

Work for Busy Fingers

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stitches, then decrease the next two stitches as directed in previous decrease round, and repeat from * all round. 138 double crochet now in round.

46th round—1 d.c. into each stitch all round.

47th round—* 1 d.c. into each of the next twenty-one stitches, then decrease the next two stitches, and repeat from * all round. 132 stitches now in round.

48th round—1 d.c. into each stitch all round.

49th round—* 1 d.c. into each of the next twenty stitches, then decrease the next two stitches, repeat from * all round. 126 double crochet now in round. Work eight more rounds without further decrease upon these 126 stitches. Now join on the contrasting wool for the border, and work one round, putting 1 d.c. into each stitch all round. Here the filet pattern is commenced.

1st round—Five chain to commence the round, miss two stitches, 1 tr. into next stitch, * 2 ch., miss two stitches, 1 tr. into next, and repeat from * until two stitches of round only remain, then 2 ch., and slip-stitch into the third chain of the five worked at the beginning. There will be forty-two holes in the round.

2nd round—Five chain to commence round, 1 tr. on first treble, * 2 ch., 1 tr. on next treble, repeat from * all round, then 2 ch., and slip-stitch into third chain of the five commencing the round. There are still forty-two holes in round.

3rd round—Five chain to commence round, 1 tr. on next treble, * 2 ch., 1 tr. on next treble, 2 ch., 1 tr. on next treble, 2 ch., 1 tr. on next treble, and repeat from * all round but finish at end of the group of four treble, making the fourth treble of this group by slip-stitching into the third chain of the five at commencement. There are five holes between each group of four treble in this round.

4th round—Three chain to stand for first treble of round, 2 tr. into first hole, 1 tr. on next treble, * 2 ch., 1 tr. on next treble, 2 ch., 1 tr. on next treble, 2 ch., 1 tr. on next treble, 2 tr. into next hole, 1 tr. on next treble, 2 ch., miss two treble, 1 tr. on next treble, 2 tr. into next hole 1 tr. on next treble, and repeat from * all round, finishing with 2 ch. after the group of four treble, and slip-stitching into the top of the third chain at commencement of the round, thus linking the pattern together.

5th round—5 ch. to commence round, miss 2 tr., 1 tr. on next treble, * 2 ch., 1 tr. on next treble, 2 ch., 1 tr. on next treble, 2 ch., 1 tr. on next treble, 2 ch., miss two treble, 1 tr. on next treble, 2 tr. into next hole, 1 tr. on next treble, 2 ch., miss two treble, 1 tr. on next treble, and repeat from * all round, working at end the 2 tr. into hole, and slip-stitching into the third chain of the five at commencement to form the fourth treble of this group, and so complete the pattern.

6th round—Five chain to commence, 1 tr. on next treble, * 2 ch., 1 tr. on next treble, and repeat from * all round, making 2 ch., and slip-stitching into third chain of the five at commencement to complete last hole of round.

Last round—1 d.c., 2 ch., 1 d.c., all into first hole, * 1 d.c., 2 ch., 1 d.c., all into next hole, and repeat from * all round. Fasten off securely.

Turn the hat inside out, as this will be the right side of it, and brush well all over, using the brush in one direction only. The filet border should not be brushed, as the design is more effective if the border is left smooth.

After the hat is brushed turn back the border.

CHILD'S CROCHETED HOOD IN WEDGE-STITCH

See page 90 for illustration

Materials required are one and one-half hanks of 4-fold Germantown wool, white, or any preferred color, and a bone crochet-hook of medium size. While intended for a small child, this hood

may be very easily enlarged to fit any head.

Chain 4 stitches with white wool, join.

1. Chain 3 for a treble, 19 trebles in ring, join.

2. Draw up a loop, insert hook in 1st stitch, * wool over, draw up a loop, wool over, hook in next stitch, over, draw up a loop, wool over, draw through all the loops on hook, chain 1, insert hook in same stitch, and repeat from * until there are 19 wedge-stitches in the round.

3. Draw up loop, insert hook in 1st space, draw up a loop, over, insert hook in next space, draw up a loop, over, draw through all loops on the needle, chain 1, * insert hook in same space, draw up a loop, over, insert hook in next space, draw up a loop, over, draw through all stitches on needle, chain 1, and repeat, widening by putting 2 stitches in every 3rd of previous round.

4. Widen in every 5th stitch.

5. Plain, that is, without widening.

6. Widen every 3rd stitch.

7, 8, 9. Plain.

10. Plain to within 7 stitches of the end; break wool and fasten it at other end again.

11, 12, 13, 14, 15. Same as 10th row, leaving the 7 stitches for back of neck.

16. Fasten in, chain 3, and work a treble in every stitch. It is very pretty to use a thread of ice-wool with the Germantown when making the border.

17, 18. A double in each stitch around bottom or neck of hood.

19, 20, 21, 22, 23. A double in each stitch across front, working in both veins of stitch.

Turn back the border, finish with a bow of ribbon at back, a rosette on top, and ribbon ties.

To make the hood larger you have but to continue widening the crown until of proper size, which will make the front proportionally longer and leave the neck wider. Any fancy stitch may be used in the same way, following the general directions given.

Classify Our Eggs

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is subjected to certain temperatures and also it will not keep evil odors from affecting the contents.

The system of grading eggs is a very commendable one and should appeal to all consumers and retailers. A dozen eggs may consist of many kinds such as large, small, clean, dirty, new laid, and nearly stale. A bad egg or two in a dozen may give all the rest of them a bad name and cause dissatisfaction to a good customer. The systematic classification of eggs puts your business into the daylight and the various grades may be sold at a fair price as such grades. The adoption of the system of weight would be far more satisfactory than selling eggs of miscellaneous sizes, for with the latter plan it is somewhat of a gamble in regard to value. For instance, one customer may purchase some eggs for a given price, then another customer may come along and purchase the same quantity of eggs, paying exactly the same price and have a fairly good margin of value over the first customer in the extra weight of his eggs. Eggs should weigh a pound and a half to the dozen.

Cleanliness is a very important factor in the egg market and if the eggs are put up attractively one may rest assured they will have a far greater appeal to the buying public than a similar group of eggs with just as good merit under the shell but lacking in the clean appearance. Cardboard cartons with the name of the retailer on the lid and made to contain a dozen eggs apiece have a winning way with the public, and make the handling of eggs much safer.

An Easy Way to Raise Poultry
"What," said the lady who does her own marketing, "is the price of these chickens?"

"A dollar and a quarter apiece, ma'am," replied the market woman.

"Did you raise them yourself?" asked the lady.

"Oh, yes, ma'am. They was only a dollar ten last week," was the reply.

Editorial

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trading and bargaining the element of good-will, is proving his religion. Extortion and injustice are wholly irreconcilable ideals. Every man must make his choice. No one can play a double game.

INTERNATIONAL GOOD-WILL

In their thinking some men get little beyond the circle of self, others get little beyond the family circle. The great majority think on terms of the community and the nation, but sad to say, some never rise beyond this to the conception of universal brotherhood. Now, it is right that a man should be loyal to himself; it is an imperative duty that he should look after his own family; if he is to accomplish anything worth while he must unite with members of the community in furthering community ends, and if he is to discharge the duties of citizenship he must be possessed of a patriotic spirit, he must love his land "with a love unfeigned," and serve it "with a gladsome mind." Yet, there is a possibility beyond all this. The people of Germany were incapable of taking the next step. They were too intensely German. There are signs that some of the people to the south of us are too intensely American. It comes out in the utterances of their public men and the foolish claims of their writers in their magazines. So too, it is possible that we in Canada may be so limited in our sympathy that we may never see the people beyond our borders, nor understand how our own happiness and welfare are wrapped up in their prosperity and how our thoughts of self and man and God, are dependent upon a recognition of the rights and claims of others.

There are some who go so far as to say that national allegiance stands in the way of world brotherhood. This is a fundamental error. The only way for a man to reach the broader conception is to work up by degrees from the lower orders. Shakespeare was right when he said:

"This above all, to thine own self be true,
And it must follow as the night the day,
Thou canst't not then be false to anyman."

In the same way it is only the man who is true to himself, his family, his neighborhood and his nation, that is capable of the love, that will encompass all men. A broad cosmopolitanism which is not prepared for by concrete manifestations at home, has nothing in it of enduring quality. If you like to say it, here is the weakness of Bolshevism and related movements.

For those who have perfected themselves in the smaller sphere there is need to-day as never before of viewing all actions and problems as they affect the world or the whole of mankind. Anything that does not make for universal well-being is amiss. Good-will in its highest form is good-will to men. That feeling which prompted the great leaders of the world to aim at a League of Nations was a truly christian feeling. The expression of their wish may not have been satisfactory to all, but the idea was a noble one, and it must in time prevail. It is impossible that the people of this world shall continue to be arrayed against each other in worrying groups. Whatever others may say or do it is for christian people to emphasize that good-will which recognizes the right of all men to divine Sonship. Race, language, creed, and color, these represent only minor distinctions in the great family of the "Children of the King." And so at Christmas time we can all join in the angel song—good-will at home, good-will in the nation, good-will in the whole round world. Let the bells ring out peace—good-will to men.

THE REFERENDUM

The three prairie provinces are to be congratulated upon their decision to prohibit the importation of liquor. Whatever action will now be taken by the various governments will depend no doubt upon the expressed will of the people. The next vote will take the form: "Do you favor government control of liquor shops or do you wish the province to be bone dry?" This question is a simple one and people will have little difficulty in arriving at a decision. There are some things we have a right to prohibit in any land. Among these are forms of amusement, occupations and temptations that are likely to misdirect or injure the developing life of young people. We are probably guilty in not exercising supervision in many lines. In the case of liquor we do well to keep it away from children, and because of them we willingly forego any desires we may have acquired as older

people. The voice of a man who is claiming individual liberty is drowned out by the voices of children claiming protection. That is one argument we cannot overlook. My neighbor was right when he said: "I'll vote not for myself but for wee David."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

It was very difficult for a Canadian to get excited over the American elections. On one side a man who opposed the League of Nations, without knowing what he would put in its place, and yet claiming that something should be put in its place, on the other side a man who tried to win the election in America by telling Britain how to settle her distinctively local problems,—it was pretty hard to distinguish between them. Fortunately we have learned that in American elections it is possible to discount the utterances of the speakers. President Harding will no doubt work out something almost similar to the League and will claim that it is a wholly new idea. The Democrats will say that it is the same thing in a new dress. And so the agreement will continue. What need we care, provided the nations of the world come together to prevent war and to guard the rights of the weaker? Towards this end we can all work, and we can extend to the President-elect our best wishes that he may be successful beyond all expectations in realizing his hopes for world-peace. We trust that when his term of office has expired his name will be as highly esteemed as the names of the great men who have preceded him in office.

HOW "MEDICINE HAT" GOT ITS NAME
By Max McD.

It will be surprising to many people to be told that a head-piece was responsible for the name of the Western Canadian City which Rudyard Kipling designated "The City Born Lucky" and there are few who really know the incident that called forth the name.

Medicine means more to an Indian than to us. We think of it as something diabolical that is good for us—queer anomaly—but the Indian distinguishes as "good medicine" and "bad medicine" anything that he fancies will change his fortunes for better or worse. Imagine that an Indian is hunting antelope and meeting with no success. Presently he finds an empty rifle shell or the top of a tomato tin, and shortly after he gets a crack at his game. Can he doubt that the piece of tin or the shell gave the luck. Not he. In this he is as reasonable as many of his white brothers. He wears that tomato tin or empty shell about his neck with his other jewelry and it is "good medicine."

Well, several years ago there was a Blackfoot chief who lived in the vicinity of Seven Person's Creek which is now the City of Medicine Hat. He and his party hunted mostly, and for diversion made war on their enemies, the Crees. He had much satisfaction in the wearing of a head-piece of feathers which he called his "medicine hat," for when he wore it he had good fortune if he had luck.

It was a dark day for the chief when he last met the Crees in the place where now stands the growing city. He fell upon them with great industry, smiling, slaying, scalping, fairly beaming with satisfaction. But just as the enemy was in flight a gust of wind whirled out of the west, caught the magic hat, and tossed it into the swift-running Saskatchewan. Instant was the effect; the poor chief lost all confidence in himself and his cause, and with victory at his hand he forebore to grasp it, but fled over the plains toward the Rockies followed by his tribe.

And thus befell the evil that leaves its record in Medicine Hat.

A Polite Inquiry

A few days after a farmer had sold a pig to a neighbor, says a writer in the Cleveland "Leader," he chanced to pass the neighbor's place, where he saw the little boy sitting on the edge of the pig-pen, watching its new occupant.

"How d'ye do, Johnny?" said he.

"How is your pig to-day?"

"Oh, pretty well, thank you," replied the boy. "How's all your folks?"