

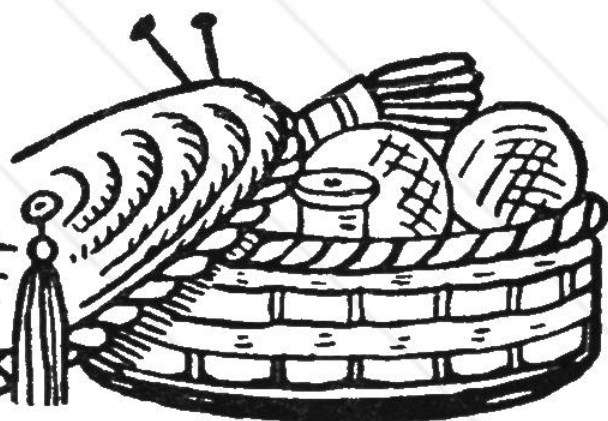
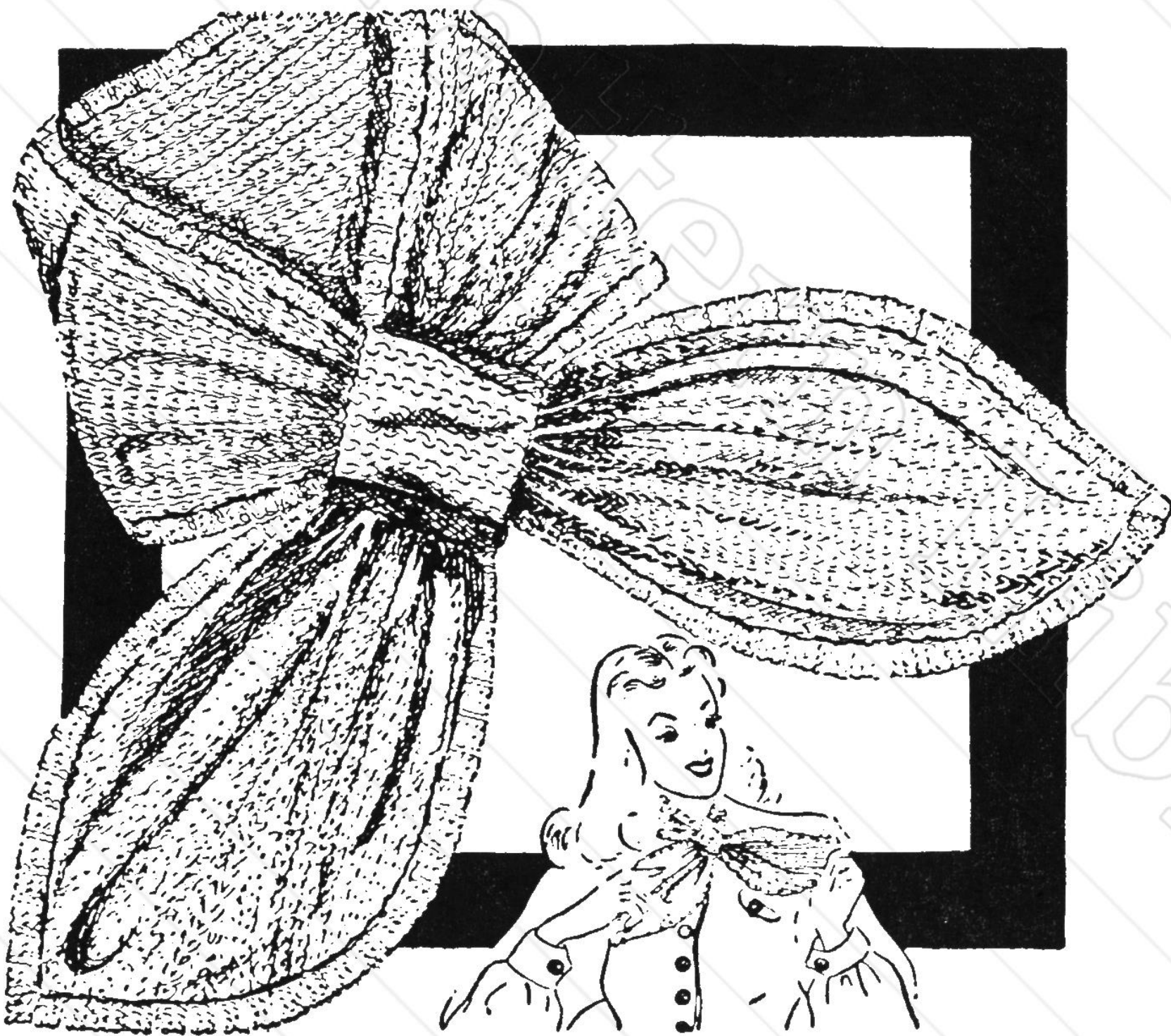
The Work Basket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT
For PLEASURE and PROFIT

VOLUME 13

October 1947

NUMBER 1



IDEAS for the Bazaar, the Home, Gifts
and Sparetime Money-makers —
with Many Inexpensive, Easily Made
Articles that find a Ready Sale.

SLOTTED KNITTED ASCOT

Shown on Front Cover

Here's an unusual knitted ascot that is adorable to wear with a suit. It is made from 2 ounces of sport yarn or 3-ply fingering yarn in main color and one ounce of contrasting yarn. Use size 3 knitting needles; you will need an extra needle or a stitch holder. Wind contrasting yarn into 2 balls and use one ball in main color.

When knitting with two colors or more the yarns should be twisted in the back of work when changing from contrast to main color. After knitting the required number of contrast stitches lay the contrasting yarn along left hand needle at back, pick up main color from underneath and work with main color. This will twist the two yarns and avoid holes. On each change of color place the yarn of color just complete on left hand side in the same manner, before working with new color.

GAUGE: 7 stitches equal one inch.

Abbreviations: Sts (stitches); k (knit); p (purl); tog (together); dec (decrease); inc (increase) pss0 (pass slip stitch over).

Row 1: Begin scarf at one end by casting on 3 sts in contrast color. K 1 row.

Row 2: K 1, inc in second stitch, k 1—4 sts on needle.

Row 3: K 1, inc in second st, k to end. Repeat once. There are now 6 sts on needle.

Row 5: K 1 in contrasting color, inc in next st. Join main color and k 1, k 3 in contrast using second ball.

With the purled side facing you, using contrast, k 1, k 2, in next st, twist, p center sts in main color, twist, p first st of contrast border, k next 2 sts, turn.

In contrast, k 1, inc in next, slip next border st to right needle, carry main color thread (yarn) to purled side, slip st back to left needle, twist, and k across in main color to edge sts, which are k.

Continue in this manner repeating last 2 rows (3 border sts on each side in contrast garter st, center portion in main color in stocking st)

until there are 40 sts on needle. Continue on these 40 sts without inc for 2½ inches. With right side (k side) toward you or facing you divide sts for slot as follows: Using contrast color only, k 1, slip next st onto extra needle; repeat to end of row. There will be 20 sts on each needle. (You may slip 20 sts on the two needles, then k across the first needle). In contrast, work the 20 sts on first needle in ribbing of k 1, p 1 for 2 inches.

In contrast, work 20 sts on extra needle in ribbing of k 1, p 1 for 2 inches.

Place one needle on top of other, k 1 from first needle, 1 st from extra needle until all sts are again on one needle.

On next row (purl row) again join main color for central portion and continue on all 40 sts for 12 inches.

Again divide sts onto two needles in contrast and work another slot as before.

Rejoin work as before so that there are again 40 sts on one needle.

On next row (purl row) again join main color and continue on 40 sts for 2 inches.

Decrease as follows:

First row: With contrast k 3, with main color k 2 tog, k to last 3 sts, with contrast k 3.

Next row: With contrast k 3, with main color p 2 tog, p to last 3 sts, with contrast k 3.

Continue decreasing in this manner, repeating last 2 rows until 6 sts remain on needle.

Continue in contrast decreasing st each row until 3 sts remain; cast off.

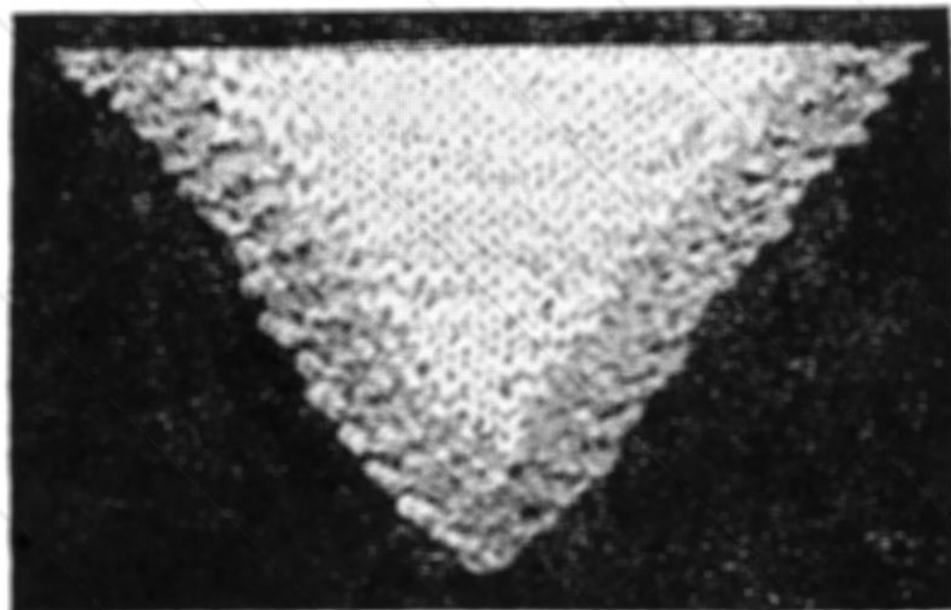
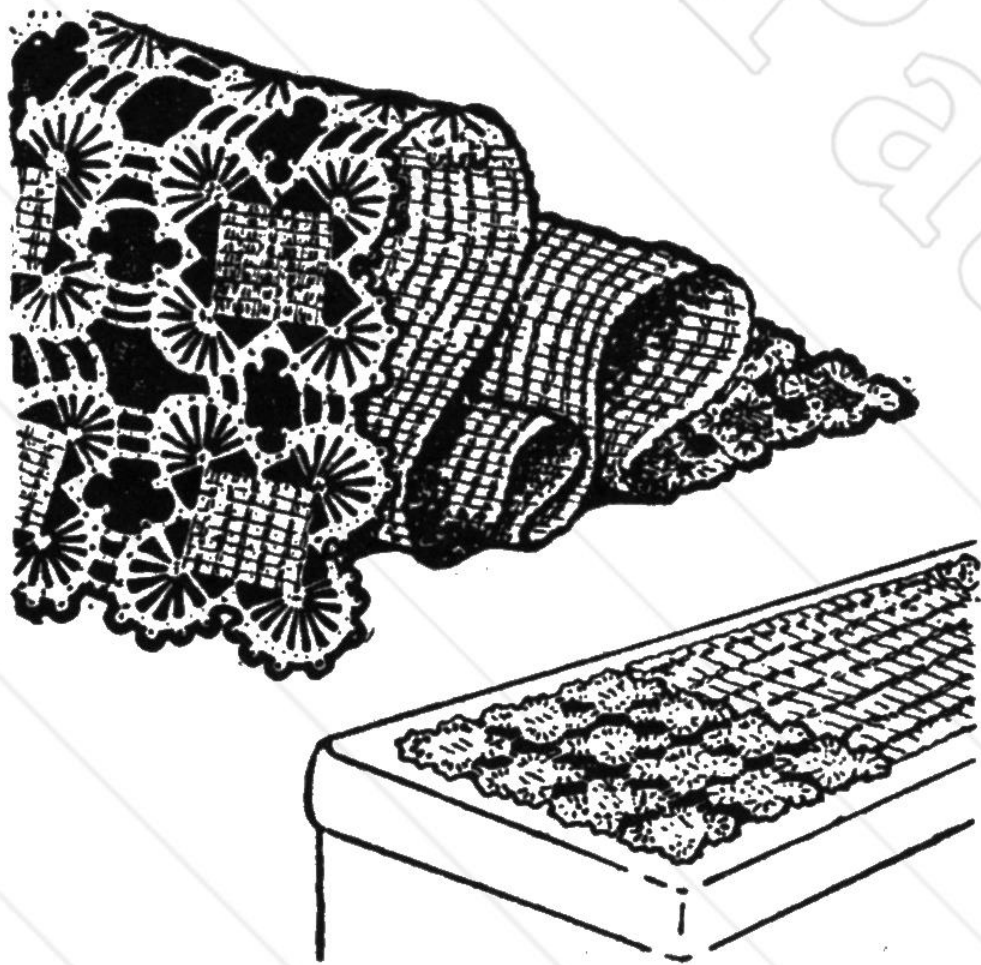


TABLE SCARF "CROCHETED WEAVING"

To make this scarf, which has the appearance of being hand woven, you will need about 60 yards each of orange, medium green and light brown, and about 40 yards of cream knitting and crochet yarn or medium weight rug yarn. Bedspread cotton in cream is used for crocheting. The model was made in these colors and was very attractive, but other colors could be used very effectively. Use a size 5 crochet hook. Wind orange, green and brown each into 4 balls of 6 yards each. Hold the ends from 4 green balls into a cord.



Abbreviations: Ch (chain); st (stitch); sc (single crochet); sk (skip); sp (spaces); p (picot); sl st (slip stitch); dtr (double treble).

Motifs for Ends—Row 1: With bedspread cotton ch 18. Starting 5 inches from end of green cord, sc over cord into third st from hook, (ch 2, sc over cord in next third ch st) 5 times, pulling sc down tightly around cord.

Row 2: Sc on cord alone $\frac{1}{8}$ inch along, ch 1, turn, bending cord around sharply, sk this last sc, sc over cord into next sc, (ch 2, sc over cord into next sc) 5 times. Repeat this row 6 times. Cut cord 5 inches long.

Edge—Row 1: Ch 10, turn, dtr in last sc, (ch 2, dtr in same sc) 7 times, * ch 3, sc in center of side square, ch 3, dtr in sc of next corner,

(ch 2, dtr) 8 times in same sc. Repeat from * around. Join final 3-ch to 8th st of first 10-ch.

Row 2: * (2 sc, ch 4, sl st in last sc for a p, 2 sc) in each of next 8 sps, (3 sc in next sp) twice. Repeat from * around. Cut thread 6 inches long and fasten off on back with needle. On back, cut 2 strands of each cord off close to crocheting. Thread each remaining strand in turn into needle, fold over cut ends and weave back through cord so they will not show. Make brown motif, make next motif over yellow and join with sl st at 6 ps on one side. Follow with a green motif and a brown. Next row, yellow, green, brown and yellow, join 2 adjoining sides. Third row of ends, green, brown, yellow, green, joining 2 sides. Repeat color sequence for other end.

Center—Row 1: Holding an end from each color of yarn into a 4-strand cord, twist tightly for several yards. With bedspread cotton—ch 141. Starting 5 inches from end of cord, sc over cord into third st from hook, (ch 2, sc over cord in next third st) 46 times.

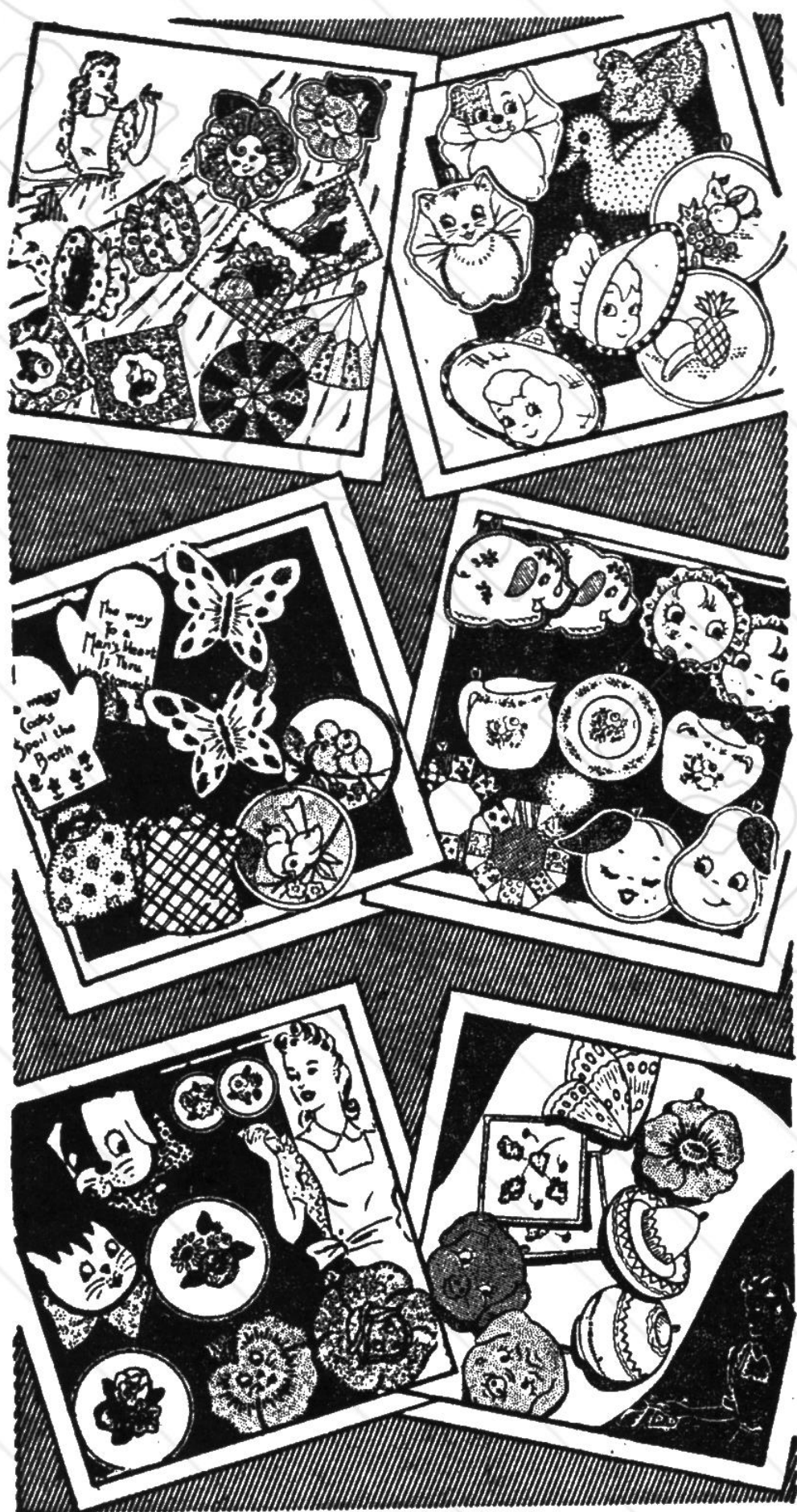
Row 2: Sc on cord alone, ch 1, turn, bending cord around sharply, sk last sc, sc over cord in next sc, (ch 2, sc over cord in next sc) 46 times. Stretch each row to keep work an even width. Repeat this row until center measures (stretched) about 21 inches long, twisting additional cord as needed. Fasten off all ends on back.

Stretch and pin the 3 sections right-side-down in an even width, and steam dry through a cloth. Tack ends to center.

Mark the place for each buttonhole with a thin coat of colorless nail polish. When the polish is dry, cut through the center and you have straight, non-raveling edges for stitches.

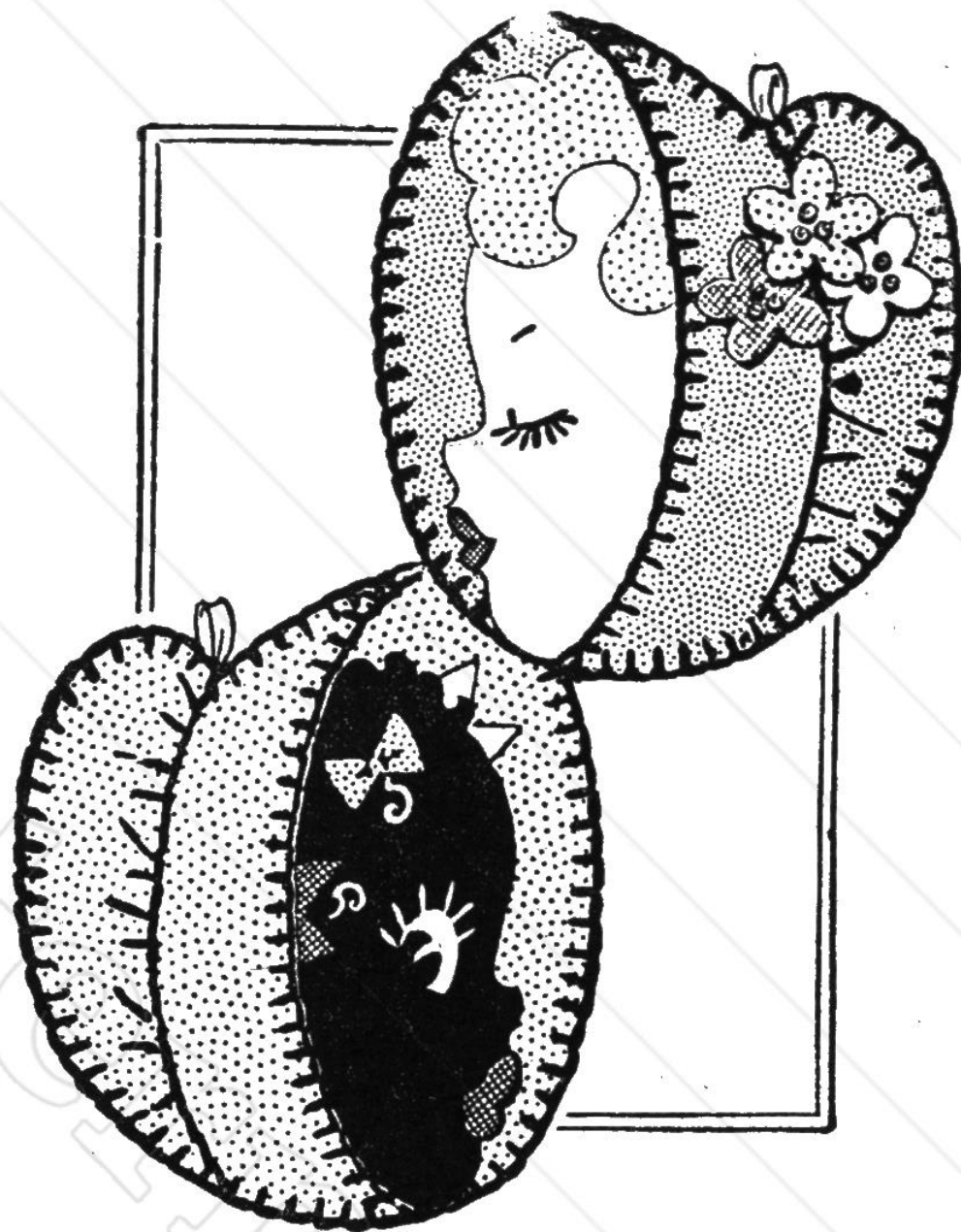
To keep crochet thread from tangling, run it through the loop in one end of a safety pin; then fasten the pin to your dress.

HEADQUARTERS FOR PANHOLDERS



Here is a collection of patterns from which you can make 48 different panholders — enough to use up all those scraps you've wondered about. Several can be repeated in other colors to make attractive pairs.

411-214—Panholder Patterns.....50c



Topsy and Eva make a cunning panholder set, about 6 inches across; stamped on colorful felt, black face, white face and contrasting bonnet lining; directions and floss included.

411-9875—Pair50c



3 Scottie pups — stamped on felt. Materials and directions included.
411-9218.....Set 50c



Bright felt feathers on felt lined bodies. Materials and directions included.
411-9792.....Pr. 50c



Gay butterflies stamped on black felt. Directions and materials to make all three.
411-1000—Set of 3.....50c

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Modern Handcraft Inc., 2403 Burlington, Kansas City 16, Mo.



MEN'S CROCHETED SLIPPERS— "LOAFERS"

These crocheted slippers for the men in your family are made of rug yarn. We have made them up in wine and cream but any desired color combination may be used. It takes approximately 320 yards of basic color and 120 yards of contrast; use a size 00 crochet hook. These directions are versatile to size.

Abbreviations: st (stitch); ch (chain); sk (skip); lp (loop); sl st (slip stitch); inc (increase); dec (decrease); sc (single crochet); hdc (half double crochet); dc (double crochet).

Sole—Row 1: In basic color make a tight ch 2 inches shorter than length of foot, 3 dc in 4th st from hook, (shell made), dc in each of next 2 sts, hdc in 3 sts, sc in $\frac{1}{3}$ of remaining sts, hdc in 4 sts, dc in each st to 4th st from end, 2 dc in next st, 1 hdc in next, 5 sc in end st. On other side of ch, make 1 hdc in next st, 2 dc in next st, dc in same number of sts as

on other side, hdc in 4 sts, 1 sc in each st to 7th st from end, hdc in each of next 3 sts, dc in each of next 2 sts, 3 dc in next st (at base of shell on other side), sl st in top of first 3-ch.

Row 2: In both lps, (2 sc in next st) 3 times, make 1 sc in each st around with 3 inc around toe, with 2 sc between incs. (To inc, make 2 sts in one st). Make 2 inc at end of row.

Row 3: Make an inc in next (center end) st, sc in next 2 sc, an inc in next st, 1 sc in each st halfway along side, then make hdc around to same st on opposite side, putting 5 incs around toe with 1 hdc between incs. Then make sc to end of heel with 1 inc on side and 1 inc at center end.

Row 4: (Sc in 2 sc, 2 sc in next st) twice, work sc around with 5 incs around toe, making 2 sc between incs.

Make 2 ins on side of heel.

Row 5: One sl st in each st around, joining and fasten off. Make a second sole in contrasting color. Sew together back-to-back through 1 lp of each sc on back, using a strand of color.

Heel Lift—In basic color, ch 7, sk last st, (1 sc, 2 hdc and 2 dc) on ch. 7 dc in end st, (2 dc, 2 hdc and 1 sc) on other side of ch. Ch 1, turn, sc in 6 sts, (2 sc in next st) 5 times, sc in next 6 sc. Ch 1, turn, 9 sc, 2 sc in next st, (1 st in next, 2 sc in next) twice, 8 sc. Ch 1, turn, 6 sc, 2 sc in next st, (sc in 2 sc, 2 sc in next st) 4 times, 6 sc. Make 8 sc across end, then 1 sl st in each st around curve to opposite corner; fasten off. Make a second lift. Sew together back-to-back through 1 lp of each sc on back. Then sew lift on heel end of basic colored sole. Steam and press dry through a cloth.

Top—Row 1: With edge of sole toward you, sc in contrast color in center sl st at heel end of top sole, going through only the inside lp of sl st, and working around in inside lps, make (sc in next 2 sts) worked off together as 1 st (a dec), 1 sc in next st, and another dec. Work sc around to end of heel lift, then make another dec. Continue around with 4 decs around toe, 2 sc between decs. Make a dec in line with front of heel, sc around to 6th st from end, 1 dec, 1 sc, 1 dec, sl st in first sc. Work following rows in both lps.

Row 2: Ch 1, turn, 1 sc in sl st, 1 sc in each st around. Sl st in first sc; fasten off.

Row 3: Turn, in basic color sc in sl st, * a long sc over next st, inserting hook down between rows 1 and 2, a long sc over next sc, inserting hook down under row 1 next to sole, a long sc over next sc, inserting hook down between rows 1 and 2, 1 sc in next sc. Repeat from * around. Sl st in first sc.

Row 4: Repeat row 2 but make 4 decs around toe with 2 sc between decs.

Row 5: Repeat row 2 but make 3 decs around toe with 3 sc between decs.

Row 6: Mark center st on toe. Ch

1, turn and work sc around to 4th st from mark, (sc in next st, dc in next) worked off as 1 st, (dc in next 3 sts) worked off as 1 st, (dc in next st, sc in next) worked off as 1 st. Make sc to end, sl st in first sc.

Row 7: Mark center st on toe. Ch 1, turn, 2 sc, a dec, then make sc around to 5th st from mark, 1 sc and 1 dc made as 1 st, a 5-dc-cluster, 1 dc and 1 sc as 1 st, sc around to 5th sc from end, 1 dec, 2 sc, sl st in first sc. Repeat once.

Row 9: Repeat row 7 but omit the dec around heel.

Row 10: Ch 1, 1 sl st in each st; fasten off.

Tongue—In basic color, ch 4, 3 dc in first st. (Ch 3, turn, 1 dc in each dc, 2 dc in end 3-ch) 3 times; fasten off. Sl st in contrasting color in first 3-ch of last row, (ch 1, sl st in next dc) repeated across; fasten off. Sew in front opening.

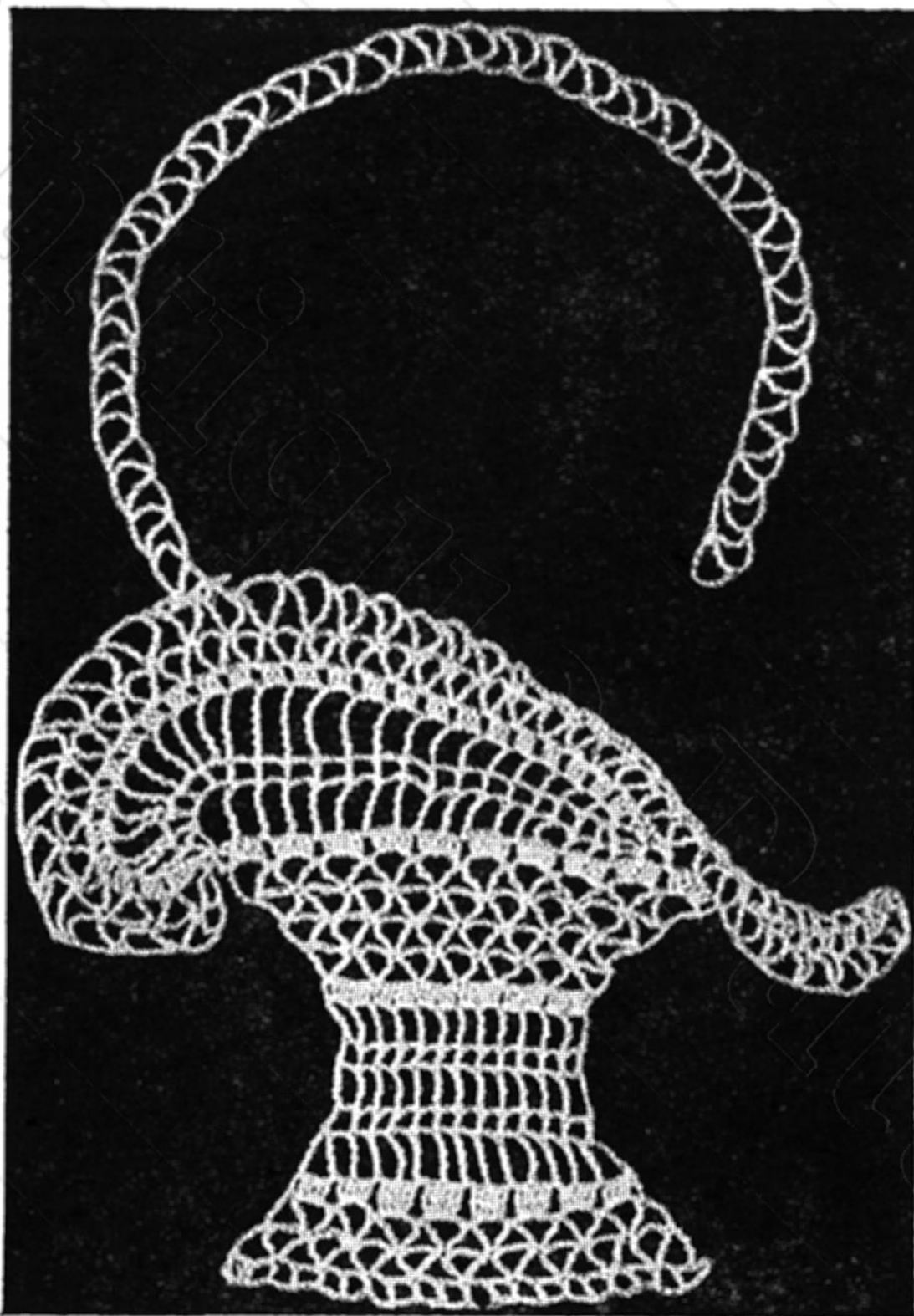
Ties—Cut a length of contrasting thread about 75 inches long, double and twist tightly twice. Fasten loose end with sewing thread, then coil and tack into a flat coil one inch across. Make a second, coiling in opposite direction. Sew one on each side of slipper even with row 2 of tongue, and tie in a bowknot.

Pompon—Wind 2 strands of contrasting color 16 times around a ½ inch card. Cut at one edge. Tie a 7 inch strand tightly around center of tuft. Rub in hand to fluff up into a pompon. Fasten one to end of each tie. Make a second slipper.

CROCHET BASKET

This crochet basket inset may be used in place of the embroidered basket design that is given on the transfer of this issue. Use a number 30 thread and size 11 crochet hook.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); st (stitch); sp (space); sl st (slip stitch); sc (single crochet); hdc (half double crochet); tr (treble); dtr (double treble)—thread over hook three times, insert in st and work off 2 lps at a time: tr tr (treble treble)—thread over hook 4 times and work same as dtr; inc (increase).



Ch 75—Row 1: Dc in 10th ch from hook. * Ch 2, sk 2 ch, dc in next. Repeat from * to make 20 sps, ch 5, turn.

Row 2: (Sk 2 sps, tr in dc, ch 5, tr in same dc) 9 times. Dtr in third ch of ch 10; ch 5, turn.

Row 3: *** Sk ch 5, tr in triangle point. Ch 5, tr in same point. Repeat from *** across as in row 2. Dtr in first of previous row; ch 3, turn.

Row 4: 4 dc in ch 5. Ch 2, 5 dc in next ch 5. (Ch 2, 5 tr in ch 5) 4 more times. Ch 2, 5 dc in next ch 5, ch 2, 4 dc in last ch 5. Tr in last tr; ch 6, turn.

Row 5: Sk 4 dc, dtr in ch 2. Ch 2, dtr in middle of group of 5 dc. Ch 2, dtr in next ch 2. **** Ch 2, tr tr in center of next group. Ch 2, tr tr in ch 2. Repeat from **** over all groups of trs; dtrs with ch 2 as at beginning of row, over last 2 groups of dcs, tr tr in ch 3 at end; ch 6, turn.

Row 6: Dc in dtr, ch 2, dc in next dtr. Repeat across; ch 8, turn.

Row 7: Dtr in dc, (ch 2, dtr in dc) 11 times; ch 8, turn.

Row 8: Make the same as row 6.

Row 9: Make the same as row 7.

Row 10: Ch 3, 3 dc in each sp across; ch 10, turn.

Row 11: Tr in dc with base of ch. (Here you begin to widen). Sk 6 dc, tr between dcs. Ch 5, tr with last tr. Proceed on with the triangles as before until across. Inc on this side as at beginning; turn. You have made 11 triangles.

Row 12: Repeat row 11 increasing one triangle at each end of row—13 in all.

Row 13: The same as row 12 with 15 triangles.

Row 14: Ch 11 to start. Make the same as 3 previous rows, only ch 6 each time instead of ch 5. (17 triangles).

Row 15: Ch 3, 5 dc in sp. (Ch 1, 6 dc in next sp). Repeat this last step until across, 9 groups of dcs; ch 12, turn.

Row 16: Tr tr in center of group of 6 dc, ch 3, tr tr in ch 1. Proceed on until 7 tr tr are made. Make 3 dtrs spacing the same. Make 3 trs spacing the same, then 3 dcs. Ch 3, sc in the center of the second group from the end; ch 3, turn.

Row 17: Sc in first dc. Ch 3, dc in dc, ch 3, dc in dc. Proceed on with these sps to last ch 12. Make 4 sps, the same in ch 12. Ch 3, sl st in end dc of group of 6 dc; ch 5, turn.

Row 18: Tr in dc, ch 3, dtr in ch 3, ch 3. Ch 3 ***** Tr tr in dc, ch 3, tr tr in sp. Repeat from ***** 3 more times. (Thread over 5 times, take off one loop at a time (hook in dc). (Thread over 6 times, hook in dc, take off one loop at a time) 4 times. 2 tr tr in 2 dc with ch 3 between. 3 dtrs in 3 dc with ch 3 between. 3 trs in 3 dc with ch 3 between. Ch 3, sc in last dc. Ch 5, sc in sc over group. Ch 3, sc in ch 1, between last 2 groups of dcs; turn.

Row 19: 3 sc over ch 3, 4 hdc over ch 5. (Ch 1, 3 dc in sp). Repeat to last ch 5. 2 dc, 2 hdc, 2 sc in ch 5. Sl st in dc. Ch 6, turn.

Row 20: (Tr in sp, ch 4, tr in same sp) repeat over to last sp. Ch 8, sl st in end dc.

DROOPING SECTION ON SIDE OF BASKET: Ch 36, tr in 10th ch from hook. (Ch 2, tr in same ch, sk 3 ch, tr in next) 6 times. Join last tr to ch 8, with sl st, turn, 3 sc in sp. Ch 1, 2 hdc in next sp. (Ch 1, 2 dc in sp) 6 times. Tr in last ch, ch 5, turn.

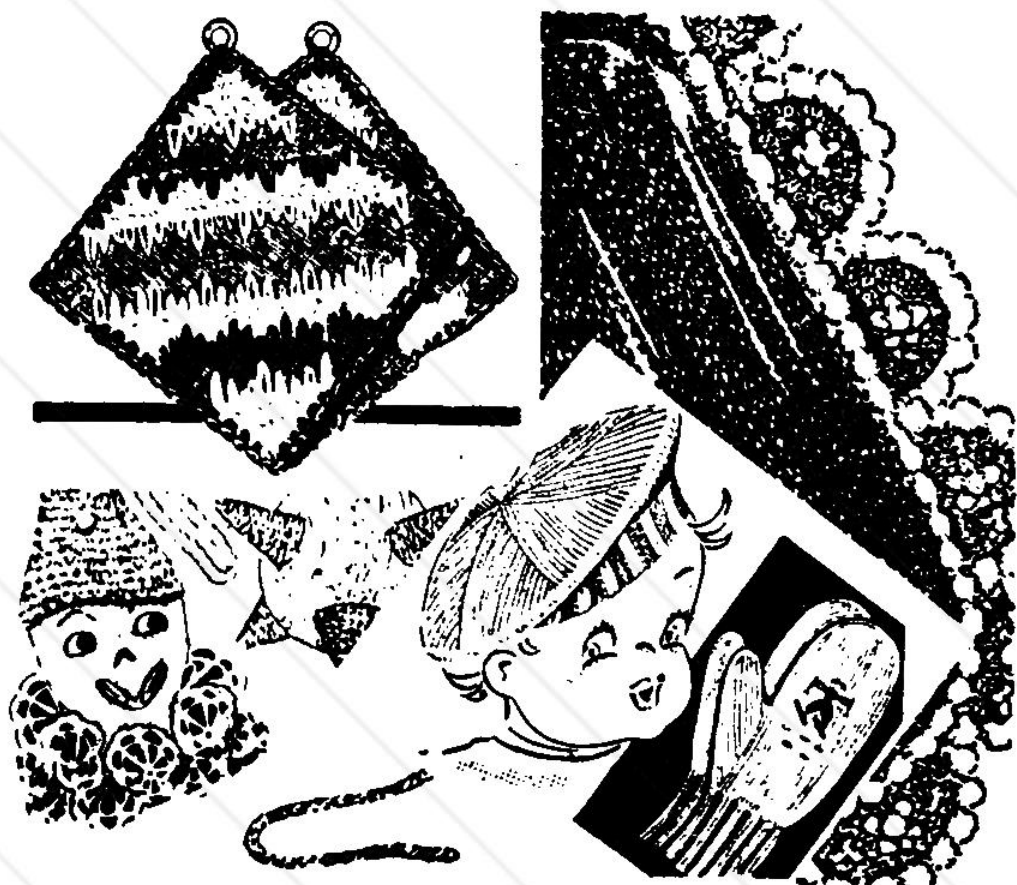
Row 21: Dc in sp, (ch 2, dc in sp) 7 times. 3 sc in first triangle. (Ch 4, sc between triangles) 7 times. Ch 3, dc in next point. Ch 3, dc in same point. Tr in next point, ch 4, tr in same, tr in next point, ch 4, dtr in same. (Dtr in point, ch 4, dtr in same) 3 times. Make 11 more triangles with tr trs, and ch 5; 2 with dtrs and ch 5. 1 with tr and ch 5. Ch 5, dc in ch. Ch 5, sl st in dc with previous ch; cut and fasten thread.

HANDLE: Make a ch 12 inches long. Dtr in 12th ch from hook. * Ch 5, dtr in same ch. Sk 3 ch, dtr in next. Repeat from * for length of ch; cut and fasten thread.

A GLANCE IN THE FUTURE

THE WORKBASKET for next month brings many items in needlework to make up for the coming gift and bazaar season.

In crochet there is a pair of pan holders made of rug yarn, which work up in a jiffy. A versatile pineapple design that may be used as a scarf, tablecloth or runner. A lovely crocheted head band and bag made in the popular loop stitch will be wanted by



all who see it. Also in crochet is an attractive rug suitable for bedroom or living room; for the kiddies are three interesting crib toys in crochet.

For the knitters there are directions for a tam and mitten set for a small child.

Your next transfer will consist of an assortment of designs and patterns that may be made up for the home or gifts.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING STOCKING DOLL

Doll sketched is made from lady's silk or cotton stockings. Same kind of doll can be made from child's long or knee-length stockings. Black or dark brown stockings make clever pickaninny dolls.

TO MAKE DOLL

Step 1: Stuff toe of stocking with cotton batting. Stitch around stocking as sketched about 4 inches from tip of toe. Gather slightly to form head.

Step 2: Cut up center back and front of doll (sketch 2).

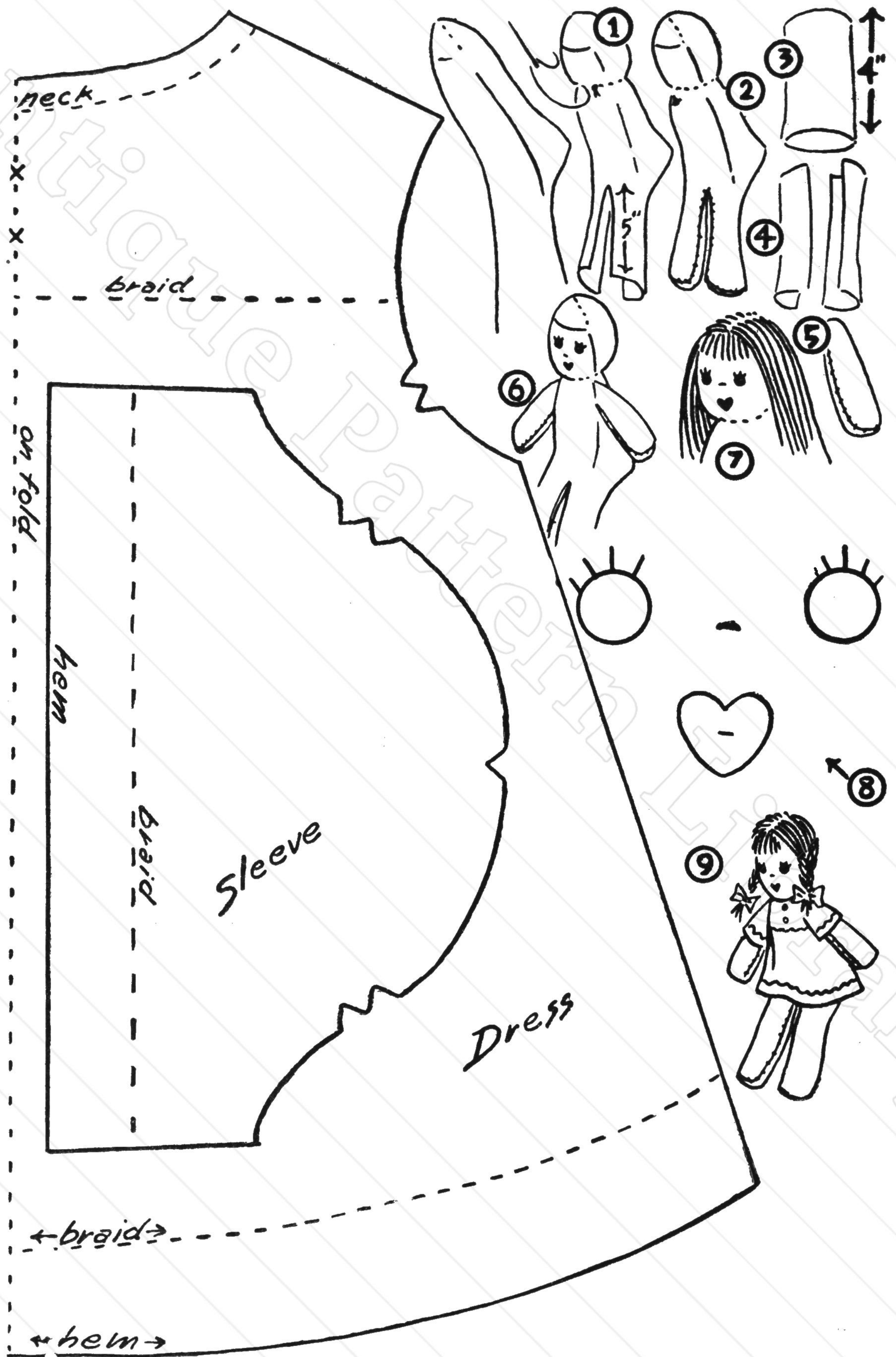
Step 3: Stuff body below head and blind stitch between legs (stitching back to front of legs). Stuff as you stitch (sketch 2).

Step 4: Cut 5 inches of stocking leg (sketch 3). Cut in two equal pieces (sketch 4). Blindstitch and stuff pieces to form arms (sketch 5). Tack arms in position on body with seam underneath (sketch 6).

Step 5: Trace face (sketch 8) on doll. Embroider in outline in natural colors.

Step 6: Strips of yellow, red or brown yarn 14" long are stitched down center of head. Stitches form a part. Shorter strips caught across front of forehead become bangs. Braid hair and tie ends with bow.

Step 7: Make dress from pattern. Cut front and back alike (open down back). Stitch side and shoulder seams. Make sleeves and gather in place. Hem neck and bottom of dress. Trim with braid and buttons (sketch 9)



Aunt Ellen's CLUB NOTES

Dear Club Readers:

Several of our sponsors write that they are making plans for fall and winter bazaars; no doubt this is true of all Aunt Ellen Clubs. The coming issues of *THE WORKBASKET* will carry a treasure chest of ideas, for the gift and bazaar season ahead.

One Aunt Ellen sponsor writes that her club is planning on taking up various needlework projects as a group, the more experienced helping the less experienced. They find it more fun to be working on things together.

The outlines for club programs and the social hour that you now find in the book portion of *THE WORKBASKET* are merely suggestions; if you have other ideas it is perfectly all right to use them.

I am always looking forward to hearing from all Aunt Ellen club members. Please feel free to write me anytime.

Sincerely yours,
Betty Jackson
Sec. to Aunt Ellen

PROGRAM SUGGESTION

The Making of Small Toys

Children in all ages, all countries and all climates have always craved toys. Many toys of great antiquity, some of them as old as 2,000 years B. C., have been unearthed by archaeologists—pathetic treasures buried with their little owners, and representing in miniature the common objects seen in daily life—models of the animals of the country, as well as dolls, tiny sets of furniture, household utensils, etc. Most of the toys which have survived the ages are hard toys, of wood, earthenware, stone, metal, and some of ivory. Most probably soft toys were made at quite an early date too, but have perished in the course of time. The earliest soft toys yet discovered are a doll belonging to the third century B. C., made of linen and stuffed with papyrus, a wool ball of the same cen-

tury, and leather balls stuffed with hair. The soft toy maker of the present day may feel that she is following one of the most ancient of home-crafts when she makes the soft “cuddly-toys” as dear to the hearts of the children of our days as were the primitive toys loved and cherished by the children of those far-away countries.

And so we go back to the old, half-forgotten ways, and like our grandmothers, and their grandmothers before them, we plan how to make the toys our children need, and turn for this toy-making to rag bags and junk-boxes. We hunt out old stockings, vests and discarded hats. Plush curtains stored away in the attic for years are rediscovered with joy.

Incidentally, we are likely to discover something of considerable greater value—the peace of mind and relief from nerve-strain that comes from creative work with our hands.

Soft-toy-making is a fascinating craft and can be carried on with little outlay in the way of tools. It is an excellent way of using up those odd lengths and left-over pieces of silk, velvet, or any materials, which have been around for years in a box. Many of these make charming toys. As you become more engrossed in making these toys, you will also become more observant of nature and characteristics of different animals. If you do not have an opportunity of observing living animals you will find great help in studying good pictures, particularly the excellent photographs which appear from time to time in the daily newspaper—zoo photographs and photographs taken at dog shows, cattle shows, etc.

All the tools necessary to start toy-making besides a well furnished workbasket are a strong stuffing stick, a pair of combination pliers, upholstery needles (curved and straight). Good patterns are one of the great essentials to successful toy-making. Cardboard patterns are much more durable than paper ones, and are

much easier to mark around with chalk or pencil.

Toys and dolls made of beautiful materials are wasted unless time and care are used in their stuffing. Legs, faces and arms on dolls must look and feel firm and smooth to be pretty. Even a comical toy looks wrong if it is not stuffed correctly. Cotton is best for most articles and if desired in large quantities, may be bought from a mattress maker. For an extra cent or two a pound he will put the cotton through a blower for you, thus saving you a great deal of time that is ordinarily spent in pulling cotton apart.

If you have only one or two small toys to make, you can make your own stuffing by cutting clean, worn sweaters, socks and other wool clothing into tiny bits. They must be small or they will bunch in the toy. They must also be clean, as germs hide in dust or dirt inside a toy and might make baby ill.

Fur toys made from clean, disinfected collars from coats make pretty toys stuffed with horsehair to keep them light-weight and fluffy. Only a little is needed and that too, can be bought from the mattress maker or upholsterer.

Toys and dolls generally come with stuffing directions but usually two methods are used. One for cuddly toys and the other for standing toys, both animals and dolls.

Cuddly toys are lightly though firmly packed. Beginning at the head, press cotton into face first, and shape as you work. If toy is small, use a small round smooth stick or skewer, to push the cotton in place. Otherwise, use your fingers and smooth the stuffing around inside of head packing more and more bits in, until the head is well-shaped and full. Stuff arms and legs next, pushing cotton well into ends and shaping and adding stuffing until each section is full. Then the body part is filled, from bottom up, usually leaving small spaces between arms and body, to make floppy arms and legs, taking care to make a tummy, by pushing stuffing firmly against the cloth until all is filled. Use ladder stitch to fasten opening unless otherwise directed, so stitches will not show, and always use

matching thread. If you haven't correct color, ravel a bit from remnant you are working with. Brush finished toy well, and add a ribbon bow.

Hard stuffed toys are done a bit differently and several finishing methods are used, but as a rule they are wired along with the stuffing. First push a piece of cotton into arm or leg and shape it into hand or foot. Then the wire you are using is wound with cotton and set in place inside of toy. Using sharp-nosed, long scissors, pinch up bits of cotton between ends, and push into place around wires, making sure of filling every space, firmly, evenly and pack it solidly, pushing with fingers in large toys. Head and breast are filled next, with the fingers, packing and shaping to form, as you work, then filling center. Next, the tail, if any is stuffed, unless it is to be added later, then the hind part, if an animal, making sure you keep cotton packed around wires so they will not push against cloth and spoil the professional look of your toy. Then sew up opening. If you are making an animal, standing on four legs, wired for bracing, you have opening in tummy. So pack some cotton in the tummy to make it round, partly sew the opening, with scissors push bits of stuffing under sewn part to stay it, then sew up rest of opening. With a heavy needle push cotton inside under fabric, until it is the way you want it.

Dolls are made in much the same manner, without wire, usually, having opening in neck or back and the head sewn on separately. Stuff all dolls solid. Arms and legs first, lower and upper body next. Shape head to get cute expressions by pushing bits of cotton inside of cheeks to form them. You can even shape the brow by clever stuffing.

GAME

Matched Pumpkins

A number of paper pumpkins will be required for this game. They should be numbered to correspond with the number of guests; for instance, if there are ten guests the pumpkins should be numbered from

one to ten, and there should be a sufficient number so that each person has ten, making one hundred in all.

The game is played around a table. One player is the dealer who gives each player ten pumpkins which are placed face down in piles in front of each player. The player at the left of the dealer starts the game by turning over one of his pumpkins and placing it directly in front of his pile. Each player will turn over one of his pumpkins until two of the same number are exposed. When this occurs, the players

with those numbers call out "Pumpkin" and the first one to do so may transfer his pile to that of the other. The game continues in this way until one player has managed to get rid of his entire pile.

Refreshments

The simpler the food, and planning, the more success the social hour will be. Serve spice cup cakes or cookies and tea.

VANITY SET "SWEET STUFF"

A quick and easy-to-make gift. This clever vanity set is composed of one motif repeated; we have made the vanity set of knitting and crochet cotton (about 300 yards) in white; a small amount of green and of pink pearl cotton. Use sizes 0 and 3 crochet hooks.

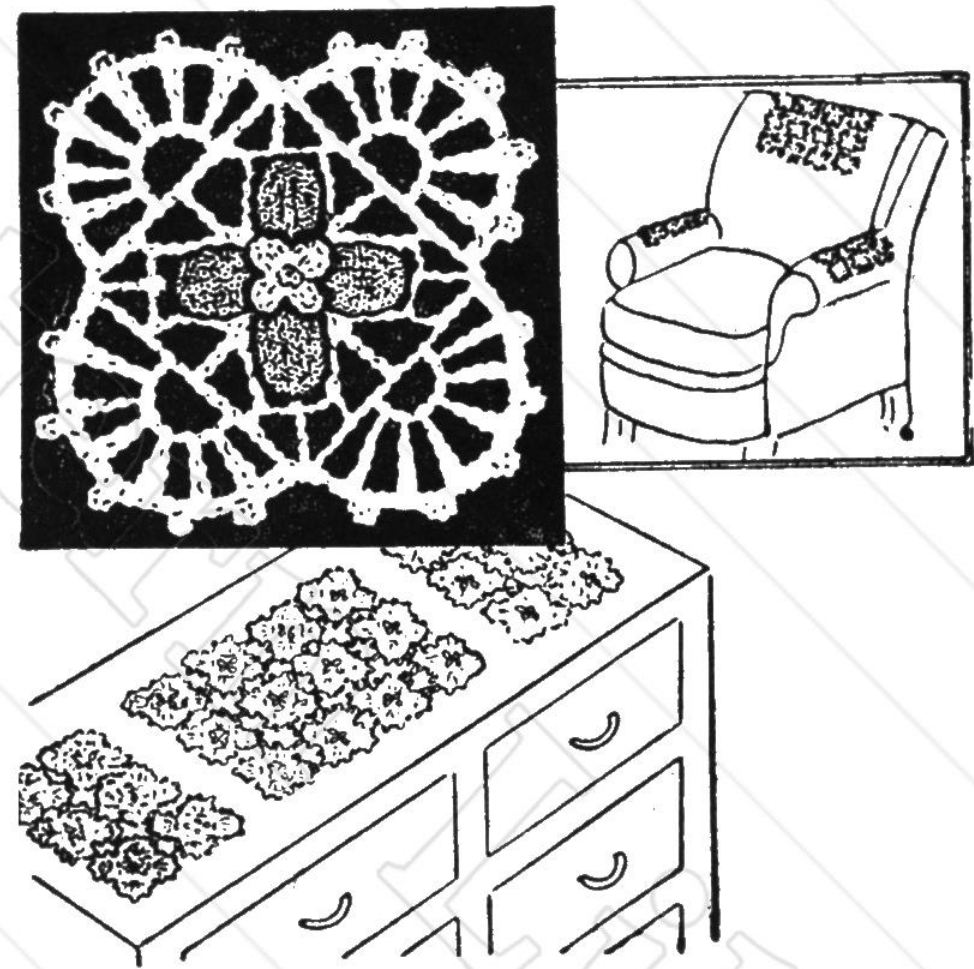
Abbreviations: Ch (chain); st (stitch); lp (loop); sp (space); sl st (slip stitch); sc (single crochet); dc (double crochet); dc cluster stitch-work 2 dc in same st retaining the last lp of each dc on hook, thread over and pull through all lps on hook.

Motif—Rnd (round) 1: In white and size 0 hook, begin center by ch 6, sl st in first st. Ch 1, 12 sc in ring.

Rnd 2: In back lps, sl st in first sc, ch 5, (dc, ch 2, dc) in same sc, * (ch 2, dc) 3 times in next third sc. Repeat from * twice. Ch 2, sl st in third st of first 5-ch.

Rnd 3: Ch 1, sc in next sp, (ch 10, sc in next sp, ch 3, dc in next sp, ch 3, sc in next) 3 times, ch 10, sc in next sp, ch 3, (dc in next sp, dc in first sc) working these 2 dc off together into a cluster.

Rnd 4: * Ch 2, dc in third st of next 10-ch lp, (ch 3, sl st in third ch st from hook for a p, ch 1, dc in next st of lp) 5 times, ch 2, sc in next dc. Repeat from * 3 times; fasten off. Motifs may be joined as made with a sl st in ps or sewed to-



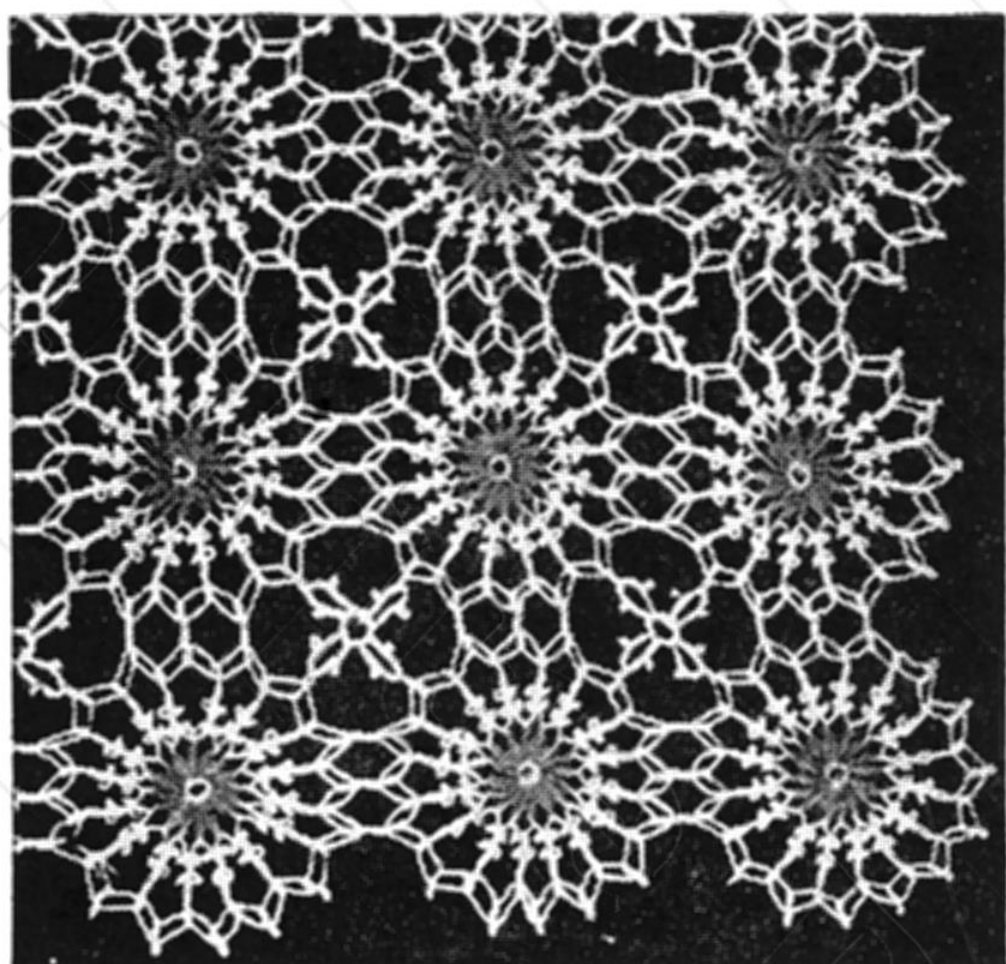
gether as described below.

Leaves—In green pearl cotton and size 3 hook, (ch 6, 2 dc in fourth st from hook, ch 3, sl st in same st) 4 times, sl st in starting st; fasten off.

Flowers—In pink pearl cotton and size 3 hook, ch 6, sl st in first st, (ch 5, sl st in same first st) 5 times; fasten off. Tack leaves on motif center square. Tack flower on center of leaves and make a green French knot in center.

Large Doily—Sew 12 motifs together, 3 rows wide by 4 long, or other desired shape. Join by the ps on each side, leaving corner ps free.

Small Doily—Sew 6 motifs together, 2 rows wide by 3 long. Make 2.



EVERYBODY'S FAVORITE

For a delicate and lacy vanity set, runner, doily or dinner cloth, use this lovely rickrack and crochet medallion. Try it with pastel rick rack about $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide, combined with white or cream thread, size 10. Use a number 10 or 12 crochet hook. The medallion measures about 4 inches across, and four medallions, joined with the clover center, make an 8 inch square.

Abbreviations: st (stitch); ch (chain); r (ring); p (picot); sl st (slip stitch); sc (single crochet); dc (double crochet).

Rosettes: cut off a length of rick rack with 14 points and sew ends together by hand. Make a ch of 10, join to first ch to form a r. Ch 1, sc into r, and at the same time pull thread through first point of rick rack. Sc into r, and catch next point of rick rack. Continue around until all rick rack points are joined to r; fasten and cut thread.

Row 1: With right side facing, sc in a point of rosette, * ch 9, sl st in 5th ch from hook (p made); ch 3, p, ch 12, sl st in last p, p, ch 3, p, ch 4, sc into next point of rick rack. Repeat from * around; fasten and break off thread.

Row 2: Sc in middle of ch 12, * ch 6, p, ch 6, sc in middle of next ch 12. Repeat from * around.

Row 3: Ch 3, dc in same st, * ch 7, p (made of ch 6), ch 7, 2 dc

in next sc. Repeat from * around; fasten thread and cut. Make as many rosette medallions as are needed for desired size. Join with clover center.

To make clover center: ch 10, join with sl st to first ch to form r.

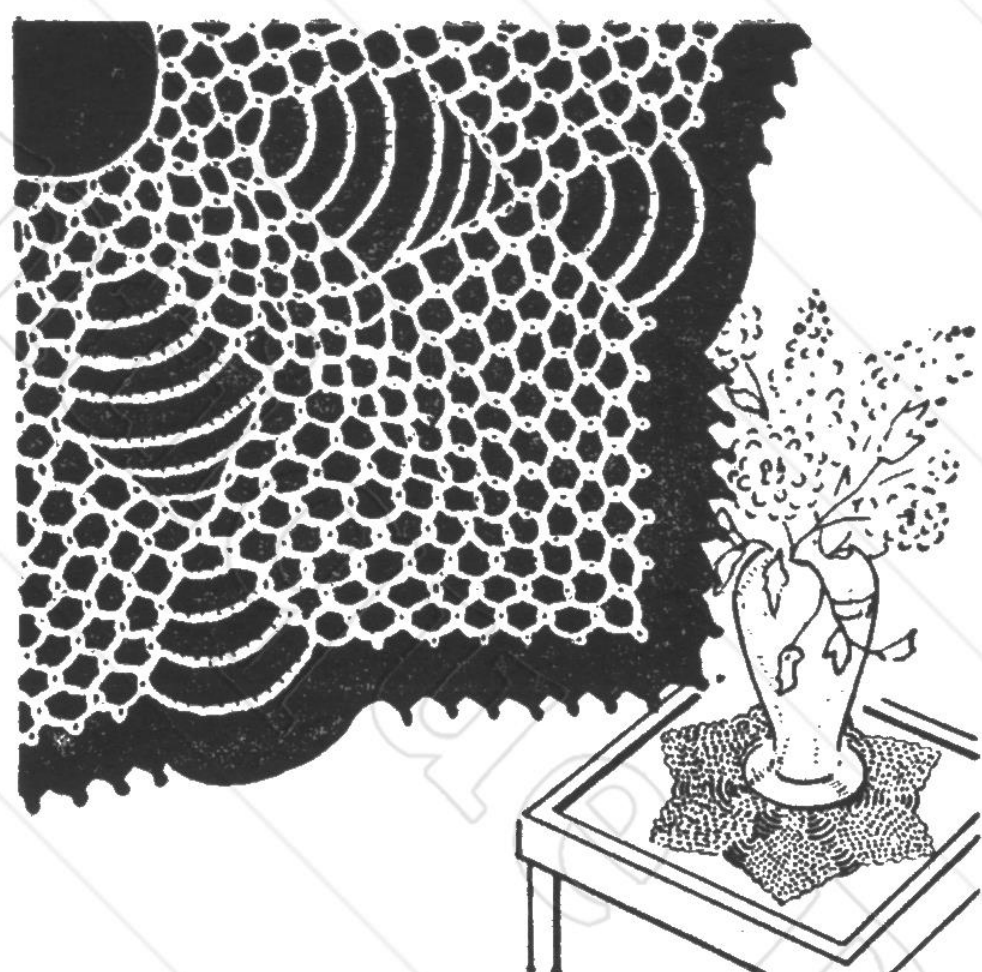
Row 1: * Make 6 sc over r of ch 10, ch 26, turn and sl st into third sc. Turn, and working over ch 26, make 6 sc over ch, p (made of ch 6), 6 sc. Sl st into first of medallion, 6 sc, p, 6 sc. Repeat from * always joining to p of medallions at tip of clover. Join so that 4 medallions and 1 clover center make a square.

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HEXAGON TATTED DOILY

Here is a tatted hexagon what-not doily that works up well in size 50 variegated mercerized crochet cotton. Use one shuttle and one ball, but the tatting is done entirely on the ball thread.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); ds (double stitch); p (picot); rnd (round); r (ring).

Ch 2 ds, 18 p separated by 2 ds, pull up ch into a r with about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diameter, tie and cut.

Rnd 1: Tie ball and shuttle threads to first p, * (ch 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join to next p) twice, ch 2 ds, 2 p separated by 2 ds, 2 ds, join (this makes hexagon corner). Repeat from * around, tie and cut.

Rnd 2: * (Ch 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join to next p) 3 times, ch 2 ds, 2 p separated by 2 ds, 2 ds, join (over corners). Repeat from * around.

Rnd 3: * (Ch 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join to next p) 4 times, ch 2 ds, 2 p separated by 2 ds, 2 ds, join (over corners). Repeat from *, tie and cut.

Rnd 4: Tie ball and shuttle threads to first p of corner ch, * ch 2 ds, 2 p separated by 2 ds, 2 ds, join to next p of corner ch, (ch 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join to next p) twice, ch 3 ds, join, (ch 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join to next p) twice. Repeat from * around; tie and cut.

Rnd 5: Repeat rnd 4, except ch 7 ds over ch 3 of previous rnd.

Rnd 6: Repeat rnd 4, except ch 11 ds over ch 7 of previous rnd.

Rnd 7: Repeat rnd 4, except ch 15 ds over ch 11 in previous rnd.

Rnd 8: Repeat rnd 4, except ch 2 ds, p, 12 ds, p, 2 ds over ch 15 in previous rnd.

Rnd 9: Tie ball and shuttle threads at first p of corner, * ch 2 ds, 2 p separated by 2 ds, 2 ds, join to next p, (ch 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join to next p) 3 times, ch 2 ds, p, 8 ds, p, 2 ds, join to next p, (ch 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join) 3 times around. Repeat from * around.

Rnd 10: Join at first p of corner, ch 2 ds, 2 p sep by 2 ds, 2 ds, join, (ch 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join) 4 times, ch 2 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 2 ds, join, (ch 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join) 4 times. Repeat around.

Rnd 11: In corner, ch 2 ds, 2 p separated by 2 ds, 2 ds, join and then ch 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join to next p, around. Repeat once.

Rnd 13: Work corner as before, * (ch 2 ds, p, 2 ds, join) ** 6 times, ch 4 ds, and repeat from * to ** 6 more times.

Rnd 14: Repeat rnd 13, except ch 8 ds over 4 ds.

Rnd 15: Repeat rnd 13, except ch 12 ds over 8 ds of previous rnd.

Rnd 16: Repeat rnd 13, except ch 16 ds over 12 ds in previous rnd.

Pin to shape on padded surface and press through damp cloth.

Sprinkle pantry shelves, window sills, and door sills with a mixture of red pepper and sage to rid them of ants.

An indispensable substitute for "chore girls" is made from a piece of screen wire about 10 inches square. Turn the edges in, then crinkle it into a ball.

It is surprising how much less sugar and spice is needed in making canned cucumber pickles if the vinegar is saved and used again.

QUILT PIECES!

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"THE DAISIES DO IT"

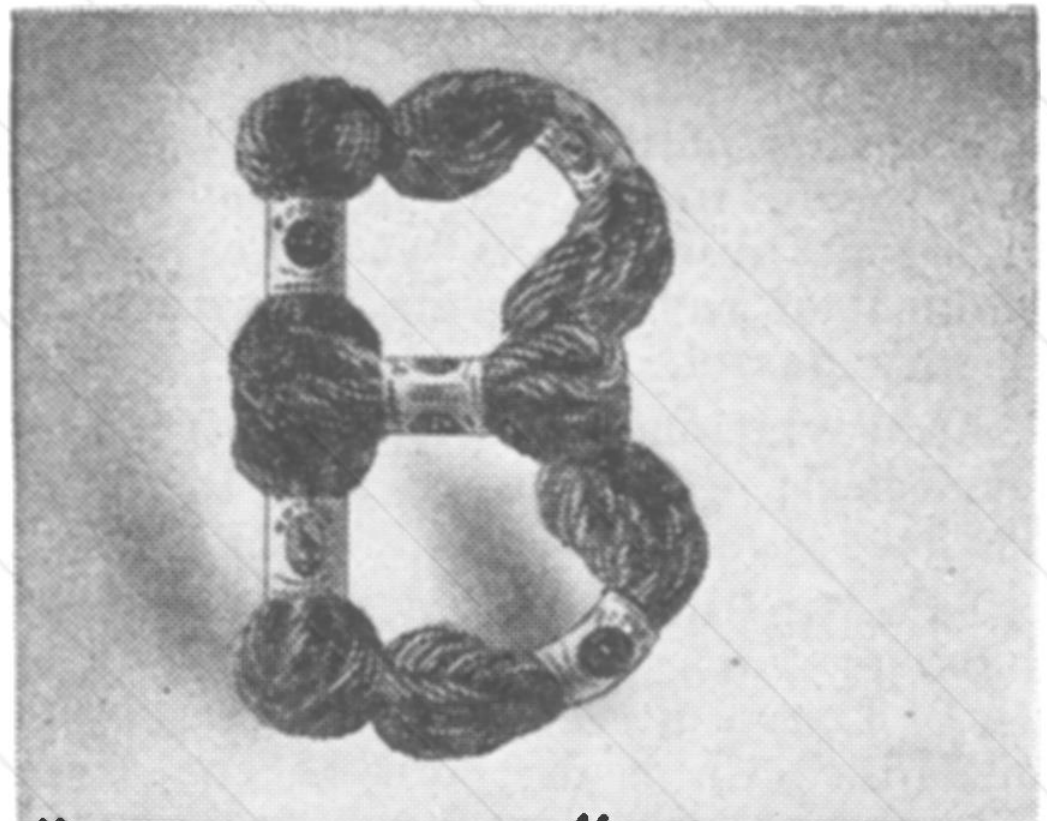
It takes approximately 10 yards of size 30 thread to make one flower; use a number 12 crochet hook.

Starting at center ch (chain) 10, sl st (slip stitch) in first st. Ch 4, 23 dc (double crochet) in ring, sl st in 4-ch. Ch 17, sk (skip) first ch st, sc (single crochet) in next 2 sts, hdc (half double crochet) in 2 sts, (dc in next 2 sts) worked off together into one st (a decrease), dc in next 6 sts, hdc in 2 sts, sc in 2 sts, sl st in next second dc on ring. * Ch 5, turn, sk sl st and last 5 sts, hdc in next st on first petal, ch 3, dc in next 4th st. ** Ch 7, sk last ch st, sc in next 2 sts, hdc in 2 sts, (dc in 2 sts) made into one st, turn, dc in next dc of last row, 3 dc on next 3-ch, dc in hdc, (1 dc, 2 hdc, 2 sc) on next 5-ch, sl st in next second dc on ring. Repeat from * 10 times and from * to **. Cut thread 8 inches long, thread to a needle, and lapping first row slightly over last row, sew together.

Make additional flowers and join in a straight row, tacking together by one petal on each side of each flower. Steam and press dry on back through a cloth.

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TATTED POINT EDGING

Use this point for a round doily. It will curve nicely. Hence doilies of different dimensions can be made. Make it of rayon thread, either white, or any pastel.

Abbreviations: r (ring); ds (doubles); p (picot); rw (reverse work).

Take up the ball and shuttle. R of 4 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, close. Rw. Leave a very short length of thread. * Ch 8 ds, join to the first



Put aside an old pair of white gloves and use them for cleaning the slats on your venetian blinds. Slip the gloves on and, with your fingers, you'll be able to reach every mite of dust.

If windows are left open most of the time, you'd be wise to protect the sills from the weather. Wash and dry the sills; apply a thin coat of wax. Polish until it is hard enough to give a protective finish.

To clean bottles, jars, or cruets thoroughly, place egg shells and warm soapy water in them and shake well. They will come clean in no time.

p of the r; p, repeat from * 2 more times. Ch 8 ds and join to the short thread at beginning of r. Rw. (Ch 6 ds, p, 6 ds, join to the p of previous r, p). Repeat around, join last ch to short thread. Thus a triple r (tr r) is finished. Rw. Ch 4 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, Rw. R of 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close. Make a second r the same, join first p of the first r and the middle p to the second p of the tr r. Finish the 4 leaf clover with 2 more r, join side ps. Rw. Ch 4 ds, join to the next p on a previous ch. Ch 5 ds, p, 5 ds. Rw. R of 5 ds, join to the middle p of the last r of the 4 leaf clover, 1 ds, p, 5 ds, close. Rw. Make another r the same with 2 p. Rw. Ch 4 ds, p, 6 ds. Rw. R of 3 ds, join to adjacent p of last r, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, close. Make 2 more rs the same, joining the side ps, to finish a 3 leaf clover. Rw. Ch 6 ds, join to p on the previous ch, ch 4 ds. Proceed on making this side of the point the same as the first. Join the tr rs at third ps of outside r.

After completing the last tr r, ch 4 ds, p, 4 ds. Rw. Make the second point. Join tr rs by joining first p of one to last p of other outside r. Repeat the points for desired length of edging.

If the hole you are mending in a sweater is large, reinforce it with net. This forms a foundation for your mending and keeps the mend from puckering.

When a seam is to be ripped, try fastening one end under the presser foot of your sewing machine. Then with a razor blade you can quickly cut the stitching.

Iron garments with buttons from the wrong side on a turkish towel that has been folded several times. You can iron as if the buttons weren't there, and your finished product will be worth the extra trouble.

The WORKBASKET, a pattern and direction service, is published monthly by Modern Handcraft, at 2401 Burlington, Kansas City 16, Missouri; printed in U. S. A. Yearly subscription price \$1.50 in U. S. and its possessions; \$2.00 in Canada.