, decrease for the instep as follows:—Knit to the last 3 stitches of the first needle, K. 2 together, K. 1; knit the second needle in the pattern without shaping; on the third needle K. 1, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit to the end of the needle. Repeat the last two rounds once.

Work 54 rounds without shaping—plain on the first and third needles and in the pattern on the second; *in the last round, decrease the odd stitch on the second needle.*

Then commence the shaping for the toe as follows:—*Knit to the last 3 stitches of the first needle, K. 2 together, K. 1; on the second needle, K. 1, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit plain to the last



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3 stitches. K. 2 together, K. 1; on the third needle, K. 1. K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit to the end of the needle.

Work 2 rounds in plain knitting without shaping.

Repeat from * until only 28 stitches remain in the round, then knit the stitches on the first needle on to the third.

Either cast off the 2 needles together, or graft the stitches.

RIBBED SOCKS (see Fig. 12E).

SIZE 4,—average age 5 years.

Materials :— $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. 3-ply "WHITE HEATHER" Scotch Fingering. Four No. 14 Steel Knitting Needles.

Work at a tension to produce about $10\frac{1}{2}$ stitches and $14\frac{1}{2}$ rows to the inch, measured over the plain portion.

Cast on 60 stitches, 20 on each of three needles.

Work 104 rounds (7 inches) in rib of K. 2 and P. 2.

Then commence the heel as follows :—Knit the first 16 stitches of the round, and slip the last 14 stitches on to the other end of the same needle—these 30 stitches are for the heel. Divide all the other stitches on to 2 needles, leaving them for the instep.

On the heel stitches (*always slipping the first stitch*), P. 30, turn, K. 29, turn, P. 28, turn, K. 27, turn. Continue in this manner until 9 stitches are left at each side of the heel, the last row will be P. 12; then turn, K. 12, lift up the right-hand side of the loop just before the 13th stitch and knit the two stitches together, *thereby preventing a hole*, turn, P. 13, lift up the loop just before the 14th stitch and purl the two together. Continue in this manner, working 1 extra stitch on to each row until all the 30 stitches are on one row again (the last row will be a purl row). Knit back 15 stitches, to complete the heel. Slip the 30 instep stitches on to one needle.

Taking a spare needle, knit the remaining 15 stitches of the heel and knit up 2 stitches at the side of the heel; with a second needle, rib the instep stitches; with a third needle, knit up 2 stitches at the side of the heel and

the other 15 heel stitches.

Knit one round, plain on the first and third needles and in the rib on the second.

In the next round, decrease for the instep as follows :—Knit to the last 3 stitches of the first needle, K. 2 together, K. 1; rib the second needle without shaping; on the third needle, K. 1, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit to the end of the needle.

Repeat the last 2 rounds twice.

Knit 49 rounds without shaping—plain on the first and third needles and ribbing the second; *in the last of these rounds, decrease 2 stitches on the second needle.*

Then commence the shaping for the toe as follows :—*Knit to the last 3 stitches of the first needle, K. 2 together, K. 1; on the second needle, K. 1, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit plain to the last 3 stitches, K. 2 together, K. 1; on the third needle, K. 1, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit to the end of the needle.

Work 2 rounds in plain knitting without shaping.

Repeat from * until only 28 stitches remain in the round, then knit the stitches on the first needle on to the third.

Either cast off the 2 needles together, or graft the stitches.

RIBBED STOCKINGS (see Fig. 12C).

SIZE 4,—average age 7 years.

Materials :—4 ozs. BEEHIVE Soft Knitting (or Capstan Wool). Four No. 13 Steel Knitting Needles.

Work at a tension to produce about 9 stitches and $13\frac{1}{2}$ rows to the inch, measured over the plain portion.

Cast on 76 stitches—24 on the first needle, 28 on the second and 24 on the third.

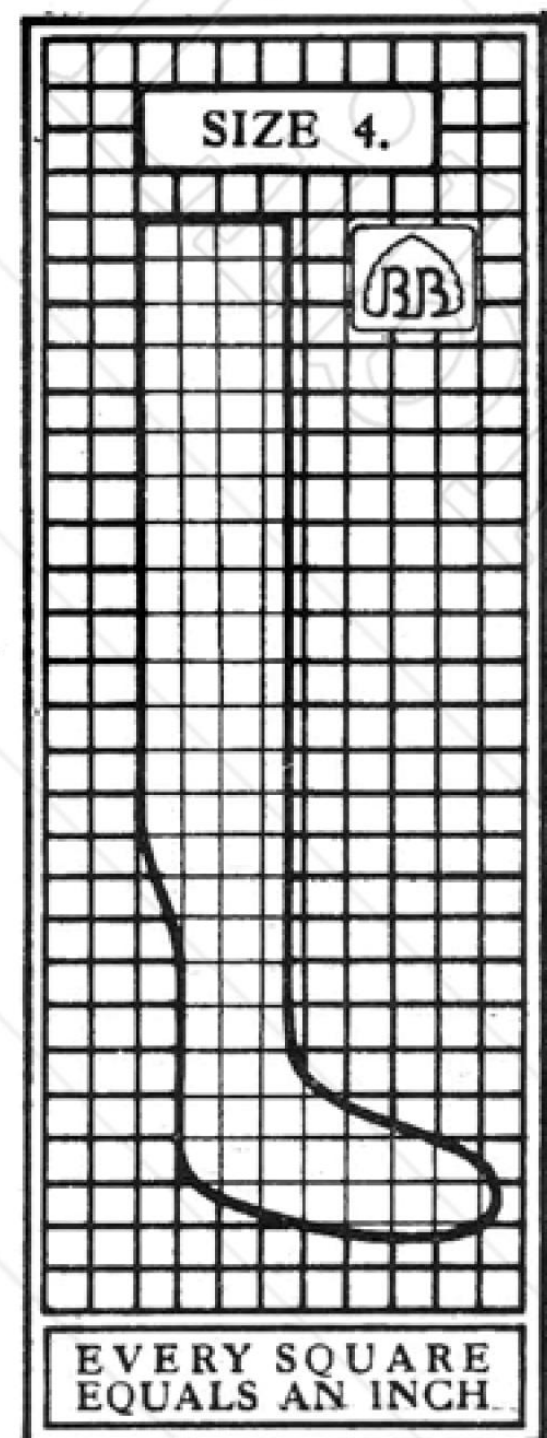
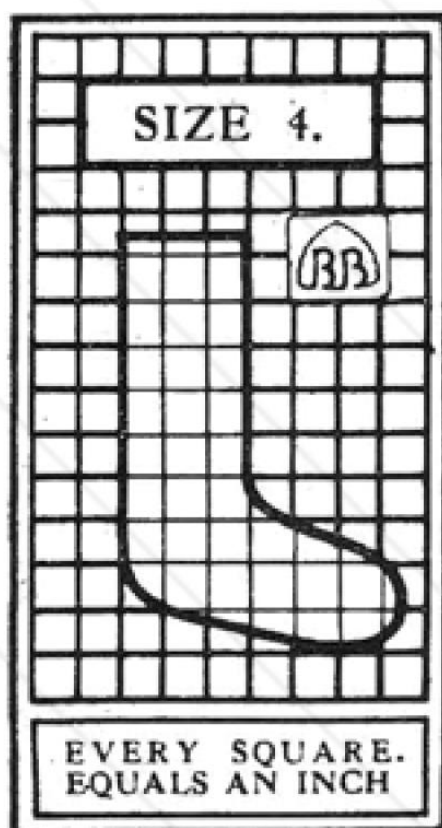
Work in rounds, in rib of K. 2 and P. 2, for $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Now commence the shaping for the leg as follows :—*K. 2, P. 2 together, continue in the rib and purl together the last 2 stitches of the round. Knit

5 rounds without shaping, *taking care to keep the continuity of the ribbing after the decreases.*

Repeat from * knitting 2 stitches together when decreasing over the knitted ribs and purling 2 together over the purled ribs. When 8 stitches have been decreased at each side of the leg, continue without shaping until the stocking measures $20\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the commencement.

Now divide the stitches for the heel as follows :—Knit the first 16 stitches on to a spare needle and slip the last 14 stitches of the round on to the other end of this



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same needle—these 30 stitches are for the heel. Divide all the other stitches on to two needles and leave them for the instep. On the heel stitches (*always slipping the first stitch*), purl and knit a row alternately until 29 more rows are worked (the last will be a purl row).

Then, to turn the heel, K. 18, slip 1, K. 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted, *turn, P. 8, P. 2 together, turn, K. 8, slip 1, K. 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted, repeat from * until all the stitches from the other side are knitted in (this leaving 8 stitches at the top).

K. 4 of these stitches, this completing the heel. Slip the 30 instep stitches on to one needle. Taking a spare needle, knit the remaining 4 stitches of the heel and knit up 15 stitches at the side of the heel; with a second needle, rib the instep stitches; with a third needle, knit up 15 stitches at the side of the heel and the other 4 heel stitches.

Knit 1 round without shaping—plain on the first and third needles and in the rib on the second needle. In the next round, shape for the instep as follows:—Knit to the last 3 stitches of the first needle, K. 2 together, K. 1; rib the second needle without shaping; on the third needle, K. 1, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit to the end of the needle. Repeat the last 2 rounds until only 15 stitches remain on each of the first and third needles.

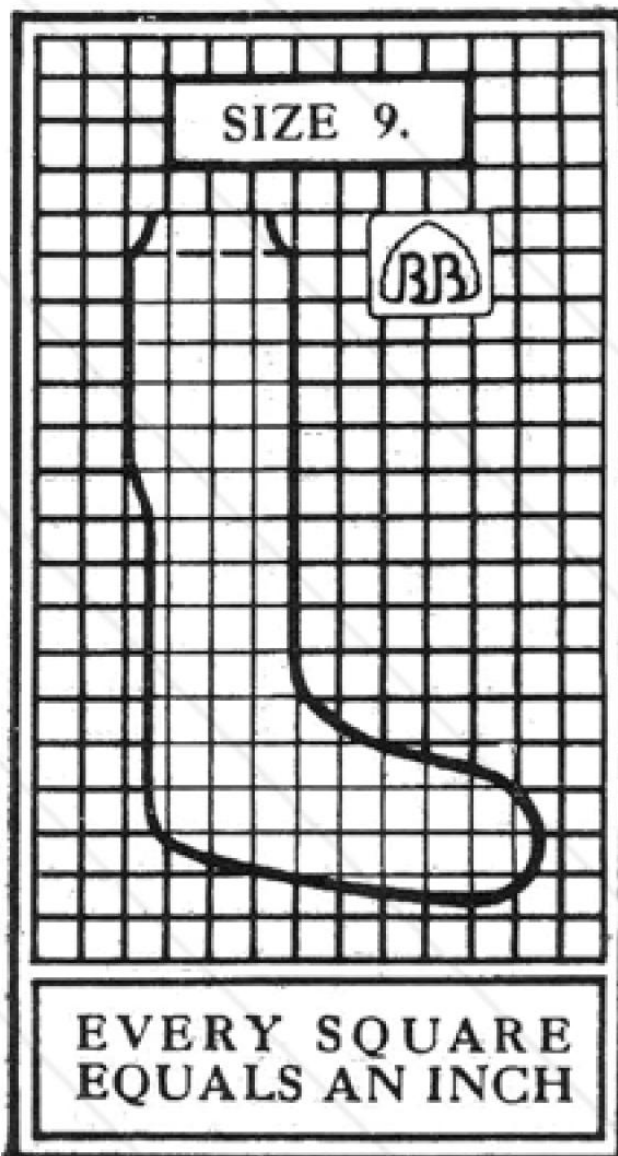
Continue without shaping for 56 rounds then, working the toe in plain knitting, shape in the same manner as given for the Flat Toe, p. 54.

STOCKINGS WITH TURN-OVER TOPS (see Fig. 12D).

SIZE 9,—average age 10 years.

Materials:—5 ozs. CAPSTAN Soft Knitting. Four No. 13 Steel Knitting Needles.

For tension of stitches, see Ribbed Stockings on p. 57. For the



Top, cast on 76 stitches—24 on the 1st needle, 28 on the 2nd and 24 on the third. Work 8 rounds in rib of K. 2 and P. 2. Then, decreasing one stitch at the end of the last round, commence the pattern as follows:—

1st round.—*P. 1, K. 3, repeat from * to the last 3 stitches of the round, P. 1, K. 2.
2nd round.—* K. 1, P. 1, K. 2,

repeat from * to the last 3 stitches of the round, K. 1, P. 1, K. 1.

3rd round.—*K. 2, P. 1, K. 1, repeat from * to the last 3 stitches of the round, K. 2, P. 1.

4th round.—*K. 3, P. 1, repeat from * to the last 3 stitches of the round, knit these. Continue repeating these 4 rounds for 2 inches, but increasing a stitch at the end of the last round.

Work 8 more rounds in rib of K. 2 and P. 2, then turn the work inside out and commence the leg.

Work 63 rounds in plain knitting. Then shape the leg as follows:—*In the next round, K. 1, K. 2 together, knit to the last 3 stitches of the round, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, K. 1.

Knit 4 rounds without shaping.

Repeat from * three times, then work one more round of decreasing (*i.e.*, making 5 decreasing at each side of the leg).

Work 61 rounds without shaping, then commence the heel as follows:—K. 17, slip the last 17 stitches of the round on to the other end of the same needle—these 34 stitches are for the heel. Dividing all the other stitches on to two needles, leave them for the instep.

On the heel stitches (*always slipping the first stitch*), purl and knit a row alternately until 33 more rows are worked (the last will be a purl row). To turn the heel, K. 20, K. 2 together, turn (*always slipping the first stitch after turning*), P. 7, P. 2 together, turn, K. 8, K. 2 together, turn, P. 9, P. 2 together, turn, K. 10, K. 2 together, turn; continue in this manner until all the heel stitches are worked on to one row again. Knit back 10 stitches.

Slip all the instep stitches on to one needle. Taking a spare needle, knit the remaining 10 stitches of the heel and knit up 17 stitches at the side of the heel; with a second needle knit the instep stitches; with a third needle knit up 17 stitches at the side of the heel and the other 10 heel stitches.

Knit 1 round plain. Then, in the next round, decrease for the instep as follows:—Knit to the last 3 stitches of the first needle, K. 2 together, K. 1; knit the second needle without shaping; on the third needle—K. 1, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit to the end of the needle. Repeat the last 2 rounds until only 16 stitches remain on each of the first and third needles.

Knit 57 rounds without shaping. Then commence the toe as follows:—*Knit to the last 3 stitches of the first needle, K. 2 together, K. 1; on the second needle, K. 1, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit to the last 3 stitches, K. 2 together, K. 1; on the third needle, K. 1, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit to the end of the needle.

Knit 2 rounds without shaping.

Repeat from * until 32 stitches remain in the round. Then knit the stitches on the first needle on to the third.





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Either cast off the two needles together, or graft the stitches.

RIBBED STOCKINGS (see Fig. 12B). Women's—in 3 Sizes.

Materials:—5 ozs. "WHITE HEATHER" Andalusian Wool. Four No. 15 Steel Knitting Needles.

Work at a tension to produce about 11½ stitches and 18 rows to the inch, measured over the plain portion.

Cast on 120 stitches, 40 on each of 3 needles. Work in rounds, in rib of K. 2 and P. 1, until 16½ inches are worked from the commencement. Then shape the leg as follows:—*K. 2 together, continue in the rib and knit together (*through the back of the loops*) the 2 stitches before the end stitch of the round, purl the last stitch.

Knit 2 rounds without shaping.

Repeat from * until 18 decreases have been made at each side of the leg, leaving 84 stitches in the round.

Continue, in the rib, without shaping, until the work measures 24½ inches from starting.

Divide the stitches for the heel as follows:—

K. 22, slip the last 20 stitches of this round on to the other end of the same needle (these 42 stitches are for the heel). Dividing all the other stitches on to two needles, leave them for the instep.

On the heel stitches (*always slipping the first stitch*), purl and knit a row alternately until 41 more rows are worked, the last row will be a purl row. To turn the heel, K. 26, K. 2 together, turn, P. 11, P. 2 together, turn, K. 12, K. 2 together, turn, P. 13, P. 2 together, turn, K. 14, K. 2 together, turn; continue in this manner until all the heel stitches are

worked on to one row again. Knit back 13 stitches, this completing the heel. Slip all the instep stitches on to one needle again. Taking a spare needle, knit the remaining 13 stitches of the heel and knit up 21 stitches at the side of the heel; with a second needle rib the instep stitches; with a third needle knit up 21 stitches at the side of the heel and knit the other 13 heel stitches.

Work 1 round without shaping—plain on the first and third needles and in the rib on the second.

Then decrease for

the instep in the next round as follows:—Knit plain to the last 4 stitches of the first needle, K. 2 together, K. 2; rib the second needle without shaping; on the third needle, K. 2, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit plain to the end of the needle.

Repeat the last 2 rounds until only 21 stitches remain on each of the first and third needles.

Continue, without shaping, until (from the side of the heel where the stitches were knitted up) the foot measures:—

6 inches for "Small Women's" size.

6½ " " "Women's" size.

7 " " "Out-size Women's".

Then, working the toe in plain knitting, shape as follows:—

1st round.—Knit together every 11th and 12th stitch.

Knit 3 rounds without shaping and also after each of the following rounds.

5th round.—Knit together every 10th and 11th stitch.

9th round.—Knit together every 9th and 10th stitch.

13th round.—Knit together every 8th and 9th stitch.

17th round.—Knit together every 7th and 8th stitch.

21st round.—Knit together every 6th and 7th stitch.

Continue decreasing in this manner until only 21 stitches remain in the round; run a thread through these and darn in the end very securely.

PLAIN STOCKINGS (see Fig. 12A). Women's—in 3 Sizes.

Materials:—5 ozs. BEEHIVE Andalusian. Four No. 15 Steel Knitting Needles.

For the tension, see Ribbed Stockings (Women's) also diagram on this page. Cast on 108 stitches—36 on each of three needles.

Work 6 rounds in rib of K. 2 and P. 2.

7th round.—Knit plain and, knitting the last stitch, purl into the loop before slipping it (*this stitch is for the seam and is to be purled throughout the leg*).

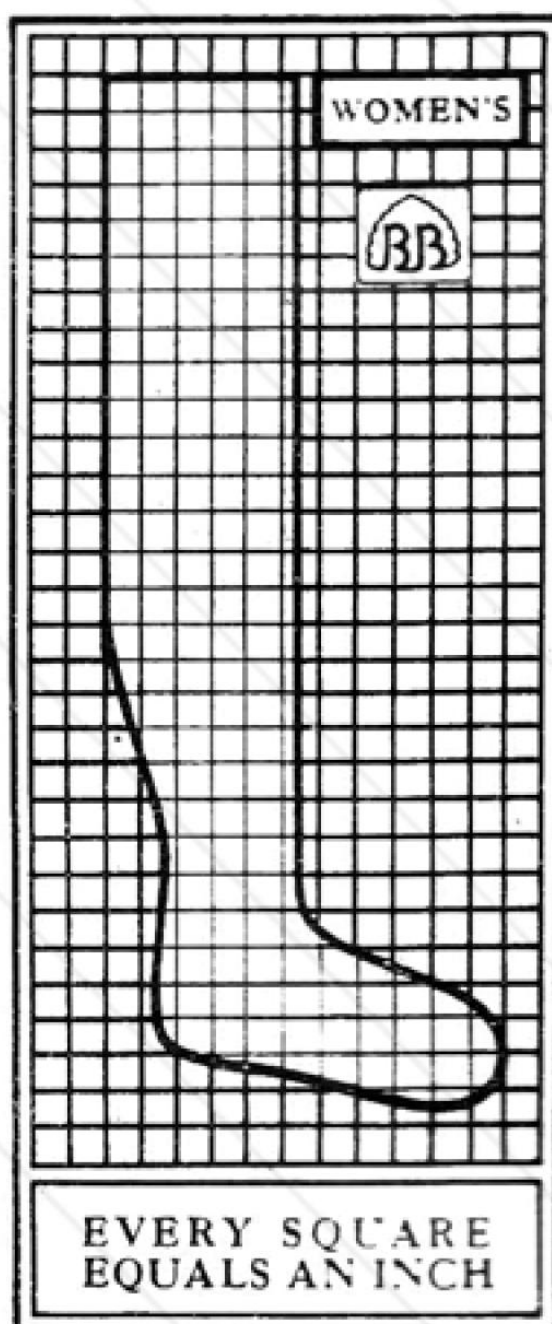
Knit plain for 16 inches. Then commence the shaping for the leg as follows:—*K. 2, K. 2 together, knit to the last 5 stitches of the round, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, K. 2, P. 1.

Knit 3 rounds without shaping.

Repeat from * until 8 decreases have been made at each side of the seam stitch.

Knit plain for 6 more inches. Then commence the heel as follows:—K. 23, slip the last 24 stitches of the round on to the other end of the same needle (these 47 stitches are for the heel). Dividing all the other stitches on to two needles, leave them for the instep.

On the heel stitches (*always slipping the first stitch*), purl and knit a row alternately (*purled the seam stitch in the knitted rows and knitting it in the purled rows*) until 45 more rows are worked; in the last (which



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will be a purl row), decrease the seam stitch. To turn the heel, K. 27, slip 1, K. 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted, turn, *P. 9, P. 2 together, turn, K. 9, slip 1, K. 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted, turn, repeat from * until all the stitches are knitted in (the last row will be a purl row). Knit back 5 stitches and so complete the heel. Slip all the instep stitches on to one needle. Taking a spare needle, knit the remaining stitches of the heel and 23 stitches from the side of the heel; with a second needle, knit the instep stitches; with a third needle, knit up 23 stitches at the side of the heel and the other 5 heel stitches.

¶ *Some knitters (though there is no actual use in doing so and the extra work is only a complication for the beginner) make a seam stitch at each side of the instep. This is done by purling the last stitch of the first needle and the first stitch of the third needle in every round until the toe is reached. This can be quite well omitted—with even an actual advantage to the weaver of the garment!*

Knit 1 round without shaping. Then decrease for the instep in the next round as follows:—Knit to the last 3 stitches of the first needle, K. 2 together, P. 1; knit the second needle without shaping; on the third needle, P. 1, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit to the end of the needle.

Repeat the last 2 rounds until only 23 stitches remain on each of the first and third needles.

Knit, without shaping, until (from the side of the heel where the stitches were knitted up) the foot measures:—

5½ inches for "Small Women's" size.
6 " " "Women's" size.
6½ " " "Out-size Women's".

Then commence the shaping for the toe as follows:—*Knit to the last 3 stitches of the first needle, K. 2 together, K. 1; on the second needle, K. 1, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit to the last 3 stitches, K. 2 together, K. 1; on the third needle, K. 1, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit to the end of the needle.

Knit 2 rounds without shaping.

Repeat from * three times. Then, in every second round, work the decreasings until only 24 stitches remain in the round.

Knit the first needle stitches on to the third and either cast off the two needles together or graft the stitches.

MEN'S GOLF STOCKINGS (Fig. 121).

Materials :—6 ozs. 5 ply BEEHIVE (or "WHITE HEATHER") Scotch Fingering in a mixture (No. 39 was used for the original) and 1 oz. each in black and red. Four No. 13 Steel Knitting Needles.

Work at a tension to produce about 9 stitches and 12 rows to the inch, measured over the plain portion.

Using the mixture, cast on 84 stitches—28 on each of three needles.

Work 8 rounds in rib of K. 1 and P. 1.

Fastening off the mixture, join up the black wool and knit plain for 6 rounds.

15th round.—* K. 1 in black, 10 red, 1 black, repeat from * to the end of the round.

16th round.—*2 black, 8 red, 2 black, repeat from * to the end of the round.

17th round.—*3 black, 6 red, 3 black, repeat from * to the end of the round.

18th round.—*4 black, 4 red, 4 black, repeat from * to the end of the round.

19th round.—*5 black, 2 red, 5 black, repeat from * to the end of the round.

20th round.—*4 black, 4 red, 4 black, repeat from * to the end of the round.

21st round.—*3 black, 6 red, 3 black, repeat from * to the end of the round.

22nd round.—*2 black, 8 red, 2 black, repeat from * to the end of the round.

23rd round.—*1 black, 10 red, 1 black, repeat from * to the end of the round.

Fasten off the red. Using the black wool, work 6 rounds plain.

Fasten off the black wool then, turning the fancy top inside out and taking the mixture wool, commence the leg as follows:—

Work 24 rounds in rib of K. 1 and P. 1.

Then work in rib of K. 5 and P. 1 for another 6 inches.

In the next round, commence to shape the leg as follows:—Decrease once in the first and also in the last plain knitted rib of the round:

Work 6 rounds without shaping (*taking care to keep the continuity of the ribbing after shaping*).

In the next round, decrease once in the second plain knitted rib and also in the second plain knitted rib before the end of the round.

Work 6 rounds without shaping.

In the next round, decrease once in the third plain knitted rib and also in the third plain knitted rib before the end of the round.

Continue in this manner until each of the plain knitted ribs has been reduced to 4 stitches, working 6 rounds between each round of shaping. Work 4 more inches in rib of K. 4 and P. 1. Then commence the heel as follows:—Knit plain the first 17 stitches, slip

the last 18 stitches of the same round

on to the other end of this needle

(these 35 stitches are for the heel).

Dividing the other stitches on to two needles, leave them

for the instep.

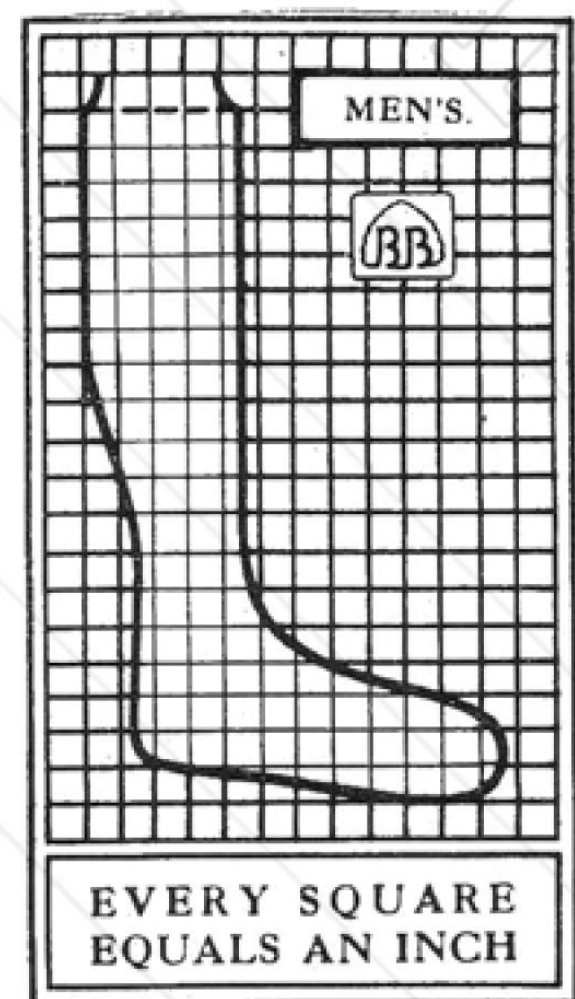
On the heel stitches (*always slipping the first stitch*),

purl and knit a row alternately

until 34 more rows are worked, the

last row being a purl row. Then,

to turn the heel, K. 22, slip 1, K. 1,



FOR "SOCKS AND STOCKINGS, IN ALL SIZES" SEE BEEHIVE BOOKLET 22.





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pass the slipped stitch over the knitted, turn, * P. 10, P. 2 together, turn, K. 10, slip 1, K. 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted, turn, repeat from * until all the stitches are knitted in (the last will be a purl row).

Knit back 5 stitches—this completes the heel. Slip all the instep stitches on to one needle. Taking a spare needle, knit the other 6 heel stitches and knit up 18 stitches at the side of the heel; with a second needle, rib the instep stitches; with a third needle, knit up 18 stitches at the side of the heel and the other 5 heel stitches.

Knit 2 rounds without shaping, plain on the first and third needles and in the rib on the second. Then decrease for the instep in the next round as follows:—Knit to the last 3 stitches of the first needle, K. 2 together, K. 1; rib the second needle without shaping; on the third needle, K. 1, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit to the end of the needle. Repeat the last 3 rounds until only 18 stitches remain on the first needle and 17 on the third. Then knit plain on the first and third needles and in the rib on the second, without shaping, until (from the side of the heel where the stitches were knitted up) the foot measures:—

6 inches for a 10-inch foot.

6½ inches for a 10½-inch foot.

7 inches for an 11-inch foot.

Work the toe in plain knitting, and shape in the same manner as given for the "Flat Toe" (on page 54), but finishing when the stitches are reduced to 30.

MEN'S HEAVY SOCKS (see Fig. 12K).

Materials:—6 ozs. BEEHIVE Double Knitting, or BEEHIVE (or "WHITE HEATHER") Wheeling. Four No. 11 Steel Knitting Needles.

Work at a tension to produce about 7 stitches and 10 rows to the inch, measured over the plain portion.

Cast on 60 stitches—20 on each of 3 needles. Work in rounds, in rib of K. 2 and P. 2, for 4 inches.

Then work 8 more inches in plain knitting. To commence the heel, knit the first 15 stitches of the round on to one needle, slip the last 15 stitches of this round on to the other end of the same needle (these 30 stitches are for the heel). Dividing all the other stitches on to two needles, leave them for the

instep. On the heel stitches (*always slipping the first stitch*), purl and knit a row alternately until 29 more rows are worked (the last row will be a purl row).

To turn the heel, K. 18, slip 1, K. 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted, *turn, P. 8, P. 2 together, turn, K. 8, slip 1, K. 1, pass the slipped stitch over the knitted, repeat from * until all the stitches are worked on to one row again. Purl back, purling together the two middle stitches, turn, K. 4—this completes the heel.

Slip all the instep stitches on to one needle. Taking a spare needle, knit the remaining 4 stitches of the heel, and knit up 15 stitches at the side of the heel; with a second needle, knit the instep stitches; with a third needle, knit up 15 stitches at the side of the heel and the other 4 heel stitches.

Knit 2 rounds without shaping. Then, in the next round, decrease for the instep as follows:—Knit to the last 4 stitches of the first needle, K. 2 together, K. 2; knit the second needle without shaping; on the third needle, K. 2, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit to the end of the needle.

Repeat the last 3 rounds until only 15 stitches remain on each of the first and third needles.

Knit, without shaping, until (from the side of the heel where the stitches were knitted up) the foot measures:—

6½ inches for a 10-inch foot.

7 inches for a 10½-inch foot.

7½ inches for an 11-inch foot.

Then shape the toe as given for the Flat Toe on p. 54, but only working 1 plain round between each round of shaping and finishing when the stitches are reduced to 24.

MEN'S STRIPED SOCKS (Fig. 12J).

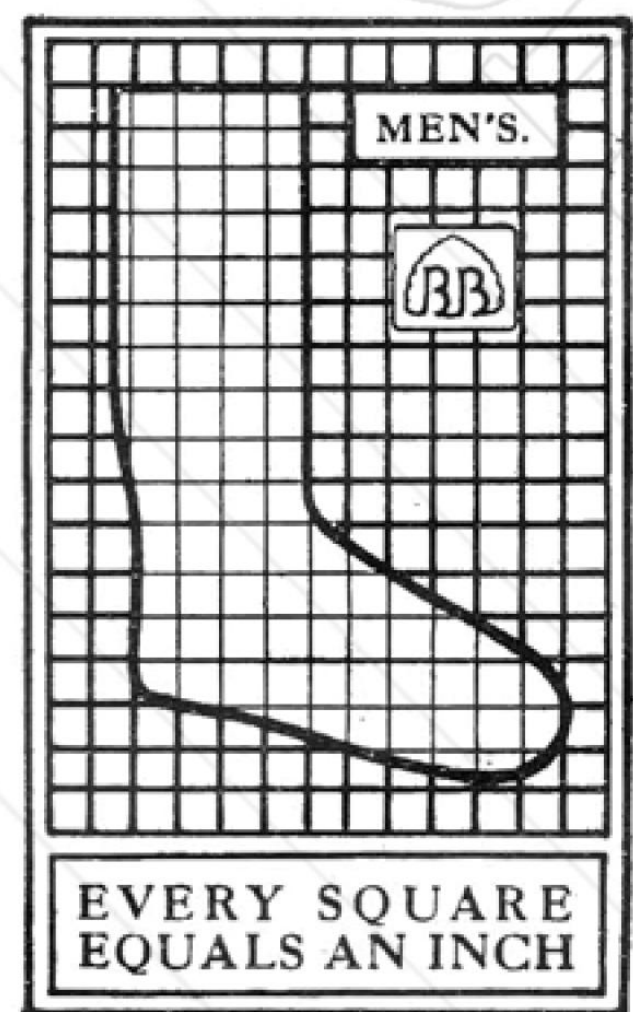
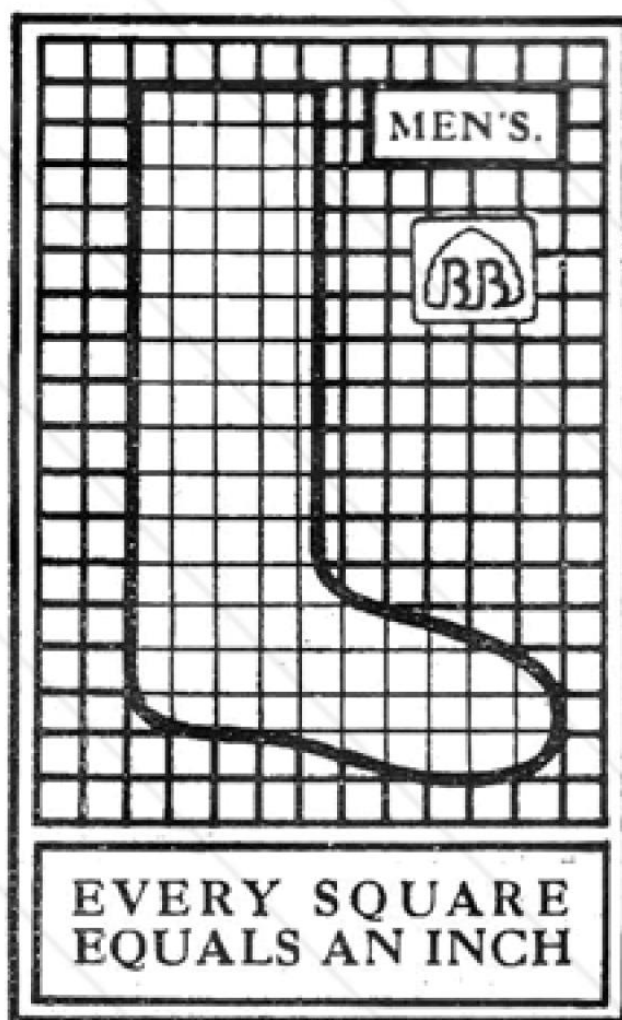
Materials:—3 ozs. black and 2 ozs. red BEEHIVE Soft Knitting Wool. Four No. 13 Steel Knitting Needles.

Work at a tension to produce about 10 stitches and 13½ rows to 1 inch, measured over the

plain portion.

Using the black wool, cast on 90 stitches—30 on each of three needles. Work, in rib of K. 3 and P. 3, for 4 inches.

Continue in plain knitting and, for the seam which in this recipe runs up the back of the leg, make a seam-stitch by knitting and purling into the last stitch of the first round





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(this same seam-stitch must be purled throughout the leg).

Change the stripes as follows:—Work *1 round in red, 1 black, 2 red, 2 black, 3 red, 2 black, 2 red, 1 black, repeat from * for the leg and foot. When 60 rounds of the stripes are worked, commence the shaping for the leg as follows:—*K. 2, K. 2 together, knit to the last 5 stitches, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, purl the seam-stitch.

Knit 3 rounds without shaping. Repeat from * until 3 decreaseings are made at each side of the seam-stitch.

Work 32 rounds without shaping, finishing with the last pattern round. Then, using the black wool throughout, commence the heel as follows:—Knit the first 21 stitches of the round on to one needle, slip the last 22 stitches of the round on to the other end of the same needle (these 43 stitches are for the heel). Dividing all the other stitches on to two needles, leave them for the instep.

On the heel stitches (*always slipping the first stitch*), purl and knit a row alternately (*purling the seam-stitch in the knitted rows and knitting it in the purled rows*) until 41 more rows are worked; in the last (which will be a purl row) decrease the seam-stitch.

To turn the heel, K. 26, K. 2 together, turn, P. 11, P. 2 together, turn, K. 12, K. 2 together, turn, P. 13, P. 2 together, turn, K. 14, K. 2 together, turn; continue in this manner until all the heel stitches are worked on to one row again. Knit back 13 stitches—this completes the heel. Slip all the instep stitches on to one needle.

Taking a spare needle and using the red wool, knit the remaining 13 stitches of the heel, knit up 21 stitches at the side of the heel, and the first stitch from the instep needle; with a second needle, knit all but the last of the instep stitches; with a third needle, knit the last instep stitch, knit up 21 stitches at the side of the heel and the other 13 heel stitches.

Continuing again in the stripes, knit 1 round without shaping. Then decrease for the instep in the next round as follows:—Knit to the last 3 stitches of the first needle, K. 2 together, K. 1; knit the second needle without shaping; on the third needle, K. 1, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit to the end of the needle.

Repeat the last 2 rounds until only 20 stitches remain on each of the first and third needles.

Work in the stripes, without shaping, until (from the side of the heel where the stitches were knitted up) the foot measures:—

6½ inches for a 10-inch foot.

7 inches for a 10½-inch foot.

7½ inches for an 11-inch foot.

For the toe, using the black wool throughout, repeat the first 16 rounds of the Round Toe on p. 54, then continue with 2 plain rounds before each of the 2 following:—

19th round.—Knit together every 3rd and 4th stitch.

22nd round.—Knit together every 2nd and 3rd stitch.

Run a thread through all the remaining stitches and darn in the end very securely.

MEN'S LIGHT SOCKS (see Fig. 12M).

Materials:—4 ozs. BEEHIVE Soft Knitting. Four No. 13 Steel Knitting Needles. For tension of stitches, see Men's Striped Socks on page 61.

Cast on 84 stitches, 28 on each of three needles.

Work in rounds, in rib of K. 2 and P. 2, for 4 inches.

Then knit plain until the sock measures 11 inches from the commencement. To divide the stitches for the heel, knit the first 21 stitches of the round on to one needle, slip the last 21 stitches of this round on to the other end of the same needle (these 42 stitches are for the heel). Dividing all the other stitches on to two needles, leave these for the instep.

On the heel stitches (*always slipping the first stitch*), purl and knit a row alternately until 41 more rows are worked (the last will be a purl row).

Turn the heel and knit up the stitches at the side in the same manner as given for Men's Striped Socks on p. 61 (but using only the one colour, of course).

Knit 1 round without shaping. Then, in the next round, decrease for the instep as follows:—Knit to the last 4 stitches of the first needle, K. 2 together, K. 2; knit the second needle without shaping; on the third needle, K. 2, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit to the end of the needle.

Repeat the last 2 rounds until only 20 stitches remain on each of the first and third needles (*if a narrow instep be required work the decreaseings in every round*).

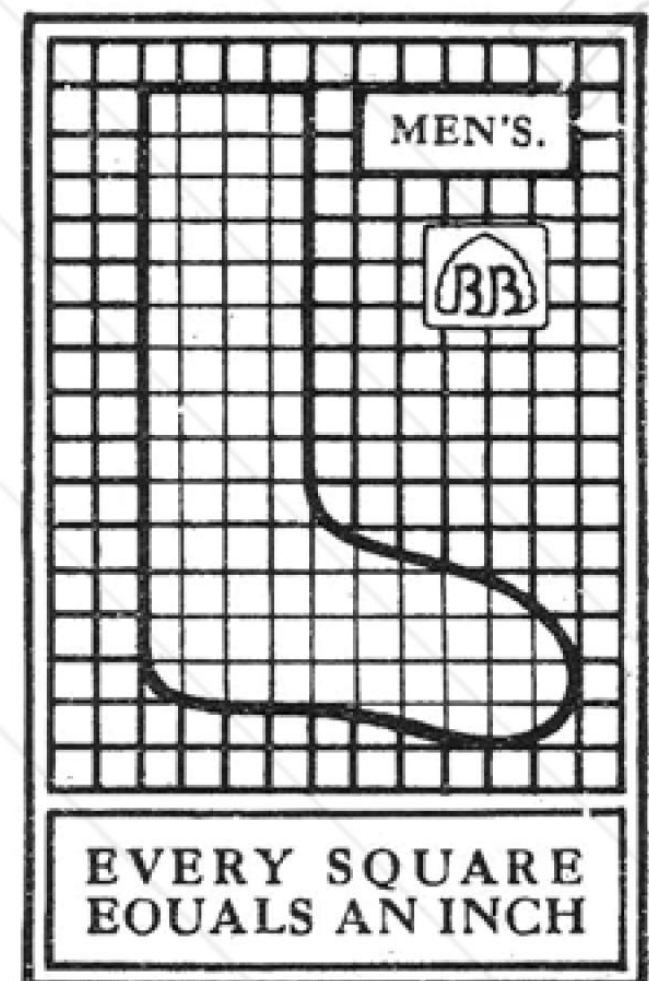
Knit, without shaping, until (from the side of the heel where the stitches were knitted up) the foot measures:—

6½ inches for a 10-inch foot.

7 inches for a 10½-inch foot.

7½ inches for an 11-inch foot.

Then, if a flat toe be required, shape in the same manner as given for the "Men's Heavy Socks" (page 61). For a rounded toe follow the shaping of the "Men's Striped Socks" (page 61).





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**MEN'S RIBBED SOCKS** (Fig. 12L).

Materials :—5 ozs. of 5-ply "WHITE HEATHER" Scotch Fingering. Four No. 13 Steel Knitting Needles.

Work at a tension to produce about 9 stitches and 13 rows to the inch, measured over the plain portion.—For Diagram, see Men's Light Socks on P.62. Cast on 76 stitches, 24 on each of two needles and 28 on a third.

Work in rib of K. 2 and P. 2 for 11 inches. Then commence the heel as follows :—Knit the first 18 stitches on to one needle, slip the last 20 stitches of the round on to the other end of the same needle (these 38 stitches are for the heel). Dividing all the other stitches on to two needles, leave them for the instep.

On the heel stitches (*always slipping the first*), purl and knit a row alternately until 37 more rows are worked (the last will be a purl row). Then, to turn the heel, K. 22, K. 2 together, turn (*always slipping the first stitch after turning*), P. 7, P. 2 together, turn, K. 8, K. 2 together, turn, P. 9, P. 2 together, turn, K. 10, K. 2 together ; continue in this manner until all the heel stitches are worked on to one row again. Knit back 11 stitches—this completes the heel.

Slip all the instep stitches on to one needle. Taking a spare needle, knit the remaining 11 stitches of the heel and knit up 19 stitches at the side of the heel ; with a second needle, rib the instep stitches ; with a third needle, knit up 19 stitches at the side of the heel and the other 11 heel stitches.

Knit 1 round, plain on the first and third needles and in the rib on the second needle. Then, in the next round, decrease for the instep as follows :—Knit to the last 3 stitches of the first needle, K. 2 together, K. 1 ; rib the second needle without shaping ; on the third needle, K. 1, K. 2 together through the back of the loops, knit to the end of the needle. Repeat the last 2 rounds until only 19 stitches remain on each of the first and third needles.

Then work, without shaping, until (from the side of the heel where the stitches were knitted up) the foot measures :—

6½ inches for a 10-inch foot.

7 inches for a 10½-inch foot.

7½ inches for an 11-inch foot.

Shape the toe in the same manner as given for the Flat Toe on p. 54, but only working one plain round, instead of two, between each round of shaping, and finishing when only 24 stitches remain in the round.

FANCY TOP FOR STOCKINGS, Basket Pattern (see Fig. 12O).

Materials :—1 oz. each of Lovat mixture 39, and brown 1414, 5-ply BEEHIVE Scotch Fingering. Four No. 14 Steel Needles.

Using the Lovat Wool, cast on 80 stitches, 28 on each of two needles and 24 on a third.

Work in rib of K. 2 and P. 2 for 10 rounds.

11th round.—*K. 1, K. 2 together, repeat from * to the end of the round, *increasing*

one stitch at the end to make 55 stitches.

For the pattern,—*K. 1, turn and purl that stitch. Turn, K. 2, turn and P. 2. Turn, K. 3, turn and P. 3. Turn, K. 4, turn and P. 4. Turn, K. 5, turn and P. 5. Continue in this manner until 11 stitches are knitted—this finishing the first group, repeat from * to the end of the round (there will be 5 groups of 11 stitches).

Taking the brown wool *and the wrong side of the work*, knit up purlways 11 stitches.

2nd row of square.—K. 11.

3rd row.—P. 10, purl the 11th stitch together with the 1st stitch of the following Lovat group.

4th row.—K. 11.

5th row.—P. 4, K. 3, P. 3, purl the next stitch together with the 1st stitch of the following Lovat group.

6th row.—K. 4, P. 3, K. 4.

7th row.—P. 4, K. 3, P. 3, purl the next stitch together with the 1st stitch of the following Lovat group.

Repeat from the 2nd to the 7th row twice.

20th row.—Like the 2nd row.

21st row.—Like the 3rd row.

22nd row.—Like the 4th row.

23rd row.—Like the 3rd row (this finishes the square).

Knit up 5 squares in this way, using the brown, then take the Lovat again and, *on the right side of the work*, knit up 11 stitches from the long side of one of the brown squares. Repeat the squares, *but reversing the knitting and purling in the above directions (i.e., knitting the stitches that were purled, and purling the stitches that were knitted.)* Work 5 squares in the Lovat, then repeat a round of brown squares. Using the Lovat wool again, knit up 11 stitches on the right side of the work, turn and purl these. Turn, K. 10, knit the 11th stitch with the 1st stitch of the brown square. Turn, P. 10, leave one stitch on the needle. Turn, K. 9, knit the next with the 1st stitch of the brown square. Turn, P. 9. Turn, K. 8, knit the next with the 1st stitch of the brown square. Turn, P. 8. Turn, K. 7, knit the next with the 1st stitch of the brown square. Continue in this way, working off the brown stitches and leaving the extra one unknit in the Lovat, until all the brown stitches are worked off. Work off all the brown squares in this way. Increase the number of stitches to 80, then work the rib as before.

FANCY TOP FOR STOCKINGS, Dice Pattern (see Fig. 12N).

Materials :—1 oz. each Dark Grey (1014—referred to as D.G.), Scarlet (1052—referred to as S.), and Light Grey (1013—referred to as L.G.) in BEEHIVE Double Knitting Wool. Four No. 11 Steel Knitting Needles.

Using the D.G. wool, cast on 72 stitches—24 on each of three needles.

Work 10 rounds in rib of K. 2 and P. 2.

Taking the S. wool, knit 2 rounds plain.

13th and 14th rounds.—L.G.



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15th and 16th rounds.—2 L.G., 2 S.
 17th and 18th rounds.—D.G.
 19th round.—S.
 20th and 21st rounds.—D.G.
 22nd, 23rd and 24th rounds.—*5 D.G.,
 2 L.G., 10 D.G., 2 L.G., 5 D.G., repeat from *
 on each of the next 2 needles.
 25th, 26th and 27th rounds.—*2 D.G.,
 3 L.G., 2 S., 3 L.G., 4 D.G., 3 L.G., 2 S.,
 3 L.G., 2 D.G., repeat from * on each of the
 next 2 needles.
 Repeat the 22nd, 23rd and 24th rounds.
 31st and 32nd rounds.—D.G.
 33rd round.—S.
 Turning work the reverse way, begin stocking.

FANCY TOP FOR STOCKINGS, Checquer Pattern (see Fig. 12P).

Materials :—1 oz. Dark Heather mixture
 (46 or 48—referred to as D.H. throughout
 the recipe), in 4-ply "WHITE HEATHER"
 Scotch Fingering, 1 oz. Lovat mixture (39—

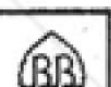
referred to as L.M.), and 1 oz. Cardinal (359—
 referred to as C.). Four No. 14 Steel Needles.
 Using the D.H. Wool, cast on 80 stitches—
 26 on each of two needles and 28 on a third.
 Work 12 rounds in rib of K. 4 and P. 4.
 Taking the L.M. wool, knit 2 plain rounds.
 15th and 16th rounds.—2 L.M., 2 D.H.
 When changing the wools, pass the thread
 not in use to the back (*loosely—so as not to
 contract the work*).
 17th and 18th rounds.—L.M.
 19th round.—C. 20th round.—D.H.
 21st and 22nd rounds.—C.
 23rd round.—D.H. 24th round.—C.
 25th to the 28th round.—4 L.M., 4 D.H.
 29th to the 32nd round.—4 D.H., 4 L.M.
 33rd to the 36th round.—4 L.M., 4 D.H.
 37th round.—C. 38th round.—D.H.
 39th and 40th rounds.—C.
 41st round.—D.H. 42nd round.—C.
 43rd and 44th rounds.—L.M.
 Turning work the reverse way, begin stocking.

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LADY BETTY (2, 3 and 4-ply) :—Supplied in one quality only, BEEHIVE—the Best. The softest article obtainable for Shawls and Babies' things, it is sold in 1 oz. Packets, or Balls.

“WHITE HEATHER” ZEPHYR WOOL (4 and 8-ply) :—Supplied in 1 oz. Skeins. This soft and fleecy thread, of “single” or “double” thickness, is remarkable for fulness, for the purity of its white and for the brilliancy of its dyed colours.

BEEHIVE REAL EIDER WOOL (2-ply) :—Supplied in 1 oz. Balls (or in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Skeins). This is a bright, crisp quality specially adapted for Shawls.

BEEHIVE SHETLAND FLOSS (2-ply) :—Supplied in 1 oz. Skeins. An excellent yarn for producing light coats, jumpers, or other outdoor and indoor wear for Women and Children.

AZALEA FLOSS (2-ply) :—Supplied ready wound in 1 oz. Balls. This is an intimate mixture of Wool and Art. Silk. It possesses a pleasant touch and has a beautiful sheen.

IVORINE (2-ply) :—Supplied in 1 oz. Balls (or in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Skeins). A very favourite article for Shawls and Babies' things, this speciality contains a Lustre thread and is more suitable for dainty outer garments than for wearing next the skin.

BEEHIVE SILVERSHEEN :—Supplied in $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Balls. This speciality, the most sparkling material available for Shawls and Babies' things, is of about the same thickness as 3-ply Scotch Fingering. It washes well and is excellent for Ladies' Knitted Underwear.

EYEBRIGHT FLEECY (4-ply) :—Supplied in 1 oz. Packets. Of similar brilliancy to that of the SILVERSHEEN, but much thicker in the thread, this yarn is particularly suitable for Cot and Pram Covers, heavy Shawls or, in plain knitting, substantial Garments for Infants' wear.

KINGFISHER LUSTRE WOOL (4-ply) :—Supplied in 1 oz. Balls (or in 2 oz. Packets). A brilliant thread, composed of Wool and Art. Silk and preserving the sheen of the latter with the warmth and elasticity of the Wool. It washes splendidly. Supplied also in 3-ply (in 1 oz. Skeins) for garments of rather lighter weight.

TEAZLE WOOL (2-ply) :—Supplied in 4 oz. Packets. This material, in fabric, lends itself to the process of “brushing,” or raising, by which its surface is given a glossy, fur-like nap such as is specially suitable for Babies' Bonnets and Coats, Ladies' Hats, Tam O'Shanter and Scarfs. For garments such as Jerseys and Jumpers, many knitters prefer TEAZLE Wool fabric unbrushed, i.e., just as it leaves the needles.

BEEHIVE JUMPER WOOL (3-ply) :—In thickness between DOUBLE KNITTING and SHETLAND FLOSS, this yarn is suitable for outdoor garments of medium weight. It is sold in 2 oz. skeins.

BEEHIVE CAMELAINE (6-ply) :—Supplied in natural fawn shade only, this is a specially soft material, very warm in wear. Excellent for Gloves, Socks and Scarfs, it is sold in 2 oz. packets.

CORAL WOOL :—A pearly thread for the crocheting of Shawls and Babies' Bootees ;

ICE WOOL, a lustrous mohair thread for Head-wraps and Crocheted Shawls ;

FEATHER WOOL and **ASTRAKHAN WOOL**, glossy looped materials for reproducing in inexpensive

form the effect of the costly ASTRAKHAN Fur ;

ESKIMO WOOL, a soft fluffy thread of similar type to Rabbit Wool—are all included in the BEEHIVE Range of Specialities.

TURKEY RUG WOOL (6-ply) :—This yarn, of the Smyrna Type, is supplied in 4 oz. Skeins in a fine range of art shades, with canvas, designs and other essentials for rug making.

SEE the name J. & J. BALDWIN, with one of the registered Trade Marks—Beehive, White Heather, Kingfisher, Capstan, Coral, Eskimo, Ivorine, Cocoon, Teazle, Azalea or Turkey appears on the Ticket borne by every skein. Name and Trade Mark guarantee satisfaction. **DO NOT BE PUT OFF WITH A SUBSTITUTE !** THE EXACT MATERIAL CAN BE GOT, and a Free Sample, along with the address of an Agent from whom the particular Wool can be procured, will be sent on application by

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