Fig. 19 shows the manner of adjusting the dial to suit the cylinder after the ribbing attachment has been fixed, and before the ribber needles have been inserted into their grooves. Turn the dial round in the direction indicated by the arrow until the dial lug (36) touches the dial adjusting post (31), and keep the lug against the post by slightly pressing the dial with the fingers of the right hand, and with the left hand twist the turn-screw (43) to the back or front until the dial grooves are over the cylinder grooves or posts as may be required for the stitch to be knitted (see note 19). The dial adjusting post should be left as near its central position as possible, and not over towards the extreme left or right.

The Dial Height Regulating Collar (29) is movable between slot No. 1 and slot No. 8 to raise or lower the dial for to give more or less space between cylinder and dial where the work passes between them. When working thick wool the dial must be higher than when working fine wool; it should be just high enough to allow the work to pass freely between cylinder and dial. When the dial is raised the yarn-guide (13, Fig. 1) must also be raised, or the dial needles will rub on the yarn-guide and damage their hooks.
A PLAIN SOCK WITH RIBBED TOP.

Machine of 4½in. diameter, 72/36 or 84/42 cylinders and dials; 4 ply merino or fingering wool; cylinder tension at 3½, ribber tension at 3. Top (of 1 plain 1 rib) 50 rounds; Leg (plain) 50 rounds; Ankle (plain) 40 rounds; Foot (plain) 65 to 70 rounds.

Set up the machine and cast on as described on pages 12 and 13, but with a needle in each second groove only. Proceed as far as "Knit 5 times round, stopping with the yarn-guide at Front of machine," and now with the yarn-guide at the Front of the machine, fix on the ribbing attachment without any needles in the dial (see Figs. 17 and 19, pages 20 and 22). Take hold of the head of the ribber arm with the right hand, place the slotted end over the large screw (17) on the cam shell, press it down as low as possible and square on the ledge (4 B; Fig. 5) of the cam shell, screw up the wing nut (17) to hold the ribber arm firmly to the shell; now place the fingers of the right hand on the dial and press it forward until the lug on its under side touches the dial adjusting post (see instructions below Fig. 19). Adjust the dial so that its grooves will be immediately over the centre of the cylinder grooves (Note 19). Place a needle with open latch in each dial groove (Note 20). Move forwards the handle until each groove has been filled. The needles are now set for 1 and 1 rib, that is, 1 cylinder needle 1 dial needle all round; make three or four rounds to make sure that each dial needle is forming its stitch. Adjust the dial to the right height from the cylinder to suit the yarn used (see note on dial height regulating collar, page 22). Stop with the yarn-guide at Front, press back as far as possible the setting cam lever, knit 2½ or 3 rounds (note 21), press outward the setting cam lever, set the counter to 100. Knit carefully the first round still assisting the yarn-guide with the left hand; make 50 rounds for the top. Stop with yarn-guide at Back.

Remove the belt. Transfer the loop from every dial needle to a cylinder needle (note 22), and place the cylinder needle in the

19.—Care must be taken when adjusting the dial to keep it pressed against the post, otherwise it cannot be properly adjusted and may cause the ribber needles to rub against the cylinder needles and cut the yarn, or push against the cylinder needles and damage them.

20.—Notice that the setting cam lever is pressed out against the screw, that is, in the position to operate the dial needles.

21.—The ribber needles are now out of action, and to assist the weights to draw down the work the left hand may be used to press downwards on the set-up.

22.—To transfer a loop from a dial to a cylinder needle, put the hook of the cylinder needle in the hook of the dial needle, draw out the dial needle until its loop is behind the latch, lift the dial needle from its groove and pass the loop over to the cylinder needle, place the cylinder needle in its corresponding cylinder groove. The dial needle behind the cams cannot be drawn out until the yarn-guide has been moved further round.
empty cylinder groove opposite. Replace the belt. Remove the ribbing attachment by the wing nut (17); see that the latches of all cylinder needles are open; set the counter; knit 50 rounds for the leg.

For the Ankle, Heel, Foot, Toe etc., see pages 15, 16, 17, 18.

**RIBBED SOCK COMPLETE.**

Machine of 4½-in. diameter, 84 cylinder, 4 ply fingering wool.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cylinder Tension</th>
<th>Ribber Tension</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Top: 50 rounds, 1 plain, 1 rib</td>
<td>3½ or 4 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leg: 70 rounds, 3 plain, 1 rib</td>
<td>4½ or 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot: 70 rounds, top 3 plain, 1 rib; bottom plain</td>
<td>4 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Splice the heel and toe, and loose cylinder tension half a spot (say 5).

Commence as for "A Plain Sock with Ribbed Top," and after knitting 50 rounds for the top, stop with the yarn-guide at the Back. Remove the belt. Transfer every second dial stitch to a cylinder needle all the way round to make 3 plain and 1 rib, replace the belt, see that all cylinder needle latches are open. Loose the plain tension 1 spot, set the counter to 100. Knit 80 rounds and stop with yarn-guide at right-hand side. (See note 3, page 12.)

**Heel.** Remove the belt, transfer the loops from front half of dial needles on to cylinder needles commencing at the Left half mark advancing forward to Right half mark, that is, until the front half of dial needles have been removed; put on the belt, knit to front, take out ribber driving pin.

Heel-Narrowing: Proceed as directed for heel-narrowing on page 15.

Heel-Widening: Proceed as directed for heel-widening on page 16.

Insert driving pin.

**Foot.** In order that the foot shall not be too wide, put an extra dial needle in the dial at each side beyond the half mark to continue the same form of rib; transfer the corresponding loop of the cylinder needle to each of those two needles; leave those two cylinder grooves empty as usual. Put on the belt; set the counter...
to 100; see that all cylinder needle latches are open; knit about 70 rounds for the foot; stop with the yarn-guide at front; take off the belt; transfer all the dial loops on to the cylinder needles, thus filling all the empty cylinder grooves; take off ribber.

Toe-Narrowing: H. to K. of Fig. 15. Proceed as directed for toe-narrowing, page 17.

Toe-Widening: Proceed as directed for toe-widening, page 17 (note 2).

A LADY’S RIBBED STOCKING (SHAPED.)

MADE FROM MEDIUM QUALITY YARN, 4-16ths Blk.

Observe.—The following instructions are not given in detail except where operations have to be made which have not occurred in the instructions on the previous pages; it is expected that the learner has practised well the making of Gentlemen’s Ribbed Socks (pages 24 and 25).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cylinder Tension</th>
<th>Ribber Tension</th>
<th>Fingering 4-ply</th>
<th>Finger No. of Rounds</th>
<th>Merino 4-ply</th>
<th>No. of Rounds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leg, 4 and 1 rib</td>
<td>..................</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Narrow Leg 5 rounds between</td>
<td>..................</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ankle 4 and 1 rib</td>
<td>..................</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For 4½ loose cylinder tension</td>
<td>..................</td>
<td>4½</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>...</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot (top 3 and 1 rib, bottom plain)</td>
<td>..................</td>
<td>3½</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Knit toe with tensions as for heel.

23.—It is not necessary to take each separate sock from the machine; a number can be knitted in one long length. After knitting the four extra rows for “Mending Stitch,” break off the yarn at bobbin and join ordinary cotton or odd yarn. Knit two or three rounds, put on the ribber and remove the belt; place a ribber needle in each alternate ribber groove and transfer the loop from the nearest cylinder needle to it. The needles will now be set plain 1 rib all round. Knit three or four rounds to see that each needle is forming its stitch properly; piece up the new yarn, knit one complete round, form the welt, and continue a second sock. When the required number of socks have been knitted, break the yarn at needles; run work off machine, place a damp cloth upon and press with a hot iron the toe of each sock where it is to be stitched. Cut through just below the welt of each sock and ravel off the odd rows; sew up the toe with the mending stitch as directed on page 17.
Cast on and form the welt as directed for a plain sock, pages 12 to 14. Stop at "turn the handle forward until the yarn-guide stands at Front"; put on the ribber (as directed on pages 19 and 20); adjust the dial so that the dial grooves are immediately over the cylinder posts (note 24).

**Leg.** Commence at the Right half mark and advance towards the back, placing a dial needle in every second groove of the dial, and picking up with each dial needle a loop from the plain stitch of the last round knitted on the adjoining cylinder needle (not from the loop now on the cylinder needle but the one formed before it and now cast off the needle). When every second dial groove has received its needle the machine is set 4 plain 1 rib. Set the counter to 100. Tighten the tension 1 spot and knit 150 rounds (as per above table). Stop with yarn-guide at back.

The top of the leg may be made with a "scalloped top" (instructions page 39), or with a "1 and 1 top," as for a "ribbed sock" (page 24), instead of the above method.

**Leg Shaping (first method).** If the weights touch the floor remove the set-up, and attach the buckle well up the work; hang weights to the buckle; take off the belt; tighten the plain tension about 1 spot. Now decide which dial needle is nearest the Front (reckoning the half marks as Right and Left), take out the second cylinder needle at the Left side of that Front dial needle, and transfer its loop on to the third cylinder needle, and remove the first cylinder needle into the empty (second) groove. Knit five rounds; adjust the dial Forwards so that the dial needles will almost work over the cylinder grooves; counting the needles actually in the cylinder at Left of the Front dial needle, take out and transfer the loop from the fifth to the sixth cylinder needle, remove the fourth needle into the empty (fifth) groove; now at the Right side, take the third cylinder needle from the Front empty cylinder groove, and transfer the loop on to the second cylinder needle; remove the fourth needle into the empty (third) groove; knit five rows; repeat the decreasing in like manner on both sides and then knitting five rows, until the needles are all changed to 3 plain and 1 rib. Next adjust the dial Forwards so that the dial needles will work over the empty grooves in cylinder; put on the belt; knit 50 rounds for the ankle and stop with yarn-guide at Back; complete heel, foot, and toe as for a Ribbed Sock (see page 24).

**Leg Shaping (second method).** Remove the belt; tighten plain tension 1 spot; then take centre cylinder needle Front and transfer the loop on to the nearest dial needle; adjust dial Forwards so that dial needles will almost work over cylinder grooves.

24.—The cylinder post is the rib between each groove of the cylinder.
knit six rounds; then take the fourth needle each side of the needle just removed, and transfer each loop on to the nearest dial needle; knit six rounds; continue in like manner, decreasing one needle each side and knitting six rows, until all the needles are changed to 3 plain and 1 rib; then adjust dial forwards so that the dial needles work over the empty grooves in the cylinder. Knit 50 rounds for the ankle and stop with yarn-guide at back; complete heel, foot, and toe in same way as for a ribbed sock (page 24).

For making the above with heel and toe as hand-knit, see pages 36 and 37.

For scalloped top, see page 39.

ANOTHER METHOD OF FORMING A 4 AND 1 OR 3 AND 1 RIB WELT, FOR THICK YARNS.

Socks or stockings with a 3 and 1 or 4 and 1 rib top, made from wheeling or thick yarns, may be commenced in the following manner, and the welt will be found quite firm and even:

With all needles in the cylinder or 3 in and 1 out, according to whether for 4 and 1, or 3 and 1 top, raise out of action those needles which are within the cams behind the yarn-guide. To do this turn yarn-guide slowly to back, then raise 20 needles from right half mark towards the back; hold them up and advance the yarn-guide until the cams are under those raised needles; then depress all needles which can be depressed each side of the cams. Now thread the yarn bracket and yarn-guide, and draw within the cylinder 14 yards of the yarn; tie the end of the yarn on to a hook of set-up; place set-up inside cylinder, with that hook opposite the first needle in action at back.—Hooks of set-up to be just below top edge of cylinder; then loop the yarn round the first needle from left to right, as shown at A, in Fig. 20.
Continue working Forwards and looping yarn round hooks of set-up (a hook of set-up may be used for the loops of two or more needles, if it should be abreast of them), and round each needle until all the needles are looped. When the last needle has been looped, the yarn should pass under the hook of set-up, as usual, and thence between the first needle in action and the raised needle next to it, direct the yarn-guide as shown by Fig. 14, page 15. Draw slack yarn back to bobbin; hang weight-holder and weights on set-up; knit forward to Left half mark, and depress the raised needles. Now knit a Plain Sock, commencing from "Top" (page 15) or to "Knit a Ribbed Sock" adjust the ribber, placing a needle in each alternate dial groove, set the counter to 100, adjust the cylinder tension to 6, and knit 40 rounds for the top.

RIBBED SOCK OF THICK YARN.

(3 and 1 Rib Top.)

5 and 6 Ply Fingering, Alloa Wheeling, or similar yarns.

4½ inch diameter machine, 60/30 or 72/36 needle cylinder and dial, cylinder tension loose.

REMARKS.

1.—Needles with a larger hook than usual are best suited for knitting heavy yarns.

2.—When knitting circular work with heavy yarns as above, do not thread the yarn through the eyelet in front of the pillar on the yarn bracket, except when making heel or toe.

Commence and form the Welt and Top as directed on page 27, and then proceed in the manner as for a Ribbed Sock page 24, but with a 3 and 1 rib top instead of a 1 and 1 rib.

Top of 3 and 1 rib (tight) ............... 40 rounds.

Leg of 3 and 1 rib (loose) ............... 65 rounds.

Foot, top 3 and 1 rib, bottom plain ... 60 rounds.
The Knitting Wools offered below are the result of 50 years' study of the requirements of the Knitting Trade. They have been carefully selected for their wearing qualities, and will be found to knit out to a great length either by hand or by machine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Plys &amp; Counts or Thickness</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Capstan</td>
<td>4 ply</td>
<td>Soft knitting firm twist, 1 lb. balls, or 2 oz. packets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penman</td>
<td>4 ply 14's</td>
<td>Soft knitting firm twist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penman Black</td>
<td>4 ply 14's, 14's, 16's</td>
<td>Soft knitting firm twist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derby</td>
<td>4 ply 13's</td>
<td>Soft Knitting for hand use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derby Black only</td>
<td>4 ply 12's, 14's, 16's</td>
<td>Worsted for hand knitting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phylis</td>
<td>4 ply 11's</td>
<td>Fingering for machine knitting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coalite</td>
<td>3 ply 12's and 4 ply 11's</td>
<td>Fingering for machine knitting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Redear</td>
<td>4 ply 12's</td>
<td>Fingering for machine knitting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruby</td>
<td>4 ply 13's</td>
<td>Fingering for machine knitting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V A</td>
<td>4 ply 12's</td>
<td>Fingering for machine knitting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cliff</td>
<td>2, 3, 4, and 5 ply 15's</td>
<td>For boys' and girls' stockings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Super Merino</td>
<td>4 ply 13's</td>
<td>Recommended for ladies' hosiery.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearl Merino</td>
<td>4 ply 13's</td>
<td>Soft Twist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avenham Black only</td>
<td>4 ply 20's</td>
<td>Soft Knitting for strong stockings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Wheeling</td>
<td>2 ply</td>
<td>Soft Knitting for machine or hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hobble</td>
<td>4 ply 15's</td>
<td>For thickening heels and toes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heeling on Cone</td>
<td>1 ply and 2 ply</td>
<td>Fingering for machine or hand knitting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tan</td>
<td>4 ply 12's</td>
<td>Fingering for machine or hand knitting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S Super Fingering</td>
<td>4 ply</td>
<td>Fingering for machine or hand knitting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor Wool</td>
<td>2 and 3 ply 16's</td>
<td>Fingering for machine knitting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scottie</td>
<td>3 ply and 2 ply Altoon</td>
<td>Yarn for hand or machine knitting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paton Super Wheeling</td>
<td>3 ply 16's</td>
<td>Fingering for machine knitting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Heather Wheeling</td>
<td>3 ply and 2 ply Altoon</td>
<td>Fingering for machine knitting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mesa Rug Wool</td>
<td>Cable twisted, make beautiful rugs, all colours.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persian Rug Wool</td>
<td>2, 3, and 4 ply 16's (Unshrinkables) in White, Pink, and Natural.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paton Wool</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a light and economical rug in soft Eastern shades.

For a light and economical rug in soft Eastern shades.
GENT.’S FULL-SIZED RIBBED STOCKING.

4 or 5 PLY FINGERING.

Knitted upon 4½ inch diameter 84 cylinder machine.

Knit in precisely the same way as for a “Stocking—Lady’s Ribbed and Shaped” (page 26), but the number of rounds are to be as follows:—Plain tension to be at about 5, ribber tension at 3½, for the leg; then tighten cylinder tension half a spot for the shaping, and half a spot more for the ankle.

Leg, 4 and 1 rib ................................ 180 rounds.
Shaping to 3 and 1 rib .......................... 50 rounds.
Ankle, 3 and 1 rib .............................. 55 rounds.
Foot top; 3 and 1 rib, bottom plain ... 70 rounds.

GENT.’S KNICKERBOCKER STOCKING.

FULL-SIZED WITH TURN DOWN TOP (of thick yarns).

Knit upon 4½ inch diameter 60 or 72 cylinder, and dial to match. Before commencing read the remarks (1 and 2) on “Ribbed Sock of Thick Yarns” (page 28). Knit with a loose tension.

Turned down Top, 4 and 1 rib 45 rounds.
Leg, 4 and 1 rib ................................. 80 rounds.
Shape to 3 and 1 rib ............................ 35 rounds on a 60 cylinder.
.................................................. 45 rounds on a 72 cylinder.
Ankle, 3 and 1 ................................. 50 rounds.
Foot, top 3 and 1 rib, bottom plain 60 rounds.

**Turned Down Top.**—For this kind of top set up the machine and form the welt as directed on pages 14 and 15, stopping after “and turn the handle forward until the yarn-guide stands at the front,” now put on the ribber and adjust the dial so that the grooves are over the cylinder posts.

Commence at Right, and place a dial needle in every second dial groove, picking up with each dial needle a loop from the plain stitch of the last row knitted (not the loop on the cylinder needle); knit 45 rounds of 4 plain and 1 rib; take off the belt; transfer ribbing loops on to plain needles, take off the ribber; break yarn just before yarn-guide; remove weights and set-up. Take the fabric along with the needles out of the cylinder with the loops at the foot of the needles; turn the fabric outside in; send the yarn-guide to Back and insert needles again first into
Front half of cylinder; join yarn to first needle in action at Left
side; hold fabric down and knit to Front; insert the remaining
needles into Back of cylinder; attach buckle and weights; put on
ribber, and, if necessary, adjust dial, to make 4 plain and 1 rib
again. Knit 80 rounds for the leg and shape as directed on page
26. Knit 50 rounds for the ankle, and complete heel, foot, and
toe as instructed for "Ribbed Sock,” pages 24 and 25.

PLAIN TENSION.

To Loosen Plain Stitch.—Loose the wing nut on the shell
that holds the tension pointer in its position, press
pointer downwards (the further down the looser the stitch),
then screw up tightly the wing nut to hold pointer.

To Tighten Plain Stitch.—Loose the wing nut on the shell
that holds the tension pointer in its position, push pointer up-
wards (the higher it is put the closer and tighter the stitch),
then screw up wing nut tightly to hold pointer.

OBSERVATIONS.

1.—Work with a looser tension for dark coloured, or hard
yarns, than would be used for light coloured or soft yarns.

2.—In the ordinary way it would be better to commence .with
a loose tension—say at 6—which can be tightened as may be
found necessary. Never put the tension higher than 2, excepting
for fine yarns on fine cylinders.

3.—A tight stitch requires more weight to keep the fabric
down, and in order to prevent it rising about the needles.

RIBBER TENSION.

For medium yarns, as 3 and 4 ply fingering, the tension
should be at about 3; 1 represents the tightest stitch, but the
pointer is seldom put tighter than 1½ for the finest silk, etc.

To Tighten Ribbing Stitch.—Loose the thumb-screw
which holds the pointer on cam plate, and draw the
pointer forward towards the outside of dial 1 spot:
screw tightly the thumb-screw to hold pointer in the new position.

To Loosen Ribbing Stitch.—Loose the thumb-screw
which holds the pointer on cam plate, and push the
pointer backward towards the centre of dial 1 spot:
screw thumb-nut tightly to hold pointer in the new position.

TENSIONS TO USE—ROUNDS TO ONE INCH OF FABRIC.

The machines with 4½ inch diameter, 60, 72, 84, and 108
cylinders are more largely used than machines with a number of
other cylinders, and the following general information is given
with respect to the tensions to be used for a particular yarn, and
the number of rounds obtained therefrom per inch of fabric.

None of these 60, 72, or 84 cylinders are suitable for knitting
fine yarns (that is thin yarns); the 4 1/2 inch diameter cylinders, 60.
72, and 84, are adapted for knitting medium yarns. Coarse or
heavy yarns should be knitted on the 60 and 72, but not on the
84. The 108 cylinder is suitable for fine yarns only.

**Tensions to Use.**—For medium yarns, never put tension
pointers at the highest, such as from 1 1/2 up to 1. This tight ten-
sion is for use with thin, or fine, yarns upon fine cylinders; thus
for 108 cylinder the pointer would be about 2 or 2 1/2.

For medium yarns such as:

3 Ply Fingering (or similar) put { plain tension pointer at about 3
  ribber " " " 2 1/2
4 Ply Fingering (or similar) put { plain " " " 4
  ribber " " " 3
5 Ply Fingering (or similar) put { plain " " " 5
  ribber " " " 3 1/2

*For Coarse or Heavy Yarns, such as Wheeling (Al'oo) put both
tension pointers on their loosest (using 4 1/2 inch 60 or 72 cylinders).*

These tensions are merely approximate, and must not be
taken as absolutely correct. The colour of the yarn used does in
itself cause a difference. For instance, a looser tension is re-
quired for hard, or dark dyed yarns, such as blacks, browns,
scarlets, etc.

These latter are the best to practice with, being easier to knit. Always oil dark,

Always screw up wing nut tightly with the finger and thumb
after shifting either of the tension pointers. This remark applies
to all wing nuts on the machine.

**Rows to One Inch of Fabric.**—If in doubt at any time how to
place tension pointers for any particular yarn you may wish to
knit, put the pointer at the loosest and knit a few inches of fabric;
then make tension a little tighter (observing position of the
pointers when fixed), and knit another few inches. If it can still
bear being knitted closer, tighten tension a little more (again
observing and remembering the position of the pointers when
fixed); knit another few inches and run the fabric off machine.
Examine and decide which is the best tension, and fix pointer
accordingly. At the same time the knitter should examine the
piece of fabric and compare the plain stitch with the ribbing
stitch. See if they are as tight or as loose as one another, and
if not set the pointers to meet any variation.
In that small piece of knitting you can count the rows that there are in one inch of the different tensions. To remember the number of rows to the inch that a certain tension gives in a certain yarn, may be useful from time to time—note the facts for future reference.

With a tension pointer at about 2½ on a 4½ inch 120 cylinder:

- 2 Ply Fingering gives about 17 rows to 1 inch.

With a medium tension on a 4½ inch diameter 84 cylinder:

- 3 Ply Fingering gives about 14 rows to 1 inch.
- 4 Ply Fingering gives about 12 rows to 1 inch.
- 5 Ply Fingering gives about 10 rows to 1 inch.

With a loose tension on a 4½ inch diameter 60 cylinder:

- Heavy Wheeling (Alloa) gives about 8 rows to 1 inch.

Hosiery by Measurement:

- Stocking for a lady (medium sized) 27 in. in leg, including heel.
- Stocking for a lady (medium sized) 9½ in. in foot, including heel and toe.
- Sock, man’s (medium sized) 14½ in. in leg, including heel.
- Sock, man’s (medium sized) 11 in. in foot, including heel and toe.

Shrinkage of woollen hosiery in the washing is very common. As a rule, the softer the yarn (as merino or cashmere) the greater is the shrinkage. So that when knitting, allowance for the probable shrinkage should be made. The fact should be borne in mind that hosiery which fits the foot very closely, like a glove, does not wear so long as that which fits loosely (not very loose) for the reason that the former is stretched upon the foot and kept in one regular position, and the several parts which are subject to constant friction soon wear through. Whereas, with hosiery which is a loose fit (that is to say, full large when new), there is a shifting of position and the friction is spread over a varying surface.

New hosiery should be washed before being worn, as this thickens it and keeps it in shape.

A good way to wash hosiery is to dissolve a little soap in boiling water and allow this to cool until lukewarm; turn the hosiery inside out and wash on that side; rinse in tepid water then without any wringing or squeezing, at once hang in the open air to drain and dry quickly.

**TABULATED GUIDE (for sizes).**

Before making use of this table read “Tensions to Use etc.” (pages 31 to 33).

Yarns.—Those given below are a few of the kinds mostly in use, although other kinds can also be knitted on the same cylin-