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TATTING:

THE ELEMENTARY STITCHES, SIMPLE PATTERNS, USE OF TWO SHUTTLES, LARGE ARTICLES, TATTING APPLIQUE, ETC., ETC.

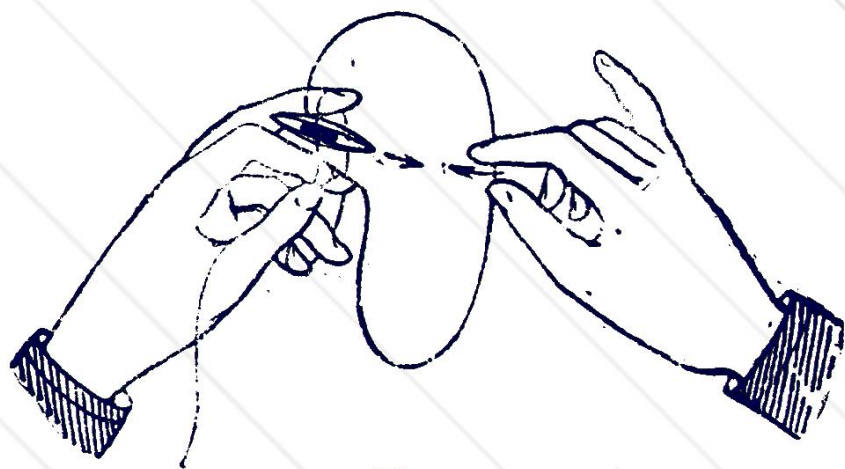


Fig. 4.

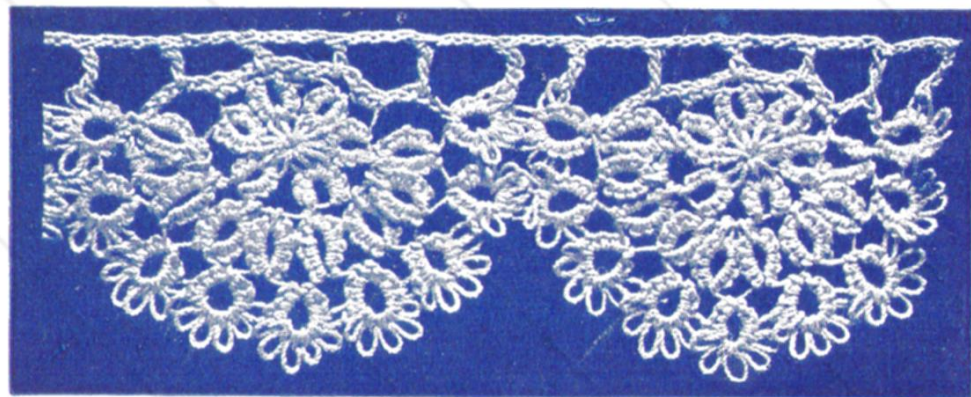


Fig. 21—Peacock Lace.

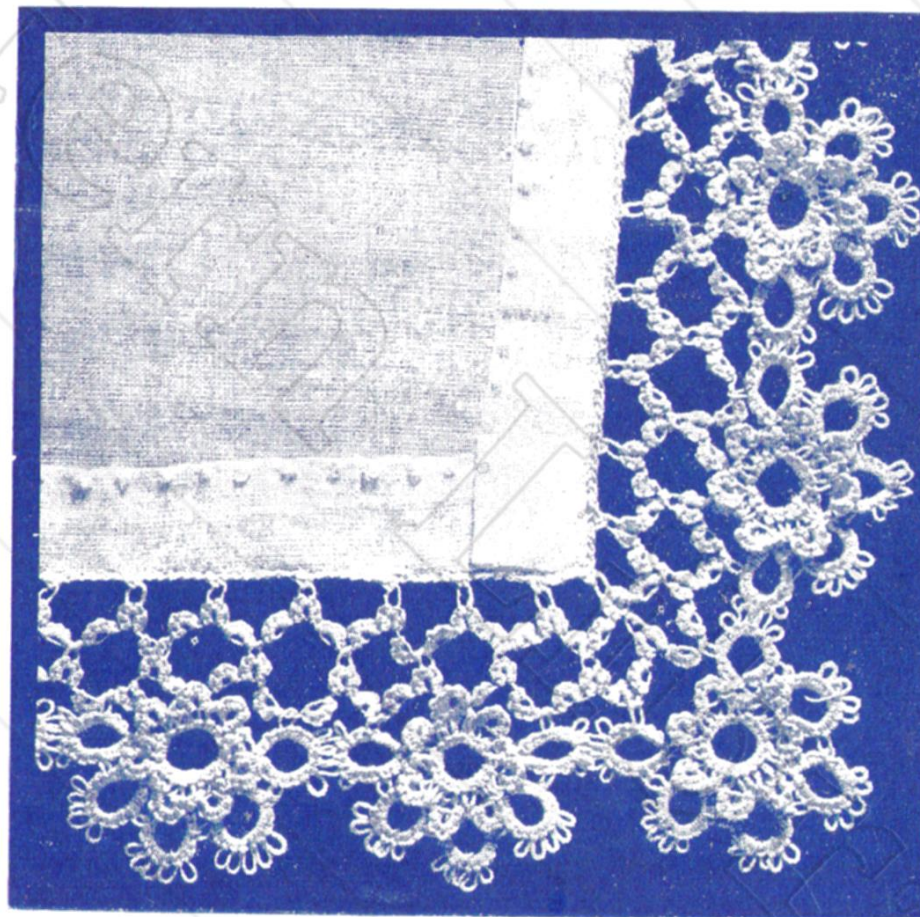


Fig. 18—Rose Border for Handkerchief.

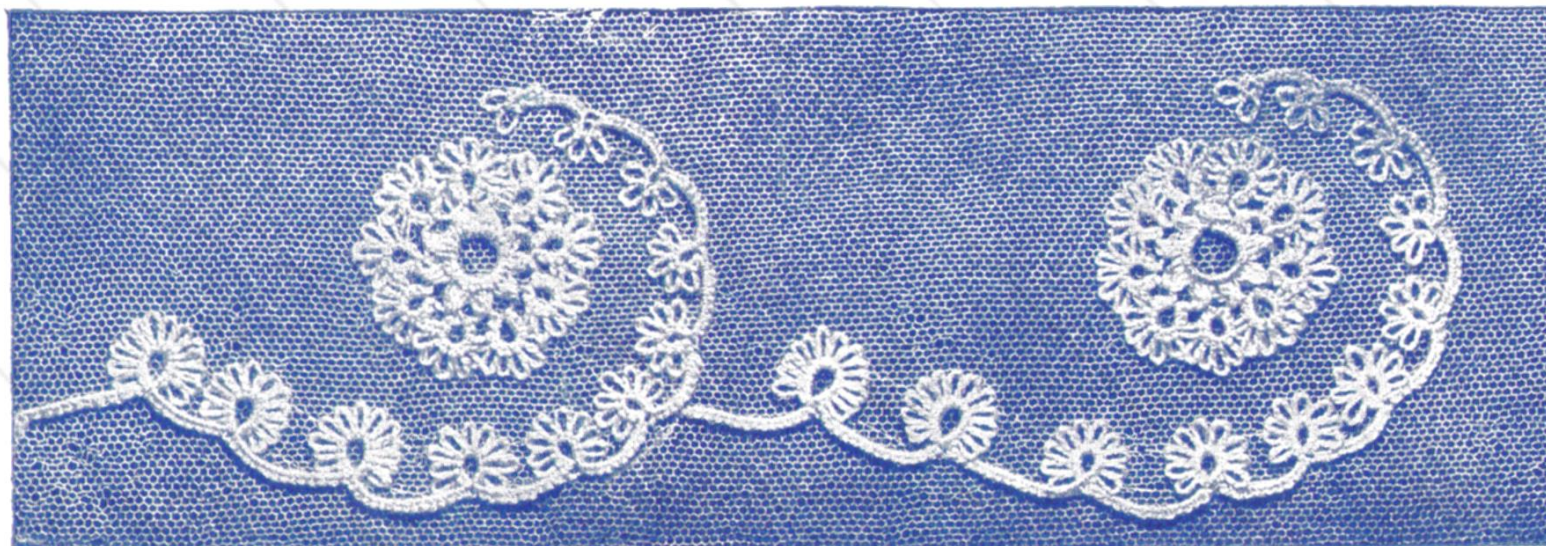


Fig. 31—Tatted Applique Motif for an Edging.

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Needlecraft Practical Journal :

A DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATIVE JOURNAL FOR TEACHING THE PRACTICAL WORKING OF

TATTING: The Elementary Stitches, Simple Patterns, Use of Two Shuttles, Large Articles, Tatting Applique, etc., etc.

(FIRST SERIES).

NOTE.—We are at all times pleased to help our readers with advice, suggestions, or general information regarding any work which they may have in hand at the moment. We are continually introducing new forms of work in Needlecraft Practical Journal, and if our readers have the least difficulty in obtaining these new styles, or any of the many materials referred to in our columns, we are most pleased at any time to send information of the nearest Art Needlework Depôts at which these materials, etc., can be obtained. Also we assure our readers that it is gratifying to us to receive their letters of enquiry, etc., as showing the confidence they place in our opinion, and we invite every one of them to write to us upon any matter in reference to needlework. When writing us, address letters to

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Introduction.

TATTING is such a very pretty and useful kind of fancy work, that its revival will be greeted by many ladies as a welcome addition to their repertoire of embroidery and trimmings. Its origin is ancient, and it has developed from the very old work of "Knotting." It was called by the Italians "occhi," as the little loops resembled eyes, and in the East, where it is still worked, it bears the name of "Makouk" from the shuttle used in doing it. The French call it "Frivolité" from its frail and lace-like appearance, but it is really quite a strong kind of work, and has an advantage over knitting and crochet that it does not ravel out if the thread is pulled accidentally. In England, we call it "Tatting," probably from an old word "Tat"—"to entangle"; or an Icelandic word "Tæta"—"to teaze," "knot," or "pick up." The word Tatting is also said to come from an Indian word "Tattie"—an Indian mat, or from "Tatters," denoting its being done in small pieces. Tatting was a very favourite trimming in the 16th Century, and our great-grandmothers used often to use larger and coarser thread and shuttles than are used for the delicate filmy work we see in the present day, which has such a lace-like appearance. Many useful and ornamental articles can be made in Tatting with thread such as is used for "Macrame" work, and it can also be done in colours with good effect.

It is formed of a succession of knots over a tight thread, and is really not unlike what our "First Aid" teacher would repudiate as "granny knots."

Tatting is also said to display the beauty of a lady's well-shaped hand, but, as the old proverb says, "a clumsy foot may tread the right road," so a hand not famed for its symmetrical beauty can quite as well execute this beautiful work with skill and neatness.

We shall show that not only trimmings, edgings, insertions and all kinds of garnitures may be made in this elegant but strong lace, but also large articles such as plastrons and yokes can be produced with excellent effect. Then there are many developements of the work, one of the most popular being the use of Brussels net as a ground. Motifs of great variety may be worked in tatting, and these may be appliqué on net, by which means great freedom of design is offered. Such work, however, is hardly to be described as tatting proper, and we have therefore not included any in this book. Our readers can readily evolve matters of this kind for themselves, and to help them we give on page 13 a few examples of motifs, medallions, etc., that can be arranged for many such purposes.

Crochet is often combined with tatting to form an edging or a straight heading to a design, and one should always use for the crochet, thread two or three sizes finer than that used for the tatting.

REQUISITES FOR WORKING.

The requisites for Tatting are few and simple. A shuttle, well-twisted cotton, and a fine crochet hook to make the joinings with are all that the worker wants.

The Shuttles are made of various materials, the best for ordinary use being vulcanite; these are black and can be bought for about 6d. Bone shuttles are also sold, but these are not so smooth as vulcanite, and are also more liable to break. Some workers possess beautiful shuttles of ivory, silver and other costly materials, and one may often see in museums costly inlaid shuttles that have belonged to wealthy and high-born followers of the gentle art of tatting. When working with two shuttles it is advisable to have them of different colours or sizes so as to prevent confusion.

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Wooden shuttles are made in larger sizes for use with twine, and these are sold at prices about 4d.

The Thread should be a well-twisted cotton, such as Hedebo crochet, or, Hedebo Pearl may be used in size 8, which is made in a good range of colours. Strutt's macrame twine is useful for coarser work with wooden shuttles.

Some workers use a special tatting hook which is provided with a short chain and ring to slip over the little finger of the left hand so that the hook is always handy when wanted; but this is to many an added complication to the work, and is probably only a survival from a time when crochet hooks were not so common as they are in our time.

The first thing to be learned is the **Single or Half Stitch**.
To commence. Take the cotton between the thumb and first finger of the left hand, pass it round the first joints of all the fingers, bring it back to between the thumb and first finger, and hold it fast. Take the shuttle in the right hand between the thumb and first finger, pass the cotton under the hand towards the little finger and back over the fingers (see Fig. 1) then put the shuttle under the cotton between the first and second fingers of the left hand (see Fig. 2), bring it back over same and under the thread of the right hand; then let the loop off the second finger (see Fig. 3) and draw the shuttle thread tight, so that the stitch will be formed by the loop thread on the left hand. If the stitch is formed on the shuttle thread it will not draw up.

To form the Double or Complete Stitch. (See Fig. 4) proceed as for the Single Stitch; allow the cotton to hang loose, then pass the shuttle over the thread of the left hand, bring it back under and through the loop of shuttle thread, lower the second finger and draw the shuttle thread tight.

Having now acquired the art of making both single and double stitches, the next proceeding is to see how they are grouped together so that they may be utilised for forming continuous patterns whereof articles can be built up.

Fig. 5 shews a group of single stitches drawn up into rings and is formed as follows:—Place the

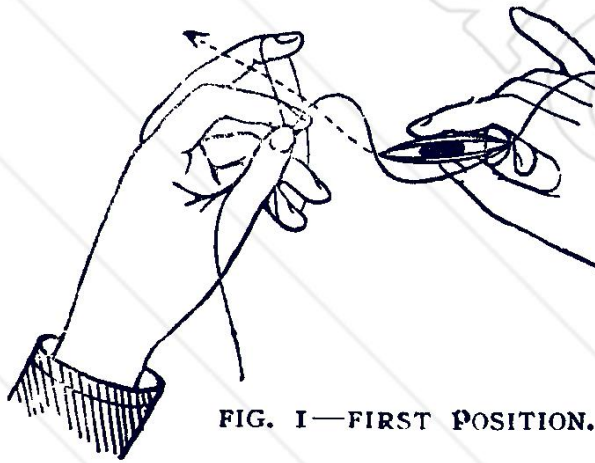


FIG. 1—FIRST POSITION.

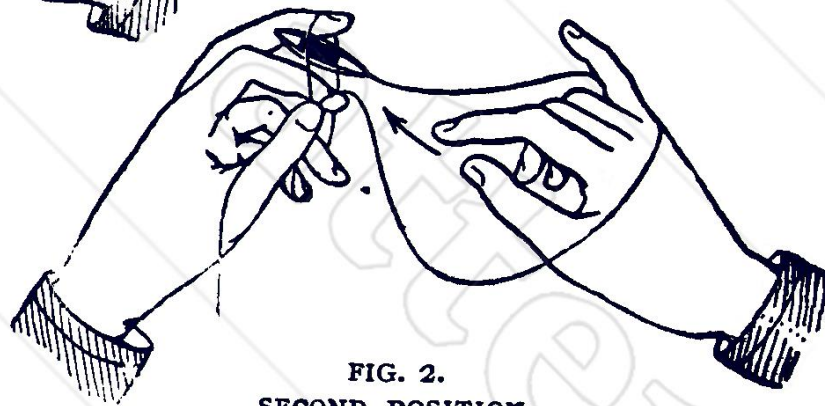


FIG. 2. SECOND POSITION

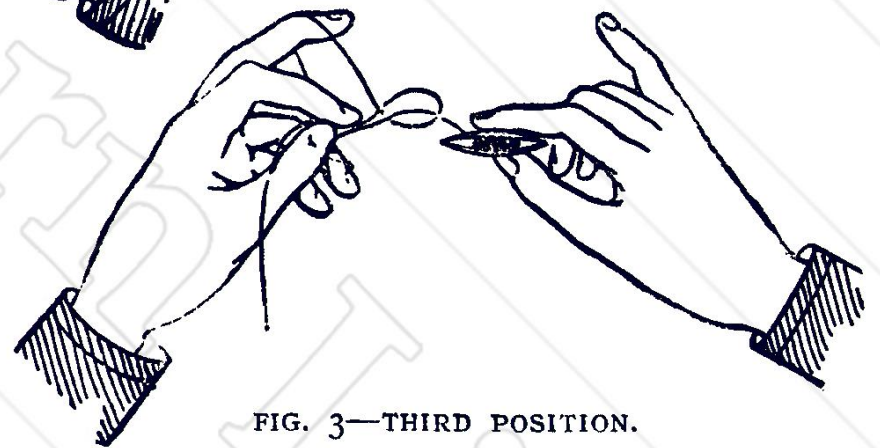


FIG. 3—THIRD POSITION.

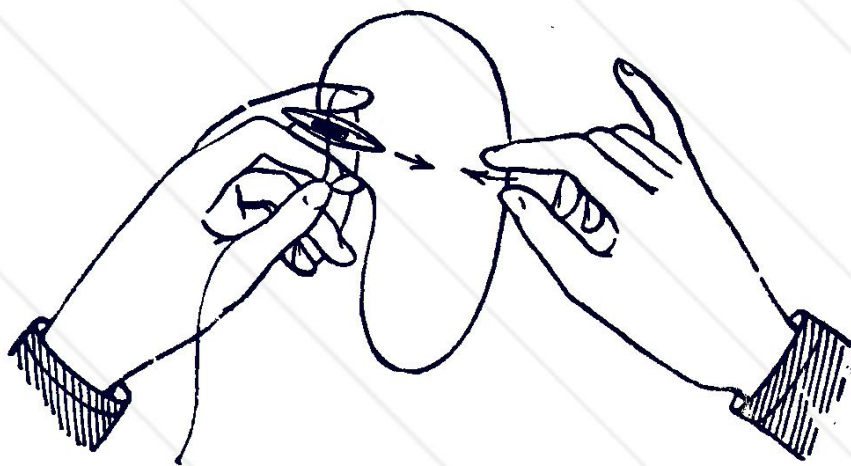


FIG. 4. FORMING THE DOUBLE STITCH.

cotton round the fingers and work 15 single or half stitches (see previous directions), take the loop off the fingers; hold the stitches between the thumb and first finger and draw up close to form a ring. Leave $\frac{1}{4}$ in. of cotton, work another ring in the same way and repeat.

Fig. 6 shews a group of double or complete stitches worked to previous directions for double or complete stitches and drawn up.

To form a Picot. Leave about $\frac{1}{4}$ in. cotton between 2

PRACTICAL WORKING.

ABBREVIATIONS:—

S, single or half stitch;
d, double or complete stitch;
l, loop of stitches; **j,** joining stitch; **p,** picot.

To put the cotton on the shuttle, pass the end through the hole provided for that purpose and tie fast; then proceed to wind the cotton in the shuttle, not allowing the cotton to project far beyond the sides. The stitches are formed by the left hand upon the thread that is round the fingers. Although the positions of the hand look complicated, yet they are in reality quite simple, and if the learner will follow the instructions closely and study the positions of the fingers, indicated in our illustrations, she will have no difficulty in forming the stitches. Once the different movements are acquired, all that is wanted is practice to achieve the swift movements of the skilled worker that seem so mystifying to the uninitiated. The whole of Tatting is really built upon the Single and Double stitch: to these is added the Picot, which gives richness and variety to the work; and there are, besides, certain fancy knots which are mostly found in old work, namely Josephine Knot, Bullion Knot, and Dots. All these are illustrated further on, and may be practiced by the learner until she is perfectly at home in making any of them.



FIG. 5—SINGLE STITCH.



FIG. 6 DOUBLE STITCH.



FIG. 7—PICOTS.

double or complete stitches which, when drawn up, will form a loop (see Fig. 7).

The joining stitch is used to join different parts of a design, thus rings may be linked together as shewn in Fig. 8.

To make this joining stitch a crochet hook is required and Fig. 8 shews the stitch both finished and in process.

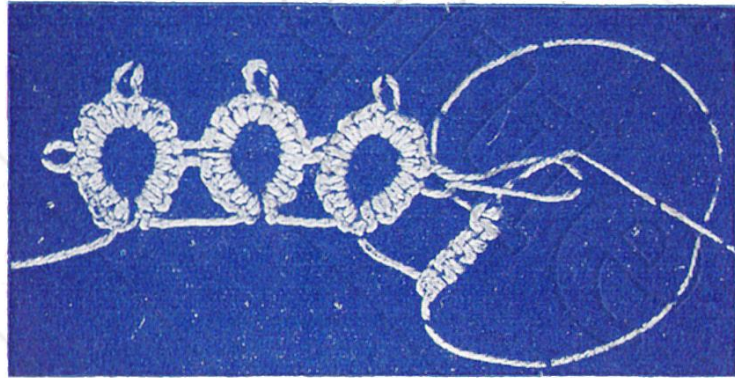


FIG. 8—PICOTS SHOWING JOINING KNOT OR STITCH.



FIG. 9—JOSEPHINE KNOT.



FIG. 10—DOTS.



FIG. 11—BULLION KNOT.

To join the loops. With a crochet hook draw the upper thread through a picot of previous loop, and pass the shuttle through it, still keeping the shuttle thread tight and continue working.

Josephine Knots are sometimes used in old designs, and are made by working 7 or 8 single stitches and drawing them up about half (see Fig. 9).

Bullion Knots are sometimes used in old fashioned patterns and are made by passing the shuttle thread over and over the loop and drawing it up tight so that the Bullion is formed by the top thread (see Fig. 11).

Dots are made by working 5 double stitches and drawing up nearly close (see Fig. 10).

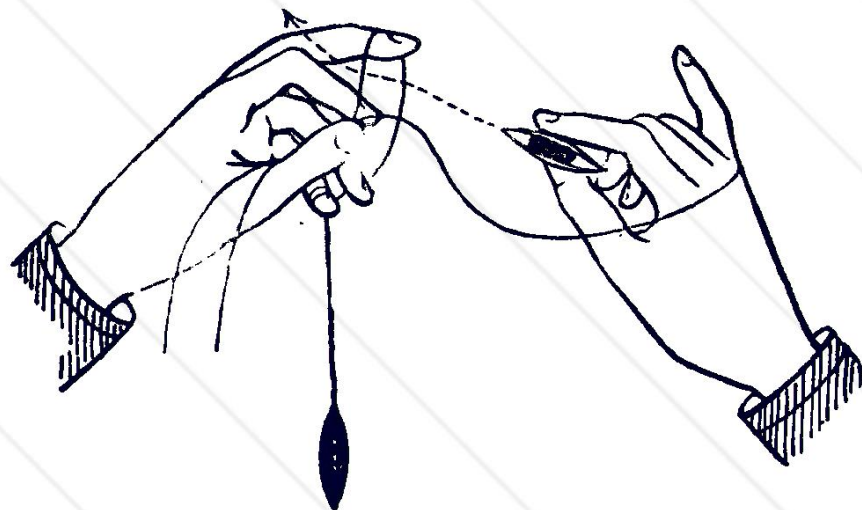


FIG. 12—POSITION OF HANDS IN DOUBLE TATTING.

Tatting with 2 threads gives possibilities of very great variety in designs and also enables threads of 2 colours to be worked together. With 2 threads bars either straight or curved can be formed.

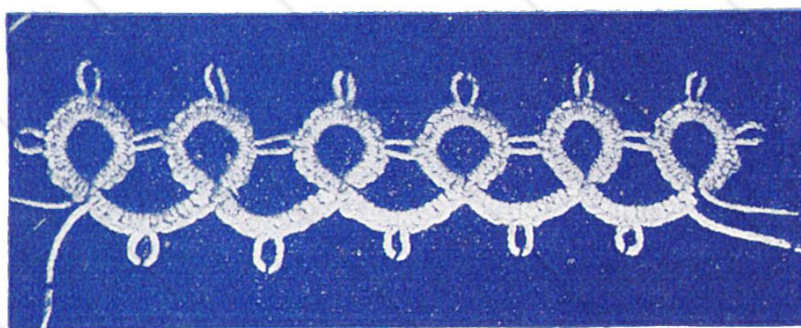


FIG. 13—TATTING WITH TWO THREADS.

In tatting with 2 threads the 2 cottons are tied together in a firm knot. The knot is held between the thumb and first finger of the left hand and instead of forming a loop round

the fingers, the 2nd thread is twisted several times round the little finger and worked in the usual way (see Figs. 12 and 13). If preferred the 2nd thread can be worked from the reel.

To join on a fresh shuttle full of thread tie on a fast knot quite close to a closed up ring, as a joining in the thread cannot pass through the stitches.

5 EASY EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS.

EDGING No. 1.—Fig. 14.

Make a loop on fingers and work 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 1 d, 1 p, 1 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, draw up.

Leave about one quarter inch of thread. Make a loop on fingers and work 3 d and join to last picot in first oval, 2 d, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 3 d, and draw up and repeat.

INSERTION No. 2.—Fig. 14.

Two threads are used in working this insertion.

Make a loop on fingers with shuttle thread for first oval, and work 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 1 d, 1 p, 1 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, and draw up. Turn the work and take the second thread, placing it behind the oval between the thumb and first finger of left hand; pass the thread over the fingers as usual, and twist it once or twice round the fourth finger to keep it secure; then work 3 d, 1 p, 1 d, 1 p, 1 d, 1 p, 3 d; turn the work and make



No. 1.

No. 2.

No. 3.

FIG. 14—EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS IN ACTUAL SIZE.
Worked in No. 16 cotton.

another oval with shuttle thread, 4 d, join to the last picot of the first oval, 4 d, 1 p, 1 d, 1 p, 1 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, draw up. Turn the work, take the second thread and work 3 d, 1 p, 1 d, 1 p, 1 d, 1 p, 3 d, and repeat. Work other half in the same way, joining centre picots of ovals to centre picots of ovals in first half.

EDGING No 3.—Fig 14.

Two threads are used for this pattern.

Make a loop on fingers with shuttle thread. for first oval, and work 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d and draw up. Turn the work and take the second thread and work a bar bar of 3 d, then take the shuttle thread and work 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, and draw up. Turn the work and take the second thread and work a bar of 3 d; take shuttle thread and work 4 d, join to last picot of first oval, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, and draw up. Turn the work and take the second thread, 3 d, then take the shuttle thread and work 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, and draw up. Turn the work; take second thread and work a bar of 3 d and repeat. Work for the crochet heading 1 double crochet in the centre picot of oval, 5 chain, 1 double crochet in the next picot and repeat.

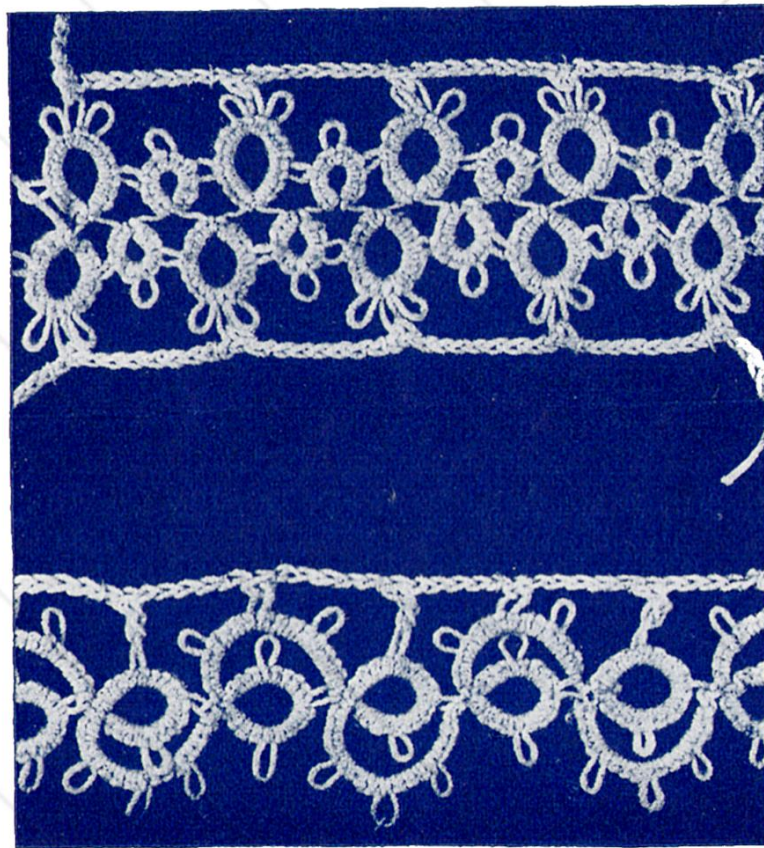


FIG. 15—INSERTION AND EDGING.

INSERTION No. 4.—Fig. 15.

Make a loop with shuttle thread and work for large oval 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 1 d, 1 p, 1 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, draw up. Turn, and work a second oval as first; turn again and work a small oval of 3 d, join to last picot of first oval, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, draw up. Turn again and work another small oval of 3 d, join to last picot of second large oval, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, draw up and repeat. Work for the crochet heading 1 double crochet in centre picot of large oval, 8 chain, join to centre picot of next large oval and repeat.

EDGING No. 5.—Fig. 15.

Two threads are used in working this pattern.

Make a loop with the shuttle thread and work for oval 5 d, 1 p, 5 d, 1 p, 5 d, 1 p, 5 d, and draw up. Turn, and take the second thread and work 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d; join to centre picot at point of oval. Turn, take the shuttle thread and make another oval as first. Turn and work another bar as first, taking it under oval instead of over it, and join to centre picot as before and repeat.

Work for the crochet heading 1 double crochet in centre picot of bar, 5 chain, 1 treble in top picot of oval, 5 chain, 1 double crochet in next centre picot of bar and repeat.

Fig. 16—MEDALLION TRIMMING.

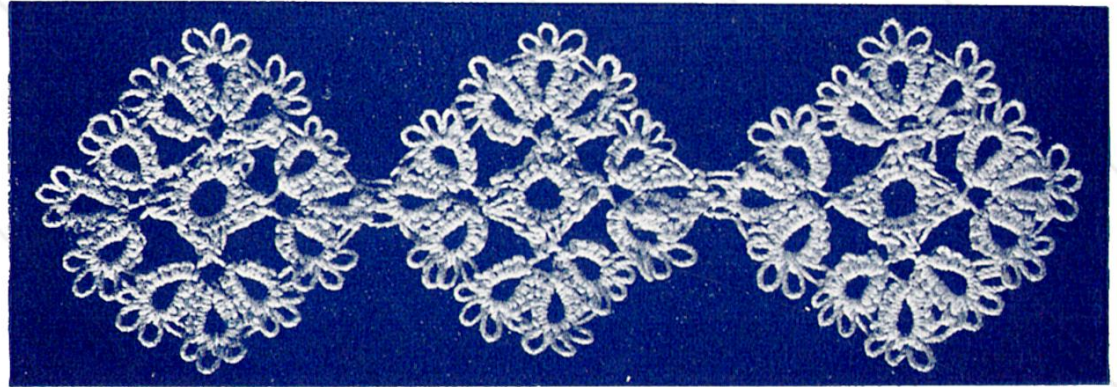


FIG. 16.—MEDALLION TRIMMING.
 Worked in No. 20 cotton this trimming measures 1½ inches across.

Hedebo Crochet No 20.

Make a circle of 15 picots and join to make a 16th. Tie 3 picots together. Make a loop of 5 d, 5 p, 5 d, draw close. Make a second loop joining the first picot to the last of the 1st loop. Make a third loop same as 2nd and join to the 3 picots tied together before, join to the next picot on the centre circle, then tie the 3 next picots together and repeat. You will then have a square with a diamond centre. Fasten off.

To join the medallions tie the 3 centre picots of centre loops together.

ERIN PATTERN.

Useful Trimming for Blouses.

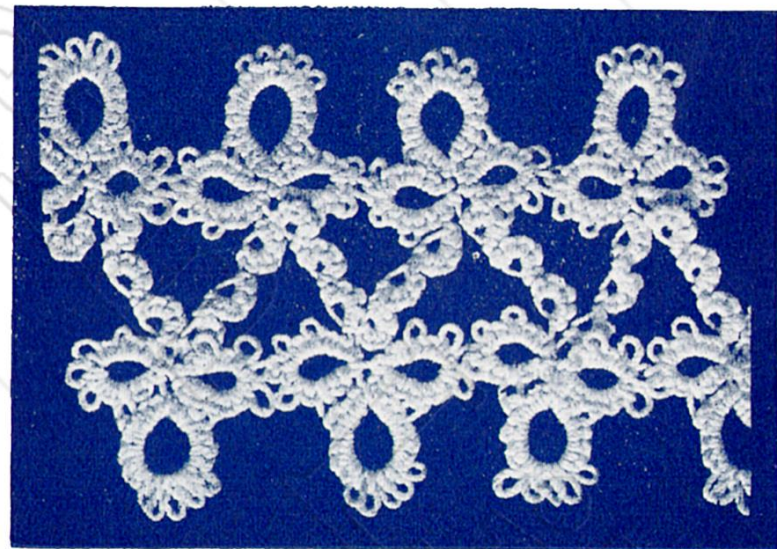


FIG. 17.—ERIN PATTERN.
 Worked in No. 30 cotton this pattern measures 2 inches.

Use Hedebo Crochet, No. 30.

Make a loop with 3 d, 1 p, 2 d, 3 p, 2 d, 1 p, 3 d, draw close. Make a 2nd loop, 3 d join to the 1 p, 4 d, 5 p, 4 d, 1 p, 3 d, draw close.

Make a 3rd loop like 1st, joining the 1 p to the last 1 p in large loop; then draw the cotton through the 1st loop and then through the loop of cotton to form a joining stitch quite close and tight.

Make 3 dots by doing 5 d and drawing up quite tight; turn the work and do 3 loop as at first, then 3 dots and 3rd set of loops joining the centre p of the 3 to the centre p of last loop in first set of loops; turn and repeat these last 3 loop and 3 dots.

P means a picot or short loop of thread; D a close double stitch.

This worked in Cotton No. 30 makes a good blouse trimming, or for children's fronts on colored linen.

Fig. 18—ROSE BORDER for HANDKERCHIEF.

Hedebo Crochet, No. 20.

Centre Circle—13 p, join for the 14th, close.

Make a dot of 5 d, close and join to next p but 1; repeat all round and you will have 7 dots and 7 unattached picots; join to the left hand p, and for outer circle loops—4 d, 1 p, 3 d, 5 p, 3 d, 1 p, 4 d, close and join next p on centre at the back of dot. Make 5 of these loops and fasten off.

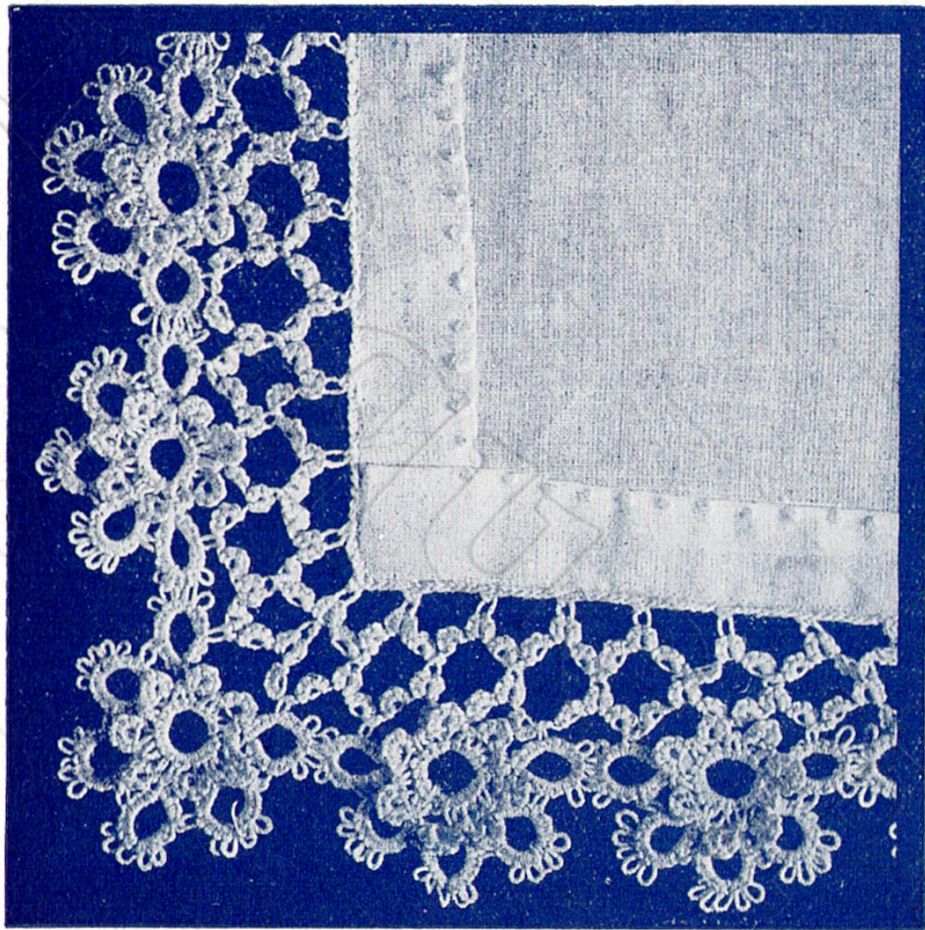


FIG. 18—ROSE BORDER.
Worked in cotton No. 20 this measures 1½ inches.

In second Rose—Join the 3 centre p of last loop to those of first loop on first rose. Repeat to the length required and

For the Heading—Begin in last p on loop, make a dot with 5 d, close up half; 2nd dot, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, close up close; 3rd as first; join to unattached p on centre of rose at the back of dot. Repeat these dots and join to first p on loop; repeat and join to next p but 2, and continue.

2nd row—3 dots as before, joining to the centre of the 2nd dot in last row.

Crochet a heading and begin a centre dot.

7 ch, 1 d c in next dot, centre and repeat. If a corner is required make 6 large loops round centre and miss 1 set of dots in second row at corner.

Fig. 19—PETER PAN COLLAR SECTION.

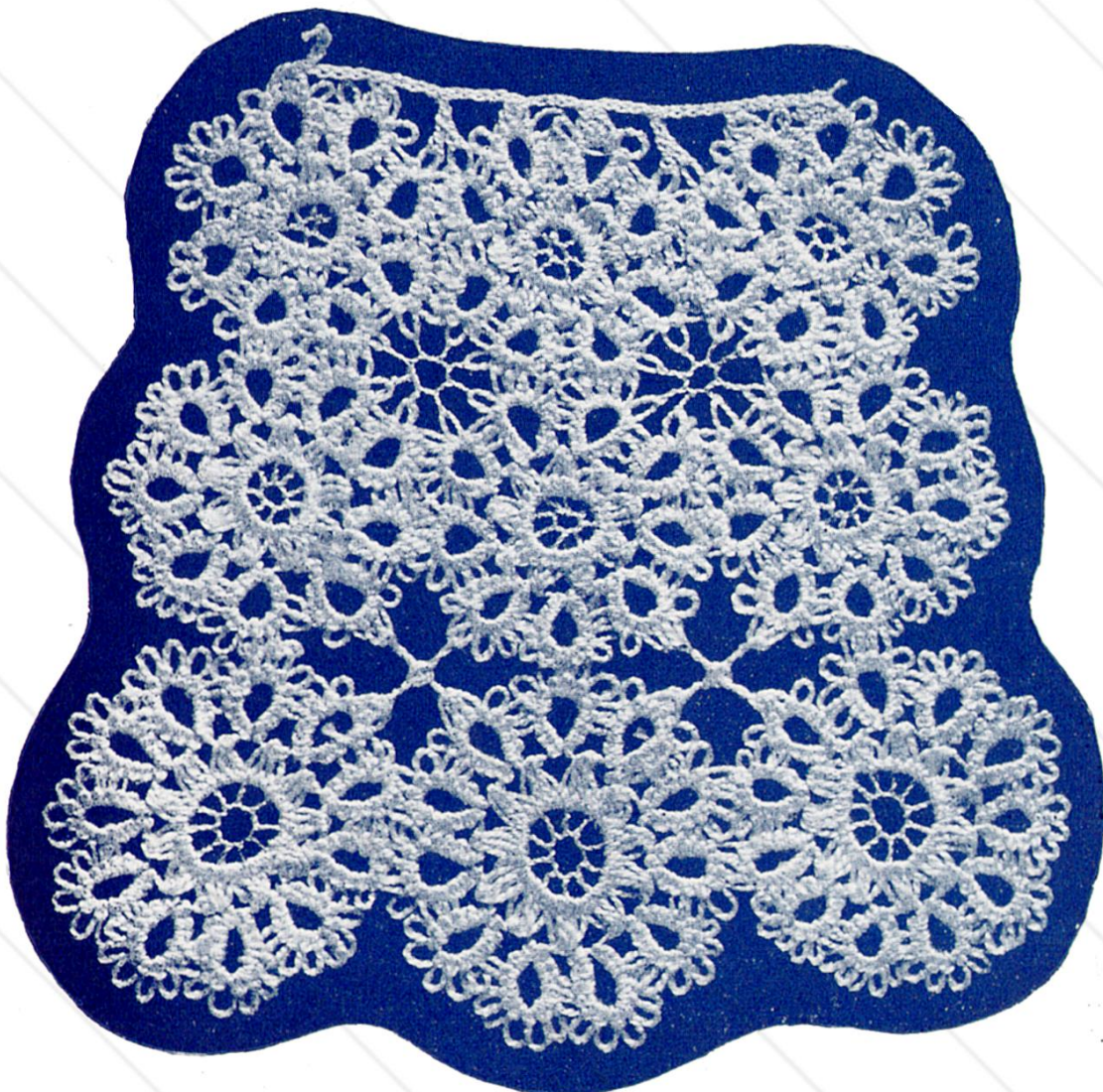


FIG. 19—SECTION OF PETER PAN COLLAR.
Work as much as required and mount on a neck-band. If cotton No. 20 used the collar will fit a neck 14 inches.

Worked in Hedebo Crochet, No. 20.

Make a circle of 32 picots, join close and tie to form a 33rd picot. Take 3 loops together in a joining stitch and then work a loop with 3 d, 9 p, 3 d, draw close and join to the next 3 p of centre (taken together). In doing the second loop join the first p to the last p in previous loop.

Make 13 or 14 of these large wheels for the lower row, joining together in the 3 centre p of the 5 at the top of loop, and leaving 3 unjoined loops at the top and 4 below. Fill the centre circle with lace stitch in fine cotton. Make the same number of wheels for 2nd row, only with 9 loops instead of 11, and join in the centre loop of 3 in each large wheel. For top row, work as before with 8 loops in each wheel and join in 2 places to lower row of wheel. Fill in with lace stitches and also the open spaces between the wheels. Crochet a line along the top, 5 chain, 1 d c in 3 loops together, and 1 long treble between the wheels.

Fig. 20—END FOR NECK TIE.



FIG. 20—END FOR NECK TIE, OR MAY BE USED FOR INSERTION.

Use Hedebo Crochet, No. 20.

For Centre Wheel make a ring of 3 d and 1 p till you have 7 picots, then 3 d, and tie the cotton so as to form an 8th picot. Make 4 dots (5 d, draw up half) join to next picot in the ring till you have 8 sets of 4 dots. Take the cotton up to the space between the 2nd and 3rd dots to begin the loop. Work 3 d, 7 p, 3 d, draw up close.

2nd loop—Not quite close to 1st. 3 d, join to last p of 1st loop and work 7 p, 3 d, draw up close and join to space between 2nd and 3rd dots of next set; continue all round and fasten off securely.

For the five Outer Wheels make a ring with 18 d and 8 p, and tie to form the 9th.

1st loop—4 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, draw close and join to 1st p on ring.

2nd loop in the same way and join to last picot in 1st loop; continue for 7 loops joining the centres of the last 2 loops to the 3 centre picots (taken together), in each of the 2 last loops in the centre wheel.

2nd Outer Wheel is worked in the same way and joined by 1 loop to the 1st outer wheel and to 2 next loops in the centre wheel as before. After making 5 outer wheels round centre large one begin the set of dots in 2nd loop from centre wheel, make 3 dots, join to p at top of loop, and repeat 3 times, then to join take 1 p from 1st wheel and the one close to it in 2nd wheel making one joining of them; continue all round the five outer wheels leaving the last loop.

With No. 40 Sylko begin where the edge stops and crochet 6 ch, 1 d c in 1st picot, 6 ch, 1 double treble in the next 2 picots taken together, 6 ch, 1 d c in next 3 picots taken together. Repeat in all the top loops of large wheel. Turn the work and work 6 d c under all the 6 chains to the end. When done damp the work and press but not iron.

Fig. 21—PEACOCK LACE.

Hedebo Crochet No 20.
Make a small loop with 4 d, 1 p, 4 d; draw close.
Make a second loop, beginning at one-third of an inch distant from the first loop. Make six of these loops and then, with a finer cotton, take up all the 12 p and tie them close, and then join the thread to make a similar space of cotton as

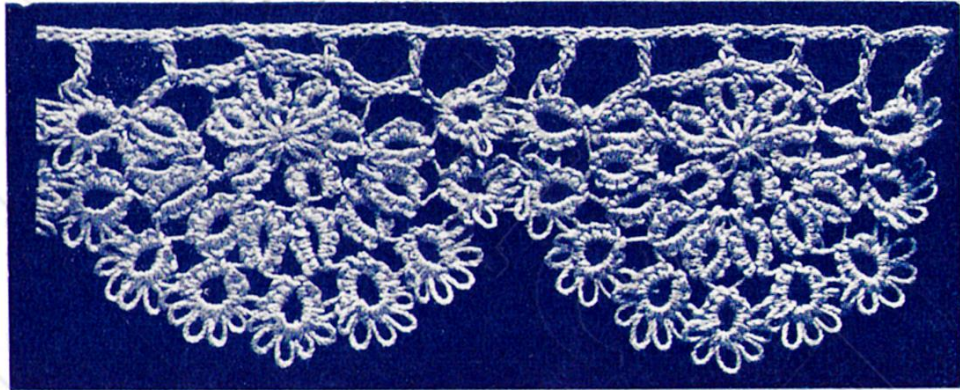


FIG. 21.—PEACOCK LACE.
Worked in No. 20 this lace measures 1½ inches deep.

the other 5. Leave one-third of an inch of cotton and work a loop with 5 d; join to the first space of cotton, 5 d, close up. Turn the work and make a circle with 3 d, 7 p, 3 d, close up; turn, make a second loop, joining to the same spaces as before; repeat this so as to get 3 loops joined to first space: repeat in second space and third space till you have 9 loops and 9 circles; then crochet 5 chain and 2 double crochet in next space, 3 chain, 2 d c in next 2 spaces, 5 chain and join to first circle and fasten off firmly.

2nd pattern—The same, only joining in the last two circles to the first two circles in first pattern. When sufficient length is made, do the heading in crochet.

Make a double treble, taking the last two loops of circle together, 3 ch, 1 tr in centre of 5 ch, 3 ch, 1 tr in centre of the 3 ch, 3 ch, 1 tr in centre of 3 ch, 3 ch, 1 tr in centre of 5 ch, 3 ch, 1 d tr in last 2 picots of circle and repeat.

Fig. 22—DALYMIC LACE FOR HANDKERCHIEF BORDERS.

Hedebo Pearl, size 12.

For the Circle. Make a circle with 3 d, 3 picots alternately till you have 8 groups of picots. In the last group work 2 and join to the thread for 3rd, drawing up close. For 1st flower make a dot of 6 d, draw close; then a flower with 2 d, 7 picots, 2 d, draw close and make a 2nd dot as first, join

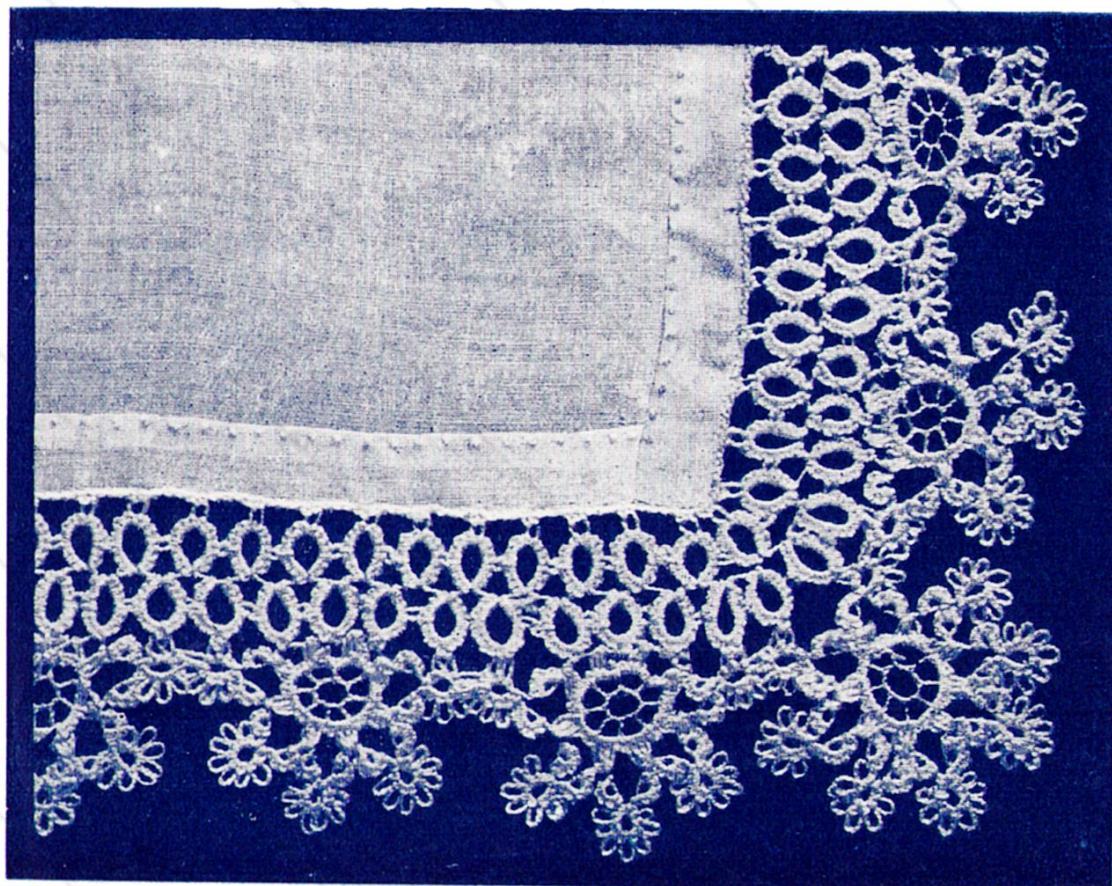


FIG. 22.—DALYMIC LACE.
Worked in Hedebo Pearl, size 12, this lace measures 1½ in. deep.

to first 3 picots on circle, taking them all together, repeat these dots and flowers 4 times, and then make a joining in next 3 picots taken together on circle and tie close to finish, leaving a small space between each of these last joinings.

In making the other circle join the last flower to 1st in previous circle by the 3rd and 4th picots, leaving 2 picots on the inner edge.

For the Corner Circle. Work all round in dots and flowers, that will be 8 flowers instead of 5.

For the Border. Make a round of 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, and draw close. Turn the work and make a 2nd round joining the centre p to small space between the joinings on circle. Turn and repeat 1st round, joining after 1st 4 d to last p on 1st round, repeat these 2 rounds. After joining to the 3 small spaces make the next joining to the 2 p on flower, taking the 2 together and repeat all round.

At the corner—making 2 rounds in the upper part twice with one in the lower part between.

Crochet 1 d c in picot and 4 ch all round making only 1 ch between at the corner.

Fill in the circles with lace stitch in very fine cotton.

ARTICLES MADE WITH TWINE.

Fig. 23—DECORATION FOR BLOTTER OR BOOK COVER.

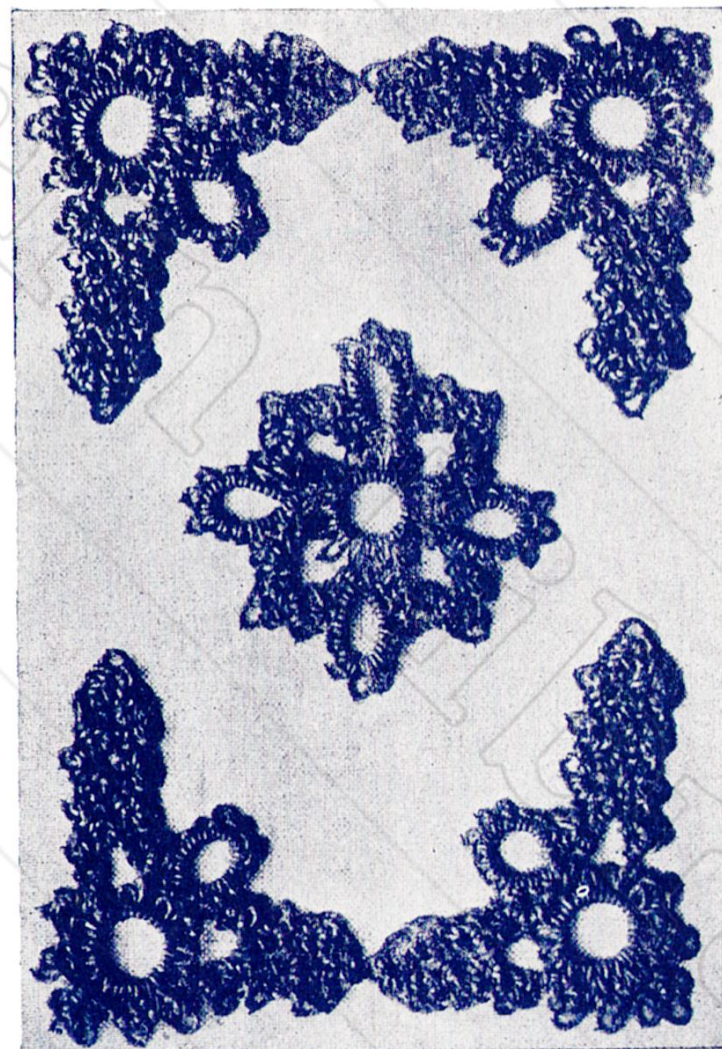


FIG. 23—DECORATION FOR BLOTTER OR BOOK COVER.

Use Strutt's Macrame Twine. Finest size.

Make a circle with 18 d and 17 p, tie for the 18th p.

1st Dot—1 d, 1 p, 1 d, 1 p, 1 d, 1 p, 1 d, close.

2nd Dot—The same, joining 1st p to last of the 1st dot, repeat 3 times; join between 2nd and 3rd dots, make a dot as before and join between 2nd and 1st dots, make another dot as before, miss 2 p on centre and join.

SMALL LOOP.

3 d, join to last dot, 3 d, 3 p, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d close, miss 1 loop, on centre and join. Make a second set of dots with 2 more so as to make one end longer than the other for an oblong cover. To finish make a small dot, 1 d, 1 p, 1 d, join, missing 1 loop, repeat, and for 3rd dot 1 d, 1 p, 1 d, 1 p, 1 d, 1 p, 1 d, make 4th and 5th as 1st dot.

CENTRE ORNAMENT.

15 p, join for 16th, draw close.
1st Dot—1 d, 1 p, 1 d, 1 p, 1 d, 1 p, 1 d.
2nd Dot—Join to 1st dot and repeat this dot, miss a loop on centre and join.

LONG LOOP.

3 d, join to last dot, 3 d, 3 p, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, close tight and miss a loop on centre and join; repeat these sets of dots and loops and fasten off.

Sew down each loose picot with thread the same colour, marking the place for each corner exactly.

Fig. 24—COVER for TUMBLER of Hot Liquid.

1st loop—4 double, 1 picot, 4 d, 3 p, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, draw up close.

2nd loop—4 d, join to last picot of 1st loop, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, draw up and crochet 5 chain.

3rd and 4th loops—Same as 2nd.

5th loop—4 d, join to last picot of last loop, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, draw up.

6th loop—(Top of leaf) 4 d, join to last picot of last loop, 2 d, 7 p, 2 d, 1 p, 4 d, draw up.

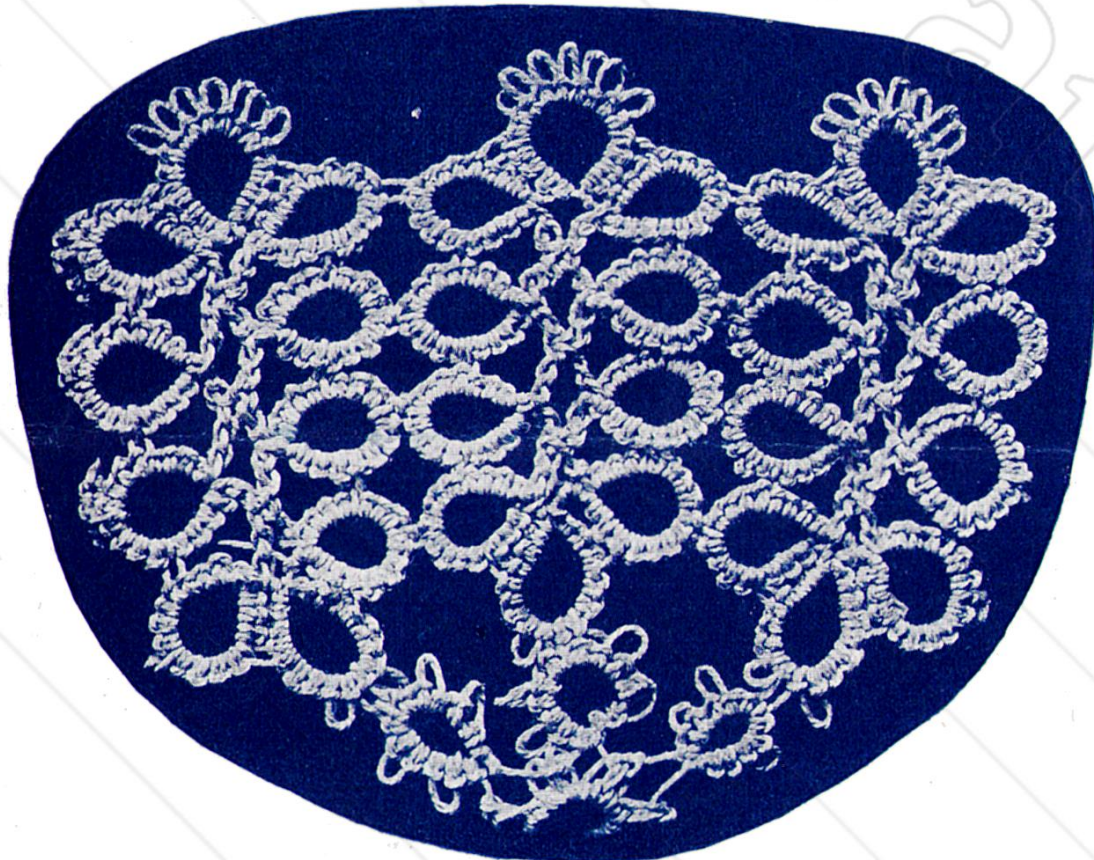


FIG. 24—HOLDER FOR TUMBLER OF HOT LIQUID.

7th loop—Same as 5th, crochet 2 chain, join to centre of 5 chain, 2 chain.

8th and 9th loop—Same as 7th.

10th loop—4 d, join to last picot of last loop, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, join to 1st picot of bottom loop of leaf, 4 d, and fasten off.

Make 5 more leaves, joining the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th loops to the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th of preceding leaf.

BOTTOM MEDALLION.

Centre loop—11 p, and tie for the 12th.

1st loop—2 d, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 2 d, join to centre loop of leaf, 2 d, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 2 d, close up and join to 2 picots on centre taking the 2 together.

Repeat till you have joined the 6 loops to the ends of the 6 leaves.

Fig. 25—WAIST BAND, Dahlia Pattern.

Make a circle with 15 p; tie for the 16th p, and make a dot with 2 d, 1 p, 2 d, draw close, and missing 1 loop on circle, join to the next; repeat, and you will have 8 dots, join to the loose p on the left side and make the large loop; 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, 3 p, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, draw close and join to next loose p on circle; repeat and fasten off. There should be 8 large loops and 8 dots. In making second pattern, join the centre p of 7 and 8 loops. Sew with cotton to Petersham band, taking each p and sewing each p of dot down between the large loop.

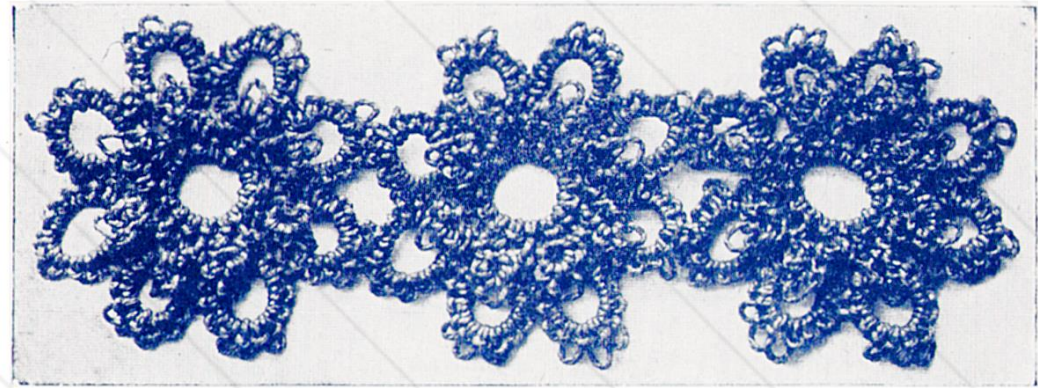


FIG. 25—WAIST BAND—DAHLIA PATTERN.
In fine twine this measures 1 3/4 in. deep

Fig. 26—WAIST BAND. Medallion Pattern.

Centre Circle—D, 7 p close up tight and tie for the 8th p.

Large Loop—3 d, 1 p, 3 d, 3 p, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, close tight, join to next p on centre.

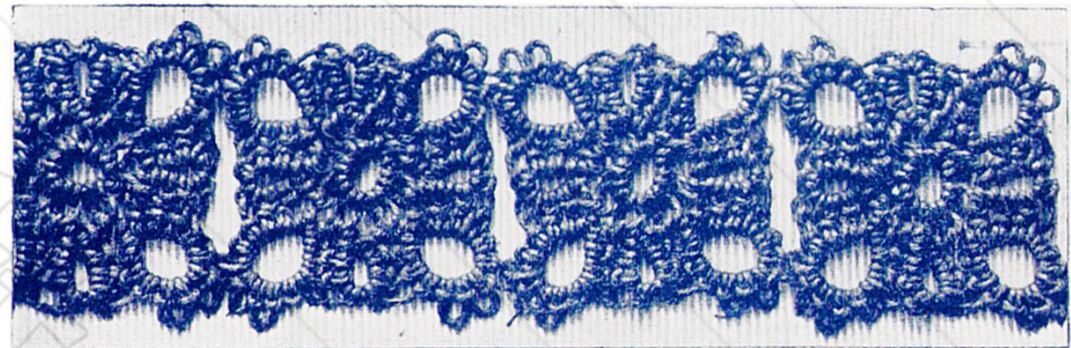


FIG. 26—WAIST BAND, MEDALLION PATTERN.
In fine twine measures 1 1/4 in. deep.

Small Loops—3 d, join to 1st p, 1 d, 1 p, 3 d, close up tight, 2nd large loop join 1st p to last p in small loop, repeat and you will have a square of 4 large and 4 small loops.

Join 2nd square at the corners to last square in the 1st and last p of the 2 loops.

Fig. 27—TATTED PLASTRON AND CUFFS.

Worked in Hedebo Crochet, No. 40, Ecrú shade.

1st star—For first loop. 6 d, 1 p, 3 d, 4 more p separated by 3 d, 6 d, draw to within and eighth of an inch, close.

2nd loop—6 d, join to last p of previous loop, 3 d, 4 p separated by 3 d, 6 d and draw up as in 1st loop.

Work 5 more loops as 2nd, and in 8th loop only work 3 p after joining to previous loop, 3 d, pull through 1st p of 1st loop with same distances as in previous loops. Cut off the thread, allowing half a yard of thread for central lace stitches and after tying the knot to connect the loops of the star, Work with needle and the half yard of thread, a loose button-hole stitch in each of the spaces between the loops, then pass the needle under each loop and draw to a small circle. Then another round the same, only closer stitches and fasten off.

2nd star—Work the first 6 loops as in 1st star, 7th loop, 6 d, join to last p in 1st loop, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, join to centre p of a loop as 1st star, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, 1 p, 6 d, draw up as before. Work 8th loop the same as 7th, joining to the next loop in 1st star, in central p as before.

Work 3 more stars as 2nd, make 5 stars in this row.

First star in 2nd row—Same as in 1st row.

2nd star—Work 4 loops as before, then join to 2 loops of 1st star in this row and 2 loops of 2nd star in the first row of stars, continue so as to make 2 rows of 5 stars each, joined together.

Then work in the same way 2 rows of 3 stars, each joining as before. Then work a single star on the beginning and end of 1st row of stars—to make the slope for the neck. This completes the stars for the plastron. Then follows the squares, and part of squares to fill in beginning at the neck part.

1st loop—Work 6 d and 5 p separated by 3 d each, 6 d and draw quite close.

2nd loop—6 d, join to last p in first loop, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, join to centre p of first unattached loop in 2nd star, 3 d, 1 p, 6 d, draw quite close.

3rd loop—6 d, join to last p, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, join to centre p of loop in star, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, 1 p, 6 d, draw close.

4th loop—Work as the third, joining to the nearest unattached loop of single top star.

Work another square on the opposite side of neck to correspond.

For the half squares. 1st loop—Work 6 d, 1 p, 3 d, join to centre of last loop of square, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, 1 p, 6 d, and draw close.



FIG. 27.
TATTED
PLASTRON.

2nd loop—6 d, 1 p, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, join to centre of nearest unattached loop of centre star, 3 d, 1 p, 6 d, draw quite close. Work similar half stars to fit in to match this, joining to the next loop of central star. Work another square fastened to the 2nd and 3rd loop of star from where the first square was joined on. Do the same on the *opposite* side of neck. Then work one square attached to loop of last star, in row of five and loop of star in *first* row of three. Then a square on either side of 3 single stars, at bottom of plastron. Next work a *half square* as before, joining first to loop next to where the first side square was joined, and in the 2nd loop of half square join to the last p of first loop and afterwards join to second loop on next star and finish as before, drawing up quite close and tie in a knot at the back. Work the same for the opposite side of plastron. Then another half square joined to the five and second of the three single stars at the bottom of the plastron. By looking carefully at the illustration you will see plainly the position of all these squares and half squares.

For the Outer Edge of Plastron. You will see that in this edge there are loops on the inside as well as the outside, but it is worked with only one shuttle, by merely turning the work inside out, inside row of loops being on the right side of the plastron. In the following instructions it will be

merely said "Turn," which means work a loop on the wrong side, worked like the loops in the stars only drawn up quite close, and the eighth of an inch left between the loops, instead of in the loops.

Work a loop of 6 d, 1 p, 3 d, join to loop of square, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, 1 p, 6 d, pull close; turn, join to previous loop of wrong side, work another loop unattached; turn, another loop joined to loop of star; turn, another loop joined to next loop of star; turn, another unattached loop, * turn, another loop joined to next star, and repeat from *. Turn, another unattached loop; turn, join to the first loop of square; turn, join to 2nd loop; turn, make 1 unattached loop; turn, join to half squares; turn, and proceed as before until the 2nd single star is reached. Here there is only one loop, so there is only one joined loop between two unattached. In the last star, the two first loops have loops joined in the same as in the preceding star. Turn, make one unattached loop on the wrong side, two successive loops (to give scope); turn, one joined loop to loop of star; turn, 3 successive loops on wrong side; turn, join to next loop of star, two loops successively on wrong side; turn, one unattached loop, and now proceed up the other side of plastron and fasten off neatly.

For the Collar Band. Work 10 stars the same as the plastron, joining them together in 2 of the loops, leaving 2 unattached loops at the top and bottom.

For Lower Edge. Work one loop as before, then another to join, and also joined to a loop of star, then a 2nd loop also joined to the next loop of star; then an unattached loop, and proceed in the same way to the end of collar, leaving an eighth of an inch of cotton between the loops, and be careful not to contract the bottom thread.



FIG. 28—CUFF TO MATCH PLASTRON.

Work the top edge the same as the border of plastron: that is 2 joined loops in the loops of stars and one unattached loop between the stars. In working the top loops pull the thread a little tighter so as to contract the row.

With a crochet needle and cotton work 1 d c in p of top row and proceed down to the end of collar as follows:— 8 ch, 1 d c in p of next loop, 10 ch, 1 d c in centre p of next loop, 10 ch in next loop, 8 ch in p of loop in bottom row, 3 ch in first p of same loop, 4 ch, 1 d c on single thread and fasten off. Work in the same way at the other end of collar.

Begin at the first end of collar and with d c and crochet picots work along the two sides and bottom of collar, as follows: 5 d c to form a picot, 9 d c in first space, p, 9 d c in second space, 3rd and 4th spaces the same, 4 d c in next space, 5 d c in next, p, 5 d c on single thread in place of first loop, * 2 d c in space between loops, 2 d c in next loop, p, 2 d c in same loop and repeat from * along the bottom and up the end to correspond with the other. Then sew neatly the centre of collar to the centre of plastron.

For the Cuffs to match the Plastron. Work 6 stars as before for the bottom row. Then 3 stars joining to them from the 2nd star, so that you will have 1 star at one end and 2 at the other. Then make one star and join to the centre star of the three in 2nd row.

Four half squares the same as those in the plastron, and placed in the position which you will see from the illustration.

For the Edge round the Cuff. Begin at the narrowest end of cuff. Work 2 loops quite close together, with an eighth of an inch in centre of loop, join the end in centre p of 3rd loop of star, from where the next joins, then make a buttonhole stitch in centre to fasten the edge to the cuff, another loop, fasten to next loop of star, 2 loops in succession, fasten to next star, 2 loops, fasten to centre of half squares, 2 loops and repeat. At the top star there are 4 loops, two loops are worked proceed down the other side fastening off in the 2nd loop from the two bottom ones.

For the bottom Edge of Cuff. * 1 d c in first of two bottom loops, 7 ch in centre of next loop, 13 ch, and repeat from *.

2nd row—1 treble, * 2 ch, miss 2, 1 treble, and repeat from * and fasten off.

In working the 2nd cuff remember to work them for opposite sides.

The "buttonhole stitch" referred to in working the edge is worked by drawing the cotton up through the centre picot of star and passing the shuttle through the loop thus formed.

Fig. 29—YOKE FOR EVENING BODICE

This yoke is worked in Hedebo Crochet, No. 40.

The front is worked first.

First star. 1st loop—4 d, 1 picot, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 3 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, close to within an eighth of an inch.

2nd loop—4 d, join to last picot in previous loop and work as 1st loop, and repeat till 6 loops only in last loop in place of last picot, join to first picot in first loop. Leave about 12 inches of Hedebo for the lacestitches, which are worked with a sewing needle as follows:—Tie firmly in a knot and do a loose buttonhole stitch in the space of each of the six loops, then pass the needle under each loop and draw to a small circle, twist round the single thread and fasten off at the back.

Second star—Work 5 loops same as 1st star.

6th loop—4 d, join to picot in the last loop, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, join to second picot in loop of previous star, 3 d, join to next picot, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, join to 1st picot in 1st loop, 4 d, and finish off same as first star. Join on 6 more stars making in all eight in the top row of front of yoke.

First star in 2nd row—Work 4 loops same as in previous stars. Join 5th loop to the 2 centre picots of 5th loop of first star and the 6th loop to 2 centre picots in nearest loop of next star.

There are 7 stars in this row. Each row is one star less till there are only 2 in the last row.

The back of yoke is in 2 pieces. Each piece consists of 10 stars (5 rows of 2 stars each) worked the same as stars in front of yoke; but it will be noticed that they are joined to 2 loops of stars in previous row instead of to one loop, as in the front.

The shoulder straps are worked same as the back and joined to the front by 2 loops of stars to corresponding loops in front. The back is joined to the straps by 2 loops on the outer row, and by one on the inner row.

Trefoils ornament the outer edge between the stars, worked as follows:—

1st loop—4 d, 1 p, 4 d, join to 3rd picot in loop of star, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, pull quite close.

2nd loop—Top loop same as loops in stars.

3rd loop—4 d, join to previous loop, 4 d, 1 p, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, join to the corresponding loop of following star, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, pull close and tie firmly in a knot at back. Continue these trefoils all round the outer edge of front of yoke.

The trefoils are worked at the outer edge of the straps and back, same as the front of yoke, only there is a slight difference in the method of joining. Begin at the right hand

corner. Fasten 2nd picot of 1st loop of trefoil to 1st picot in corner loop of star, and the last loop to last picot in same loop.

It will be noticed the corner trefoils on either side of front and back and at either side of the opening at the back are fastened in the same way.

The second trefoil is joined same as those in front yoke.

The third trefoil is fastened to the fourth picot of same loop of star and first picot of the following star.

Repeat these last 2 ways of joining alternately on straps and back.

The inner edge. In this a second thread is used. Begin at the centre of back. Tie the second and shuttle thread to the third picot of second loop of star and work 4 d. On the second thread and with the shuttle thread make a loop same as those in stars; with the second 4 d join to 2nd picot in top

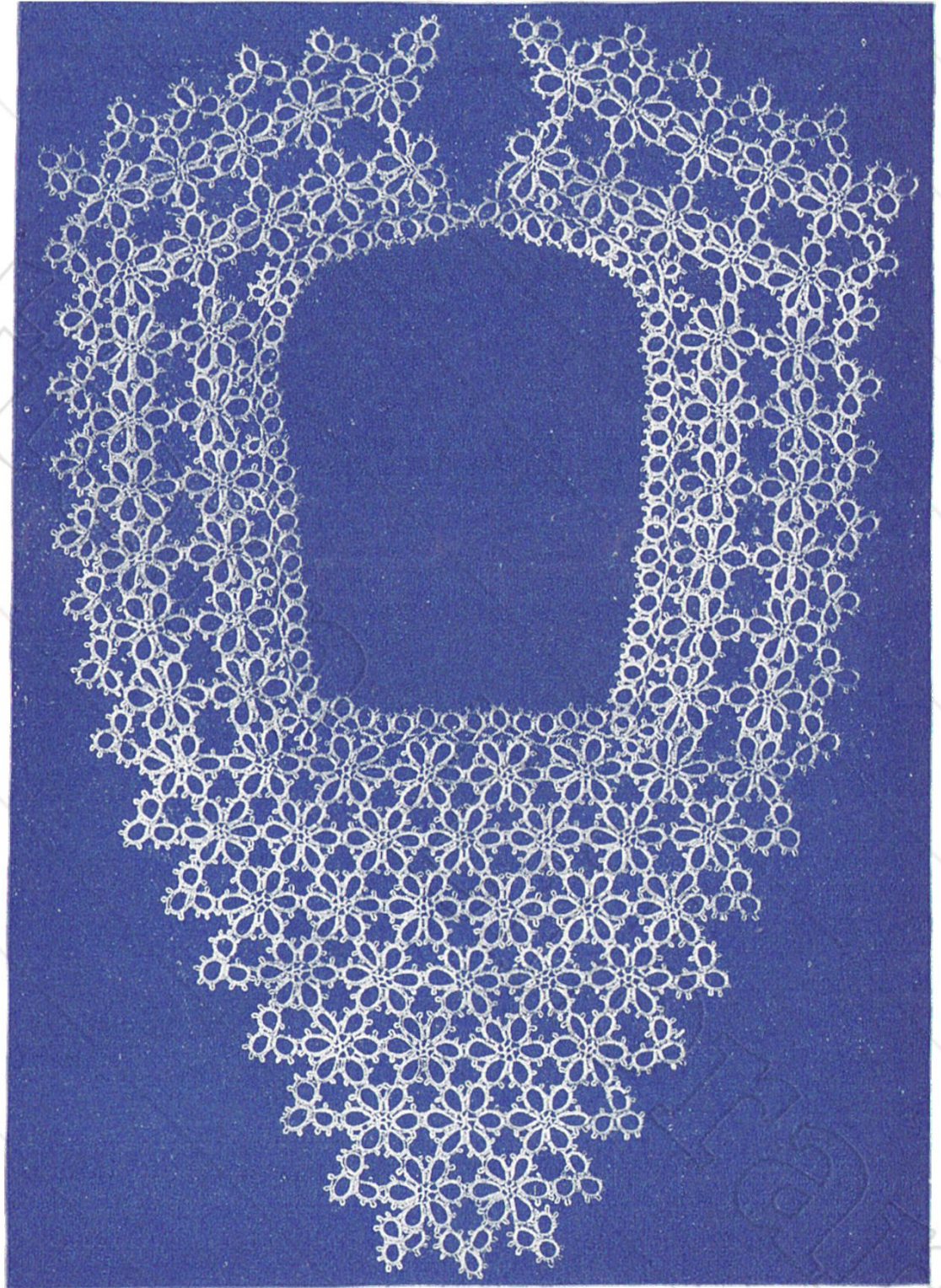


FIG. 29—YOKE FOR EVENING BODICE.

loop of star, 4 d, a loop with the shuttle thread, 4 d, join to next picot, 4 d, a loop, 4 d, turn the work. Work a loop with shuttle thread of 4 d, 4 picots, each separated by 3 d, 4 d, close tight. Turn the work, 4 d on 2nd thread, loop on shuttle thread, 4 d on 2nd thread, join to 2nd picot in loop of next star and repeat. At the corner work 2 loops in succession on the wrong side to fill in the space. Proceed up the shoulder strap same as the half of back already done.

At the front corner it will be seen there is no upper loop in the centre of the 2 loops done on the wrong side. Along the front there is no loop worked on the wrong side between the stars, but merely an extra bar of 4 d on the second thread. If found necessary at each corner of the front the 2 corner loops can be fastened one over the other by a stitch.

Fig. 30—D'OYLEY BORDER in IRISH TATTING

Worked with Hedebo Crochet No. 60, it is 7 in. in diameter. It is worked with two threads. Fill the shuttle but do not cut the thread.

1st round—Begin with the inner round at the pair of rings.

1. Place the thread round the fingers and with the shuttle work 4 doubles, 1 picot, 2 doubles alternately till 7 picots are done, 4 doubles and draw up tightly.

2. Place the reel thread on the fingers and with the shuttle work 2 doubles, 1 picot till 7 picots are done then 2 doubles.

3. Place the shuttle thread on the fingers and repeat No. 1 for the 2nd ring, joining the 2 rings at the 2nd picot.

4. Repeat No. 2.

5. On the shuttle thread 3 doubles, 1 picot, 2 doubles, 1 picot, 2 doubles, 1 picot, 3 doubles and draw up.

6. Repeat 2.

7. Repeat 1.

Continue till 12 pairs of rings and 12 small rings are done. Cut off and tie in a ring. Crochet a chain inside this ring joining it at the centre picot of each ring.

2nd round—Begin with the lower ring of the cluster of 7 rings forming the upright portion.

15. On the shuttle thread 3 doubles join to the 1st picot of the last ring, 2 doubles and 1 picot till 8 more picots are done, 3 doubles and draw up (9 picots in this ring).

16. On the reel thread 6 doubles, join to the 6th picot on the reel thread in the 1st round which joins the pair of rings with the small ring; 6 doubles, join to the 2nd picot of the next reel thread on the other side of the small ring, 6 more doubles.

17. Repeat 15 and join the two rings at the 3rd picot.

18. Repeat 14.

19. Repeat 13.

20. On the reel thread 6 doubles, join to the 3rd picot on the reel thread over the pair of rings in the first round, 6 more doubles, 1 picot, 6 doubles. When this is next repeated join at the last picot.

21. Repeat again from No. 1.

3rd round—Begin with the outside single ring.

1. On the shuttle thread 3 doubles, 1 picot, 3 doubles, join to the middle picot of the centre ring of the trefoil, 3 doubles, 1 picot, 3 doubles and draw up.

2. On the reel thread 2 doubles, 1 picot, 2 doubles till 8 picots are done, 2 doubles.

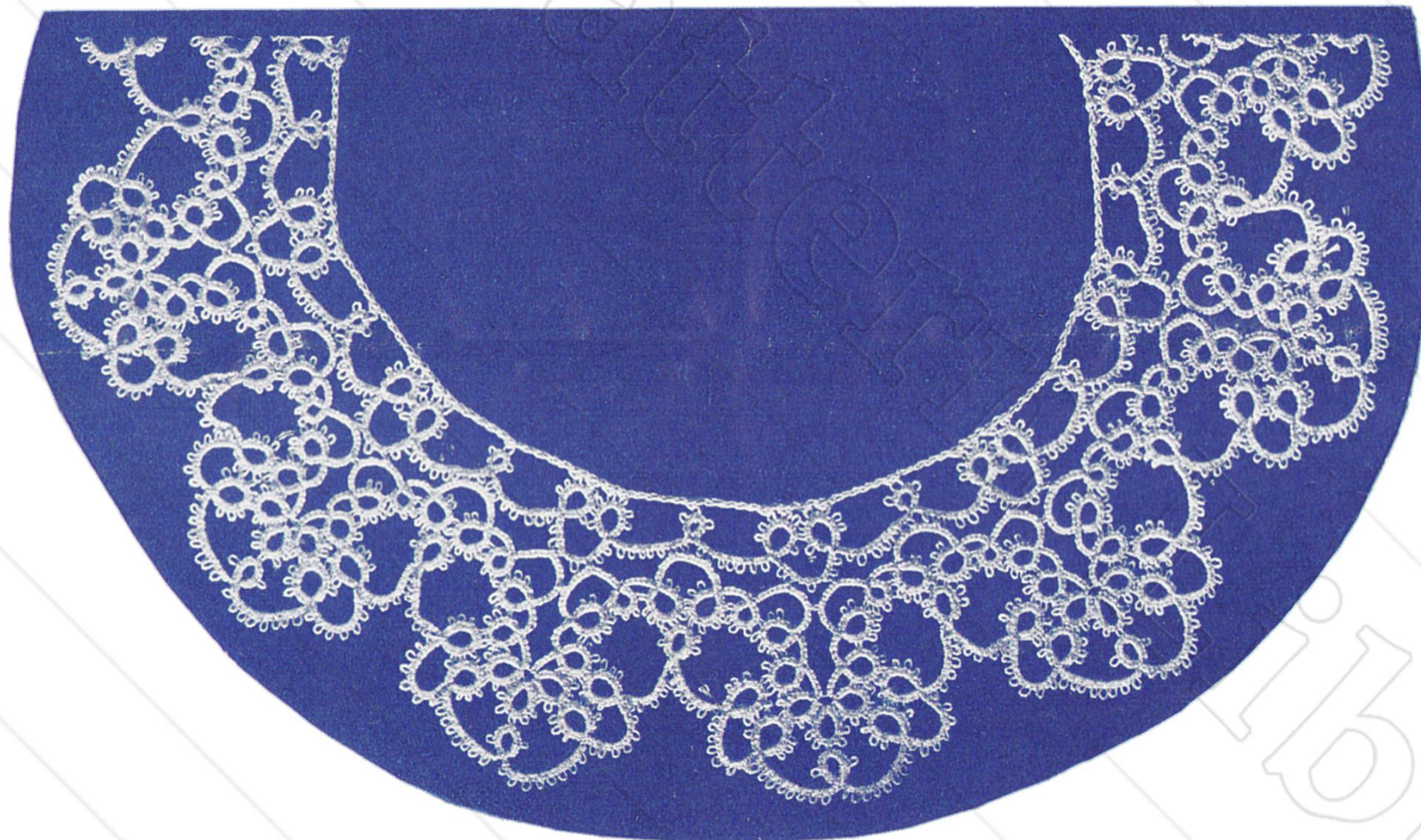


FIG. 30—D'OYLEY BORDER IN IRISH TATTING.

1. On the shuttle thread work 4 doubles; 1 picot, 2 doubles, 1 p, till 7 picots are done; 4 doubles and draw up

2. On the reel thread work 6 doubles.

3. On the shuttle thread repeat 1 and join the two rings together at the first picot.

4. Repeat 2.

5. Repeat 1.

6. Repeat 1. } Forming the trefoil.

7. Repeat 1. }

8. Repeat 2.

9. Repeat 1 joining the rings at the first picot.

10. Repeat 2.

11. Repeat 1 joining at the first picot.

12. On the reel thread 6 doubles, 1 picot, 6 doubles, then join to the 3rd picot on the reel thread over the pair of rings in the 1st round; then 6 more doubles.

13. On the shuttle thread 3 doubles, join to the 3rd picot of the last ring; 2 doubles, 1 picot, 2 doubles, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 3 doubles and draw up.

14. On the reel thread 6 doubles.

3. On the shuttle thread 3 doubles, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 3 doubles and draw up.

4. On the reel thread 2 doubles, 1 picot, 2 doubles till 7 picots are done, 2 doubles.

5. Repeat 3 and join to the next ring at the 3rd and 4th picots.

6. On the reel thread 2 doubles, 1 picot, 2 doubles till 5 picots are done, 2 doubles.

7. On the shuttle thread 3 doubles, 1 picot, 2 doubles, 1 picot, 2 doubles, miss 2 rings in the second round and join to the 5th picot of the next ring, 2 doubles and join to the 5th picot of the next ring, 2 doubles, 1 picot, 2 doubles, 1 picot, 3 doubles and draw up.

8. Repeat 6.

9. Repeat 5.

10. Repeat 4.

11. Repeat 3.

12. Repeat 2.

13. Repeat 1 and continue as before.

Fig. 31—MOTIF SUITABLE FOR EDGING.

Two threads are used in working this pattern.

Make a ring of 2 d, 2 p, 2 d, draw up. Work on 2nd thread 9 d, on shuttle thread 2 d, 3 p, 2 d, draw up, on 2nd thread 9 d. Work these daisies increasing by 1 each time till there are 8 with the bar of 9 d between each; then a bar 15 d and a daisy of 2 d, 10 p 2 d; a bar of 15 d and a daisy of 2d, 12 p, 2 d; a bar of 15 d and a daisy of 2 d, 13 p, 2 d and a bar of 15 d.

For the Medallion. Make a ring of 27 picots draw up close. Take 3 picots together in a joining stitch and work an oval 4 d, 7 p, 4 d, draw close and join to next 3 picots taken together on centre. In doing the 2nd oval join the 1st picot to last in previous oval and repeat.

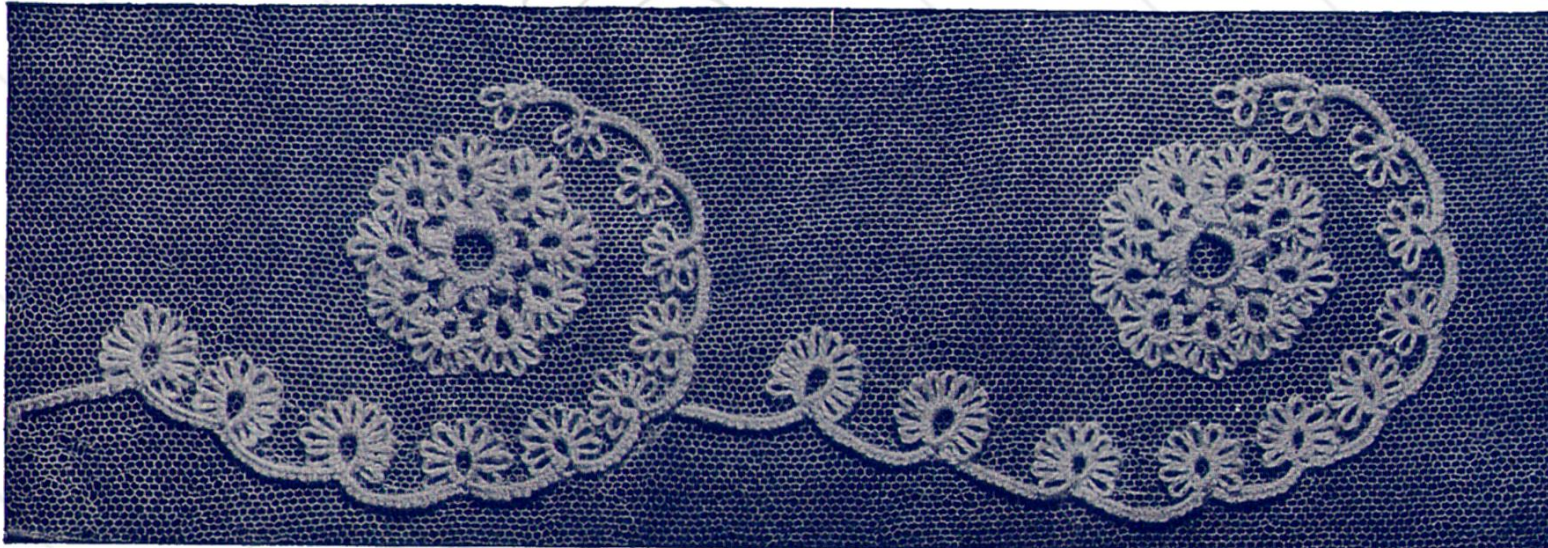


FIG. 31—APPLIQUE MOTIF FOR AN EDGING.

Fig. 32—SPRAY FOR LINEN OR CANVAS.

Showing that floral motifs may be produced by tating.

Two threads are used in working this pattern.

Make a ring, 1 d, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 1 d, draw up. Tie with a joining stitch to top of picot on centre and make an oval 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, draw up and repeat all round joining last oval to first, tie and break off. On 2nd thread 4 d, 1 p, 3 d, 1 p, 3 d, 1 p, 4 d, join to centre picot of oval and repeat.

Work a stem with the 2 threads to length required; then make a length with 2 threads, join round to shape the leaf and continue for the stem. Fill in the leaf with lace stitch.

Fig. 33—SQUARE MEDALLION.

Two Motifs that may be used for many purposes, separately or combined.

This pattern is worked with 2 threads.

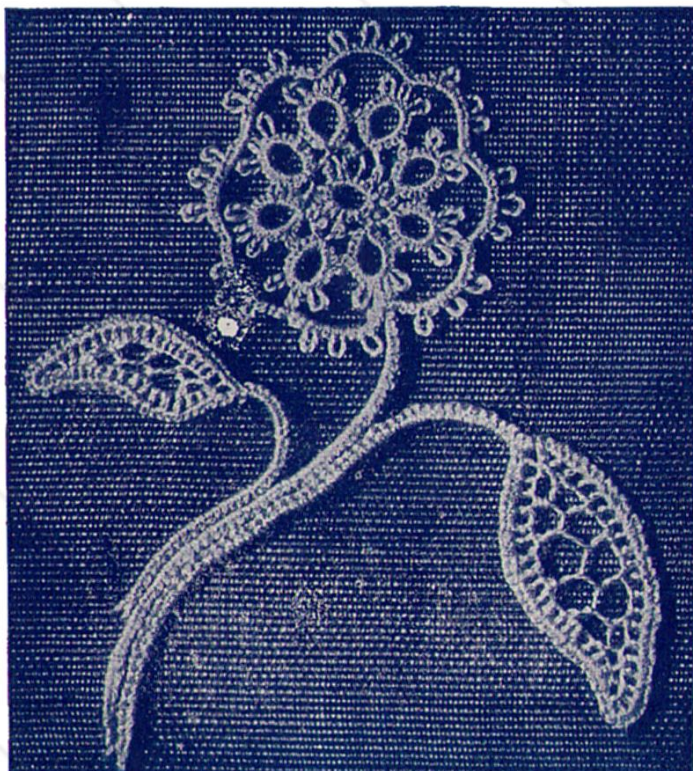


FIG. 32—SPRAY FOR APPLIQUE ON LINEN OR NET. This looks effective worked in two colours such as pale blue or green.

1st oval—7 d, 1 p, 6 d, 1 p, 3 d, draw up.
 2nd oval—3 d, join to picot of last oval, 2 d, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 2 d, 1 p, 3 d, draw up.
 3rd oval—3 d, join to last picot of last oval, 6 d, 1 p, 7 d and draw up.

Work on the 2nd thread, 10 d for a bar, then another trefoil joining the first oval to the picot in last oval and repeat.

Fig. 33—CIRCULAR MEDALLION.

Make a ring of 30 picots, draw up close. Take 3 picots together in a joining stitch and work an oval, 4 d, 7 p, 4 d, draw close and join to next 3 picots on centre taken together.

In doing the 2nd oval join the first picot to last in previous oval and repeat.



33—TWO MEDALLIONS FOR APPLIQUE ON NET.

These may be used for collars, cuffs, blouse ornaments, and for many other purposes.

Fig 34—TATTING EMBROIDERY FOR LINEN BLOUSE COLLAR.

Two threads are used in working this pattern.

Make a ring of 2 d, 2 p, 2 d, draw up.

Work on second thread 7 d, on shuttle thread 2 d, 3 p, 2 d, draw up; on second thread 8 d; on shuttle thread 2 d, 4 p, 2 d, draw up. Work these daisies increasing the picots by 1 more each till there are 9 with the bar of 8 d between each. Then a bar of 10 d and a daisy of 13 picots alternately for the length required.

For the Medallion. Make a ring of 27 picots and draw up close. Take 3 picots together in a joining stitch and work an oval 4 d, 7 p, 4 d, draw close and join to next 3 picots on centre taken together.

In doing the 2nd oval join the 1st picot to last in previous loop and repeat.

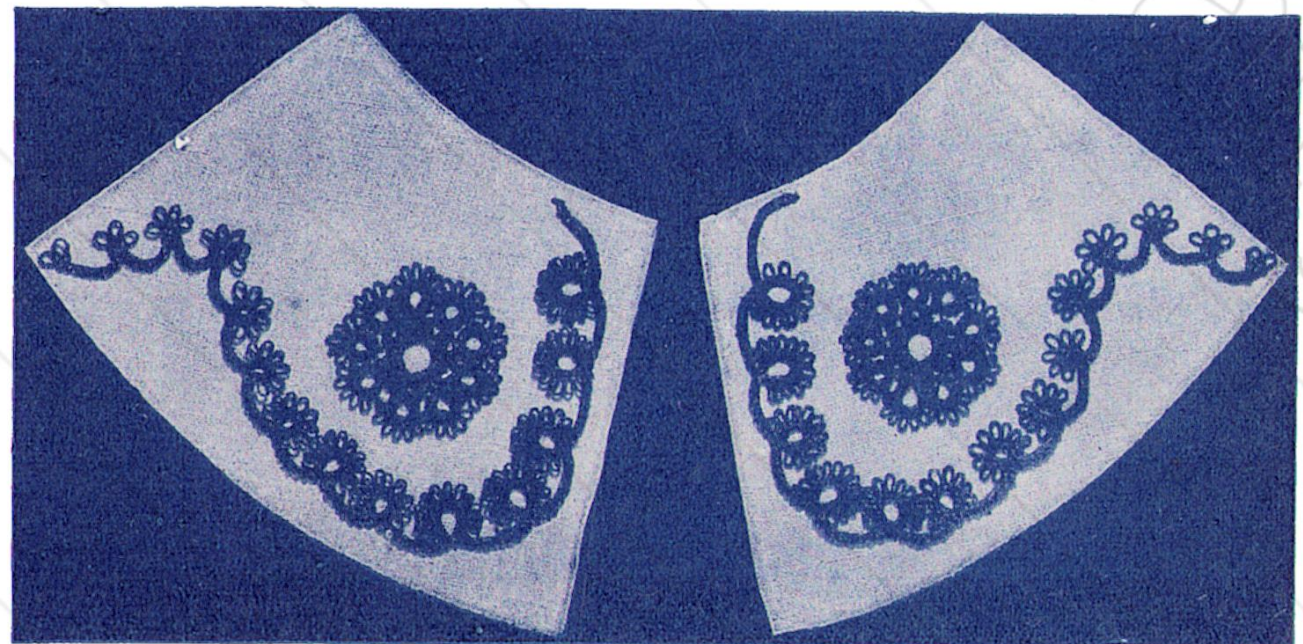


FIG. 34—TATTING USED TO DECORATE A LINEN COLLAR.

Fig. 35—TATTED STOCK.

ABBREVIATIONS:—
D, double; p, picot.

Use Hedebo Crochet, No. 70.

For the Band. Make a circle of 6 d, 1 p, 6 d, draw close, and turn the work; make a ring of 3 d, 1 p, 6 d, 3 p, 6 d, 1 p, 3 d, leaving an eighth of an inch between this and the circle; repeat these circles and rings, joining each ring at the 1st p to last p of previous ring, leaving the circles unattached; make a sufficient length for the neck; then another row of circles and rings, joining the single p in each circle to corresponding p in 1st row.

Make a 3rd row of circles and rings, joining the p in circle to the 3 ps (taken together) in the rings.

For the Large Circles Make a centre of 1 d, 11 p, tie for the 12th, draw quite close and cut off the cotton. Make a loop of 7 d, join to one of the p in centre 7 d, and draw close; leave an eighth of an inch, and for the ring turn and make 3 d, 1 p, 6 d, 3 p, 6 d, 1 p, 3 d.

Draw close and make the 2nd loop as 1st, joining to the next p on circle; repeat these loops and rings, joining each ring at the 1st p on previous ring.

Make 3 of these large circles, joining them at the p in 2 of the rings, leaving 2 rings between unattached.

For the Oval that joins the rings on circles and band, make a loop with 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, join to one of the central rings on band by taking all 3 picots together, continue the oval,

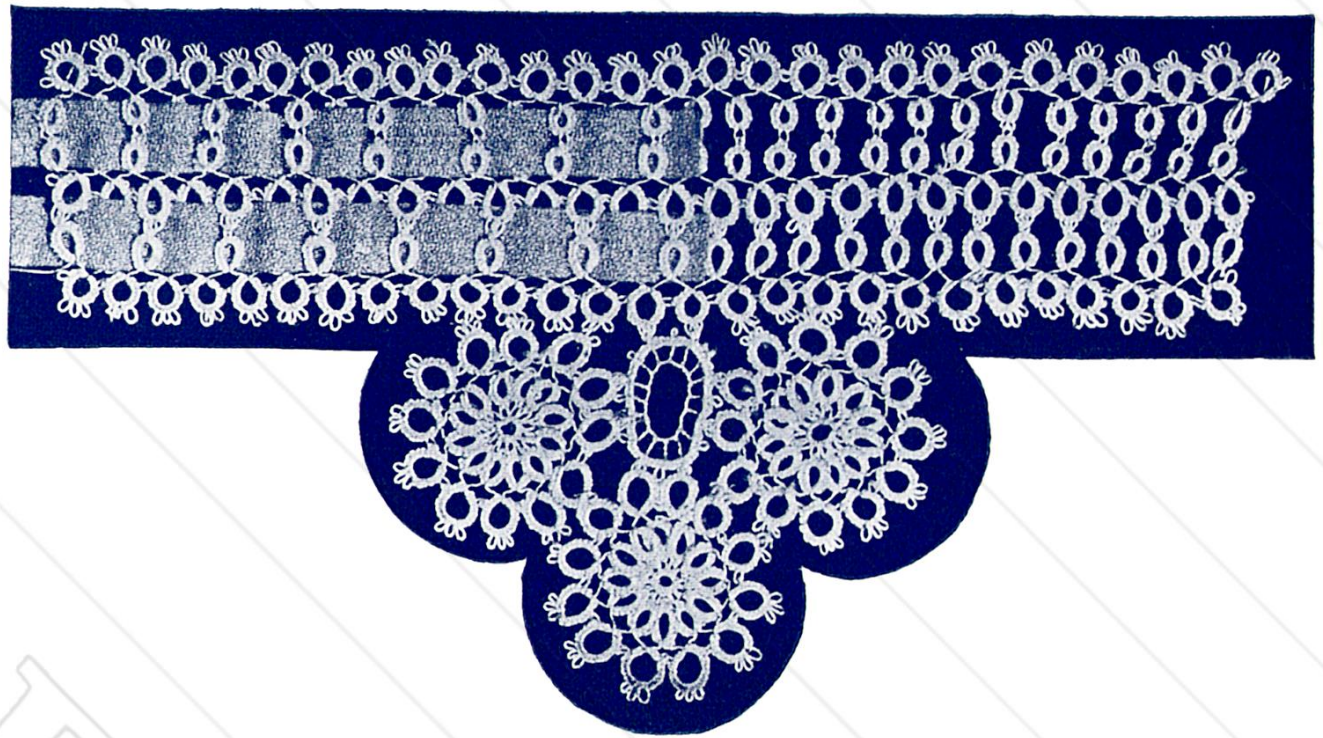


FIG. 35—A TATTED STOCK COLLAR.

4 d, 1 p, 4 d, join to next ring on band, 4 d, 1 p, 4 d, join to 1st of the 2 rings on large circle, repeat these all round, 2 joining on each large circle and draw up the oval close, join by a needle of fine cotton the rings on large circles to the band; the work should be slightly damped and pressed when done; the joining with needle and fine cotton should be made by taking a central p of the 3 at top of each of the rings to be joined, and tying the cotton tight, taking the cotton twice through the 2 picots; then with fine cotton fill the oval with a lace stitch as shown in the illustration; run coloured ribbon or velvet through the 2 rows of the neck-piece.

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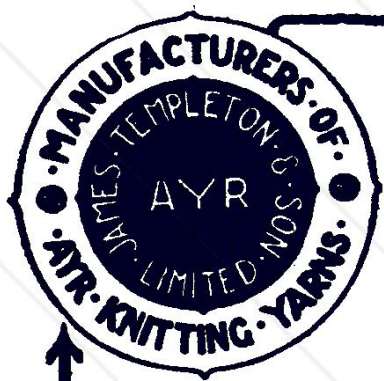
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