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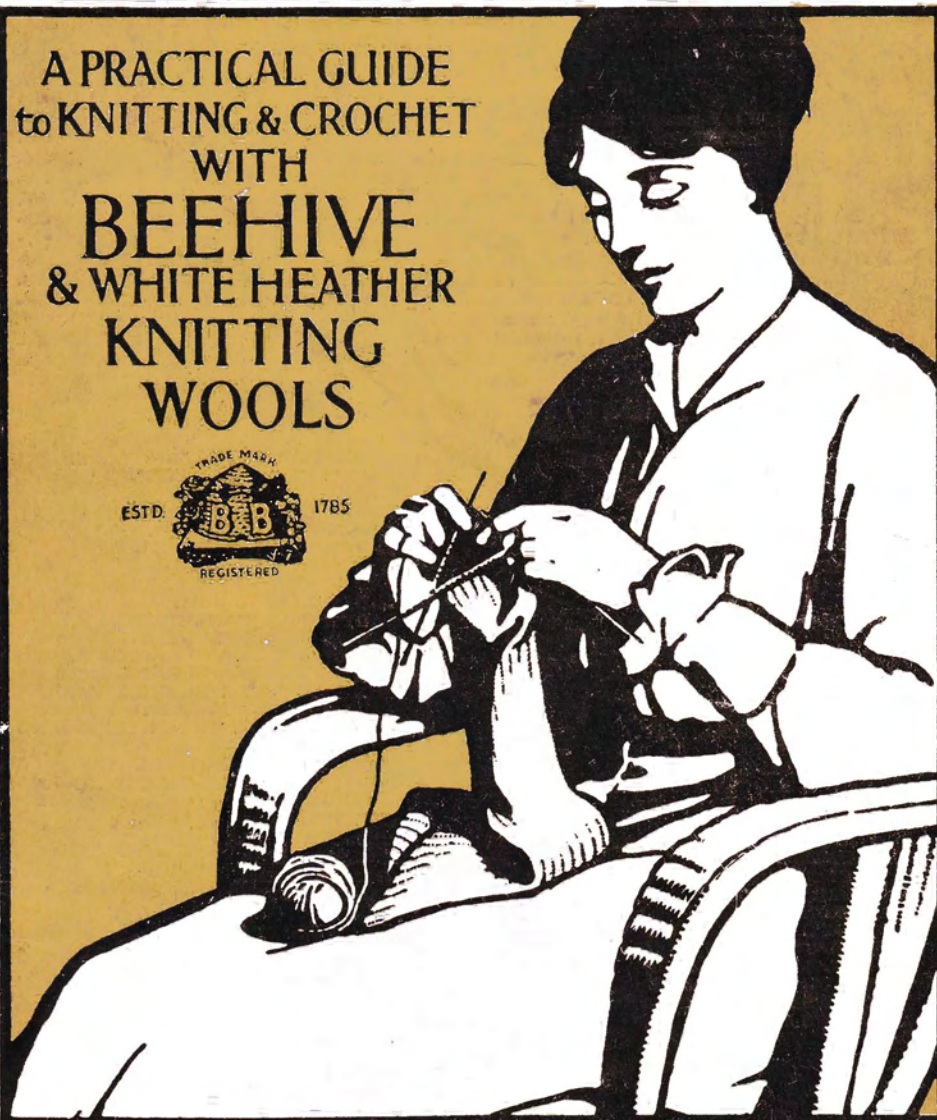
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BEEHIVE KNITTING BOOKLETS No.9 (New and Enlarged Edition)

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 & BALDWIN 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!



WOOLCRAFT

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.

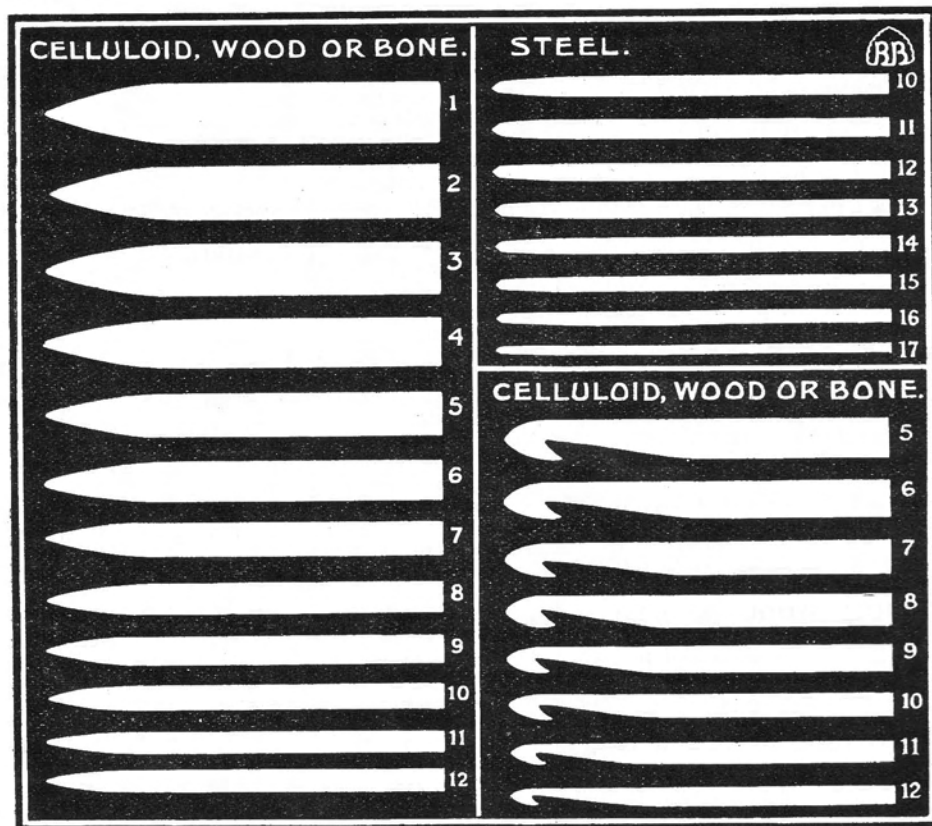


Fig. 1. Knitting Needles and Crochet Hooks.

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.



GOOD WOOL GIVES PLEASURE TO KNITTER AND WEARER ALIKE.





WOOLCRAFT



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.

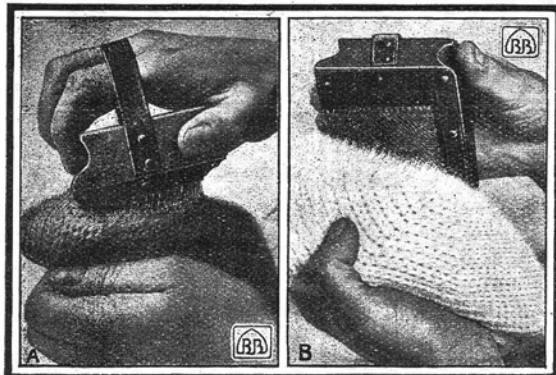


Fig. 2. Application of the Teazle Brush.



Registered.

§§ 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!

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.

KINGFISHER
LUSTRE WOOL



FACSIMILE
1 OZ. BALL



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



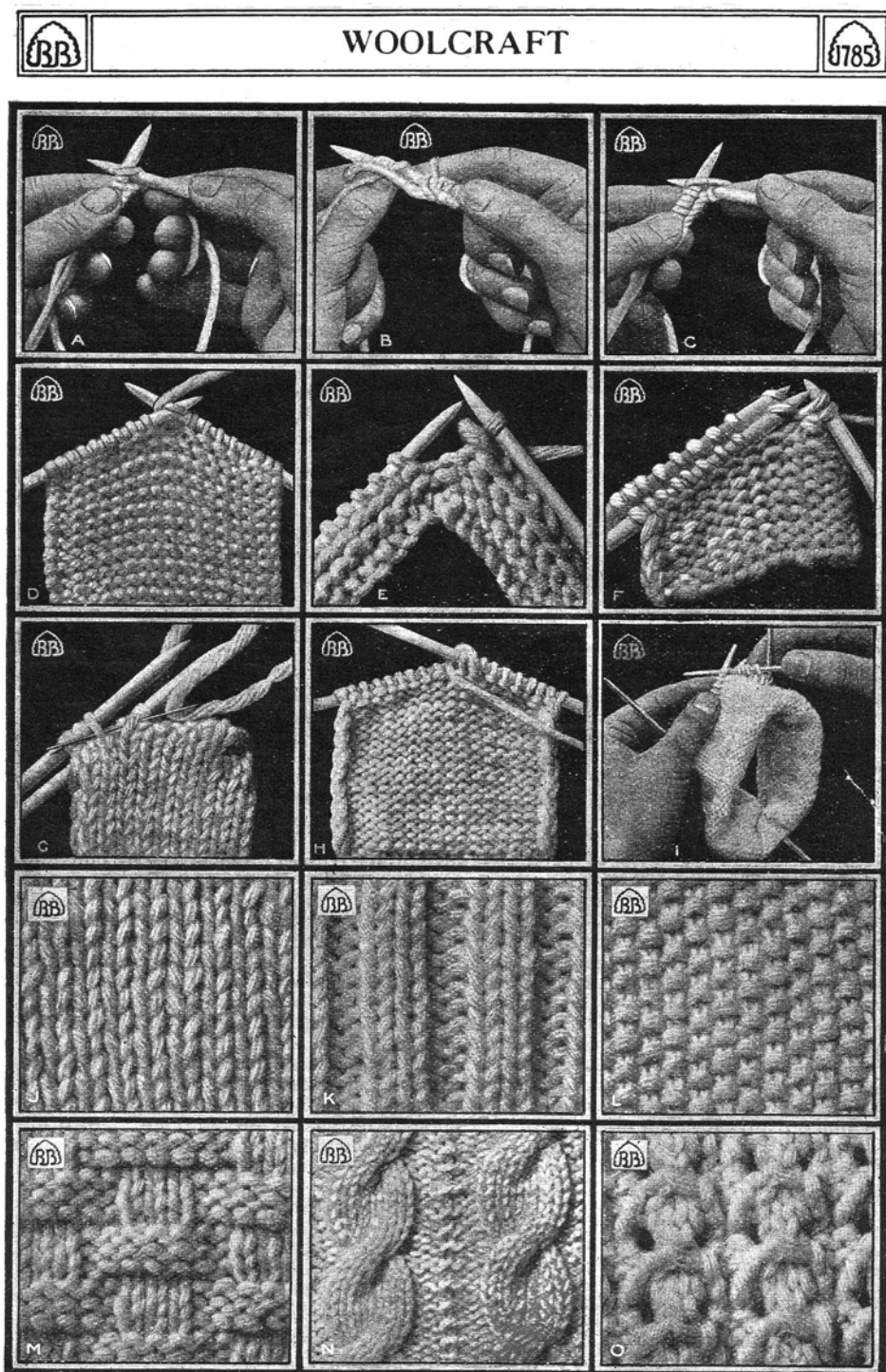


Fig. 3.—A, Position of Hands ; B and C, Casting-on (1st and 2nd methods) ; D, Plain Knitting ; E, Casting-off ; F, Casting-off 2 needles together ; G, Grafting ; H, Purling ; I, Knitting in Rounds ; J, Plain Smooth Fabric ; K, Ribbed Fabric ; L, Moss Pattern ; M, Broad Basket Pattern ; N, Cable Pattern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

IT TAKES DAINTY WOOL TO PRODUCE DAINTY GARMENTS
BEEHIVE LADY BETTY—SOFTEST AND DAINTIEST OF ALL



WOOLCRAFT



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



LOVE'S LABOUR—WITHOUT A GOOD WOOL—IS EASILY LOST !





WOOLCRAFT



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 purled, the same effect will be obtained as by plain knitting or garter stitch (see Fig. 3D). By using the plain knitted and purled 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 purled 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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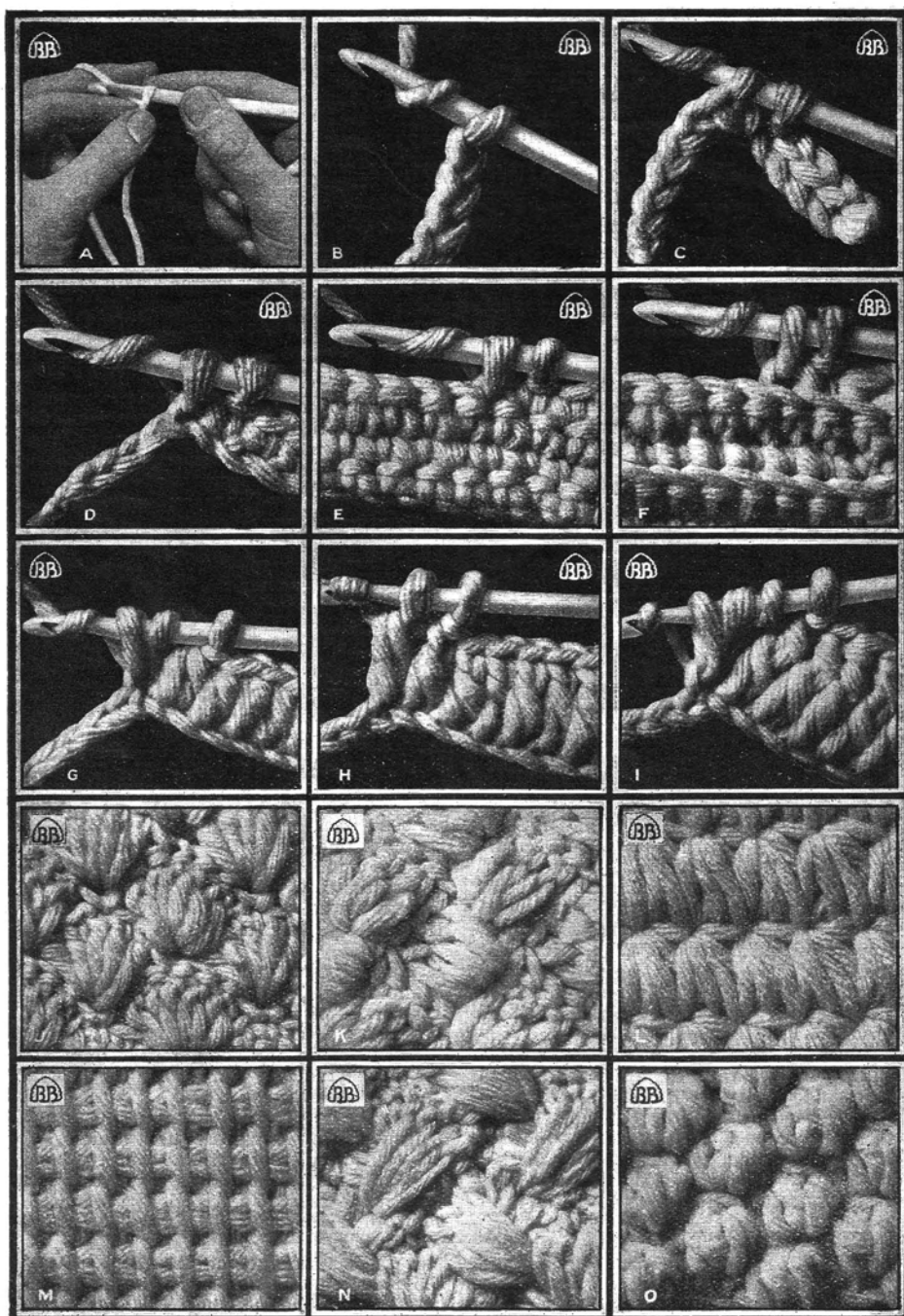


Fig. 4.—A, Position of Hands ; B, Chain Stitch ; C, Single Crochet ; D, Double Crochet ; E, Flat Surface D.C. ; F, Ridged Surface D.C. ; G, Half Treble ; H, Treble ; I, Long Treble ; J, Shell Pattern ; K, Crazy Pattern ; L, Star Pattern ; M, Tricot (or Afghan) Pattern ; N, Crossed Treble Pattern ; O,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

IT TAKES DAINTY WOOL TO PRODUCE DAINTY GARMENTS—BEEHIVE !



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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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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 commencement 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 $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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. $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. of $\frac{1}{2}$ -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



TEAZLE WOOL GARMENTS ARE LOVELY FOR BABY'S OUT-DOOR WEAR.





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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.





WOOLCRAFT



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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $11\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 1½ 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 6½ 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.



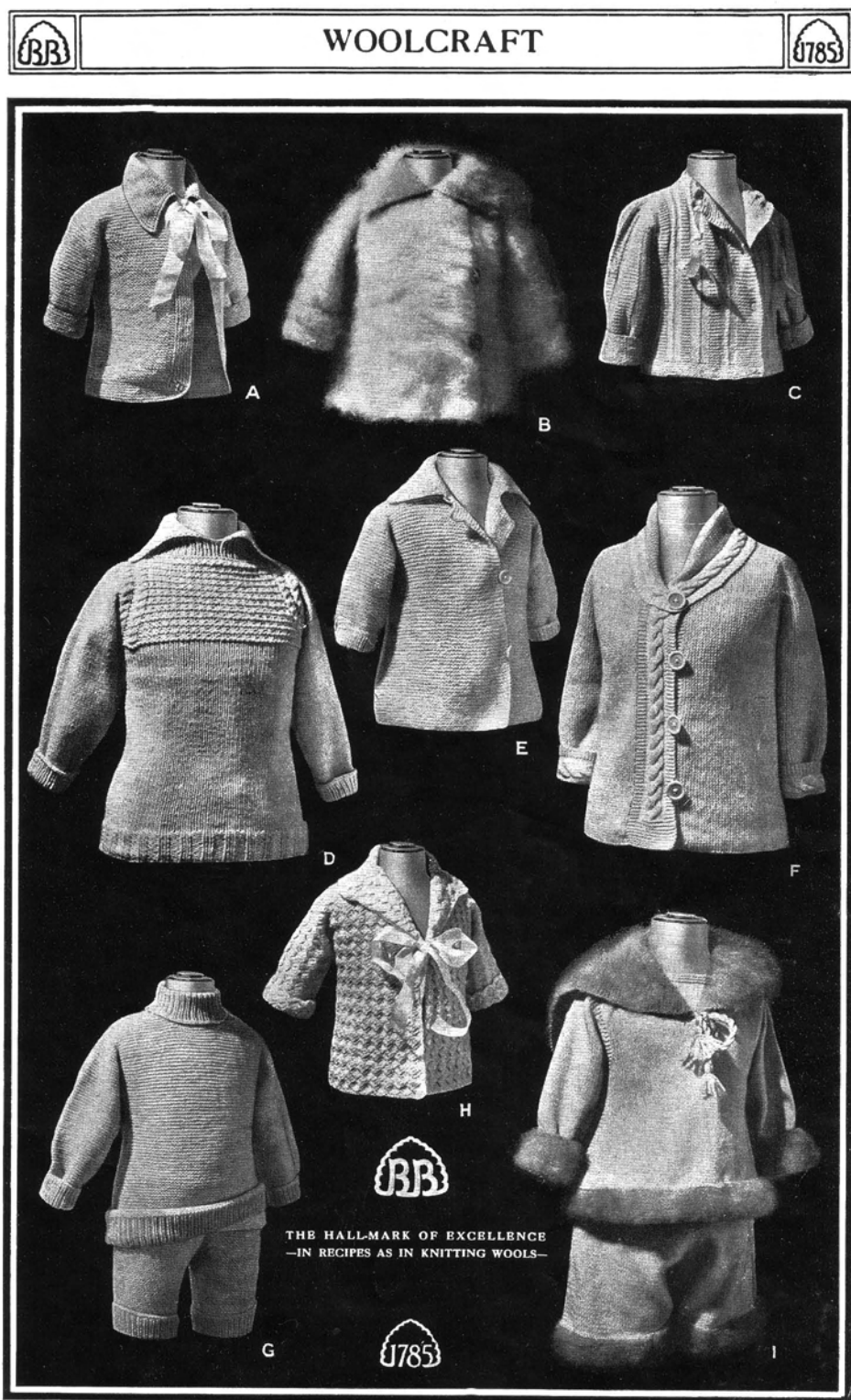


Fig. 5.—A, Infant's Jacket, p.12; B, Baby's Jacket, p.13; C, Infant's Coat and Hood, p.13; D, Boy's Jersey, p.14; E, Infant's Light Coat, p.15; F, Child's Coat, p.16; G, Boy's Jersey Suit, p.19; H, Baby's Matinee Coat, p.19; I, Tunic Suit, p.20.

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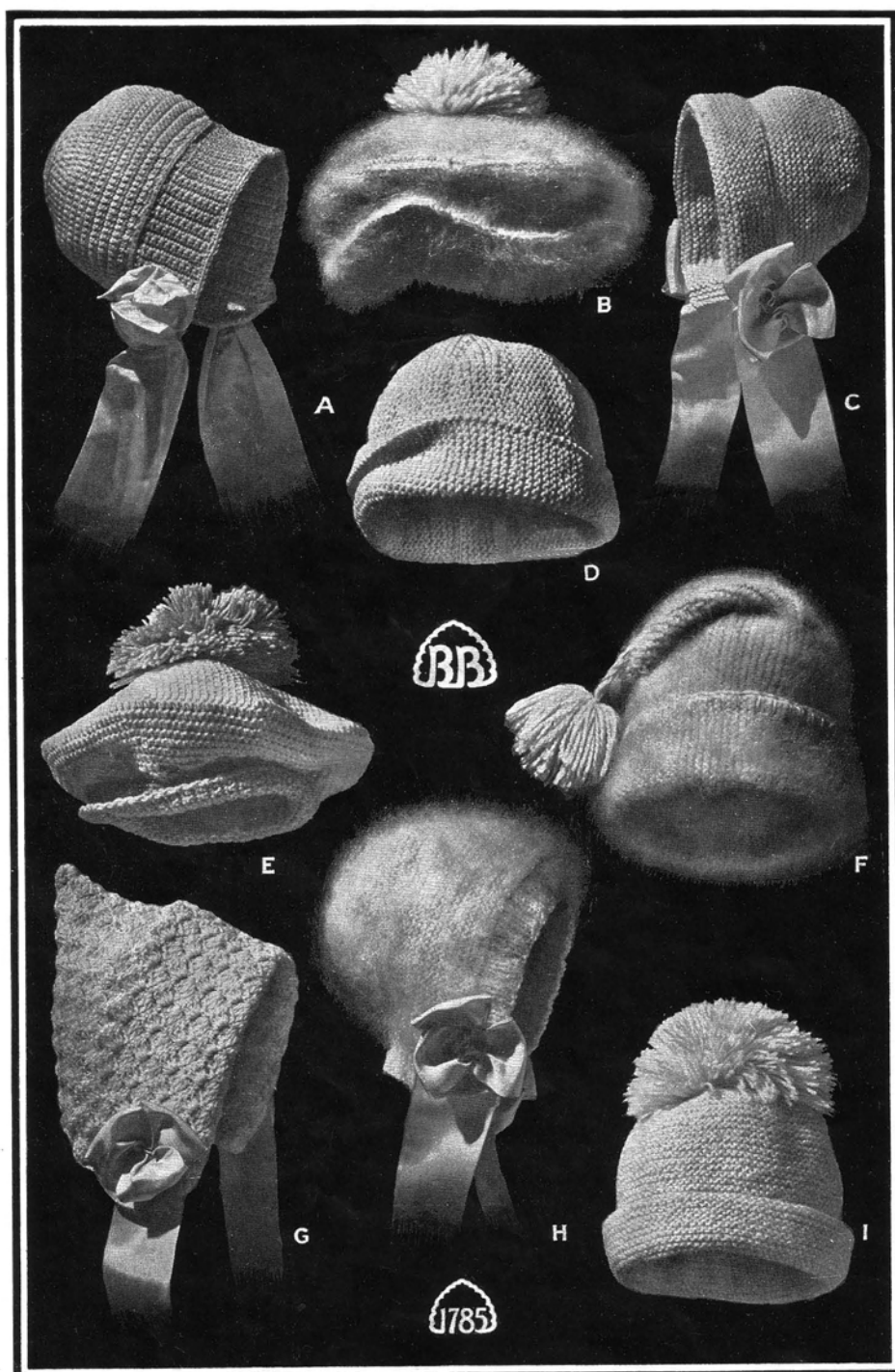


Fig. 6.—A, Baby's Dutch Bonnet, p.21; B, Tammy Hat, p.22; C, Infant's Bonnet, p.22; D, Boy's Cap, p.22; E, Child's Tam O'Shanter, p.23; F, Child's Brushed Cap, p.23; G, Bonnet, p.23; H, Baby's Brushed Bonnet, p.24; I, Shetland Cap, p.24.



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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 Shelland 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. coloured 4-ply BEEHIVE Scotch Fingering. 2 No. 8 Celluloid Knitting Needles. $1\frac{1}{2}$ yds. Ribbon.

Work at a tension to produce about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 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.**—Knit plain.
4th row.—K.34, turn. **5th row.**—Knit plain.
6th row.—K.36, turn. **7th row.**—Knit plain.
8th row.—K.38, turn. **9th row.**—Knit plain.
10th row.—K.40, turn. **11th row.**—Knit plain.
12th row.—K.42, turn. **13th row.**—Knit plain.
14th row.—K.44, turn. **15th row.**—Knit plain.
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:—1½ ozs. white and ½ 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 ½ 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:—1½ ozs. BEEHIVE Shetland Floss. A No. 8 Celluloid Crochet Hook. 1½ 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.

