

down back of the cross and then up through in front of the cross, and pull through forming two knots, and we have the Flemish loop complete, Fig. 20.

Fig. 21 : The chain knot with toggle. This is used for shortening a line. Form a loop as in Fig. 17, and then loop the line through loop after loop until the desired length is reached, then pass a toggle of wood or iron through the last loop, in this way we may shorten a line to any length without having either end free.

Fig. 22 : Is a sheep-shank, and is used by farmers in this form very frequently for shortening the reins on horses.

Fig. 23 : The Becket bend. It is made similar to the sheet bend or the weaver's knot, by forming a loop at or near the end of the line, and then passing the other end up through and down under both parts of the loop and under its own part. This knot never slips or jams when properly made, and is exceedingly strong and simple to tie. The Becket bend is one of the sailor's most useful knots, and probably conforms with greater exactness to the principle of the scientific knot tying than any other knot, save perhaps, the clove hitch. No engineer should neglect to include this knot in his repertory. Its simplicity and absolute freedom from slipping or jamming under any amount of tension makes its use highly desirable.

Fig. 24 : Is the double Becket bend. This is made the same as Fig. 23 with one additional bend, or twice around both parts of the loop, and passing the end under its own part and hauling taut. This greatly increases the strength of the Becket bend.

Fig. 25 : The Carric bend. The loop is made by laying the end of one rope under its own standing part. This done the rope is laid across the loop. The end carried under the side of the loop, then up through the loop over its own standing part and down through the loop. A little practice and study of this illustration will enable anyone to tie this knot with facility. Sailors often use the Carrie bend where an extra large knot is required, and also in tying the ends of very large ropes where the Becket bend or reef knot is hardly so applicable.

Fig. 26 : Is showing the bow-line on the bight. A loop is made on the standing parts of the double rope as was done in the single bow-line, and the bight is brought up through the loop, being pulled through sufficiently to pass down and over the lower part, thence up to its position.

Fig. 27 : Is the cow-hitch or noose, used by farmers for tying cattle in their stalls. It is made by tying a single knot the required distance from the end of the line, then tying a knot in the end of the line passing the line around the animal's neck