

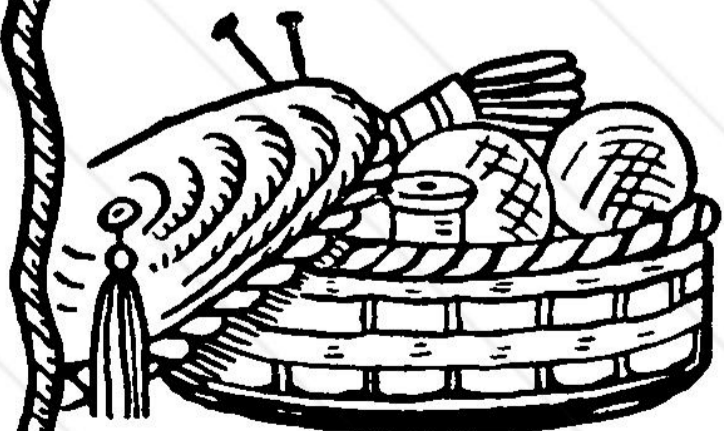
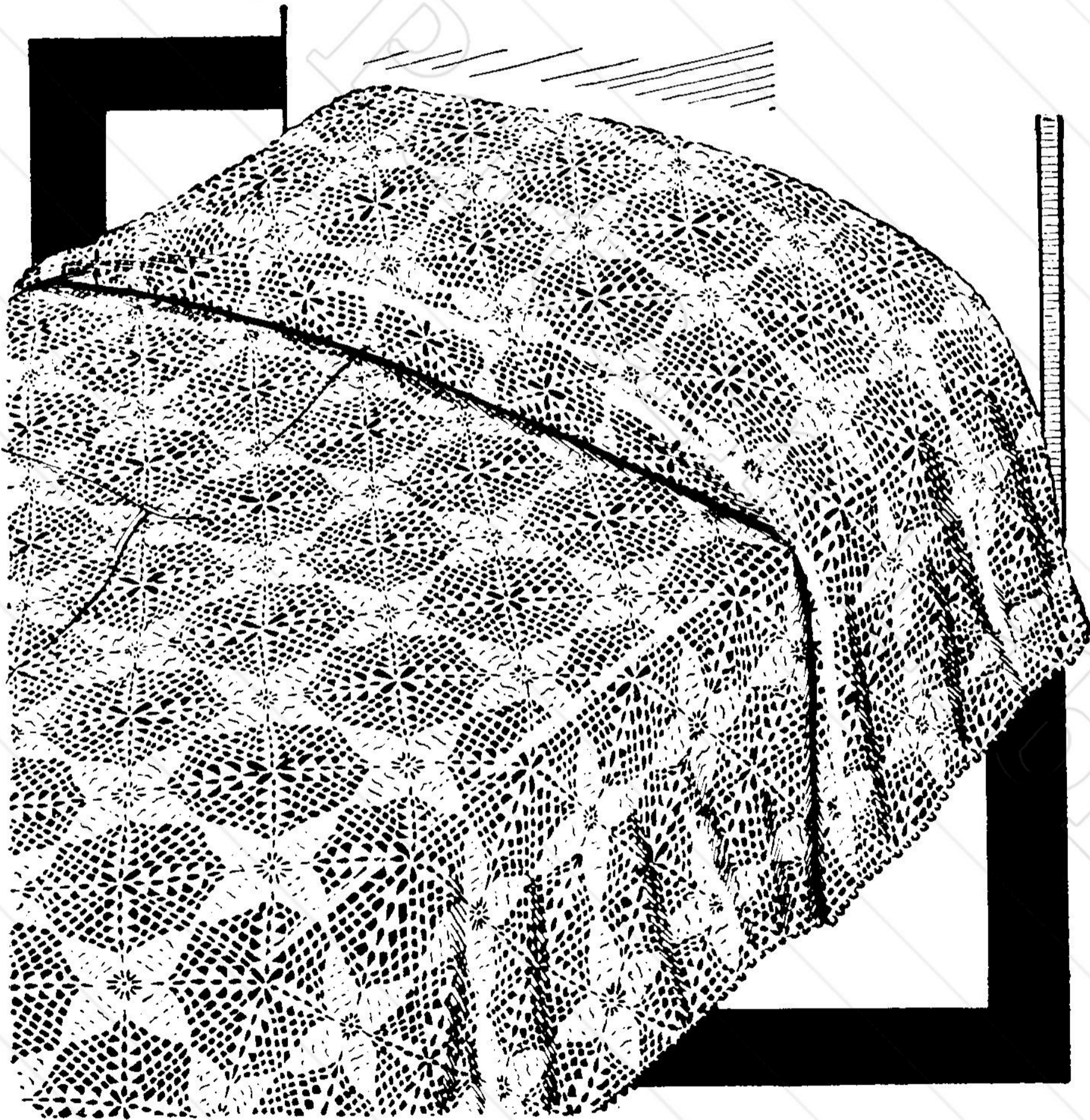
# The Work Basket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT  
For PLEASURE and PROFIT

VOLUME 13

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NUMBER 10



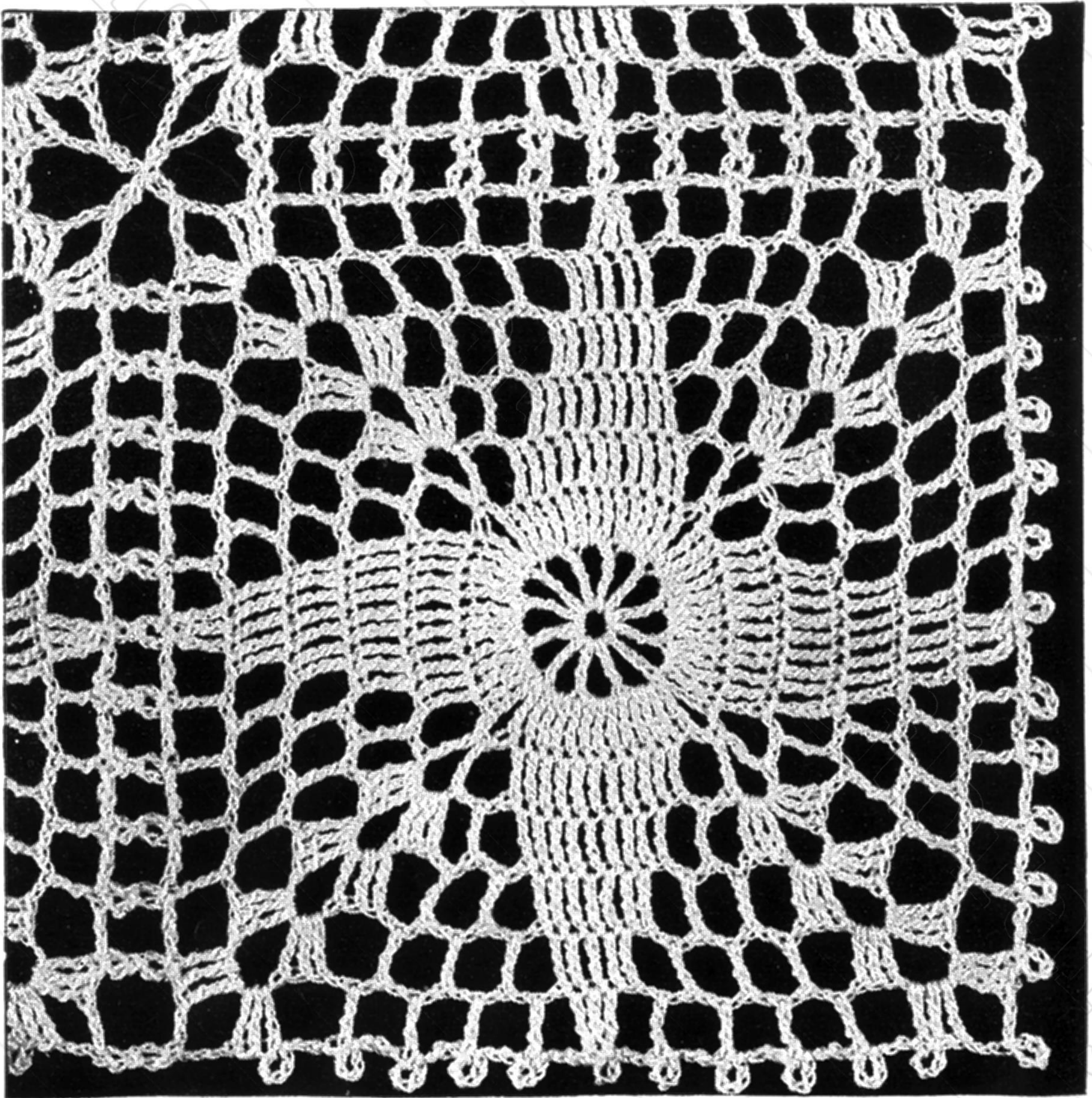
**I**DEAS for the Bazaar, the Home, Gifts  
and Sparetime Money-makers —  
with Many Inexpensive, Easily Made  
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## DAY LILY

(Shown on Front Cover)

Here is a very lovely motif for a tablecloth. Use number 30 mercerized crochet thread in cream or white and size 11 crochet hook. Each motif measures about 4 inches square. Approxi-

mately 30 yards of thread are required for one motif. This same design may easily become a bedspread motif by using heavier thread and a larger size crochet hook.



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## BURLAP RUGS

**Abbreviations:** Ch (chain); st (stitch); rnd (round); sl st (slip stitch); sp (space); r (ring); p (picot); sk (skip); lp (loop); tr (treble)—thread over hook twice and work off two loops at a time; tr cluster—retain last lp of each tr on hook, thread over and pull through all lps at once.

Rnd 1: Ch 6, sl st to form a r. Ch 6, \* tr in r, ch 2, repeat from \* around for 10 more trs, join with sl st in 4th ch of first ch 6 made. (12 trs in r).

Rnd 2: Ch 4, \* 3 tr in 2-ch sp of previous rnd, tr in tr, 3 tr in next sp, tr in tr, 3 tr in next sp, tr in tr, ch 3, tr in same tr, repeat from \* around, (13 trs on each side); join last ch 3 with sl st to top of ch 4. Sl st in next tr.

Rnd 3: Ch 4 (counts as one tr) tr in each of next 10 tr, ch 3, tr in center of ch-3 sp of previous rnd, ch 3, tr in same sp, ch 3, sk 1 tr, tr in next tr, repeat around (11 trs on each side). Join with sl st in first ch-4 made. Sl st in next tr.

Rnd 4: Ch 4 (counts as one tr), tr in each of next 8 trs, ch 3, tr in center of ch-3 sp, ch 3, 3 tr in next sp, ch 3, 3 tr in same sp, ch 3, tr in center of ch-3 sp, ch 3, sk next tr, repeat around, join with a sl st, (9 trs on each side). Always decrease at beginning of rnd with another sl st.

Rnd 5: Ch 4, tr in each of next 6 tr, ch 3, tr in sp, ch 3, tr in sp, ch 3, 3 tr in shell below, ch 3, 3 tr in same shell, ch 3, tr in sp, ch 3, tr in sp, ch 3, sk first tr, sl st in next tr and repeat around. (7 trs on each point). Join with sl st in tr.

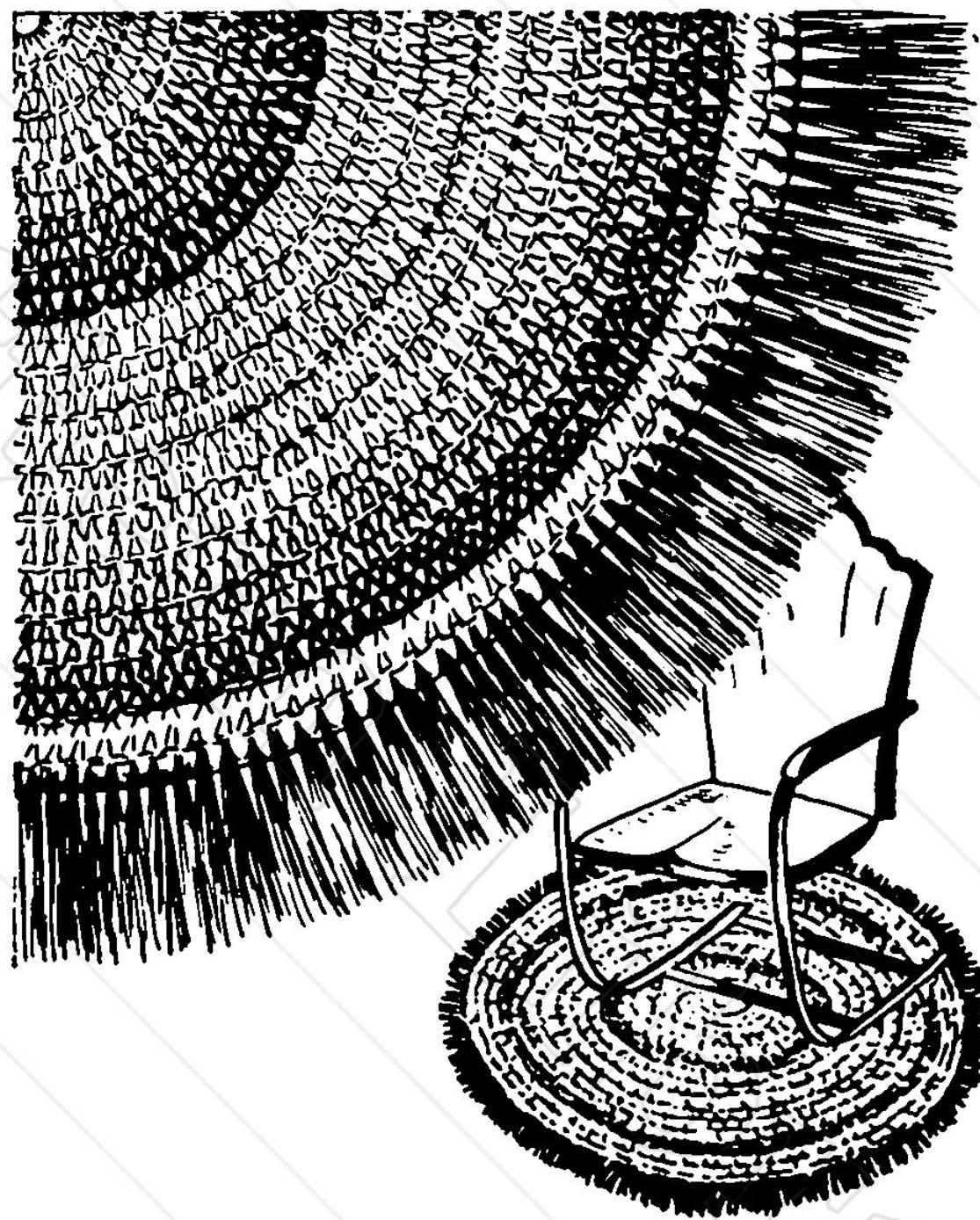
Rnd 6: Ch 4, tr in each of next 4 tr, ch 3, tr in sp, make 3 more sps to shell, (shell over shell), make 4 sps; repeat around. (5 trs on each side).

Rnd 7: Ch 4, tr cluster in next 2 tr, ch 5, sl st back in top of cluster for a p, ch 3, tr in sp, p, repeat for 4 more sps and 4 ps to shell, 3 tr in shell, ch 8, sl st in 5th ch for a p, ch 3, 3 tr in same shell, p. Work 5 sps and ps, sk tr, a 3 tr cluster, p. Repeat around, join with sl st and fasten off.

Medallions are joined along sides by ps. Ch 2, sl st in p of second motif, ch 2, sl st in same st.

The cardboard roll that is on the inside of a paper towel is just the thing to use for mailing newspapers or magazines.

Burlap sacks can be raveled and the threads are used to crochet rugs. First, the threads are drawn, then the ends tied together. The threads are hanked together so they may be dyed more easily; use them plain also to mix with colors. Any good commercial dye may be used. After they are colored, take six threads and wind together in a ball. You are now ready to crochet. Using these burlap threads, any directions for crocheting may be followed for various shapes and sizes of rugs.



Use about a size 00 crochet hook. These make excellent porch rugs.

You may make a round rug by chaining 6, join with slip stitch to form a ring. Make as many single crochet stitches in ring as you can. Chain 1, turn, single crochet around increasing every so often to keep work flat. Continue around in this manner for desired size.

The edge may be finished with fringe. Take 5 or 6 strands of thread and loop through the mesh, draw ends through loop tightly. Trim evenly.

## METALLIC SLIPPER

Dainty and unique are these hand-crocheted scuffs of nontarnishable metallic elastic thread. They are highlights of up to the minute fashion; make them in gold or silver. The soles may be crocheted from rug yarn; use old soles from worn-out shoes; or commercial ones are available in most variety stores. For one pair of slippers, you will need approximately 100 yards of elastic metallic thread and 180 yards of black rug yarn for soles. Use a size 3 crochet hook when working with metallic thread and size 00 for the rug yarn. Directions are given for medium to large size. For a smaller size make the beginning chain 5 or 6 stitches less than the one given for top of sandal.



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

**WEDGE SOLE**—Row 1: In black rug yarn make a tight ch two inches shorter than length of foot, 3 dc in 4th st from hook (shell made), dc in each of next 2 sts, hdc in each of next 3 sts, sc in  $\frac{1}{3}$  of remaining sts, hdc in 4 sts, dc in each st to 4th 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 sc) 3 times, make 1 sc in each st around with 3 inc around toe, make 2 sc between incs. (To inc, make 2 sts in 1 st). Make 2 incs 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 along side, putting 5 incs around toe with 1 sc between incs. Then sc around to end of heel with 1 inc on side and 1 inc at center end.

Row 4: (Sc in each of next 2 sc, 2 sc in next st) twice, work sc around with 5 incs around toe, making 2 sc between incs. Make 2 incs on side of heel.

Row 5: One sl st in each st around, join and fasten off.

**HEEL LIFT**—Row 1: Make a ch a little over half as long as first ch made, sk 4 sts, 4 hdc in each of next 4 sts on ch, sc on ch to end st, 3 sc in end st, sc back on opposite side of ch to 5th st from end, 4 hdc and 1 dc in each of next 5 sts.

Row 2: Ch 1, turn and sc around with 3 incs around heel, 1 sc between incs. Repeat this row 3 times; fasten off.

Make a second sole and sew on top of lift and first sole through 1 lp of each st. Steam and press dry through a cloth.

**TOP**—With metallic lastex thread, ch 19, sc in second st from hook and in each of ch just made, ch 3, turn. Work 2 dc in first and last st of next row with 1 dc in each sc between; ch 1, turn.

Row 3: Make a row of sc, with 2 sc in first and last st.

Row 4 is of dc again, inc in first and last st.

Make three such pairs of rows; make three more pairs of rows without end incs.

**INSTEP BAND**—Ch 20, 5 sc into center 5 sts of toe to attach; ch 21,

turn, sc back across row; ch 3, turn, dc across and inc at both ends of this row. Repeat with incs 3 pairs of rows (dc row and sc row), but in last pair of rows make a dec by sk center st. Repeat 3 pairs of rows without end incs, but make center decs in each row.

**HEEL STRAP**—Ch 5, 3 sc on ch, ch 1, turn, 3 sc; repeated until strap measures 7 or 8 inches or is long enough to be placed as shown.

With strong thread, whip both pieces to soles and heel strap to instep strap where it feels comfortable.

Repeat for second slipper.

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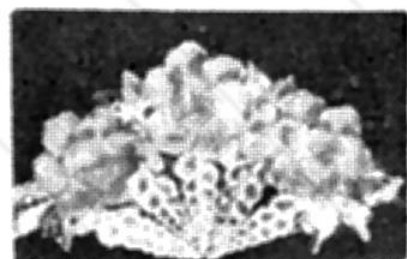
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### SUGAR BOWL AND CREAMER IN CROCHET

Using knitting and crochet cotton and a size 00 crochet hook, about 65 yards of white or light color will make this pair of panholders. They are very simple and easy to make. Each measures about 6x7 inches.

**Abbreviations:** Ch (chain); st (stitch); sl st (slip stitch); sc (single crochet); dc (double crochet); rnd (round); lp (loop); sk (skip).

#### SUGAR BOWL—

Row 1: Ch 16, turn, work 17 sc on this ch (make 2 sc in last ch), turn.

Row 2: 18 sc (2 sc in last st), ch 1, turn.

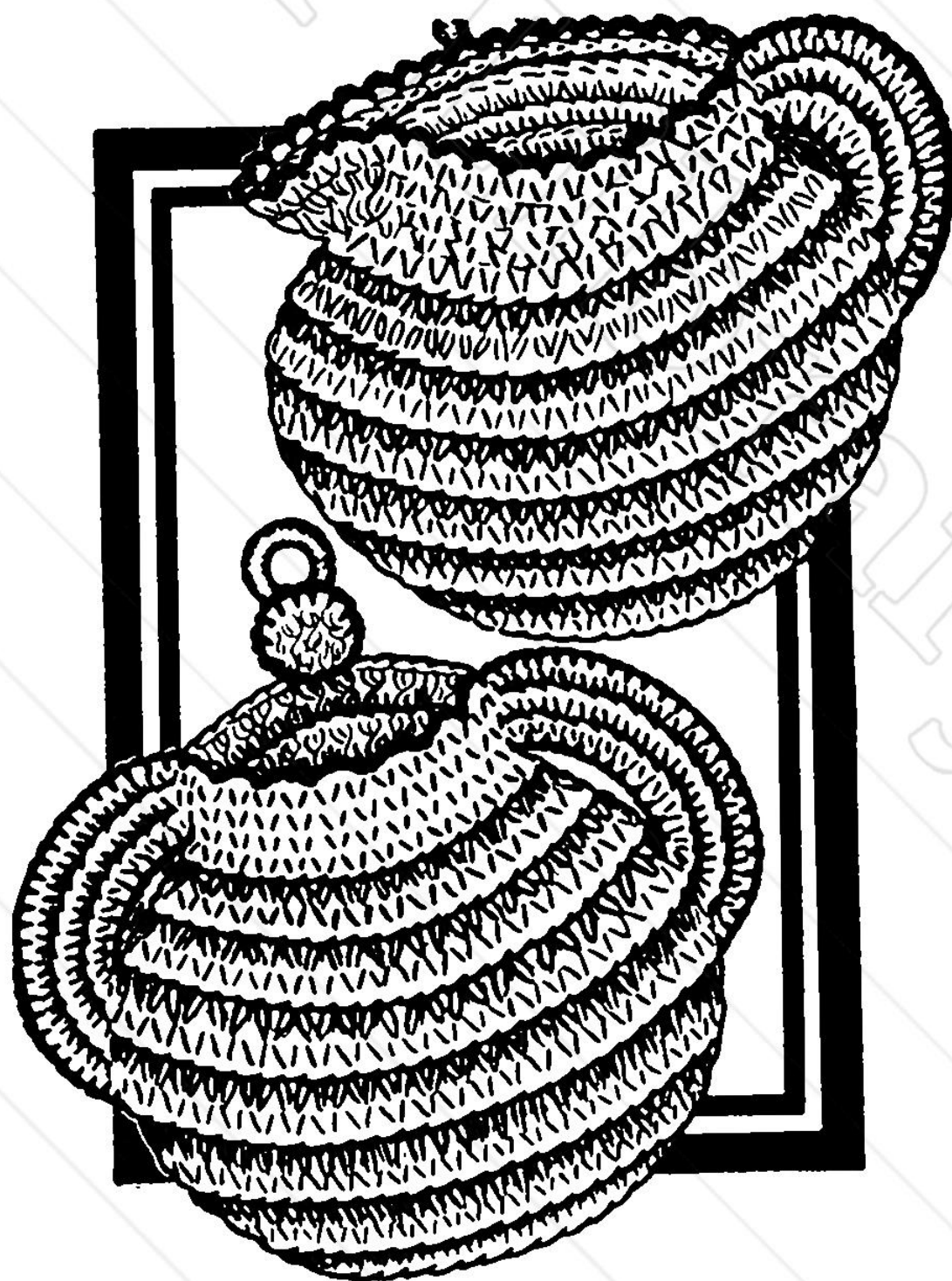
Row 3: 21 sc, inc each end st and center st; to make a ridge work in back lps of st only, ch 1, turn.

Row 4: 26 sc, space incs evenly, working in both lps of st, ch 1, turn.

Row 5: 30 sc evenly spaced; work in back lp of st only.

Row 6: 31 sc, inc at each end; work in back lps.

Row 7: 30 sc, work in back lp of st only. Every other row, work in back lp of st only and the rows between through both lps, to get the ridge effect.



Row 8: 1 sl st to turn, for here the dec begin, 27 sc, sl st, turn.

Row 9: 1 sl st, 26 sc, sl st, turn.

Row 10: Sl st, 24 sc, sl st, turn.

Row 11: Sl st, 21 sc, sl st, turn.

Row 12: Sl st, 18 sc, turn, then sl st in next st for a curve, working in back lp of st only.

Row 13: 18 sc, sl st in next, turn.

Row 14: 2 sl st, 17 sc, 1 sl st, turn (no sl st at end).

Row 15: 2 sl st, 15 sc, turn.

Row 16: 1 sl st, 12 sc, 1 sl st, break and fasten thread.

Cover—Row 1: Fasten thread in upper right corner and make 16 sc into ch, working over thread ends, ch 2, turn.

Row 2: 2 sc in next st, 4 sc, sk 1, 4 sc, sk 1, 4 sc, 2 sc in next st, 1 dc in same st, ch 1, turn.

Row 3: 4 sc, sk 1, 4 sc, sk 1, 4 sc, ch 1, turn.

Row 4: Sl st, 4 sc, 5 dc, 4 sc, sl st, turn.

Row 5: 2 sl st, 2 sc, 6 dc, 2 sc, sl st, turn.

Row 6: 5 sl st, ch 3, 2 tr in next dc, ch 3, sc in same dc, 5 sl st.

**HANDLE** — Determine which side you prefer to use for right side or face of holder, then, with this side up, begin the handle in 12th row at either edge. Ch 10, fasten with sl st at 18th row or narrow portion of sugar bowl. Sl st in next row, turn and sc back on ch just made, inc 1 sc in middle ch, making 11 sc, sl st to side. Sl st to begin another row, turn. Repeat, inc enough to keep work flat for 3 rows. Make opposite handle at point where end of first ch was fastened and work to 12th row as for first handle.

**TRIM**—7 to 10 yards of carpet warp or string weight thread in color are required to make this trim; use size 8 crochet hook. Fasten thread on inside of handle, work sc up outer edge of handle, sl st across on back of work, to inside edge, and sc around it. Fasten and cut thread. Repeat for other handle. Fasten trim in 19th row at right side of sugar bowl where cover joins bowl, \* ch 2, sc in next st, repeat from \* across between row 19 and 20. Break and fasten thread. Draw up a lp at lower point of knob and sc around knob and back to first st.

#### CREAMER

Follow sugar bowl directions to the

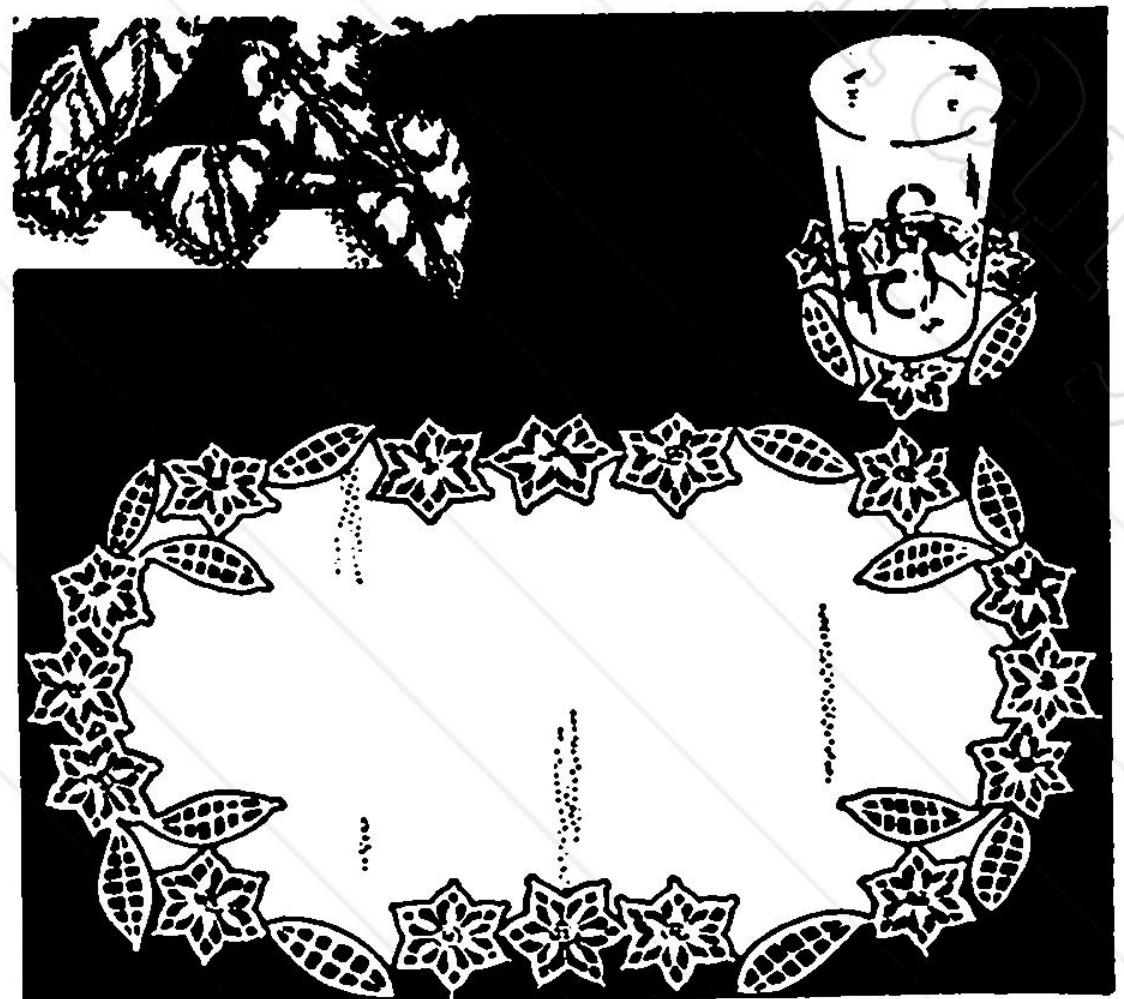
point where cover was added, make 14 sc on curve, two more sc into last st, 2 sc in each of two sts on side to form a lip. Ch 1, turn, 5 sc into lip, turn, sc into next st, 1 dc, 3 tr into next 3 sts, ch 1, turn, sc in each st across top. Break thread and pick it up again in 7th st of curve. 1 sc, 4 dc, 1 sc, sl st to turn, sc in next st, except 2 at each end, sl st to these sts, turn, repeat previous row, inc to keep work flat. Make 4 rows of sc, taking up the back lp when working on right side and the front lp of st when working from the back. This makes a different ridge to contrast with the body. Work the last row of sc to point of lip. Work handle; then add trim to handle and around top edge.

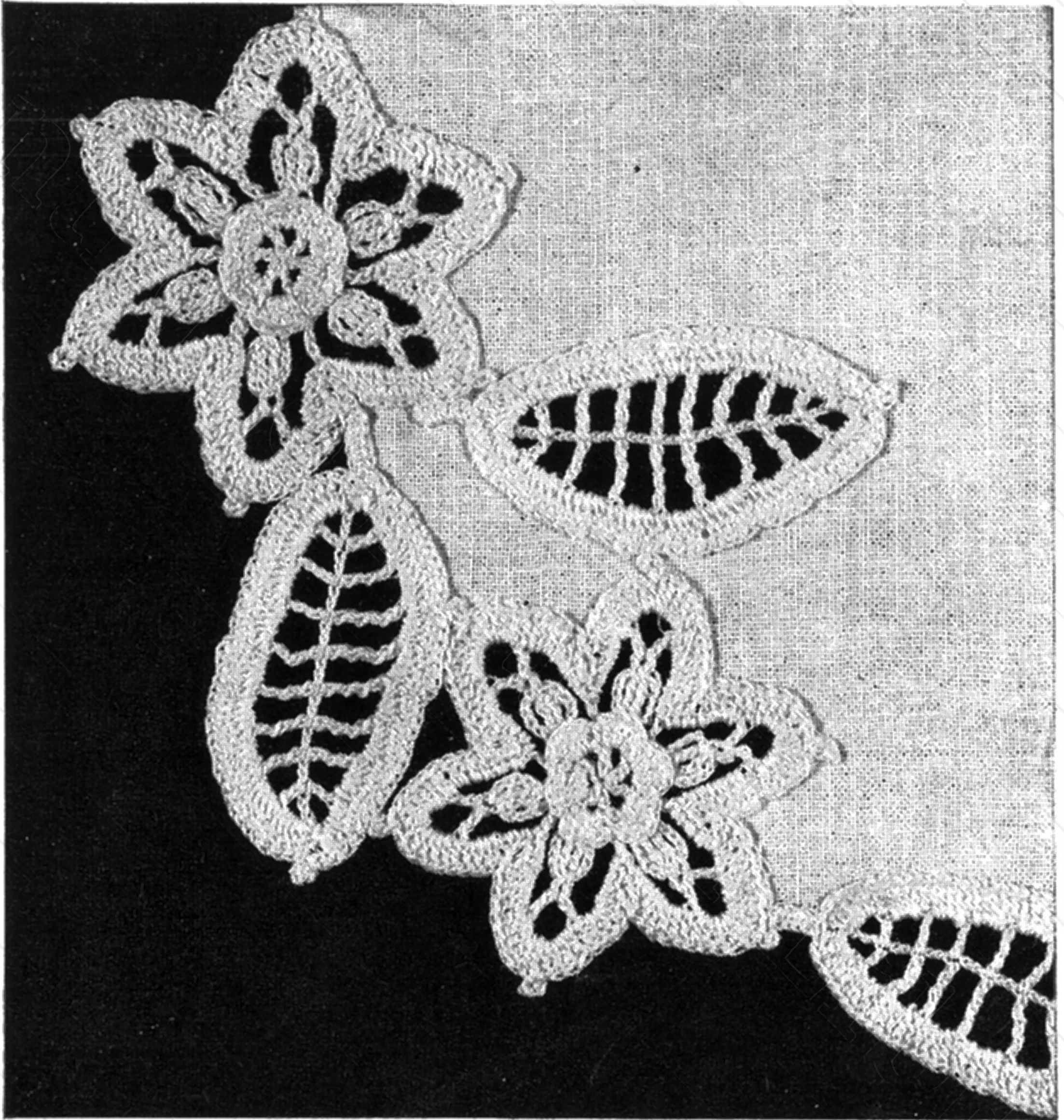
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### LUNCHEON SET IN CROCHETED CUT-WORK

Approximately 3 skeins of white Daisy Mercerized Crochet Cotton size 30 are needed to make this set. This is sufficient for 4 place mats about 11½x18 inches and four 5-inch glass doilies. Use a size 12 or 13 crochet hook. A 30-inch piece of 36-inch linen in any desired color is needed.

**Abbreviations:** Ch (chain); st (stitch); sl st (slip stitch); sp (space); lps (loops); p (picot); sc (single crochet); dc (double crochet); tr (treble)—thread over twice and work off 2 loops at a time; dtr (double treble)—thread over hook three times and work off 2 loops at a time.





**FLOWER**—Rnd 1: Ch 7, dc in first st, (ch 3, dc in same st) 4 times, ch 3, sl st in third st of next 6-ch.

Rnd 2: (Ch 1, 4 dc in next sp, ch 1, sc in next dc) 6 times.

Rnd 3: \* Ch 7, 2 tr in 6th ch st from hook, holding back the last lp of each tr, thread over and pull through all 3 lps on hook at once (a cluster made), ch 4, sl st in top of cluster for a p, ch 6, sl st at base of cluster, ch 1, sl st in back lp of sc between next 2 petals. Repeat from \* 5 times.

Rnd 4: Ch 3 for a dc, \* ch 6, (dc, ch 6, dc) in p at top of next cluster, ch 6, dc in same st where sl st was made between next 2 petals. Repeat

from \* around. Join final 6-ch with sl st in third st of first 9-ch lp.

Rnd 5: (2 sc, 1 hdc, 4 dc) in next 6-ch, \* dc in dc, (5 dc, a 4-ch p and 5 dc) in next 6-ch, dc in dc, (4 dc, 1 hdc and 2 sc) in next sp, (2 sc, 1 hdc and 1 dc) in next sp, remove hook, insert it back in 4th st up side of last petal, catch lp and pull through, 3 dc in rest of sp. Repeat from \* around. Sl st in first 4 sts and fasten to last petal with sl st. Cut end 6 inches long, thread to a needle and fasten off on back.

**NUMBER 1 LEAF**—Rnd 1: Ch 31, dc in 7th st from hook, (ch 2, tr in

next third ch st) twice, (ch 2, dtr in next third st) 3 times, ch 2, tr in next third st, ch 2, dc in next third st, ch 2, sl st in next third (end) st, ch 5, dc in next third st on other side of chain, ch 3, tr in next st, (ch 3, dtr in next third st) 4 times, ch 3, tr in next third st, ch 3, dc in next third st, ch 3, sl st in next third st.

Rnd 2: Ch 3, 4 dc in next sp, (dc in next st, 3 dc in next sp) 8 times, dc in end st, a 4-ch p, 5 dc in next sp, (dc in next st, 4 dc in next sp) 8 times, sl st in first 3-ch, ch 5, 4 sc on ch, sl st in end of leaf; fasten off.

**NUMBER 2 LEAF**—Repeat Number 1 Leaf through Rnd 1, then turn work over before making Rnd 2 (so Leaf curves in opposite direction).

**PLACE MAT**—Make 16 Flowers and

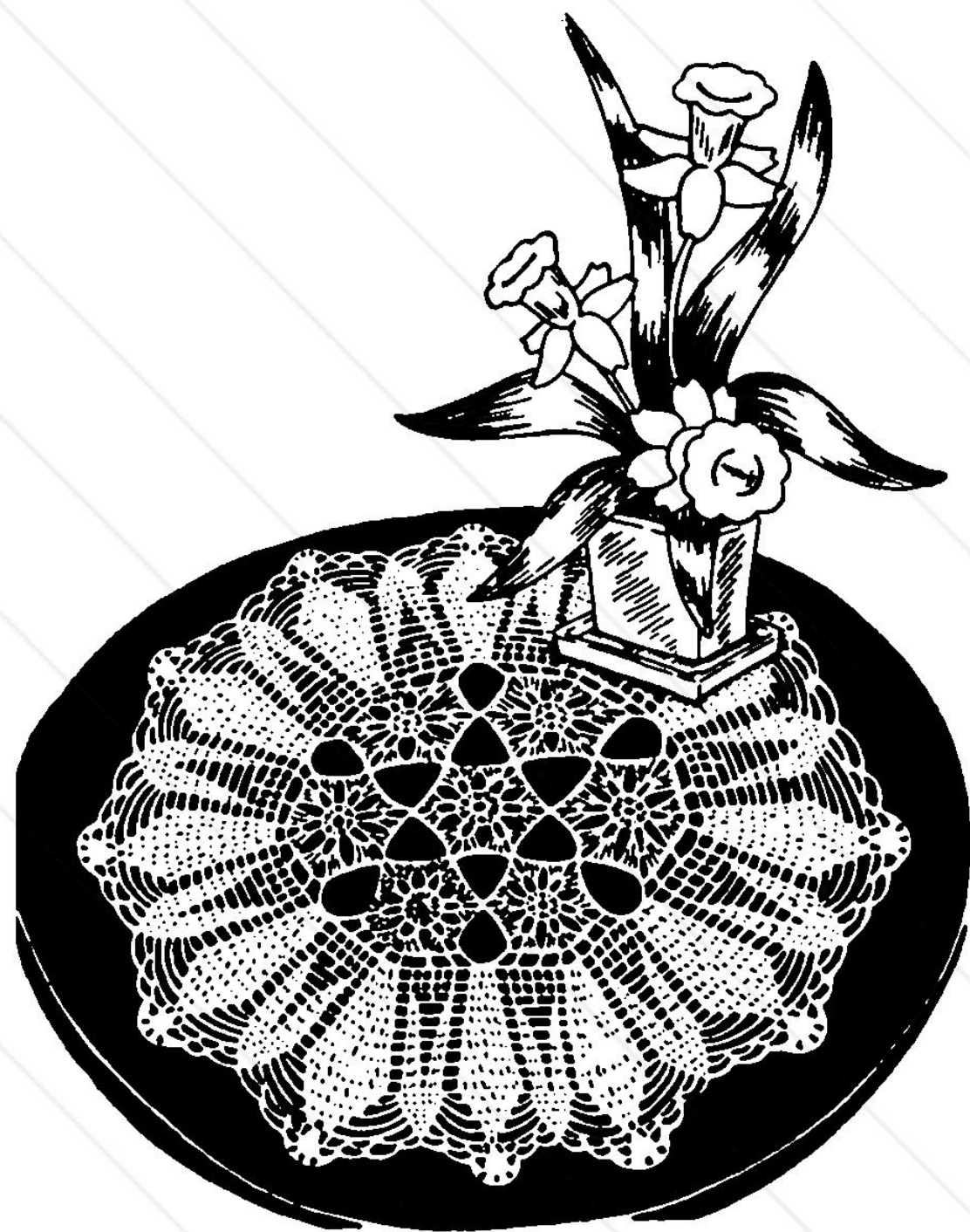
6 of each number 1 and 2 leaves. Cut an oval paper pattern 12x18 inches. Cut linen to match. Following illustration, pin flowers and leaves around edge, baste lightly and tack together where they meet. Working on right side, whip outside edge of motifs to linen. Turn work over, cut linen  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch from stitching, turn edge back next to crochet and hem down on back of dc-row around motifs.

**GLASS DOILY** — Make 3 flowers and 3 number 2 leaves. Cut a 5-inch circle of linen, arrange motifs as in illustration and finish as for Place Mat.

Make 4 Place Mats and 4 Glass Doilies. Stretch and pin doilies right-side-down. Steam and press dry through a cloth.

## MEDALLION DOILY

Crochet this doily in a combination of colors or all in one color. The original was made in green and white. The completed doily measures about 12 inches in diameter. This piece requires approximately 175 yards of white mercerized crochet cotton size 30 and 50 yards of colored thread; use size 12 or 13 crochet hook.



**Abbreviations:** Ch (chain); st (stitch); sk (skip); sl st (slip stitch); lp (loop); rnd (round); sc (single crochet); dc (double crochet); tr (treble); sp (space).

**MEDALLION**—In green, ch 10, sl st in first st to form a ring.

Rnd 1: Ch 3 (counts as one dc), 2 dc, \* ch 2, 3 dc; repeat from \* 4 times, ch 2, sl st in third st of ch 3.

Rnd 2: \* Ch 10, sk 1 dc, sc in next dc, 2 sc over ch 2, sc in next dc; repeat from \* 5 times, sl st in first st of ch 10.

Rnd 3: Sl st in 3 sts of ch 10, ch 4 (counts as one tr), 4 tr in ch-10 lp, \* ch 4, 5 tr in same lp, 5 tr in next lp; repeat from \* around, joining last shell with sl st to 4th ch of first ch-4 made. Cut and fasten off. This completes center medallion.

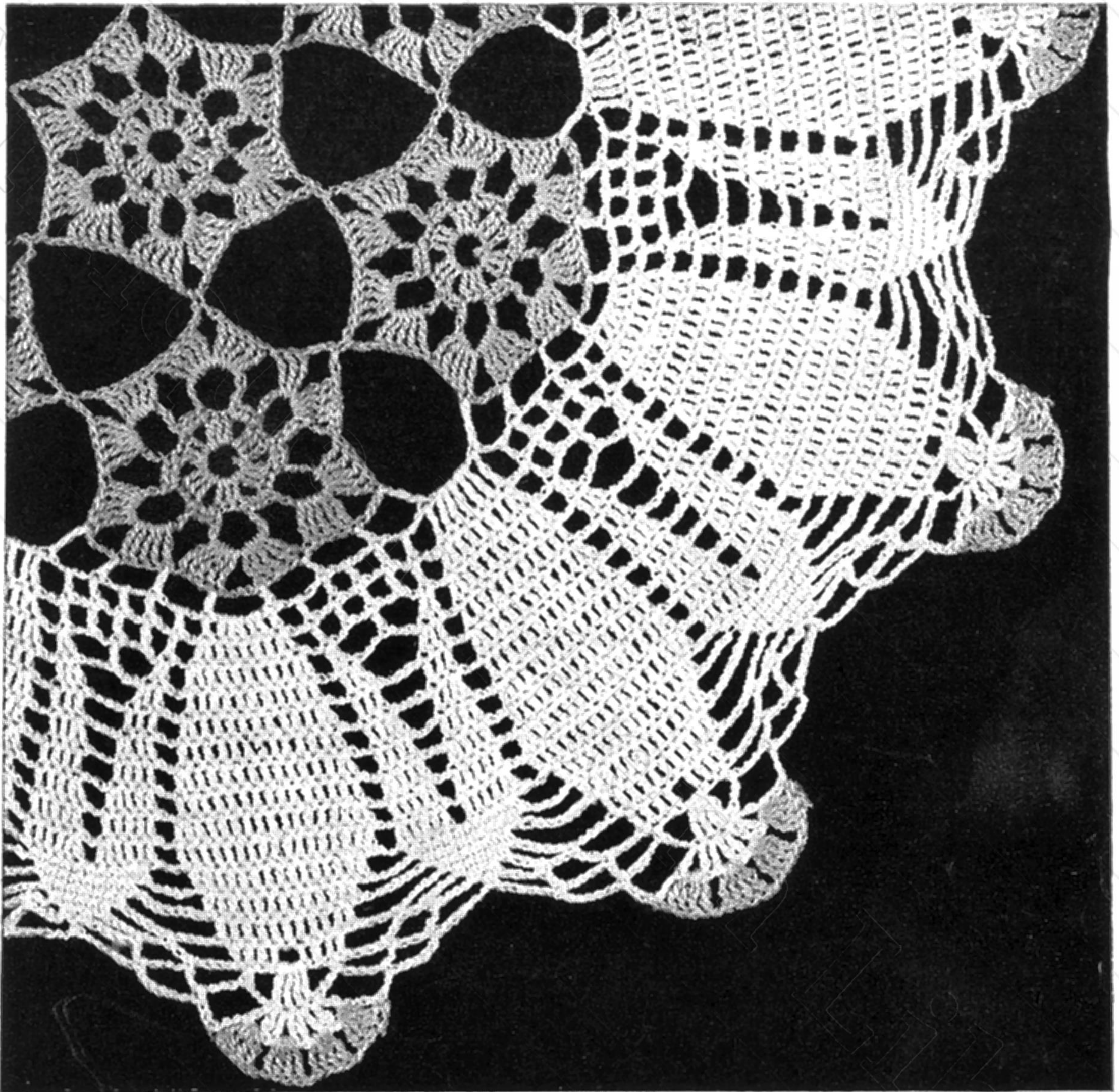
For 6 outer medallions follow directions through rnd 2.

Rnd 3: Sl st in 3 sts of ch 10, ch 4 (counts as one tr), 4 more tr, ch 2, sc in ch 4 of center medallion, ch 2, 5 tr in center ch-10 lp, continue on around as for center medallion. Cut and fasten off.

Join successive medallions in this same manner, joining on one ch-4 lp in center medallion and in one on medallion on each side.

**BORDER**—Join white at right edge of any ch 4 at center tip of medallion, ch 6, dc in first tr, \* ch 4, dc in fifth tr, ch 4, dc in fifth tr of next group,





ch 4, tr in first tr of next group, ch 4, tr in corresponding trs of adjacent medallion, ch 4, dc in first tr of next group, ch 4, dc in last tr of same group and repeat from \* around, ending with sl st in third ch of ch 6.

Rnd 2: Ch 3 (counts as one dc), \* 5 dc over ch 4 of previous rnd, dc in dc, ch 2, dc over ch 4, ch 2, dc in dc, ch 2, dc over ch 4, ch 2, dc in dc, ch 2, dc over ch 4, ch 3, tr in tr, 5 tr over ch 4, tr in tr, ch 3, dc over ch 4, ch 2, dc in dc, ch 2, dc over ch 4, ch 2, dc in dc, ch 2, dc over ch 4, ch 2, dc in dc, and repeat from \* around, ending with sl st in beginning ch 3, instead of last dc in dc.

Rnd 3: Ch 3 (counts as one dc), \* dc in each of 7 dc, increasing 1 st in first and last dc, ch 2, dc in dc, make

4 more sps, ch 2, dc in tr, and repeat from \* around, ending with ch 2, sl st in first ch 3.

Rnd 4: Ch 3 (counts as one dc), \* 10 more dc worked over 9 dc increasing in first and last dc, ch 2, 2 dc in next dc, ch 3, sk 2 sp, dc in next dc, ch 3, sk 2 sp, 2 dc in next dc, ch 2, dc in next dc and repeat from \* around, ending with sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 5: Ch 3 (counts as one dc), \* dc in each of next 10 dc, ch 2, dc in dc, 2 dc in next dc, ch 4, sk 2 sp, 2 dc in next dc, dc in next dc, ch 2, dc in next dc, and repeat from \* around, ending with ch 2, sl st into ch 3.

Rnd 6: Ch 3 (counts as one dc), \* 12 more dc worked over 11 dc, increasing in first and last dc, ch 2, dc over each of next 3 dc, ch 4, dc over

each of next 3 dc, ch 2, dc in next dc, and repeat from \* around, ending with ch 2, sl st into ch 3.

Rnd 7: Ch 3 (counts as one dc), \* dc over each of 12 dc, ch 2, 4 dc over 3 dc, inc in last dc, ch 3, 4 dc over 3 dc, inc in first dc, ch 2, dc in dc, and repeat from \* around, ending with ch 2, sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 8: Ch 3 (counts as one dc), \* 14 more dc worked over 12 dc, inc in first and last dc, ch 2, dc over 4 dc, ch 2, dc over 4 dc, ch 2, dc in next dc and repeat from \* around, ending with ch 2, sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 9: Ch 3 (counts as one dc), \* 14 more dc, ch 2, 5 dc over 4 dc, inc in last dc, ch 2, 5 dc over 4 dc, inc in first dc, ch 2, dc in dc and repeat from \* around, ending with ch 2, sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 10: Ch 3 (counts as one dc), \* 16 more dc, inc in first and last dc, ch 2, dc over 5 dc, ch 2, dc over 5 dc, ch 2, dc in dc and repeat from \* around, ending with ch 2, sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 11: Ch 3 (counts as one dc), \* 16 more dc, ch 2, 6 dc over 5 dc, inc in last dc, ch 1, 6 dc over 5 dc, inc in first dc, ch 2, dc in next dc and repeat from \* around, ending with ch 2, sl st into ch 3.

Rnd 12: Sl st in next dc, ch 3 (counts as one dc), \* 14 more dc, ch 5, sk 1 dc, sc over next 5 dc, sc over ch, sc over next 5 dc, ch 5, sk 1 dc, dc in next dc. Repeat from \* around, ending with ch 5, sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 13: Sl st in next dc, ch 3 (counts as one dc), \* 12 more dc, ch 7, sk 1 sc, 9 sc over 11 sc, sk last sc, ch 7, sk 1 dc, dc in next dc. Repeat from \* around. Ending with ch 7, sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 14: Sl st in next dc, ch 3 (counts as one dc), \* 10 more dc, ch 9, sk 1 sc, sc in each of next 7 sc, sk 1 sc, ch 9, sk 1 dc, dc in next dc. Repeat from \* around, ending with ch 9, sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 15: Sl st in next dc, ch 3 (counts as one dc), \* 3 more dc, ch 1, sk 1 dc, dc in each of next 4 dc, ch 6, sc over ch 9, ch 6, sk 1 sc, sc in each of next 5 sc, sk 1 sc, ch 6, sc over ch 9, ch 6, sk 1 dc, dc in next dc. Repeat from \* around. Ending with ch 6, sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 16: Sl st in next dc, \* ch 3,

4 tr over ch 1, ch 3, sk 2 dc, sc in next dc, ch 6, sc over ch 6, ch 6, sc over next ch 6, ch 4, sk 1 sc, sc in each of next 3 sc, sk 1 sc, ch 4, sc over ch 6, ch 6, sc over ch 6, ch 6, sc in second dc. Repeat from \* around, ending with ch 6, sl st in first ch of ch 3.

Rnd 17: Sl st in third st of ch 3, ch 4 (counts as a tr and ch 1), tr in same st, \* tr in next st, ch 1, tr in same st, tr in next st, ch 1, tr in same st, ch 6, sc over ch 6, ch 6, sc over ch 6, ch 6, sc in center of 3 sc, ch 6, sc over ch 6, ch 6, sc over ch 6, ch 6, tr in tr, ch 1, tr in same st and repeat from \* around, ending with ch 6, sl st in third st of ch 4. Cut and fasten off.

Join green thread to third st of ch 6 last made and over each ch 1 between tr, work 4 tr, separating each group of trs by ch 1, ending with sl st into third st of ch 6 (this makes 4 shells). Cut and fasten off. Repeat this on all 12 points.

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Brule, Wisconsin

## TEA CART CLOTH

Two cones of Lily Frost-Tone Mercerized Crochet Cotton in white, cream or ecru are needed to make this cloth, which measures about 14x36 inches. Use a size 10 crochet hook.

**Abbreviations:** Ch (chain); st (stitch); lp (loop); sl st (slip stitch); sp (space); sk (skip); p (picot); sc (single crochet); hdc (half double crochet); dc (double crochet); tr (treble); dtr (double treble); rnd (round).

**BLOCK**—Rnd 1: Ch 2, 8 sc in first st. In back lps, sl st in first sc. Ch 3, 2 dc in same st, holding the last lp of each dc on hook, thread over and pull through all lps at once (a cluster made), (ch 4, a 3-dc-cluster in back lp of next sc) 7 more times, ch 4, sl st in first cluster.



Rnd 2: \* 2 sc in next sp, ch 17, tr in 9th st from hook, ch 2, tr in next third st, ch 2, dc in next third st, ch 2, 2 sc in same sp on center. Repeat from \* 7 times. Sl st in first sc.

Rnd 3: \* (3 sc in next sp on petal) 3 times, 13 sc in end sp, (3 sc in next sp) 3 times, sl st between petals. Repeat from \* 7 times. Cut end 6 inches long, thread to a needle and fasten off on back.

Rnd 4: Sk first 9 sc on one petal, sc in each of 13 sc around end sp, \* ch 6, sl st in 1 lp of 5th ch st from hook for a p, ch 2, sc in 13 sc around end sp of next petal. Repeat from \* around. Join final p-lp and ch 2 to first sc, sl st in each of next 2 sc.

Rnd 5: Sc in next 7 sc, \* (ch 6, p) 3 times, ch 2, sc in each of center 7 sc on next petal. Repeat from \* around. Join last ch 2 to first sc. Sl st in next 2 sc. **EDGE**—\* Ch 10, sc in next second sc, ch 15, dtr in third sc on next petal, ch 10, dtr in next sc, ch 12, hdc in 5th ch st from hook, (ch 1, dc in next second st) 3 times, ch 2, dtr in same st with last dtr, ch 10, dtr in next sc, ch 15, sc in third sc on next petal. Repeat from \* 3 times and fasten off on back.

Stretch and pin blocks right-side-down in a true square. Steam and press dry through a cloth. Measure size. Cut 17 linen squares  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch larger than measure. Starting  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch from edge, draw a  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch band of threads on each side. Turn edge over once on back, down to draw band, and baste.

**HEMSTITCHING** — Working on right side, join at a corner and make 6 sc in last half of corner sp, working tightly over hem. (2 sc between next 5 or 6 threads if linen is heavy quality) repeated to corner. If linen is fine allow more threads between sc-groups. Make 11 sc in corner sp. Repeat around. End with 5 sc, sl st in first sc and fasten off. Repeat on all linen squares. Tack together at corners, alternating a row of 2 squares with a row of 3 squares. Make a second block through Row 5 and join between 4 linen squares: fold each square and mark center of side of each with a pin. Ch 5, sl st in one marked st, \* ch 5, sc back in next second sc on block, ch 9, sl st at  $\frac{1}{3}$  of distance to corner of square, ch 6, dtr in third sc on next petal, ch 5, sl st at  $\frac{1}{2}$  of remaining distance to corner of square; ch 5, dtr back in next sc on petal, ch 10, sl st in corner of square, ch 2, sk last 2 sts of 10-ch, hdc in next st, (ch 1, dc in next second st) 3 times, ch 2, dtr in same st with last dtr, ch 5, sl st at  $\frac{1}{3}$  of distance from corner to center mark on next square, ch 5, dtr back in next sc, ch 6, sl st at  $\frac{1}{2}$  of remaining distance to

center of square, ch 9, sc in third sc on next petal, ch 5, sl st in center st on square. Repeat from \* around opening. Join a block between all 4 linen squares. At corners, join a block to 2 squares, then repeat "Edge" of Number 1 block around other 2 sides. On sides, join a block to 3 squares and repeat "Edge" on 4th side. Tack number 1 block in place.

**HEADING ROW**—To connect linen squares on sides, join to corner of one square on wrong side, (ch 8, sc in next lp) 5 times across block; ch 8, sl st in corner of square. Ch 1, turn, (9 sc in 8-ch lp, sc in sc) repeated across and fasten off. Repeat all around, including corner blocks, making 3 sc in each corner sc.

**BORDER**—Rnd 1: Join to first sc at one corner, ch 6 for a tr, (ch 6, sl st in 1 lp of 5th st from hook for a p) 5 times, ch 1, tr in next second sc, \* (ch 6, p) 3 times, ch 1, tr in next 10th sc. Repeat from \* 5 times to

corner of square. Make 6 sps in same way across square. Continue around, with an extra large lp (as at first corner) in each corner. Join to 6th st of first lp.

Rnd 2: Ch 6 for a tr, (ch 6, p) 3 times, ch 1, tr between second and third ps of corner lp, (ch 6, p) 5 times, ch 1, tr between next 2 ps, \* (ch 6, p) 3 times, ch 1, tr in next tr. Repeat from \* around, with each corner the same as first one. Join and fasten off.

Rnd 3: Join to any tr, ch 3 for a dc, \* ch 6, a 3-tr-cluster in 6th ch st from hook, ch 5, p, ch 6, a 3-tr-cluster in 6th ch st from hook, dc in next tr. Repeat from \* around, with an extra lp at each corner.

Stretch and pin right-side-down on a padded board or table or on curtain frames, putting a pin in each p around edge. Steam and press dry through a cloth. If stretched on frames, lay them over ironing board, and steam and press dry in sections until completed.

Put a safety pin in a certain corner of the rug before you take it up. In this way you can distribute the wear and know how the rug was laid before.

Wet a piece of cloth with ammonia, put in warm oven for a few hours; this will loosen any burnt food that is sticking to the surfaces.

## TATTED HANDKERCHIEF EDGES

For real dainty tatted use any of these handkerchief edges that are made with a ball and shuttle. Use number 60 or 70 thread or tatted thread. To fasten thread in edge of handkerchief, use a very fine crochet hook.

**Abbreviations:** P (picot); r (ring); ds (double stitch); cl r (close ring); rw (reverse work); lp (loop); sk (skip).

**EDGE NUMBER 1:** Make a r of 8 ds, join to edge of handkerchief, 8 ds, cl r; another r of 8 ds, join in handkerchief one third of an inch from which first r is joined, 8 ds, cl r, rw. Ch 8 ds, p, 5 ds, join in handkerchief where first r is joined, ch 5 ds, join in p of ch, ch 8 ds, rw. Make 2 rings as before, joining first r at same point as before, and continue around handkerchief.

**Second Row:** Attach threads between double rings, ch 11, join where chs are joined, ch 11 ds, join between double rings; continue around in this manner.

**EDGE NUMBER 2:** Join both threads to edge of handkerchief and with ball thread, \* (ch 1 ds, p) 9 times, 1 ds, join in edge of handkerchief, leave

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about 1/2 inch space on handkerchief; repeat from \* around.

Second Row: R of 3 ds, join in second p of ch, \* 3 ds, cl r, rw. Ch 5 ds, p, 5 ds, rw. Skip 1 p and repeat 3 times from \*. Join last 5 ds chain in middle (5th) p of next ch, ch 5, rw. Repeat from beginning of second row around.

EDGE NUMBER 3: Make a r of 3 ds, join in edge of handkerchief, 3 ds, cl r. (Ch 3 ds, p) 3 times, 3 ds, rw. Make a r of 3 ds, p, 3 ds, cl r, rw. This is to be joined to other end when handkerchief is completed. Ch 5 ds, p, 5 ds, rw. Make a r of 3 ds, join in nearest p of first ch, 3 ds, cl r, rw. Ch 5 ds, p, 5 ds, rw. R of 3 ds, join in next p of first ch, 3 ds, cl r, rw. Ch 5 ds, p, 5 ds, rw. R of 3 ds, join in next (third) p of first ch, 3 ds, cl r, rw. Ch 5 ds, p, 5 ds, rw. R of 3 ds, join in edge of handkerchief 1/2 inch from first r, 3 ds, cl r. Ch (3 ds, p) 3 times. Continue around in this manner.

EDGE NUMBER 4: With shuttle alone, make a r of 4 ds, join in edge of handkerchief, 4 ds, cl r. Leave 5/8 inch of thread and nearly 1/2 inch space on handkerchief. Make another r of 4 ds, join in edge of handkerchief, 4 ds, cl r. Repeat around; tie and cut.

Second Row: Make a r of 3 ds, join on thread loop, 3 ds, cl r. Leave 5/8 inch length of thread. R of 3 ds, join on thread, 3 ds, cl r; repeat around.

Make a third row in same manner.

To make rose medallion, use ball and shuttle. Make a r of (3 ds, p) 5 times, 3 ds, cl r. Draw thread through first p, ch 6 ds, join in next p of r, ch 6 ds, join in next p and repeat around handkerchief.

Next Row: Ch 9 ds, join in same p as first row, make 9 ds and continue around.

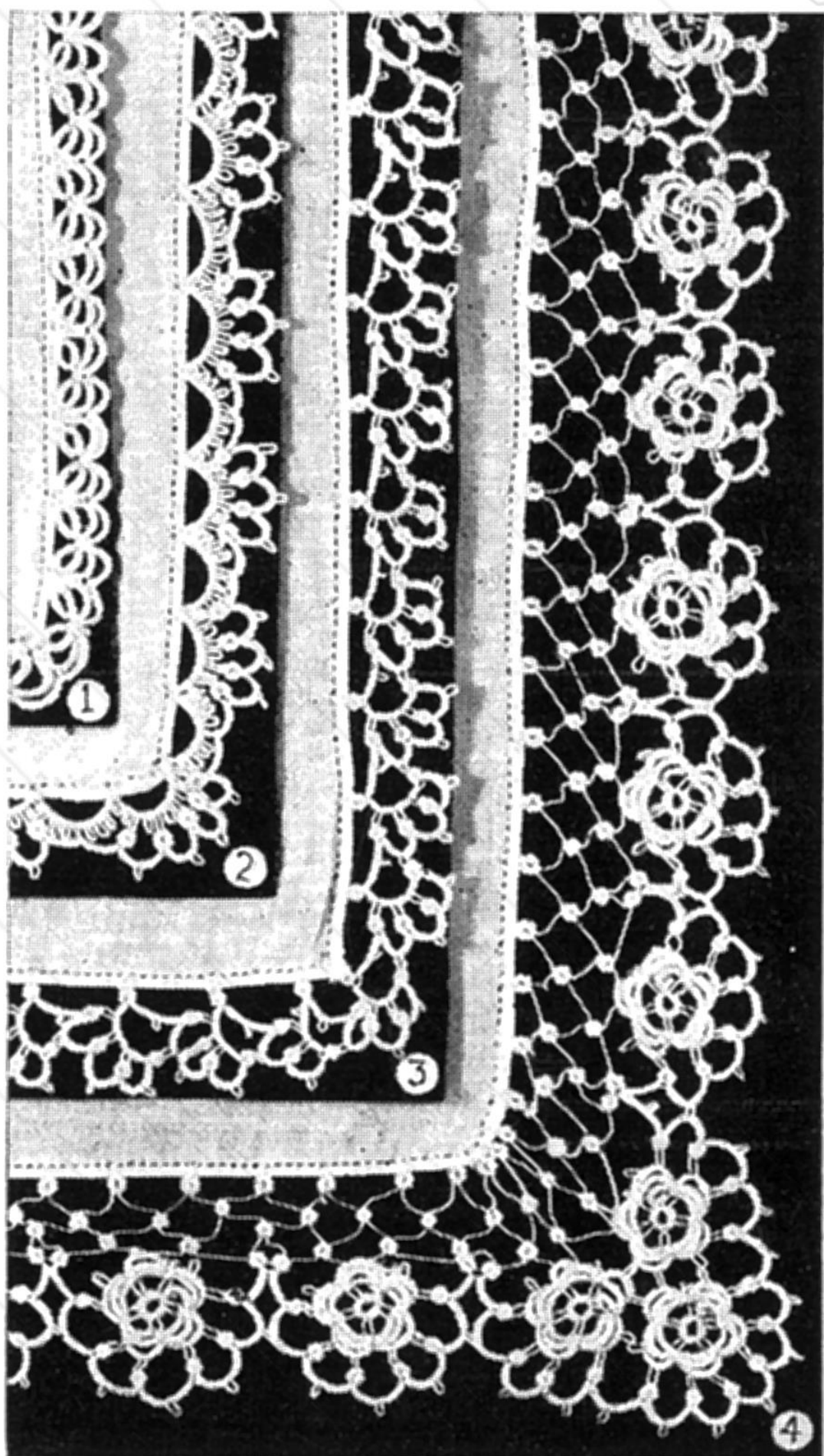
Next Row: (Ch 4 ds, p) twice, 4 ds, join in p as before, (ch 4 ds, p) twice, 4 ds, join in p, continue around.

Join both outer ps of one rose petal to a lp of thread on handkerchief edge. There will be 4 ds between ps joined. Sk next 2 thread lps and join another rose by 2 outer ps to thread lp.

At corners, 2 medallions are joined to 3 lps on handkerchief and by 1 p to each other. A third medallion is joined by one lp to two medallions.

The outer edge is added after all medallions are on. Make a r of 3 ds, join to one loose lp between medallions, 3 ds, cl r. Make another r of 3 ds, join to next lp between medallions, 3 ds, cl r, rw. Ch 5 ds, rw. Make a r of 3 ds, join to second free p of medallion, 3 ds, cl r, rw. Ch 5 ds, p, 5 ds, rw. Make a r of 3 ds, join in next p of medallion, 3 ds, cl r; repeat around until you have encircled the medallion. Repeat from beginning leaving one free p; join first p between medallions.

One of the best things for polishing mirrors and glass of all sorts after washing is crumpled tissue paper.



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## PAN HOLDER

To make a pair of these panholders, use two strands of cotton mercerized crochet thread about the weight of string and size 3 or 4 crochet hook. One panholder measures about 5½ inches. A variety of colors may be used to harmonize with your color scheme; the original was made in red and white. In making this, carry the threads across and work over them.

**Abbreviations:** Ch (chain); dc (double crochet); sc (single crochet).

Ch 44 in white. Row 1: Join color, ch 3 (counts as one dc), make 5 more dc (6 in all), 14 dc in white, 4 dc in color, 14 dc in white, 6 dc in color, ch 3, turn.

Row 2, 3, 4: Repeat row 1.

Row 5: 6 dc in white, 5 dc in color, 9 dc in white, 4 dc in color, 9 dc in white, 5 dc in color, 6 dc in white, ch 3, turn.

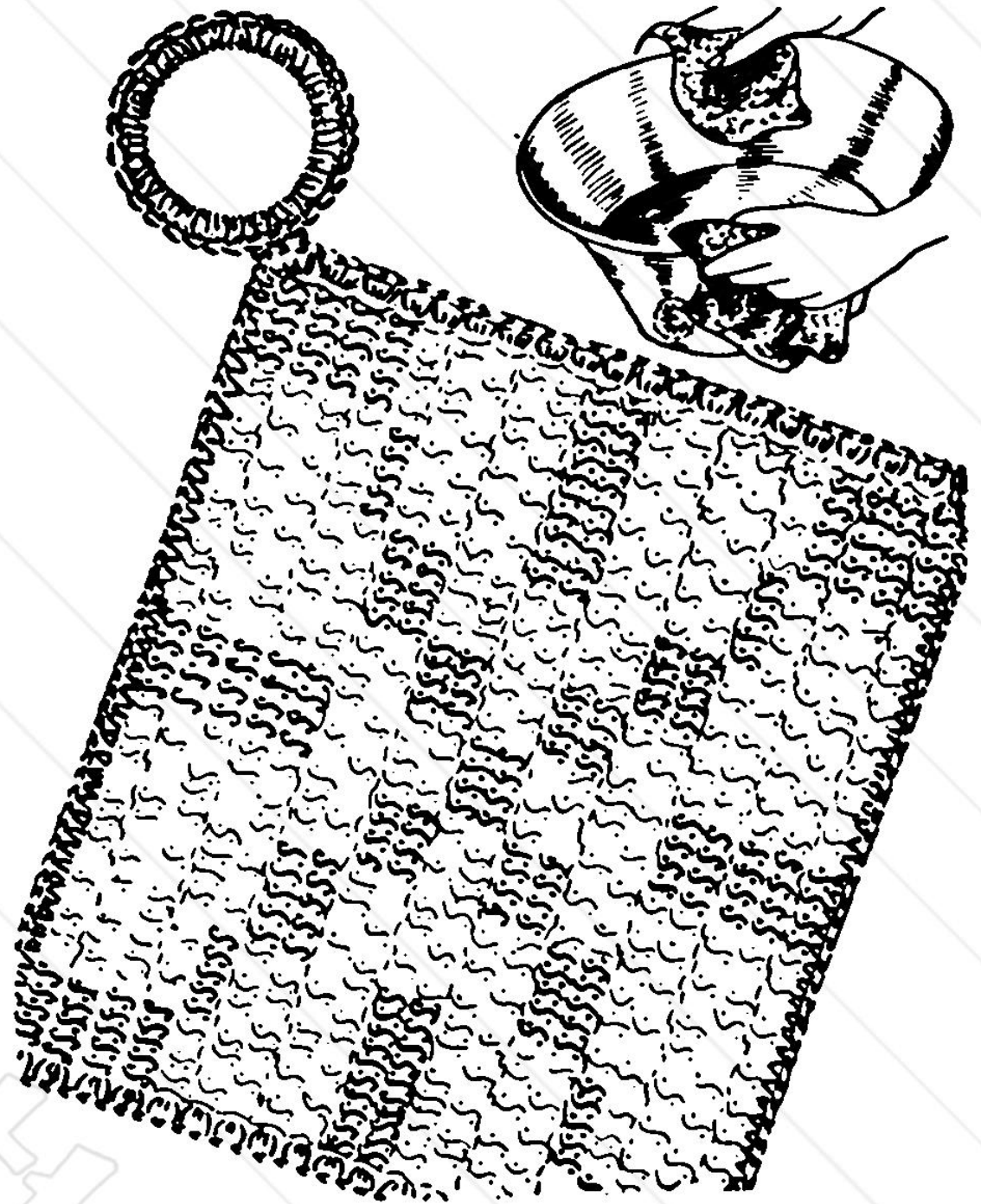
Row 6: 11 dc in white, 5 dc in color, 12 dc in white, 5 dc in color, 11 dc in white, ch 3, turn.

Row 7: Repeat row 6.

Row 8: 16 dc in white, 4 dc in color, 4 dc in white, 4 dc in color, 16 dc in white; ch 3, turn.

Row 9: Repeat row 8.

Row 10: 11 dc in color, 9 dc in



white, 4 dc in color, 9 dc in white, 11 dc in color; ch 3, turn.

Row 11: Repeat row 10.

Row 12 and 13: Same as row 8.

Row 14, 15: Same as row 6.

Row 16: Same as row 5.

Row 17, 18, 19, 20: Same as row 1.

Make an edge of single crochet around the panholder in color. Fill a brass or celluloid ring with single crochet and fasten to one corner of the holder. Dampen and press with a hot iron on the wrong side. Line and pad if desired.

To prevent a clothes line from tangling, start at one end and wind it up as you walk to the next hook until the line is all down.

Hard-to-iron rayons should be rolled in a damp towel, then in waxed paper and put in the refrigerator to chill thoroughly.

For small rugs which curl up at the sides and are beginning to wear, take some thick starch and brush it on the under side, then put a newspaper on it and iron over it until it is dry. It will lie flat and it is believed to wear longer too.

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## METALCRAFT

There is endless fun and real satisfaction gained from learning and doing the various crafts. Those who gain the most are those who are satisfied only with their individual best in every piece of work they complete. We are continuing the metalcraft story in this issue of THE WORKBASKET. Metalwork is one of the crafts that yields great results. Its field is unlimited and fascinating. In this issue we shall take up annealing, bending down and beating down metal.

### ANNEALING

When metal is being formed or shaped it becomes hard and brittle and cracks easily; it may be made soft by annealing. This is done by heating the metal to a certain temperature and then letting it cool. The temperature to which the metal is heated and how it is cooled differs with the kind of metal. A gas stove, blowtorch, hand torch or Bunsen burner may be used as a source of heat for annealing. If a hand torch is used, the article must be placed at an angle over a nonconductor base such as asbestos-covered table, firebrick or piece of charcoal. Do not heat metal too quickly in one place, as this will crack it. If metal is held with tongs, pass it through the fire with circular movement, (see figure 1). When the metal turns pink, slide it into a container of water. Frequently a mild pickling solution of one part sulphuric acid and 16 parts of water is used in place of water to remove the scale and dirt. It is necessary to anneal some metals several times during the process of making an article. Aluminum for instance, is a soft metal and if it is overheated it will melt or lose its shape.

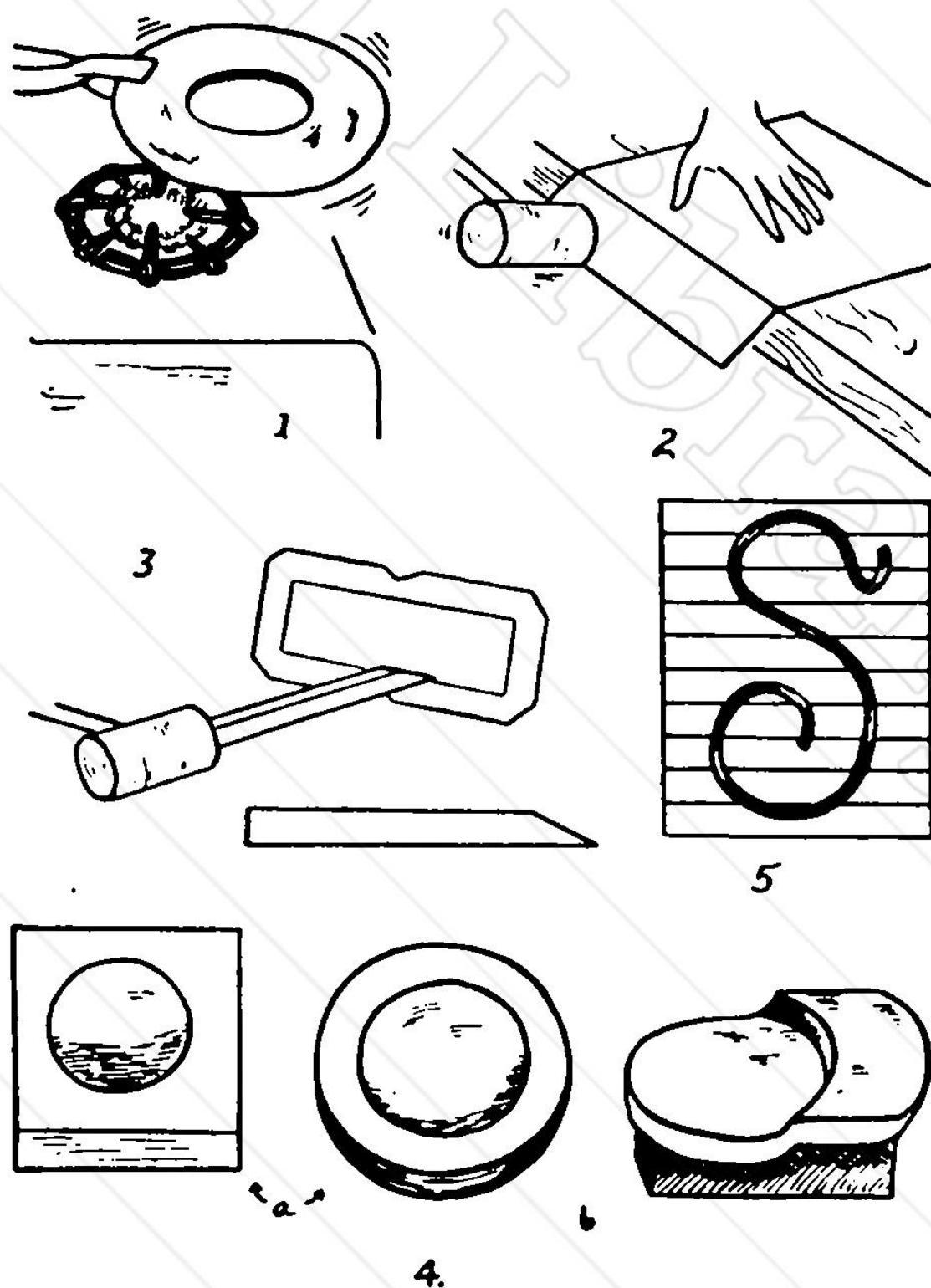
### BENDING DOWN METAL

There are many methods of bending metal by hand. Angular or circular shapes can be formed by bending the metal over sheet metal stakes, blocks of wood, a piece of rod or pipe, the edge of a work-bench or other articles that are found around the workshop. The shape will depend upon the kind of article to be made. A wooden, hard rubber or rawhide mallet is best to use in working with thin metal, because a metal hammer will cause unsightly dents in the metal and damage the

surface. When metal is held in a vise to be bent, the jaws of the vise should be covered with soft pieces of cloth, felt, leather or several thicknesses of paper to protect the metal from scratches.

Angular bends may be formed by bending metal over the edge of a bench or stake, make a lay-out line on metal with a rule and a soft lead pencil or sharp pointed tool at the exact place where the bend is to be made. It is a good idea to mark the lines on both sides of metal so that the bending line can be placed directly over the edge.

Hold the metal firmly over the straight edge of a bench or stake with lay-out line flush with the edge. If the area is large enough on both sides of line as for large tray, place one hand on the part leaning on the table, (see figure 2) and with the other press the metal that is extending off the table to desired shape. For making sharp curves, place a round dowel stick or pencil under the metal and beat the metal over the pencil with a wooden or rawhide mallet. If the metal you are going to bend is narrow, place it



on the edge of a wood table and use a wood mallet for bending.

Bending metal may also be done by using metal or wood jaws. Two pieces of angle iron are needed, slightly longer than the width of metal to be bent. If a small radius is desired, two pieces of hardwood may be used, one having a rounded edge of desired radius. Place metal between the angle iron or wood pieces and lock in a vise. Hold the metal on both sides just above the bend line and force metal over, a little at a time; bend slowly. Square off the bend by striking the metal near the bend line with a wooden mallet.

Circular bends are accomplished with a piece of rod or pipe, or a wooden block. The pipe or rod should be the same diameter or slightly smaller than the desired circular bend. Clamp the bending device in a vise.

Hold metal so that one edge extends slightly past the curve or rod or pipe. Force the metal around the bending device a little at a time, either with your hand or by striking it with a wooden mallet. Continue to form the metal until the desired curve has been acquired.

If a wooden block is used, shape out a circular form with diameter approximately the same as that of the rod. The rod should be about the same diameter as the piece that is to be formed over the depression in the wood.

Another interesting shape that may be acquired from bending metal is a scroll design. A metal scroll can be very pretty if the curves are made smooth and graceful. It is best to make a pattern the actual size that the scroll is to be. This is easily done on ruled paper (as shown in figure 5). After drawing the desired shape and size, take a piece of string and lay over the pattern; in this way you can determine the actual length of metal needed.

The metal is now ready to be placed in a bending fork. A bending fork can be made in the workshop by bending a piece of rod into the shape of a U, leaving a space between, large enough for the metal to slide through easily. More than one U shaped fork should be made to accommodate the various thickness of metal and for different

size scrolls. Another kind of bending device may be made out of a block of wood in which holes are drilled at varying distances; 2 steel pins are also needed to fit into the holes. You can adjust these pins to different positions, allowing for different thicknesses of metal and type of scroll.

The end of the metal piece is first curved by allowing it to protrude over the edge of the anvil, then striking the metal lightly with a ball-peen hammer; keep moving the metal out a little as the curve begins to form.

The curved end is now placed in the bending device. Bend with the left hand and control the bend with the right hand. As the curve forms, continue to move metal through bending device. Make the bends slowly and do not try to make sharp, short bends.

Check the scroll as it forms with the paper pattern; if it is bent too far, open the curve slightly and rebend it. Be sure to reverse the direction of the pressure when the direction of the curve changes.

After the scroll is finished, place it on edge between jaws of vise, tap it lightly on both sides to make it lie flat.

## BEATING DOWN METAL

Trays, plates and other shallow items may be formed by this method. The center of the metal is stretched to form the depression. A blunt wooden chisel, form blocks or molds, a wooden or metal stake in which is cut a depression of the exact cross-sectional form (figure 4b) as that to be shaped in the metal. The latter method requires considerable skill and should be attempted only after much practice. The advantage of it is, however, that almost any size tray may be formed.

Probably the simplest method of forming rectangular-shaped plates or trays is by forcing down the center with a blunt, wooden chisel. The edge of the article to be made is placed in a vise between two angle irons that are slightly longer than the longest edge of the article. A chisel or forming tool may be made from a piece of hardwood about one inch square and 10 inches long; cut one end at an angle of 45 degrees. A wooden mallet is best for a striking tool, since it does not crack the chisel as quickly as a metal hammer. (See figure 3).



Mark the edges of the article to be made, being sure they are in correct proportion when the center is formed. If the edge of plate is to be decorated, the size of the metal should be slightly larger than the finished size of the plate. One half to one and one half inches should be allowed on all sides for shrinkage when metal is beaten down into form. After the metal is clamped in the vise between angle irons, start at one corner and force the metal down a little at a time with chisel and hammer. Hold the blunt end of the chisel at right angles to the plate. Move the chisel along the entire side of plate, forcing it down, but do not try to form the plate too deeply the first time; this stretches the plate out of shape and cracks the metal.

Continue to turn the plate, forcing down each side until you have gone completely around it. By this time, the metal will become hardened and must be annealed before work is continued. It may also be necessary to take the plate out and flatten the edges to keep them from becoming warped.

Continue this process of forming each side of the plate a little at a time, annealing when necessary. The depth to which the plate can be formed will depend upon the kind of metal and its thickness. Sometimes this forming process causes a curve of the edges, making the corners stretch out farther than the centers. Make a straight line along each edge of metal and trim.

The most common method of beating down metal is by forming the piece into a hollow block or mold of desired shape. (See figure 4a). This method is used when exact duplicates of articles are made.

Small pieces of wood are easily made into form blocks or molds. Maple is a good wood to use; make sure it is free of any foreign particles or imperfections. Place block of wood in a vise and saw a curved end, whittle out a channel or indentation with a knife.

A rounded wood plug, mallet or potato masher may serve the purpose of curving a rim to almost any shape; fasten it by the handle in a vise. With this it is possible to bring the curve of a dish in at the top in order to produce a shape with a smaller opening. Other forms and shapes of wooden

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blocks may be made on a lathe and with the aid of common woodworking tools. The surface of the wood should be dressed with sandpaper so that there are no irregularities.

Conventional depressions may be made around the rim of tray or plate by boring a hole in a piece of wood, then sawing across the center of the hole. Making simple specialties of your own, helps to give your work the stamp of individuality.

Place metal over form, being sure that the material is centered. Hold material firmly against form block. Begin at the guideline and with light tapping blows, go clear around the plate. The first complete round of blows will begin the shaping of the piece, and you can tell if the metal is centered.

A ball peen hammer may be used in beating down metal; however, it is better to use a wooden, fiber or rubber mallet. The head of the wooden mallet may be covered with a piece of leather to protect the metal. One small round-nosed wooden mallet and a large flat-faced wooden mallet are used most frequently. You can make a small wooden mallet by cutting off a short section of a broomstick and fastening a handle to it.

Continue in this manner, using light blows and moving in toward center guideline for a short distance. As you continue working, you will find the metal becomes strain-hardened; the grain of the metal will appear stringy and it becomes springy. When this condition develops, the metal needs annealing. During the forming process, the edge of the metal may wrinkle slightly. It should be kept flat by striking it with a flat, wooden mallet. Continue beating down the metal until it fits into the wooden form.

To remove the slight irregularities, rub the formed area briskly with the nose of the hammer, applying extreme pressure. Be sure to anneal the plate before final forming is done so that it will be in work-hardened condition when the final shape is attained.

# *Aunt Ellen's* CLUB NOTES

## WHAT CLUBS ARE DOING

One club decided for a certain Club Day, to bring an article to the meeting and they would have an auction sale. One member was auctioneer and the rest of the women bought the items offered for sale. Each woman invited one or more friends who were interested in buying, to accompany her to the sale. Embroidered pillow slips, tea towels, vanity and chair sets, crocheted panholders and many other items were assembled for the sale. This might be a suggestion for other clubs. You can use your own ideas and bring items according to what you may have to give.

Hobby programs seem to be quite popular among the clubs. Several months ago one club held a hobby program, each member talked briefly on her most interesting hobby. These included glass collections, canning fruits and vegetables, books, sewing and many others.

One club has found it advisable for the member who is to give or sponsor the program also to be the hostess. This is especially true if she has things to illustrate or demonstrate her talk with.

Another club writes of how they made money at the ball games in their community. They sold sandwiches and soft drinks. They had many of the sandwiches made ahead of time and wrapped in wax paper. Then too, they had a hot plate or small grill which enabled them also to have frankfurters.

News comes from a very active club telling us of their outstanding game and recreational programs. They are very well known in their community and are frequently called upon to assist other local organizations with their recreational hour. As we all know, parties do take preliminary preparations and planning for smooth running. Having leadership centered in one person eliminates confusion among the players.

Another club has carried on several projects but their most recent one has been centered on "Favorite Meals and Menus." They had several meetings devoted to this one theme. Each

member submitted something toward the meeting.

### Suggestions For Roll Call

1. Give a new decorating hint.
2. Tell of an interesting arrangement of garden flowers.
3. Name your favorite laundry hint.

## PROGRAM SUGGESTION

For this month, we are suggesting a program on a famous woman designer. She is outstanding in creating hats, although she also designs women's clothes.

Along with this discussion might be given a demonstration of hat making. Millinery classes are very popular now and perhaps there is someone in the club who is very capable of conducting this program. Many ideas and suggestions may be secured from fashion magazines, books and newspapers. Each member could bring a hat to the meeting and remodel it. It would be interesting to have several clippings of Miss Carnegie's hat designs for display.

## HATTIE CARNEGIE

To-day we see, hear and read of famous women in designing, artists, millinery and in many other fields, but one most familiar to all of us is Hattie Carnegie. We see her creations in magazines and shops. Dresses and hats were the first two things she designed, later she made creations in sportswear and lingerie. The most recent product to bear her name are the Carnegie chocolates. Carnegie jewelry, cosmetics and perfume are sold all over the country.

This famous designer was born in Vienna in 1889 under the name of Henrietta Kanengeiser. Her father was an artist and designer. Hattie, as she was named later, was one of seven children. While she was still very young the family home in Vienna burned. Her father decided to come to the United States because he thought he could make a better living for his family. After being here for only a short time he made enough money to send for his family to join him here in America.

During the voyage, Hattie asked a member of the crew who was the richest and the most famous man in the United States; one man spoke up and said Andrew Carnegie. That name appealed so much to little Hattie that it was adopted for the family name. So at an early age she became known as Hattie Carnegie, which was much easier to say. The family located on the East side of New York City.

Hattie's father died when she was thirteen years old. She was forced to leave school to help support the family. She took a job as cash girl at Macy's, the large New York department store. Soon she read an ad in the newspaper for a girl to assist in trimming hats in a small millinery work-room. She was fifteen years old when she began to trim hats in this millinery shop.

Designing had always been her main interest. She could never sew and can't to this day, so she had to pin the trimming on the hats. At the age of twenty she and a business partner opened their first shop. She called it "Carnegie—Ladies' Hatter." The shop was very successful and in four years she moved her shop to a more fashionable location. The girl who was her business partner could sew and while Hattie never learned to sew neither could she draw fashion pictures. She had a feeling for clothes and a personality to convey her ideas to the people who were to work them out. Hattie became the sole owner of the business in a few years and it became known as Hattie Carnegie, Inc.

The shop was a tremendous success and the fashion world was overwhelmed with it. The designer started making trips to Paris in 1919 and made several a year, until the war prevented her. During this time her business continued to expand and she made another change in location.

During the depression years, she opened another enterprise, a spectator sports shop, where ready-to-wear Carnegie clothes were sold at comparatively low prices. This branch proved the most profitable of all her businesses.

In the wholesale department she shows her collection four times a year to customers. She openly admits her inspirations are derived from Parisian houses. Only one store in a city may

buy her creations, in order to prevent competition with herself and preserve the exclusiveness of the Carnegie name. Her creations are rather expensive; they are, however, copied by designers of popular-priced clothes. So her designs have been an influence upon the average well-dressed woman as well as the wardrobes of the wealthy.

Today her business has expanded into a retail shop in New York for ready-to-wear and custom-made clothes, two resort shops, two wholesale business firms, several factories and a line of cosmetics. She personally directs all of these. Her six brothers and sisters all hold positions in her businesses. Also, there is to be found in connection with her dress shop, a comparatively new antique shop. This is an expression of Miss Carnegie's own interest in lovely old furniture, china and glass.

Her list of customers include many notables from over the country. Her favorite hobby is raising livestock on her farm in New Jersey.

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## RECREATIONAL HOUR

### Cake Contest

Give each of the guests a piece of paper and a pencil. Tell them to write the answers to the questions you are going to ask on the paper. You might give them one question and then tell them the answer so they will understand it better.

1. What cake is made once in a hundred years? Centennial Cake.
2. What cake would an invalid use? Delicate Cake.
3. What cake would a sculptor use? Marble Cake.
4. What cake do monkeys like? Coconut Cake.
5. What cake is grown in the water? Sponge Cake.
6. What cake is cracked before it is baked? Nut Cake.
7. What cake is profane? Devil's Food Cake.
8. What cake astonished you? Surprise Cake.
9. What two cakes would be used as a drink? Tea and coffee cake.
10. What is the President's cake? Election Cake.
11. Name of milliner's cake. Ribbon Cake.

- 12. Name the lover's cake? Wedding Cake.
- 13. Name the idler's cake? Loaf Cake.
- 14. What is the sweetest cake of all? Honey Cake.
- 15. What is the carpenter's cake? Plain (plane) Cake.

### Advertising Agency

Each player lists ten advertising phrases or slogans, making them as difficult as possible (but they must advertise a product). Players may form teams if there are several players. Members of each team read their slogans to opponents who must name the advertised product. The player of team with the highest number of correct answers wins.

### REFRESHMENT HOUR

Perhaps this is an afternoon meeting and you are searching for a cool refreshment that is easily prepared and served. We suggest orange ice which takes very little time to prepare and can be fixed ahead of time; there need be no hurrying at the last moment to prepare refreshments.

#### Orange Ice

- Juice of 6 Oranges
- Juice of 2 or 3 Lemons
- 1 3/4 Cups of Sugar
- 2 Quarts of Water

Boil sugar and water until it thickens. Add fruit juices after the syrup has cooled. Then place in ice tray to freeze. During the freezing process, the mixture should be beaten 2 or 3 times. This mixture may also be frozen in a freezer if desired.

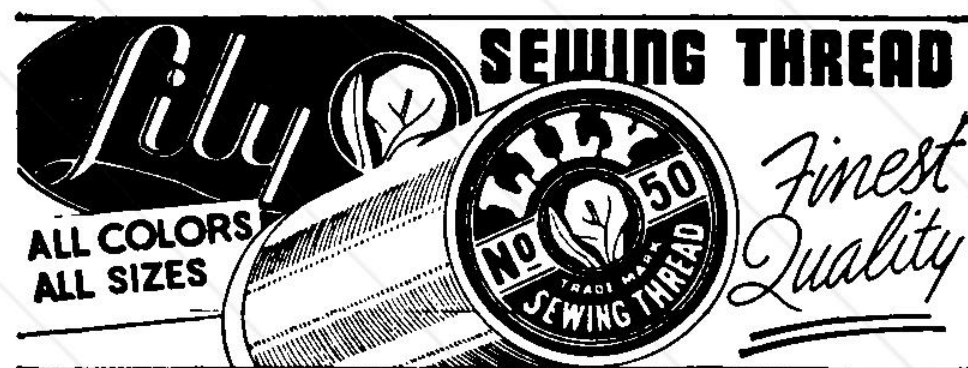
If possible have the dishes that the ice is to be served in cold. This prevents the ice from melting too quickly.

We are guilty of two errors in recent issues of THE WORK-BASKET, and we humbly apologize.

In the March issue on page 22, row 15 should read: K 7, \* k 1, etc. The star was misplaced.

In the April issue on page 19, the amount of baking powder in the cake recipe should be 4 teaspoons.

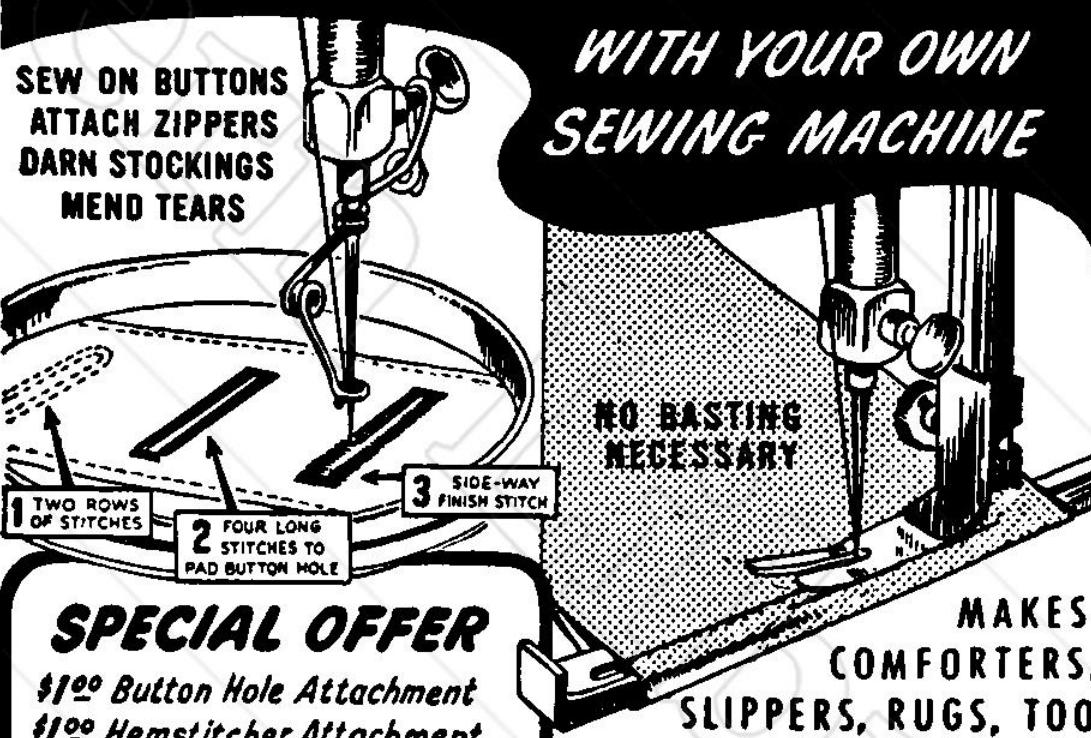
Please forgive; we hope this will not happen again!



To thin a small portion of peanut butter, use orange juice. It makes it spread much easier and adds taste appeal.

Before making buttonholes in thin material, rub a small amount of library paste on the wrong side of material and allow to dry.

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## PETAL WHEEL HOT PAD

Here is an unusually large hot pad that is crocheted in three colors. It measures about 9 inches across. You will need about 25 yards each of blue and cream; about 8 yards of rose. The original was made of about string weight cotton thread in light blue, rose and cream; use size 9 crochet hook.

**Abbreviations:** Ch (chain); st (stitch); rnd (round); r (ring); sp (space); sl st (slip stitch); sk (skip); sc (single crochet); inc (increase); hdc (half double crochet); dc (double crochet); tr (treble).

**Front**—In rose, ch 6, sl st to first st to form a ring.

Rnd 1: Ch 3 (counts as one dc), 15 dc in ring (16 dc in all).

Rnd 2: Ch 4, tr in next dc, \* ch 3, tr in each of next 2 dc, repeat from \* around, ending with ch 3; join with sl st in top of first ch 4 made (8 sps).

Rnd 3: Ch 3, dc in tr, \* 5 dc in sp, dc in each of next 2 tr, repeat from \* around 7 more times. Join with sl st in top of ch 3.

Rnd 4: Ch 2, hdc in each dc around, join with sl st in ch 2 and fasten off.

Rnd 5: Join blue in first hdc above sp, ch 3, dc in same sp, dc in each of next 3 hdc, 2 dc in next hdc, ch 2, sk 2 hdc, \* 2 dc in next hdc, dc in each of next 3 hdc, 2 dc in next hdc, ch 2, sk 2 hdc, repeat from \* around, ending with ch 2. Join with sl st. This begins the bottom row of petals. Make 8 petals in all.

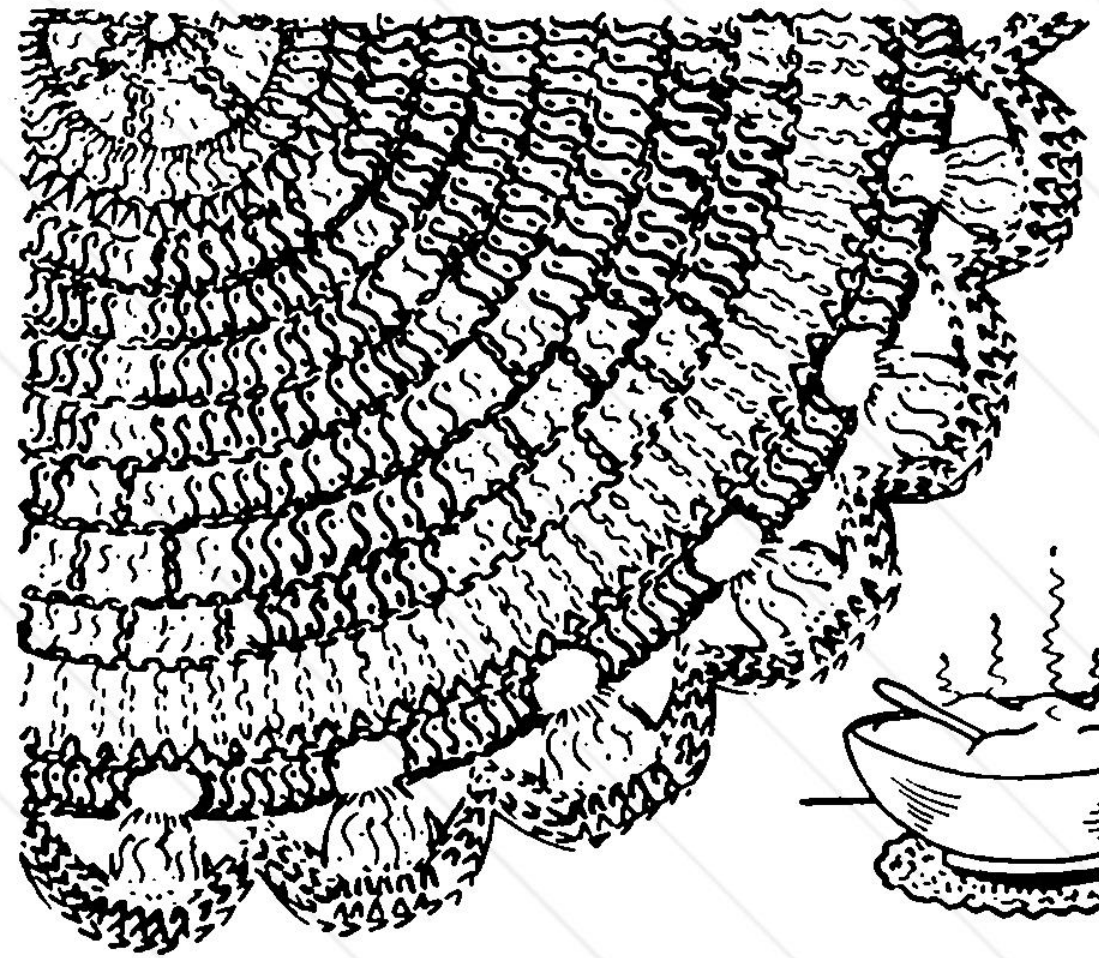
Rnd 6: Ch 3, \* 2 dc in next dc, dc in each of next 5 dc, 2 dc in end dc, ch 2, sk 2 dc, repeat from \* around. Each petal has 9 dc.

Rnd 7: Work same as rnd 6, inc 1 dc on each side of every petal, ch 2 between petals. This row should have 11 dcs in each petal.

Rnd 8: Inc in same manner on this row—13 dc in each petal.

Rnd 9: Sl st to second dc in petal, ch 3, dc in each of next 10 dc, ch 2, dc in center of ch-2 sp below, ch 2, \* sk 1 dc in petal, dc in each of next 11 dc, ch 2, dc in ch-2 sp below, ch 2, repeat from \* around.

Rnd 10: Sl st to second dc, ch 3, dc in each of next 8 dc, \* ch 2, dc in sp below, ch 2, dc in next sp, ch 2, sk first dc of next petal, dc in each



of next 9 dc, repeat from \* around.

Rnd 11: Sl st to second dc, ch 3, dc in each of next 6 dc, \* ch 2, dc in sp, ch 2, dc in second sp, ch 2, dc in third sp, ch 2, sk first dc in petal, dc in each of next 7 dc, repeat from \* around. Join and fasten off.

**Back**—In cream colored thread, ch 8, sl st to form a ring.

Rnd 1: Ch 3 (counts as one dc), 23 dc in ring (makes 24 dc in all).

Rnd 2: Ch 3, 2 dc in next dc, dc in dc, \* 2 dc in next dc, dc in dc, repeat from \* around (36 dcs).

Rnd 3: Ch 3, dc in dc, 2 dc in next dc, \* dc in each of next 2 dc, 2 dc in next dc, repeat around from \* (48 dcs).

Rnd 4: Ch 3, dc in each of next 2 dc, \* 2 dc in next dc, dc in each of next 3 dc, repeat from \* around (60 dcs).

Rnd 5: Ch 3, dc in each of next 3 dc, \* 2 dc in next dc, dc in each of next 4 dcs, repeat from \* around. Join with sl st in ch 3 (72 dcs).

Rnd 6: Ch 3, dc in each of next 4 dc, \* 2 dc in next dc, dc in each of next 5 dc, repeat from \* around. Join with sl st (84 dcs).

Rnd 7: Ch 3, dc in each of next 5 dcs, \* 2 dc in next dc, dc in each of next 6 dc, repeat from \* around. Join with sl st (96 dcs).

Rnd 8: Ch 3, dc in each of next 6 dc, \* 2 dc in next dc, dc in each of next 7 dc, repeat from \* around. Sl st in ch 3 (108 dcs).

Rnd 9: Ch 3, dc in each of next 7 dcs, \* 2 dc in next dc, dc in each of next 8 dc, repeat from \* around. Join with sl st in ch 3 (120 dcs).

Rnd 10: Ch 3, dc in each of next

8 dc, \* 2 dc in next dc, dc in each of next 9 dc, repeat from \* around. Join with sl st (132 dcs).

Rnd 11: Ch 3, dc in each of next 9 dc, \* 2 dc in next dc, dc in each of next 10 dc, repeat from \* around, join with sl st (144 dcs). Do not cut thread.

The back and front should be the same size.

Edge—Rnd 1: Place the front next to back and draw lp of cream thread through first dc in petal, ch 5, \* tr in next st, ch 1, continue from \* around, making 144 trs, join with sl st in top of ch 5. Fasten and cut thread.

Rnd 2: Join blue between the trs that are at right of petal, ch 3, \* hdc between next 2 trs, ch 1, continue from \* around; join with sl st in second ch of ch 3.

Rnd 3: Ch 3 (counts as one dc), dc in sp, dc in dc, dc in sp, dc in dc, dc in sp, dc in dc, this makes a group of 7 dc, \* ch 3, sk 2 hdc, make a group of 7 dc with ch 1 between dcs, continue from \* around. Join with sl st; fasten off.

Rnd 4: Join cream thread in sp, ch 4 for a tr, 4 tr in same sp, \* ch 5, sl st in 4th dc of 7 dc group below, ch 5, 5 tr in next sp, continue from \* around. Join and fasten off.

Rnd 5: Join blue in top of tr, ch 1, sc in each of next 4 tr, \* ch 5, sl st in sl st, ch 5, sc in each of next 5 tr, repeat from \* around. Join and fasten off.

Rnd 6: Repeat rnd 5 in rose.

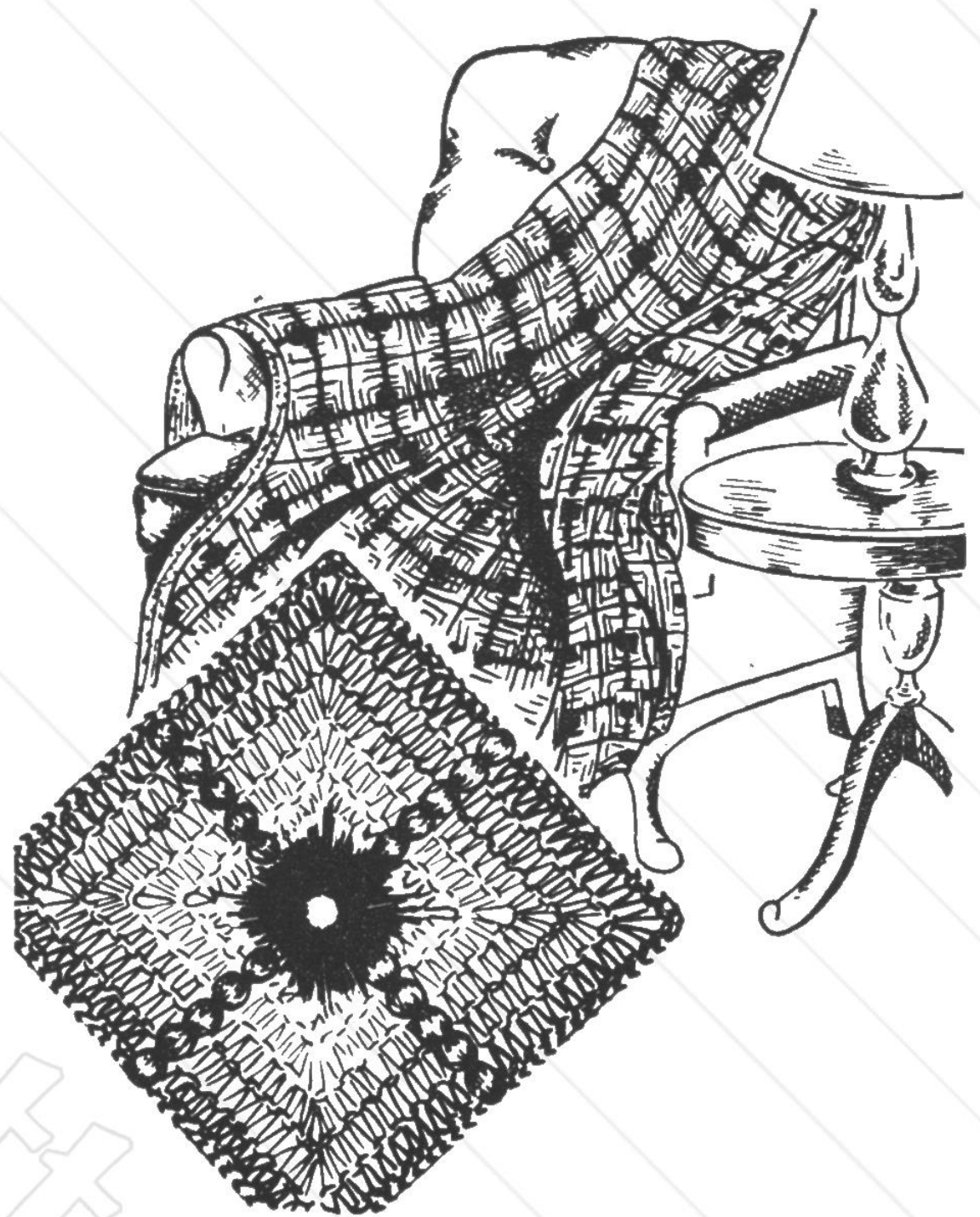
Steam and press dry through a damp cloth.

## CROCHETED AFGHAN

You can crochet this afghan in a very short time because it is easy to make and works up fast. It is composed of 120 blocks, each about 4¾ inches square. Make it 12 blocks long and 10 blocks wide. The completed afghan is about 50x60 inches.

The original was made in black and three shades of blue knitting worsted. It requires approximately 3 four-ounce skeins of black, 5 skeins of light blue, 6 skeins of medium blue and 4 skeins of dark blue. Use a size 3 or 4 crochet hook.

Abbreviations: Rnd (round); st (stitch); ch (chain); sl st (slip stitch); dc (double crochet); r (ring); pc st



(popcorn stitch)—work 5 dc in same dc, drop loop off hook, insert hook back in first dc made and draw loop through, ch 1 to tighten st.

Begin block: With black ch 5, join with sl st to form a r.

Rnd 1: Ch 3 (counts as one dc), 4 dc in r, \* ch 2, 5 dc, repeat from \* 2 more times, ending with ch 2, join with sl st to top of ch 3. When changing colors of yarn, always bring the new color through on the last loop of last stitch of former color.

Rnd 2: With light blue (carry black and work over it) ch 3, dc in next st, \* ch 1, drop color and pick up black, a 5 dc pc st in third dc of previous row, drop black, ch 1, dc in each of next 2 sts, 2 dc over ch 2, ch 2, 2 dc over ch 2, dc in each of next 2 dc, carrying black yarn along and continue working over it as before; repeat from \* around, ending with sl st into ch 3.

Rnd 3: Continue in light blue and work same as for rnd 2, working a pc st over the pc st and increasing in same way at each corner. There should be 6 dc on each side of pc st.

Rnd 4 and 5: Change to medium blue, and work as for rnd 3. There will be 8 and 10 dc on each side of pc st.

Rnd 6: Now change to dark blue and work like rnd 3, 12 dc on each side of pc st.

Border—Work one rnd of dc in dark blue around entire afghan, increasing at corners as for blocks. Then work 2 rnds of medium blue and 2 rnds of light blue.

Sew blocks together neatly on wrong side.

### DOUBLE CABLE STITCH

This smart and unusual stitch is very easily knitted. Two adjoining cables are twisted in opposite directions to give the wheat-ear effect. Ten rows form the pattern; this stitch makes a good repeat pattern. It could become a stitch for a sweater, scarf, small robe or afghan. Using three-fold yarn and size 3 knitting needles, there are 9 stitches to an inch.

Abbreviations: St (stitch); k (knit); p (purl); sl (slip).

Cast on a number of sts divisible by 10 plus 4.

Row 1: P 5, (k 12, p 5, k 1, p 5) 4 times, k 12, p 5. This becomes the right side of the work.

Row 2: K 5, (p 12, k 5, p 1, k 5) 4 times, p 12, k 5.

Repeat these two rows three times.

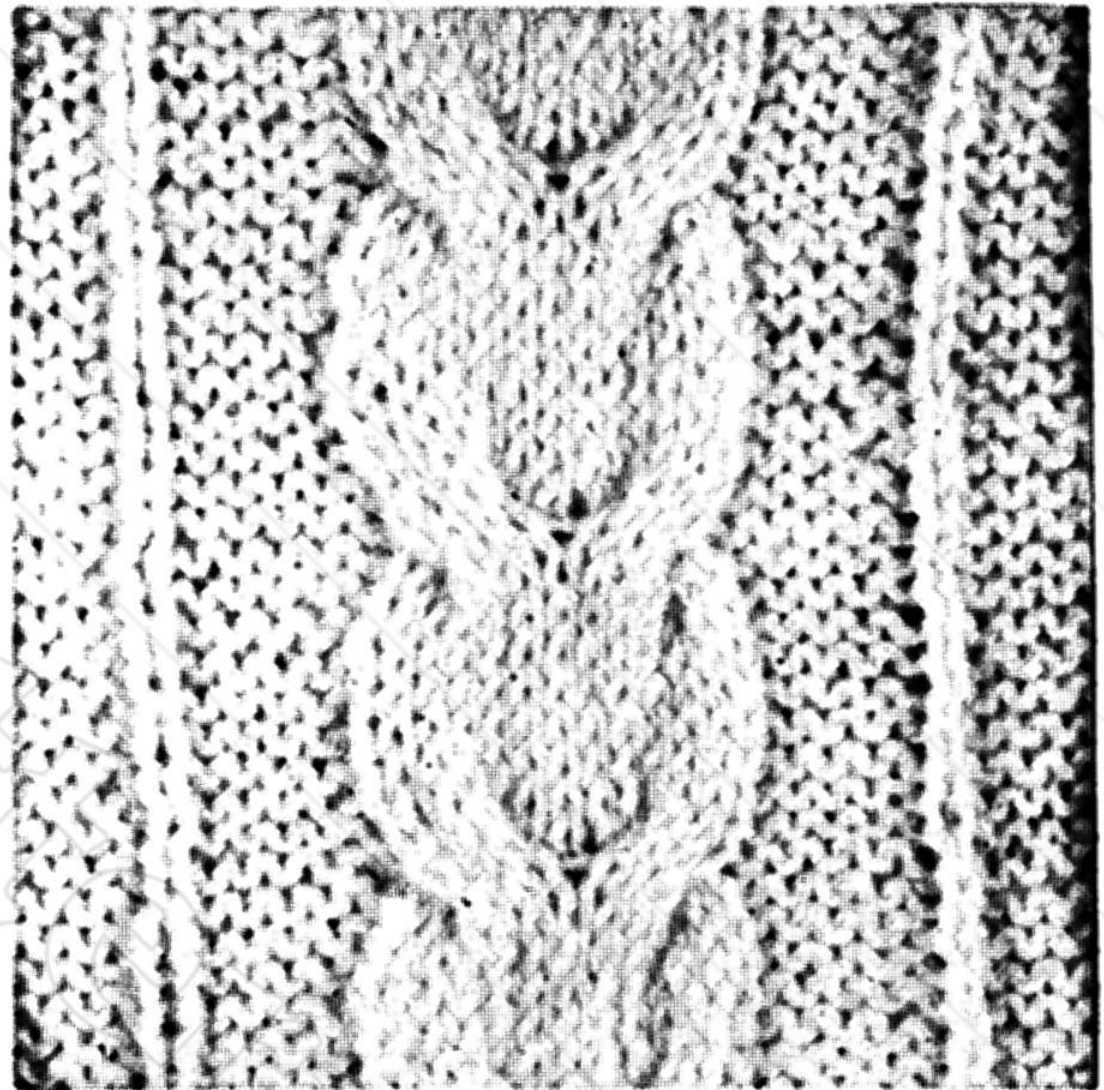
Row 9: P 5, \* begin double-cable stitch by slipping the first 3 k sts on extra needle and place at back of work, k next 3 sts on extra needle (this makes first twist). Sl next 3 sts on extra needle and place at front of work, k next 3 sts, then k 3 sts on extra

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needle (this makes second twist and completes double-cable); p 5, k 1, p 5 \*, repeat from \* to \* 4 times, double-cable stitch the next 12 sts, p 5.

Row 10: Same as row 2. These 10 rows form the pattern.

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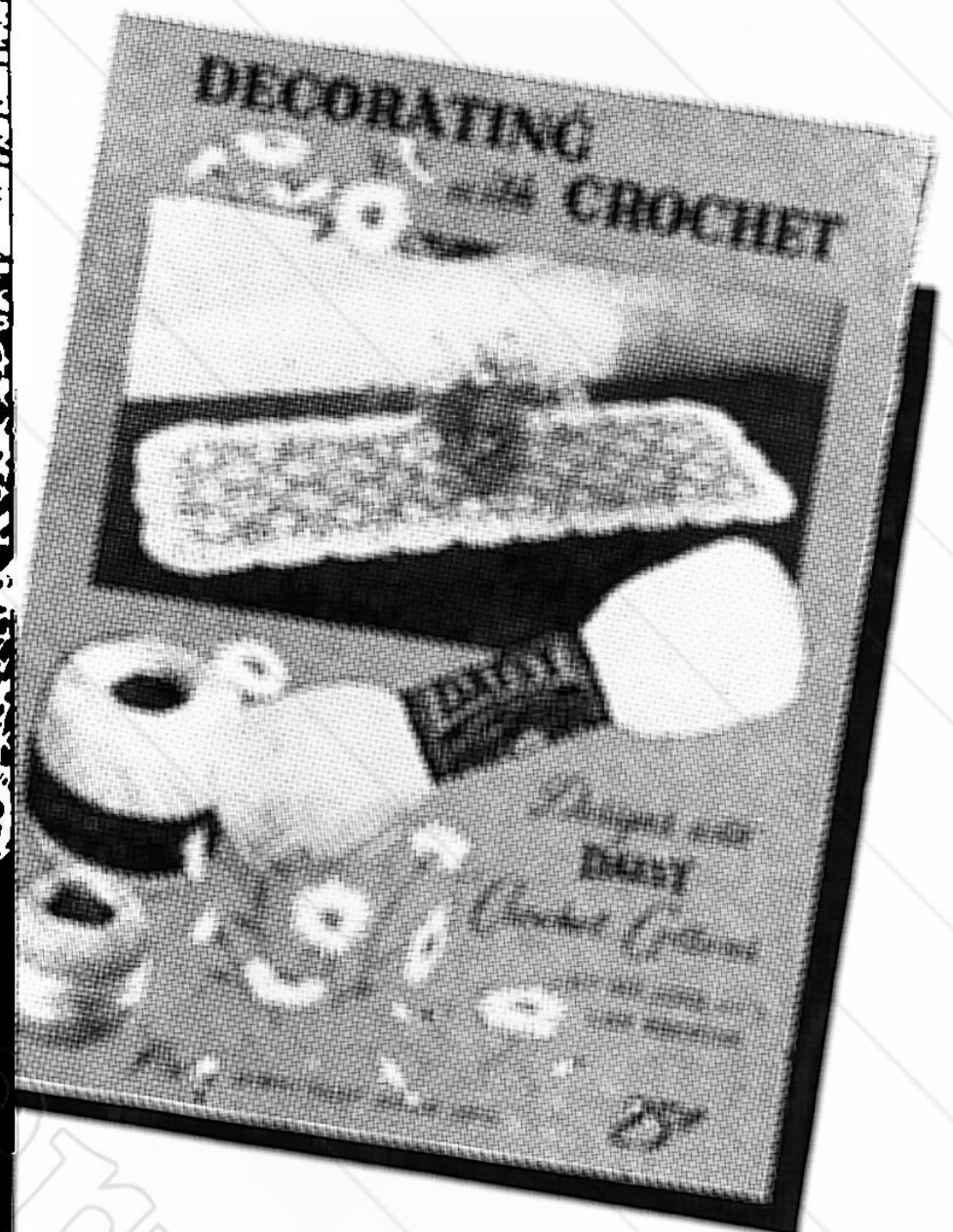
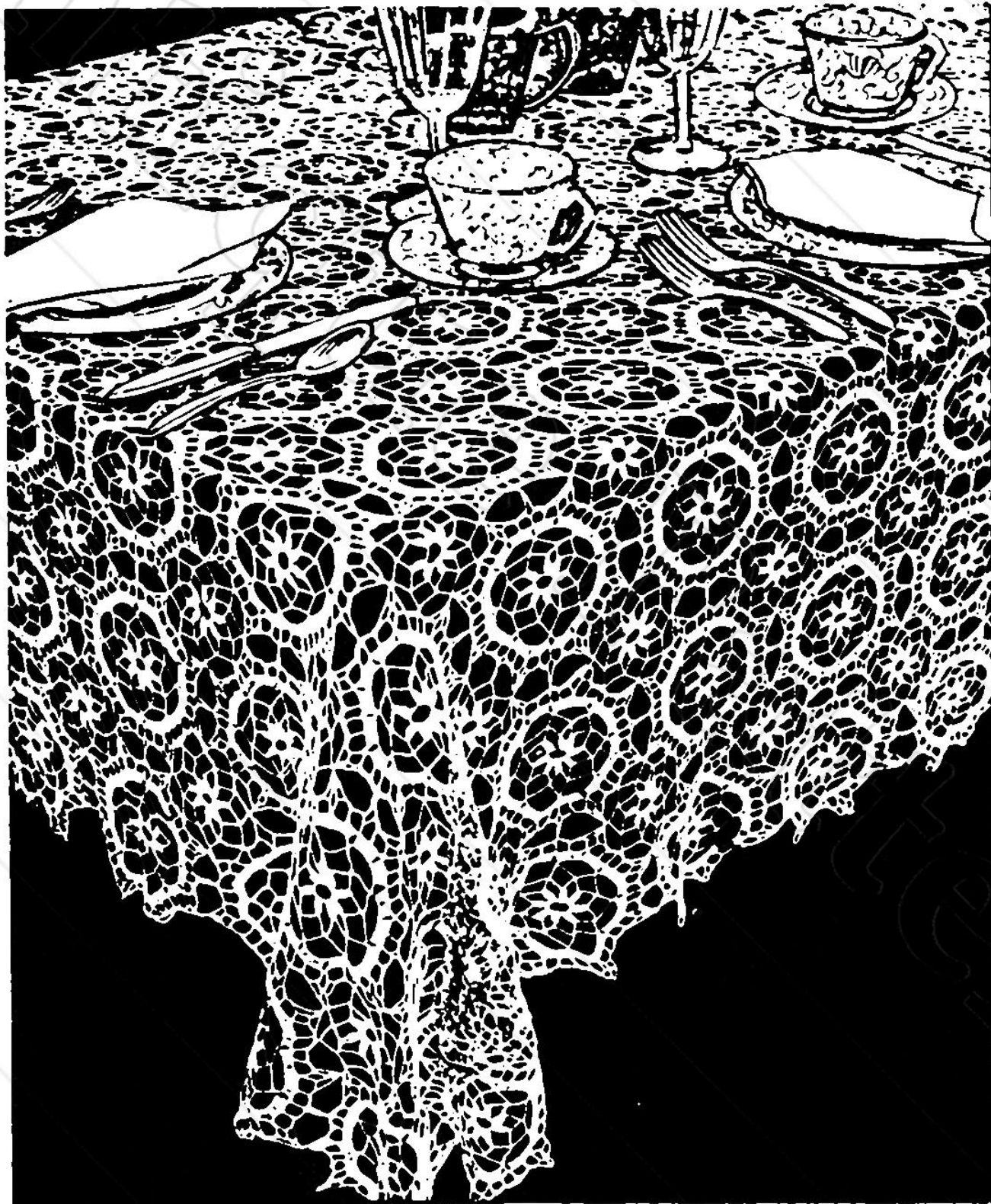
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