LEACH'S HOME NEEDLEWORK SERIES—No. 4

LEACH'S COMFORTS FOR MEN

THE “WALDRON” BOOK
FOR
KNITTERS AND CROCHET WORKERS

You will like this book
BECAUSE—

1. All the garments illustrated are new.
   They are very practical—just the things that are most wanted.

2. The instructions are all clearly written.

3. It contains an illustrated article—THE A.B.C. OF KNITTING,
   which will help beginners; and tells you how to make socks,
   helmets, scarves, mittens, operation stockings, and other comforts.

A helmet that will be popular with soldier, sailor, and flying-man. It is photographed
with the ear-flap showing. This can be tucked in by the wearer, over the ear for
warmth, or forward if he needs his ear free for hearing.

THE CONTENTS OF THIS BOOK
ARE STRICTLY COPYRIGHT

No. 4

ALL ORIGINAL DESIGNS
LEACH'S COMFORTS FOR MEN

PERI-LUSTA

Threads for Art and Fancy Needlework

Ladies looking for substitutes for foreign-made Mercerised Embroidery Threads are recommended to ask for "PERI-LUSTA" Threads, which are of BRITISH MANUFACTURE, and are unsurpassed for brilliance and silkiness.

A FEW LEADING MAKES:

White, in sizes 3, 5, 8, 12.
Colours in sizes 3, 5, 8.

White and Ecru in sizes 1 to 150.

FOR SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS' COMFORTS

Knitted Comforts are still urgently required for the men in khaki who are fighting at the front. In order to stand the necessary wear and tear it is imperative that these socks be knitted from the best quality of wool. For this purpose the very best wools to use are the

COCK O' TH' NORTH BRAND

The following makes are specially adapted for this purpose:

4-ply Super Scotch Fingering and Double Knitting

To be obtained from Dealers in Knitting Wools, Fancy Drapers, Art Needlework Depots, etc. Do not be put off with other kinds, but send us a postcard for the name of local dealer

Made by CARTER & PARKER,
Baildon Mills, near Shipley,
YORKS.

DELICIOUS COFFEE

RED WHITE & BLUE

FOR BREAKFAST AND AFTER DINNER.

In making, use LESS QUANTITY, it being so much stronger than ORDINARY COFFEE.

THE A.B.C. OF KNITTING

Perhaps you are far beyond the alphabet stage. If so, you will find this introductory article useful for someone else less advanced.

Before you pass it on, read it yourself. It gives many good hints even for an experienced knitter.

If you have forgotten all you ever learnt in your schooldays about knitting you are sure to be scruffy now, when every woman feels that she wants to "do her bit" in this, as well as in other ways.

It may be you did not learn much about knitting in your early days. Never mind! You can now make up for lost time. As a start to you will begin at the very beginning.

When you have mastered the elements you will want to know a good deal about different kinds of wools and knitting needles, and the kind to use for various purposes. At present you had better devote all your energy to the stitches. Get a pair of knitting needles, either bone or steel. No. 3 will be a good size to start with. They are thick enough to show up the stitches well. Use a fairly thick wool with these.

How to Hold the Work.—These fine illustrations show you just how to hold your work far better than pages of tedious details could. Wind the working wool round one or more right-hand fingers. This keeps it steady, like the tension of a sewing-machine.

Most workers like it over the first finger, under the next two, and round the little finger. You catch it round the little finger first, so that it does not easily slip off. If you find a better way for yourself use it, by all means. Each worker to her own taste!

Casting On.—Take the end of the wool in your left hand between the thumb and finger, with the end pointing down. Wind the wool round over the finger and bring up a loop through the strand over the finger. Draw this up on one of the needles. Hold this in the left hand as shown in No. 1. Take the other needle in the right hand. Put the point in the loop and under the left needle. Throw the wool over the point of the right needle, draw through the first loop a second one, and put it on the left needle as shown in the illustration. Continue doing this until you have the required number of stitches.

Do a little plain knitting for practice before attempting anything else. The action is the same as for casting on up to the last movement. Instead of putting the new loop on the left-hand needle, pass off the one just worked from it.

Purling.—This is very similar to knitting. You begin it as shown in No. 3. From the position shown, throw the wool over the point of the right-hand needle in the direction from right to left. Draw the loop through the stitch in a downward direction, and slip the stitch worked from the right-hand needle. If you are doing a complete row of purling do the same with every stitch. If you are doing pattern work where a knit stitch follows, take the wool to the back of the work, between the needles. Do a piece for practice knitted on one side, and purled on the other. It will look like the fabric of a stocking. You will soon get used to the appearance of the work under your fingers, and recognize that the side on which you do the knitting is generally the right side of the work.

Another good practice bit is to work a piece with a seam-stitch in it, like the seam-stitch of a stocking. It will look like Illustration No. 0 on page 4. There only the "up" ribs show. The "down" ribs, looking like stocking stitch, are lost to view till the knitting is stretched across its width. It is the ninth stitch, counting from the right.

Cross Ribbing.—You have now done enough to make a simple ribbing across. Cast on any suitable number of stitches, knit a row plain, purl a row, and knit a row. This is the first rib. Then for the second, repeat the process, and just the same for the third and other ribs. You will have two knit rows for every purl one. This ribbing is very useful for children's petticoats. It stretches to twice the width it shows in Illustration No. 8 on page 4. There only the "up" ribs show. The "down" ribs, looking like stocking stitch, are lost to view till the work is stretched deeply.

Ribbing Lengthways.—The commonest ribbings, as used for socks, mittens, body-belts, and other very plain articles, are knit 1, purl 1, knit 2, purl 2. The first gives the narrowest ribbing possible. It is seen in the body-belt.

Sometimes a variation of the second is made by knitting 3 and purling 1. This makes a broader rib on the right side. Occasionally ribbings of different widths are used in the same garment. The ribbing in a case like this is chosen to give the shape, and according to the amount of "spring" required when it is worn.

A number of very simple patterns can easily be made in slight variations of these elementary ribbings. For example, the pattern used for the hand portion of the striped mitten is nothing more than knit 1, purl 1 on alternate rows, the other all being plain (on four needles, of course).

If the ribbing is required like that of a stocking welt, be sure to have the right number of stitches on the needle. For knit 1, purl 1, have an even number of narrowings. Notice that the spring of the knitting causes the seam-stitch to disappear from view until the knitting is stretched across its width. It is the ninth stitch, counting from the right.

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Dice pattern— one of the simplest and most useful imaginable.

Basket pattern—rather more difficult, but all the more interesting.

The two patterns above are good for scarves, mats, etc., and for a knitted and crocheted garment for both children and adults.

still wider, knit 4, purl 4, divisible by 8. The last one is often used as a foundation for dice-pattern, the first four rows beginning with knit 4, and the next four rows with knit 8. This pattern and another very useful one, the basket pattern, is illustrated at the top of the page. Instructions for the basket pattern are given on page 5.

Other Easy Patterns.—Now turn to page 10, and notice the patterns of the long scarfs, dice-pattern, and moss stitch. They are worked on each side looks all purled.

The ends of strips of each colour, placed alternately. The colour always be careful to have the right side toward the back view of this. The ribbing is disturbed by the 2 rows where the light and the dark are muddled. When changing the colour always be careful to have the right side toward your body, as shown in No. 4. When counting up the rows, remember that it takes a new wool before knitting the next stitch.

Making Stitches and Narrowing.—When you do a pattern beginning with make 1, do it as shown by No. 4. Place the needle under the wool, bringing the point round above it, and twist both ends round the working wool. Then you will see the stitches just done in the usual way. This piece of work is a strip for a child's petticock, or a sofa-rug; you must first make a couple of inches or so, put your new end through, with thewool this time pointing in the same direction, and knit a stitch with the new wool. Do this for 3 stitches. The effect will be similar to that shown in the illustration. On the right side you cannot tell there has been a join.

To My Readers.

In this number you have patterns of most of the things you are wanting to make just now. Later on you will very likely be called upon to look for patterns of practical woolly garments for children. I have as many ideas on this subject and there is no room here to begin telling you about them!

By the way, have you seen No. 3 of this series? It contains a complete knitting outfit for a baby.

If you want help with your work, write a letter, mentioning a stamped, addressed envelope to—

Nora.

17, Henrietta St. E.C.
CAST ON 21 STITCHES. MAKE 1, KNIT 1, KNIT 2 STITCHES TOGETHER, BEING CAREFUL NOT TO SPLIT THE WOOL WHEN INSERTING THE NEEDLE IN 2 AT ONCE. KNIT TO THE END. EVERY ROW IS THE SAME. YOU CAN'T GO WRONG.

NOTICE HOW NARROWING IN THE MIDDLE OF EVERY ROW, AND PUTTING ON ANOTHER STITCH AT KEEPS THE NUMBER OF STITCHES THE SAME. IT ALTERS THE DIRECTION OF THE KNITTING, TOO, AND MAKES IT V-SHAPED.

WHEN YOU'VE DONE THIS YOU ALREADY KNOW HOW TO NARROW IN THE USUAL WAY, AND YOU WILL SOON FIND OUT THE NEED FOR THIS. IT IS TO MAKE THE SLOPE RIGHT. A GLANCE AT NO. 9 ON PAGE 4 WILL SHOW YOU HOW THE NARROWINGS FOR THE LEG OF A STOCKING SHOULD LOOK. ON THE RIGHT SIDE THEY ARE DONE IN THE WAY ALREADY DESCRIBED, TAKING 2 STITCHES ON THE NEEDLE AND KNOTTING THEM OFF TOGETHER.

SECOND WAY OF NARROWING.—THE SECOND WAY IS NEEDED FOR THE LEFT SIDE. THIS IS HOW IT IS DONE: SLIP 1, KNIT 1, TAKE THE SLIPPED STITCH UP WITH THE LEFT NEEDLE, AND DRAW IT OVER THE SECOND. CONTINUE TILL YOU HAVE ONLY ONE STITCH LEFT. CUT THE WOOL WITH AN END LONG ENOUGH FOR A DARNING NEEDLE, TO BE EASILY THREADED IN. PASS THE DARNING NEEDLE THROUGH THE LOOP, DRAW UP AND DARN THE END INTO THE KNITTING SO THAT IT CANNOT BE SEEN. IT IS BEST ALWAYS TO DO THIS. YOU CAN, IF YOU LIKE, Finish Off by Drawing the End Through Several of the Cast-Off Loops, One at a Time. BUT THIS LEAVES A THICKENED PART WHERE IT VERY OFTEN SHOWS AND LOOKS AWKWARD.

BEFORE YOU BEGIN.

WHEN SOMEBODY IS HALF-WAY THROUGH A PIECE OF KNITTING, YOU OFTEN HEAR SOME SUCH REMARK AS THIS: "OH DEAR, I'M NOT AT ALL SATISFIED WITH THE WAY THIS IS GOING. IT'S MAKING THE GARMENT MUCH TOO SMALL," OR "THE PATTERN LOOKS TOO LARGE FOR A GOOD APPEARANCE," OR THIS—"I'VE USED UP A GREAT DEAL MORE THAN HALF MY WOOL, AND DON'T KNOW WHAT TO DO FOR THE OTHER HALF, AS IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO GET EXACTLY THE SAME SHADE AGAIN."

HERE ARE A FEW HINTS TO PREVENT SUCH DISAPPOINTMENTS:

1. USE THE SIZE OF NEEDLES MENTIONED.
2. WHEN BUYING WOOL ALWAYS GET THE KIND ADVISED. DIFFERENT VARIETIES WILL GIVE DIFFERENT RESULTS. GET ENOUGH TO COMPLETE THE ARTICLE YOU INTEND TO MAKE. DYERS CANNOT GUARANTEE TO MATCH THE SHADE. IF YOU RUN SHORT, THE RESULT MAY BE PATCHY.

3. DO NOT MAKE GARMENTS TO FIT PRECISELY. ALLOW A LITTLE EXTRA SIZE FOR SHRINKAGE. ALL WOOL SHRINKS WHEN WASHED, UNLESS SPECIALY TREATED. SOME PEOPLE NEVER KNIT SOCKS WITHOUT STEPPING THE WOOL IN WATER AND HANGING THE SHEAR S IN THE OPEN AIR. THIS IS A GOOD PLAN FOR WOOL THAT HAS TO BE WASHED OFTEN.

4. WHEN WINDING IT, DO NOT DRAG THE WOOL TIGHTLY. THIS CAUSES IT TO WIND ON A WINDER SUCH AS YOU CAN GET AT MANY HOISERY STORES WILL GIVE BETTER RESULTS THAN WINDING BY HAND IF YOU ARE DOING A QUANTITY. IT LETS THE WOOL OFF EVENLY.

5. ALWAYS WEAR A WORK-APRON CONTAINING A POCKET FOR YOUR BALL OF WOOL.

6. CAST ON ANY NUMBER OF STITCHES DIVISIBLE BY 4, PLUS 2 STITCHES.

1ST ROW — KNIT
2ND ROW — PURLE
3RD ROW — KNIT 2, PURLE 2 ALL ALONG.
4TH ROW — PURLE 2, KNIT 2 ALL ALONG.
5TH ROW — KNIT 2, PURLE 2.
6TH ROW — PURLE
7TH ROW — KNIT
8TH ROW — KNIT 2, PURLE 2.
9TH ROW — PURLE 2, KNIT 2.
10TH ROW — KNIT 2, PURLE 2.
REPEAT FROM 1ST ROW.

BASKET PATTERN.
FIRST AND FOREMOST - A GOOD UNDERSTANDING

Times and times again have we been told that the condition of an army is very largely affected by the state of each individual man's feet. They must be well cared for. A woman who spends all her spare time making socks does "a very big bit" for her country.

Turn, knit 18 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slippd-stitch over.

Pick up and knit 17 stitches down the side of the heel piece.

The Foot.- Knit the 32 stitches of the front needles (on to one needle). Pick up and knit the 17 stitches at the other side of the heel piece. Take 2 stitches from each end of the front needle to the side ones, divide the heel stitches on to the two side needles, and knit right round again to the centre heel.

First needle: Knit to within 5 stitches of the front end of side needle, Knit 2 together, knit 3.

Front needle: Plain.

Third needle: Knit 3, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped-stitch over, knit plain to end of needle.

This reducing to be done every other row until there are 65 stitches on the needles (front needle 28, side needles 18 each). Knit plain until the foot is within 3 inches of the back of the heel measures 2½ ins., less than the full length required, viz., (a) 7½ ins. for No. 1 size sock; (b) 8½ ins. for No. 2 size sock.

To Decrease for the Toe.- Add 2 stitches from each side needle to front one, making 30 in all. Begin at the front needle, knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped-stitch over, knit plain to within 3 stitches of the end of the needle, knit 2 together, knit 1.

Second needle: Knit 1, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped-stitch over, knit plain to end of needle.

This reducing to be done every other row until you have 20 stitches; turn, knit plain; repeat these three rows, which leaves you with 20 stitches. Narrow these down to 10, and cast off.

Sizes III and IV.

Cast on 68 stitches; rib 4½ ins., 2 plain, 2 purl; knit plain 2½ ins. (1½ ins. in all).

The Heel.- Knit plain 34 stitches on to one needle; turn, pull back these 34 stitches; turn, knit plain; repeat these two rows always slipping the first stitch fifteen times (sixteen times in all).

* With the inside of the heel towards you: purl 1½ stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 6 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped-stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 7 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 8 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped-stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 9 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 10 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped-stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 11 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 12 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped-stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 13 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 14 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped-stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 15 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 16 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped-stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 17 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

Turn, knit 18 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped-stitch over, knit 1, turn, purl 19 stitches, purl 2 together, purl 1.

The Heel.—Knit plain 34 stitches on to one needle; turn, purl back these 34 stitches; turn, knit plain; repeat these two rows always slipping the first stitch sixteen times (seventeen in all).

Work as for smaller sizes from * to *. Finish by working as follows:

Turn, knit 18 stitches, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped-stitch over, knit 1.

Pick up and knit 18 stitches down the side of the heel piece. Knit the 34 stitches of the front needles (on to one needle). Pick up and knit the 18 stitches at the other side of the heel piece. Take 2 stitches from each end of the front needle to the side ones, divide the heel stitches equally, and knit right round again to the centre heel.

First needle: Knit to within 5 stitches of the front end of side needle, Knit 2 together, knit 3.

Front needle: Plain.

Third needle: Knit 3, slip 1, knit 1, pull slipped-stitch over, knit plain to end of needle.

This reducing to be done every other row.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

READ THESE RULES—

Some people used to think that socks were too difficult for anyone to attempt unless she was an experienced knitter. But nowadays nearly every woman makes socks, or else wants to. Here are the first rules for their proportions, and, from some of the rather peculiar specimens seen in certain places not so very long ago, they are rules which ought to be learned, not merely scanned, by a good number of people.

1. Use a good wool. It is folly to put many hours' labour into poor materials.

2. Choose knitting needles to suit the wool and your own particular tightness of knitting. For a man's sock a four or five-ply wool and needles either Nos. 13 or 12 will be right. (For a woman's stockig, either three or four-ply wool, according to the thickness wanted, worked with Nos. 15, 14, or 13 needles. For children's wear, often made in the finest and softest wool, finer needles may be better, even as fine, for a very close knitter, as No. 17.)

3. Begin with a good deep welt if you are not having narrowings in the leg. This helps to grip the leg. If you do the whole sock in ribbing there is no need for suspenders.

4. If you are making a plain sock with leg narrowings, have a seam-stitch running down the back, and keep it in the middle of the leg narrowings, near the back. For a man's sock a four or five-ply wool and needles either Nos. 13 or 12 will be right. (For a woman's stockig, either three or four-ply wool, according to thickness wanted, worked with Nos. 15, 14, or 13 needles. For children's wear, often made in the finest and softest wool, finer needles may be better, even as fine, for a very close knitter, as No. 17.)

5. If you do any decreasing to make the ankle narrower, get the decreasing in the right place. It is a good plan to try the sock on the leg of the wearer if he is very particular about proportions. Some men are. Others do not mind. The first narrowing should come at the widest part of the calf. The others should be near, so as to allow at least three inches (some people like more) before the heel. If the welt is made extra deep the narrowings will start all the sooner.

6. Divide the stitches equally, half minus one for the ankle and half plus one, the seam-stitch, for the heel. This, if you are doing an ordinary plain heel, gives the Dutch heel—especially strengthened by extra yarn knitted in with the wool and a twist.
DO YOU KNOW THE RULES FOR SOCK-MAKING?

If not, learn them now. With a little practice you will be able to make a pair of socks that fit more advantage in making the socks to fit the wearer than some people would imagine.

FOR KNITTING SOCKS. THEY ARE IMPORTANT.

The easiest way of working. If it is a

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special need, and according to the kind of

for the heel. The "shop" heel will require this depth, the Dutch heel may, but,
A SIMPLE RIBBED SOCK

This is a very favourite pattern. It is not at all difficult to make, and the ribbing makes it cling so well that it does away with the need for suspenders.

This ribbed sock has a gusset heel specially strengthened in the knitting. You will find it easy to do, and more durable in wear than the ordinary toe. The toe is particularly easy to work and can be seen in the illustration below.

RIBBED SOCK.

Four ounces of the best 4-ply fingering wool should just make a pair of socks like this. Steel needles No. 14 or 15.

The heel is strengthened in the knitting, and is taken off in the gusset shape. The toe is particularly easy to work. You can see the effect in the illustration below.

The Gusset.

Cast on 88 stitches. Rib, knit 2, purl 2, for 8 ins., and set for the heel. As the instep will be done in ribbing, you will find it easy to do, and more durable in wear than the ordinary toe. The toe is particularly easy to work and can be seen in the illustration below.

The Round Toe.—Knit 2 together, knit 6, all round. Knit 6 rounds.

Knit 2 together, knit 5, all round. Knit 5 rounds.

Knit 2 together, knit 4, all round. Knit 4 rounds.

Knit 2 together, knit 3, all round. Knit 3 rounds.

Knit 2 together, knit 2, all round. Knit 2 rounds.

Knit 2 together, knit 1, all round. Knit 1 round.

Knit 2 together until the stitches are reduced to 8. Leave an end of wool, and with a darning needle draw up these stitches and carefully darn in on the wrong side.

KNITTED KNEECAP.

Pack one of these useful hospital articles in your next Knitting bag for the sickly; it is well received.

A Knitted Kneecap is worn for support as well as warmth, so it should be knitted quite firmly. Many old people who have troublesome joints, achings with rheumatism, think there is some special virtue in a red wool. The model is worked in Lady Betty Wool, a white, soft 4-ply fingering wool, and No. 12 steel needles.

Cast on 42 stitches.

1st to 4th row—Plain knitting. This makes 20 ridges.

41st row—Knit 10, make 1 (by doing a stitch first into the back of the next loop on the needle, and then, without slipping it off, a second one in the front of the loop, as usual), knit 2, make 1 as before, knit 19. You will find that this method of making a stitch is by far the best way of doing it when you want the knitting to be close, as here. Putting the wool over the needle always makes a hole.

2nd and all succeeding even rows—Plain.

Odd rows up to and including the 87th—Follow the same rule, beginning with knit 19, make 1, and ending with knit 19, knitting the stitches in between. As every odd row adds 2 stitches to the gusset, at the end of the 87th row there will be 90 stitches on the needle. You need not count the stitches forming the gusset after the first few rows of increasing. There will be a line of made stitches showing quite plainly, and thus will be easy to follow, leaving the border of 19 without any counting.

Do plain knitting until the depth of the needle to the middle of the first row is 8 ins., or, if a larger size is required, 81/2 ins. The second half is worked similarly to the first—that is, with a broad portion of plain knitting exactly corresponding to the plain part just done, the decrease of the gusset, and the narrow plain part like that at the beginning.

Have you seen Leach's Comforts for Men?

Leach's Crochet Edgings and Insertions?

It is the first of the series.

The second is devoted to Tea-Time Crochet.

A Knit and a Crochet Outfit for a Baby.

The third gives Household Crochet, and the sixth, Embroidery.

These are already published. Price 2d. per copy.

No. 7 is an Tea-Time Crochet, published on November 17th.

The Rounded Toe.

Notice the star-like shape given to this toe by the narrowings. It is very simple to do, and many people prefer it to the flat shape. The instructions are quite clear.
HELMS FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

Here is a really original design for a knitted helmet, not at all difficult to make. It has a most convenient ear-flap, which can be opened or closed at will.

A MILITARY HELMET WITH EAR-FLAPS.

Cock o' 'rnt Norit khaki double wool, 3 rows, and four needles No. 9.

Front Piece.—Cast on 30 stitches on 1 needle.
1st row—Knit plain.
2nd row—Knit 1, make 1, knit 28, make 1, knit 1.
3rd row—Knit 1, make 1, knit 30, make 1, knit 1.

1st round—Knit plain.

Back Piece.—Now take the other 2 needles with 90 stitches on the needle, and knit plain backwards and forwards, for 4 rows.

Divide the remaining 60 stitches, 30 on each of 2 needles, and knit plain knitting, backwards and forwards, for 4 rows. Knit the next row all but the last stitch; leave this on the needle, and turn and knit back, leaving 1 in the same way at the end. Knit the next row, leaving 2 stitches at the end. Turn and knit back, leaving 2 stitches at end in same way. Continue knitting in this way, leaving 1 more time at each end of the needles until there are 20 at each end.

Pick up 6 stitches along the side of the head piece, as one does in a stocking heel. Cast on 16 stitches fairly loosely, miss 16 stitches down the head, and pick up the 3 remaining stitches. Knit back along this side, and along the top, and pick up stitches on the other side in exactly the same manner. There should now be about 55 stitches on each of 2 needles. Knit again as before leaving 1 at each end and 16 stitches left at each end. When the space is wanted open, these ear-flaps can be tucked towards the face.

A SMALL KNITTED SCARF.

For illustration see page 10.

This pattern, the "Brioche," needs a number of stitches divisible by 3. Three are knitted plain at the beginning and the end, and the first stitch is always slipped as for purlining, to give the chain-edge.

Foundation.—Cast on 66 stitches.
1st row—Knit 3, make 1 by putting the wool back ready for knitting, knit 2 together, knit 3, continue from * right down the left side, finishing with knit 2. For the ribbing round the face, cast on 16 stitches, and knit another piece exactly like this.

This photograph of the soldier's helmet shows the shape of the ear-flap.

THE EAR-FLAPS.

Knit down the right hand of the helmet, only do not knit the last stitch. On the next row knit 2, * knit 2 together, knit 3, continue from * right down the left side, finishing with knit 2. For the ribbing round the face, cast on 40 stitches on separate needle, and right round, pull 1, and continue knit 3, pull 2, for 3 rounds.

4th, 5th, and 6th rounds—Purl 2, knit 3, pull 1.

7th, 8th, and 9th rounds—Knit 1, and continue purl 2, knit 3.

10th, 11th, and 12th rounds—Knit 2, and cast off on the wrong side, and finish neatly with a darning needle.

No risk of frost-bitten ears for any Tommy who has a helmet like this, with a flap that tucks in and entirely covers the ears.
LEACH'S COMFORTS FOR MEN

FOR WEAR IN THE FIELD

Patterns for these useful articles could not be made simpler than these. All on this page are knitted. See other illustrations on page 4.

We hear that the soldiers put scarves of different widths and lengths to all manner of uses, and they are glad of a plentiful supply. You want to send your share, don't you?

It is not necessary to put a fringe on every scarf you make. Use your time in doing more knitting.

BODY-BELT.

Some people find body-belts troublesome to make on 4 needles. Do the next one you make by this pattern, and you will find it quite simple. It cannot be made easier to handle than this one.

The model is made in two halves, and sewn together up the sides. The wool is the best quality, as all wool used for garments to cling to the body should be. It is a Scotch 4-ply worst wool in a natural colour. For this belt only two needles, No. 11, and 4ozs. of wool are required. The only shaping is done by the band of ribbing at the top and the bottom.

Cast on 120 stitches rather loosely with double wool.
Knit 1, purl 1, all along.
Do this for a depth of 3½ins. always slipping the first stitch.
The next part is done entirely in plain knitting. It measures 1½ins. in depth and about 19ins. in width. The first stitch is slipped as for purling, to make chain-edge.
The ribbing at the top is done to match that at the bottom, 3½ins. in depth.
Cast off very loosely, and leave a length of wool for the sewing up. You can imagine what would be the effect if you did it tightly. It would almost stop the circulation. I had it photographed on the block purposely to call your attention to the need of the space on this to be quite easy.

Do the second half like the first, and without breaking off the wool sew up the sides with a darning needle, taking only one loop from each side, so as to avoid a ridge, which would be very uncomfortable.

This makes a belt about medium size. If you want one still bigger add 10 stitches to each side, or if smaller have 10 fewer on each side.

If you like to vary the pattern, you can do the first 3½ins. in ribbing—knit 1, purl 2—the next 6ins. in dice-pattern, as described on page 4, and the last 3½ins. in ribbing as before.

SMALL SCARF

For instructions see page 9.

This small scarf is useful to cover the neck and chest. It is made just the right size for the Tommy who feels he needs a little extra warmth there, and can spare room for it under his tunic. When the cold east winds blow he is glad to have this underneath and another long one on top!

The model is made with Peacock Double Knitting (AA Quality) Wool. It is a 4-ply khaki wool of a very suitable kind for a scarf. Use 6ozs. for this scarf, and 2 No. 10 needles, steel or bone.

LARGE SCARF.

This scarf is 37ins. wide and 2yds long. It is wound round the neck, the ends crossed in front, taken under the arms, and tied behind. It covers the greater part of the body above the waist, and the part which is most liable to trouble from exposure—the throat and chest—has a double thickness for protection.

Materials: A strong 4-ply khaki wheeling wool, "Freedom" make, and a pair of No. 11 needles.

Foundation.—Cast on 81 stitches. The number must be divisible by 4, plus 1 odd stitch to give the change in the jibbing.

1st row—Knit 2, purl 2 all along, and knit the odd stitch at the end.

2nd row and all succeeding rows are just the same, knit 2, purl 2 all along, and knit the odd 1 at the end. You must notice the ridges. Every fourth stitch will stand up and make the top of a straight furrow. One stitch on either side is purled and knitted on alternate rows, and the middle 1 at the bottom of the furrow looks all purled. On the other side, of course, it copies to the top of the ridge and looks all knitted.

Continue for 5yds. and cast off loosely. The model has a simple fringe added. It is made by two 7ins. lengths of wool being doubled, drawn through the top of each ridge, taking 2 rows of knitting, and the ends drawn through the loop made. This is done by a bone crochet hook. You may leave it without fringe. Some of the men like them better without, as then there are sure not to be any hard lumps to get in the way if the scarf is wound round the body under the tunic, or tied round the head at night in the trenches.
FOR USE IN THE HOSPITAL

A PAGE OF INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CROCHET-WORKER.

The articles illustrated below are in great request, both in Red Cross hospitals at the front and in the hospitals at home.

OPERATION STOCKINGS.

The wool used is Diamond Vest Wool in natural colour, and a crochet hook of a rather large size. The work must be easy to allow the stocking to stretch to the required size and shape.

The pattern is entirely composed of d.c. worked in the back loop of d.c. on previous row, except two rows of tr. through which the drawstrings are run. The increasing is done by working 2 d.c. in one of previous row, and the decreasing by taking up two stitches on hook instead of one when making d.c.

The work commences on a chain at the bottom, and is done all in one piece, with a join done afterwards by a darning needle, along the middle of the sole and up the back.

Foundation—90 ch.

1st row—Increase in 2nd, 45th, 46th, and 89th stitches (that is, in the second from each end, and the two middle ones, the former to shape the heel, and the latter to shape the toe).

2nd row—Increase in 2nd, 46th, 49th, and 93rd stitches.

3rd row—Increase in 2nd, 47th, 52nd, and 96th stitches.

4th row—Increase in 2nd, 49th, 55th, and 100th stitches.

5th row—Increase in 2nd, 49th, 57th, and 103rd stitches.

Work 7 rows without increasing. The back is kept quite straight from this point, but the toe is now formed by decreasing on each side of the eight middle stitches.

13th row—Decrease in 50th and 51st stitches.

14th row—Decrease in 49th and 50th stitches, and 59th and 60th stitches.

15th row—Decrease in 48th and 49th stitches, and 58th and 59th stitches.

Continue decreasing similarly, always working 5 d.c. between the two decreasing on each row, until the 37th row, which consists of 60 d.c.

38th row—60 tr. over these 60 d.c., for the lower drawstring.

Work next 18 rows without decreasing.

57th row—60 tr. for the top drawstring.

58th row—1 d.c. in first d.c., 2 tr. in next d.c., 1 d.c. in next, * repeat from * to * all along the row.

Instructions for this comfortable knitted beecap will be found on page 8.

Join up by stitching quite loosely along the foot and up the back. Work a double chain, thread through and finish off with small soft tassels. Do not have the drawstrings too long, or the tassels might get in the way. They should be on the top of the bandaged foot, never below it. But in any case they must be made quite soft.

The double chain is worked in the following way: Commence with a loop, 1 ch., 1 d.c. in loop, 1 d.c. into loop over 1st loop (that is, the left-hand one). This stitch continued makes the double chain, which is much stronger than the ordinary single chain. It is illustrated on page 4 of No. 1 of this series. The wool has already been drawn through the loop, and is over the hook ready to be drawn through both loops on the hook.

A HELMET IN CROCHET

MATERIALS: 40z. (2 cuts) Paton'sply khaki wool, medium-size bone crochet hook.

Foundation—56 ch., 1 d.c. in each ch. missing first ch. by the hook. Repeat for 38 rows, always making 1 ch. to turn.

39th row—28 d.c., 1 ch., turn and work 50 rows for round the neck. Join with slip-stitch to corresponding 20 on opposite side, and break off wool.

Join to right side of commencement ch. at top. Work 12 d.c., and continue across top of neck (making 50 d.c. stitches), then 12 d.c. on next side. * 1 ch., turn, 11 d.c., miss 1 stitch, 1 tr. on each of 50 d.c. in previous row, miss 1 stitch, 11 d.c., 1 ch.; turn. Repeat from * for 10 rows.

Now work 1 row of tr. right across to bring work level.

Next row—1 tr. on tr., leaving 30 stitches unworked across chin part.

Next row—1 ch.: turn, 12 d.c., 1 tr. on tr. till within 12 stitches of the end, 12 d.c. on these; turn, and repeat from * for 16 rows.

Next row—No ch. in turning and miss first stitch, 20 d.c., 1 tr. on tr. to within 20 stitches of the end, 20 d.c. on these. Repeat this row 8 times.

Next row—20 d.c., 1 tr. on tr. across * 6 d.c.; turn, 1 slip-stitch, 6 d.c., 1 tr. on tr., 6 d.c.; turn. Repeat from * 6 times, picking up 1 stitch from each side before turning, and miss 1 in turning (also no ch. to turn so as to draw it together here).

Now for 6 rows take 2 from each side in turning, when the work will be level. One plain row of tr., then work 2 or 3 rows d.c. down sides and across chin part, making each row level in working. Fasten the wool off securely with a darning needle.
THE EVOLUTION OF THE KNITTED GLOVE

Have you ever tried to knit a glove?

If so, you know how very troublesome it is to learn all about it at once. After wrestling with a crowd of difficulties, you probably ended by making a pair of gloves that nobody would care to wear!

I have been quite a long time (I will not tell you how long) trying to find "the royal road to glove-knitting." And now the road is discovered and opened for all who care to walk thereon.

My first step on the route was accomplished with much tribulation, much doing and undoing, terrible soreness of small fingers, and much more terrible soreness of spirit and all too ambitious. That was at the ripe age of ten. Being rather proud internally of the fact that the gloves were of my own making, I wore them once or twice. Then they were suddenly lost. What happened to them I don't know. It would be interesting to see one of them now. Memory tells me that in spite of my touch of pride in doing the same kind of work as my elder sister, my wearing of those gloves was something of a sacrifice. They were so funny.

"But," I said to a sympathetic aunt, "they wouldn't look very bad if I never took them off!" It was when the block was out of them that an apology for their disappearance was made. The knitting needles must be chosen to suit the thickness of the wool, which varies according to the quality and the standards of the firm that makes it. For the model, two No. 14 needles were used, and the best quality wool, which is thinnest and more lasting than the poorer qualities.

Since then I have done many miles of knitting, and have often thought of my first efforts.

Whenever I have had a knitted sports coat, the finishing touch has always been a pair of gloves, either in wool or silk, to match the coat. You may have the patterns for these peculiarities seemed necessary. The knitting needles must be chosen to suit the thickness of the wool, which varies according to the quality and the standards of the firm that makes it. For the model, two No. 14 needles were used, and the best quality wool, which is thinnest and more lasting than the poorer qualities.

Cast on 76 stitches.

Rib 2, pur 2 all along: and repeat this row, or the one you start with, as desired. Remember that when it is worn the stretching sideways will take up the length, and allow for this. The one illustrated is 13 ins. long.

Sew up for 6 ins., leave 2 ins. for the thumb, and sew up the remainder.

A SIMPLE MITTEN.

A Scotch, 4-ply wheeling wool, 20ozs., steel knitting needles Nos. 12 or 13.

The model is made of navy blue wool. It is done on 4 needles, so that there is no join. But a child could easily make this mitten on 2 needles, and sew it up the side, leaving a space for the thumb.

Cast on 72 stitches, 24 on each of 3 needles. Use double wool for this. You will find it takes up nearly 2 yards.

Rib in knit 2, pur 2—for a length of 2 ins.

The next 24 rows are in plain knitting done backwards and forwards, and make the gusset. This leaves the space for the thumb. The first stitch is slipped as for purling, to make chain-edge. The depth of this portion is about 4 ins., and the ribbing above this half that depth. This is like the other, knit 2, pur 2. At the joining up of the first round after the plain part, draw the wool tight so as to leave no gap.

Cast off rather loosely, and darn in the end carefully.

If done on 2 needles, follow the same measurements, size of ribbing, 2 ins. knitting, 3 ins. ribbing. Leave a length of wool after casting off. Sew up the ribbed part, pass the wool to the bottom of the plain part, loop it through every stitch down one side. Do not clinch this too tight, as it would break in use. Sew up the remaining ribbed portion.
SEE IT GROW FROM THE SIMPLEST STAGE

By this logical and sensible method you get over the difficulties one at a time. Everything you make is wearable. Your soldier friends will send votes of thanks for your gifts, and you will have learnt a valuable lesson with no loss of time and patience.

STEEPING GLOVE.

Do not give this to a man who has to use his individual fingers.

This glove is much warmer than the ordinary kind, because the fingers are all together and help to keep each other warm. It is a useful shape for sailors, carmen, cyclists, motor-driven drivers, and generally a weak spot in gloves and mittens-- for Jinn, and cast off loosely.

1st round for the hand--Pattern, as usual.

6th round--Pattern, up to the last 8 stitches. Knit 2 together, knit 6, knit 1, slip 1, take the slipped stitch over.

Finish the last 6 stitches of the next pattern round thus: Knit 2 together, knit 2, knit 1, slip 1, take the slipped stitch over.

The one photographed is made in navy Beehive wool, 4-ply, on 4 steel needles No. 11. It is all in plain knitting but the wrist, and is quite easy to make.

THE THUMB.

Take off the stitches from the string on to 2 needles, fastening the end of wool securely. This can be done by knitting it in on the second round. If left it should be darned in afterwards with a darning needle.

The one photographed is made in navy Beehive wool, 4-ply, on 4 steel needles No. 11. It is all in plain knitting but the wrist, and is quite easy to make.

Take the stitches from the string on to 2 needles, and the 8 cast-on stitches at the end of the needle, and work them thus: knit 2 together, knit 4, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over.

Knit 2 rounds plain, and on the next round finish the last 6 thus: knit 2 together, knit 4, pass the slipped stitch over.

The Thumb.--Take the stitches from the string on to 2 needles, and the 8 cast-on stitches at the end of the needle, and work them thus: knit 2 together, knit 4, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over.

Knit 2 rounds plain, and on the next round finish the last 6 thus: knit 2 together, knit 4, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over.

Knit 2 rounds plain, and on the next round finish the last 6 thus: knit 2 together, knit 4, slip 1, knit 1, pass the slipped stitch over.

Knit the thumb in plain knitting for about 1½ ins. If you can, try it on for man for a good fit. Knit it in one piece, with the bottom of his thumb-end. Then knit 2, knit 2 together all round. Knit 1 round plain. Knit 1, knit 2 together all round. Knit 2 round plain. Knit 1 round plain. Knit 1, knit 2 together all round. Knit 2 round plain. Knit 2 together all round. Take off the stitches with the darning needle, and darn the end in as at the top of the hand.

A STEERING GLOVE IN PLAIN KNITTING.

When you have made a glove like this one, you have mastered the thumb, which is perhaps the most awkward part. Only the fingers remain now!

HAVE YOU SEEN THEM?

You will want to USE them!

LEACH'S

Home Needlework Series

5. HOUSEHOLD CROCHET.
6. EMBROIDERY.
7. TEA-TIME CROCHET. Published Nov. 17th

TWOPENCE PER COPY.
A MITTEN WITH FINGERS

The very old grannie who made these mittens was of an economical turn of mind. You can do as she did and use up your oddments of khaki and blue wool. You have a different way of making the thumb gusset given here.

MITTEN WITH FINGERS.

Three ounces of 3-ply fingering wool, and 4 needles, No. 13 or 14. If you have odd ounces of wool left after knitting other garments, you can use them up as the very old grannie did who made these mittens. What matter if we don't often see navy blue and khaki used together? The mittens will do equally well for Jack or Tommy, without spoiling his colour scheme!

But what you must mind is that the woods are of the same kind and thickness. If they weren't it would affect the size.

Cast on 50 stitches with double wool, allowing 2½ds. extra for this. Rib, knit 2, purl 2 for a depth of 2ins., or 1½ins., or more if you wish. The increasing for the thumb in this pattern are very gradual, to make plenty of room for the thick of the thumb.

When you have worked 12 rounds, divide the stitches now for the fingers. There are 8 pairs of increasing, giving 16 extra stitches. The stitches between are reduced to 2. The increasing for the thumb are done in every fourth round. The stitches are of the same kind and thickness. If they weren't it would affect the size.

The very old grannie who made these mittens was of an economical turn of mind. You can do as she did and use up your oddments of khaki and blue wool. You have a different way of making the thumb gusset given here.
The power of Dr. Cassell's Tablets to cure nerve weakness, and all the ills that come of nerve weakness, is well shown in the case of Mrs. Spencer, who lives at Wood Lawn, 124, Coldharbour Lane, Camberwell, London, S.E. She says: "I am delighted to tell you that Dr. Cassell's Tablets have done me a wonderful amount of good; in fact, they have set me up so thoroughly that I'm sure I never felt better in my life.

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Dr. Cassell's Tablets

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