

The Work Basket

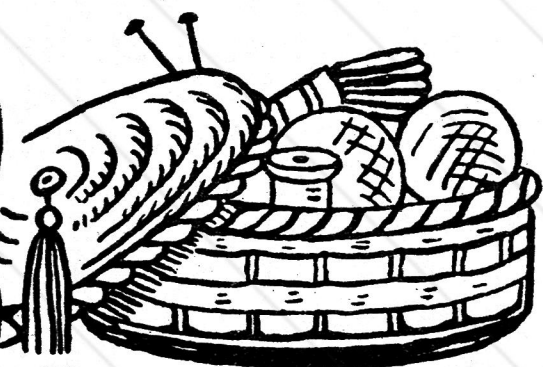
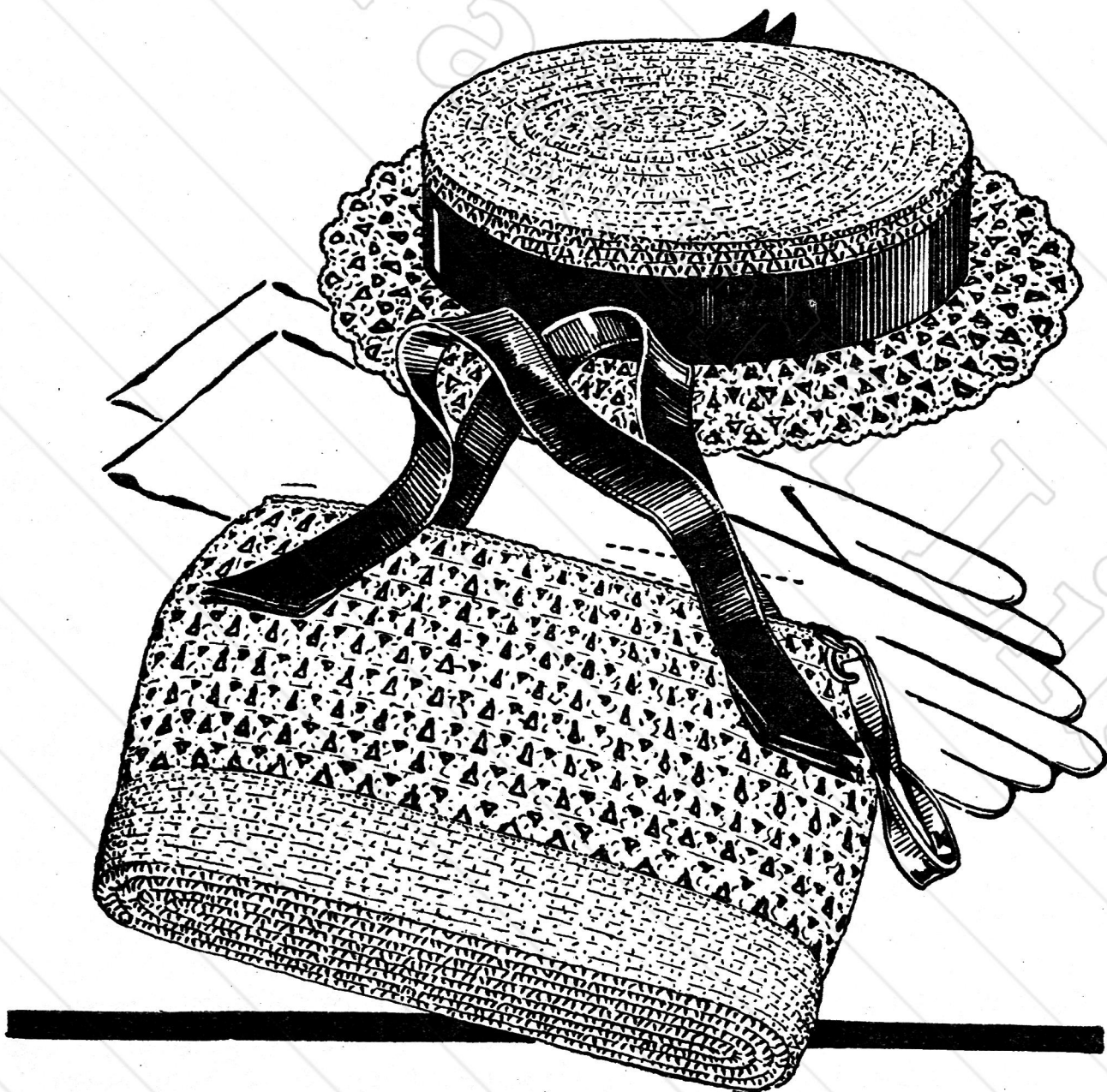
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**IDEAS for the Bazaar, the Home,
Gifts and Sparetime Money-makers
— with Many Inexpensive, Easily
Made Articles that find a Ready Sale.**

SAILOR WITH MATCHING BAG

The set requires four 80-yard skeins of cotton rug yarn in any desired shade, $\frac{1}{3}$ yard of material for bag lining, $\frac{1}{4}$ yard crinoline or buckram for stiffening, one 10" bag zipper, 3 yards of $1\frac{1}{2}$ " grosgrain ribbon for trimming, and $\frac{2}{3}$ yard of $\frac{3}{4}$ " ribbon for hat band. We think the set is most attractive for summer in a pastel, with a dark shade of ribbon for trimming. The set illustrated was crocheted from dusty rose yarn, and the lining and trimming were of dark brown. A No. 0 steel hook was used for crocheting.

SAILOR: The work is done quite closely so the hat will be firm. Beginning at the center of the crown, ch (chain) 3 drawing 1st st (stitch) out, 7 scs (single crochets) in 1st st of ch. Do not cl rnd (close round) but continue to work scs around and around. In 2nd rnd work 2 scs in each sc of past rnd. In 3rd rnd work * 2 scs in next sc, 1 sc in next sc. Repeat from * around. Continue to inc (increase) as needed to keep work flat. As the work moves out from the center there will be a larger number of single scs between incs. Avoid placing incs directly above each other as this causes the work to grow to a point. When work measures $2\frac{3}{4}$ " from center, sl st (slip stitch) to cl rnd at a point even with the beginning of 1st rnd, fasten off.

With a pin, mark the point where sl st was made for center back. Mark point directly opposite for center front. Halfway between these pins mark a point on each side for right center side and left center side. With right side of work up, attach yarn at left center side. This is the side to left when center front is held up. Work a row of scs around back of hat to right center side, increasing as needed to keep work flat. Sl st in right center side, fasten off. * Go back to beginning of row, count to 4th st of row, attach yarn in 4th st. Work another row of scs as before, fastening off with a sl st in 4th st from end of previous row. Repeat from * twice but do not fasten off after sl st of last row. Four rows have been added to back of hat.

Side of crown: With right side of crown toward you, work a rnd of scs around crown, taking up back loop of scs of previous work only. Inc or dec 1 st if necessary, to make an even number of scs in this rnd. The upper loops of scs will form a "rim" around the top of crown. Do not inc in following rnds for side of crown. Do not cl rnd but continue to work scs around and around taking up both loops of scs in 2nd rnd and all following rnds. The height of the crown depends upon the style you wish. The hat shown has a crown $2\frac{1}{4}$ " high in front. For the higher-crowned "bicycle sailor," work until crown is $2\frac{3}{4}$ " high. When desired height is reached, sl st in st directly below beginning of 1st rnd, fasten off.

The back of the crown is somewhat deeper than the front and sides. With right side of work up, attach yarn at left side directly in line with the beginning of the 2nd row of work around back of crown top. Work 1 sc in each sc around back of crown to corresponding point at right side of crown, fasten off. Go back to beginning of this row, attach yarn in 6th st of row, work 1 sc in each sc of previous row, sl st in 6th st from end of previous row, fasten off.

Brim: With right side toward you, attach yarn at center back taking up upper loop of sc of previous rnd only, and in working this rnd take up upper loops of scs only. The lower loops form a rim for headband on inside of crown. Ch 4, dc (double crochet) in same st where yarn was attached, * sk 1 sc, dc in next sc, ch 1, dc in same sc, dc in next sc, ch 1, dc in same sc. Repeat from * around, sl st last dc to 3rd st of beginning 4-ch. Rnd 2: sl st in next sp (space) which is the 1-ch of beginning 4-ch, ch 4, dc in same sp, * dc over next 1-ch, ch 1, dc in same sp. Repeat from * around, sl st last dc to 3rd st of beginning 4-ch. For the narrow-brimmed bicycle sailor, fasten off at the completion of this rnd. For the sailor illustrated, sl st in next sp, ch 5, dc in same sp, * dc over next 1-ch, ch 2, dc in same sp. Repeat from * around, sl st last dc to 3rd st of beginning 5-ch, fasten off.

Finishing: Thread yarn ends into a darning needle and work ends under stitches as neatly as possible. The yarn may be split and one section at a time fastened off for a smoother finish. Cut a heavy piece of cardboard to fit within the top of crown, hold a folded towel within the crown and block the top of crown flat by steaming with a hot iron held over a damp, but not wet, cloth. Hold a folded bath towel or some round, padded object inside the crown and steam the side of the crown until it is sleek and rounded. Lay the brim on a heavily padded, flat surface and steam well. Leave flat until thoroughly dry.

The hat may be "sized," or stiffened, with starch; or the crown held in shape with crinoline. For the latter cut an oval of crinoline to fit within the top of crown, attach it to the inside of crown with short "padding" stitches. The sides of crown may also be stiffened with a strip of crinoline but if the work has been done closely it will not be necessary. Cut an oval of thin crepe to fit the top of crown plus a narrow seam allowance. Turn under the seam allowance and whip in place to cover the crinoline lining in crown.

To stiffen with starch make a heavy cooked starch of the consistency of jelly and "size" the inside of crown, both top and sides, and the underside of brim out to the 2nd row. The starch may be brushed on or rubbed in with the hands. It should not penetrate to the outside, but the inside should be thoroughly stiffened. Place on a flat surface to dry. The cardboard used for blocking the crown may be placed within it and held in place by crushed paper to hold the crown top flat while drying. Let the hat dry thoroughly. If you desire more support for the brim, you may hold a piece of fairly heavy wire around edge and sc closely over it, going into the edge of last row of brim.

Trim and Headband: For the headband cut a $\frac{3}{4}$ " strip of matching grosgrain ribbon to the headsize plus 1" for lapping. Swirl by pinning in a slightly circular shape on ironing board and steaming with a damp

cloth. Pin inside the hat for headband, overlapping at center back. Tack in place with long running stitches just within edge of hat. Keep stitches small on outside of ribbon, run the needle between the ribbon and through stitches of hat to position for next stitch through ribbon.

The hat may be trimmed to suit your fancy. The hat pictured has a band of $1\frac{1}{2}$ " grosgrain with "wing" ends. Cut a strip of ribbon long enough to encircle the base of crown, plus $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". Lay the two ends of strip together with ends even. Mark a point 1" back from end along one side. Cut from corner on other side to this point to form diagonal ends.

Cut two strips of crinoline or buckram 3" long and $\frac{1}{4}$ " narrower than the ribbon. Lay together and cut ends at same diagonal as ribbon ends. Cut two pieces of ribbon $3\frac{1}{2}$ " long, cut ends at the same diagonal. Lay long strip of grosgrain flat. Lay a strip of buckram on each end and a small strip of ribbon on top of buckram to cover it. If rubber cement is available, secure the 3 layers together with that. If not, use small stitches with matching thread to join ribbon layers, enclosing the buckram. The long point of the "wings" goes toward the top of hat. Swirl the band by pressing with a damp cloth as described for the headband. The long edge of the curve should be the short side of the ribbon.

Pin band around hat with joining at right side, and slightly to front of right center side. Bring ends of ribbon together and pin. Pull band smoothly around base of crown and let excess length project at side for wings. Crease sharply so the wings will project at a right angle to side of crown. Sl st band together along crease. With matching thread, catch the lower edge of band securely in place around the base of crown. A hat elastic may be fastened to the headband if desired.

For the bicycle sailor, make a ribbon band to encircle the hat with the joining point at center back. Join a shorter strip of the same ribbon for the loops of a flat bow to go at center back. Make it a rather short bow

in proportion to its width. Cut another strip of ribbon to encircle the bow, and a long strip to form two streamers to hang down from beneath the bow. Tack the bow at center back over the joining of band, allowing the streamers to fall over the brim. The streamer ends may be trimmed on the diagonal or in a V, making one end slightly longer than the other.

BAG: Beginning at center of base, ch to equal $8\frac{1}{2}$ ", sk 2 sts, sc in next and each remaining st of ch to end, 3 scs in end st. Working along other side of ch, 1 sc in each st of ch to end, 2 scs in last st, sl st in 2nd st of 2-ch at beginning of rnd. Rnd 2: ch 2, sc in base of 2-ch, sc in each sc to end, 2 scs in 1st sc of 3-sc group at end, 1 sc in 2nd sc of group, 2 scs in 3rd sc of group; 1 sc in each sc along side to end, 2 scs in 1st sc of 2-sc group, 1 sc in 2nd sc of same group, sl st in 2nd st of beginning 2-ch.

Rnd 3: ch 2, 2scs in next sc, 1 sc in each sc along side, 2 scs in 1st sc of 2-sc group at end, 1 sc in each of next 3 scs, 2 scs in next sc (last sc of second 2-sc group). Sc in each sc along side, 2 scs in 1st sc of 2-sc group at end, 1 sc in each of next 2 scs, sl st in 2nd st of beginning 2-ch. Rnd 4: ch 2, sc in next sc, 2 scs in next sc, 1 sc in each sc along side, 2 scs in 1st sc of 2-sc group at end, 1 sc in each of next 5 scs, 2 scs in last sc of second 2-sc group, 1 sc in each sc along side, 2 scs in 1st sc of 2-sc group at end, 1 sc in each of next 3 scs, sl st in 2nd st of beginning 2-ch. This completes base, which should measure about $10\frac{1}{2}$ " long by $2\frac{1}{4}$ " wide.

Side: Taking up back loop only of each sc of previous rnd, work 1 sc in each sc around. Do not cl rnd but continue to work around and around. In 2nd and following rnds pick up both loops of scs and work 1 sc in each sc around without any increases. When work measures 2" up from rim of base (this will be about 8 rows worked on side) work a decreasing rnd. * Work 1 sc in each of 4 scs, decrease in next 2 scs. To do this, thrust hook under the upper loop of 5th sc and under the lower loop of 6th sc, pick up yarn and draw through, yarn over and complete the sc. This

is a decrease of 1 sc. Repeat from * around. Toward the latter part of the round count the number of scs there will be in rnd and dec or omit last dec so there will be an even number of scs in rnd, that is, a number evenly divisible by 2. Sl st in st directly above beginning of 1st rnd of side.

Pattern portion: This is worked to correspond with the brim of sailor. Rnd 1: Take up back loops of scs only, ch 4, dc in base of 4-ch, * sk 1 sc, dc in next sc, ch 1, dc in same sc. Repeat from * around, sl st last dc to 3rd st of beginning 4-ch. Rnd 2: sl st in next sp, ch 4, dc in same sp, * dc over next 1-ch, ch 1, dc in same sp. Repeat from * around, sl st last dc to 3rd st of beginning 4-ch. Repeat this rnd until 9 pattern rnds have been made in all, or to measure about $4\frac{1}{2}$ ". The last rnd is a rnd of scs. Beginning with ch 2, work 1 sc in each dc and over each 1-ch of previous rnd, working closely; sl st in top st of beginning 2-ch, fasten off.

Blocking and Finishing: Trace around base for a paper pattern. Fold ends together and even up the oval pattern, making the pattern slightly smaller than the base so it will fit smoothly into the inside of the bag. Cut a heavy cardboard base from this pattern, hold the cardboard within the bag and steam the base flat with a damp cloth. Hold side of base over a folded bath towel or similar pad and steam the sides smooth. Place the pattern portion of sides over a heavily padded surface and steam. Draw the pattern stitch up straight, as working round and round will tend to make it pull in one direction. Rest base of bag on a flat surface until thoroughly dry. Using the paper pattern cut stiffening for base of bag allowing a $\frac{1}{2}$ " seam allowance beyond pattern. You may use lightweight cardboard, several layers of buckram caught together with quilting stitches, or regular bag stiffening material, which may be purchased from art needlework departments in some stores.

With the point of the iron, or by folding, turn up this seam allowance. Cut triangular segments out of seam allowance around ends so the seam allowance will stand up at right angles

to the oval. Cut a strip of cardboard or buckram slightly narrower than the sc portion of side and long enough to encircle base stiffening with a $\frac{1}{2}$ " allowance at the end for lapping. Overlap ends and sew. Place this like a cuff over the seam allowance of the base stiffening and sew to it. Turn down the sides of the bag, fit the base into place and secure it to the bag with padding stitches. Fasten it quite closely around the edge of base. Turn up the sc portion of side and whip the upper edge of the stiffening to the side of bag.

From the lining material cut an oval for the base, allowing a $\frac{3}{8}$ " seam allowance. Cut a strip of material long enough to encircle the base, plus 1" for seam, and as wide as the bag is deep plus 1" for seams. Seam the ends of the strip taking a $\frac{1}{2}$ " seam, press the seam open. Holding the seam at one end of oval, place the right side of oval against right side of side lining and baste oval to side lining. Stitch, taking a $\frac{3}{8}$ " seam. Clip seam allowance around ends so it will lie flat, press seam up against sides, top stitch about $\frac{1}{8}$ " from seam to hold seam allowance flat against sides. Work lining into place in bag, turn under at top and pin down around top of bag about $\frac{1}{4}$ " below edge. Fold in ends of bag to form gussets so bag will measure $10\frac{1}{2}$ " across top. Mark ends of gussets with pins. Open up and whip lining to bag across gusset ends. Fold each gusset together and whip gusset together across top. Pin a 10" matching zipper

in place across top of bag with the tape between the inside of bag and lining. Whip the zipper tape firmly in place from the inside, opening the zipper to get at the inside of tape on 2nd side. Catch stitch the bag lining to zipper tape, or whip it in place.

Handles: Cut two 17" strips of $1\frac{1}{2}$ " grosgrain ribbon in a contrasting color. We used the same ribbon used for trimming the hat. Make stiffened wing ends at the ends of one strip as described for the band for sailor. Lay the 2nd strip over the faced side of this strip and stitch on the machine along both edges of ribbon and across the ends 1" above the short end of the diagonals. Place on the front side of the bag as shown with 2" of handle ends overlapping bag. Whip handles in place along seam at ends, along sides of handle, and where handle joins top of bag. The unfaced strip of ribbon goes next to the bag. Turn faced wing ends up at a right angle.

For the handle on the inner side of bag cut a 34" strip of the same ribbon, overcast the ends together, and fold ribbon together so the seam will come about $\frac{1}{2}$ " back from one end. Stitch along both sides on the machine. Turn under the ends of handle so they will be at the same angle as those of front handle and parallel to top of bag. Whip entire overlapping ends of handle flat to bag. A plastic zipper pull may be attached to the end of the zipper for ease in opening it, or a ribbon tab may be used.

FLOWERS FROM SCRAPS

With a 10c bottle of colorless nail polish; a few scraps of silk or rayon crepe, satin, or taffeta in attractive colors; and about 1 yard of flower wire, you can make a beautiful and expensive-looking cluster of flowers for boutonniere, hat trimming, or hair ornament.

The flowers shown were made in shades of peach, rose, and French blue. The peach was from a wornout satin slip, the blue from a discarded taffeta slip, and the rose from an old satin sash. Leaves were of pale green

taffeta. Choose harmonizing or contrasting colors, or make flowers in deep and light shades of the same hue. A 4" square of material will make 3 large flowers and 1 small flower. Press material so there are no wrinkles. Lay pieces of material on a sheet of paper placed on a newspaper or other padding to protect the surface beneath; coat each piece of material with nail polish, brushing it on with the brush attached to cap of bottle. Leave until thoroughly dry. If the material isn't stiff, apply a

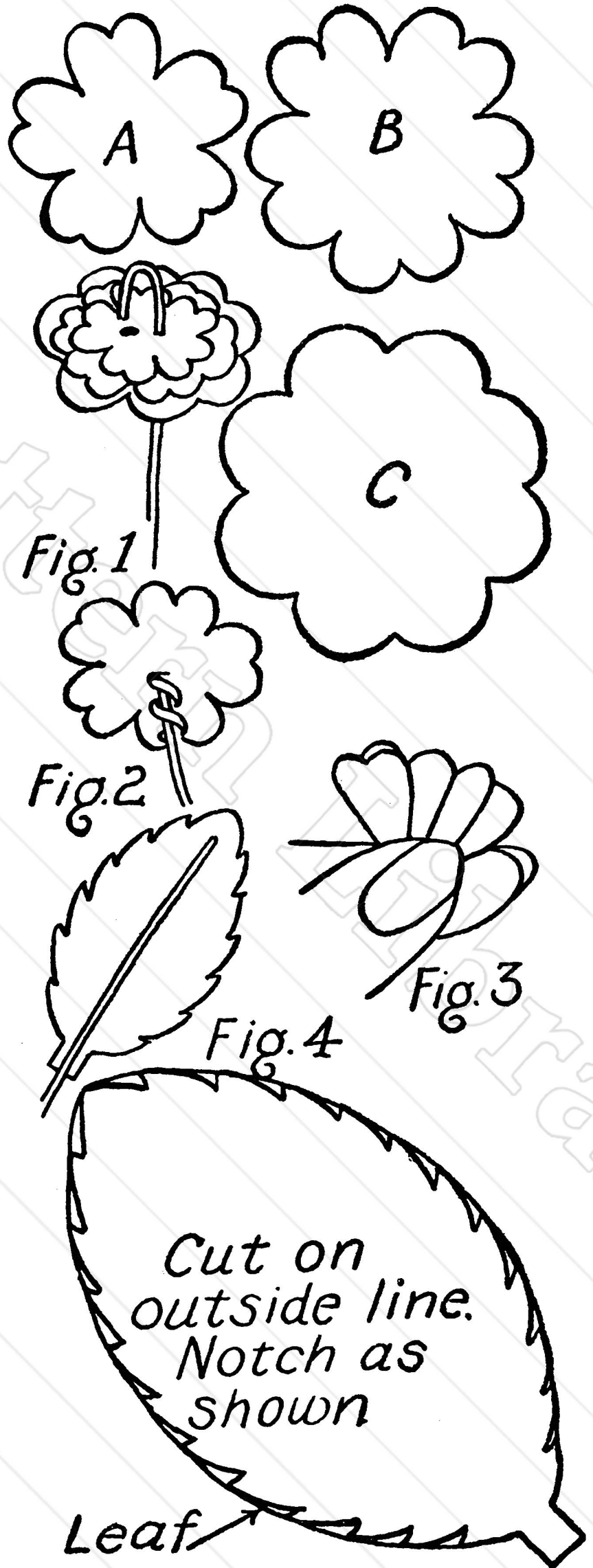


locality, you may make your own. Cut green crepe paper into narrow bias strips about $\frac{1}{8}$ " wide. Coat one side of the strip with paste or glue for about 4", then wrapping spirally, wrap the strip tightly around and

second coat of polish and allow to dry. When enough polish has been applied, the material should cut with a "clean" edge without fraying.

Trace and cut out patterns of each of the flower sections and the leaf, using a fairly stiff paper that will be easy to trace around. Lay patterns on wrong side of material and trace around patterns with a sharp lead pencil, marking as lightly as possible. For each large flower trace one each of pieces A, B, and C. For each small flower trace one of B and two of A. Trace as many leaves as desired. Cut out each portion with small, sharp scissors, cutting just within the traced line. Notch the edge of leaves as indicated by indentations inside cutting line.

Flower wire for stems, which is fine wire wrapped with green, can be purchased at some dime stores, or from book, art, or department stores that handle materials for making paper flowers. Florists and milliners often have a supply on hand from which you may be able to purchase a small amount. If none is available in your



around a fine flexible wire, overlapping each round slightly over the one above. Continue to paste and wrap until desired length of wire has been covered. Do not handle until dry. Covered wire may then be coated with nail polish to make it waterproof.

Cut wire into 4" lengths. For a large flower lay A upon B, and both upon C. For a small flower lay A upon A, and both on B. With a darning needle, or scissors point, make a small hole through all three layers at one side of center. Thrust wire through hole from wrong side. Make a second hole on opposite side of center, bend end of wire over $\frac{1}{4}$ " (see Fig. 1) and thrust through this hole. Twist short end of wire around main stem (Fig. 2). With the fingers draw up on the flower, folding the petals in toward the center (Fig. 3). Crease the folds sharply. Then fold and crease each layer of the flower sep-

arately, being careful not to pull it loose from the wire at center.

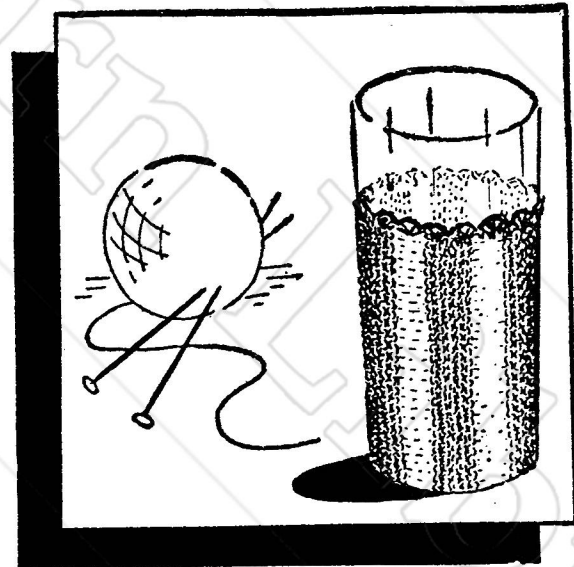
For the leaves, use a toothpick or match to apply glue to center back of leaf along what would be the central vein. Place a 6" length of wire along this line with tip of wire at tip of leaf (Fig. 4). Cover with a weight if necessary, to hold wire in place against leaf while drying. Make as many flowers as desired and arrange in a cluster. To hold cluster in place, twist a short length of wire tightly around stems several times. A small bow of ribbon may be tied over this to give the effect of a corsage bow. Even up stems as needed.

Each stem may be twisted separately around the rim of a comb until the hair ornament is of the desired size. For hat trimming arrange flowers as wished, either in a cluster or individually, and tack in place.

KNITTED GLASS JACKETS

The awning stripes of these knitted glass jackets may be in two colors, or you may make multicolor stripes to use up your odds and ends of stringweight thread. A set in various colors, for instance red and white, blue and white, green and white, and so on, would be attractive and also would prevent a mix-up of glasses when they are refilled. We believe the awning stripes are most appropriate in rather bold, gay colors, but you might also use pastels. For each jacket, if done in white and a color as suggested, you will need 28 yards of green, red, blue, or any gay-colored, mercerized, stringweight crochet cotton for wide stripes, base, and edging; and 14 yards of white for the narrow stripes. Use a set of No. 12 double-pointed steel knitting needles, and a No. 8 steel crochet hook for edging. The gauge in stockinette st (stitch) is 8 sts equal 1", and 10 rows equal 1".

The stripes are worked back and forth until the piece of work is long enough to fit around the glass snugly, then the strip is bound off at the completion of a stripe and the bound-off edge is whipped to the cast-on



edge. Stitches are then picked up around one end for the base, which is knitted round and round.

With white cast on 28 sts (or enough sts to equal the height you wish the jacket less $\frac{1}{4}$ " for crocheted edging). K (knit) 1 row, p (purl) 1 row, k 1 row. Attach color. * With color, p 1 row, (p 1 row, k 1 row) 2 times, p 1 row.

Drop color, pick up white from first stripe holding it loosely so it will not draw the work along the edge. With white (p 1 row, k 1 row) 2 times. Drop white, pick up color. Repeat from * until 8 stripes of each color (or as many as needed to en-

circle glass) have been made, cast off in purling on last row of a colored stripe, draw end through last st leaving an end for sewing. Match to beginning row and whip edges together on wrong side.

Working around the base, which is the edge where the threads were drawn across, pick up 20 sts on each of 3 needles with color. To do this, hold right side of lower jacket edge up. Make a loop in end of thread with the crochet hook. Remove hook from loop. Thrust hook down through edge of knitted work, pick up loop and draw through; slip loop on to knitting needle. Holding thread to back as for crocheting, continue to thrust hook through knitted edge and draw loops through for sts. Slip each loop on to knitting needle. Put 20 sts on 1st needle, 20 on 2nd needle, and 20 on 3rd needle. You are now ready to knit, using 4th needle to knit sts off 1st needle. Then use 1st needle to knit sts off 2nd needle, and so on around.

In picking up these 60 sts there will be about 4 sts for each colored stripe, and 3 sts for each white stripe, plus 4 extra sts to make 60 sts on the 3 needles. If a different number of stripes was made, pick up 4 sts over each colored stripe and 3 sts over each white stripe, and have the number of sts in rnd (round) a multiple of 10; that is 50, 60, 70, or 80. Then follow directions as given.

Mark the 1st needle, or beginning of rnd, so it will be easy to keep track of. Rnd 1: * k 8 sts, sl (slip) 1, k 1, pssso (pass slipped st over knitted st). Repeat from * around. Whenever you pass a st over, it forms a

dec (decrease) of 1 st. There will be 6 decs in rnd if you had 60 sts on the needles at beginning of rnd.

Rnd 2: in this and all following rnds make decs over decs of previous rnd. That is, sl the st before the dec of previous rnd, k the st over dec of previous rnd, pssso. * K 7 sts, sl 1, k 1, pssso. Repeat from * around. Rnd 3: * k 6 sts, sl 1, k 1, pssso. Repeat from * around. Rnd 4: * k 5 sts, sl 1, k 1, pssso. Repeat from * around. Rnd 5: * k 4 sts, sl 1, k 1, pssso. Repeat from * around. Rnd 6: * k 3 sts, sl 1, k 1, pssso. Repeat from * around. Rnd 7: * k 2 sts, sl 1, k 1, pssso. Repeat from * around.

Of the original 60 sts there will now be only 18 sts left on needles. On other numbers, dec until only 2 sts remain between decs. Cut thread leaving an 8" end. With a crochet hook draw this end through the sts remaining on needles and draw up to form a loose ring. Slip jacket over glass and draw thread up until base of jacket exactly fits base of glass. Fasten thread securely on inside.

EDGING: With No. 8 hook and holding the right side of jacket to you, attach color along upper edge, ch 2, work a row of scs (single crochets) with color around the top of jacket, spacing the scs far enough apart that they will fit the edge of jacket firmly to the glass; sl st in 2nd st of beginning 2-ch. Rnd 2: * sc in next sc, ch 1, dc in same sc, ch 1, sc in same sc, sk (skip) 1 sc. Repeat from * around, sl st in 1st sc of rnd, fasten off.

Press base and edging on a padded surface with a damp cloth.

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