PART V
KNITTING FOR HOME TRADE

SOCK WITH 1-1 RIB CUFF, AND PLAIN LEG

To knit a sock with 1-1 rib cuff and plain leg, proceed as instructed on page 27—following out the details from paragraph 1 to 10. To make the leg transfer all dial needle stitches to cylinder needles and knit as for plain knitting. To make heel and toe raise needles as for rib sock. See page 27, paragraphs 18-36.

KNITTING FLAT WEB

Take sufficient needles out at the back of the needle cylinder to clear the cams. Turn the handle so that the came or yarn carrier will be at the back where there are no needles. Set up the work on the remaining needles as instructed on page 13. Knit backwards and forwards as in making heel and toe, but change the turn when the cams or yarn carrier will be where you have taken out the needles, as otherwise the reverse cam cannot drop and the machine will not knit. The webbing can be narrowed or widened by either removing or replacing needles in the cylinder, although enough needles must always be left out of the cylinder so as to allow for the reverse of the same.

Fig. 31

INSIDE

OUTSIDE

SEAMING FLAT WEB

Figure 31 represents the right side of the knitting apparently without seam when properly sewed together. This sewing should always be done when possible in the same direction the web was knit, and always from the inside of the web. The middle stitch of each, as shown in Figure 31, is ravelled out so that the stitches to be sewed can be readily seen. There are three stitches which appear in the selvedge. Only one, the shortest one, is the right stitch to be taken in sewing. It will be known as the "inside stitch," as shown by the needle and thread which passes through the inside small stitches (Figure 31).

TAKING THE STITCHES

Pass the needle through the short or small inside stitch on the right; then pass through the corresponding stitch on the other side of web, on the left. Draw the needle with thread through the two stitches, as shown in Figure 31; again pass the needle through the right stitch, then through the left stitch and draw the yarn through until the web is drawn close together and looks like regular knitting on the right side of web. Dampening and pressing with a hot iron will help the operator in finding the stitches, which are to be taken while sewing.

RE-FOOTING

Cut off the waste part; press the end of the leg with hot iron to make the stitches firm; unravel a few rounds to get an even row of stitches, and put the work on the needles. If the work or stocking contains more stitches than the number of needles in your machine, two stitches must be placed on one needle at regular intervals round the cylinder. If there are less stitches in a plain sock than there are needles in the cylinder, keep all the needles in the cylinder and place the loops on the needles, missing a needle here and there so that the loops are equally placed over the whole of the cylinder. Now unravel the rows from the top of the needles, and make loops for the empty needles. This is done as follows: Take out the empty needle pick up the loop, and replace the needle in the groove; or pick up with the work hook or other needle the cross stitch which is under the loop of the nearest needle, and place it on the next empty needle.

TO UNRAVEL WORK WHILE ON THE MACHINE

This can only be done when the ribber is not in use. Stop yarn carrier at front of machine and push work up at back so as to get the stitches inside the hooks of the needles. With work hook, pull tightly outwards the cross thread of yarn between two of the stitches and then pull this yarn slightly upwards. This will free the last row of stitches and will cause the previous row to come over into the hooks. Get the stitches off about 20 needles at the back in this way, repeating the operation according to the number of rows it is desired to unravel, and raise these 20 needles out of action. Then knit until yarn carrier is under the needles raised. Unravel the same number of rows off the remainder of the work in the same way. With care, this can be done to any extent without dropping a stitch. Pull back the slack wool to

Fig. 32
the bobbin and raise 20 more needles leading up to the others so that the yarn carrier can be moved backwards in order to start knitting at the needle from which the wool hangs. Now proceed to knit.

If it is necessary to unravel when making heel, pull the stitches into the hooks, draw the wool out tightly in a line with the hooks, then pull gently a little upwards and outwards, when the stitches will slide off. If in the first part of the heel, push a needle down as each row is unravelled; if in the second part, pull a needle up each time.

TO FORM SELVEDGE FOR PLAIN WORK

To prevent a garment from unravelling it must have a selvedge. This selvedge is made as follows. It is made immediately after dividing work while the cotton is still on the needles.

Raise out of action all needles not engaged in V cam. Holding down the work, knit forward until V cam passes under the needles raised out of action, thus releasing those which were engaged in cams and these must now be raised also.

Break the cotton, leaving a short length hanging, say 10 or 12 inches, and pass this down inside the cylinder. That the crank wheel may be turned freely, without actuating the needles, which are therefore “out of action.”

Thread machine with yarn as directed on Page 11, leaving about a yard hanging on the inside over the cylinder. Make a neat slip knot at the end of the yarn and drop this over one of the needles at the right hand side of the cylinder, to form the first stitch. Then taking the yarn in the right hand, pass it across the back of the next needle away from you, round it, and in again at the side nearest to you; then along the back of the next needle farther away from you, round it in the same manner.

In doing this, hold each loop down (with forefinger of left hand) close to top of cylinder, whilst making the next. The yarn carrier may be moved freely out of your way in either direction, as the needles are out of action, but care must be taken to keep the yarn outside the needles.

Figure 33 shows the direction and the method in which the yarn should be twisted round the needles to form the loops, commencing from the right hand side, working towards back of machine, and continuing in the same direction all round the cylinder until a loop is on every needle.

This selvedge must be of medium tension—neither very tight nor very slack. Having placed loops on all the needles, have yarn carrier at front of machine and press down into action about two-thirds of the needles, commencing with that on which the first loop was placed. See that all latches are down, take up any slackness in the yarn; pull work well down; see that yarn feeds into the hook of the first needle; and knit half way around. (Whenever you stop knitting do not let yarn carrier move backward.) Having moved the V cam forward, the remaining needles can now be pressed down into action. Again see that all needle latches are open, and proceed to knit slowly, holding work well down. There being a double stitch (cotton and wool) on each needle, the crank wheel may work a little stiffly in knitting the first round. Practice the forming of selvedge until thoroughly mastered and do not attempt to knit too quickly at first.

LARGE HEEL

A larger heel can be made by raising out of action two less than half of the needles (that is, one short of the half cylinder mark at each side) when commencing the heel, and continuing first part as usual until 14 needles are left in action. In this case, the pressing down of needles in the second part must be continued right up to the half cylinder mark.

POINTED TOE

A more pointed toe is made by narrowing the first part of the toe down to four needles less than heel, that is, two needles less on each side, so that the toe will be more pointed than the heel.

REINFORCING

To splice heel or toe. Heels or toes are made double by knitting or “splicing” yarn. Place the bobbin with splicing yarn under the other eye at back of yarn stand top; thread the yarn through the eye and tie it neatly to the other yarn in use, so that the two pass together through the middle eye. The tension should be slackened one point when knitting splicing in, and altered back to its original position when heel or toe is finished. Finer yarns are used to advantage by knitting double which is done in the manner described above.
LADIES' RIBBED HOSE, 4 and 1 RIB, WITH SCALLOPED VANDYKE TOP.

Put on Selvedge in usual manner with all Cylinder needles in; knit one round, put on Ribber without needles in the Dial, and regulate Dial for 4 and 1 rib; then proceed to put in alternate Ribber needle, at the same time catching up into its hook both the cross threads of wool (it will be noticed there are two) between the Cylinder needles. Tighten tension nut (D5), knit 6 rows, slacken tension again, and knit upper part of leg required, say 12 inches.

The Scalloped Top can be made more pronounced by knitting 2 rounds and there will be 3 cross-threads to catch up.

NARROWING ANKLE.

Lift out two needles directly in front of machine on the left Rib-needle (half-way between the half-cylinder mark), place the stitch on the second needle of the third, place the first needle in the second groove, leaving an empty groove in front of Dial needle. Knit six rows, narrow once on each side of first narrowing, knit a further six rows, narrow again once on each side of last narrowing, and repeat this until the narrowings have gone all round the Machine. The result is then a 3 and 1 rib, and the Dial should be re-adjusted so that the Ribber needles will now be central with the Cylinder needles. Knit about 4 inches for ankle, and make heel, foot, and toe as in gentleman's sock, but shorter. Size of foot, 9 to 10 inches; medium, 9½ inches.

LADIES RIBBED HOSE, WITH HEM TOP

A Hem Top is made as follows: Take Ribber off machine, have stitches on all Cylinder needles and proceed to knit straight off, after the dividing cotton, there being no need to form a selvedge. Knit from 10 to 20 rounds according to depth of hem required; then pull the work up inside the Cylinder and place the first row of stitches on the needles (so that there will be two stitches on each needle) being careful not to twist the work; knit one round, put ribber on and adjust for 4 and 1 rib; catch a stitch up to each Ribber needle from the back of the adjoining Cylinder needle and proceed to knit stocking as usual.

LADIES' RIBBED HOSE WITH 3 AND 1 WELT

Start without Ribber; all Cylinder needles in, form Selvedge in usual way, knit one round only, put on Ribber, adjust for 3 and 1 Rib, put in every alternate Ribber needle, transferring a stitch on to same from the Cylinder needles in front of it which will then, of course, be taken out. Knit 3 or 4 inches, as desired, for welt; adjust Dial for 4 and 1 rib, put in the other Cylinder needles, catching a stitch onto each from the back of the adjoining Cylinder needle on the same side of Ribber needle; that is to say, a stitch must not be pulled across the Ribber needle from the Cylinder needle on the other side. Proceed to knit stocking as usual.

If Scalloped or Vandyke Top be preferred, start with every fourth needle out of Cylinder and knit one round before putting Ribber on. Then put Ribber needles in opposite the empty Cylinder grooves, catching up the two cross threads of wool to form first stitch as explained above.

LADIES' PLAIN HOSE, FASHIONED.

A ladies' plain stocking can be knitted and fashioned, as explained in the following, the instruction being based on a 120 needle cylinder, but can be equally applied to any standard machine by adapting it proportionately to the number of needles in the cylinder.

Commence with Hem Top, or Ordinary Selvedge, as preferred, knit 4 inches with tight tension, slacken tension, and knit usual length of leg prior to narrowing. Then begin to knit flat web (see page 23) dividing at front of Machine, half-way between the half-cylinder marks. Narrow by taking the third needle on each side of the division, transfer its stitch onto the fourth needle, and close up by moving the first and second needles into the second and third grooves. Knit 8 rows, narrow on each side again and so on, narrowing ten times in all, which will leave 80 needles in.

Raise out of action 20 needles at each end which will be used later for the heel. Knit the top of the foot backwards and forwards on the other 40 needles, say 50 to 60 rows according to length of foot required. Then commence narrowing as in the leg, but knitting only two rows between each narrowing, and continue until only 10 to 12 needles are left in the work. Now press down into action all the needles remaining in the Cylinder, and slip off the Clasp Ring. Place 40 needles for the heel by moving one lot to the other side, and knit the heel on these in the usual way. After finishing the heel, knit the lower part of the foot exactly like the upper part.

When the Stocking comes from the Machine, it will require joining up at the toe, the sides of the feet and the back of the leg from the commencement of the narrowings to the beginning of the heel.

GENTLEMEN'S HOSE.

These are knitted same as Ladies' Hose except that the wool used is of stronger counts, and the tension consequently a few points looser. They are usually made with the 3 and 1 welt top, the length of leg and foot being altered as required. Length of leg is generally about 22 inches over all.

YOUTH'S OR BOYS' STOCKINGS.

Form Selvedge with Selvedge Tapper (see page 36) 1 and 1 Rib, length of welt required, say 4 inches, change to 3 and 1 Rib for leg as in Standard Rib Sock, knit straight leg of the length required, narrowing for ankle by tightening tension very gradually. Take Ribber needles out for the heel and make heel on the Cylinder needles at the front of machine, taking out Driving Pin as usual. In finishing second half of heel, stop one needle short of the point you started at. The toe is made in the same way, but knitting right up to the starting point again, instead of stopping one short. In joining up the toe, it will be found necessary to join two stitches at the one side to one stitch at the other, about every third stitch.

MAKING A MOCK RIB.

A very good mock rib can be made by taking every third or fourth needle out of the cylinder. Then set up in the usual way, and proceed to knit the top, using a fairly tight tension to make the knitting as close as possible. Put in the needles that were taken out. With your work hook or extra needle, take a stitch below and made by one of the adjoining needles, and place it over the needle just put in, until you have a stitch on all the needles. They will then form their own stitches. Loosen your tension, and proceed to knit plain knitting.

A YOUTH'S PLAIN STOCKING can be fashioned by knitting Flat web where the narrowings are to begin. Knit welt and leg as in plain sock (see page 43) and when ready to narrow, commence knitting flat web on all needles as explained on page 23. Let the division in the work come at the back of the machine, and exactly half-way between the half-cylinder marks. Narrow on each side every ten rounds, by taking out the third needle from the division and placing its stitch on the fourth needle. Put the second needle in third groove, and the first in the second, on each side. After sufficient narrowings have been made, knit the required length for ankle, and
GENTLEMEN’S CYCLE STOCKING, WITH DIAMOND TOP.

This makes a very effective Cycle Top, though it requires a little patience to work out the first time. It is done on the principle of small heels all round the machine, and the following particulars are for a 10-cylinder top made on the 12-cylinder Machine, but can be applied to any standard machine by adapting it proportionately to the number of needles in the cylinder. Commence with small hem top and run the stripe in the same rounds of original color and three rounds of another color (same as stripe or different, according to wearer’s preference.)

(a) Raise out of action all needles except 12 at the left. Knit to the right, raise out of action the last needle knitted, knit to the left and right again (a double course), then press down into action the needle 12, and so on, raising one needle each double course. Repeat this several times to give required length of leg; knit ankle plain, and finish as in previous paragraph.

(b) When the last batch of 12 has been knitted break the yarn join on the color you wish to use for the actual diamonds, press down the sixth needle from the last one knitted, knit forward (making sure that the needle knits), press down the next needle on the same side as the wool, place the yarn behind the needle, knit backwards, press down another needle, and so on, just as in second half of heel, until you have 12 needles in action again, the last course being knitted backwards. Then begin raising three needles again, one each course knitted as in section (a). When the last needle is knitted and raised bring the Yarn Carrier down a little so as to be able to knit forwards the first course in the next diamond, press down the 11th needle from the last one knitted, and repeat the same process all round the Cylinder.

(c) Then change the yarn back to the preceding color, press down into action the fifth and sixth needles from the last one knitted. Knit forwards and backwards until 12 needles in action, last course being knitted forwards. Raise the needles out of action, move Yarn Carrier backwards a little, press down into action the sixth and seventh needles from the last one knitted, and repeat all round the Cylinder as before. In the last half diamond, before knitting forwards, on the last five needles press down into action the needles as far as possible, knit half way round, press down remainder, knit several rounds, run in original color and stripe, finishing with original color to match the commencement of the diamond top. Take the work out of Machine, reverse, and put stitches on needles again, proceeding exactly as in previous paragraph.

GENTLEMEN’S CYCLE STOCKINGS, WITH LARGE HEM TOP.

This method obviates the necessity for taking the work off the needles and reversing. No selvedge need be formed, but instead of the usual small hem top knit about 4 inches of principal color, then make fancy portion (diamond, striped, or ornamental pattern), finish top with a further 4 inches of principal color, then pull up the work inside the Cylinder and place the first row of stitches on the needles, forming a large hem top. When the stockin is run in Machine, fold the hem over in the usual manner.

The proper way to fold a hem top is so that the joining shall come at the middle of the inside, and the full pattern be displayed.

GENTLEMEN’S CYCLE STOCKINGS, WITH 1 AND 1 STRIPED RIBBED TOP.

The appearance of a 1 and 1 rib being practically the same as a 1 and 1 ribbed stripe, it is better to make it as a 1 and 1 ribbed stripe, with this rib need not be taken off the needles to reverse, but can be knitted straight on and folded over after wards in the usual way. A 1 and 1 rib Cycle Top should be knitted with slack tension, otherwise it may come out too small.
CHILDREN'S COMBINATIONS.

Knitted in 4 pieces, the instruction being based on 96 needle cylinder to be applied proportionately for other counts.

Set up, making selvage with Selvedge Tappet as directed, with 1 and 1 rib. Knit 40 rows with tight tension; then transfer rib stitches on to plain needles, stopping with Yarn Carrier in front of machine. Take off Ribber; lift all the needles at back half of the Machine out of their grooves and let them drop inside the Cylinder with the stitches remaining on them. Knit forwards taking the Yarn Carrier to the back of Machine where the needles are out of Cylinder; loosen tension; pull yarn into heel spring; knit backwards and forwards four rows and increase one needle on the right side by moving two end needles a groove forward, putting a needle into the empty groove and catching with this extra needle a stitch from the back of the next needle to it. Knit another four rows in the same way and increase one needle again on the right, repeating this operation until you have 56 needles in the Machine. Then increase one needle every sixth row until you have 64 needles in, after which knit 46 rows. Cast off eight stitches, knit 140 rows; cast off 27 stitches; knit 16 rows and run work off machine, being careful, of course, not to let any stitches slip back. This forms half back of combination.

Now insert in front of Machine the needles which were left hanging in the work with the stitches on them and, still using the heel spring, proceed as before, but increase on the left side until you have 56 needles in. Knit 210 rows; cast off 27 stitches; knit 30 rows, and run work off Machine. This forms half front of combination. The two parts are then joined together at the shoulders with the knitting stitch, and if this is neatly done the joining will not be perceptible (see page 23). The two parts when joined together form one half of the complete garment.

Make the two pieces for the other half in a similar manner, but reverse the sides for increasing and decreasing in each case. When these are completed, join neatly together and finish the neck and sleeves with the crochet stitch.

Sleeves can be knitted for the foregoing by commencing as for gentlemen's socks—1 and 1 rib. Knit 30 rounds tight tension; transfer rib stitches to plain; loosen tension; knit 35 rounds; break wool and tie on cotton; knit three rounds and change needles back to 1 and 1 rib for next sleeve. Press the stitches of sleeves before joining onto combination.

If preferred the front of the garment can be left open about 5 inches at the top. More needles must be used if a larger garment is required.

CASTING OFF STITCHES.

Casting off stitches is done as follows: Take out the needle which knitted the last stitch, catch the wool inside the hook and draw it through the stitch, this makes another stitch which must be placed on the next needle.

MUFFLER OR SCARF

Knit about 36 inches plain with all needles in Cylinder; then throw every alternate stitch off its needle and pull the work so that these stitches run back to the commencement. Finish off with frince or tassel at each end.

MOTOR SCARF

A very neat two-color Motor Scarf can be made by knitting two separate lengths as directed in the previous paragraph, in two different colors. Lay the one flat on the other, join up each side with crochet or chain stitch, and finish off the ends with fringe.

CHILD'S TOQUE.

No selvedge is necessary. Proceed to knit straight on after the dividing cotton, but with very loose tension. Knit 60 rounds and pull up the work to form hem top; knit further 20 rounds still with loose tension, then tighten tension, run in stripe of 3 or 4 rounds, tighten tension slightly, and knit 10 rounds original color, tighten tension once more, run in another stripe again and knit length required, say a further 9 to 12 inches. A third stripe can be run in if desired. When finished, draw the end up, passing a thread of wool through the stitches, and finish off with bob and tassel.

If desired, the roll (or head part) can be made to fold over twice (3 thicknesses) instead of the hem. In this case, a selvedge must be formed, and 100 to 120 rounds knitted before running in first stripe.

CORD.

A very neat cord can be knitted by having only 2, 3, 4 or 5 needles in the Cylinder at the front of the Machine. Commence the work by looping the wool round each needle, and to and from the weight hook between each stitch so that the work will be properly pulled down. Pass the wool over heel-spring, and knit round the Machine in the usual way. The effect is enhanced by using variegated wools.

LADY'S RIBBED VEST

Commence with Scalloped Top, knit 56 inches with very loose tension for the body part. (This is double length, having to be folded afterwards.) Run in dividing cotton, and knit in a similar manner two pieces, each 5 inches long, for sleeves, separating with cotton as usual.

TO FINISH

Body part must be pressed, two or three rows unravelled to get an even row of stitches, and finished off with loose crochet stitch. Then cut up evenly along one of the rib stitches, open out flat, fold over, bringing the Scalloped and Crocheted edges together, and join the sides up neatly, leaving 8 inches space for the sleeves. The neck is made by cutting out a rectangular piece, leaving the front one inch lower than the back. Finish neck with crochet or ornamental stitch and draw-cord.

BOYS' JERSEY, 2 AND 1 RIB.

Set the Machine for 2 and 1 rib, knit 20 rounds with tight tension, loosen tension and knit 350 rounds; tighten tension again and knit 23 rounds. This forms the body part of jersey. Run in dividing cotton, change to 1 and 1 rib, and form selvedge with Selvedge Tappet; knit 4 inches, put remaining Cylinder needles in to form 2 and 1 rib, catching up a stitch onto each from the back of needle on the left, loosen tension and knit sleeves of length required. Knit the two sleeves, dividing with cotton, and knit 4 inches in 2 and 1 rib for collar.

TO FINISH.—Press body part, collar and sleeves. Unravel three rounds from body, and work a loose chain stitch round. Cut up and fold over and join up sides same as Lady's Vest, leaving 7 inches for sleeves. Secure stitches of width required for neck, turn collar inside out, sew on firmly, and turn over to form roll.
KNEE CAP.

Commence with Scalloped Top, 4 and 1 rib, knit 50 rounds, take off Ribber, transferring the rib stitches to Cylinder needles, and raise 9 needles out of action as if making the first half of a very large heel, raising one needle out of action each course knitted. During the first 12 rounds it will be found necessary to raise additional needles each time, beyond those already up, so as to allow the V cam to pass sufficiently forward to knit the last needle in action, and on the return course these additional needles must, of course, be pressed down again. After the first 12 rounds or thereabouts, a sufficient number of needles will be out of action to render this unnecessary. Continue decreasing until only 15 needles left in action, lifting the last course to be knitted to the right, but stopping Yarn Carrier at front of Machine. Press all needles into action, put on Ribber, change to 3 and 1 rib, commencing with 9 needles raised out of action, and working round the Machine in the usual direction. Knit 50 rounds and finish off. Secure the stitches by passing a thread of yarn through, or by any other desired means, when the work comes from the Machine.

RIBBED MITTENS.

Make 4½ inch ribbed cuff just like welt of Gent's Sock, change to 3 and 1 rib, knit one inch, take out at front of Machine 6 ribber needles, inserting corresponding Cylinder needles to which the stitches must be transferred. This will give 21 Cylinder needles together, upon which the thumb will be knitted. Bring Yarn Carrier to the front so that the V cam is under these 21 needles, put in thumb and transfer the stitches to the empty Cylinder needles, and raise out of action all but the 21 needles for the thumb. Knit backwards and forwards (flat web) 40 rows holding work well down, break the wool, and then lift from each selvedge edge of the thumb stitches onto 11 needles, being careful that there are no holes at junction of hand and thumb. Bring Yarn Carrier round to the left, join on wool, and knit backwards to bring V cam under the 21 needles again, holding the thumb part well down. Put Ribber on, change back to 3 and 1 rib, and knit 40 rounds to complete. Finish off the ends of thumb and hand with chain or other suitable stitch, and press.

PLAIN MITTENS.

Plain Mittens are made either with ribbed cuff or large hem for double cuff. In either case about one inch plain should be knitted after the cuff before commencing the thumb parts. In this case the trouble of putting the ribber off and on toe of sock.

Stripes may be run in either plain or ribbed mittens if desired.

GIRL'S VICTORINE OR CAPE.

Start flat web on, say 50 needles. Knit about 10 inches, raise one needle on the right, knit one course, raise another needle on the same side, and continue knitting to and fro, raising one needle each course and always on the right, until only four needles are left in action. Press all needles into action, and raise again one needle on the right each course. Repeat this until five of these taper sections have been knitted, and then knit 10 inches fell again. The Cape may be wadded and lined, and fringed at the ends. The effect is considerably enhanced by using fancy work.

If a larger size be required add one or more of the taper sections, and knit the plain part also a little longer.

TOILET MAT.

Neat Toilet Mats in white cotton may be made by knitting in taper sections as explained in previous paragraph. Six sections will make the complete circle, and the outer edge should be fringed or finished with some ornamental stitch. Table Mats may also be made in wool, varying the color for the different sections. If two needles be raised each time there will be twelve sections to the circle instead of six.

BABY'S OVERALLS, IN WHITE OR OTHER SUITABLE WOOL.

A Baby's Overall, similar to the lower half of Children's Combinations, but with feet, is made as follows: Commence with selvage, knitting flat web, on 40 needles, slack tension. Knit 8 rows, then widen one stitch, knit 4 rows, widen again, and continue widening every 4 rows until 55 needles are in use. Then knit 8 rows, after which begin to narrow two stitches every 4 rows, and continue until 16 narrowings have been made. Run in dividing cotton, and knit another piece exactly like the above, following on with two other similar pieces, but with the widenings and narrowings on the opposite sides. Join up the four parts neatly to form the upper portion.

For the feet knit 40 rows on 54 needles, no selvedge being necessary; run in dividing cotton, and knit another 40 rows for the other foot. These pieces are doubled over to form the feet, and joined up to the ends of the legs with the usual joining stitch, as used in finishing the toe of a stocking. For the front part of feet, the knitted web is turned into the shape required and joined up or worked over in any suitable way.

Finish off the waist with crochet stitch, and run in draw-cord both at the waist and ankles.

BABY'S JACKET, IN BLUE, WHITE, OR OTHER COLORS.

A Child's Jacket is made on a similar plan of the Boy's Jersey, but is also cut down the front, the edges being worked over with a suitable ornamental stitch. The neck, instead of a collar, should have a fancy pattern crocheted round, and a draw cord should be run through at the waist. Some of the fancy stitches given are very suitable for articles of this kind.

If the sleeves are required narrow, they must be knitted flat web, and joined as usual.

EASY LESSON FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE AMATEUR'S FIRST KNITTING LESSON is not intended for persons with a mechanical turn of mind who learn easily. Such persons, after studying thoroughly mechanical lesson, and applying the instruction, may proceed at once to knitting. We would, however, advise those who wish to go slowly and surely, to practice all in this lesson, as a means of familiarizing the mind thoroughly with the working of the machine, cam and needle action, stitch formation, use of tension, narrowing, widening, etc., which make practical and more important work very simple.

The experience gained by this lesson is valuable, and attained more easily with one or more needles in the machine rather than with all the needles in, and is less complicated for beginners and promotes self-teaching. The lessons are constructed with a view to making the machine easy to understand, and will be found of great service in the first steps of knitting. The subject is a very simple one, and the reader will find the difficulty of the work much less than he expected. The instructions are given in a very concise form, and the diagrams are as clear and distinct as possible.

KNITTING BRAID CORD: Remove all needles from the Needle cylinder, except one needle at C or front of machine. See Chart, page 17. Turn crank, stop yarn or carrier at C or front. Thread the machine as shown and described on page 11. Tie a loop on the yarn 6 inches from the end. Place the loop over the needle in the machine. Regulate the take-up or Heel Spring (see page 28.) or place a stitch from any web over needle. Hold down very gently on yarn or web until only one needle is left in action, then lift from the machine and let down the yarn. Repeat operation with another needle. Then knit 8 rows, after which begin to narrow two stitches every 4 rows, and continue until 16 narrowings have been made. Run in dividing cotton, and knit another piece exactly like the above, following on with two other similar pieces, but with the widenings and narrowings on the opposite sides. Join up the four parts neatly to form the upper portion.

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EASY LESSON FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE AMATEUR'S FIRST KNITTING LESSON is not intended for persons with a mechanical turn of mind who learn easily. Such persons, after studying thoroughly mechanical lesson, and applying the instruction, may proceed at once to knitting. We would, however, advise those who wish to go slowly and surely, to practice all in this lesson, as a means of familiarizing the mind thoroughly with the working of the machine, cam and needle action, stitch formation, use of tension, narrowing, widening, etc., which make practical and more important work very simple.

The experience gained by this lesson is valuable, and attained more easily with one or more needles in the machine rather than with all the needles in, and is less complicated for beginners and promotes self-teaching. The lessons are constructed with a view to making the machine easy to understand, and will be found of great service in the first steps of knitting. The subject is a very simple one, and the reader will find the difficulty of the work much less than he expected. The instructions are given in a very concise form, and the diagrams are as clear and distinct as possible.