QUESTIONS
ANSWERED
ABOUT
KNITTING

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BY
URSULA BLOOM

PREFACE

The whole idea of this book is to write a comprehensive pocket book on knitting, which helps those who have only the most elementary idea of knitting, or no idea at all. The advanced knitter can get a host of books. But there are very few books for the mere beginner, which at the same time train her up to complicated patterns. I do so hope that this fills a need.

URSULA BLOOM.

CONTENTS

ELEMENTARY KNITTING

1.—What is knitting?

Knitting is a fabric, made with two or four pins, and wool. The fabric is accomplished by conveying a row of stitches from one pin to the other, and taking the wool along with you.

2.—Is there more than one stitch?

Yes. Knitting, in the main, is made by the use of two stitches. *Plain*, which is a flat stitch to the front rough to the back, and *purl*, which is a raised stitch to the front and flat at the back.

3.—How do I begin?

You purchase wool and needles.

4.—How do I select needles?

Much depends on what you intend to knit. Celluloid needles tend to snap if the work becomes heavy, but are lighter to handle, and make pleasanter knitting. Steel needles may seem to be irksome, but will never break.

5.—How do sizes run?

The sizes become smaller as the numbers go up.

6.—How do I select wool?

In this you must again be guided by the object. Fine wool is far more economical, and goes further. You obtain much more beautiful knitting in fine than in coarse wool of course.

7.—How do I begin ?

You "cast on."

8.—How do I Cast On ?

Hold wool in left hand with loose end hanging in the palm. Twist wool into ring. (Fig. 1.)

(1)

Pull wool up through the ring and so form loop. (Fig. 2.)

(2)

Slip this loop on to needle held in left hand. Take the right-hand needle and push through the loop from the left-hand thumb side. (Fig. 3.)

(3)

9.—What do I do next?

Put another loop of wool round the right-hand needle (Fig. 4) and pull through the first loop the same way as you went in. (Fig. 5.)

(4)

Then slip the second loop on to the left-hand pin beside the first stitch. (Fig. 6.)

10.—How do I continue?

You go on always making another loop out of the last one, until you have the required number of loops on the left-hand needle. (Fig. 7.)
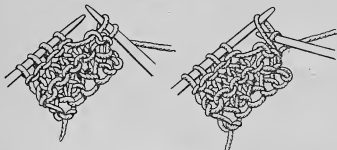
(5)

(6)   (7)

11.—How do I get a firm edge?

By knitting your first row into the backs of your stitches.

12.—Is there any other method?

Certainly. A firm edge can also be achieved when casting on, by knitting into the far side of the loop, instead of the side that is nearest to you.

CASTING OFF

Knit first two stitches; use point of left-hand needle, slip the first stitch on right-hand needle over the second stitch and also over the point of the right-hand needle, leaving one stitch on right-hand needle. Knit the next stitch on the left-hand needle, and then slip the first stitch on the right-hand needle over the point again, and so on until all the stitches have been cast off.

13.—How do I actually knit?

Having made the desired number of loops, put the

right-hand needle into the last loop, and make yet another, as you would if you were still casting on; but keep this one remaining on the right-hand needle, and then knit into the next stitch from the left-hand needle. By this means the stitches are all transferred to the right-hand needle.

14.—Is that plain knitting?

Yes.

15.—What is purl?

The only difference between plain and purl is in the method in which you insert the right-hand needle into the loop. Instead of pushing it through from the left-hand side, and away from you, you insert it from the right-hand side towards you.

16.—What is stocking stitch?

Stocking stitch (which is also called fabric stitch, and plain fabric stitch) is plain knitting on the right side and purl on the other.

17.—Does this make a good edge?

No. Stocking stitch always curls. You must start your work with a few lines of ribbing, or of plain knitting, to give it firmness.

18.—In stocking stitch how do I know the right side from the wrong?

The right side produces a vertical line of design, and the purl side a horizontal line of design which is raised.

19.—What is plain knitting?

Plain on both sides of the work.

20.—Does this make a good edge?

Yes, but it makes a rather elastic piece of knitting, inclined to "drop." It is heavy, and takes up a lot of extra wool.

21.—How do I increase?

By knitting first into the back of the stitch, and then into the front of it. You must knit into the back first, otherwise your work will show holes.

22.—How do I "knit two together"?

By knitting into the second loop along the line, and letting the right-hand needle pass through that and the next loop to it at the same time, with one loop of wool round them both.

23.—What does "slipping a stitch" mean?

It means slipping it on to the right-hand needle, without putting the wool round it in any way.

24.—What does "pass slipped stitch over" mean?

It means that you slip a stitch, knit the next, and then, with the left-hand needle, pull the slipped stitch over the second one, so that only one stitch is left.

25.—What is a welt?

This is the ribbed portion coming at the bottom of a jumper, or cardigan, or man's sweater.

26.—Does it call for extra care?

It should always be knitted on finer pins, and most patterns direct this, as otherwise it has a tendency to stretch too much.

27.—How can I be sure that my knitting will fit me?

By relying on the tape measure. Before you embark on the work be sure that you knit the requisite number of stitches to the inch, otherwise it will not fit.

28.—If I have not the right numbered pins and ply wool, will others do?

There will be most certainly a difference in the knitting. It is fatal for a beginner not to use needles and wool as directed.

29.—What is tension?

The number of stitches knitted to the inch.

30.—Can you copy a pattern directed for two needles, on four?

No, because when working with four needles, the right side of the pattern is always to you.

31.—What is moss stitch?

Moss stitch is knit one, purl one, to the end of the line. When coming back begin with the same stitch as that with which you left off. If you ended purl, you start purl, if you ended plain you start plain. The pattern is a small series of spots. It is very suitable for yokes

for children's frocks, socks, jumpers of a simple nature, children's knitted petticoats.

32.—What is a rib?

The most usual rib is knit 2, purl 2, ending purl 2, and (if working on two pins) starting the next line knit 2. A rib does not curl, and is slightly elastic. It is used for stocking tops, for sock tops, for welts for jumpers, or a fancy rib can be employed for skirts (giving a pleating effect), or children's frocks.

33.—What is a fancy rib?

A good fancy rib for vests is knit 3, purl 2 (ending purl 2), starting next row, knit 3. This gives a line of spots like moss stitch in between the rib.

34.—What is a wide rib?

For knitting a woman's skirt, knit 8, purl 8, in coarse wool, would be suitable. The skirt can decrease towards the waist by knitting two together at certain distances of about six inches in length in each rib, so that the rib narrows, becoming 7 plain, 7 purl, 6 plain, 6 purl, and finally into the waist in a small rib.

35.—How do I knit on four pins?

You *cast on* three, then use the fourth to knit on to, going round and round.

36.—Is this difficult?

No. Practise knitting the first stitch of each line fairly closely, as the fault is to leave marks between the pins, which can be avoided this way.

37.—I find it difficult to follow knitting directions, can one knit without direction?

Yes. But you should learn to follow directions properly. It is only a matter of concentration.

38.—Can you help me with some of the abbreviations?

Yes; *kn.* means knit the stitch; *plain kntg.* is often the direction given; *prl.* is purl; *s. st.* is slip stitch; *m. 1* is make a stitch; *kn. 2 tog.*, knit two together; *s. 1, kn. 1, p.s.s.o.* is slip one, knit one, pass slipped stitch over. *Dec.* is decrease; the amount of decreasing is given you; *w.r.n.* wool round needle.

39.—If I want to knit without directions, how do I do it?

With a tape measure, and from another garment to give you size.

40.—What is easiest to start on?

I would knit a vest, on two pins in a simple rib stitch.

41.—What do I require for this?

Usually it takes about six ounces of two ply or vest wool, and a good shop will help you choose the right pins.

42.—How do I start?

Cast on about ten stitches and knit ten rows, then measure carefully how many stitches you knit to the inch. The knitting should be plain knitting.

43.—How do I continue ?

You then measure a finished vest which fits you, so that you know how many inches wide the piece of finished knitting for the half vest should be. If the knitting is, for example, twelve inches wide and you knit seven stitches to the inch, you will require eighty-four stitches.

44.—Do I then begin ?

Yes. Knitting in a simple rib, until the length required is completed. A similar piece is then knitted for the other side, and the two are seamed up the sides.

45.—What is the best way to join knitting ?

I have never found sewing over and over on the wrong side very successful. I usually run the two pieces together as though they were two selvedges of material, and then press. Like this, the seam is hardly noticeable at all.

46.—Can one knit a vest on four pins ?

Certainly. In this way you do away with the need for any seams at all. But knitting on four pins is not so simple as on two, and if you are a novice, start with a vest on two pins only.

47.—Is this really beginner's work ?

Certainly. My first effort was a vest, and also mittens.

48.—What are mittens ?

These are made with odd pieces of wool, because they take very little indeed ; two ounces will make a pair

Measure the amount required to go round the wrist and cast on sufficient stitches for the number of inches needed. Knit in a rib for seven inches, and cast off. Sew up the sides, one inch down at the top, then, leaving an opening of one and a half inches for the thumb to come through, secure the rest.
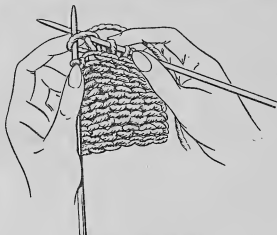
HOLDING THE NEEDLES

49.—No thumbs are required?

In this simplified form of "beginner's mitten" (and incidentally they are delightfully warm), no thumb is needed.

50.—Can one knit bed socks ?

Yes, they are suitable for the beginner. Usually a coarse wool is required, and they take six to seven ounces. Coarse wool never goes as far.

51.—Coarse pins, too ?

Certainly. Match these up at the shop, and always test your tension, for the inch. Although the requisite wools and pins may be given to you, quite often people knit up so entirely differently, being much looser, or much closer than others, that you MUST test your work.

52.—How do I start bed socks ?

These can be knitted on two pins, if you do not feel like tackling four, but four is the more usual way. For the ordinary woman's bedsock, in three ply wool, with largish pins, cast on forty stitches. Rib the first lines, for about six inches, then knit in stocking stitch to the toe. There is no heel. When you have done enough, and this you can only judge by measuring, start decreasing for the toe.

53.—How do I do this ?

The join will come right down the back of the sock. Take two small safety pins and put one each ten stitches from the beginning of the work, and ten before the end. This is where the decreasing will be. Each time you reach the safety pins on the plain side of the stocking stitch knit two together.
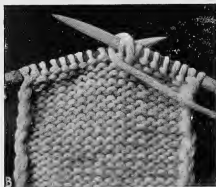
54.—When have I decreased enough ?

When there are twenty stitches left. Then cast off.

PLAIN
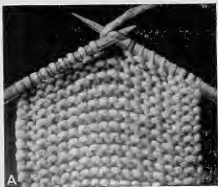
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55.—I have seen attractive bedsocks made with slotting just below the ribbing, how is this done?

By a single line on the plain side, just below the ribbing knit one stitch, make one by putting the wool round the right-hand needle. Knit next two together. Purl the whole row back.

56.—Can a ribbon be put through this?

Yes.

57.—What is a circular needle?

A circular needle is usually intended for knitting skirts, and consists of one long needle, with points at both ends; it is pliable, and you cast on and go on knitting. It does away with the need of working on four pins.

58.—Is it difficult?

No. Some people find it particularly easy, but it is a trick, I always feel. Two needles are best for the beginner.

59.—How do I knit patterns?

Master first the intricacies of plain knitting and purl, and learn to knit regularly and control your work. Then you will pass from the elementary into the more progressive class.

MORE ADVANCED KNITTING

60.—Are patterns always being invented?

Yes, they are. But there are several basic patterns which seem to go on for ever. They vary between lacy ones suitable for shawls, babies' clothes, jumpers, and good solid sturdy patterns, of use for men's sweaters, socks, or boy's clothes.

61.—Can you tell me of some patterns?

Yes. But do remember that patterns are governed by what garment it is you want to make. It is easiest perhaps to start with a close pattern suitable for men's socks, and sweaters, boy's socks or stockings, or a winter jumper. A plain check pattern, really a variation on the moss stitch, is a good idea.

62.—Why is this particularly suitable?

Because you can detect your mistake almost immediately, and will not have to do a lot of disheartening unpicking.

63.—How do I begin?

Double moss stitch is a tiny check, suitable for babies' coats in fine wool. *Cast on* a number of stitches divisible by four. Remember it is impossible to change this. You must always, when working a pattern, have the right number of stitches as directed, or the whole thing will go wrong.

64.—How do I proceed?

The *first row* is, knit 2, purl 2 to the end, and you end on purl 2. The *next row* is exactly the same. The *third row* reverses matters. Start purl 2, knit 2, and continue through. The *fourth row* is the same. Then you start again at the first one. At the end of four rows you can see the pattern quite clearly and will be able to guard against any errors.

65.—Are there other patterns like this?

Yes. There is the one sometimes called basket pattern, or lozenge pattern, or oblong shape. The number of stitches must be divisible by six. The *first three rows* are knit 3, purl 3 (always ending with purl 3). The *next three* are purl 3, knit 3, and always ending in knit 3. Six rows comprise the pattern.

66.—These are all for two needles, I suppose?

Yes. It is of course possible to knit all these patterns on four needles; in fact, I very often use them for my husband's socks, the difficulty with four needles is that the right side of the work is *always to you*, and you have to knit accordingly.

67.—What is a padded check?

This is made by employing a single row of knit stitches between the checks, and gives an embossed effect. If you are knitting a three and three check, the knit row would come at the fourth line which would be with the back of the work to you, therefore to give the right effect the row would have to be purled. (Purling stands up

on the back of the work.) In an even check, say four and four, or six and six, it would be a knit row.

68.—What is chessboard check ?

This is a larger one altogether. *Cast on* stitches divisible by twelve. *First row* knit 6, purl 6, ending purl 6, *and repeat for six rows*. Then reverse by starting purl 6, knit 6, *for six rows*.

69.—Isn't this rather clumsy ?

Yes. I use it for babies' clothes, because I embroider a tiny flower in coloured silk on each of the plain squares, which looks very effective. If your knitting is wobbly, tack a tiny scrap of muslin behind to embroider to. Embroidery on knitting can be tricky. Make your flowers by a single French knot, and thread in your needle two shades of silk, a pink and blue like a forget-me-not, or two shades of pink. One fleck of green silk for a stalk can be added, and a tiny leaf made by a single "lazy-daisy" stitch.

70.—What is a broken check ?

The method is to divide your square diagonally.

71.—Can you give me details ?

For a small broken check, *cast on* stitches divisible by five. *Row 1*: purl. *Row 2*: knit 4, purl 1. *Row 3*: knit 2, purl 3. *Row 4*: knit 3, purl 2. *Row 5*: knit 4, purl 1. *Row 6*: purl.

72.—What is this suitable for ?

In a fine cashmere wool it makes an excellent man's jumper, but needs good pressing. I use it for socks, too.

73.—Any other uses?

Excellent kilts for little boys can be knitted in wool in this pattern which forms a natural kilt. I knitted them for my small son on four pins in three ply wool, and you *cast on* stitches divisible by four. About 140 are needed for a child of two. The pattern is as follows :
Row 1 : purl. *Row* 2 : knit 9, purl 4. *Row* 3 : knit 8, purl 2. *Row* 4 : knit 7, purl 3. *Row* 5 : knit 6, purl 4. *Row* 6 : knit 5, purl 5. *Row* 7 : knit 4, purl 6. *Row* 8 : knit 3, purl 7. *Row* 9 : knit 2, purl 8. *Row* 10 : knit 1, purl 9. *Row* 11 : purl.
Then start again. This pattern sounds to be most confusing, but after the first ten rows it is perfectly plain what happens, and you will find that the work forms excellent pleating. One needs about ten squares for a little kilt ; cast off and attach to a bodice.

74.—What do I do when I drop a stitch?

Don't get too worried. In plain knitting, take up with a crochet hook from the right side. If on a pattern you have to take it up to fit in with the pattern. First on right side, then on wrong. A stitch hooked up on the wrong side, looks like a purled stitch ; on the right side like a plain one.

75.—If in spite of all my efforts, I find a hole in my work when I have finished it, what do I do?

Darn it neatly from the wrong side, as you would any other hole, and press well.

76.—I've heard of Harris tweed weave, what is it?

Of use for men's jumpers, and for golf stockings, best in a coarse wool. *Cast on* stitches divisible by six.

Row 1: knit 3, purl 3.   *Row* 2: the same.   *Row* 3: the same.   *Row* 4: knit.   *Row* 5: purl.   *Row* 6: knit. *Row* 7: knit 3, purl 3.   *Rows* 8 *and* 9: the same.   *Row* 10: purl.   *Row* 11: knit.   *Row* 12: purl.   *Repeat* these twelve rows.

77.—Is it a sort of basket weave?

It is really what is known as a broken basket weave.

78.—Can one do a zig-zag check?

Yes, of course.   Here is another one suitable for babies' clothes, men's socks, or plain jumpers. *Cast on* stitches which are divisible by six.

Rows 1, 2, 3 *and* 4: knit 3, purl 3, always ending in purl 3.   *Rows* 5, 6, 7, 8: purl 3, knit 3, ending knit 3. *Row* 9: knit.   *Row* 10: purl.   *Row* 11: knit.   *Row* 12: purl.   Then start again.

79.—Diamond patterns interest me, are they difficult?

I would master ordinary checks before I tackled diamond patterns, but there is nothing to get disturbed about with them.   Now here is a single diamond pattern; you *cast on* stitches divisible by six, leaving one over.

Row 1: knit 3, purl 1, knit 5, repeating from purl 1 until the last four stitches, when (after a knit 5) you purl 1 and knit 3.   *Row* 2: purl two.   Now begin the pattern. Knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, continuing to the end, but working the last five stitches, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, purl 2. *Row* 3: knit 1, purl 1, knit 3, purl 1; repeat but knit

the last stitch. *Row* 4 : knit 1, purl 5 to the end, but knit the last stitch. *Row* 5 : the same as row 3. *Row* 6 : the same as row 2. *Repeat* these six rows.

80.—Can one do a coarser diamond pattern ?

Cast on stitches divisible by twelve, leaving one over. *Row* 1 : purl 2, now start pattern, knit 9, purl 3 until last eleven stitches, then knit 9, purl 2. *Row* 2 : knit 2, now start pattern, purling 9, knitting 3 to end, but ending purl 9, knit 2. *Row* 3 : knit 1, purl 2, knit 7, purl 2, but end knit 1. *Row* 4 : purl 2, now start pattern, knit 2, purl 5, knit 2, purl 2. End your line knit 1, purl 5, knit 2, purl 2. *Row* 5 : now start pattern, purl 2, knit 3, purl 2, knit 5 ; repeat ending purl 2, knit 3, purl 2, knit 5. *Row* 6 : purl 4, now start pattern, purl 2, knit 1, purl 2, knit 7 ; repeat to end, ending knit 2, purl 2, knit 1, purl 2, purl 4. *Row* 7 : knit 5, start pattern of purl 3, knit 9 to end, ending purl 3, knit 5. *Row* 8 : purl 5, start pattern, knit 3, purl 9 ; repeating to end knit 3, purl 5. *Row* 9 : knit 4, start pattern, purl 2, knit 1, purl 2, knit 7 ; repeat and end purl 2, knit 1, purl 2, knit 4. *Row* 10 : purl 3, start pattern, purl 2, knit 3, purl 2, knit 5 ; repeat and end knit 3, purl 2, knit 3. *Row* 11 : knit 2, start pattern, purl 2, knit 5, purl 2, knit 2, and end purl 2, knit 5, purl 2, knit 2. *Row* 12 : purl 1, start pattern, knit 2, purl 9, knit 2, purl 1 ; repeat.

These twelve rows make the pattern.

81.—What is a spot pattern ?

Moss stitch is really a spot pattern, but there are several others, and these are a pleasant variation

from plain knitting, useful for yokes on children's frocks, jumpers, men's socks, etc.

82.—Can you give me a simple spot pattern?

A good one is made by *casting on* stitches which are divisible by eight, and leave four over.

Row 1 : knit 2, now start pattern, purl 1, knit 7, and repeat to the end, ending purl 1, knit 2. *Row* 2 : purl 1, now start the pattern, knit 3, purl 5 to end, ending knit 3, purl 1. *Row* 3 : is the same as row 1. *Row* 4 is all purl. *Row* 5 : knit 6, purl 1, ending knit 6. *Row* 6 : purl 5, now start pattern, with knit 3, purl 5 ; repeating to end. *Row* 7 : as row 5. *Row* 8 : as row 6. *Row* 9 : purl. Repeat.

83.—Are all these simple patterns?

Very simple solid patterns, all of which give you good opportunity to see where you are likely to go wrong, which is essential when you are starting knitting.

84.—Are lace stitches more difficult?

No, not more difficult, but they do make it more tricky to pick up a stitch if you drop one, and in lace stitches it is not so easy to see your mistake at the time of working.

85.—Can you give me an easy one suitable for a shawl?

Blackberry stitch, sometimes called Trinity stitch, is very suitable. This is called Trinity because it is three in one, and one in three. It has one difference from ordinary knitting—the purl side of the work is towards you.

86.—What is the effect?

When finished it looks rather like tapioca; in fact, I have heard it spoken of as tapioca stitch. Knit a few lines to make a firm edge, and then begin purling on the right side. On the row back, purl three (three in one), knit one, purl one, make one, into the next single stitch (one in three), to the end. Purl back. For the fourth row start make one, purl one, knit one, into the first stitch (where you had knitted three together in the second row), and then make three out of the next stitch. Purl back. These four rows comprise the pattern.

87.—How do you make three in one stitch?

You knit the first stitch bringing it through but without removing the stitch from the left-hand needle. Now pull your wool forward, and purl into same stitch, again not slipping the stitch off on to the right-hand needle, now put wool back and knit the third stitch into it, this time slipping the stitch off.

88.—What is this particularly good for?

This pattern makes grand shawls. You would have to knit a lace border to go round, or crochet a shawl edge. It is a very excellent pattern to introduce with plain knitting on a child's skirt, having bands round the blackberry stitch. The Stonehenge Knitting Industries use it in reverse with the blackberries worn to the back, and it gives quite an uncommon pattern this way. It is suitable for either coarse or very fine wool, and is a very simple one to manage, and quite unusual to look at.

89.—Can you give me another lace stitch?

The simplest of all is in two lines, and makes a stripe of thin plain knitting, with a lace stripe between. *Row 1* (right side of the work to you): knit 1, bring your wool forward so as to make a stitch, knit next 2 together. Purl back.   These two rows comprise the entire pattern. This needs very good pressing.

90.—Would this pattern be suitable for shawls?

No, it is inclined to rib, and a better design for shawls is the one known as single eyelets.

Row 1 : knit.   *Row 2* : purl.   *Row 3* : knit 3, wool forward to make a stitch, slip the next stitch, knit the next, passing slipped stitch over it, knit 2 ; repeat. *Row 4* : Purl back.   *Row 5* : as row 1.   *Row 6* : as row 2.   *Row 7* : knit 6, wool forward to make a stitch, slip the next stitch, knit the next, passing slipped stitch over it, knit two, then repeat the eyelet stitch, and so on to end.   *Row 8* : as row 4.   *Row 9* : as row 5.   *Row 10* : as row 2.   *Row 11* : as the first one.

This pattern is useful for shawls, but needs some sort of an edge, as it curls.   If using it for a child's frock, make a band of plain knitting or moss stitch as an imitation band to start it.

91.—Can you give me a lacy pattern for a child's frock which does not need a plain edge?

For this one of the simplest is feather pattern, which gives a wavy edge.   Cast on a number of stitches divisible by twelve.   Knit first line into backs of stitches, but not too tightly, or you will get a pull.   If you are a very tight knitter, it is best to knit this first line with a

slightly larger pin, slipping the stitches back on to the
original pin when you finish the line.

Row 1 (right side of the work facing you) : knit two
together three times. Make one knit one six times,
knit two together six times ; repeat from " make one
knit one six times " to end of row. *Row* 2 : knit. *Row*
3 : knit. *Row* 4 : purl. *Row* 5 : as row 1, and so on.
A very good change can be made in a child's frock by
doing the purl row in a different colour, which pro-
duces wavy horizontal stripes.

92.—Can you give me a very lacy pattern ?

Diagonal diamond pattern is good, being diamonds
made of holes in outline, and a single hole in the centre
of each diamond. Very suitable for shawls, children's
frocks, fancy jumpers, etc.

93.—Is it difficult ?

It is one of those patterns when all the return lines
on the wrong side of the work are purled, which makes it
easier.

94.—How do I work it ?

You cast on a number of stitches divisible by ten, with
four over for the edge.

95.—Why do some patterns want extra stitches ?

Patterns in which there is a good deal of decreasing
and increasing need some stitches both ends, to keep the
pattern steady.

96.—How do I go on?

Row 1 : knit 2, wool once round right-hand pin and then brought forward, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over ; now start the pattern, which must be repeated to the end. Knit 1, knit 2 together, bring the wool round right-hand needle once as before, and forward again, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over, and repeat to the end. End knit 1, knit 2 together, wool forward to make a stitch, knit 2. *Row* 2 : purl back, and all the even rows which are on the wrong side of the work are to be purled. *Row* 3 : knit 2, now start pattern, knit 2 together, bring wool forward, knit 6, wool forward, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over ; repeat to end, and end knit 2. Purl back. *Row* 5 : knit 3, now start pattern, knit 2 together , wool forward, knit 4, wool forward, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 2 ; repeat to end, ending knit 3 instead of knit 2. *Row* 6 : purl back. *Row* 7 : knit 4, now start pattern, knit 2 together, wool forward, knit 2, wool forward, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 4, and repeat to the end. *Row* 8 : purl back. *Row* 9 : knit 5, wool forward, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over, now start the pattern, knit 1, knit 2 together, wool round right-hand needle once, and then forward, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over ; repeat to end, ending knit 1, knit 2 together, wool forward, knit two on last five stitches. *Row* 10 : purl back. *Row* 11 : knit five, now start pattern, wool forward, slip 1, knit 1, pass slipped stitch over, knit 2 together, wool forward, knit 6 ; repeat to end, ending knit 5 instead of knit 6. *Row* 12 : purl back. *Row* 13 : knit 4, now start pattern, wool forward, slip 1, knit 1, pass slipped stitch over, knit 2 to-

gether, wool forward, knit 4, repeat to end. *Row* 14 : purl back. *Row* 15 : knit 3, now start pattern, wool forward, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 4, knit 2 together, wool forward, knit 2 ; repeat to the end, ending knit 3 instead of knit 2. *Row* 16 : Purl back. These sixteen rows comprise the pattern.

97.—What is Cat's eye ?

This is a stitch used largely in the Shetland Isles, and it is excellent for babies' shawls. Knitted in fine Shetland wool can look particularly lovely, but it is very open work indeed, in large holes, and needs a lace or crochet edge, and a border of moss stitch round it. This border can be made by knitting your first twelve rows in moss stitch, and making twelve stitches either end of the shawl to be executed in moss stitch, and the centre in cat's eye. The last twelve rows of the shawl would be carried out in moss stitch, of course.

98.—How do you work it ?

Directions for moss stitch are given earlier in the book, in the elementary division. For Cat's eye, you *cast on* a number of stitches divisible by 4, with 4 edge stitches.

Row 1 : knit 2, now start pattern, knit 2, wool once round right-hand needle, then brought forward, knit 2 ; repeat to end, ending knit 2. *Row* 2 : purl 2, now start pattern, purl 2 together, purl 1, knit 1, these stitches will have gone into the two loops where you made stitches in the last row, purl 2 together to end, ending purl 2 together. *Row* 3 : knit 2, wool forward, now start pattern, knit 4, wool round right-hand needle once, then forward, and repeat to end, ending with knit 4,

wool forward, knit 2. ·Row 4 : purl 2, purl the loop of the made stitch in the row before, now start the pattern, purl 2 together, purl 2 together, purl 1, knit 1 into the loops made last row, repeating to the end, ending with purling the loop, and purling last two. These four rows comprise the pattern. Do remember that it is a complicated stitch if you start dropping stitches. It is a stitch you have got to watch carefully.

99.—Can you give me a really simple semi-lacy stitch for a jumper?

Spray pattern would suit you ; the jumper is made of stocking stitch, and open work sprays run up it in stripes ; it is not difficult to copy, and is particularly suitable for 2 ply wool. Cast on a number of stitches divisible by 26 ; this sounds a lot, but the width is necessary because of the plain part in between, and is not complicating in pattern. Row 1 : knit 3, now start your pattern, knit 8, bring wool forward, knit 2 together, knitting through the back loops, not the front ones, knit 3, knit 2 together, wool forward, knit 7 to end, end with knit 4. Row 2 (and all alternate rows) : purl back. Row 3 : knit 3, now start pattern, knit 9, wool forward, knit 2 together as before, knit 1, knit 2 together, wool forward, knit 8 to end of row, knit 4. Row 4 : purl back. Row 5 : knit 3, now start pattern, knit 10, wool forward, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass the slipped stitch over, wool forward, knit 9, end with knit 4. Row 6 : purl back. Row 7 : knit 3, now start the pattern, knit 8, knit 2 together as before, knit 1, wool forward, knit 1, wool forward, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 7. End with knit 4. Row 8 : purl back.

100.—Supposing, in following directions, I find that I come to the end of a row and have not the needed three or four over as in directions, what do I do?

Check through the row carefully for a mistake. If you are quite sure you have not made one, and *this is the first line* of your pattern and you need—say, two extra stitches—make them by picking up a loop between the stitches, and knitting into the back of it.

101.—In some directions that I get, I am directed to " slip one purlways " or " slip one knitways," what does that mean?

All stitches on the needle present one side of the loop which is to you, and one which is away from you. The manner in which the right-hand needle is introduced into that loop forms a stitch. For a plain knit stitch it enters the loop from the left-hand side pointing away from you; for a purl, from the right-hand side and pointing to you. To slip a stitch purlways means that you slip it on to the right-hand needle in the same way that you would if you were about to purl the stitch. Knitways, in the way you would slip it if about to knit it.

102.—Can you give me a pattern for this?

Certainly. This little stitch has a charming lacy stripe, very pretty for yokes, or skirts of babies' frocks or coats. It is lace stripe stitch. Cast on stitches divisible by six.

Row 1 slip 1 knitways, now start the pattern, purl 4, bring wool over needle, knit 2 together, and repeat till the last 5 stitches, then purl 4, knit 1. *Row 2*: knit.

Row 3 : slip 1 knitways, start pattern, purl 4, knit 2 together and repeat to the last five stitches, then purl 4, knit 1. *Row* 4 : knit. These four simple rows constitute the pattern.

103.—Have you a lacier one ?

Yes, but a shade more complicated, a variation of the famous herring-bone stitch. Cast on a number divisible by 14, with two over. *Row* 1 : Slip 1 knitways, then start the pattern, purl 2, knit 3, purl 2, knit 7 to end, knit the last stitch. *Row* 2 : slip 1 knitways, and start pattern, knit 2, purl 3, knit 2, purl 7, knit the last stitch of the row. *Row* 3 : slip 1 knitways, now start pattern, purl 2, wool over the needle to make a stitch, slip 1, knit 2 together, passing the slipped stitch over, wool round the needle again, purl 2, knit 7 ; repeat to the last stitch which you knit. *Row* 4 is the same as row 2.

104.—I have difficulty in getting a good firm edge, is there any trick with this ?

Knit into the further side of the loop is one method. Knit always as tightly as you can, or slip knitways.

105.—What is fern pattern ?

There are several variations of fern pattern, all of which are lacy, and give the impression of sprays of fern running up the garment. Here is an easy one. The pattern takes 17 stitches, therefore requires a number divisible by 17, with two stitches over for an edge. *Row* 1 : slip 1 knitways for the edge, now start the pattern, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 5 (wool forward, knit 1, wool forward, knit 2), repeat this from the bracket again ;

knit 2 together, knit 1 ; repeat to end of row and end with an extra knitted stitch. *Row* 2 : slip 1 knitways, now start pattern, purl 1, knit 2 together, purl 13, knit 2 together, purl 1 ; repeat to the last stitch which is a knitted one. *Row* 3 : slip 1 knitways, now start pattern, knit 1, knit 2 together (knit 4, wool forward, knit 1, wool forward) and repeat from the bracket again. Knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 1 ; repeat to the last stitch, which you knit. *Row* 4 : as row 2. *Row* 5 : slip 1 knitways, now start the pattern, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 3, bring the wool forward, knit 1, wool forward, knit 6, wool forward, knit 1, wool forward, knit 2 together, knit 1 ; repeat to the last stitch, which you knit. *Row* 6 : as row 2. *Row* 7 : as row 2, now start pattern, knit 1, knit 2 together (knit 2, wool forward, knit 1, wool forward) and repeat this again from the bracket, knit 5, wool forward, knit 1 ; repeat to the last stitch, which you knit. *Row* 8 : as row 2. *Row* 9 : slip 1 knitways, now start pattern, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 1 (wool forward, knit 1, wool forward, knit 4) and repeat this again from bracket, knit 2 together, knit 1, and repeat to the last stitch, which you knit. *Row* 10 : as row 2. *Row* 11 : slip 1 knitways, and now start the pattern, knit 1, knit 2 together, wool forward, knit 1, wool forward, knit 6, wool forward, knit 1, wool forward, knit 3, knit 2 together, knit 1 ; repeat to the last stitch you knit. *Row* 12 : as row 2.

CABLES

106.—What is cable pattern?

There are several cable patterns, and this is quite a different type of knitting. It is not suitable for people who are very new at the game, because it entails the introduction of a third pin for occasional rows. The principle of the cable is to use a broad rib, of an even number of stitches, to make it capable of being split, and to twist it at certain points in the knitting.

107.—How would you start a cable?

I would try my first one in coarse four ply wool on coarish pins, making a rib of six plain, two purl, on the right side, six purl, two plain on the wrong side. Continue this pattern for six rows. It is a good thing to get some understanding of knitting, and to understand that if your rib is to be kept flat on the right side, you purl it when on the back row, and vice versa. When you come to your cable row, where you will make the twist, you slip the first three plain stitches of the rib on to another pin, putting behind the work, and knitting the last three stitches of the rib first, then knitting the three in their correct order of sequence, from behind. This forms a plait. This is the plain original cable which you see on men's sweaters. There are many variations of it.

108.—What is miniature cable?

Cast on stitches divisible by 14, with 5 over. Row 1 : purl 2, now start the pattern, knit 1, purl 2, the next stitch is the tricky one, for you knit into the second stitch along the needle, knitting into the far loop from

you and not pulling of the needle, then knitting the first stitch and slipping both off together. This forms a twist and is nothing like as complicated as I have written here on paper, purl 2, knit 1, purl 2, knit 2, purl 2 ; repeat to end, ending knit 1, purl 2. *Row 2*: knit 2, purl 1, now start your pattern, knit 2, purl 2, knit 2 purl 1 ; repeat to end, ending purl 2. *Row 3*: purl 2, now start pattern, knit 1, purl 2, knit 2, knit 1, purl 2. The next is a slip stitch as explained in the previous directions, knitting into the second stitch along first, purl 2 ; repeat to end, ending knit 1, purl 2. *Row 4*: knit 2, purl 1, now start the pattern, knit 2, purl 2, knit 2, purl 1 ; repeat to end, ending knit 2. These four rows comprise the pattern. I find this is a most excellent pattern for using for men's socks, and looks particularly nice in Peri-Lustre, or Star Sylko, No. 5.

109.—Are there other similar tiny cables ?

There is a knitted rib, for which you *cast on* stitches divisible by 5, with 3 over. *Row 1*: purl 3, now make your twist, knitting into back of second stitch, but not slipping it off the pin, then coming back and knitting first stitch and slipping both off the pin together ;- repeat to end, ending purl 3. *Row 2*: knit 3, now start row, purl 2, knit 3 to end. These two rows comprise the pattern.

110.—Can these cables be only arranged in ribs ?

There is a stitch that some call Horizontal stitch, and others Basket-weave, which makes an entire fabric of cables in the miniature style. The number of stitches *cast on* must be odd numbers. *Row 1*: knit 2, now

B2

make your twist, knitting into back of second stitch on your left-hand needle, but not slipping it off the pin, coming back and knitting the first stitch, then slipping both off together. Continue to end of the row, ending knit 1. *Row* 2 : purl 2. Now purl into the second stitch on the left-hand needle, but do not slip it off, and return to purl into the first stitch, slipping both off together ; repeat to end of the row, ending purl 1. This is a very good fabric for men's sweaters, boys' jerseys, and stocking tops, and for gloves.

111.—Isn't it rather finnicky for men's sweaters ?

If you feel this, then use the coarser stitch which is known as the double-basket stitch. For this, the number of stitches *cast* on has to be divisible by four. *Row* 1 : knit. *Row* 2 : purl. *Row* 3 : knit 1, slip next two stitches on to a separate needle, knit third and fourth stitches first, passing spare needle behind the work, and then knit the first two ; repeat to end of row, ending knit 3. *Row* 4 : purl. *Row* 5 : knit 3, slip next two stitches on to a spare needle and pass in front of the work, knit the last two first, and then the first two ; repeat to end, ending knit 1. *Last row* of pattern, purl.

112.—Can one make wide or narrow cables at will ?

Yes. For a fisherman's jersey you would use a cable twelve stitches wide, whereas for a baby's coat, four stitches would be required only. You can vary your cable to suit any wool you use, and for any garment.

113.—Can it be used for yokes ?

It can, but a better use is to employ a cable round the

waist line of a baby's coat and thread a ribbon through it.
It looks most attractive.

114.—Can one double a cable ?

Yes. Here is the plaited cable. You *cast on* stitches
divisible by ten, with four over. The cable will be six
stitches wide.

Row 1 : purl 4, knit 6 to end, ending purl 4. *Row* 2 :
knit 4, now start pattern, purl 6, knit 4 to end. *Row* 3 :
as row 1. *Row* 4 : as row 2. *Row* 5 : (known as the
twist row) : purl 4, slip two stitches on spare needle,
and take to back of work, knit next 2, then bring the
spare needle forward, and knit those two ; repeat to
end, ending purl 4. *Row* 6 : knit 4, purl 6, knit 4,
ending knit 4. *Row* 7 : purl 4, knit 6, ending purl 4.
Row 8 : as row 6. *Row* 9 : This is another twist line,
purl 4, knit 2, slip next two on to spare needle, and pass
in front of the work, knit the next two stitches, and then
knitting from spare needle ; repeat to end, ending purl 4.
Row 10 : knit 4, purl 6, knit 4 ; repeat to end. This,
you will see, twists the plait two ways, which is achieved
by passing the spare stitches in front or behind the work.
It may be confusing at first, but it is worth the extra effort
because, if you concentrate, it is easy to master.

115.—Can you give me a complicated cable ?

Here is another suitable for a man's jumper. It is too
thick for men's socks (I knit my husband's socks fre-
quently in cables and double cables, and find them most
popular, particularly if knitted in silk or mercerised
cotton). For this cable you require a number of stitches
divisible by 16. *Row* 1 : 4 plain, 12 purl, end 4 plain.

Row 2 : 4 purl, 12 plain, end 4 purl.   *Row* 3 : as row 1.
Row 4 : as row 2.   *Row* 5 : as row 1.   *Row* 6 : 4 purl,
slip next 3 (plain) stitches on to spare needle and pass
behind the work, knit next 3, then knit the 3 stitches
from spare needle.   Take next 3 stitches on to spare
needle, and pass in front of work, knit next 3, then knit 3
from front, purl 4, and so continue to end.   This is the
pattern.   It makes a wide plait and is particularly
effective if mixed with a single cable, so that there is
the wide cable down the centre of a jumper, and then
single cables on either side.   Remember to make all
cabled articles' large enough, for there is a tendency
for the knitting to pull a little tightly as there is very little
" spare " with a cable.

116.—What is Horseshoe cable ?

This is a big coarse cable, solid, only suitable for
sports clothes, but it is easy to follow.   Instead of it
consisting of a plain rib (to be twisted at intervals) with
purl in between, this has moss stitch in between.   The
plain rib is 16 stitches wide, with 10 intermediate stitches
which are executed in moss stitch all the time, and
never change.

Cast on a number divisible by 26.

With the right side of the work to you, knit 16, then
purl 1, knit 1, for the next 10 stitches.   Continue to end.
Returning, with the back of the work to you, purl 16,
(back of the cable rib) and carry out the next 10 stitches
in moss stitch.

Twist the cable at the end of the first four rows.   Take
the first four of the 16 rib on to a spare needle and pass
behind the work, knit the stitches 6, 5, 7, 8 first, and then

knit the 4 off the spare needle. Now insert spare needle into the next 4 stitches and pass in *front of work*, knit stitches 13, 14, 15, 16 first and then the ones from the spare needle last. This sounds much more complicated than it is. There are 20 intermediate rows before you twist again.

117.—Are there other unusual cables ?

Yes, this is an excellent one giving a bold heavy cable, best executed in a fine wool, but remembering that it is not very elastic and therefore one must provide against any trouble arising on this score. There is a small rib in between the cables which branch out in upward sprays. The number of stitches must be divisible by 21.

Row 1 : knit 1, now start pattern, purl 3, knit 16, purl 3, knit 2 ; repeat to end, ending knit 1 instead of knit 2. *Row* 2 : purl 1, now start pattern, knit 3, purl 16, knit 3, purl 2 ; repeat to end, ending purl 1 instead of purl 2. *Row* 3 is exactly like the first one. *Row* 4 is a repetition of the second one. *Row* 5 : This is the twist row which every cable has. Knit 1, now start pattern, purl 3, slip next 4 stitches on to a spare needle, and place at the back of the work. Knit 4, and then knit the 4 stitches from the spare pin. Slip next 4 stitches on to the spare pin and bring to the front of the work. Knit 4. Knit the 4 stitches from the spare pin, purl 3, knit 2. Repeat to end of row, ending knit 1 instead of knit 2. *Row* 6 is exactly the same as the second one.

ADVANCED PATTERNS

118.—How does one " smock " in knitting ?

Smocking is not as complicated as one would imagine. *Row* 1 : on the right side of the work, purl. *Row* 2 : slip 1 for edge, now start pattern, purl 2 together then pick up thread in between and preceding the next stitch and knit into the back of it. Knit into next stitch ; repeat to end. *Row* 3 : purl. *Row* 4 : slip 1, now start pattern, pick up thread preceding next stitch and knit into back of it, knit 1, and purl 2 together to end.

This is all that is required. Do not knit too tightly, as you may find that the work gets too close.

119.—I have heard speak of double knitting, what is it ?

It is excellent for scarves. You must have an even number of stitches. Knit 2, slip 1 purlways, put wool back (you have brought it forward to slip purlways), knit 1, and slip another purlways ; continue to end of the row, ending with a knit. Every row must start with knit 2.

120.—What is herring bone ?

It is a lovely lacy stitch, suitable for blouses, or yokes, but needs very good pressing, as it is inclined to curl together, there being ribs, with a lace faggot stitch in between.

Row 1 : knit 2, make 1, slip 1 knitways, pass slip stitch over ; repeat to end of the row. *Row* 2 : purl 2, make 1, slip 1 purlways and pass the slip stitch over.

121.—Is it possible to knit in more than one colour ?

Oh, yes. The Fair Islanders make a speciality of this, and do exquisite work this way. A very simple means of using two colours is a stitch known as Bird's Foot. Let us suppose that you have selected blue and pink wool in which to work.

Row 1 : in blue, knit 1, slip 1 purlways to end. *Row* 2 : still in the blue wool, plain all the way. *Row* 3 : In pink, slip 1 purlways, knit 1. *Row* 4 : in pink, plain.

Continue to end of the work repeating these four lines in alternate colours. It makes very attractive yokes for babies' frocks and bonnets.

122.—You say start in pink, how do you attach the wool ?

Make an ordinary loop, as though you were casting on the pink wool, just beside the end stitch. Now slip purlways the two together, and on the return journey knit them together as one.

123.—What is butterfly stitch ?

This is a raised stitch of loops on top of a plain stocking-stitch background ; it is not difficult to operate and most effective—all the more so, in that it is a stitch not often used. The number of stitches cast on must be divisible by 5.

Row 1 : with the right side of the work to you, knit 5, bring wool forward, and slip the next 5, putting wool back round last slipped stitch into right position for knitting next 5. Do not pull the loop too tightly. *Row* 2 :

purl. *Row* 3 : as row 1. *Row* 4 : as row 2. *Row* 5 : as row 1, *Row* 6 : as row 2. *Row* 7 : as row 1.

Row 8 : this is the only row where there is a complicated pattern. Purl behind the 5 stitches knitted in the previous row. Purl the next 2 stitches, then with the right-hand needle lift up the loops that were formed in front of the slipped stitches, and place them on the left-hand needle. Purl the next stitch including through all the threads, purl the next 2 stitches, and so on to the end.

It is possible to transpose the "butterflys" in your knitting.

124.—Is this a good stitch for a tight knitter ?

Even a tight knitter need not pull the loops too closely.

125.—Is that the only butterfly stitch there is ?

No, there is another one, which is effective and pretty, and has rather a lacy effect of spread butterflies. Stitches should be divisible by 11, with 5 stitches over.

Row 1 : knit 5, now start pattern, knit 2 together, knit 9 and repeat until 8 stitches remain, knit 2 together, knit 6. *Row* 2 : knit 1, purl 3, now start pattern, purl 2 together, make 2 stitches by winding the wool twice round the needle, purl 2 together, purl 6 ; repeat, ending row purl 4 instead of purl 6. *Row* 3 : knit 3, now start pattern, knit 2 together, make 2 as before, drop 2 (by dropping the 2 made stitches of the previous row), knit 2 together, knit 4 ; repeat, ending the row with knit 3, instead of knit 4. *Row* 4 : knit 1, purl 1, now start pattern, purl 2 together, make 2, drop the 2 made stitches of the previous row, purl 2 together, purl 2, and repeat to the end. *Row* 5 : knit 1, now start pattern,

knit 2 together, make 2, drop the 2 made stitches of previous row, knit 2 together and repeat, ending row with knit 1. Row 6 : purl 2, start pattern, drop the 2 made stitches of the previous row, turn the work, then cast on 4 stitches. Pick up the 4 threads made by the dropped stitches and knit them together (this will make an additional stitch on the needle). Cast on 4 more stitches, turn the work and purl 2. Repeat to end Row 7 : knit. Row 8 : purl.

These 8 rows comprise the pattern, which sounds to be a very formidable one ; but is not so alarming as it seems, as by the time you get to the difficult row you have some idea of the formation of the pattern beneath your fingers.

126.—I have heard of the leaf patterns ?

There are several variations of these : one lacy one which has the exact effect of leaves with lace veining, and another one which is solid.

127.—Please give me the lace one ?

The number of stitches required must be divisible by 18, with one over.

128.—When following a pattern by directions of a written kind, how can one check up to see if one is going right ?

This presents difficulties. It is important at the end of the fourth row to see if any pattern is showing itself. By this time, one should find that it is visible, sufficient to be some small guidance as to whether one is going correctly.

129.—Can one check this way on the lace leaf pattern?

Yes, you will find that the purl stitches on the right-hand side of the work are plain on the wrong side, and can check them when you come to them this way.

130.—Can I have directions?

Row 1: with right side of the work to you, knit or slip knitways the first stitch, now start pattern, make 1, purl 2, knit 5, purl 2 together, knit 5, purl 2, make 1, knit 1; repeat to the end. *Row 2*: knit 1, purl 1, now start pattern, knit 2, purl 11, knit 2, purl 3; repeat to the end, ending the last repeat with purl 1 instead of purl 3. *Row 3*: knit 1 or slip for edge, now start pattern, make 1, knit 1, purl 2, knit 4, purl 3 together, knit 4, purl 2, knit 1, make 1, knit 1; repeat to the end. *Row 4*: knit 1, purl 2, now start pattern, knit 2, purl 9, knit 2, purl 5; repeat to end, ending purl 3 instead of purl 5. *Row 5*: knit 1 or slip for edge, now start pattern, make 1, knit 2, purl 2, knit 3, purl 3 together, knit 3, purl 2, knit 2, make 1, knit 1; repeat to end of row. *Row 6*: knit 1, purl 3, now start pattern, knit 2, purl 7, knit 2, purl 7, repeating to end and ending with purling 4 instead of 7.

The pattern will now show itself fairly clearly, and you will be able to check as to whether you are going correctly. The purl 3 together will always come on top of previous purl 3 together, the open-work stitches are running up the centre of the expanding leaf to veining.

Row 7: knit 1 or slip for edge, now start the row, make 1, knit 3, purl 2, knit 2, purl 3 together, knit 2, purl 2, knit 3, make 1, knit 1; repeat to the end of the

row. *Row* 8 : knit 1, purl 4, now start pattern, knit 2, pur 5, knit 2, purl 9, ending purl 5 instead of purl 9. *Row* 9 : knit 1, now start pattern, make 1, knit 4, purl 2, knit 1 ; purl 3 together, knit 1, purl 2, knit 4, make 1, knit 1 ; repeat to the end of the row. *Row* 10 : knit 1, purl 5, now start pattern, knit 2, purl 2, knit 11, ending purl 6 instead of 11. *Row* 11 : knit 1, now start pattern, make 1, knit 5, purl 2, knit 1 ; purl 3 together, knit 2, purl 5, make 1, knit 1, to end of row. *Row* 12 : knit 1, purl 6, now start the row, knit 2, purl 2, knit 13 ; repeat to end, ending purl 7 instead of purl 13. *Row* 13 : knit 2 together, now start row, knit 5, purl 2, make 1, knit 1, make 1, purl 2, knit 5, purl 3 together ; repeat to end where you knit 2 together instead of 3. *Row* 14 : knit 1, purl 5, start pattern, knit 2, purl 3, knit 1, purl 11 to end, ending purl 6 instead of purl 11. *Row* 15 : knit 2 together, now start pattern, knit 4, purl 3, make 1, knit 1, make 1, purl 3, knit 4, purl 3 together ; repeat to end, ending purl 2 together instead of 3. *Row* 16 : knit 1, purl 4, now start pattern, knit 2, purl 5, purl 9 ; repeat, ending purl 5 instead of purl 9. *Row* 17 : knit 2 together, now start pattern, knit 3, purl 4, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 3, purl 4, knit 3, purl 3 together, ending with purling 2 together instead of 3. *Row* 18 : knit 1, purl 3, now start pattern, knit 2, purl 7 to end of row, ending purl 4 instead of 7. *Row* 19 : knit 2 together, now start pattern, knit 2, purl 5, make 1, knit 1, make 1, purl 5, knit 2, purl 2 together ; repeat, ending purl 2. *Row* 20 : knit 1, purl 2, now start the pattern, knit 2, purl 9, knit 2, purl 2, to end the row with purling 3 instead of 5. *Row* 21 : knit 2 together, now start pattern, knit 1, purl 1, knit 4, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 4, purl 2, knit 1, purl 3

together, at the end purl 2 instead of 3. *Row 22*: knit 1, purl 1, now start pattern, knit 2, purl 11, knit 2, purl 3, end purl 2 instead of 3. *Row 23*: knit 2 together, now start pattern, purl 2," knit 5, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 5, purl 2 together ; repeat to end, ending purl 2 together instead of 3. *Row 24*: knit 1, now start the pattern, knit 2, purl 13, knit 2, purl 1, repeating to end of the row.

These 24 rows complete the pattern. Although it may read very tediously, when you are half-way through you should be able to work practically without directions; as one leaf expands, the other decreases. It is a very *easy* pattern to follow when in the hand.

131.—What is the closed leaf pattern ?

This is a solid pattern, and gives rather a baleish effect if not well pressed. Stitches divisible by 12, with 3 over.

Row 1: knit 3 for edge, now start pattern, purl 7, knit 5 to the end of the row. *Row 2*: and all even rows, on back of work, purl. *Row 3*: knit 1, make 1, knit 2, purl 2, knit 3 together, purl 2, knit 2, make 1, end knit 1. *Row 4*: purl. *Row 5*: knit 1, now start pattern, make 1, knit 1, make 1, purl 2, knit 3 together, purl 1, knit 2, make 1, knit 3 ; end your row, make 1, knit 2. *Row 6*: purl. *Row 7*: knit 3, now start the row, make 1, knit 2, purl 2 together, knit 2, make 1, knit 5 ; end the row, make 1, knit 3. *Row 8*: purl. *Row 9*: purl 4, now start the pattern, knit 5, purl 7, ending with purling 4 instead of 7. *Row 10*: purl. *Row 11*: knit 2 together, now start the pattern, purl 2, knit 2, make 1, knit 1, make 1, purl 2, purl 3 together, end with purling 2 together. *Row 12*: purl. *Row 13*: knit 2 together, now start pattern, purl 1,

knit 2, make 1; knit 3, make 1, knit 2, purl 1, purl 3 together to end of the row, which is purl 2 together. *Row* 14: all purl. *Row* 15: knit 2 together, now start the pattern, knit 2, make 1, knit 5, make 1, knit 2, purl 3 together to end, end with purling 2 together. *Row* 16: all purl.

132.—What is this pattern suitable for?

It is very good in a fine wool and makes a grand shawl when you do not want anything lacy. It is excellent for a woman's jumper, child's frock, man's pullover.

133.—Have you other shawl patterns?

Most shawls are knitted in one of the shell patterns. I have a very good all-over lacy one which is knitted in 10 rows, and is lovely in a fine wool.

134.—Can I have directions?

Here they are. The number of stitches *cast on* must be divisible by 12, with 3 stitches over. *Row* 1: knit 1, knit 2 together, now start the pattern, knit 4, wool forward, knit 1, wool forward, knit 4, knit 3 together. For your last 12 stitches knit as follows: knit 4, wool forward, knit 1, wool forward, knit 4, knit 2 together, knit 1. *Row* 2: Unfortunately these are not all purl rows back. Knit 1, purl 2 together, now start the pattern, purl 3, put the wool once round the needle, purl 3, wool round the needle again, purl 3, purl 3 together until last stitches, then purl 3, wool round the needle twice, purl 3, purl 2 together, knit 1. *Row* 3: knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, wool forward, knit 5, wool forward, now start the pattern, knit 2, knit 3 together,

knit 2, wool forward, knit 5, wool forward. For the last 5 stitches knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 1. *Row 4*: knit 1, purl 2 together, now start your pattern, purl 1, wool round the needle once, knit 2 together, knit 3, wool round the needle, purl 7, wool round the needle, purl 1, purl 3 together; repeat to last 12 stitches which are purl 1, wool round the needle, purl 2, wool round the needle, purl 1, purl 2 together, purl 1. *Row 5*: knit 1, knit 2 together, now start the pattern, wool forward, knit 9, wool forward, knit 9 wool forward, knit 9, wool forward, knit 2 together, knit 1. *Row 6*: knit 1, purl 1, now start pattern, wool round needle, purl 4, purl 3 together, purl 4, wool round the needle, purl 1. Continue till the last 13 stitches, then wool round needle, purl 4, purl 3 together, purl 4, wool round needle, purl 1, knit 1. *Row 7*: knit 3, start the pattern, wool forward, knit 3, wool round the needle, purl 1, wool forward, knit 3. *Row 8*: knit 1, purl 3, and now start pattern, wool round the needle, purl 2, purl 3 together, purl 2, wool round the needle, purl 5 until the last 11 stitches, then wool round the needle, purl 2, purl 3 together, purl 2, wool round the needle, purl 3, knit 1. *Row 9*: knit 5, now start pattern, wool forward, knit 1, knit 3 together, knit 1, wool forward, knit 7, to last 10 stitches, then wool forward, knit 1, knit 3 together, knit 1, wool forward, knit 5. *Row 10*: knit 1, purl 5, now start the pattern, wool round the needle, purl 3 together, wool round the needle, purl 9. Execute these with wool round needle, purl 3 together, wool round needle, purl 5, knit 1.

135.—Have you other lacy shawl patterns?

There is the well-known chevron pattern. Usually it

is best to knit any of these lacy patterns with a good flat bordering of moss stitch, or basket stitch, or something to lie flat, and which has the effect of a wide hem. For the chevron you require a number of stitches divisible by 7, and it is an easy pattern to follow, because you have the return rows all in purl.

Row 1 : knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over. Now start your pattern, make 1, knit 1, make 1, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass the slipped stitch over and repeat until the last 4 stitches. These you execute in make 1, knit 1, make 1, slip 1, knit 1, passing the slipped stitch over, knit 1. *Row* 2 : all purl. *Row* 3 : knit 1, knit 2 together, now start your pattern, make 1, knit 3, make 1, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass the slipped stitch over, and repeat until the last 8 stitches. Make 1, knit 5, make 1, slip 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 1.

Row 4 : as 2. *Row* 5 : as 3. *Row* 6 : as 2. *Row* 7 : knit 3, now start your pattern, make 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 3. *Row* 8 : purl.

136.—Can this be used also for jumpers ?

But of course. The great thing is to introduce your patterns to suit yourself. A lacy inlet like this round a child's frock is very effective. There is also wave pattern (which is really a shawl pattern), and which can be introduced very effectively for 8 lines, an inch up a baby's frock.

137.—What is wave pattern ?

Stitches divisible by 4 with 1 over.

Row 1 : knit 1, now start your pattern, make 1, knit 2

together, knit 2 : repeat to last stitch, knit 1. Row 2 : purl 2, now start pattern, purl 2 together, make 1, purl 2 : repeat to end. Row 3 : knit 3, now start pattern, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 2 : repeat to last 3 stitches, when you make 1 and knit 2 together, knit 1. Row 4 : purl 2 together, make 1, purl 2, end purl 2. Row 5 : knit 3, now start pattern, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2, at last 3 stitches, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1. Row 6 : purl 2, make 1, purl 2 together : repeat until last 2 stitches, then purl 2. Row 7 : knit 1, now start the pattern, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 : repeat to last stitch, ending knit 1. Row 8 : purl 4, now start pattern, make 1, purl 2 together, purl 2 : repeat till last 2 stitches, make 1, purl 2 together.

These 8 rows comprise the pattern.

138.—Supposing I do not want to put a plain border round a shawl, what do I do?

You knit a lace border. Cast on 22 stitches for Diamond lace.

Row 1 : knit. Row 2 : make 1 (when making one at the beginning of a row like this, bring wool forward, and slip your right-hand needle under it, so that the wool just crosses the needle before you begin your knitting), knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 4, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 10. Row 3 : purl 8, knit 6, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 3, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 5, make 1, knit 2 together, purl 8. Row 4 : make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 5, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 5, purl 8. Row 5 : knit 12, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 7, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together. Row 6 : make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 9, make 1, knit 2 together,

knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 11. *Row 7* : purl 8, knit 2, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 11, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 6, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 5, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, purl 8. *Row 9* : knit 11, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 9, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1. *Row 10* : make 1, knit 3 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 7, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1. *Row 11* : purl 8, knit 5, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 5, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1. *Row 12* : make 1, knit 3 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 3, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 6, purl 8. *Row 13* : knit 15, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1. *Row 14* : make 1, knit 3 together, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 1, make 1, knit 4, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 10.

Repeat from 3 to 14 in rows, until you have sufficient in length. It has to be lightly gathered at the corners.

139.—I suppose lace, or a fringe, is the only method of making a shawl edge ?

Yes.

140.—Can you give me a little advice about fringes ?

The crochet fringe is a good one. Insert the needle and crochet 20 chain, returning into the same hole, then one double crochet into next hole ; repeat the long fringe.

141.—What about a closer fringe?

Ruffle is a good one to employ. For this you pick up the stitches along the edge of your shawl, and make them an uneven number. If there is any doubt as to pulling, and tightness, it is wise to cheat a little, and make a few extra stitches.

Row 1 : knit. *Row* 2 : slip first stitch, insert needle into next stitch, winding the wool over finger and needle twice, then over needle only, and knit off as one stitch, knit 1, and repeat. *Row* 3 : knit.

You can make a wide border of this ruffle, and cast off after a repeat of the third row, fairly loosely.

142.—What is waffle?

It is a design used quite often for shawls and very effective indeed. I always knit mine on fairly coarse pins, because I find that it enhances the stitch so much.

Row 1 : purl 3, now start the pattern, knit 8, purl 6 to end of the row, ending purl 6. For this you will see that your number of stitches must be divisible by 14, with 3 over. *Row* 2 : knit 6, purl 8, ending knit 3. *Row* 3 : purl 3, now start pattern, slip 1, knit 1, passing the slipped stitch over, knit 4, knit 2 together, purl 2 ; into the next stitch purl 1, and knit 1, then knit 1 and purl 1 into the following stitch, purl 2 ; repeat. *Row* 4 : knit 3, purl 2, knit 3, purl 6 ; end knit 3. *Row* 5 : purl 3, now start the row, slip 1, knit 1, knit 1, passing the slipped stitch over, knit 2, knit 2 together, purl 2 ; into the next stitch purl 1, knit 1 into next stitch, purl 2 ; repeat to end of row. *Row* 6 : knit 3, purl 4, ending knit 3. *Row* 7 : purl 3, now start your pattern, slip 1, knit 1, passing the slipped stitch over, knit 2 together,

purl 2; into the next stitch purl 1, knit 1, knit 4; into next stitch knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, purl 2; repeat. *Row* 8: knit 3, purl 6, knit 3, purl 2; end knit 3. *Row* 9: purl 3, now start your pattern, purl 3 together, purl 1; into next stitch purl 1, knit 1, knit 6; into next stitch, knit 1, purl 1, purl 2. *Row* 10: knit 3, now start pattern, purl 8, knit 6 to end. *Row* 11: purl 6, knit 8, ending purl 3. *Row* 12: as the tenth row. *Row* 13: purl 2; into next stitch purl 1, knit 1; into following stitch knit 1, purl 1, purl 2, slip 1, knit 1, passing the slipped stitch over, knit 2, knit 2 together; end purl 3. *Row* 14: knit 3, now start pattern, purl 6, knit 3, purl 2, knit 3; repeat to end of row. *Row* 15: purl 2, then into next stitch purl 1, knit 1; into following stitch knit 1, purl 1, purl 2, slip 1, knit 1, passing the slipped stitch over, knit 2, knit 2 together; repeat, ending purl 3. *Row* 16: knit 3, purl 4, ending knit 3. *Row* 17: purl 2; into next stitch purl 1, knit 1; into following stitch knit 1, purl 1, purl 2, slip 1, knit 1, passing the slipped stitch over, knit 2 together; repeat, ending purl 3. *Row* 18: knit 3, purl 3, end purl 6; knit 3. *Row* 19: purl 1, now start the pattern, purl 1; into next stitch purl 1, knit 1, knit 6; into next stitch knit 1, purl 1, purl 2, purl 3 together; repeat, ending purl 2. *Row* 20: knit 6, purl 8; end knit 3.

143.—How do you make an ordinary fringe?

A good deep fringe is made on a postcard, for a shawl. This gives about the correct length. Wind your wool six times (more if you require a thicker fringe) round the postcard longways. Cut at one end. Insert crochet hook through loop at top, where the pieces of wool bend over the card. Now push hook through the "edge" of the shawl at the desired spot, crocheting the "tail-end" of

the tassel through the whole thing. The fringe is made of a series of such tassels.

144.—While on the subject of "oddments" like fringes, can you tell me how to make the plaited belt, done by experienced knitters for children's frocks, or to go round girdled jumpers?

There are one or two ways. The simplest that I know is to cut several lengths double the desired length. Stand at one end of the room holding your length in your hand, with a helper at the far end, holding the other end of the length. Twist to the right, while the helper also twists to the right. When the length seems to be twisted fairly tightly, but not so tightly that it "buckles," let the helper bring the far end to you and put it side by side with your own end, in your hand. Now thrash the air forward with the complete belt, for half a dozen quick strokes, and you will find that the whole thing has plaited itself in a most machine-like manner.

145.—Can you actually knit one?

Yes, there is a lacy-effect knitted chain, which can be used as a trimming, but does not make such a good solid sash, if required for practical purposes. Cast on 2 stitches. For the first row, with your yarn hanging at the back of the work, slip your needle through the two stitches, purlways, knit your woolor yarn over the needle to complete a purl stitch, thereby making another one. Purl the two together. Continue for desired length.

146.—What is diagonal ribbing?

This is excellent in fine wool and very effective for

jumpers. Cast on a number of stitches divisible by 6.

Row 1 : knit 3, purl 3. *Row* 2 : same as row 1. *Row* 3 : knit 2, purl 3, now start your pattern, knit 3, purl 3, end, 1 stitch will remain, knit it. *Row* 4 : purl 1, knit 3, now start pattern, purl 3, knit 3 ; there will be 2 stitches over, purl them. *Row* 5 : knit 1, purl 3, now start your pattern, knit 2, purl 3 ; repeat to last 3, which you knit. *Row* 6 : purl 2, knit 3 ; now start purl 3, knit 3, ending purl 1. *Row* 7 : purl 3, knit 3. *Row* 8 : as row 7. *Row* 9 : as row 6. *Row* 10 : as row 5. *Row* 11 : as row 4. *Row* 12 : as row 3.

This is the pattern ; and it is an excellent one, though not a wise one to choose for men's socks.

147.—What is Brioche ?

This makes a grand firm pattern, and is lovely in a good coarse wool, excellent for sports clothes. Here is a simple one.

Row 1 : knit or slip the stitch for end, then knit 2 together all along, ending knit 1. *Row* 2 : knit 1, knit thread in between, and knit that way to the end. *Row* 3 : plain. *Row* 4 : purl.

This is the simplest one that I know.

148.—There are other Brioche stitches ?

Yes. There is Double English Brioche stitch, and Plaited Brioche stitch. If you want a lace-like fabric knit on large pins, on close pins it has a honeycomb effect, and some people call it Honeycomb stitch. Cast on an even number of stitches, and do bear in mind that the front and back of Brioche are not alike.

Row 1 : which is the back of the fabric ; wool forward

and over the pin, slip 1 purlways, knit 1, and repeat
this to the end of the row. *Row* 2: slip 1 purlways, wool
over, purl 2 together and repeat. *Row* 3: purl 1, slip 1,
putting wool over the pin, purl 2, end your row, purl 1,
purl 1. *Row* 4: purl 2 together, one of which is a stitch,
the other where the wool was put over the pin. Slip 1,
putting wool over the pin to end. *Row* 5: make a stitch
by putting wool round needle, purl 2, slip 1, put wool
over the pin, purl 2 to end.

Repeat the pattern from row 2, ignoring row 1 which
is merely a commencement row.

149.—What is plaited Brioche ?

This is another variation. Cast on for it a number of
even stitches.

Row 1: wool over pin to make 1, slip 1 purlways,
knit 1. *Row* 2: purl 1, wool over pin, purl 2, ending with
purl 1. *Row* 3: purl 2 together, one of which is a real
stitch the other a made one, wool over pin, slip one.
Row 4: this is the complicated row; ignore first stitch
but retaining it on left-hand pin, slip the made stitch to
the right, over the slipped stitch, and now purl the entire
stitch, purl 1; repeat to end. *Row* 5: make a stitch,
slip 1, purl 2 together (a real stitch and a made one) to
end. *Row* 6: purl 1, now do what you did in row 4,
pulling the made stitch forward and over, then purling
the whole stitch, and purl 2 to end.

You repeat the pattern from row 3.

150.—Is double knitting a Brioche stitch ?

Yes. Some people call it ribbon brioche, some double
knitting. An even number of stitches is needed.

Row 1 : to front of work ; insert the needle into the stitch and twist your wool twice round the point of pin, then knitting it ; continue this way to end of work. *Row* 2 : slip 1, now knit 2 together ; one of these will be a piece of the wool that went round your needle, the other a real knit ; insert the needle through both these and then throw the yarn or wool twice round the point of the needle again and knit them together ; repeat.

Repeat the second row for the length required, and remember that this is slow knitting. It is nothing you can finish in a hurry. You must knit a row of plain knitting before you finally cast off. It is a good stitch for the end of a scarf, or hem of a child's frock.

COLOURED KNITTING

151.—What is Fair Isle knitting ?

It is too advanced to go into in a book of this type, and is quite another kind of knitting.

152.—Have you any principle you can give me to work it on ?

Fair Isle knitting is all charted. It is worked out on graph paper first. It is possible to copy any pattern you have worked in old-fashioned cross stitch on a sampler. The method is that the background is in stocking stitch, and the coloured wools are carried along behind the work.

153.—Is there a trick in the carrying the wool along ?

Yes, most certainly. It is very difficult for the amateur

to work with a great many colours at once, and most muddling. The whole work is in stocking stitch, the left hand holding the wools to be carried along, and the right hand knitting one stitch over the twist of wool, including it by passing the pin through the loop over the wools behind and knitting, the next stitch going under the wools behind and knitting, and so locking them in.

154.—It sounds extremely complicated?

It is something that needs practice, but is never quick work.

155.—Is there no way of faking it?

I gave Bird's Foot in my answer to question No. 121. Although this is not a distinct pattern it has a very pretty effect.

156.—How would you suggest an amateur should start coloured knitting?

I would suggest copying some motif from a sampler, mapping it out on graph paper, and so charting it. All the best knitters chart their work. Copy in one dark colour only, on a light background for a start.

157.—How could I utilise such work?

It is easy to start with copying some small animal, any book on cross stitch gives you animals like this, and using it on a child's jumper or sweater.

158.—Would you call Fair Isle knitting a thing apart?

Certainly I would. The beginner should leave it until

more sure of herself and her pins. If she wants to use colour work in another form, the old-fashioned kettle-holder pattern is extremely useful for children's yokes.

159.—What is the pattern ?

It is from the year dot, and was originally intended for kettle holders. *Cast on*, in any fairly thick, prettily-coloured wool, 40 stitches, and knit in all plain, both sides for 10 rows.

Now knit 2 stitches in plain in the original colour. Attach a loop of another coloured wool, and knit next 4 in that colour, bringing thread of original colour behind the work, and not troubling to pull it too loosely ; the next 4 stitches should be knitted in the original colour, and so on, alternating between the two colours and always bringing the wool behind the work, until 10 stitches are left, which are knitted for an edging in the original colour.

Returning, knit the first 10 stitches as before, purling in same colour as the previous rows, the alternating 4 one hue, 4 another, until you get to the last 10 stitches for a border.

Execute 4 lines, like this, then change the colours, the original colour executing the first 4, and the new colour the second 4, so that a dice pattern is produced. There should be 6 rows of these dice before you finish the kettle holder in your final 10 rows of plain knitting in the original colouring. This can be used without the plain surround very effectively for children's yokes.

160.—When I break off my wool for colour work, what do I do with the end?

Darn it in as neatly as you can, and take care to make it secure.

161.—When I attach my new colour loop, I have difficulty because it is inclined to be a little loose?

This is a very usual difficulty. Attach it with a long thread, knit it in tightly, then put a sewing needle to the end of the long thread, and darn that in securely. You will have no trouble then.

162.—How do I make buttonholes?

If you want a buttonhole for a medium-sized button, you locate the spot where it is required. Always put your buttonhole into plain knitting or moss stitch. Never too near an edge. If for a cardigan, on the band surround, I would knit 3 or 4 stitches, then cast off 4, then go on knitting. On the return journey, when I came to the buttonhole, I would cast on 4 stitches, and on the return, knit into the back of each of the stitches. Even then there may be a tiny loop at one end of the buttonhole; if this happens, buttonhole round the hole after, in the usual way.

163.—I wind my wool too tightly. Is there any remedy for this?

Always wind your ball round your fingers also, leaving it loose enough to extricate them. This insures a well-wound ball.

164.—In winding silk, I find it has a tendency to slip?

I used at one time to make cardboard stars, to wind my silk into, but found this not successful, as the points of the stars catch on the silk and are inclined to

fluff it. A better way is to wind the ordinary ball, and every now and then slip into it a little round of tissue paper, which covers the winding to date ; orange papers, used for packing oranges travelling to this country, are excellent for the purpose.

165.—I am always told that woollens have a tendency to shrink in washing, whereas in reality I find the tendency is to stretch ?

That is so. A jumper should always be dried in a pillow slip, never pegged out. A shawl, when finished, should be thoroughly well damped, pinned with drawing pins to the required shape, and pressed to this. Washing should never be wrung out between the hands when dealing with home-knitted woollies. It should be vigorously damped before pressing. The professional worker, with any garment that is not wholly successful in fit, damps it, and stretches it to shape.

166.—What is embroidered knitting ?

This is something which we are rather hesitant to attempt, but which is very popular abroad. If you have knitted a plain garment for a child, or a jumper for yourself, try embroidering spots at stated intervals on it. It is a good plan to put a tiny piece of muslin behind, as knitting being stretchy, is inclined to give.

167.—Are there other methods ?

Many of them. I saw once, in Bavaria, a most fascinating child's frock, which was in reality plain knitting, with a mere moss stitch hem. The frock was pale blue, and every inch up the skirt the worker had taken up a

row and had crocheted along it in cerise, in double crochet, so that there were ridged stripes running round it. The same thing was carried out on the little puff sleeves.

168.—I find embroidery difficult, could I have done my spots any other way?

Yes. By making tiny coloured tassels, very small ones, and hooking them into the fabric at stated intervals.

PLANNING GARMENTS

169.—How do I make actual garments?

Here are some simple patterns. Remember that you can adopt any complicated pattern to one of them. The aim of the knitter should be to understand her work, and be able to transfer this pattern to that garment if she wishes.

170.—I should be afraid to attempt it, in case I went wrong.

You need have no fear. As long as you keep the same number of stitches on your needle, you are unlikely to go wrong.

171.—I would like to make men's socks, but am alarmed to tackle work on four pins?

Make your first pair on two pins; this is quite possible.

172.—How do I begin?

You will require 4 ounces of wool (a fingering is best)

and two steel needles, size 12. Steel needles are the better type for knitting socks on. The leg should measure from the top of ribbing to the lowest part of the heel, 14 inches; the foot should be 10½ inches in length, longer if it is for a very tall man. The tension should be 8 stitches to the inch.

Begin at the top of the sock, casting on 76 stitches, and knitting in a rib of knit 2, purl 2, for 38 rows. Now knit 6 rows in stocking stitch ; you now have to decrease slightly.

Row 46 : knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 3, continue in plain knitting until 3 remain, knit 2 together, knit 1. Purl back. Row 48 as 46th, and carry on, knitting 2 together each side of the gap at each end until you have only 66 stitches on your needle. When you have finished a leg of 11½ inches, start the heel.

Row 1 : knit 16, and slip your next 34 stitches on to a piece of wool, or one of those large safety-pins sold for the purpose, for this will be the front part of the foot, knit last 16 stitches on to the needle where the first 16 are, so that the centre back is now joined. Continue to work right across. Row 2 : slip 1, purl 31. Row 3 : slip 1, knit 31. Row 4 : slip 1, purl 31 ; repeat the last 2 rows until you have done 10, now turn your heel ; remember that there is nothing to get alarmed about. Knit 22 stitches, knit 2 together, turn your work, purl 13, purl 2 together, turn the work, knit 13, knit 2 together, turn, purl 13, purl 2 together, turn ; you repeat this seven times, and will find that gradually the heel has turned, and there is a tiny heel flap each side. Now pick up 12 stitches down one side of the heel, knit, and pick up 12 the other. There should now be 38 stitches on the needle. If you find difficulty in picking up the stitches, knit into the

back of each one as you come to it ; it makes a more secure basis, and does away with the chance of holes.

Next row : knit 1, knit 2 together, to decrease, knit till 3 remain, knit 2 together, knit 1. *Return row* : knit 1, purl till 1 remains, knit 1.

Repeat these 2 rows twice, and there are 32 stitches. Knit in stocking stitch until it measures 8½ inches from back of heel, end with a purl row and start decreasing for toe.

Row 1 : knit 2, knit 2 together, knit till 4 remain, knit 2 together, knit 2. *Row* 2 : knit 1, purl till 1 remains, knit 1.

Repeat these 2 rows 9 times (12 stitches). Run off on to a spare pin, and return to front of foot. Join wool, with the right side of work facing you. Knit in stocking stitch until the side seam reached the toe decreasing on sole, and treat as you did the back piece ; but repeat the front rows 10 times, not 9.

Cast off the two sets of stitches, and sew up the sock, pressing well.

173.—How do I make a man's sock on four pins ?

I find this much easier myself, and there is no fiddling work after. You cast on, on 3 pins, and work round and round for the same lengths as given for the sock on 2 pins. Arriving at the heel, you split as directed, running two pins into part reserved for the front, and knitting to and fro on the single pin for the heel. When you have decreased for your heel, and taken up the new stitches at the side, you slip your front back on to 1 pin, and start knitting round and round as before. Decreasing knit 1, knit 2 together, at the ankle point of the heel, on the two " back " pins. When you come to the toe, on your front

pin, you knit 1, knit 2 together, to within 3 of the end, knit 2 together, knit 1. Start the next back pin knit 1, knit 2 together, and knit to end. Knit the third pin to within 3 of the end, then knit 2 together, knit 1, until sufficiently decreased.

174.—What is a double heel?

This is formed when knitting the flap to come down the back of the heel. Knit on the right side, purl 1, slip 1, on the wrong side; it forms a pad.

175.—Are there any other ways of reinforcing heels?

Yes. If I am using too soft a wool, I always knit in a strand of yarn with it, of the same colour; it gives a great deal of extra wear.

176.—How do I knit a scarf?

For a scarf you require a good, soft, but coarse wool. Pins to match. A scarf can be carried out in any good pattern, and if you look in the section devoted to patterns you will find a suitable one. I would suggest starting on one of the basket-weave variety.

177.—How do I knit men's gloves?

Gloves are fiddly work, and require care. You will want to allow about 3 oz. of fingering, and a set of 13 knitting needles; tension should be about 7 stitches to the inch. The glove should measure 8 inches all round the hand, just below the part where the fingers start, and the overall length is $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

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Making the *right glove*, cast on 52 stitches, 20 on one needle, 12 on second, and 20 on third, and work in ribbing for wrist knit 2, purl 2 for 2 inches.   You may have some difficulty in finding the commencement of the row, so leave a long "tail" on your work which will remind you ; this can always be darned in afterwards.

1st pattern round : purl 1, knit 3, purl 1 (these 5 stitches are the thumb set), then knit plain to end of round. *2nd pattern round* : purl 1, knit 3, purl 1 over the thumb stitches, then knit 3, purl 1, to end of round, ending knit 3.   *3rd pattern* : purl 1, knit 3, purl 1, over the thumb stitches, then knit round.   *4th pattern round* : purl 1, knit 3, purl 1 (thumb stitches again), then knit 1, purl 1, knit 3, purl 1, to last 2 stitches of the round, which are purl 1, knit 1.

These 4 lines comprise the pattern which is worked throughout the glove.

In the next round, you start *increasing for the thumb*.

1st increasing round : purl 1, knit 3, then pick up the thread lying before the next stitch and slip on to the needle, working plain knitting into the loop, knit 1, purl 1, and knit to end.   *Next round* : purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1 ; this takes you over the thumb stitches), knit 3, purl 1, to last 3 stitches, knit 3.   *2nd increasing round* : purl 1, knit 3, pick up stitch between knit and, purl, over the thumb stitches, knit to end.   *Next round* : purl 1, knit 3, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, over the thumb stitches, then carry on in knit 3, purl 1, knit 3, purl 1, to last stitch, knit 1.   *3rd increasing round* : purl 1, knit 4, pick up another stitch, knit 1, purl 1, then knit to end.   *Next round* : purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 4, purl 1, then work in pattern to end.   *4th increasing round* : purl 1, knit 3, pick up another stitch, knit 1, purl 1, and

continue in pattern. *Next round*: purl 1, knit 3, purl 1, knit 3, purl 1, then in pattern to end. *5th increasing round*: purl 1, knit 6, pick up another stitch, knit 1, purl 1, then in pattern to the end. *Next round*: purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 3, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1 in pattern to end.

You go on like this, in every round purling the first stitch at the beginning of the first needle, and the 16th stitch from the end of the first needle, but working all the rest in the pattern, and you increase 1 stitch in the set for the thumb every other round, always picking up a thread to do it. Proceed in this way until you have 32 stitches on the first needle, 15 of them between the 2 purl stitches of the thumb. Now slip the first 17 stitches on to a pin stitch-holder, and leave them to make the thumb, cast on another 5 stitches to join the others up, and continue the round. There will be 52 stitches in all.

Continue in pattern for another 1½ inches. Now you will have to divide for the fingers.

1st finger: knit across the first 8 stitches of the round, then slip all but the last 8 stitches of the round on to a stitch-holder, cast on 4 stitches and arrange these 20 stitches on to the 3 pins working in pattern until the work measures 2¾ inches. *Next round*: knit 2 together all round. *Next round*: the same; fasten off wool, thread through a needle and run this through the remaining stitches drawing them up closely, and fastening off neatly. *2nd finger*: knit across first 6 stitches on stitch-holder, cast on another 4, and take last 6 stitches, and start the second finger in pattern; work as the first one, but a tiny shade longer. *3rd finger*: as second, but length of first finger. *4th finger*: knit the 12 remaining stitches from the stitch-holder, then with another needle pick up and

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knit another 4 stitches from the 4, cast on at the base of
the third finger; work for 2½ inches, and cast off as before.

The thumb: knit the 17 thumb stitches from the
stitch-holder, then pick up and knit into it 7 stitches cast
on immediately above the thumb, so that there are 24
stitches in all. Work in pattern over these 24 for 2½
inches, then work 2 rounds taking 2 together as for the
fingers, and cast off as before.

The *left glove* is different. Cast on 52 stitches (as for
right glove) and work in pattern of ribbing as before.

1st pattern round: knit to last 5 stitches, purl 1, knit 3,
purl 1. *2nd pattern round:* knit 3, purl 1, repeat to last
8 stitches, knit 3, then for the thumb purl 1, knit 3, purl 1.
3rd pattern round: knit to last 5 stitches, purl 1, knit 3,
purl 1, *4th pattern round:* knit 1, purl 1, knit 3, purl 1;
repeat the last 3 purl 1 to last 6 stitches, knit 1, purl 1,
knit 3, purl 1. *1st increasing round:* Work in pattern to
last 5 stitches, purl 1, take up a stitch between
this and the next, knit 2, purl 1. *Next round:* work in
pattern to last 6 stitches, purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1,
purl 1. *2nd increasing round:* work in pattern to last 6
stitches, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 1, purl 1.

Continue increasing a single stitch in every alternate
round on the same method as before.

178.—Would you consider gloves easy work for a beginner?

No, I should not; in spite of the heel, I have always
found socks much easier.

179.—How about a child's frock?

Here are simple directions for simple woollen frock

for the baby of 4 months, and the frock is given in plain knitting, but it can be diversified by using any of the patterns given previously. The great thing is to be individual in your knitting and employ inlets of lace stitches, or bands of them. Allow about 3 oz. fine baby wool of the 2-ply variety, and No. 9 pins. *Cast on* 118 stitches for the *front*, and the tension should be 7½ stitches to the inch. The measurements of the finished garment are 14½ inches from the top of the shoulder; width round under the arms, 18 inches; length of sleeve seam, 1¾ inches. It is a puffed sleeve.

Continue until the work is 10 inches from the start, now start the yoke. Slip 1, knit 2 together, all along, end knit 1.

Row 2 : cast off 3 for underarm, knit to end. *Row* 3 : cast off 3, knit to end.

In the next 2 rows cast off 2, at either end of the pin ; your yoke is then set. Continue until work measures 13 inches from the lower hem. Now shape for the neck.

This is a square opening, which is outlined in plain knitting. I am presuming that you knitted the hem of your frock in plain knitting, the rest in stocking stitch.

Row 1 : slip 1 knitways, purl 11, knit 28, purl 11, knit 1. *Row* 2 : slip 1 knitways, knit to the end. Repeat these 2 rows twice. *Row* 7 : slip 1 knitways, purl 11, knit 4, cast off 20 stitches for the neck, knit 4, purl 11, knit 1. *Row* 8 : slip 1 knitways, knit 15.

Continue in these stitches, keeping the 4 plain stitches at the neck edge, and working the remainder in your stocking stitch, or whatever it is you are using, until the work measures 14½ inches, then cast off. Work he other shoulder in the same way.

The *back* of the baby's frock. Work as for the front

until it is the same depth to the underarm. Shape yoke and armhole as for the front, but split the yoke in half because it has an opening here, where buttons and buttonholes may be added later. If this is done, it is best to fasten a little piece of sarsenet ribbon down each edge, to take the strain.

Sleeves. Cast on 30 stitches, knit 4 rows plain for the edge, now start whatever your pattern is, increasing at the beginning and end of every other row. Continue till the work measures 1¾ inches. Knit 1 row of knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 2 to end, then cast off and sew into place.

If you have difficulty with the yoke opening at the back, it can be made a shoulder opening, which some people find to be easier.

180.—How would I vary this frock ?

By using different stitches.

181.—Would it do for older children ?

Yes, of course. You would require more wool, and more stitches, and should not find it too difficult.

182.—Is this what you call a basic design ?

Yes. From it a good knitter will make her own designs. Long sleeves are merely a matter of knitting them longer, and doing away with the heavy increase which gives a "puff." One must get into the habit of making one's own designs, which is by far the most interesting part of needlework.

183.—How do I make a baby's coat ?

You mean the matinée jacket ? There are several basic

designs for this, but perhaps the nicest is the one made on to a little yoke. This must be made of a firm, solid stitch. Cast on sufficient stitches for the measurement you require to make ; this can only be gauged by knitting to the inch, which is the correct way to knit. Work for 4 inches. The work has now to be divided into three : two shoulders, one at either end of the work, and the centre for the neck. Put your thumb-nail to the stitches, and you can see how much you require for the shoulders. Cast off the centre stitches, and work 4 rows to and fro on the further shoulder. Now increase half the number (with 4 over) of the ones you cast off, for the front, and knit down it, until you have sufficient to match the back. Cast off, but loosely. You must avoid tightness here. Now work the other shoulder and front in the same method. Pick up the stitches along lower end of front, casting on 10 more to go under the arm, pick up along lower edge of back, and cast on to more for second arm opening, pick up along lower edge of front. Now knit to the length required. This part can be carried out in any of the lace stitches, with a moss-stitch edge at the fronts. There is no end to what can be done with it.

The sleeves are commenced at the cuff, and worked upwards, gradually increasing, on the second stitch from beginning, and one before the end.

Crochet round neck opening.

184.—Can you suggest patterns for a baby's vest ?

You need 2 oz. of vest wool for this, and needles No. 9. Tension approximately 7 stitches to the inch. Cast on 60 stitches and knit in a fine rib, till it measures 9½ inches from lower edge. Make moss-stitch yoke. Decrease by casting off 3 at either end. In next line one more, for

armhole. Knit another 1½ inches, cast off centre of work sufficient for neck opening, and then finish each shoulder with about 4 lines cast off. Make back the same. Crochet an edging round each armhole. Insert draw string.

185.—I want to make a woman's cardigan, is this difficult?

No. Use a 3-ply wool; you will want 6 oz. for this if you have short sleeves, 8 oz. if you have long ones. No. 10 knitting pins, and No. 12 also. Knit 7 stitches to the inch. Start with the back.

Using the finer needles cast on 92 stitches for lower edge, and knit 4 inches in a knit 2, purl 2 rib. Change to the larger needles and continue in the rib increasing at each end of next and every following 4th row, until you have 116 stitches on the needle. Continue, without increasing, until the work measures 13 inches.

Now start shaping your armholes. Knit 2 together at each end of next 12 rows, so that you will have 92 stitches left. Then continue without shaping until your work measures 20 inches. At this point you begin to shape the shoulders by casting off 7 stitches at the beginning of the next 8 rows. Then cast off.

The fronts are both alike, and using the finer needles you cast on 56 stitches, and work for 4 inches in the rib. Now change to the larger pins, increasing as you did for the back until the work measures 13 inches. Now you begin to shape the armhole, by knitting 2 together at the shaped edge, in the next 12 rows. Shape the neck at the other side, by knitting 2 together at the unshaped edge until 48 stitches remain in all. Continue without any shaping at all, until the work measures 21 inches. Now

cast off 7 stitches at armhole edge, alternate rows, 4 times.

For the sleeves, start at wrist, casting on 64 stitches and working for 2 inches in the rib. Change to coarser needles and continue in the rib, increasing at each end of next and every following 8th row, until the work measures 17 inches. Now you have to start shaping, by knitting 2 together at the beginning of every row, until only 18 stitches remain. Cast off 8 stitches at beginning of next 2 rows, and then work 10 rows without shaping. Cast off.

For the front border use the fine pins, casting on 20 stitches, and working to and fro in any good flat pattern, until required length. Directions for making buttonholes are given in the reply to Question No. 162.

186.—Does this have pockets ?

The pockets are knitted separately in ribbed knitting to match, on 36 stitches, and topped with a band to match the front surround.

187.—Is it difficult to sew together ?

No, press as you sew. Sew up shoulder seams and darts first, and press really well. The secret is in the pressing every time.

188.—Can you give me any advice about making a jumper ?

A short-sleeved jumper takes 5 to 6 ounces, and if it is in 2 ply use No. 9 knitting needles. For this type of wool you would cast on 117 stitches for the front. The same for the back ; 63 stitches for the sleeves.

189.—I see some sleeves setting very snugly into the armhole, almost as if dovetailed?

Those sleeves are finished off like the heel of a man's sock.

190.—How do I knit a baby boy's cap?

Using 3 ply wool, and Nos. 9 and 12 knitting pins, the width round the brim, when stretched, would be 17 inches. Tension 7 stitches and 9 rows to the inch. Using the No. 9 needles, cast on 90 stitches, and change to No. 12 needles, working 3 of an inch in knit 1, purl 1, rib, including one stitch at the end of the last row; 91 stitches in all. Change to No. 9 needles.

Row 1: knit. *Row 2*: purl. *Row 3*: knit 9, increasing once in the next stitch; repeat to the end of the row, where you knit one. *Row 4*, and all alternate rows, are in purl. *Row 5*: knit 10, increase once in the next stitch; repeat to the last stitch, knit 1. Continue in stocking stitch, working one stitch extra between the increase in the alternate rows, until you have 136 stitches on the pin. Purl the next row. Now knit 15, increase once in next stitch, do this six times, knit to the end; 142 stitches. *Next row*: repeat from the first to the 1st to 9th rows, purl 1. Now knit 21, knit 2 together, to the last 4 stitches, knit 4, this leaves you with a decreased material; you now start to decrease for the crown.

Row 1 and alternate rows: purl. *Row 2*: knit 13, knit 2 together; repeat to the last stitch which is knit 1. *Row 4*: knit 12, knit 2 together; repeat to the last stitch which is knit 1. Continue in stocking stitch, working one less stitch between a decrease, until 19 stitches remain; break off the wool, leaving a very long end. Thread the end of the wool securely, twice if possible, through the

remaining stitches, draw up and press properly, making sure that you fastened it off well. Join and press the seam.

191.—How much wool do I require for a man's polo neck sweater?

Usually 14 ounces of 4-ply wool. Pins sizes 10 and 8. The finer pins are always used for welt, etc.

192.—What approximately would be the number of stitches required?

For the front, 118. For the back the same. For the sleeves 68. Use a circular pin or four pins for the polo neck.

193.—Does a cable take more?

A cable stitch is always inclined to use up more space, as it is not so elastic as ordinary knitting, and I would allow more stitches for it.

194.—How do I knit a skirt?

On four needles, or on a circular one. Decrease gradually. Do not choose for it a pattern inclined to drop, and when knitting the length allow for it to drop a little. A good plan is to hang the knitting pins up at night in your wardrobe, to allow it to drop in process of working.

195.—Can I knit babies' boots just like a man's sock?

Yes. Only use a very lacy stitch for the top and do away with ribbing.

FINAL KNITTING PATTERNS

Not for Beginners

196.—What is Big Bubble pattern ?

It is a very fine pattern, on a thin wool.   *Row* 1 : with right side of the work to you.   Knit 2, purl 2, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1 into each of next 2 stitches, purl 2 ; repeat to end, ending knit 2.   Number must therefore be divisible by 11.   *Row* 2 : purl·2, knit 2, purl next 6 stitches placing the wool twice over pin each time, knit 2, when you come to the end, end purl 2.   *Row* 3 : knit 2, purl 2, knit next 6, letting the extra loops drop, purl 2, at the end knit 2.   *Repeat* second and third rows three times more.   *Row* 10 : purl 2, knit 2, purl 3 together twice, purl 2, end purl 2.   *Row* 11 : now start row, purl 2, knit 2, purl 2, knit 1, knit 1, purl 1 into each of next 2 stitches ; repeat.   End purl 2, knit 2, purl 2, knit 2.   *Row* 12 : purl 2 for edge, now start pattern, knit 2, purl 2, knit 2, purl next 6 with loop twice round the needle, end purl 2, knit 2, purl 2, knit 2.   *Row* 13 : knit 2, for edge now start pattern, purl 2, knit 2, purl 2, purl next 6, letting loops drop, end purl 2, knit 2, purl 2, knit 2.   *Repeat* rows 12 and 13 three times more.   *Row* 20 : purl 2, now start pattern, knit 2, purl 2, purl 3 together twice, knit 2, to end.   At end, knit 2, purl 2, knit 2, purl 2.   This comprises the pattern.

197.—Some people knit men's socks in colours, how is this done employing a second shade ?

It is called elongated dice pattern, four pins are required and two colours.

Row 1 : knit 3, in black, 3 in white, passing the colour along the back. See question 154. *Row* 2 : the same colour over colour. *Row* 3 : plain stocking stitch all in black. *Row* 4 : the same in purl. *Row* 5 : knit 3 in white, 3 in black. *Row* 6 : purl same colour over colour. *Row* 7 : as row 3. *Row* 8 : as row 3. *Row* 9 : as row 1.

198.—How do you graft toes of socks ?

Place stitches on two needles with the wrong sides together. Break off long end of the wool and thread on to a darning needle. Insert this into first needle of row as though about to knit with it, draw through and slip the stitch off the knitting pin. Insert needle into stitch of opposite needle and draw off. Take next stitch as though about to purl, and slip to and fro, until you have come to the end. Darn in neatly and secure.

199.—What is Bluebell pattern ?

This is an unusual looking pattern, not looking like knitting at all, but rows of small tassels. *Cast on* a number of stitches divisible by six, leaving 2 for edge stitches.

Row 1 : knit 1, now start the pattern, purl 5 together, which you may find arduous, into the next stitch knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, so making 5 for the 5 you knitted together; then slip the combined stitches off needle ; repeat to end, ending knit 1. *Row* 2 : purl. *Row* 3 : knit 1, now start pattern, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, all into the same stitch, making 5 in the 1, purl 5 together ; repeat to end, end knit 1. *Row* 4 : purl. *Row* 5 : insert the needle knitways into the first stitch, and put the wool round the point three times

before you knit the stitch, to end of row. *Row 6*: knit, the first of each of the stitches in which you made three loops, and letting the other two loops drop. *Repeat* until you have the original number of stitches on the pins.

200.—What do I use Bluebell for?

Bluebell makes a marvellous tasseled edging for children's frocks; it makes good all-over summer jumpers, but it is not a quick stitch to work, as the winding of the wool round, and the purling 5 together is a trifle tedious.

201.—What is Indian Pillar stitch?

This is also known as cluster stitch and muster stitch, it is an all over, ribbed-effect, lacy fabric. *Cast on* stitches divisible by 3, allowing 3 extra ones for the edge. Begin with the back of the fabric to you.

Row 1: knit 2, insert the needle purlways into 3 stitches, as though you intended purling all together, purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, into these 3 stitches treating them as though they were 1, knit 1, and repeat to the end of the row, ending with a knit 1. *Row 2*: on right side of the work, purl.

202.—I have heard of Candlelight pattern?

This is an old-fashioned pattern of diamonds, with a veining of lace stitches running up them. The whole pattern occupies 20 rows. In a coarse cotton I have seen it knitted into excellent perambulator rugs or cot rugs. *Cast on* stitches divisible by twelve, with one over for the edge.

Row 1: knit 1, now start pattern, wool over needle

slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 7, knit 2 together, make a stitch by passing wool over the needle, knit 1. *Row 2*: purl. *Row 3*: knit 1, wool forward, knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 5, knit 2 together, knit 1, wool forward to make a stitch, knit 1. *Row 4*: purl. *Row 5*: knit 1, now start pattern, wool forward, knit 2, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 3, knit 2 together, knit 2, wool forward to make a stitch, knit 1. *Row 6*: purl. *Row 7*: knit 1, wool forward, knit 3, slip 1, knit 1, passing the slipped stitch over, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 3, wool forward to make a stitch, knit 1. *Row 8*: purl. *Row 9*: knit 1, now start pattern, wool forward to make a stitch, knit 4, slip 1, knit 2 together passing the slipped stitch over, knit 4, wool forward to make a stitch, knit 1. *Row 10*: purl. *Row 11*: knit 1, now start pattern, knit 3, knit 2 together, wool forward, knit 1, wool forward, slip 1, knit 1, pass slipped stitch over, knit 4 ; repeat. *Row 12*: purl. *Row 13*: knit 1, now start pattern, knit 2, knit 2 together, knit 1, wool forward, knit 1, wool forward to make another stitch, knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pass slipped stitch over, knit 3. *Row 14*: purl. *Row 15*: knit 1, now start the pattern, knit 1, knit 2 together, knit 2, wool forward, knit 1, wool forward, knit 2, slip 1, knit 1, passing slipped stitch over, knit 2. *Row 16*: purl. *Row 17*: knit 1, now start the pattern, knit 2 together, knit 3, wool forward, knit 1, wool forward, knit 3, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 1. *Row 18*: purl. *Row 19*: slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over, now start the pattern, wool forward, knit 4, wool forward, knit 1, wool forward, knit 4, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass the slipped stitch over to end. End slip 1, knit 1, passing the slipped stitch over, on the last two stitches. *Row 20*: purl.

203.—Would not this be nice for shawls?

Excellent.

204.—I have noticed children's frocks with apparently knitted frills, how is this done?

It is carried out on bed jackets, too. You begin at the top of the row of little bells, with a single knit stitch standing out on a background of purled stitches. The idea is that you increase either side of the single knit, until it forms a base of little bells, and you cast off at the base of the little bell. *Cast on* stitches, divisible by 8, and with 7 over.

Row 1 : purl 7, knit 1, ending purl 7. *Row* 2 : knit 7, purl 1, ending knit 7. *Row* 3 : purl 7, make 1, knit 1, make 1 to end, ending purl 7. *Row* 4 : knit 7, purl 3, ending knit 7. *Row* 5 : purl 7, make 1, knit 3, make 1, ending purl 7. *Row* 6 : knit 7, purl 5, ending knit 7. *Row* 7 : purl 7, make 1, knit 5, make 1, end purl 7. *Row* 8 : knit 7, purl 7, ending knit 7. *Row* 9 : purl 7, make 1, knit 7, make 1, end purl 7. *Row* 10 : knit 7, purl 9, ending knit 7. *Row* 11 : purl 7, make 1, knit 9, make 1, end purl 7. *Row* 12 : knit 7, purl 11, end knit 7. *Row* 13 : purl 7, make 1, knit 11, make 1 to end, ending purl 7. *Row* 14 : knit 7, purl 13, ending knit 7. *Row* 15 : purl 7, make 1, knit 13, make 1, to end, ending purl 7. *Row* 16 : knit 7, purl 15, ending knit 7. *Row* 17 : purl 7, wool forward, knit 15, wool forward. *Row* 18 : knit 7, purl 17. *Row* 19 : purl 7, wool forward, knit 17, wool forward, ending purl 7. *Row* 20 : knit 7, purl 19.

Cast off. As you progress with this stitch you will find a very large quantity of stitches on the needle so that one must have ample room at the beginning to accommodate these.

205.—Laburnum Stitch is a shawl stitch, isn't it?

I never think it is elaborate enough for a good shawl, but it is nice for frocks, jumpers, etc. *Cast on* stitches divisible by 5, and with 2 over.

Row 1 : at the front of the work, purl 2, now start your pattern, keep the wool to the front of the work, slip 1, put the wool round this to the back, knit 2 together and pass the slipped stitch over, make 1 by bringing wool across top of right-hand needle from behind, and purling 2 stitches together with it. *Row* 2 : knit 2, for edge, now start pattern, purl into back of the first made stitch, and then into front of next stitch, purl 1, knit 2 ; repeat to end. *Row* 3 : purl 2, knit 3, ending purl 2. *Row* 4 : knit 2 ; now start pattern, purl 3, knit 2, to end.

206.—I am entering a jumper in lace stitch for a competition, what would you suggest for it as a pattern?

I would suggest a combined lace and cable pattern, stitches divisible by 29, with 1 over for edge. Lovely in a fine wool on fine pins.

Row 1 : knit 1, now start pattern, make 1, knit 5, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 5, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 1 ; repeat, ending row by make 1, knit 2 together, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 5, make 1, knit 1. *Row* 2 : knit 1, purl 1, commence pattern, wool round the needle to make a stitch, purl 4, purl 3 together, purl 4, wool round the needle, purl 1, purl 2

together, wool round the needle, purl 2, knit 1, purl 2, knit 2, purl 2, knit 1, purl 2 together, wool round the needle, purl 3 ; repeat, ending row by wool round needle, purl 4, purl 3 together, purl 4, wool round the needle, purl 1, knit 1. *Row* 3 : knit 3, commence pattern, make 1, knit 3, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass slipped stitch over, knit 3, make 1, knit 3, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2, purl 2, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 4 ; repeat this pattern, ending row by make 1, knit 3, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass slipped stitch over, knit 3, make 1, knit 3. *Row* 4 : knit 1, purl 3, commence pattern, wool round the needle, purl 2, purl 3 together, purl 2, purl 3 together, wool round the needle, purl 2, knit 1, purl 2, knit 2, purl 2, knit 1, purl 2 together, wool round the needle, purl 5 ; repeat in pattern, ending row by wool round the needle, purl 2, purl 3 together, purl 2, wool round the needle, purl 3, knit 1. *Row* 5, commence pattern, make 1, knit 1, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2, purl 1. Now you come to the cable pattern. Slip 2 stitches of the next 6 on to a spare needle, and leave in front of work ; slip the next 2 stitches on a second spare needle and leave at the back, knit the last 2 first ; now purl 2 from second spare needle, then knit 2, from first spare needle ; purl 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 6 ; repeat to end of work, ending by make 1, knit 1, slip 1, knit 2 together, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 1, make 1, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2, purl 1. *Row* 6 : knit 1, purl 5, now start the pattern, wool round the needle, purl 3 together, wool round the needle, purl 5, purl 2 together, wool round the needle, purl 2, knit 1, purl 2, knit 2, purl 2, knit 1, purl 2 together, wool round the needle, purl 7 ; repeat to end

of row, ending, by wool round the needle, purl 3 together, wool round the needle, purl 5, knit 1. This pattern is elaborate, but a prizewinner.

207.—Can you give me another pattern suitable for such work?

A famous one is the pattern known in the Shetlands as the Crown of Glory, or as Cats' Paw. This is a very beautiful pattern consisting of big eyelets with crescents of smaller ones above, and is lacy. The Shetlanders make lovely shawls of it, using the famous Shetland wool on fine pins. *Cast on* 24 stitches and 3 over.

Row 1 : knit 3 for edge, now start pattern, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 9, knit 2 together, knit 1 ; repeat to end, ending knit 2. *Row* 2 : purl 2, now start the pattern, purl 1, purl 2 together, purl 7 ; now purl in reverse ; purl the stitch, return it to the left-hand needle, insert right-hand needle over the purled stitch and off the needle, return the stitch to the right-hand needle. *In future such will be referred to as purl reverse.* *Row* 3 : knit 3, now start pattern, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 9, put the wool over the needle three times to make three, knit 3, knit 2 together, knit 1 ; repeat, ending knit 2. *Row* 4 : purl 2, now start pattern, purl 1, purl 2 together, purl 2 into next stitch, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, all into the same stitch (a made one), purl 1, purl in reverse ; repeat, end purl 3. *Row* 5 : knit 3, now start the pattern, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over, knit 6, knit 2 together, knit 1 ; repeat this, ending knit 2. *Row* 6 : purl 1, now start the pattern, purl 1, purl 2 together, purl 6 ; repeat, ending purl 3. *Row* 7 : knit 3, now start the pattern, knit 1, make 1, knit 1 six times, knit 1, then

repeat, ending knit 2. *Row* 8: purl. *Row* 9: knit.
Row 10: knit. *Row* 11: purl. *Row* 12: knit.

Repeat from row 1. This makes a most lovely shawl,
but it is a pattern in which you have to watch your step.

208.—Can I have a really elaborate cable?

Yes, here is one which comes from Scotland. There is
one broad central cable, with lace stitch in lozenge-shaped
pieces, and a single side lace cable. The background is in
purl. This is a stitch suitable for competitive needle-
work. It is very beautiful in fine wool. *Cast on* stitches
divisible by 28.

Row 1 : purl 2, knit 2, wool over to make a stitch,
knit 2 together, purl 2, knit 3, wool over needle to make
a stitch, knit 2 together, knit 4, wool over needle, knit 2
together, knit 1, purl 2, knit 2, wool over needle, knit 2
together, purl 2. *Row* 2 : knit 2, purl 2, wool over
needle, purl 2 together, knit 1, purl 3, wool over needle,
purl 2 together, purl 4, wool over needle, purl 2 together,
purl 1, knit 2, purl 2, wool over needle, purl 2 together,
knit 2. *Row* 3 : as row 1. *Row* 4: as row 2. *Row* 5:
which is a "twist" line necessary in all cable stitches,
purl 2, slip next 2 stitches on to a spare needle, and keep
in front of the needlework, knit 2, purl 2, knit 3, wool over
the needle, knit 2 together, knit 4, wool over needle, knit
2 together, knit 1, purl 2, slip next 2 stitches on to
another pin and pass in front of the work, knit 2, purl 2.
Row 6: purl 2, knit 2, purl 3, these are the stitches of the extra
pin, purl 2, knit 2, purl 3, wool over needle, purl 2 together,
purl 4, wool round needle, purl 2 together, purl 1, knit 2,
purl 2 (again the two from a spare needle), purl 2, knit 2.

Repeat the first and second rows five more times, ten
rows in all.

Rows 17 and 18 : same as rows 5 and 6. *Rows 19 and 20* : same as rows 1 and 2. *Row 21* : purl 2, knit 2, wool round needle, knit 2 together, purl 12, purl 2, knit 2, wool round needle, knit 2 together, purl 2. *Row 22* : knit 2, purl 2, wool round needle, purl 2 together, knit 2, purl 12, knit 2, purl 2, wool round needle, purl 2 together, knit 2. *Row 23* : Twist row, knit 2, wool round needle, knit 2 together, purl 2 ; slip 4 on to a spare needle as before, and bring to front of work, knit 8, purl 2, knit 2, wool forward, knit 2 together, purl 2. *Row 24* : knit 2, purl 2, wool forward, purl 2 together, knit 2, purl 4, purl 4, which will be the four off the spare needle, purl 4, knit 2, wool forward, purl 2 together, knit 2. *Row 25* : purl 2, knit 2, wool forward, knit 2 together, purl 2, knit 12, purl 2, knit 2, wool forward, knit 2 together, purl 2. *Row 26* : knit 2, purl 2, wool forward, purl 2 together, knit 2, purl 12, knit 2, purl 2, wool forward, purl 2 together, knit 2. *Rows 27 and 28* are the same as rows 25 and 26. *Row 29* : twisting again ; slip 2 stitches on to a spare needle and put in front of work, knit 2, purl 2, knit 8 ; now slip 4 on to another spare needle, and keep in front of work, purl 2 ; again slip 2 more on to another needle and keep to front, knit 2. *Row 30* : knit 2, purl 4, knit 2, purl 8, knit 2, purl 4, knit 2. *Rows 31 and 32* are the same as rows 25 and 26. *Rows 33 and 34, and 35 and 36* are the same as rows 23, 24, 25 and 26. *Row 37* : purl 2, knit 2, wool forward, knit 2 together, purl 2, knit 8, slip 4 stitches on to a spare needle and bring forward, purl 2, knit 2, wool forward, knit 2 together, purl 2. *Row 38* : knit 2, purl 2, wool forward, purl 2 together, knit 2, purl 4 from spare needle, purl 4, knit 2, purl 2, wool forward, purl 2 together, knit 2. *Row 39* : purl 2,

slip 2 stitches on to spare needle and bring to front of work, knit 2, purl 2, knit 12, purl 2, slip 2 on to another spare pin and bring forward, knit 2, purl 2. *Row* 40 : knit 2, purl 2 from spare pin, purl 2, knit 2, purl 12, knit 2, purl 2 from spare pin, purl 2, knit 2. *Row* 41 : purl 2, knit 2, wool forward, knit 2 together, purl 2, knit 12, purl 2, knit 2, wool forward, knit 2 together, purl 2. *Row* 42 : knit 2, purl 2, wool forward, purl 2 together, knit 2, purl 12, knit 2, purl 2, wool forward, purl 2 together, knit 2. *Rows* 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 *and* 48 same as rows 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28. *Row* 49 : purl 2, knit 2, wool forward, knit 2 together, purl 2, knit 8, slip 4 on to a spare needle and bring forward, purl 2, knit 2, wool forward, knit 2 together, purl 2. *Rows* 50, 51, 52, 53, 54 as rows 38, 39, 40, 41, 42. *Row* 55 : purl 2, knit 2, wool forward, knit 2 together, purl 2, knit 12, purl 2, knit 2, wool forward, knit 2 together, purl 2. *Row* 56 : knit 2, purl 2, wool forward, purl 2 together, knit 2, purl 12, knit 2, purl 2, wool forward, purl 2 together, knit 2.

Repeat from the first row. Now this is an extremely complicated pattern, but from about the sixth row you do see what you are doing, and it is worth taking a little trouble with.

209.—That cable pattern has open work ?

Yes. The cables are filled in with open lace stitch.

210.—How do you do ruched knitting ?

This is really simple, and people who have just got past the elementary stage could undertake it. It has a right and wrong side, four rows in stocking stitch being knitted

on fine needles, such as No. 10, and the next six on No. 8 pins fairly loosely. This if course ruches the knitting.

211.—What is it suitable for?

It makes the most exquisite bed jackets, and little matinée coats.

212.—What is fuchsia pattern?

Now this is a big embossed pattern, it looks good on men's sweaters, and is not a very complicated stitch, although the directions are tedious, but the pattern shows itself early on. Large raised motifs show themselves on a background of purl. The stitches must be divisible by 8, with 11 over.

213.—How do I do it?

Row 1 : knit 2, start pattern, purl 7, knit 1, wool forward ; repeat, ending purl 7, knit 2. *Row* 2 : knit 9, start pattern, purl the over, purl 1, knit 7, ending knit 2. *Row* 3 : knit 2, start pattern, purl 7, knit 2, wool forward, ending purl 7, knit 2. *Row* 4 : knit 9, start pattern, purl 3, knit 7, ending knit 2. *Row* 5 : knit 2, start pattern, purl 7, knit 3, wool forward, ending purl 7, knit 2. *Row* 6 : knit 9, start pattern, purl 4, knit 7, ending knit 2. *Row* 7 : knit 2, start pattern, purl 7, knit 4, wool forward, ending purl 7, knit 2. *Row* 8 : knit 9, start pattern, purl 5, knit 7, ending knit 2. *Row* 9 : knit 2, start pattern, purl 7, knit 5, wool forward, ending purl 7, knit 2. *Row* 10 : knit 9, start pattern, purl 6, knit 7, ending knit 2. *Row* 11 : knit 2, start pattern, purl 7, knit 6, wool forward, ending the row purl 7, knit 2. *Row* 12 : knit 9, start pattern, purl 7, knit 7, ending knit 2. *Row* 13 :

knit 2, start pattern, purl 7, knit 2 together, ending with purl 7, knit 2. *Row* 14 : knit 9, start pattern, purl 2 together, purl 4, knit 7, ending knit 2. *Row* 15 : knit 2, start pattern, purl 7, knit 3, knit 2 together, ending purl 7, knit 2. *Row* 16 : knit 9, start pattern, purl 2 together, purl 2, knit 7, ending knit 2. *Row* 17 : knit 2, start pattern, purl 7, knit 1, knit 2 together, ending purl 7, knit 2. *Row* 18 : knit 9, start pattern, purl 2 together, knit 7, ending knit 2. *Row* 19 : knit 2, purl 3, start pattern, knit 1, wool over, purl 7, ending knit 1, wool over, purl 3, knit 2. *Row* 20 : knit 5, pattern begins, purl 2, knit 7, ending purl 2, knit 5. *Row* 21 : knit 2, purl 3, start pattern, knit 2, wool over, purl 7, ending knit 2, wool over, purl 3, knit 2. *Row* 22 : knit 5, start pattern, purl 3, knit 7, ending purl 3, knit 5. *Row* 23 : knit 2, purl 3, start pattern, knit 3, wool over, purl 7, ending knit 3, wool over, purl 3, knit 2. *Row* 24 : knit 5, start pattern, purl 4, knit 7, ending purl 4, knit 5. *Row* 25 : knit 2, purl 3, start pattern, knit 4, wool over, purl 7, ending knit 4, wool over, purl 3. *Row* 26 : knit 5, start pattern, purl 5, knit 7, ending purl 5, knit 5. *Row* 27 : knit 2, purl 3, start pattern, knit 5, wool over, purl 7, ending knit 5, wool over, purl 3, knit 2. *Row* 28 : knit 5, pattern begins, purl 6, knit 7, ending purl 6, knit 5. *Row* 29 : knit 2, purl 3, start pattern, knit 6, wool over, purl 7, ending knit 6, wool over, purl 3, knit 2. *Row* 30 : knit 5, start pattern, purl 7, knit 7, ending purl 7, knit 5. *Row* 31 : knit 2, purl 3, start pattern, knit 5, knit 2 together, purl 7, ending knit 5, knit 2 together, purl 3, knit 2. *Row* 32 : knit 5, pattern begins, purl 2 together, knit 7, ending purl 2 together, purl 4, knit 5. *Row* 33 : knit 2, purl 3, start pattern, knit 3, knit 2 together, purl 7, ending knit 3, knit 2 together, purl 3, knit 2. *Row* 34 :

knit 5, start pattern, purl 2 together, purl 2, knit 7, ending purl 2 together, purl 2, knit 5. *Row 35*: knit 2, start pattern, knit 1, knit 2 together, purl 7, ending knit 1, knit 2 together, purl 3, knit 2. *Row 36*: knit 5, pattern begins, purl 2 together, knit 7, ending purl 2 together, knit 5. The pattern consists of repeating from the first row.

214.—What is Tunisian knitting?

Stitches from the East; it means that the stitches are knitted through the back loop, not through the one next to you, and that the slip stitches are slipped knitways.

215.—What is Horizontal Tunisian stitch?

This presents horizontal loops on the right side of the work, and for it you *cast on* any number of stitches required, beginning the row with back of fabric to you.

Row 1: knit 1 knitways, purl the wool over the needle, and bring forward between the slipped stitch, and the one waiting to be slipped ; slip next stitch, and do the same with the wool, making one for every stitch you slip. *Row 2*: knit 2 together ; now insert the needle into the back of the last "made" stitch, and the last slipped stitch, knitting them together ; knit all along the row this way, uniting a made stitch with a real one.

216.—I want a lace insertion?

Lace herringbone is nice and quite simple to operate; in a linen thread it looks beautiful on table napkins. *Cast on* 6 stitches.

Row 1: slip 1 purlways, knit 2 together, make a stitch by taking wool over the needle, knit 2, slip 1 purlways.

Row 2 : purl 1, knit 2 together, wool round the needle to make a stitch, knit 1, purl 1. This can be carried out in double herringbone, which makes a slightly wider insertion of 7 stitches wide. All the rows are the same and consist of slip 1, knit 1, make 1, knit 2 together, make 1, knit 2 together, knit 1.

217.—Is it possible to knit a beading to thread a ribbon through ?

Yes, certainly. *Cast on* 6 stitches. For the *first row*, knit 1, knit 2 together, make 2 by putting the wool twice round the needle, knit 2 together, knit 1. *Row* 2 : knit 3, purl 1, the purl is the second loop that you made, knit 2.

218.—Is this a fairly solid edged beading ?

If you want a solid edged one, knit the edges in stocking stitch. *Cast on* 6 stitches.

Row 1 : knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, passing the slipped stitch over, make 2, as above, knit 2 together, knit 1. *Row* 2 : purl 3, knit 1, which is the second loop of the made stitch, purl 2.

219.—Is there a fairly simple light lacy pattern for yokes ?

This has the effect of tiny open work horseshoes. The number of stitches divisible by 6 with 3 over.

Row 1 : purl 3, wool forward, slip a stitch, knit 2 together, passing the slipped stitch over, wool round the needle, and repeat to the last 3 stitches ; purl these. *Row* 2 : knit 3, purl 3, repeating to the end, but knitting

the last 3 stitches. Row 3 : purl 3, knit 3 ; repeating to last 3 stitches, but purling the last 3.

220.—What is Arrowhead pattern ?

It is a firm solid pattern on a purl background, with raised arrows in stripes at spaced intervals. Number of stitches divisible by 13, with 6 over.

Row 1 : purl 6, knit 1, purl 2, knit 1, purl 2, knit 1, ending purl 6. Row 2 : knit 6, purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, ending knit. Row 3 : purl 6, now you make a twist by purling into the back of the second stitch from end of left-hand needle, but not slipping the stitch off the pin, put the wool back between the two pins, and knit into the front of the first stitch, then slipping both of them off the left-hand needle together ; purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit a second twist, but this way, knit into the front of the second stitch, but do not slip from pin, bring the wool forward between the two pins, purl into the first stitch, slipping both off together, ending purl 6. Row 4 : knit 7, purl 1, knit 1, purl 1, knit 1 ; repeat until 6 stitches remain. Row 5 : purl 7, twist again by knitting into back of second stitch, bring wool through, then purling into first one, knit 1 ; now do another twist as directed for first twist in row 3, purl 1, knit 1 until 6 stitches remain, knit them. Row 6 : knit 8, purl 3, knit 2 ; repeat until you have 6 stitches left, which you knit.

Once you have accomplished the intricacies of the twist you will find this quite easy.

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