

## CLARKE'S Bull-Hide Moccasins

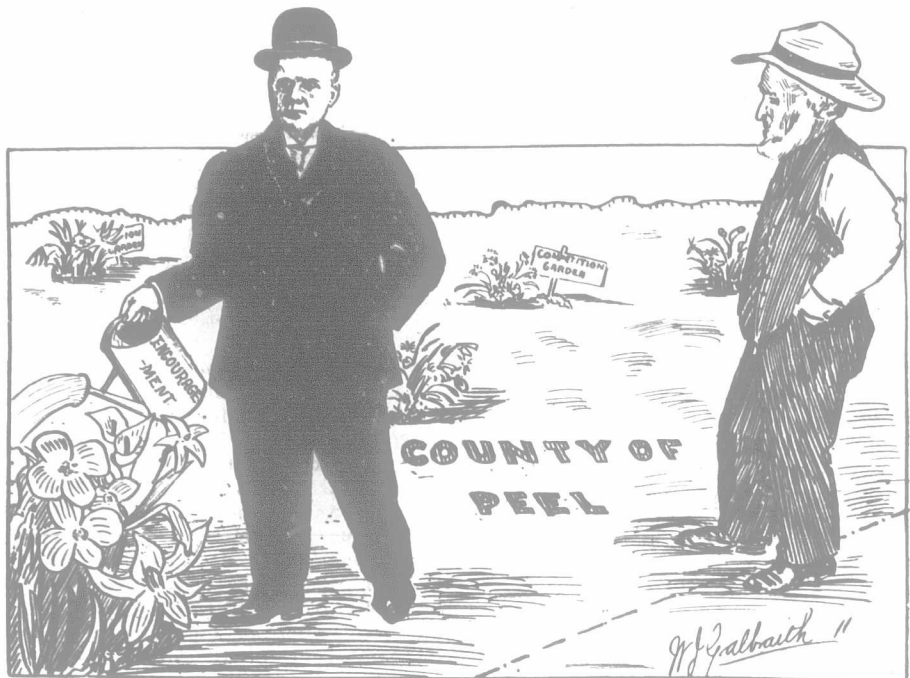
You get far more for your money when you buy these moccasins, because they will wear longer and fit more comfortably than the ordinary kind. Made of real bull-hide, chrome tanned, on a comfort-style last with wide toe, wax thread sewn and rip-proof.

### Tanned By Our Special Process

We do our own tanning, using only prime No. 1 stock. Thus these moccasins stay soft and pliable, won't crack, won't harden, and resist heat and wet perfectly. **THEY WEAR WELL.** Look for the trademark.

A. R. Clarke & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Can.

Makers of long-service mitts, gloves, moccasins, coats, etc.



An Ontario cartoonist has been inspired by Mr. James Pearson's Flower-garden Competition to contribute his help in the matter.

Old Man Ontario—"This looks pretty nice, James. I wish more of the boys would try their hand at this kind of work."

### It Pays The Housewife

to use the best sugar—because  
poor sugar means poor cooking.

# St. Lawrence Sugar

is the genuine "Montreal Granulated"—absolutely pure, sparkling crystals of the most inviting appearance.

Ask your grocer for a 20 lb. bag of **ST. LAWRENCE GRANULATED**—also sold by the barrel and in 100 lb. bags.

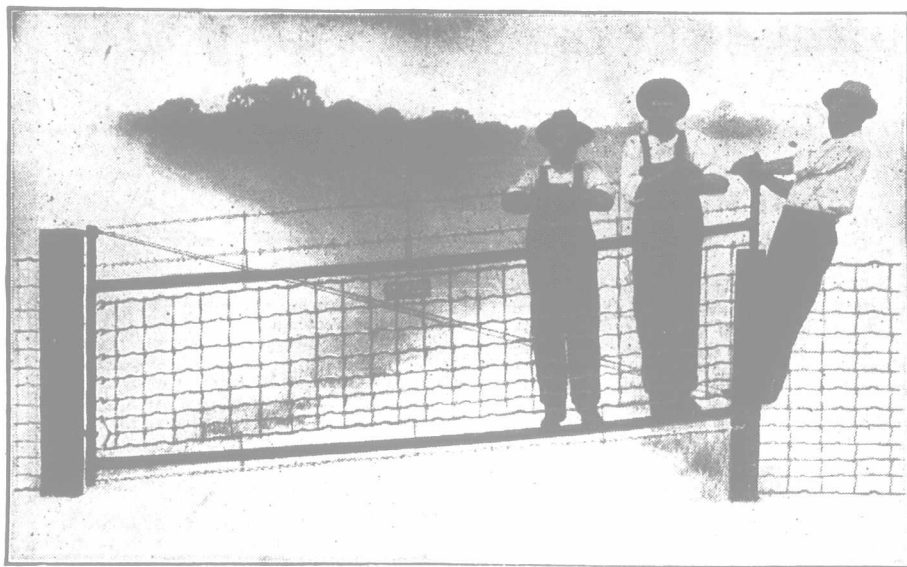


The St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Co. Limited  
MONTREAL.

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## CLIMB ON!



Your weight or a bull's weight won't bend the CLAY Gate. We have tried five men on a 12-foot CLAY GATE and it didn't even sag.

THIS IS A REASON FOR IT.

Write for brochures and particulars of our sixty-day free trial offer to:

**CANADIAN GATE CO., LTD., GUELPH, ONT.**

34 MORRIS ST.

middle finger will give the length of each of the other two parts. If this calculation is considered too long for the cuff, it can be shortened by knitting fewer rounds.

Gloves may be knitted plain, ribbed, or by a fancy pattern. Two rounds all plain, and the next, 1 plain and 1 purl, is an easy and pretty pattern. If this is used, three rounds—i. e., 2 plain rounds, and then a round 1 plain and 1 purl, form what is termed a "knot."

Purl stitch, by the way, sometimes called "seam" or "turned" stitch, is made by inserting the needle in a different way to the plain knit stitch, so that, by its means, the knitting is inside out. Point the right-hand needle directly to the left, and put it through the loop under that part of it nearest the worker. Now slide the right hand up the right needle, and with the curved forefinger carry the wool "over" the needle-point nearest the left-hand, and between the two needles from left to right. The stitch is then brought through to the back and the loop slipped off the left-hand needle. The knitting wool is always kept to the front for purling. The seam stitch in stockings is done by using the purl stitch either for every round or every other round, usually the former.

To return, however, to the glove—The directions given are for knitting a woman's glove. Measurements may be made accordingly for children's or men's size.—Take the wrist measurement as 6 inches, allow 1 inch extra, and multiply by 8, giving 56 stitches to be cast on the needles. Knit whatever length of cuff you want, 2 plain and 2 purl, to give a ribbed effect.

The first 4 on the first needle form the base from which to build the thumb, and in the increases that must be made, take care to keep the pattern as clear and correct as possible.

Before beginning to increase at all, knit 2 knots—i. e., 6 rounds—and mark the 4 for the thumb by purling the 2nd and 4th stitches of the first needle on every round.

Now knit 2 plain rounds, and on the third knot, which is the 9th round, knit 1 purl, increase 1 by knitting into the loop at the bottom of the stitch to be knitted, and then into the actual stitch, thus making 2 plain stitches. This is the first increase for the thumb.

Knit another knot, then increase 1 again, raising a purl stitch between the two plain ones. Knit another knot, and then increase at each side by raising 1 out of the plain stitch that forms the edge of the increases. The line to do this will be—knit 1, purl 1, knit 1, make 1, purl 1, make 1, knit 1, purl 1, and so on, according to the pattern. This gives 2 plain at the beginning and end of the thumb gore or gusset.

For the next increasing make a purl stitch between these two plain stitches.

The increasing on the right is made after the first stitch of the gore is knitted, and on the left before the last knit stitch is done.

Continue to knit the gore in this way till there are 15 stitches formed on the

gore—i. e., enclosed between the two lines of purl stitches marking the thumb.

Knit 2 knots without increasing at all, then arrange the stitches for the thumb.

Put the first two stitches of the thumb needle on to the right-hand palm-needle. Then knit off 15 and cast on 7, making in all 22 stitches. Arrange these on 3 needles, 8, 8, 6, and join them into a round, and continue the pattern for 13-15 knots. Narrow off for the top by taking 2 stitches together at the beginning and ending of the needles till there are 6 stitches remaining. Break off the wool, and thread a darning-needle with the end. Thread on the stitches and draw them up tightly, turn the thumb to the wrong side, and darn in the end firmly.

It is convenient when knitting the thumb to thread the stitches of the hand on to a piece of coarse yarn or knitting cotton. This prevents the loops from dropping, and the work is more comfortable to handle.

The thumb being finished, proceed with the hand. Take up the 7 stitches that were made extra for the thumb, arrange these and the rest of the hand loops on the needles, for the 7 made loops to be at the end of a needle, and knit the rest of the hand. This will be for 9 knots. Then arrange for the fingers.

Count the stitches, and place half on one needle and half on another. See that the 7 made stitches for the thumb are at the end of the needle nearest the worker. All the stitches are now on two needles only, and they must be kept in this position.

For the first finger, take 8 stitches from the front needle nearest the thumb, then 8 from the back, and cast on 4. Arrange these on 3 needles, join into a round and knit as before for 16-18 knots, after which fasten off like the thumb.

For the second finger, take 6 stitches from the front needle, take up 4, then take 8 from the back needle and cast on 4. Arrange them on three needles and knit for 17-19 knots, and then cast off.

For the third finger, take 6 again from the front needle, take up 4, then 8 from the back needle and cast on 4. Arrange them on 3 needles, and knit for 16-18 knots, and cast off. The only difference made in the middle and third finger is in the length.

For the little finger, take up the four between the fingers and arrange them with the remainder of the hand loops on 3 needles and knit for 12-14 knots, and cast off as usual.

All the ends of wool must be carefully darned in.

The stitches are disposed of as follows: 56 cast on—1 taken away for the thumb and 55 remain.

7 stitches are made for the hand and this makes 62.

16 are taken for 1st finger.

14 are taken for 2nd finger.

14 are taken for 3rd finger.

18 are taken for 4th finger.

This glove is for the left hand. The right is done exactly the same way, except that the thumb is knitted on the 4