**Answered by the Editor**

I SHOULD like to learn some of the stitches in wool, used for sweaters, etc. I need and plan a sweater and shawl for winter, but know none of the fancy stitches. Please let me know how to do the alphabets and pineapple-stitch, in crochets.—Mrs. B. S. A., N.Y.

(Our yarn advertisers have books illustrating and describing all the old favorites, plus the newest stitches, for either with every sort of material, both cotton and worsted. It is wise and practical to get in touch with them—and continue from there. For plain allover work, commence with a chart of required length, then a book on long, straight stitches in first stitch of chain. Then the hook is as far from the end as it will reach, and repeat until you have worked it into the other chain. The needle close to this is called working up. To work off, and take up the wood and draw through the end stitch on needle, or the last loop worked up; then take up the hook close to the last stitch, continuing until you have knotted one stitch regularly off all the loops. You now have a drawn up loop with six perpendicular bars across it, produced by working the stitches of last row. Insert the hook under first of these six loop bars, take up the wood and draw through, and repeat until you have again the original number of loops, not forgetting the last stitch off for this purpose. For pineapple-stitch make a chain of required length, draw up the stitch on needle and then turn and draw up the needle and length of about three-eighths inch (or more if a long piece of chain is desired). Insert hook in 1st stitch of 8th chain, take up wood and draw through three times, making seven loops on needle. Take up wood and draw through all, and chain one as tightly as possible to close, completing a cluster. A 4th and 5th stitch of former loops, draw up a loop over, cross, draw up the loop in same place and three times, draw through all, as before, make 4th stitch to close the cluster, and repeat from * to + repeat of row. Then make a cluster two or three stitches to turn, and make a cluster between each two clusters of previous growth, again pull up the loop on needle, and make a cluster between each two clusters.*)

I HAVE several very pretty pieces of chintz-work which I wish to have to share with Needlecraft’s—friends. We feel we are all so far as I know, they are original; at least, I have never seen anything like them printed. Does Needlecraft pay for such contributions? If so, how much? If not, shall I send them same as a contribution, hoping that you will send me some of your publications. Thank you. Miss A. S. B.,_ Illinois.

(Your Needlecraft’s way is to have all contributors sell all their work referring to them all orders and inquiries, give the name and address of all who ask, and putting them also on a list of 50 each in the name and address of those of whom you buy in turn to ladies wanting work, other than contributed articles, done to order. By this plan a great many have established a home-work tins. Small at first, but gradually increasing until, as not a few have written me, they have all the orders they can attend to. Work well done, as promised, is paid for, and an easy time, price cannot fail to bring more work. What the price is to be is to be agreed upon by the worker and her customer. If possible, original articles submitted for possible publication may have the price at which the contributor is willing to accept them. We have no “usual rates” of payment.)

I HAVE heard that tattling can be made with a common sewing-mending needle. I use a hand-knotted thumb with this, and when I said: “What a pretty tattling needle!” the owner laughed. The needle never saw a shuttle, but was made with a needle. But the other could not—would not tell me how it was done. Can you help?—Miss A. P., Rhode Island.

(That tattling, I believe, is the same as tattling our grandmothers called it, it is far easier. To this day, it is impossible, without an object lesson. To learn, it is necessary to take a rather thin file and file off the edge of the needle, and a length of cord thread or cotton twist. Thread the needle with the twist. Hold the needle in left hand, and pick up the end twist of between forefinger and thumb of right hand.

Make a loop of the thread, turning it to the left, and slip it on the needle. Draw the thread through the loop and slip it over the hook of the needle, for the last half of the loop. If you can, you can not get the “knack” more readily. To work this description: Carry the end of thread up over the needle, then back under it, through the loop, for the first time, under the needle, back over it and through the loop for the last time. One loop makes, say, four of these double loops, then it is a little winding, for a first. Continue until you have made three loops, then make two loops and first half of fourth—this will give a better chance to control the neck carefully through the knits, drawing them down on to the thread, insert points of needle in last knot of preceding ring, put on the next four double knits, and continue with fine rings. A little patience will enable you to make this sort of “attaching” quickly, if it is a very desirable edge when simple finish is wanted. I know a small maiden who made “yards and yards” of this, when trimming her own wees needlework.)

I AM enclosing some designs clipped from another fancy magazine, which I wish you would reproduce in Needlecraft, with Needlecraft’s directions. I cannot work from any book or other pattern, for I am almost blind. If that is the only way, I cannot understand them, and your readers would be in no trouble.—Mrs. A. L. P., New Hampshire.

(First let me thank you for the implied compliment to Needlecraft! I regret that your request cannot be met. Our automobiles with Needlecraft’s directions. We cannot guarantee that we can present our work publications in such a way as to be able to get in touch with the contributors of the pieces you are unable to read, unless we are in one of our offices. If you are, please, I shall be glad to mail a pattern, or a pattern signed by one of our own good workers on request of rooms, with self-addressed stamped envelopes.)

**Directions for Stitches in Crochet**

**CHAIN**: A series of stitches or loops, each drawn with the hook through the stitch before it.

**Slip-stitch**: Drop the stitch on hook, insert hook, work published slip-stitch and draw through. This is used in a chain-stitch where very close stitches are wanted, or for one point to one point without a hook.

**Single Crochet**: Having a stitch on needle (as in all following directions), insert hook in work, take up thread and draw through, and then the same as before, to make the same number of stitches as the needle, and draw through all at once, instead of working them off two at a time.

**Double Crochet**: Having a stitch on needle (as in all following directions), insert hook in work, take up thread and draw through, and then the same as before, to make the same number of stitches as the needle, and draw through all at once, instead of working them off two at a time.

**Treble Crochet**: Thread over needle, hook through work, thread over and down through work, making the same as before, to make the same number of stitches as the needle, and draw through all at once, instead of working them off two at a time.

**Long treble crochet**: Like treble, until you have the three threads on needle; then draw through all at once, instead of working them off two at a time.

**Trellis crochet**: Thread over needle, hook in work, thread over and down through work, making the same as before, to make the same number of stitches as the needle, and draw through all at once, instead of working them off two at a time.

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