

The Baby's Own Book



F. C. 161

**Compiled by
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**From the Fancy-Work Department
Farm & Fireside
Springfield, Ohio**

Antique Pattern Library

Crocheted Carriage Robe

By Helen P. Metzger

THIS robe, or afghan, is crocheted of a silk-finished wool, in white. If preferred, it may be made of pale blue or pink, or, for service, a darker shade. Shetland floss may be used, or Germantown or one of the heavier yarns. The model is unlined, but a lining of silk may be used, if liked. The directions as given make a robe about twenty-four by thirty inches. It may easily be made smaller or larger.

DIRECTIONS: Chain one hundred and twenty-nine. (The last stitch to turn. Always chain one to turn at each end.)

1st Row: Make a single crochet in each stitch. (Single crochet: Having one loop on hook, insert hook in work and pull thread through. Throw wool over hook, and pull through two loops on hook.)

2d Row: Throw wool over hook, insert hook in work, and pull wool through. Throw wool over hook, and pull through two loops, throw wool over hook again, insert hook in same place, pull wool through, throw wool again over hook, pull through two loops, throw wool over hook, pull through all the loops on hook. Take one single stitch in next stitch, forcing the puff of this flake stitch to the back of work. Make another flake stitch in next single, then another single in next stitch. Continue across. In making these stitches, take up both loops of singles in row below. The whole pattern is a repetition of these two rows. Work until you have twelve rows of flake stitches, then begin to make the little plain squares for the embroidery. (These may be omitted if desired.)

Work from the end until you have * twelve flake stitches, then crochet over eight flakes with single crochet, make eight more flake stitches, crochet over eight more with singles, make eight flake stitches, then crochet over eight more flakes with singles, then make twelve flake stitches *. The next row crochet a single in every stitch. The next row repeat from * to *. Then repeat the row of singles. Repeat these two rows till you have eight more rows of flake stitches. This makes the plain insets square, and the groups of flake stitches

that separate them are also square. Now make eight rows of flake stitches entirely across the robe. (These rows are, of course, separated by rows of singles.) Then crochet twelve flake stitches from end, crochet singles over eight flake stitches, as before, then make twenty-four flake stitches, and singles over the next eight flakes. Finish row with twelve flake stitches. The next row is made of singles. Alternate these two rows until you have eight rows, and the two insets are square. They will be separated by twenty-four flakes. Make eight more rows of flake stitches entirely across. Then repeat the two insets of border. Make eight more rows of flake stitches entirely across, and repeat the end border (with the three insets of plain singles). Finish end with twelve rows of flake stitches.

EDGE: Fasten wool in corner stitch. Throw wool over hook, insert hook in space between flakes (along side), draw wool through, throw wool over hook, and pull through two loops, throw wool over hook, pull through same place, throw wool over hook again, and pull through two loops, throw wool over hook again, pull through same place, throw wool over hook, and pull through all the loops on hook, chain three, repeat this last puff stitch, chain two, fasten with a single in next space between two flakes, chain two, and make the next scallop between next two flakes. Continue around.

EMBROIDERY: This is done with heavy rope silk, but wool in delicate colors may be used instead, if liked.

With pink or blue silk, work the flower in center of plain inset, thus: Fasten thread on under side, bring up in the middle of space, and make eight lazy daisy stitches, each about three-fourths inch long. (For the lazy daisy stitch, bring the floss toward you, hold it down with the thumb of left hand, pass it around to the right, and put needle down at the same place you brought it up. Bring needle out again just inside the point of the loop you are holding down, and put needle down through material on the outside of loop. You may take a long or short stitch here, as preferred.)

These stitches, or loops, should be as evenly spaced as possible. Make three french knots in center of flower, and fasten thread securely. With the pale green thread, make the leaves. These are lazy daisy stitches, placed around the flower between the petals, but not

too close to them. If liked, little decorations of French knots in clusters or crocheted wool flowers may be used instead of the suggestion given.

For an afghan in this size, about ten ounces of the silk-finished wool are required.

Crocheted Wool Cap

By Helen P. Metzger

SILK-FINISHED wool floss was used for this cap, but Saxony or any of the soft light wools may be substituted. These caps are worn by babies up to three years, and may easily be made any size desired. Since wool is rather "scratchy" to a delicate skin, it is best to line the cap with soft wash silk, either in white or light pink or blue. The cap itself may be made of one color, or the top of plain crochet may be of white, and the border of a contrasting color. One ounce skein of the wool is all that is required.

DIRECTIONS: Make a chain of three stitches, join in a ring. Make six single stitches in ring. Do not join, but work round and round in single stitch, widening as you work. The first row requires two stitches in every stitch to widen, the next row requires two stitches in first stitch, one stitch in next, two in next, etc. The next round make two single stitches in two stitches between widenings. Continue in this way, widening just enough to curve the sides of the cap slightly. When you have eighty-eight stitches, begin the border. (It is best to measure the cap on the baby's head. Babies' heads, like those of grown-ups, are not always "standard size!") If too small, continue widening until the top of cap is as large as is desired.

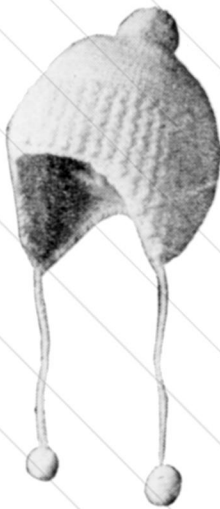
BORDER: Turn work with wrong side toward you. Make a single in first stitch, a flake stitch in next stitch. Flake stitch is made thus: Throw wool over hook, pull wool through next stitch, taking up

both loops of stitch, throw wool over hook, and pull through two loops, throw wool again, pull wool through same place as first stitch was taken, throw wool over hook, pull through two loops, throw wool again and pull through all the loops on hook. Take a single in next stitch, catching through both loops of stitch, thus forcing fluff to right side of work. Continue around, fastening to first single. Turn work with right side toward you, and make a round of singles. Turn work again, and make a row of flake stitches. Continue till cap is deep enough. Five or six rows of flake stitches usually makes it the right size.

To make the tabs over the ears: Begin your row of singles as usual, but make them only over ten flake stitches, turn work and work back with ten flake stitches. Turn with a chain of one stitch, pulled out rather longer than usual, skip first stitch, make a single in next, and a single in each stitch but last, turn with one chain, skip first single, a flake stitch over second flake stitch of row below, a flake stitch above each flake stitch in row but last. Turn again, skip first stitch, and continue across. Continue in this way, narrowing till you have only two flake stitches remaining. Fasten and break wool. Skip twelve flake stitches, fasten wool between twelfth

and thirteenth, and make second tab like first. Do not break wool when this is completed, but continue all around cap with singles, for a finish.

Fasten wool in point of each tab, and



crochet a chain long enough to tie (double the wool for this chain), leaving several inches to tie the balls. For these: Wind the wool about fifty times around a silver fork (or a piece of cardboard about the same size). Slip the double wool at end of each chain between the

tines of fork, and tie the strands of wool in the middle. Tie as tightly as possible without breaking wool. Slip off fork, and clip the ends. The pompon for top of cap is made in the same way, only about twice as large. Make it over cardboard, and fasten in place.

Jacket in Star-Stitch

By Jennie Parker Heivilin

MATERIALS: One and one-half of Iceland wool and a small bone crochet hook.

1st Row: Chain 51.

2d Row: 2 d. c. in each st. of chain.

3d Row: Make 51 stars. To make star: for first star of each row of stars, ch. 2, draw up 1 loop from 2d st. from hook, 2 from top or previous row (catching two threads), draw wool through all on hook, then close with slip st. For all other stars draw first loop from underside of upright stitch of star.

4th Row: 2 d. c. in first 10 stars, 4 d. c. in 1 star, 2 d. c. in 5 stars, 4 d. c. in 1 star, 2 d. c. in 17 stars, 4 d. c. in 1 star, 2 d. c. in 5 stars, 4 d. c. in 1 star, 2° d. c. in 10 stars.

5th Row: Make 55 stars.

6th Row: 2 d. c. in 10 stars, 4 d. c. in 9 stars, 2 d. c. in 8 stars, 4 d. c. in 1 star, 2 d. c. in 8 stars, 4 d. c. in 9 stars, 2 d. c. in 10 stars.

7th Row: Make 74 stars.

8th Row: 2 d. c. in 10 stars, 4 d. c. in 1 star, 2 d. c. in 16 stars, 4 d. c. in 1 star, 2 d. c. in 8 stars, 4 d. c. in 2 stars, 2 d. c. in 8 stars, 4 d. c. in 1 star, 2 d. c. in 16 stars, 4 d. c. in 1 star, 2 d. c. in 10 stars.

9th Row: Make 80 stars.

10th Row: 2 d. c. in 10 stars, 4 d. c. in 1 star, 2 d. c. in 18 stars, 4 d. c. in 1 star, 2 d. c. in 9 stars, 4 d. c. in 2 stars, 2 d. c. in 9 stars, 4 d. c. in 1 star, 2 d. c. in 18 stars, 4 d. c. in 1 star, 2 d. c. in 10 stars.

11th Row: Make 86 stars.

12th Row: 2 d. c. in 10 stars, ch. 6, skip 22 stars, 2 d. c. in 9 stars, 4 d. c. in 4 stars, 2 d. c. in 9 stars, ch. 6, skip 22 stars, 2 d. c. in 10 stars.

13th Row: Make 52 stars.

Continue to make alternate rows of d. c. and stars, widening in center of back, until you have 6 rows of d. c. below armhole.

1st Row of Border: Draw up loop with slip st., wool over hook, draw up loop from between next group of 2 d. c., draw wool through all on hook, ch. 3, wool over hook, draw up loop from same stitch, draw up loop from between next group of 2 d. c., draw wool through all on hook, repeat across bottom of jacket.

2d Row of Border: 4 d. c. in first ch. 3, 2 d. c. in next ch. 3, repeat across bottom of jacket.

3d Row of Border: Make same as first row of border, around entire jacket.

4th Row of Border: Make same as 2d row of border around entire jacket.

5th Row of Border: Make 2 d. c. between 2 d. c. of previous row, ch. 3, skip 2 d. c., 1 d. c., ch. 3, 1 d. c., ch. 3, 1 d. c. in next stitch, ch. 3, repeat around entire jacket. For Sleeve, 1st Row: Commence by making 2 d. c. in each st. of 6 ch., 2 d. c. in 22 stars. Continue making alternate rows of stars and d. c. until you have 6 rows of d. c. narrowing off the 6d. c. under the arm by making one less each row. Make border at wrist same as neck. Run cord through first row of border at neck.





Everyday Moccasins

By Helen P. Metzger

THESSE moccasins are made of No. Five Pearl Cotton in white, though pink or blue may be used, or even some darker, more serviceable color. They are "warranted to wear" and are very easy to make, since only the one stitch—single crochet—is used, with the exception of a bit of slip stitching for the soles.

Begin the bottom by chaining twenty-nine, turn, make a single crochet in each stitch, make three singles in end stitch, and continue along second side in same way. Fasten in first stitch. To begin second and all following rows, chain two. When finishing row, fasten in second of these stitches. Make second row of singles entirely around. The third row begins the shaping of sole. Make twelve singles from one end, make six slip stitches, then singles again around toe till opposite slip stitches. Make six slip stitches here, and continue with singles. At heel and toe always widen by taking three singles in one. If this does not widen fast enough, take two stitches in one in middle of back, then one in one for two stitches, then two in one again. Make three of these widenings each round for both toe and heel, each round increasing the number of stitches between them. Continue with the slip stitches each row till you have eight rows counting from middle of sole. Now drop the slip stitches and use singles all the way round. Crochet three rows without widening. The next rows begin to narrow. Narrow only once for heel by crocheting two singles together. For toe, narrow once in middle of front. The next round narrow twice at either side

of toe about eight stitches distant from front. The next row narrow once, and the next twice, etc. Each row the number of stitches between the narrowings will be decreased. When you have thirteen rows counting from the last row of slip stitches, the moccasin will be high enough. Fasten thread and break. Make a chain of thirteen stitches, first fastening thread to twelfth single, counting from front of slipper. Turn and make a single in each stitch of chain, and one in each single of top till you are opposite first chain. Make another chain of twelve, and a single in each stitch. Continue around. When within four stitches of end of strap skip two stitches, chain two, and make two singles in last two singles. This makes the buttonhole. Snaps may be used if preferred. Crochet back over strap, making two singles over two chain. Finish second strap by crocheting around the end and along under side of chain. Fasten tightly to top of slipper. Sew a small button on other strap.

These moccasins may be embroidered or decorated to suit one's fancy. The model slippers have a row of backstitching along top and around straps, the stitches being taken the width of one single apart. Pink mercerized cotton was used. If wool slippers are wanted use Saxony wool and make fewer stitches. The moccasins may be made any size by adding to or taking from, the original number of chain stitches. They may be made higher if liked and a beading added for drawing close around the ankle.

Slippers in Irish Crochet

By Helen P. Metzger

THESSE slippers were made of Crochet Cotton, No. One Hundred, but some workers prefer using No. Eighty or even Seventy. One ball will be sufficient.

There are two methods of making them. Using the pattern shown on page 17 one may cut the soles and uppers out of stiff material (cambric or heavy lining will do), join them, baste the crochet motifs in place on this shape, and crochet the slippers in shape over the lining. In this case one has only to remove the basting stitches, and the slipper is complete. But if liked better, one may draw the shapes on stiff paper, baste the motifs on this, and fill in the shape around the motifs. Then remove the basting stitches and join the sole to the upper with overcasting stitches. The slippers shown were made by the former method.

For the pair you will need two large roses, four small ones, four leaves, the connecting "stems" and the picot rings for the top. These are all made separately.

LARGE ROSE: Chain seven, join. In this ring make eighteen single crochet, join last to first. Chain seven. One double crochet in third single of ring, chain five, one double in third single from last, chain five, and continue around, fastening to third stitch of seven chain. You will have six loops. In each of these loops make one single, seven doubles, one single. Now make a chain of seven stitches, fasten back of the first petal (in top of double), make another chain seven, fasten back of second petal, and continue around. Fill each of these loops with one single, nine doubles, one single. For the next row, chain nine, fasten back of first petal of second row, chain nine, fasten back of second petal, and continue around. Fill each of these loops with one single, eleven doubles, one single. Fasten thread securely, and break.

LEAF: Chain ten, turn, make a single in each stitch along side, chain three at end, make a single in first eight loops along the other side of chain, turn, chain one, a single in each single, one single over three chain, chain three, one single over first three chain, one single in first eight

singles along side, turn, chain one, a single in every single and one over three chain, chain three, a single over three chain, a single in every single along side till within three stitches of end, turn. Continue in this way, always coming till within three singles of end of row, then turning. When you have four little points on each side of leaf crochet as far as the three chain and fasten leaf to middle of one of the rose petals with a slip stitch, fasten and break thread. Make another leaf in same way and fasten to opposite side of rose.

SMALL ROSE: Chain five, join. In this ring make twelve singles. Chain five, skip one stitch, make a short double (thread over hook, pull thread through work, thread over and pull through all loops at once) in next single, chain three, a short double in second single, continue around. Fill each of these six loops with one single, five doubles, one single. For the next row, chain seven, fasten at back of first petal, chain five, fasten at back of second petal, and continue around. Fill each of these loops with one single, seven doubles, one single. Fasten and break thread.

Baste these motifs in place on pattern, placing the large rose and leaves in front about half way between top and bottom of slipper. Place one of the small roses on each side slightly in front of the middle. Now make the small connecting stems thus—crochet twenty-five chain, turn, a single in each of first seven chain, a picot of three chain, a single in each of next seven chain, another picot. Continue along side, turn at end and make other side like first, placing picots between those of first side. When turning at end, fasten stem to end of leaf, and when finishing stem, fasten to middle of petal of small rose. For the long stem chain eighty and make singles and picots along both sides exactly as in making shorter stems. When second side of stem is half completed, fasten to picot of middle of ring above. (These rings must be made first and basted in place.) Each end of this long stem is fastened to petal of small rose opposite where the small stem is joined.

PICOT RINGS: For the first row you will need twenty-seven of these rings. Chain nine, join, chain two, four singles in ring, a picot of three chain, five singles. Chain nine, join, chain two, four singles in ring, a picot of three chain, five singles, chain nine. Continue till there are twenty-seven rings half filled. Now turn, make a picot of three chain, five singles, picot, five singles. This fills the first ring. Fill all the rings in same way, join last to first, fasten and break thread. Baste this ring chain in place at extreme top of pattern. You are now ready to begin the filling stitches, of which there are two kinds used. No definite directions can be given for the filling stitches in Irish crochet. In order to fill all the spaces some must be made longer or shorter than others, though there must be no very large open spaces. At times, in order to prevent breaking thread, it will be necessary to slip stitch back over first half of chain.

Begin above short stem, by fastening thread in second picot from leaf. Chain five, fasten in next picot toward small rose, chain five, fasten in next picot, chain five, fasten in middle of rose petal. Turn, chain five, fasten in middle of five chain. Continue back over chain just made, going on to tip of leaf, turn and go back to small rose, continuing around it and along large stem to back. Turn and work back as far as front of slipper. Then work the other side till within joining distance of top rings. To join, chain three, fasten in picot of ring, chain three, fasten in middle of chain below,

chain three, fasten in picot of ring, and continue. Here and there it may be necessary to narrow in order to keep the shape. (Narrow by inserting hook in middle of two chains at once, and crocheting together.)

For the picot filling: Chains even, fasten back in third stitch for a picot, chain seven, fasten back in third stitch, chain two, catch in work. When making the next row, join the chains to the chains above by fastening between picots. In the third row, narrow once at back, and once at sides below roses. Begin to narrow for the toe in the fourth row. Take two together in front. In next row, narrow once on either side of front, leaving about three picot chains between narrowings. Next row, narrow in front again, and next row, on each side of front. Keep work basted close to pattern so as to keep shape. When near the bottom join as you did at the top.

Now remove basting threads, and finish the top with another row of the picot rings. Nineteen are required. Leave eight free for front of slipper, and attach by joining to picots when working second side of rings. Press carefully, and run ribbon through spaces between upper and lower rings.

If higher shoes are wanted, make several rows of picot chains above these two rows of rings, and finish top with another row of rings. Or the picot chains may be added before adding the second row of rings, thus making a closed shoe.

The New Baby's Bootees

By Jennie Parker Heivilin

MATERIALS: One ball white, one ball pink, two - thread Shetland yarn and four steel needles.

To begin, with white yarn cast 18 stitches on the first and second and 27 on the third needle.

First round, k. 1, make 1, k. 2, n., n., k. 2, make 1, k. 1, make 1, and continue repeating pattern to end of third needle.

Second round, k.

Repeat entire pattern until you have $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches knit. Then, having just knit round plain, slip one stitch from the first

needle onto the third needle. Then k. 4, n., k. 5, n., n., k. 5, n., n., k. 5, n., n., k. 2 (this is for heel). K. 1, make 1, k. 2, n., n., k. 2, make 1, k. 1, make 1, k. 2, n., n., k. 2, make 1, k. 1, make 1, k. 2, n., n., k. 2, make 1, k. 1. (Top of foot.) Turn, p. 28, repeat pattern back and forth across needle until top of foot is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

With pink yarn cast 10 stitches on needle, k. 28 (left for heel), cast on 10 stitches. Turn, k. 48. Turn, n., make 1, until you have knit across. Turn, k. across.

Turn, bind off 10 stitches, k. across.
Turn, bind off 10 stitches, k. across.

Now knit back and forth across heel until you have eleven ridges above the row of holes. Then k. 17, n., turn, k. 7, n., turn, k. 7, n., until there are only eight stitches left. Break yarn.

Commencing under strap, with pink yarn, knit up 12 stitches on side of heel. K. 8, knit up 12 on other side of heel, turn, k. 32, turn, k. 32, turn, n., k. 28, n., turn, k. 30, turn, n., k. 26, n., turn, k. 28.

Continue knitting the 28 stitches back

and forth until it is the same length as the top of foot. Then k. 3 (top of foot), n., n., k. 5, n., n., k. 5, n., n., k. 3. Next round purl. Next round k. Continue to p. round, then k. round until you have 5 ridges above white.

Then n., k. 24, n., k. 22. Next round p. Continue to k. round, narrowing as near the same point each time as possible then p. round, until there are 12 stitches on each side of foot. Turn both needles together and bind off. Sew up sides of foot. Thread cord through holes, and finish with tassels or balls.

Daisy Filet Hood

By Iome D. Fitch

THIS hood requires two balls of No. 60 crochet thread. A No. 14 steel hook was used.

Chain 20 and join in ring; ch. one.

1st Row: 46 single crochet over ring; ch. one.

2d Row: 46 single crochet in 46 single crochet; ch. 5.

3d Row: Place 1 d. c. in each single crochet of previous round, making a ch. of two between each d. c., slip stitch into the third stitch of ch. of 5 at beginning of row. (Call this 46 open mesh.)

4th Row: 46 open mesh over 46 open mesh.

5th Row: * 6 open over 5 opens of previous row, 2 closed over 1 open of previous row (this begins the daisy), 6 open, 1 closed *, 22 over 20 of previous row. Repeat from * to * reading back.

6th Row: * 6 open, 3 closed, 4 open, 2 closed *, 22 open. Repeat from * to * reading back.

7th Row: * 6 open over 6 open, 2 open over 1 closed, 3 closed, 3 open, 3 closed *, 22 open. Repeat from * to * reading back.

8th Row: * 5 open, 1 closed, 3 open, 2 closed, 1 open, 3 closed, 2 open over 1 closed of previous row *, 22 open, repeat from * to * reading back.

9th Row: * 5 open, 3 closed, 1 open, 2 closed, 1 open, 3 closed *, 12 open, 4

closed over 2 open, 12 open, repeat from * to * reading back.

10th Row: * 4 open, 4 closed, 3 open, 3 closed *, 2 open over 1 closed of previous row, 3 closed over 2 open of previous row, 9 open, 2 closed, 2 open, 2 closed, 9 open, 3 closed over 2 open of previous row, 2 open over 1 closed of previous row. Repeat from * to * reading back.

11th Row: * 3 open, 4 closed, 1 open, 3 closed, 4 open over 3 closed of previous row, 2 open over 2 open and 3 open over 2 closed of previous row. (Making 9 open in all.) 3 closed over 1 closed and 1 open, 7 open, 1 closed *, 4 open over 2 closed of previous row, 2 open over 2 open of previous row, 4 open over 2 closed of previous row (10 open in all). Repeat from * to * reading back.

12th Row: * 3 open, 4 closed, 1 open, 2 closed, 2 open, 1 closed, 7 open, 3 open over 2 closed of previous row (10 open in all), 3 closed over 1 closed and 1 open, 3 open, 3 closed, 2 open over 1 closed, 10 open, repeat from * to * reading back.

13th Row: * 3 open, 3 closed, 4 open, 4 closed, 9 open, 4 open over 3 closed, 4 closed over 3 open, 4 open over 3 closed *, 14 open. Repeat from * to * reading back.

14th Row: * 3 open, 5 open over 3 closed, 1 open over 1 closed, 3 closed *, 13 open, 7 open over 4 closed of previous

row, 22 open, 7 open over 4 closed of previous row, 13 open. Repeat from * to * reading back.

15th Row: * 8 open, 4 closed, 1 open, 3 closed *, 62 open. Repeat from * to * reading back.

16th Row: * 8 open, 4 closed, 2 open, 2 closed *, 62 open. Repeat from * to * reading back.

17th Row: * 7 open, 4 closed, 2 open over 1 closed, 3 open, 1 closed *, 62 open. Repeat from * to * reading back.

18th Row: * 8 open, 2 closed, 2 open over 1 closed, 5 open, 2 open over 1 closed *, 62 open. Repeat from * to * reading back.

19th Row: 100 open meshes with 3 ch. in 30 (to widen) between the 1st 35 and last 35.

20th Row: 36 open over 35, 52 open over 30, 35 over 36 making 124 meshes around cap.

21st Row: Starting in middle of back make a row of singles over 7 open crochet (indicated by crossed squares.) Continue around as indicated in block pattern, chaining five instead of two for the first open after the single crochet.

The rest of the hood is made from the block pattern. On the turn indicated by a heavier line in the pattern chain 5 each time. The crossed squares mean single crochet instead of open mesh for space indicated.

To narrow below the single mesh in the 22d row, make the six open mesh over the space of single mesh. Finish block pattern of center of hood as indicated.

The front daisies are added next. Here the hood is narrowed. Begin at point A. * Make 3 open over 3 open, 3 closed over 4 open, 13 open over 13 open, 2 open over 4 open, 13 open over 13 open, 3 closed over 4 open, 4 open over 4 open, 2 closed over 3 open, * 2 closed over 3 open, 1 closed over 1 open, 2 open over 2 open. This brings you to center of hood. Make 3 open over 3 open, 2 open over 3 open, repeat from * to * reading backward.

Follow block pattern back and forth

as indicated until you have finished 9 rows. The pattern is reversed twelve rows beyond the center, beginning at the corresponding point on the opposite side and reversing the pattern.

When the 9th row is finished break thread. The last section of the hood is put on before the last rows of the front are made. The two B's come together. Starting at point marked B on last section, make the 11 meshes indicated. This brings you to point C. Chain 6, make a long tr., into the turn three meshes beyond C, chain 6 and d. c. into third d. c. beyond turn, marked D. Follow block pattern for the rest of this row and the 9 rows that follow.

Now we are ready to finish edge:

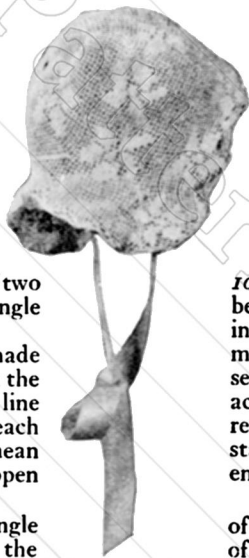
Fasten thread at point E. Ch. 7, sl. st. into first open mesh of next row, ch. 7, skip 3 open mesh, d. c. into next, follow block pattern across row 10, ch. 9, sl. st. over last mesh of row 9, ch. 5, skip 3 open mesh, sl. st. into next d. c., ch. 5, skip 3 mesh, sl. st. into next d. c., ch. 5, skip 3 mesh, d. c. into next d. c. Follow block pattern across

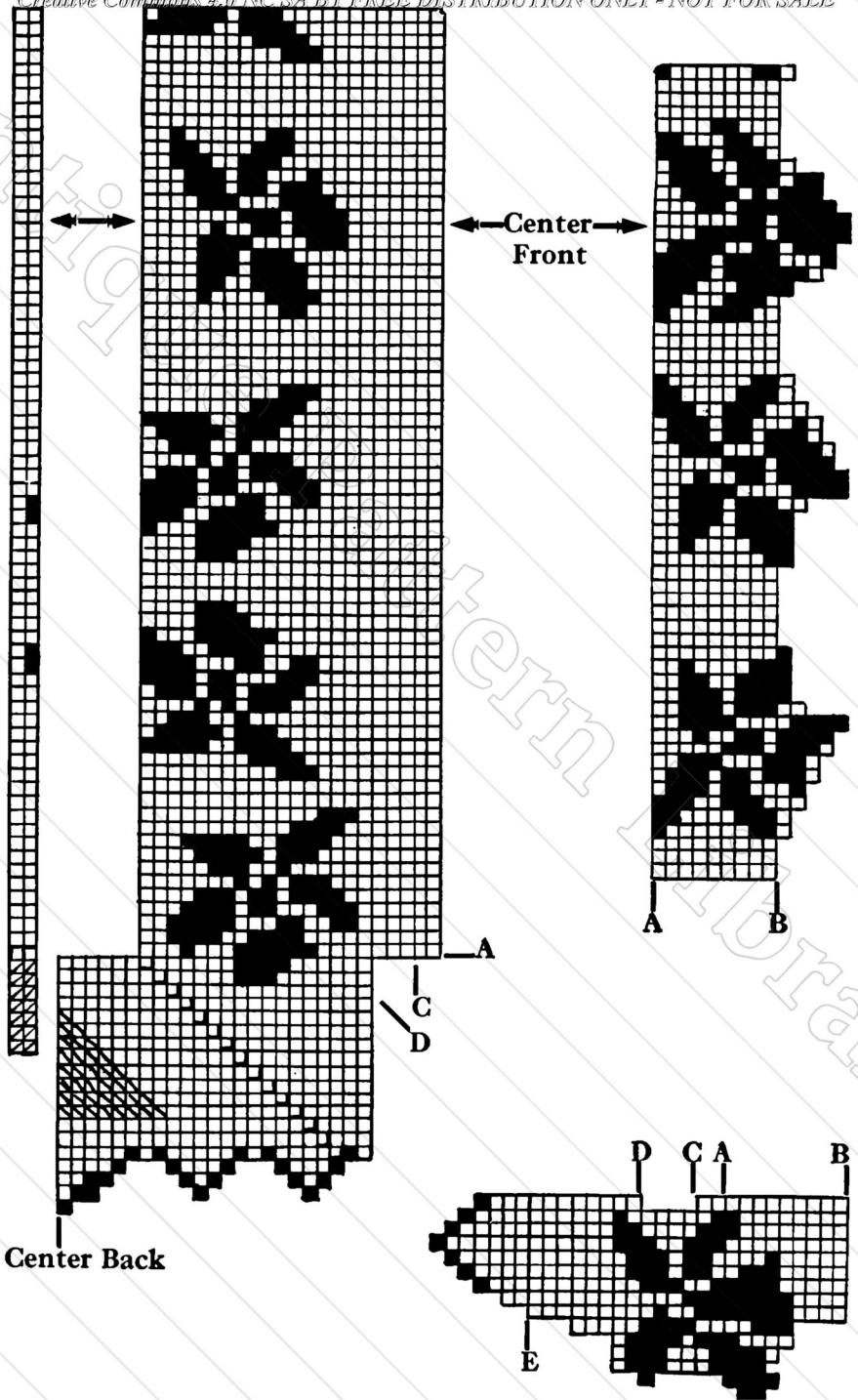
10th row of front piece, ch. 7 between the open space, sl. st. into the center d. c. of the six mesh, ch. 7 again and start next segment of pattern. Repeat across and around bottom, reversing directions when you start on the lower section. At end ch. 5, turn.

On next round, sl. st. over ch. of 7, ch. 5, sl. st. over next ch. of 7, ch. 5, d. c. over last mesh

of previous row, follow block pattern indicated, ch. 7, sl. st. into center of ch. of 9, ch. 7, sl. st. over first ch. of 5, ch. 5, sl. st. over second ch. of 5. You will have to be goverend by your own judgment as to the number in each ch. as you go across. Continue on across, making the lace like joining chains between the solid crochet. When the last solid blocks are finished it makes it prettier if you go over the whole edge and across the back with one row of single crochet.

The opening left by the long treble is for the bonnet strings to be looped through.





Daisy Filet Bib

By Iome D. Fitch

THIS quaint baby's bib was suggested by the hood in the same design. They might be made as a set, using finer thread for the hood and thus making it small enough for a young baby. For the bib 100 thread was used; it took almost a ball. If you can get a No. 15 hook it is best, but a coarser one may be used.

To begin the bib (it is started at the neck) chain 18, d. c. in 9th st. from needle, make three closed meshes on the rest of the chain; chain 5 for the added mesh, turn.

Row 2: D. c. in 4th st. from needle, d. c. in each of the following 11 stitches, (4 closed mesh), 1 open mesh, ch. 2, wrap thread three times around hook, insert hook in base of last double made, and work off loops by twos; chain 8 for open mesh at beginning of next row, turn.

Row 3: D. c. in last d. c. of previous row, follow block pattern across. To add the two closed mesh, ch. 7, d. c. in 4th stitch from needle, d. c. into each of the next 5 stitches. This completes the two a d d e d stitches, follow the block pat-

tern across. Continue the design, adding or dropping meshes as indicated.

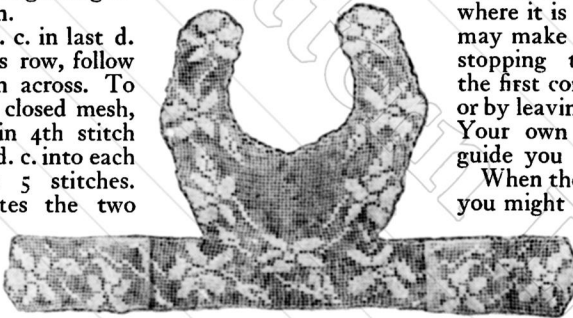
When you come to add the 34 mesh across the front, follow your rule 3 times the number of mesh plus six, that makes 108 stitches, d. c. in 9th stitch from needle and continue pattern.

The bands that go around the baby's waist are put on with the work running the narrow way. The heavy line in the design at the side of the front indicates where the design stops in the center section.

In putting on the other side of the neck piece of the bib, start at the outer edge and repeat the pattern used on the other side.

The belt going around the baby is crocheted the narrow way; the heavy line in the pattern shows where it is attached. You may make this shorter by stopping the design at the first completed flower or by leaving out a section. Your own ingenuity will guide you in this.

When the bib is finished you might strengthen the edge by going all around it with a row of single crochet.



Apron Bib

BY THE time you are three or four you need a regular work apron to cover up your nicer frocks. Mother has 'em. Well, this little apron was made of white linen and would be splendid for a best apron; good enough for kindergarten, even!

For this apron light-weight linen was used. A piece 28 by 9½ inches is needed for an apron for a three or four year old. Cut a square neck-hole just large enough for her head to go through. Finish edges and neck with a row of single crochet over a rolled hem.

Put this edge across the lower edges of the apron:

Row 1: Open meshes across, ch. 2, turn.

Row 2: 3 s. c. over open mesh, sl. st. into d. c., repeat across, ch. 5, turn.

Row 3: Repeat Row 1.

Row 4: Repeat Row 2 to ch. of 5, and fasten thread.

The inset is placed equidistant from either side and an inch below the front neck line. A block pattern is given for it on page 18. Begin by chaining 123, d. c. into the 9th st. from needle. Make 38 more open meshes. This is Row 1. Follow block pattern for the rest of the design.

Tiny points join the apron under the arm. These are placed at the waist line, and are made thus:

Beginning at waist line make 17 open meshes for 1st row, make 8 more rows of open meshes, narrowing at the beginning and end of each row, sl. st. back to starting point and make a row of open meshes around.

Child's Knitted Suit

By Helen P. Metzger

THE model was made of one of the new silk-finished flosses, in a soft buff shade. About eight ounces are required for a two-year-old's suit, with one ounce of the contrasting shade, which in this case is rust. No. 4 needles were used. This makes a light-weight suit. For a heavier suit use fourfold Germantown, with the same needles. While the directions are given for a coat-sweater-legging suit, they may easily be modified to make one of the cute little "pantie suits" with pull-on blouse and short pants, as will be explained later.

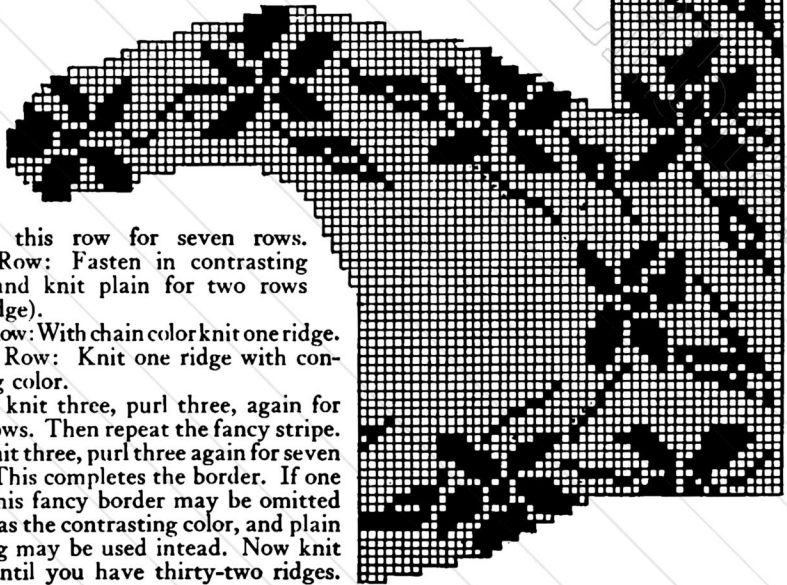
When making any knitted garment it is a good plan for the worker to cast on fifteen or more stitches and knit a strip of two or three inches. This will determine how many stitches one takes to the inch and also how many ridges are required to make an inch in length. With this to guide, take the child's measurements and make the knitted garment conform to these measurements.

DIRECTIONS: Sweater.

For the back cast on seventy-two stitches (more if measurements demand). Be sure to have a multiple of six.

Knit three, purl three, across.

The next row bind off three stitches for armhole, knit across; begin the next row by binding off three, knit across; begin the next row by binding off two, knit across; begin the next row by binding off two, knit across; next row bind off one, knit across, next row bind off one. Now knit plain till you have fifteen ridges. Begin the sixteenth ridge with knit three, purl three, knit three, purl three, knit three, purl three. Slip these stitches off on a large safety pin. Bind off the next eighteen stitches for back of neck. Knit three, purl three, to end of row. Continue the



Repeat this row for seven rows.

8th Row: Fasten in contrasting color, and knit plain for two rows (one ridge).

9th Row: With chain color knit one ridge.

10th Row: Knit one ridge with contrasting color.

Now knit three, purl three, again for eight rows. Then repeat the fancy stripe. Now knit three, purl three again for seven rows. This completes the border. If one likes, this fancy border may be omitted as well as the contrasting color, and plain knitting may be used instead. Now knit plain until you have thirty-two ridges.

knit three, purl three till you have ten rows. This forms the shoulder. The eleventh row knit plain, and widen three stitches (cast on three) at neck edge. Knit back plain. Next row widen three stitches at neck edge. Widen three stitches at neck edge, each ridge till you have cast on twelve extra stitches. Hereafter the front edge is knit straight. Knit plain till there are fifteen ridges, counting from shoulder. Next row cast on three at underarm, and knit back plain. Next row cast on three, and knit back plain. Cast on three again, when the armhole will be complete. Now knit thirty-two ridges, and finish front with border like back. This is left front. The right front is made the same till there are fifteen ridges below the shoulder. When starting the next row, at front, knit three, bind off two (or three, depending on size of button), knit across. Coming back cast on two stitches opposite those bound off. Make as many buttonholes as desired, spacing them evenly.

SLEEVE: Take up stitches around the armhole, being sure you have a multiple of six. Fifty-four, sixty, or seventy-two make good sleeve sizes. Sixty-six are used in the model. Knit plain, narrowing one stitch at each end of every eighth row till you have a sleeve within two inches of the length desired. Then, on smaller needles, rib it (knit three, purl three) for two inches. For the turn-back cuff fasten in contrasting color; knit one ridge, knit one ridge of main color, one ridge of contrasting color. The right side of these stripes should be on the wrong side of sleeve. Finish cuff with seven ridges of ribbing. If no cuff is wanted work ribbing on the right side. Bind off.

Sew up sleeves and underarm seam, being careful not to draw stitches too tight.

BELT: Cast on eight stitches and knit plain with the smaller needles till belt is large enough to reach around child's waist. Now make a buttonhole as in front of sweater. Knit two or three inches more and make another buttonhole. Knit three ridges, then narrow by knitting first stitch, knitting next two together, knitting next two stitches, then knitting two together again, and knitting last stitch. Knit next row plain. Narrow again in next row. Narrow till all the stitches are worked off but two. Bind these off and fasten thread.

COLLAR: Cast on sixty-three stitches. Knit in ribbing till there are fifteen rows. Make a colored stripe and knit in ribbing again for seven rows. Bind off. Sew to neck edge with loose stitch.

BUTTONS: Chain three, join in ring. Fill the ring with single crochet. Work round and round with single crochet, widening just enough to keep work flat. Fasten over bone or wooden molds of size desired.

BELT STAYS: Chain thirteen, turn, a single crochet in each stitch, two singles in end stitch, one single in each stitch along opposite side, fasten wool. Sew in place on underarm seams:

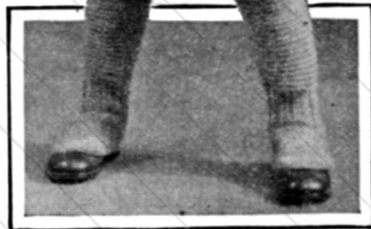
Face each side of front with strong satin or mercerized lining. Cut buttonholes in this lining directly under the knitted ones. Work through lining and wool, using either wool or floss to match.

Two smaller buttons are used for the belt and also for the neck closing. Fasten these buttons under the collar at the point where it joins the sweater. Crochet loops to fasten thus: Using the wool double, chain twelve; fasten back in first stitch, chain twelve; fasten in same place. Slip one of these loops over button on right side. Sweater may be worn open at the neck or closed by slipping loop over left side button.

If a slip-on blouse is wanted instead of the open sweater, knit as directed till you are ready to begin widening under the arm (fifteen ridges). Now slip these stitches off to a safety pin and knit the other side to correspond. When both sides are the same length knit the second side back to the middle, and knit straight on across to the other arm. Now widen under the arms in the same way as for the coat sweater. The blouse, of course, should not be as long as the open sweater but should come only two or three inches below the waist. No belt is needed with the slip-on.

LEGGINGS: Cast on seventy-two for top of one leg. Knit in ribbing of knit three, purl three, for four rows. Next row make the beading for the elastic thus: Knit one, *yarn over needle, knit two together, *repeat to end of row. Knit twelve more rows in the ribbing. Now the back is lengthened thus: Knit seven, turn, slip one stitch, knit six back. Knit next row fifteen, turn, slip first stitch, knit fourteen back. Next row, knit twenty-three stitches, turn, slip first stitch, knit twenty-

two. Next row knit thirty-one and back. Next row knit thirty-nine and back, and next row forty-seven and back. Next row knit straight across. Continue knitting back and forth till there are twenty-two ridges (more or less, according to the size of child). Next row widen at beginning and end of row by knitting one and purling one in same stitch. Repeat this last row till you have five rows widened. Then begin to shape the leg. Knit one, knit two together at beginning of every row till you have ten rows. This brings you to the knee. If knee-length pants are wanted knit a few rows in the ribbing stitch and bind off. For leggings continue to knit plain, narrowing at the end of every second ridge till only fifty-four stitches remain. Then narrow every sixth ridge till only forty-eight stitches remain. When legs are as long as desired (about eight inches from the knee), work in the ribbing stitch for ankle, about sixteen rows. For instep tab work half-way across (twenty-four stitches) in plain knitting. Work back. Next row narrow one stitch at each end of the row. Knit two ridges. Next ridge narrow one at each end of row. Continue knitting and narrowing till there are fourteen ridges and fourteen stitches in last row. Break yarn, leaving a few inches to fasten. Now, on another needle, take up stitches along the side of tab—about seventeen on each side, knit across front, and take up the same number on other side, knit around back of foot. If work is too clumsy on two needles use three. Knit three ridges around foot and bind off loosely. Make other leg the same. Sew up leg seams and sew the two portions together. Sew elastic under feet to hold them in place and run elastic in beading at waist.



Cap

CAST on seventy-two stitches with the contrasting color. Knit in ribbing for seven rows, then knit one ridge plain with the main color, one ridge plain with the contrasting color, one ridge plain with the main color. Now with the contrasting color rib again for sixteen rows. With the main color knit plain till cap is as deep as desired (thirty-two ribs were used for the model, but if the cap is to be a "turn-over" it must be made deeper). Bind off and gather the top. Sew up side and turn back brim. Cover a button with crochet in the contrasting color and sew on top of cap. Another quite different cap may be made by knitting it a bit longer, say four rows. Bind off, and sew the top straight across.

Pull each of the points down till they just meet the brim. Fasten with crocheted buttons. This latter cap is especially pretty for a little girl.

Mittens to Match Suit

USE medium-sized steel needles. The mittens are knit double, using the two colors. If preferred, however, they may be made single, and only one color used. It is well to measure the child's wrist and cast on enough stitches to fit not too tightly around it. In this way one may knit mittens for a child of any size, adding to, or taking from, the number of stitches given in the directions.

These mittens are made with an unusually long wrist, thus insuring warmth where it is most needed.

Cast on forty-two stitches (three needles). Knit three, purl three, round

and round till you have sixteen rows. This makes the mitten fit snugly. Now knit one stitch with the main color. Fasten in the other color and knit one stitch; then make another stitch with the main color, then one with the contrasting color. Continue around. Knit the last two stitches together in this first row in order to have an uneven number of stitches to make the colors come right. The next round, alternate the colors. A stitch of the contrasting color should come over one of the main color, and one of the main color, over the contrasting color. Knit twenty-four rounds for the long wrist, or less for an ordinary mitten.

Now begin to widen for the thumb. In the first stitch widen by knitting one and purling one in the same stitch. Knit around as usual. The next round knit one and purl one in the first widening stitch, knit one and purl one in the second widening stitch. Continue around. The third round widen in the first widening stitch, knit two, widen in the last widening stitch. The next round there will be four stitches between the widen-

ing stitches, the next round six, next round eight, etc. Continue until you have eighteen stitches in this little gusset, then slip these stitches off to a safety pin. Continue knitting for the hand as before you widened. When you have sixteen rows begin to narrow. Knit two stitches together on first needle; knit across to opposite side, and knit two together. The next round knit two together directly above the first narrowing, and also directly above the second narrowing. Continue till you have narrowed down to about fifteen stitches, then bind off rather tightly, leaving four or five inches of wool.

Take stitches off the safety pin on the three needles. Knit sixteen or eighteen rows, then narrow as in the hand till there are only a few stitches left. Bind off, leaving a few inches of wool.

Turn mitten wrong side out; sew up end of hand and also end of thumb. Some workers prefer to knit the mitten to a point instead of sewing the ends shut. This is a matter for each worker to decide.

Knitting and Crocheting Terms

TO CAST ON STITCHES: Make a slip loop upon the left-hand needle. In this loop insert the right-hand needle, passing it from left to right beneath the left-hand needle. Pass yarn over the point of right-hand needle and pull yarn through loop. Slip this loop upon the left-hand needle, inserting this needle from right to left. Continue in this way until the required number of stitches have been made.

TO KNIT (k.): Hold the needle containing the stitches in the left hand. Place thread back of the work. Insert left hand needle into first loop, and make a stitch upon right-hand needle, as for casting on. Keep stitch on the right-hand needle, and work each stitch in this way until left-hand needle is empty.

For the second row, turn the work and proceed as before.

TO PURL (p.): Hold as to knit, but bring thread to front of work. Insert the right-hand needle from right to left through the front of the first stitch, pass thread over point of right-hand needle,

and draw thread through the loop as in plain knitting.

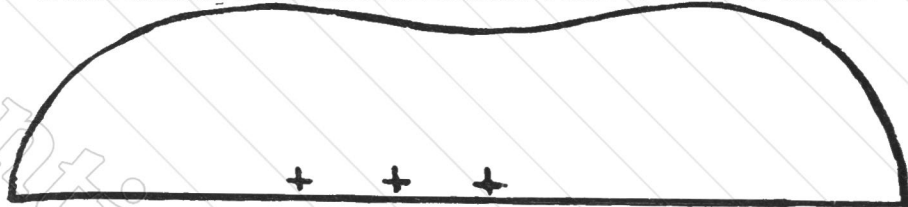
TO NARROW (n.): Knit two together. Work as in plain knitting, but insert needle into two stitches at a time, instead of one stitch.

TO BIND OFF: Knit two stitches, pass the first stitch over the second stitch, knit another stitch, pass the second stitch, knit another stitch, pass the second stitch over this, and repeat until only one stitch remains. Break off yarn and draw through this last stitch.

MAKE ONE: Make a stitch thus: Throw the thread in front of the needle and knit the next stitch in the ordinary manner. (In the next row or round this throw over is used as a stitch.)

To Crochet

SINGLE CROCHET (s. c.): Having one loop on hook, insert hook in work and pull thread through. Throw thread over hook and pull through two loops on hook.



Pattern for the
Irish Crochet Slippers

DOUBLE CROCHET (d. c.): Having one loop on hook, throw thread over hook, insert hook in work, pull thread through. Throw thread over hook, pull through two loops, throw

thread again over hook and pull through last two loops.

TREBLE CROCHET (tr. c.): Having one loop on hook, throw thread twice over hook, insert hook in work and draw thread through, making four loops on needle. Throw thread over hook and draw through two loops, throw thread over again and draw through two loops, over again and draw through remaining two.

MESH: One double crochet, chain two, skip two stitches, one double crochet in next stitch, chain two, skip two stitches, one double in next. This makes two mesh.

BLOCK: One block consists of four doubles, two blocks consist of seven doubles, three blocks of ten doubles, etc.

GIANT MESH: One treble crochet, chain three, skip three stitches, one treble in next, chain three, skip three stitches, one treble in next. This makes two giant mesh.

GIANT BLOCK: One block consists of five trebles, two blocks consist of nine trebles, three blocks of thirteen trebles, etc.

NOTE: To find the number of stitches in foundation chain: In regular crochet the foundation chain is always three times the number of spaces in the first row, plus six. In giant crochet the foundation chain is always four times the number of spaces in the first row, plus eight.

SLIP STITCH (sl. st.): Having one loop on hook, insert hook in work and pull thread through. Pull loop thus made through first loop.

Picor (p.): Chain number of stitches indicated and catch back with slip stitch in first chain unless otherwise instructed.

To add mesh at beginning of row: For one mesh chain 8 and make a d. c. in last d. c. of previous row. For more than one mesh chain 3 times the number of open mesh required plus 5 and d. c. into 8th st. from needle. Then continue along foundation chain as in regular crochet.

To add a block at beginning of row, chain 5, d. c. in fourth st. from needle, d. c. in next ch., d. c. in last d. c. of last row. This makes one closed mesh. For every additional block add 3 stitches to this foundation chain. Thus for 5 blocks the directions would read: ch. 17, d. c. into 4 st. from needle, d. c. into each of succeeding stitches of chain.

TO ADD A MESH AT END OF ROW: A mesh is added at end of row by chaining two, wrapping thread three times around hook, inserting hook in base of last double made, and working off the loops by twos as in making a double.

TO ADD A BLOCK AT

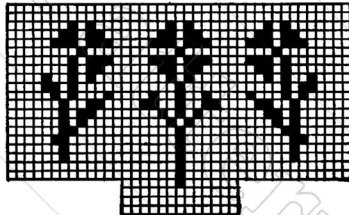
END OF ROW: To add a block at end of row chain 3 for the last d. c. in row, sl. st. into the last d. c. of previous row, chain 5, d. c. in 4th stitch from needle, d. c. into next stitch of chain, sl. st. into the top of chain of 3, sl. st. back over block just made. If more blocks are needed chain 3 for each additional block and d. c. in 4th stitch from needle and d. c. into each of the other stitches in chain and sl. st. into the top of chain of 3. If work is continued from end of these blocks you will have to sl. st. across blocks just made.

TO NARROW: Slip stitch over a mesh at beginning of row, and omit a mesh at end of row.

Chain 5 at end of each row when an open mesh begins next row.

Chain 3 at end of row when a closed mesh begins next row.

In crocheting a circular design sl. st. into the center of first open mesh of round and chain 5, for the first open mesh of next round in every row.



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