

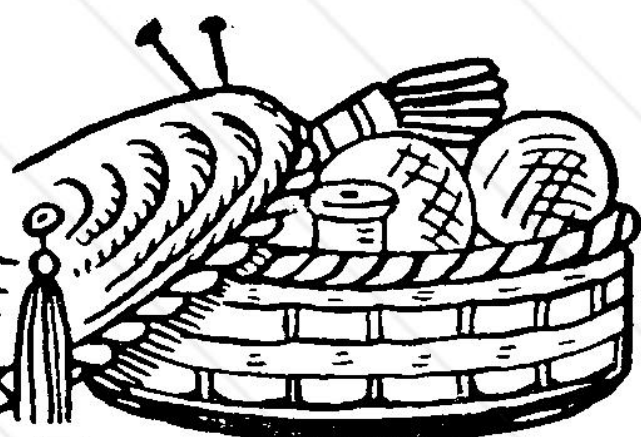
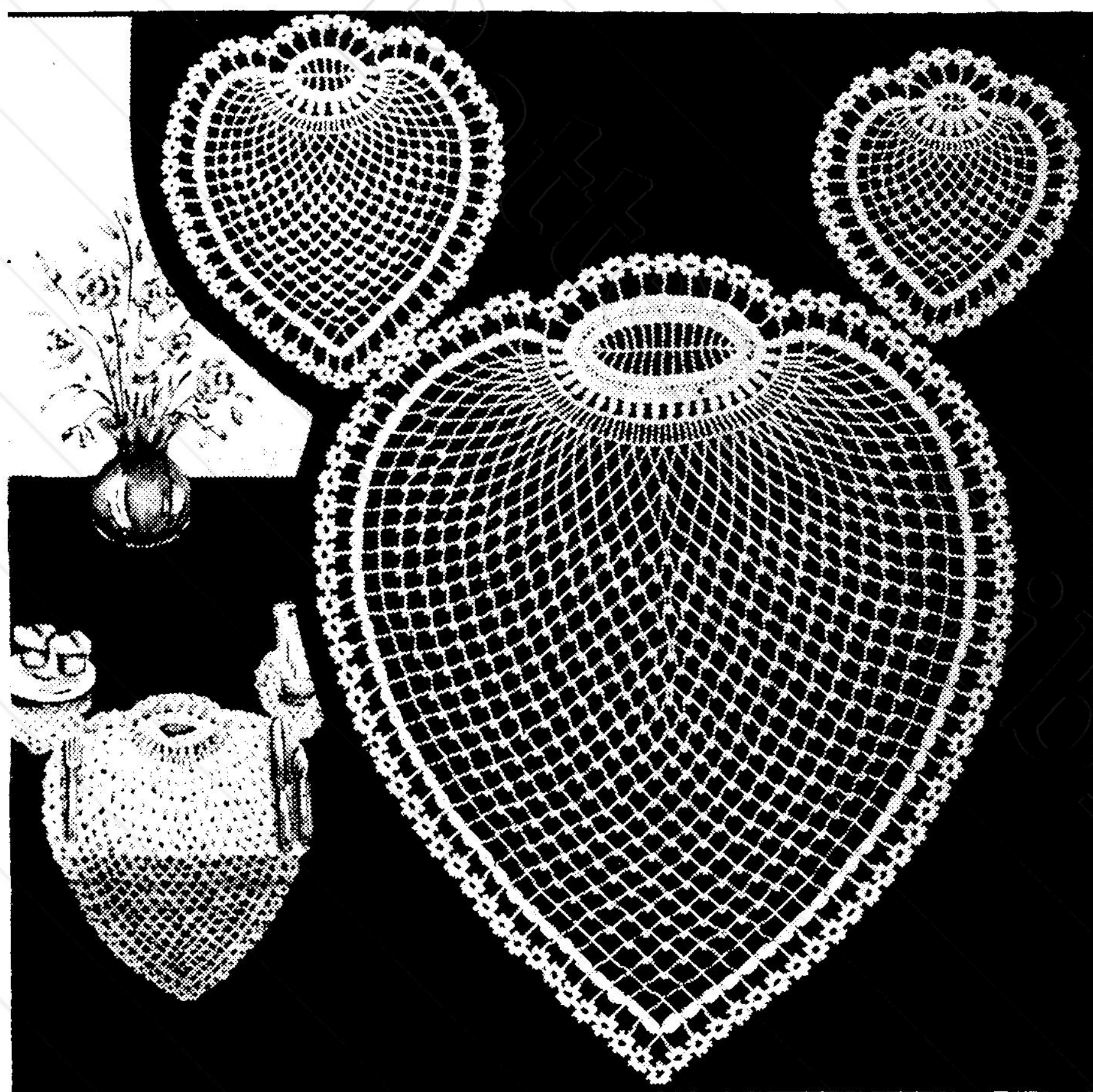
The Work Basket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT
For PLEASURE and PROFIT

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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.

PINEAPPLE LUNCHEON SET

Shown on front cover

Here is a luncheon set that will rate high with guests. We have shown the point of the place mat extending down over the edge of the table; it may be used flat on table with points of pineapple toward center of table. This set is made of white mercerized crochet thread size 30; use size 13 crochet hook. It requires about five 500 yard balls of thread to make a center-piece, 4 place mats, 4 bread and butter plate doilies and 4 glass doilies. The center-piece is composed of 2 bread and butter plate doilies joined with one glass doily on both sides. This pattern could become a table doily if desired, by joining several of the small doilies together. This piece would be very pretty worked in cream or ecru with the forget-me-not border worked in color.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); st (stitch); lp (loop); sk (skip); sl st (slip stitch); sp (space); sc (single crochet); dc (double crochet); hdc (half double crochet); tr (treble); dtr (double treble); tr tr (treble treble); cluster is made by retaining last lp of each (dc, tr or dtr) on hook, thread over and pull through all lps on hook at once.

PLACE MAT—About 14 inches by 17 inches.

Row 1: Ch 50, sc in second st, * ch 2, dc in next third st, ch 2, tr in next third st, ch 2, dtr in next third st, (ch 2, tr tr in next third st) 9 times, ch 2, dtr in next third st, ch 2, tr in next third st, ch 2, dc in next third st, ch 2, * sc in next third (end) st. Now working on opposite side of ch, repeat from * to *. Sl st in first sc.

Row 2: Ch 3, turn, 1 dc in sl st, (3 dc in next sp, 1 dc in next st) repeated around with 3 dc in sc at opposite end. End with 1 dc, sl st in first 3-ch.

Row 3: Ch 1, turn, sl st in last dc, (ch 3, sc in next second dc) repeated around (65 lps), ch 1, hdc in next second st.

Row 4: Ch 4, turn, hdc in hdc, (ch 1, hdc in next 3-ch lp) 33 times, ch 2, hdc in same lp, (ch 1, hdc in next lp) 32 times, ch 1, sl st in second st of first 4-ch.

Row 5: Ch 3, 4 dc in next 2-ch sp, * (3 dc in next 1-ch sp) 8 times, (2 dc in next sp) 17 times, (3 dc in next sp) 8 times, * 5 dc in next sp. Repeat from * to *. Sl st in first 3-ch, sl st in next 2 dc.

Row 6: Ch 5, 2 tr in same st, holding back the last lp of each tr on hook, thread over and pull through all 3 lps at once for a cluster, (ch 4, a 3-tr cluster in next 4th dc) 9 times, (ch 4, a cluster in next 5th dc) 3 times, (ch 4, a cluster in next 4th dc) 9 times.

Row 7: Ch 1, turn, 1 sc in cluster, (6 sc in next sp) 5 times, (5 sc in next sp) 11 times, (6 sc in next sp), sc in end cluster.

Row 8: Ch 15, turn, sk last 5 sc, tr in next sc, (ch 1, tr in next second sc) 53 times, ch 6, dtr in end sc.

Row 9: Ch 15, turn, sk 6-ch sp, sc in next tr, (ch 13, sk next tr, sc in next 1-ch sp, ch 13, sc in next second tr) 5 times, (ch 13, sc in next second sp) 11 times, (ch 13, sc in next second tr, ch 13, sk next tr, sc in next sp) 5 times, ch 13, sc in next second (end) tr, ch 6, dtr in 7th st of end lp.

Row 10: Ch 15, turn, sc in next 13-ch lp, (ch 13, sc in next lp) repeated across, ch 6, dtr in 7th st of end lp.

Row 11: Ch 15, turn, sc in next 13-ch lp, (ch 13, sc in next lp) repeated across to center lp, ch 10, sc in same lp (a widening), (ch 13, sc in next lp) repeated across to end 13-ch lp, ch 6, dtr in 7th st of end 15-ch lp. Repeat row 10 twice and row 11 once.

Row 15: Ch 15, turn, sc in next 13-ch lp, * ch 13, (sc, ch 5, sc) in next lp. Repeat from * across to third lp from end, ch 13, sc in next lp, ch 6, dtr in 7th st of next (end) lp. Repeat this row once.

Row 17: Repeat row 15 across to center lp, here make a 10-ch lp instead of a 5-ch lp (for a widening), then complete row as in row 15. (Repeat row 15 twice and row 17 once) twice. Repeat row 15 twenty-one times. Ch 15, turn, sc in next lp, ch 13, sc in next lp, ch 13, sc in next lp, ch 6, dtr in 7th st of next lp. Ch 15, turn, sc in next lp, ch 6, dtr in 7th st of end

lp. Ch 17, turn, sc in 7th st of next lp; fasten off.

EDGE—With the same side of work up, join to right-hand end of sc-row (row 7), (ch 8, a 4-dtr cluster in starting st of 8-ch, sc between next 2 rows) 40 times up to center of point. Continue with 40 more clusters down to other end of row 7; fasten off.

FORGET-ME-NOT ROW—Row 1: Ch 11, sl st in first st to form a ring, ch 1, sc in ring, (ch 5, 2 sc in ring) twice, ch 2, tr between 2 clusters at point, ch 2 and turn all work right-side-up (wrong side of last cluster-row), (2 sc, ch 5, 2 sc) in ring, ch 14, remove hook, insert it back in 4th ch st from last sc, catch lp and pull through, forming another ring, ch 1, (sc, ch 5, 2 sc) in ring, ch 14 and form another ring as before in 4th st from last sc, ch 1, (sc, ch 5, 2 sc) in ring, ch 2, turn all work wrong-side-up, tr in same place with last tr, ch 2, turn, (2 sc, ch 5, 2 sc) ring. * Ch 14 and form a ring as before in 4th st from last sc, ch 1, (sc, ch 5, 2 sc) in ring, ch 2, turn, tr between next 2 clusters, ch 2, turn, (2 sc, ch 5, 2 sc) in ring. * Mark last flower with a piece of colored thread. Repeat from * to * 38 times. ** Ch 14, and make another ring, ch 1, (sc, ch 5, 2 sc) in ring, ch 2, turn, tr between next 2 clusters, ch 2, turn, 2 sc in ring, ch 2, turn, sk next cluster, tr in next 9th dc, ch 2, turn, (2 sc, ch 5, 2 sc) in ring. ** Repeat from * to * 9 times, fastening a flower to every 7th dc. Repeat from ** to **, making first tr in next 7th dc and second tr between clusters up side. Repeat from * to * 39 times. Ch 2, sl st in first petal on first flower.

Row 2: Ch 2, 2 sc in last ring, * (ch 5, 2 sc) 3 times in same ring, 3 sc in next 3-ch between flowers, 2 sc in next ring. Repeat from * around. In the flower at angle on each side, make only 2 petals. In flower at point of pineapple, make 5 petals; fasten off.

BREAD AND BUTTER PLATE DOILY—Measures about 6x8 inches.

Row 1: Ch 26, sc in second st, * ch 2, dc in next third st, ch 2, tr in next third st, (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, *

sc in next third (end) st. On opposite side of ch, repeat from * to *. Sl st in first sc.

Row 2: Ch 3, turn, 1 dc in sl st, * (3 dc in next sp, 1 dc in next st) 7 times, 3 dc in next sp, * 3 dc in next sc. Repeat from * to *. 1 dc in next st, sl st in first 3-ch.

Row 3: Ch 5, a 2-tr cluster in same st, * (ch 4, a 3-tr cluster in next third dc) 5 times, * ch 4, a cluster in next 4th dc. Repeat from * to *.

Row 4: Ch 1, turn, 1 sc in cluster, (6 sc in next sp) 11 times, 1 sc in end cluster.

Row 5: Ch 6, turn, sk last sc, tr in next sc, (ch 1, tr in next second sc) 33 times.

Row 6: Ch 10, turn, sk last 2 tr, sc in next 1-ch sp, (ch 8, sc in next second tr, ch 8, sk next tr, sc in next sp) 4 times, (ch 8, sc in next second tr) 3 times, (ch 8, sk next tr, sc in next sp, ch 8, sc in next second tr) 4 times, ch 8, sk next tr, sc in next sp, ch 4, tr in second st of end 6-ch.

Row 7: Ch 10, turn, sc in next 8-ch lp, (ch 8, sc in next lp) repeated around to end 8-ch lp, ch 4, tr in 5th st of end 10-ch lp.

Row 8: Repeat last row to center lp, ch 6, sc in same lp. Complete row as in row 7. Repeat row 7 twice.

Row 11: Ch 10, turn, sc in next lp, * ch 8, (sc, ch 4, sc) in next lp. Repeat from * around to third lp from end, ch 8, sc in next lp, ch 4, tr in 5th st of end 10-ch lp.

Repeat row 11 fourteen times. ** Ch 10, turn, sc in next lp, ch 8, sc in next lp, ch 4, tr in 5th st of end lp. Ch 10, turn, sc in next lp, ch 4, tr in 5th st of end lp. Ch 10, turn, sc in 5th st of end lp; fasten off. **

EDGE—With same side of work facing up, join to right-hand-end of sc-row (row 4), (ch 6, a 3-tr cluster in 6th st from hook, sc between next 2 rows) 24 times up to center of point. Make 24 more clusters down to left end of row 4; fasten off.

FORGET-ME-NOT ROW—Row 1: Ch 6, making first st twice the usual length, (sc, ch 5, sc) in long st, ch 2, tr between 2 clusters at point, ch 2 and turn all work right-side-up (wrong side of last cluster row), (sc, ch 5, sc) in long st, * ch 10 making

5th st twice usual length, sc in long st, ch 2, turn all work wrong-side-up, tr between next 2 clusters, ch 2, turn, (sc, ch 5, sc) in long st. * Mark this flower. Repeat from * to * 22 times, ** ch 10 as before, sc in long st, ch 2, turn, tr between next 2 clusters, ch 2, turn, sc in long st, ch 2, turn, tr in next 5th dc, ch 2, turn, (sc, ch 5, sc) in long st. ** Repeat from ** to ** 5 times, making tr in every 4th dc, ch 10, sc in long st, ch 2, turn, tr in next 4th dc, ch 2, turn, sc in long st, ch 2, turn, tr between next 2 clusters, ch 2, turn, (sc, ch 5, sc) in long st. Repeat from * to * 23 times. Ch 2, sl st in first petal on first flower.

Row 2: Ch 2, sc in last flower, * (ch 5, sc) 3 times in same place, 4 sc between flowers, sc in next flower. Repeat from * around. In the flower at angle on each side, make only 2 petals.

GLASS DOILY—Measures about 4x6 inches.

Row 1: Ch 14, sc in second st, * ch 2, dc in next third st, ch 2, tr in next third st, ch 2, dc in next third st, ch 2, * sc in next third (end) st. On other side of ch, repeat from * to *. Sl st in first sc.

Row 2: Ch 3, turn, 4 dc in sl st, (4 dc in next sp, 1 dc in next st) repeated around, putting 5 dc in sc at opposite end, sl st in first 3-ch, sl st in first 2 dc.

Row 3: Ch 5, 2-tr cluster in same st, (ch 4, a 3-tr cluster in next third dc) 8 times.

Row 4: Ch 1, turn, 1 sc in cluster, (6 sc in next sp) 8 times, 1 sc in end cluster.

Row 5: Ch 6, turn, tr in next sc, (ch 1, tr in next second sc) 24 times.

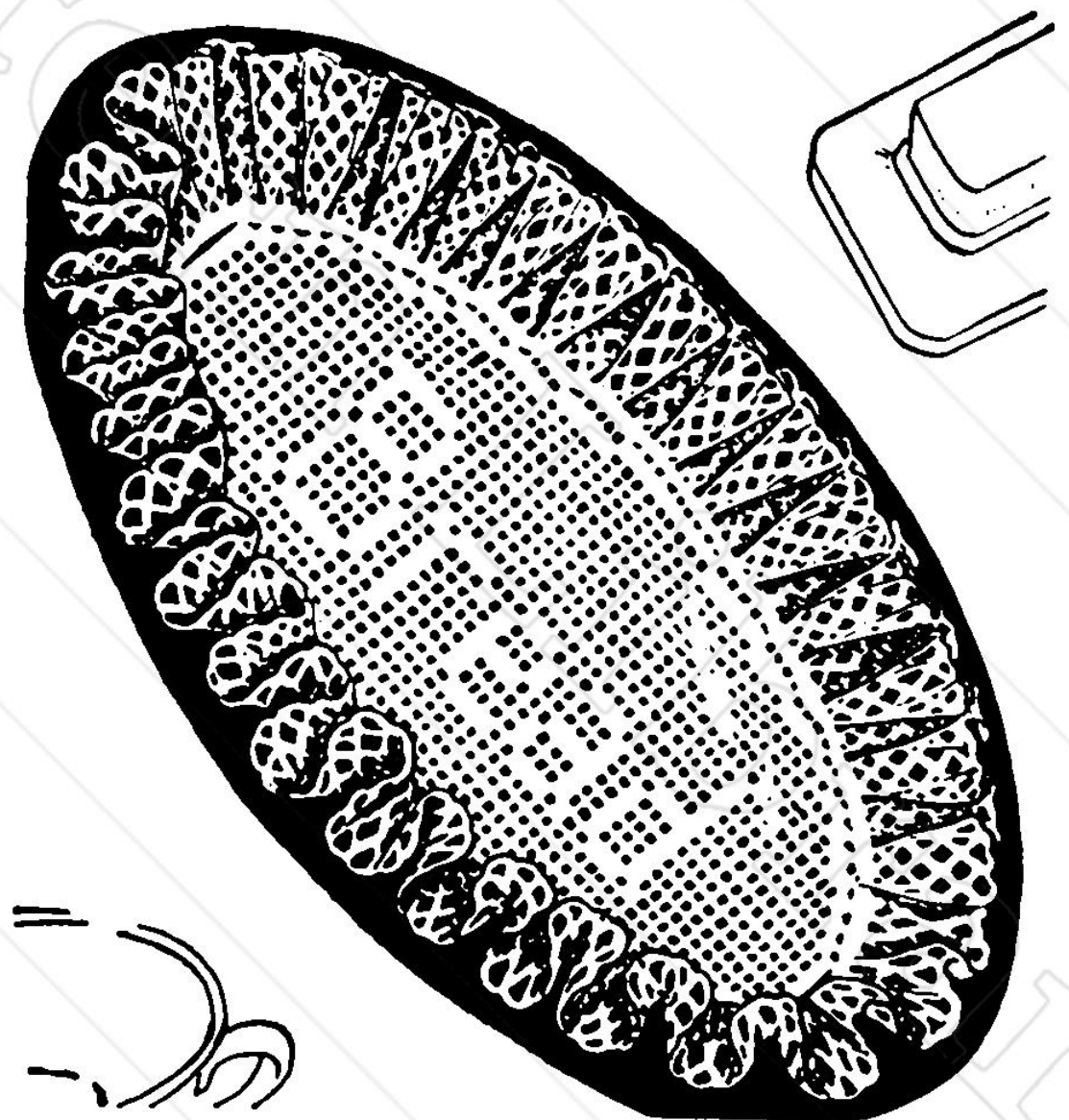
Row 6: Ch 10, turn, sk last 2 tr, sc in next sp, * (ch 8, sc in next second tr, ch 8, sk next tr, sc in next sp) 3 times, * (ch 8, sc in next second sp) twice. Repeat from * to *. Ch 4, tr in second st of end 6-ch. Repeat row 7 of BREAD AND BUTTER DOILY 3 times. Repeat row 11 of same doily 9 times. Repeat same doily from ** to

**. Turn and make cluster-row around as in EDGE of BREAD AND BUTTER DOILY (34 clusters). Repeat FORGET-ME-NOT ROW in same doily through 17 flowers. Repeat from ** to ** with second tr in 4th dc. Make 4 more flowers with tr in each third dc. Repeat from ** to **, making first tr in next third dc, second tr between first 2 clusters. Repeat from * to * 16 times and join to first flower. Complete flowers as in row 2 of EDGE of BREAD AND BUTTER PLATE DOILY.

CENTER-PIECE — This measures about 12x16 inches. Make 2 bread and butter plate doilies and tack together by the 3 center flowers at large end of each. Make 2 glass doilies and tack one on each side in center.

Stretch and pin doilies right-side-down in true shape. Steam and press dry through a cloth.

BREAD TRAY DOILY



This bread tray doily which is simple and easy to make will enhance the beauty of a silver bread tray. It requires about 250 yards of Daisy mercerized crochet cotton size 50; use a

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size 14 crochet hook. The size is approximately 6x12 inches. The center is worked in filet crochet which is composed of blocks and spaces. A chart is given for this portion of the doily.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); st (stitch); bl (block); sp (space); sk (skip); sl st (slip stitch); lps (loops); dc (double crochet); tr (treble).

Row 1: Ch 16, dc in 7th st from hook, (ch 2, dc in next third st) 3 times (3 sps made), ch 2, tr in same end st.

Row 2: Ch 6, turn, dc in tr, (2 dc in next sp, dc in dc) 4 times (4 bls made), (3 dc, ch 2, tr) in end sp.

Row 3: Ch 6, turn, dc in tr, 1 bl, 5 sps and 1 bl, ch 2, tr in same end

sp. Continue, following chart, through row 6.

Row 7: Ch 5, turn, dc in next dc, 1 bl, 11 sps, 1 bl, ch 2, dc in third st of end ch. Continue through row 13.

Row 14: Ch 6, turn, dc in last dc, 1 bl, 4 sps, 1 bl, 5 sps, 1 bl, 3 sps, 1 bl, 4 sps, and 1 bl. Ch 2, tr in same end sp. Continue through row 34.

Row 35: Ch 4, turn, sk last sp, 1 bl, 25 sps, 1 bl, tr in third st of end 5-ch. Continue to end.

EDGE—Ch 3, turn, 3 bls, (4 dc in next sp) 5 times, (4 dc in next sp, dc in next sp) 4 times, 4 dc in next sp, (3 dc in next sp) 3 times. Continue around in same way and join.

FRILL—Row 1: Ch 3, (dc, ch 5, 2 dc) in same st, * ch 8, (a 2-dc, ch 5, and 2-dc shell) in next 5th dc. Repeat from * around and join.

Row 2: Sl st to center of first shell, ch 3, (dc, ch 5, and 2 dc) in same sp, ch 8, sc in next lp, ch 8, a shell in next shell, repeated around.

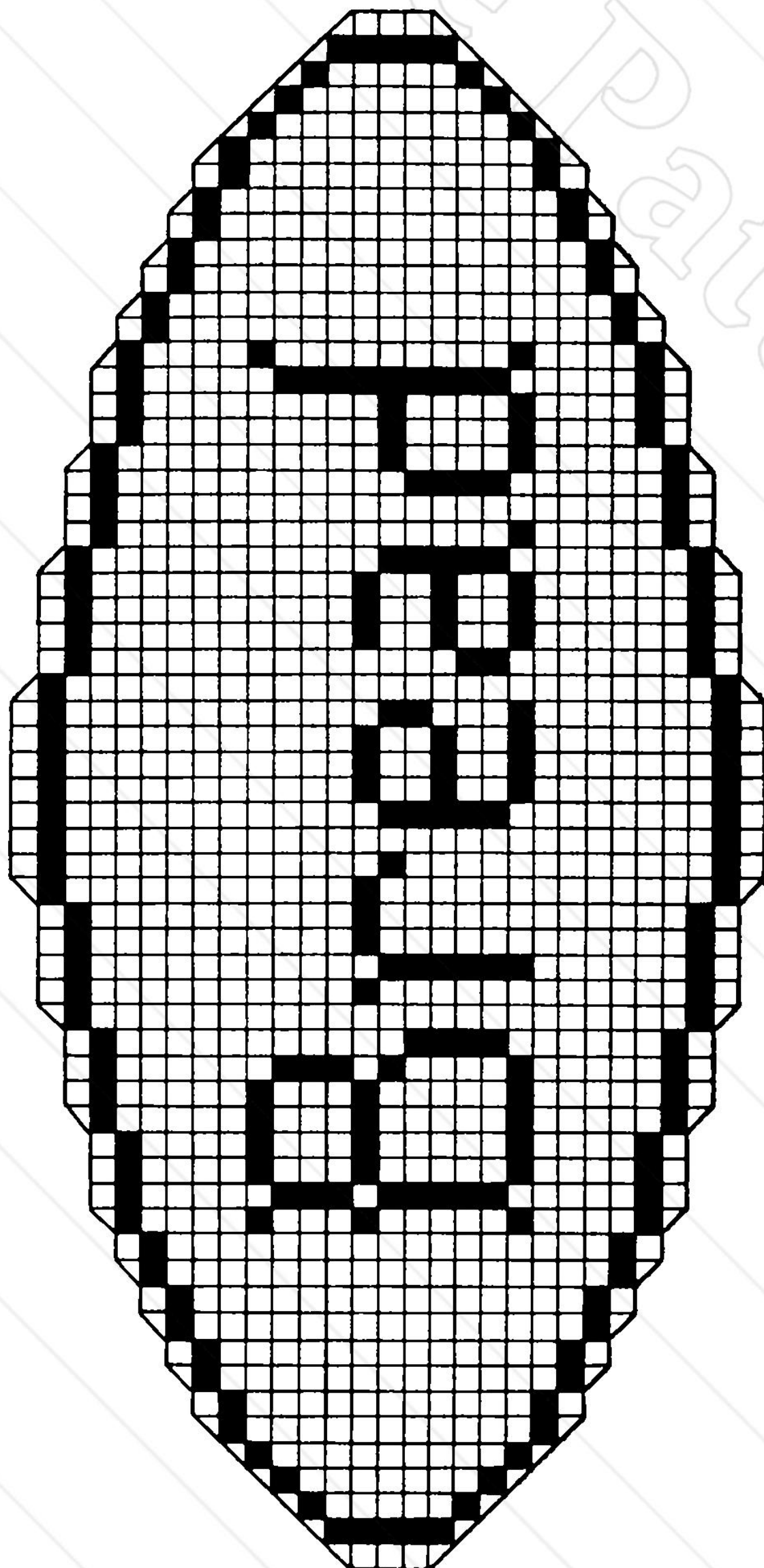
Row 4: Sl st to center sp, * (ch 11, sc in next lp) 3 times, ch 11, sc in next shell. Repeat from * around, with 5-ch and tr for final lp.

Row 5: 12-ch lps with 6-ch and tr for end lp. Repeat row 5 but with 13-ch lps.

Row 7: 14-ch lps around; fasten off.

ENDS—Join to 35th lp to right of end of last row and * working around end, make 84 15-ch lps; fasten off. Make 15-ch lps in all remaining rows. Join to 20th lp of last row and make 45 lps around end; fasten off. Join to 10th lp and make 26 lps; fasten off. Join to 5th lp and make 17 lps; fasten off. Join to 92nd lp from end of first added row and repeat from * around other end.

Dip doily in thin, hot starch, about 1 teaspoon starch to 1 cup water. Press ruffle until partly dry, then stretch and pin down center, arrange frill evenly and let dry.



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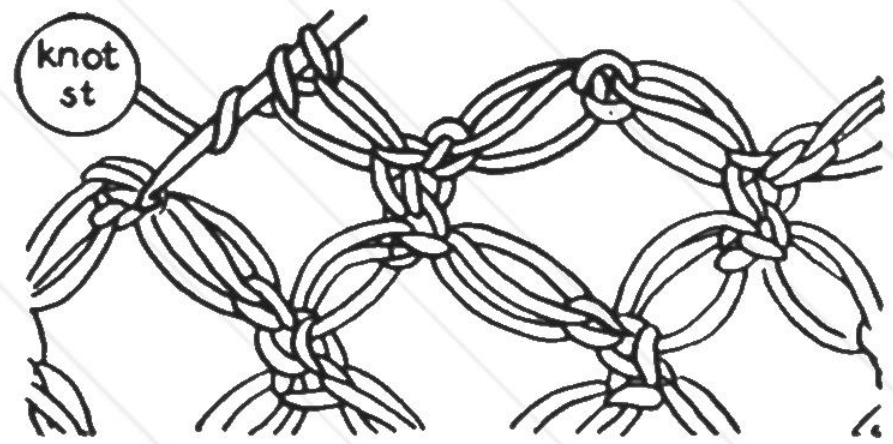
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FIVE POINT STAR DOILY

Here is a beautiful lacy doily that is crocheted in knot stitch. It can be used on a lamp or coffee table or would be lovely on a small table under a bouquet of flowers. The original was made in ecru mercerized crochet thread size 30, and requires about 350 yards; use size 12 crochet hook. The doily measures about 12 inches in diameter.

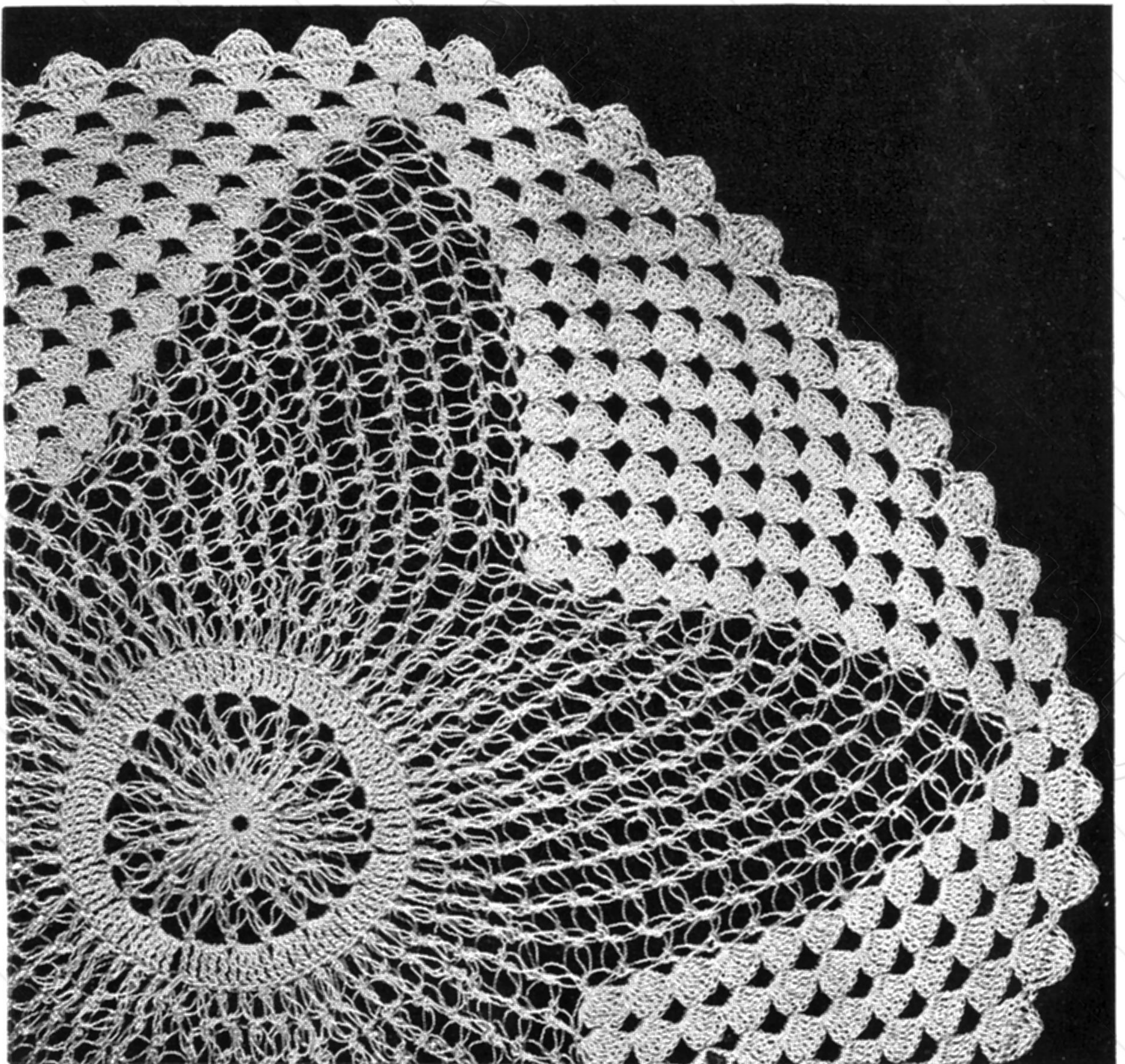
Abbreviations: Rnd (round); ch (chain); st (stitch); lp (loop); sk (skip); p (picot); sl st (slip stitch); sc (single crochet); sp (space); tr (treble); dtr (double treble); k st (knot stitch)—draw long lp on hook, * thread over and pull through ch, sc in single lp of st, draw another lp the same size as first lp, repeat from * for second half of k st.

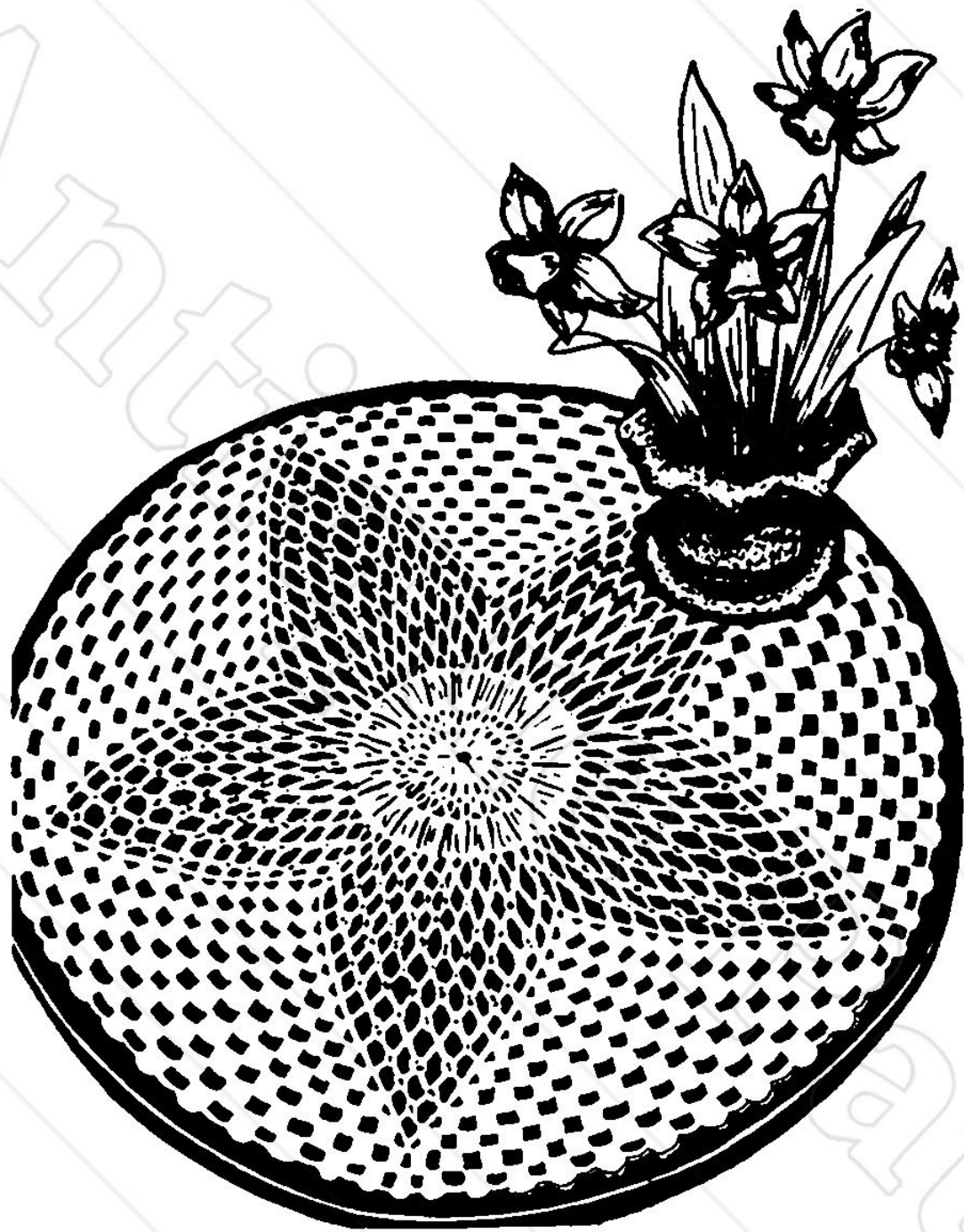
Rnd 1: Ch 6, sl st to first ch to form a ring.



Rnd 2: Ch 4, make 22 dtr around ring, join with sl st.

Rnd 3: K st fastened with sc between each pair of dtrs, making each lp about 5/16 of an inch long; continue around (22 k sts in all). In order to end at top of last k st, make first half of last k st, then draw thread through





last dtr sp, make lp of 4 threads equal other lps and fasten at top of last k st. This rnd may be tied or next rnd may go on from here.

Rnd 4: Same as rnd 3 with k st in top of each k st in rnd 3, fasten last half of k st with sc into st of rnd below.

Rnd 5: Ch 4 between top of each pair of k sts in rnd 4, sl st into top of k st.

Rnd 6: Ch 4, 4 dtr over first 4-ch in last rnd, 5 dtr over each of next 4-ch around. Join to first ch with a sl st.

Rnd 7: K st, sk 2 dtr, sc between pairs of dtr (55 k sts in all). Make 3 lps as in k st and join to top of first k st.

Rnd 8: K st in top of each k st in rnd 7.

Rnd 9, 10, 11, 12: K st in top of each k st in previous rnd. (55 k sts in each rnd).

Rnd 13: This rnd begins the points of the star. * Ch 1, 7 tr into top of first k st in rnd 11. Ch 1, join to top of next k st in rnd 12. K st in top of next 9 k sts of rnd 12. Repeat from * 4 more times.

Rnd 14: * Ch 1, (7 tr, ch 1) over ch 1 of previous rnd. Repeat once over second ch 1 of same rnd, 8 k sts over 9 k sts *. Repeat from * to * 4 more times.

Rnd 15: Ch 1, (7 tr, ch 1) over each ch 1; 7 k sts over each 8 k sts. The pattern continues in this manner, each rnd the star points drop a k st and the in-between points, adds a block.

Rnd 16: Ch 1, (7 tr, ch 1) over each ch 1; 7 k sts over each 8 k sts.

Rnd 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23: Ch 1, (7 tr, ch 1) over each ch 1 and work one less k st in each star point.

Rnd 24 and 25: Ch 1, (7 tr, ch 1) over ch 1.

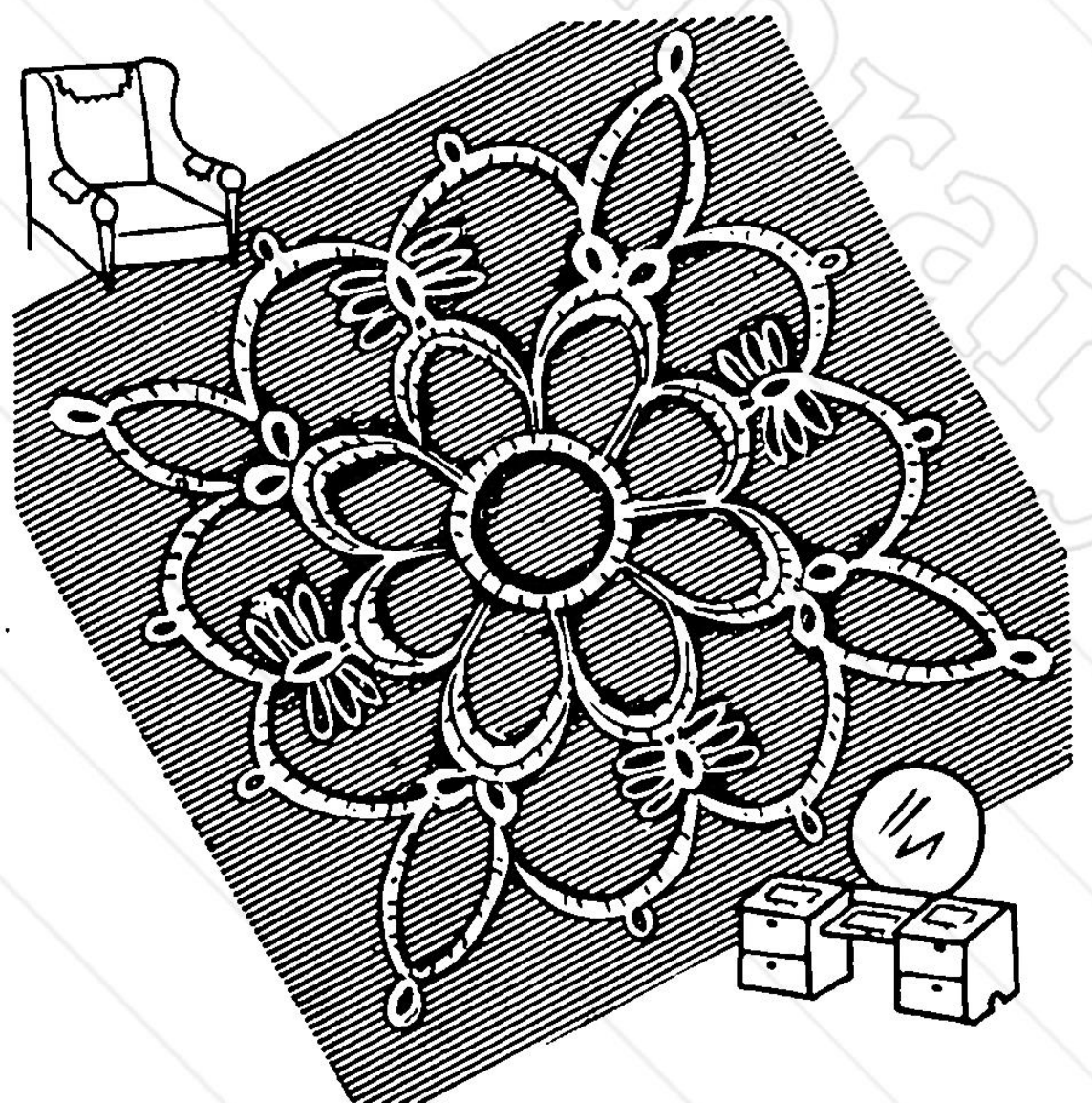
Rnd 26: This rnd forms edging with points. Sl st in ch 1, sl st in first tr of next block. * 2 sl sts now in top of first tr of next block. Ch 5, tr into each of next 5 sts, keeping last lp of each tr on hook, gather into a cluster with ch 1; ch 5, sl st to first ch for a p, sl st in top of ch 1 over cluster. Ch 5, sl st into last tr of block. Repeat from * around. Join with sl st; fasten off.

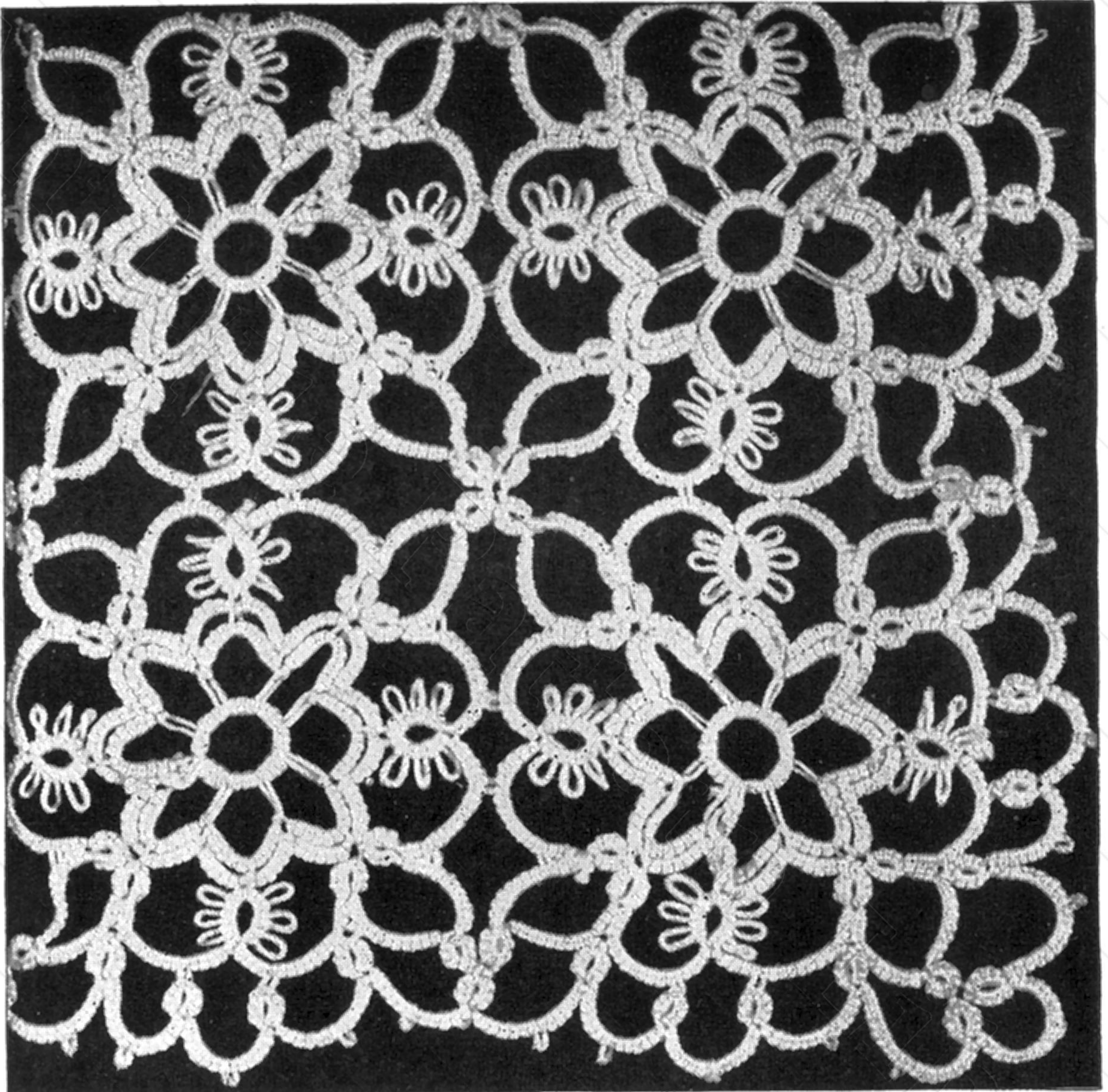
Steam and press dry through a damp cloth.

TATTED CHAIR SET

Here is a very versatile tatted motif. It may be used for a table runner, vanity sets, place mats or luncheon sets. It takes about 500 yards of size 20 crochet cotton to make this 3-piece set.

Abbreviations: P (picot); ch (chain); r (ring); ds (double stitch); cl r (close ring); lp (loop).





Make a r of (4 ds, long p about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch) 8 times, cl r. Slip thread through last lp, turn. * Ch 6, ds, p, 6 ds, join to next lp in r, make small r; repeat from * 7 times and join. Ch 7 ds, join in small p, 7 ds; continue around. Tie and cut thread. R of (2 ds, p) 3 times, 2 ds, join to p in medallion, 2 ds, (p, 2 ds) 3 times, cl r, turn. 5 ds, p, 9 ds, p, 3 ds, turn. R of 4 ds, join in next lp of medallion, 4 ds, cl r, turn. 3 ds, p, join to p in opposite ch, ch 9 ds, turn, r of 4 ds, p, 4 ds, cl r, turn. 9 ds, p, 3 ds, turn. R of 4 ds, join in same p as last r on lp, 4 ds, cl r, turn. Ch 3 ds, join to last p of opposite ch, 9 ds, p, 5 ds, turn. Make r as first r, join to medallion, and continue around. Four of these small rs join the medallion.

Medallions are joined by the 4 ps on each side, the small r in corner joined to the 3 medallions around it.

The EDGE of chair set is made by making a r of 4 ds, join where the two chs are joined near the corner of medallions, 4 ds, cl r, turn. Ch 10, short p, 10 ds, turn. Make r of 4 ds, join to corner p of medallion, 4 ds, cl r, turn. Ch 10 ds, p, 10 ds, turn. Make r of 4 ds, join to same p as before, 4 ds, cl r, turn. Ch 10 ds, p, 10 ds, turn. Make r of 4 ds, join between chains of medallions, 4 ds, cl r. Ch 7 ds, p, 7 ds, continue making 7 ds between ps except on the corners where 10 ds is needed. Join one r to each p, and each place where two chs are joined, except in corners where two rs are joined in same p.

IRISH LACE SET



This beautiful crochet ensemble composed of pin, earrings and the handkerchief corner motif is worked like lovely Irish crochet lace. Tatting thread has been used to make these dainty pieces. Earring and pin backs may be purchased at variety stores. This set requires about 50 yards of peach tatting thread for flowers, 3 yards yellow for centers, 4 yards green for leaves, 10 yards of white; use size 14 crochet hook. Other color combinations may be used if desired. Each earring is about $\frac{7}{8}$ inches across and pin is about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. If a larger set is preferred, use a mercerized crochet thread and larger hook. Each motif in handkerchief corner is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Use on a linen handkerchief with a hemstitched edge or make a rolled edge.

Abbreviations: ch (chain); st (stitch); sl st (slip stitch); sp (space); rnd (round); lps (loops); sk (skip); p (picot); sc (single crochet); dc (double crochet); tr (treble); hdc (half double crochet).

HANDKERCHIEF CORNER MOTIF

Ch 5 in yellow, join with sl st to form a ring.

Rnd 1: * Ch 4, sc in ring, repeat from * 4 more times, ch 4, join.

Rnd 2: In peach thread, work (1 sc, 1 hdc, 3 dc, 1 hdc, 1 sc) in each of the 6 sps made in previous rnd, join.

Rnd 3: * Ch 4, sc between petals. Repeat from * 5 more times, join.

Rnd 4: (1 sc, 1 hdc, 5 dc, 1 hdc, 1 sc) in each of 6 lps, join.

To make leaves, attach green thread between two petals, ch 4, * thread over hook twice, insert in same place as ch, thread over hook and draw lp through, thread over and draw through 2 lps, thread over and through 2 more lps holding last of each st on hook. Repeat from * twice more, thread over and through all lps on hook (4 tr cluster made); ch 1, cut and fasten thread. Make 2 more tr clusters between petals of last rnd spacing them evenly.

Attach white between 2 petals, ch 6, tr in same sp, * ch 2, (dc, ch 2, dc) in center st of next petal, ch 2, sc in tip of leaf, ch 2, sc in same sp, ch 2, (dc, ch 2, dc) in center st of next petal, ch 2, (tr, ch 2, tr) in sp between next 2 petals. Repeat from * around flower, join.

Next rnd: * Ch 3, sc in next lp, repeat from * around.

Next rnd: Ch 1, sc in same place, * ch 5, sk 2 lps, (dc, ch 2, dc, ch 2, dc, ch 2, dc) in next lp. Ch 5, sk 2 lps, 2 sc in next lp. Repeat from * 3 more times, join.

Make 2 more square motifs, joining them to first motif at 2 corners and center sc of one side on last rnd.

Sew motifs over hem; cut out corner of handkerchief to fit crocheted piece and hem.

EDGING—In peach, beginning at one corner, ch 6 *, sl st in third ch from hook, dc in same place as ch, * ch 3, sl st in third ch from hook for a p, dc in same place. Repeat from * once more. ** P, sk 5 hemstitched holes on handkerchief edge, sc in each of next 3 hemstitched holes, p, sk 5 hemstitched holes on edge, (dc, p, dc) all in next hemstitched hole three times. Repeat from ** around handkerchief.

Starch lightly and press.

PIN AND EARRINGS

PIN—Follow pattern for handkerchief motif up to last rnd.

Next rnd: In white, * ch 5, sc in next lp; repeat from * around, join.

Next rnd: Join peach, * p, sc in next lp; repeat from * around, join and fasten off.

Coat back of crocheted motif with

clear cement and fasten to pin-base.

EARRING—Follow pattern for handkerchief motif until leaves are completed. Make 2.

Coat back of flower with clear liquid cement or clear nail polish, shape petals with fingers. The cement will stiffen the flower into shape. When dry add more liquid cement and attach to earring backs.

INFANTS' CROCHET SANDALS



This pair of toeless summer sandals may be crocheted in a short time and requires only a small amount of yarn. They may be made from about 30 yards of white 4-ply knitting worsted and 25 yards of baby yarn in blue, pink, or light shades of yellow or green. The sandal is made with a bone crochet hook size 5; crochet trim with a steel hook the same size; 2 small buttons are also needed.

Abbreviations: ch (chain); st (stitch); sl st (slip stitch); sk (skip); sc (single crochet); hdc (half double crochet); dc (double crochet).

Using bone hook and knitting worsted, begin with sole, ch 15, sc in first 7 ch, hdc in next ch, dc in each of next 5 ch, 5 dc in end ch; continue on around other side of ch, dc in each of next 5 ch, hdc in next ch, sc in next 7 ch, join.

Next rnd: Sc in first 10 sts, 2 sc in each of next 11 dc, sc in next 10 sts, join.

Next rnd: Sc in each sc around. This completes sole.

Mark center front and center back sts of sole with small safety pin or colored thread.

To Make Back Of Sandal: with right

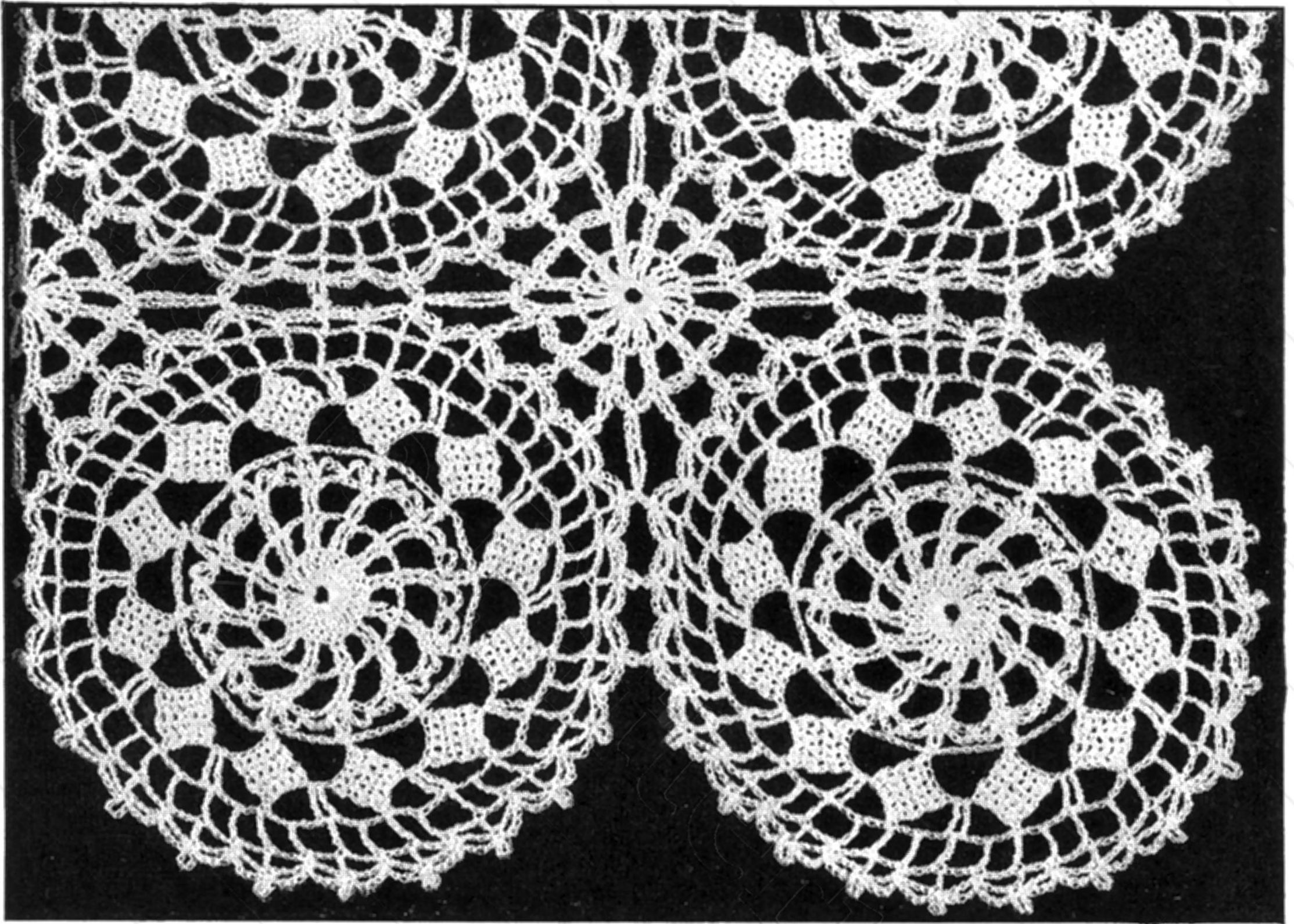
side of sole facing you, join yarn at 9th sc to the right of center back. Working in FRONT lp of sc of previous rnd, ch 3 (this counts as first dc), dc in each of next 18 sc, turn. Sc in each of the 19 dc, turn. Dc in each of 19 sc. To make strap, ch 12, turn, sc in fifth ch from hook (buttonhole made), sc in each of the next 7 chs; fasten off.

The strap for the opposite sandal is made as follows: work the first 19 dc as above, and the row of sc; THEN ch 15, turn. Sc in 5th ch from hook and in next 7 ch. Join to next ch (the 3 ch left counts as first dc of next row) dc in next 18 sts; fasten off.

To make instep straps, join yarn at 4th sc from center front of sole and work in the FRONT loop of each sc when joining. Join yarn and ch 11, sk 8 sc along sole for toe opening, join with sl st in next sc, turn. Sc in first 5 chs, 3 sc in next ch, sc in each of next 5 chs, join to sole with sl st, turn, sc in each of the sc across row, join to sole, turn. Sc in first 6 sc, sc in next sc, ch 9, sc in 5th ch from hook, sc in each of next 4 ch, sc in same place as last sc on toe strap, sc in next 6 sc of toe strap. Join to sole and fasten off.

TRIM—Use baby yarn and steel hook. With right side of work facing you, work 2 sc in each sc around sole, working in back loop only. Work picot edge around toe opening and instep strap as follows: join yarn in first st, ch 3, dc in same st, * sk 1 sc, sc in next st, ch 2, dc in same place as sc. Repeat from * around. Work 10 sc in instep buttonhole and continue around with picot edge. Work picot edge around top of sandal working strap and buttonhole with sc; fasten off. Thread ankle strap through instep buttonhole. Sew on small button.

MERRY-GO-ROUND SCARF



This crocheted medallion may be used for chair or vanity sets, table runner or radio scarf. The original was made up as a scarf; use number 30 mercerized crochet thread and size 10 crochet hook. The scarf measures about 15½x25 inches and is made of 15 motifs; it requires approximately 700 yards of thread. The same motif would be very pretty for a bedspread or tablecloth if heavier thread and a larger hook are used.

Abbreviations: St (stitch); ch (chain); sl st (slip stitch); p (picot); rnd (round); sc (single crochet); dc (double crochet); tr (treble).

LARGE MOTIF—Ch 6, sl st to first st to form a ring.

Rnd 1: Ch 4 (counts as one tr), make 23 tr in ring; sl st in top of ch-4.

Rnd 2: Ch 4, tr in next tr, * ch 2, tr in each of next 2 tr of previous row, repeat from * 10 times; ch 2, sl st in top of ch-4. (12 groups of tr in all).

Rnd 3: Ch 4, tr in tr of previous row, * ch 5, tr in each of next 2 tr

of previous row, repeat from * 10 times, ch 5, sl st in top of ch-4.

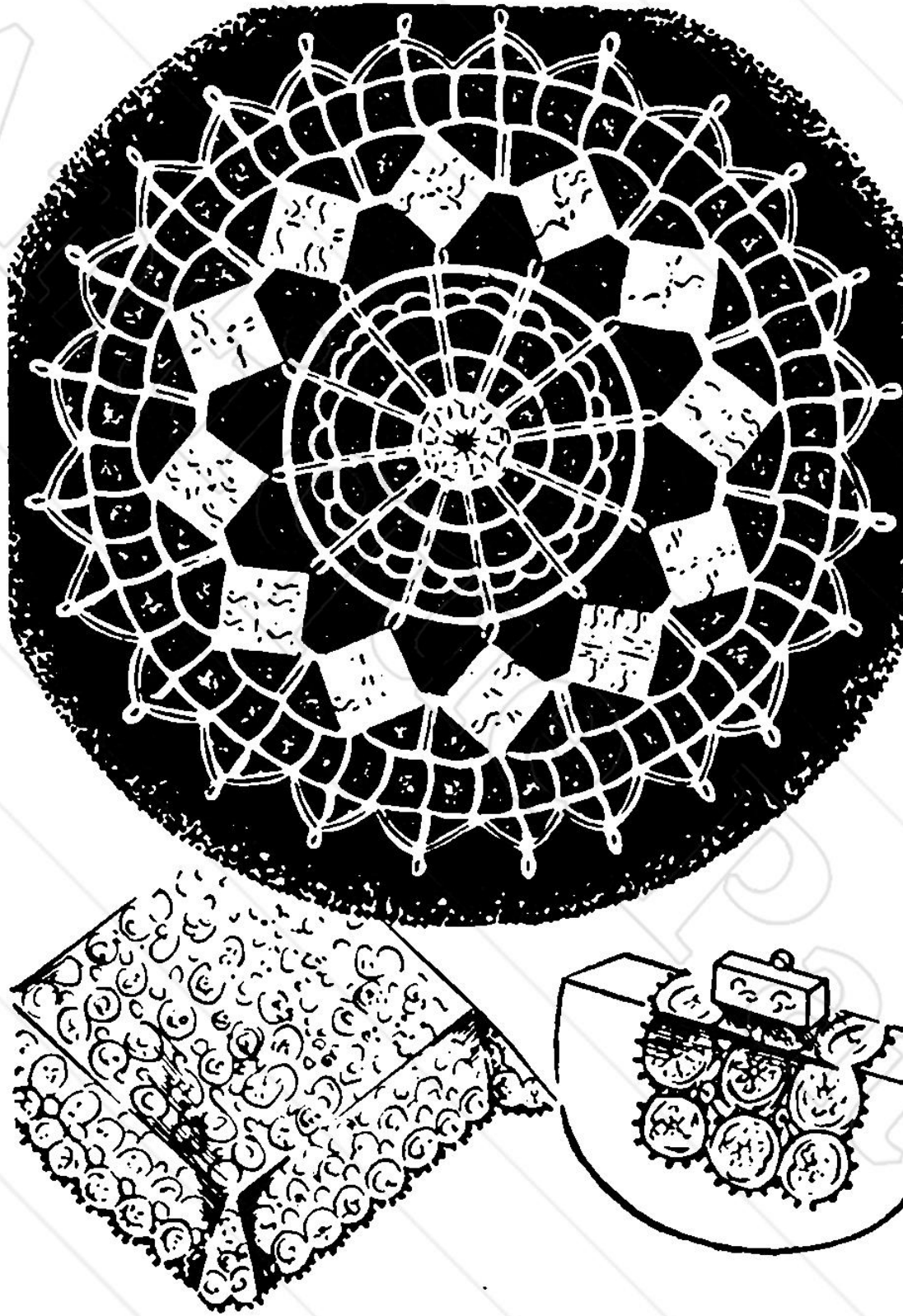
Rnd 4: Ch 6, sc in next tr (p made), ch 3, sc in center of ch-5, ch 3, sc in next tr, * ch 5, sc in next tr (p made); ch 3, sc in center of ch-5, ch 3, sc in tr, repeat from * around. Sl st in first ch of beginning ch-6.

Rnd 5: Sl st to center of p, ch 8, sc in next p, * ch 8, sc in next p. Repeat from * around, sl st at base in first ch of ch-8.

Rnd 6: Ch 6, turn, sc in second ch from hook, sc in each of next 5 ch, ch 1, turn, sc in each sc. Work 5 rows of sc (1 block made).

Ch 7, sc over next p, * ch 1, turn, sc in first 5 ch of ch 7, ch 1, sc in each of 5 sc. Work 5 rows of sc. Ch 1, turn, sl st back to ch 1 of last sc row of block. Ch 7, sc over next p. Repeat from * around for 12 blocks. Sl st along side of block from hook. Ch 2, sl st to corner of next block.

Rnd 7: Ch 6, tr in each of 2 ch between blocks, * ch 5, sl st in corner of next block, ch 5, tr in each of 2 ch



between blocks. Repeat from * around. Ch 5, sl st in first ch of ch-6.

Rnd 8: Ch 7, tr in center of ch-5 below, * ch 3, tr between 2 trs of previous row, ch 3, tr in center of ch-5, ch 3, tr in corner of block. Repeat from * around (48 sps). Sl st in 4th ch of first ch-7 made.

Rnd 9: Ch 7, sc in next tr, * ch 4, dc in next tr, ch 4, sc in next tr. Repeat from * around; join with sl st in third ch of ch-7.

Rnd 10: Ch 5, sl st back in same st (picot made), * ch 5, sl st in sc, ch 5, sl st in dc, ch 5 for a p. Repeat from * around (24 picots); sl st in first dc and fasten off.

TO JOIN MOTIFS—Motifs are joined by ps on last rnd. Ch 2, sl st in p of another motif, ch 2, sl st in same st, * ch 5, sl st in sc of previous row, ch 5, sl st in dc, ch 2, sl st in p, ch 2, sl st in same st. Repeat from * once. This makes the two motifs fastened by 3 ps.

SMALL FILL-IN MOTIF—Ch 6, sl st to first st to form a ring.

Rnd 1: Ch 4, tr, * ch 2, 2 tr, repeat from * around (12 groups of tr), sl st in top of ch-4.



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Rnd 2: Ch 4, tr in next tr, * ch 5, tr in each of next 2 tr of previous row, repeat from * around 10 times, ch 5, sl st in top of ch-4.

Rnd 3: Ch 4, sl st in p of large motif, ch 4, sl st in tr, ch 5, sl st in next tr. Ch 2, sl st in p of large motif, ch 2, sl st in next tr, * ch 5, sl st in next tr, ch 4, sl st in next p, ch 4, sl st in next tr, ch 3, sl st in center ch of ch-5 of previous row, ch 8, sl st where 2 ps of 2 motifs are fastened together, ch 8, sl st back in same st, ch 3, sl st in tr, ch 4, sl st in first p of next motif, ch 4, sl st in next tr, ch 5, sl st in next tr, ch 2, sl st in center p, ch 2, sl st in tr. Repeat from * around. Join with sl st; fasten off.

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DO NOT—make any elaborate presentation—just write a letter. Do not send pictures, plans or samples with your letter. The judges may ask you for these later.

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2. Nothing to buy—nothing to sell—no coupons, box or bottle tops, labels, etc. to send in—just your letter.

3. You may write about your own experience or those of members of your family, or your club, lodge, etc. If entering for an organization, give official name and address for mailing check, if a winner.

4. This contest is open to any residents (men, women, boys and girls) of the United States or Canada except employees, relatives of employees, or advertising agency of Modern Handcraft, Inc.

5. The decision of the judges is final. All entries become exclusive property of Modern Handcraft, Inc. which reserves the right to publish all prize winning letters in any form it sees fit, with or without editing, and to include the names and addresses of winners.

6. Letters must be postmarked on or before June 30, 1948, and received not later than July 5, 1948.

7. In case of a tie, duplicate prizes will be awarded.

8. DO NOT write about other matters, or enclose other material in your contest envelope. No questions concerning contest can be answered. No entries returned.

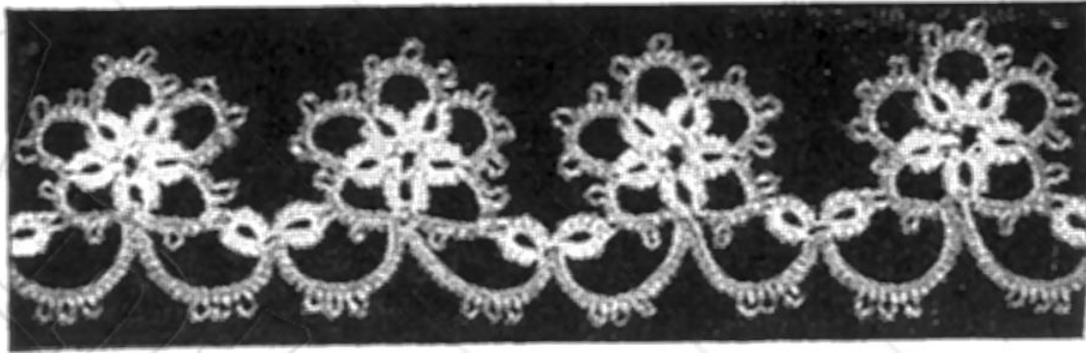
9. Contest winners will be notified by mail as soon as possible after judges have made their selections.

10. Be prepared to give references, etc. in case judges wish to check or confirm some detail of your story.

11. Be sure your name and address are on each page.

Send your entry to:

Judges, THOUSAND DOLLAR Contest
2405 Burlington
Kansas City 16, Missouri



FLOWER TATTED EDGE

Here is a tatted edge that would be lovely made in two colors. It is an edging that may be used on pillow slips, towels or as dress trim. Use white on shuttle and any color on ball thread.

Abbreviations: R (ring); ds (double stitch); p (picot); rw (reverse); cl r (close ring); chs (chains).

* R of 5 ds, p, 5 ds, cl r. Repeat from * once. Rw, pick up ball thread. Ch 8 ds, p, 1 ds, p, 1 ds, p, 10 ds. Rw. ** R of 5 ds, long p, 5 ds, cl r. Rw. With contrast, ch 2 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 2 ds. Repeat from ** 4 more times, joining the centers of the last 4 rs in the long p and the last ch to the base of the first r of the group. Rw. Ch 10 ds, p, 1 ds, p, 1 ds, p, 8 ds. Repeat from * until you have the desired length of tatting needed.

This edging may also be used on round or square doilies. Turn the corner of a square at the 2 white rings. Sew the edging on by the 3 ps of the chs.



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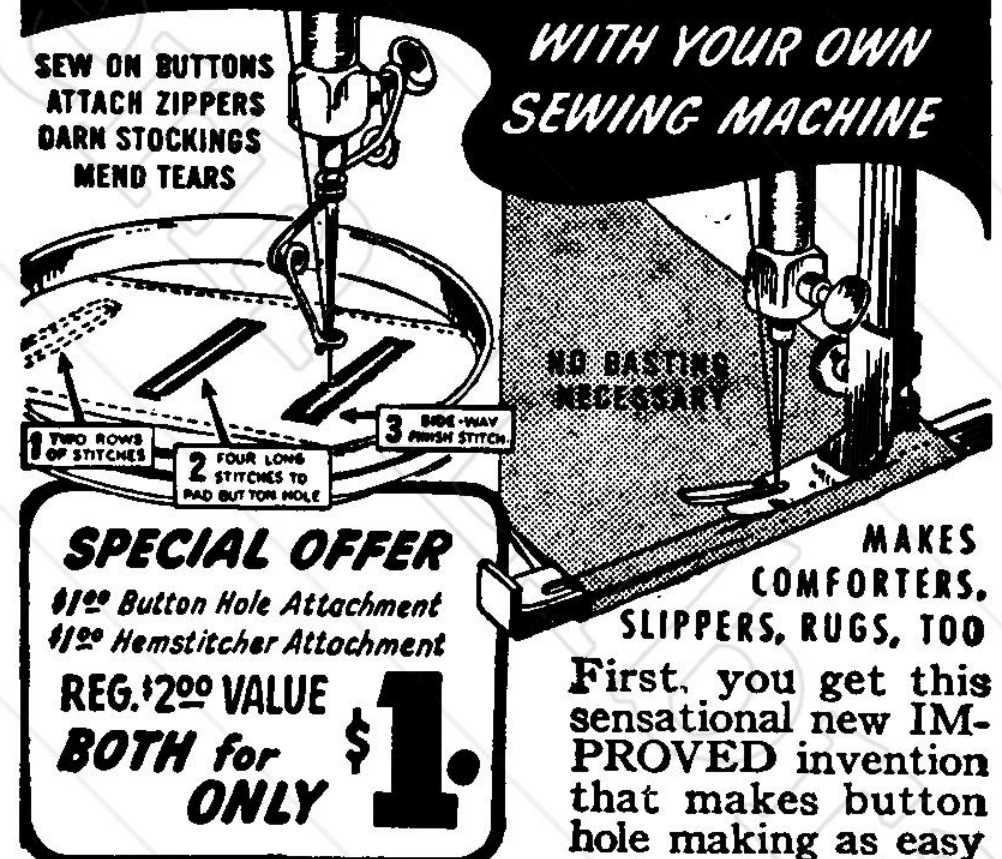


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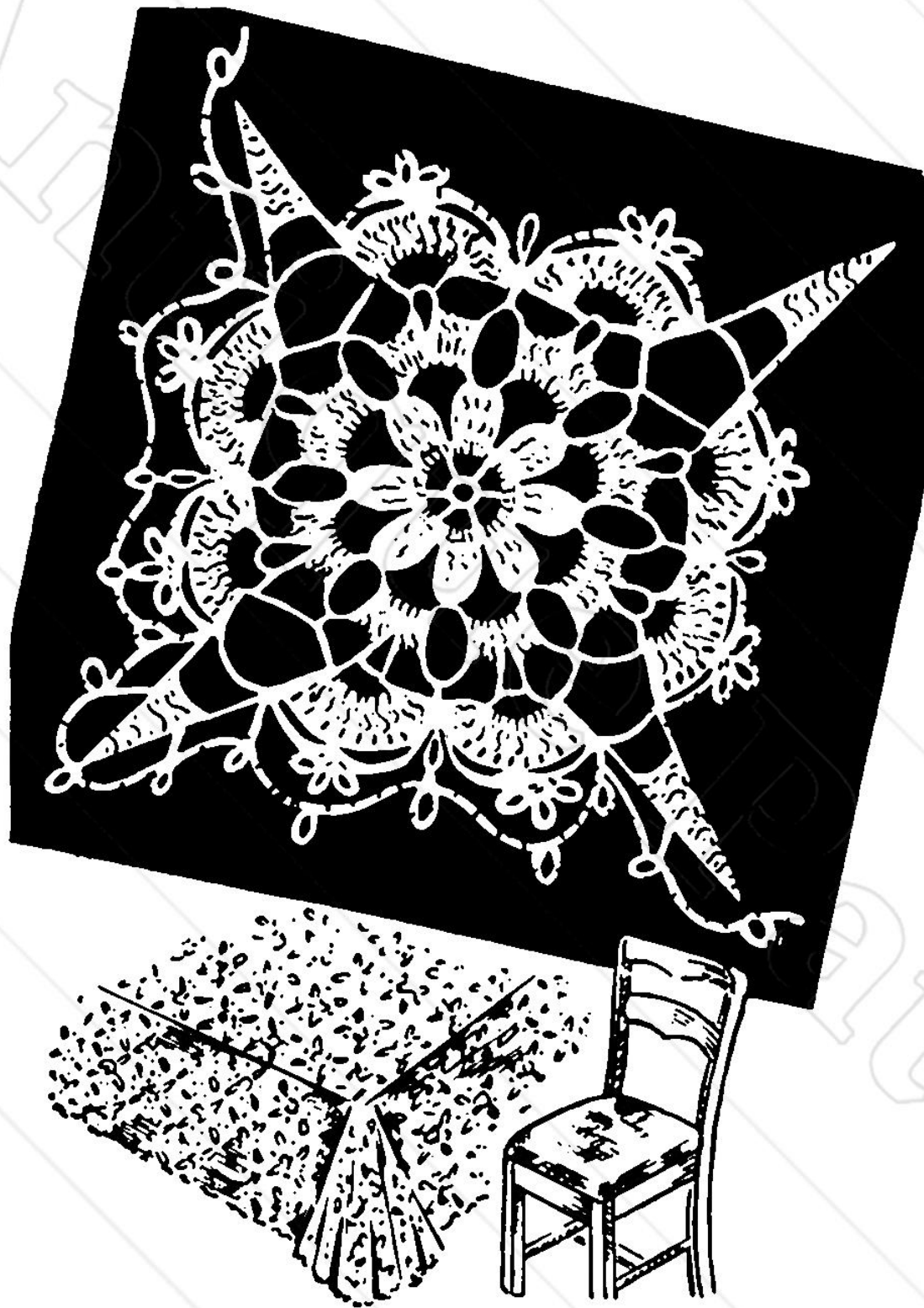
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CROCHET TABLECLOTH MOTIF



A rare beauty is this new crocheted tablecloth design. It is made of ecru mercerized crochet cotton size 20 but white would be very pretty; use a size 11 crochet hook. One motif measures about $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches square; each requires about 15 yards of thread. This same motif may be arranged for scarves, vanity or chair sets. If a coarser piece is desired, use a heavier thread and a number 7 or 8 hook, string weight thread is quite suitable for a bed spread.

Abbreviations: ch (chain); st (stitch); sl st (slip stitch); sp (space); rnd (round); sc (single crochet); hdc (half double crochet); dc (double crochet); tr (treble)—thread over hook twice and work off two lps at a time; dtr cluster (double treble cluster)—to make: thread over hook three times and work off 2 lps at a time retaining last lp of each dtr on hook, thread over and pull through all lps on hook at once to form a cluster; tr tr (treble treble)—thread over hook four times and work off 2 lps at a time.

MOTIF: Ch 8, join with a sl st to form a ring.

Rnd 1: Ch 7, dc in ring. * Ch 3, dc in ring, repeat from * 5 more times. Join last ch 3 to 4th st of ch-7 first made (8 spaces).

Rnd 2: Sl st into first sp. Ch 5, * make a 3-dtr cluster, ch 10, ** make a second petal with a 4-dtr cluster into next sp, ch 10, repeat from ** until 8 petals have been made. Ch 2, tr tr in top of first petal, thus making a ch equal to the ch 10 between other petals, yet keeping hook in position for next rnd.

Rnd 3: Ch 4, 3 dc in sp, ch 5, 4 dc in same sp to form a shell. * (Ch 5, 4 dc) twice in next ch-10. Repeat from * around (8 shells); ch 5 and join to first ch-4 with a sl st.

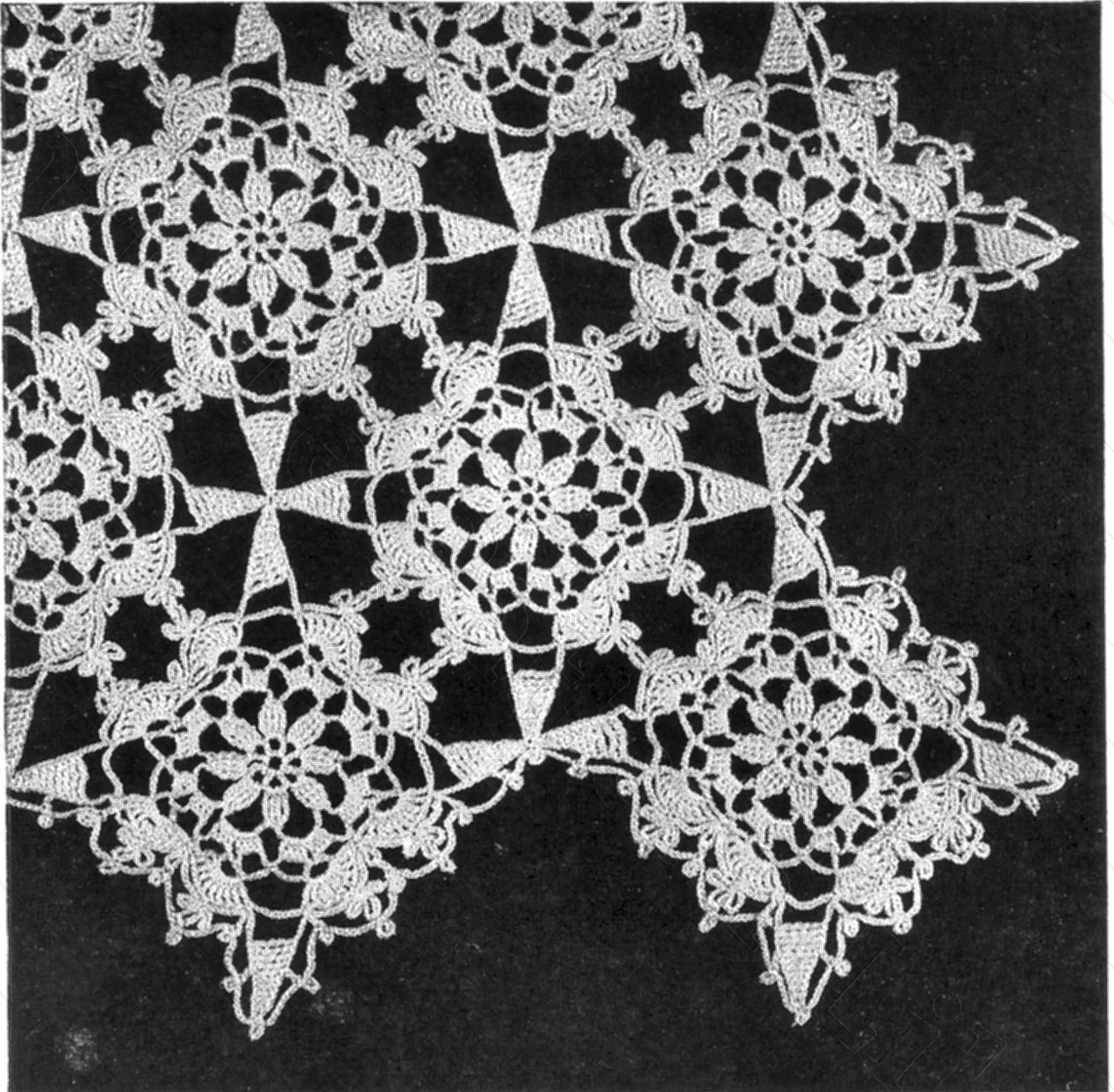
Rnd 4: Sl st in 3 dc and in 1 ch of ch-5. Ch 8, dc in same sp, ch 5, sc in next ch 5. * Ch 5, dc in next ch 5. Ch 5, dc in same sp. Ch 5, sc in next ch 5. Repeat from * around. Join last ch-5 to third st in ch-8 first made.

Rnd 5: Sl st in sp. Ch 5, * tr in sp, ch 1, tr in same sp. Repeat from * 7 more times. Ch 1, sc in ch 5, ch 1. Make a second scallop as the first. * Ch 10, make 2 more scallops. Repeat from * around. Join last ch 10 to the fourth st in ch-5 first made.

Rnd 6: * Ch 8, sc in 5th tr, ch 6, sc in sc, ch 6, sc in last sc, ch 6, sc in last sc, sl st in first sc (3 picot cluster made). Ch 8, sl st in sc between scallops, ch 8, sl st in dc. Make a 3-picot cluster as before. Ch 8, sl st in last tr of scallop. Ch 16, sc in 4th ch from hook, hdc in next ch, 2 dc in each of next 2 chs, 2 tr in each of next 2 chs, 2 dtr in each of next 2 chs, 2 tr tr in each of next 2 chs. Ch 3, sl st in first tr of next scallop. Repeat from * round.

TO JOIN MOTIFS: To make tablecloth with a scalloped edge join motifs diagonally across. Crochet together at the corner points and the two middle picots of the clusters on the sides.

FINISHING EDGE: Fasten the thread to a corner point. Ch 6, sc in the point (picot). Ch 8, dc in middle of the side of the point, p. * Ch 6, dc at the corner of the scallop, p. Ch 8, sc in middle p of cluster, p, ch 8, dc in p between scallops. Ch 8, sc in



middle p of second scallop, p. Ch 8, dc at the corner of scallop, p. Ch 6, dc in the middle of the side of next point, p. Ch 6, sc at the intersection of 3 points (corners of 3 motifs). Ch 6, dc in side of point, p. Repeat from * around. NOTE—At all outside points, use ch of 8 as at beginning and at in-

tersection of 3 points use ch of 6.

Stretch and pin cloth right-side-down in true shape on a padded surface, or on curtain stretchers. Steam and press dry through a cloth. If stretchers are used, lay them over an ironing board, and steam and press dry in sections until completed.

To remove the yellow stain from enameled bathtubs and wash basins, wash with salt and turpentine.

If you desire to keep sandwiches from drying out, try sealing the edges of the wax paper with a hot iron. They will keep fresh twice as long.

When you are out of bread crumbs and need some immediately, crush corn-flakes and use as a substitute.

Try putting a small piece of white blotting paper in the bottom of the salt shaker to prevent the salt from caking.

ETCHING ON GLASS

This art, with beginnings rooted as far back as the early Egyptian days, perhaps even to 3400 B. C., is finding its place among the present day handicrafts. Today, when etched glass is mentioned, it is safe to say that more people will think of table glass and vases than any other form. This decoration has taken on wide variety from straight lines through geometric figures, floral, bird, animal designs to monograms.

In etching, a portion of the hard shiny surface of the glass is roughened, even removed, to produce a design. This has been done with many media. Commercially and for large areas, sand blasting is used; this is the field of a well trained and highly skilled expert. Certain acids have cut the surface successfully. But modern skill and chemical knowledge have produced creams which have brought this art to the level of schools, colleges and homes, making it possible to produce handsome, personalized articles to satisfy the craving for beauty and originality. Many delightful leisure hours may be spent etching on glass.

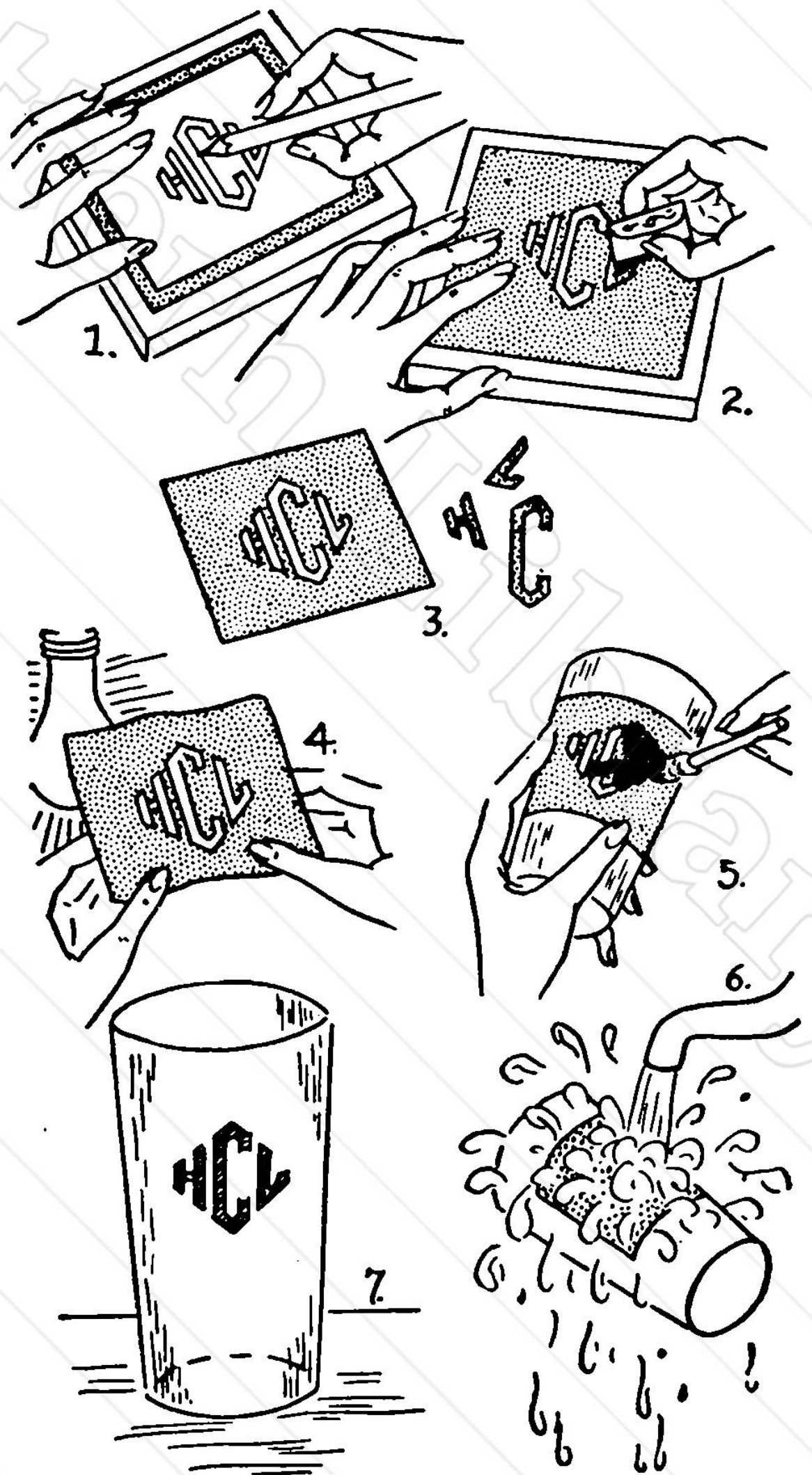
If done with etching cream, it may well be termed glass frosting since the designs are not etched deeply into the glass with electric needle and sulphuric acid, but are put on by an easier method which gives a frosty look.

Now the art of etching on glass with etching cream is very simple. The chief problem consists in using a good resist where the glass is to remain clear, and applying acid where the glass is to appear frosted. An etching cream, which may be purchased in most art supply stores, produces good results and will not burn or injure the hands.

Any glass may be etched, but for best results one should work on clear glass. Objects made of clear glass may be obtained from glass or variety stores. Plain glassware such as tumblers of all sizes and shapes, salad plates, glass pictures and mirrors can be monogrammed or given more or less elaborate designs depending upon the taste and artistic ability of the decorator. The resulting design is frosty in appearance and shows up

clearly on plain glass. The design is permanent and is not affected by water or heat. It will not show up well on colored glass. Fireproof glassware, because of some ingredient used in its manufacture, is not affected by the etching cream unless left on at least twelve hours.

If a person has artistic ability, designs may be drawn free hand on the glassware, using any small wooden tool dipped in the etching cream. The real charm lies in the fact that each piece show originality. From time to time you have received in your WORK-BASKET designs for stencils that would be quite suitable for glass.



MATERIALS FOR STENCILS

Various materials such as gummed tape, decorator's or masking tape, or metal stencil foil with adhesive back may be used to make stencils. Gummed paper is excellent for the purpose; use a thin, hard surfaced paper that is not too porous. You may purchase it at most variety and department stores.

Masking or decorator's tape proves very satisfactory. This type of stencil is easily removed after the etching is completed.

Melted paraffin may be used by pouring or brushing it over the surface of the glass to be etched; this method is the most difficult and least desirable. Be sure that the surface is clean; put 2 coats on glass, and cut out as for stencil.

CLEAN glassware thoroughly with soap and water or rinse with vinegar, being sure that all finger marks are removed.

PREPARATION OF STENCIL

1. If gummed paper is to be used, trace or draw design directly on a piece of it.

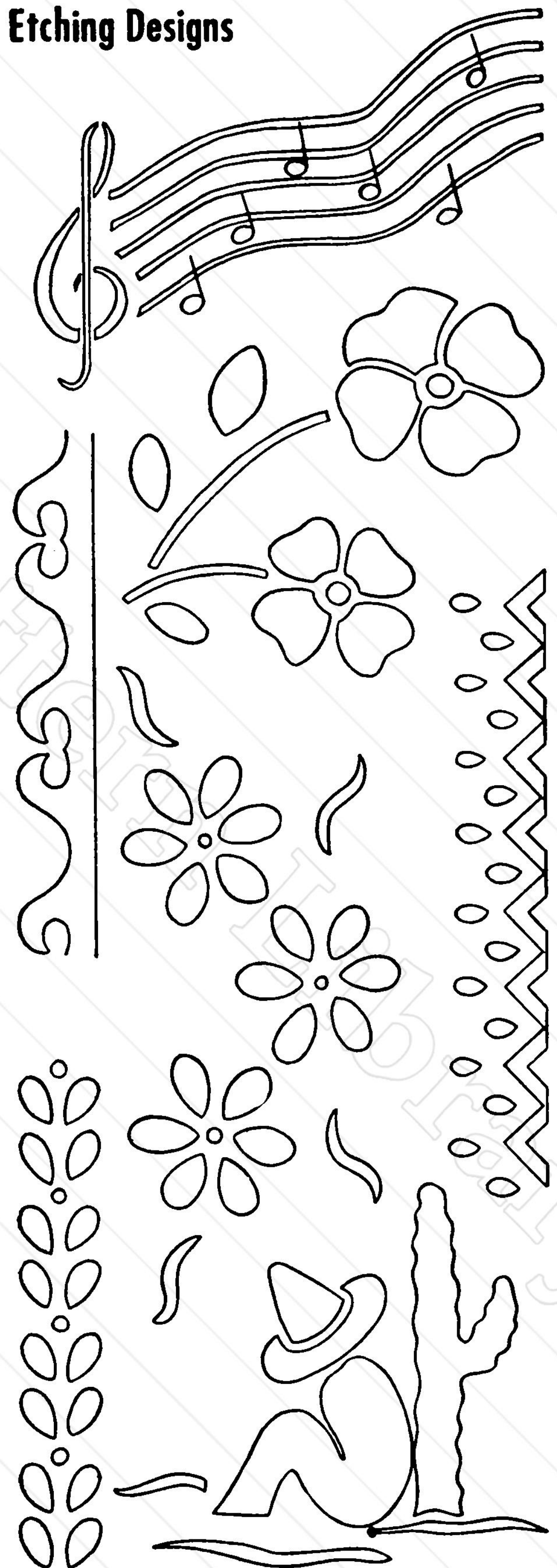
2. If metal stencil foil is used, transfer design to be etched through thin paper on which it was traced by indented traced lines with a not-too-sharp tool or work with a pencil directly on the foil. TO CUT—place the gummed paper or metal stencil foil on heavy cardboard, or drawing board and cut out design with razor blade, stencil knife or sharp kitchen knife. If using a prepared metal stencil foil, warm before applying to glassware. This will soften the adhesive and permit it to stick to the glass more easily; see figure 4.

3. If masking tape is to be used apply direct to glass and transfer design to it. Trace design on mask by using carbon paper or indenting traced lines with pencil or it may be drawn free hand. Cut out outline of design after the tape is on the glass. See figures 2 and 3.

4. Place stencil on the glassware. The corners and edges of stencil must be securely pressed down, using a round pencil or back of spoon. Otherwise a fuzzy edge will result.

When a border design is desired apply the mask as given but snip mask

Etching Designs

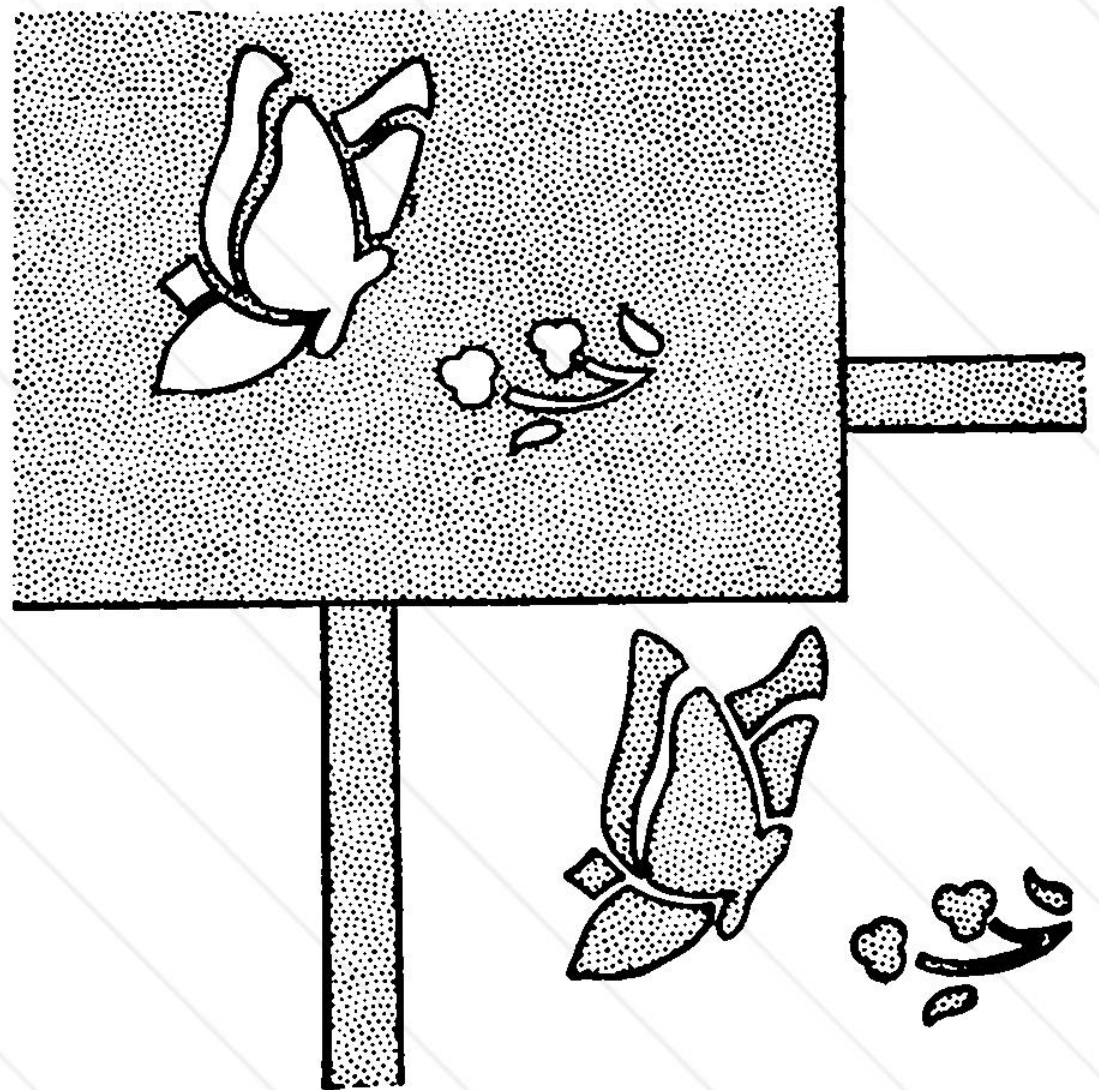


on lower edge as many times as needed to lie perfectly flat against glass. Lap each strip of masking tape about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch. Overlap snipped edges so mask will fit tightly to glass. Otherwise it will pucker in these places allowing the etching cream to flow under mask, etching undesired portions.

5. Apply etching cream thickly over design—stencil may be covered where necessary. Use a wooden spoon, a tongue depressor or a tooth pick. End may be wrapped with cotton to spread cream more easily. You may also use fingers to apply the cream as it is not harmful to the skin; or it may be applied direct from the tube.

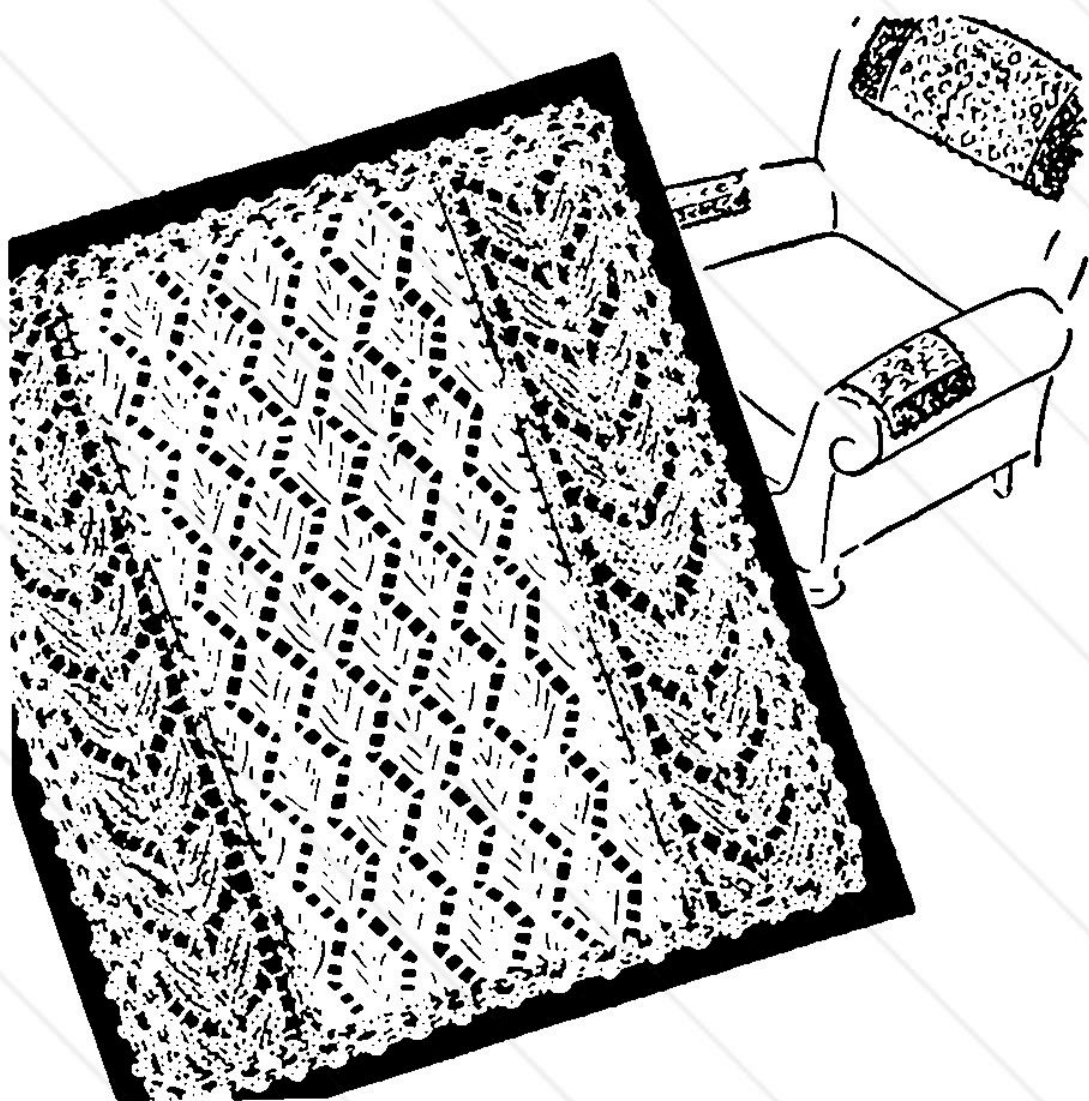
6. The etching cream should remain on the stencil four or five minutes or longer according to the age of the cream; then wash off in a pan of warm water or hold under warm water faucet as in figure 6.

If you have used gummed paper or masking tape for the stencil, the stencil cannot be used again. But the metal stencil may be used several times if it is carefully removed.



Dry the glass and you have finished the etching. The part that has been cut out after the stencil has been cut may also be used by masking around it with tape, cut in various desired shapes, and etching the background to the mask instead of the design as shown.

LEAF CHAIR SET



Here is an interesting leaf pattern that may be used for place mats, chair, vanity or buffet sets. The large mat is about $15\frac{1}{2} \times 9$ inches; the small ones about $8\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches. This 3-piece set

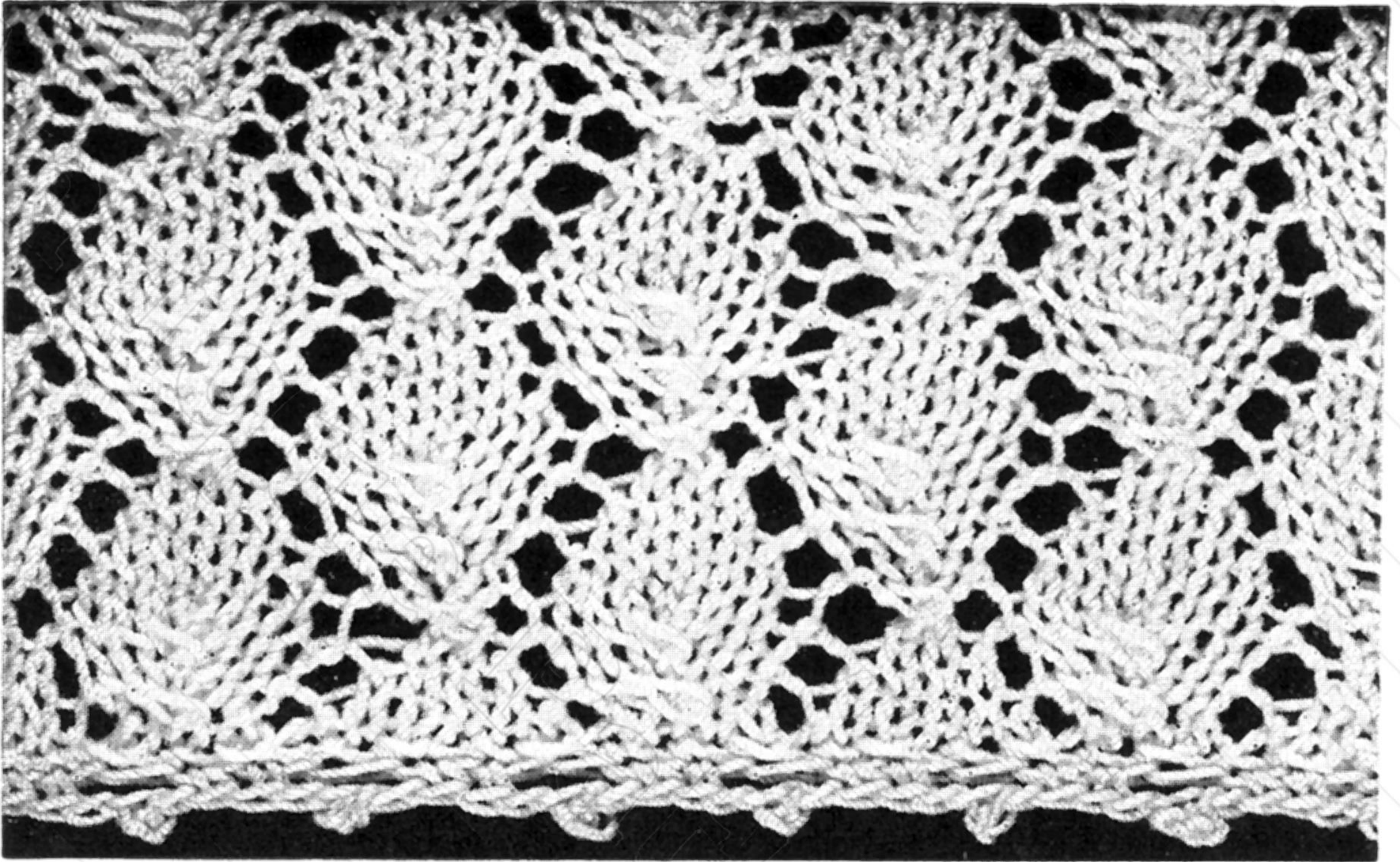
requires about 220 yards of green mercerized crochet cotton about the weight of number 5 pearl cotton; about 350 yards of white thread of the same weight. Various other color combinations may be made. Use size 2 knitting needles. If a smaller set is desired use size 1 knitting needles. This design may also be repeated for scarf or table runner. The green strips on each side of the large and small mats are crocheted together with a row of single crochet. Use size 5 crochet hook.

Abbreviations: k (knit); p (purl); O (yarn over); sl (slip); tog (together); pssso (pass slipped stitch over); ch (chain); sk (skip); sl st (slip stitch); sc (single crochet).

LARGE MAT—With white thread and size 2 knitting needles cast on 83 stitches.

Row 1: K 5, * O, sl 1, k 2 tog, pssso, O, k 7, repeat from * across row, ending with k 5.

Row 2: P this row and all alternate rows.



Row 3: K 2 tog, k 3, * O, k 3, O, k 2, sl 1, k 2 tog, psso, k 2, repeat from * across row ending with O, k 3, O, k 3, k 2 tog.

Row 5: K 2 tog, k 2, * O, k 5, O, k 1, sl 1, k 2 tog, psso, k 1, repeat from * across row ending O, k 5, O, k 2, k 2 tog.

Row 7: K 2 tog, k 1, * O, k 7, O, sl 1, k 2 tog, psso, repeat from * across row ending O, k 7, O, k 1, k 2 tog.

Row 9: K 3, * O, k 2, sl 1, k 2 tog, psso, k 2, O, k 3, repeat from * across row.

Row 11: K 4, * O, k 1, sl 1, k 2 tog, psso, k 1, O, k 5, repeat from * across row ending k 4.

Row 12: P this row.

Repeat these 12 rows 7 more times; bind off.

BORDER FOR ALL MATS—This band measures about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide. Cast on 15 stitches with green thread. As you work, some rows will have 17 stitches, but the next row usually takes care of this situation.

Row 1: K 1, O, k 5, O, sl 1, k 2 tog, psso, O, k 5, O, k 1.

Row 2: P this row and all alternate rows.

Row 3: K 1, O, k 1, k 2 tog, p 1,

slip 1, k 1, psso, k 1, yarn around needle (this differs from an O in that the thread is brought completely around the needle instead of making only a loop; bring it around purlwise or knitwise, as is necessary so that a complete stitch is held on the needle before the next st is made); p 1, yarn around needle, k 1, k 2 tog, p 1, slip 1, k 1, psso, k 1, O, k 1.

Row 5: K 1, O, k 1, k 2 tog, p 1, sl 1, k 1, psso, k 1, p 1, k 1, k 2 tog, p 1, sl 1, k 1, psso, k 1, O, k 1.

Row 7: K 1, O, k 1, O, k 2 tog, p 1, sl 1, k 1, psso, p 1, k 2 tog, p 1, sl 1, k 1, psso, O, k 1, O, k 1.

Row 9: K 1, O, k 3, O, sl 1, k 2 tog, psso, p 1, k 3 tog, O, k 3, O, k 1.

Row 10: P this row.

Repeat these 10 rows until piece measures same as white.

TO ASSEMBLE: Make 2 green strips. Crochet these to edges of white strip. Work one row of sc around entire mat with green thread. Work second row of picot edging as follows: * ch 4, sl st in third ch from hook, ch 1, sk 1 sc, sc in each of next 2 sc, repeat from *.

To make small mats, cast on 33 sts in white thread and proceed as for large mat.

Aunt Ellen's CLUB NOTES

WHAT CLUBS ARE DOING

Birthday parties are always fun. A group sponsored an annual birthday party for all members and their families. Guests were seated at tables marked with month in which they were born. Every guest paid twice their age for the evening's entertainment. Everyone had a good time and the proceeds went into the treasury.

The sponsor of a very progressive club writes that their club had a booth at a local auction sale in their community. They sold hand-made articles, such as scarves, luncheon sets, pillow slips, tea towels and etc. Then too, at one end of their booth, they sold pie, sandwiches and coffee. This group consisting of twenty active women made about \$70 at one sale. They are considering doing this again in the fall.

Another group writes that they recently had a meeting on lengthening dresses and skirts. The members exchanged ideas and hints on making the skirts longer; combining two dresses to make one and putting a contrasting color with another.

ROLL CALL SUGGESTIONS

1. Name a project that you would like to see your club carry out for next year.
 2. Ways to help school children pass their summer vacation in an educational manner.
 3. A relic or heirloom that you treasure.
-

PROGRAM SUGGESTION

You may have several members who are interested in antiques of all kinds. This month we are suggesting a discussion on heirloom pottery. Perhaps one or more members of your club have a particular piece of pottery with history, that they might like to bring to the meeting. We are offering some suggestions along this topic; you may elaborate more if you wish.

HEIRLOOM POTTERY

In nearly every American home there are plates, cups, saucers and other dishes which have been handed down from one generation to another. A few years ago these same pieces used to be dirt collectors, but now they hang on the dining room wall. These dishes all have a legend of some kind behind them. Many of these pieces show scenes that are connected with the discovery of a new nation. Some of the pieces were crudely drawn, but still thrill the American pottery collector of today.

At the beginning of the 19th century the young Republic was rapidly recuperating from the effects of the war for Independence. The English potters of Staffordshire conceived an idea to cater to the new nation's worth and at the same time make it profitable for themselves.

England sent artists to America to sketch scenery, statues and scenes that were most important to the American public. They used copper and pottery to make these plates, transferring to the casts their original paper sketches.

As a result the manufacturers' ovens sent a stream of pottery which met with wide popularity in America, and which made a fortune for the makers.

Pottery is one of the oldest industries. Its techniques have been inherited from the ancients; whose work in many articles are masterpieces. Hand methods of production were used by the ancients almost entirely; today we find machinery does most of the pottery work.

Today, many of these copper plates on which artists etched their early views of America are still preserved in Staffordshire. Those English artists were kept busy and traveled over all of Eastern America, because their scenes come from varied sources.

Perhaps it was the color that the Staffordshire potters used, that appealed most to the early pioneer housewives. They chose a rich dark blue which was most appealing to the eye. Many designs were made, but the exact number will never be known. Maybe some of you have old pieces of pottery

that should adorn your walls but are in the attic or ancient chimney corner. It would be fun to explore in the attic of your old family home and see what you might discover. You may find dishes that have portraits of George Washington or Thomas Jefferson; or scenes of some historic spot. These quaint pieces were always shown on deep blue earthenware.

Many of the plates shown had quotations on them, such as: "The used key is always the brightest." The Marquis de Lafayette was almost as popular a favorite as George Washington. Whole dinner sets were made of his landing at Castle Garden in 1824 and thousands of Americans ate off this reminder of the last visit of the French hero to America. The scene was presented in great detail. The Erie Canal plate was another commemorative piece.

Scenes like these above and many others make the century-old Staffordshire ware one of collector's most popular items. These pieces are being sought for museums today, but the supply is limited. The English potters had no idea that these plates would ever be used anywhere but on the table. They now decorate walls, mantels and sideboards as a permanent record of history.

RECREATIONAL HOUR

Game—Found On A Penny

Pass out pencil, paper and a penny to each person. Ask them to put down on paper the answer to each question as they look for it on the penny. The winner gets to keep the penny she has for good luck. Collect all the other pennies and return to hostess or game leader.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. A tropical fruit. | Date |
| 2. Flowers. | Tulips |
| 3. Part of a vegetable. | Ear |
| 4. Top of a hill. | Brow |
| 5. Affirmative answers. | Eyes |
| 6. Negative answers. | Nose |
| 7. A weapon of warfare. | Arrow |
| 8. A breast-plate. | Shield |
| 9. A place of worship. | Temple |
| 10. Messages from absent friends. | Letters |
| 11. A wild animal. | Hair
(hare) |
| 12. Our glory and pride. | America |
| 13. Part of a river. | Mouth |
| 14. Divisions of a country. | States |

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| 15. Millinery adornments. | Feathers |
| 16. A reward of victory. | Wreath |
| 17. A term of marriage. | United
States |
| 18. Part of a tree. | Leaf |
| 19. A messenger. | One Cent |

REFRESHMENT HOUR

The hostess this month may wish to plan refreshments in keeping with Maytime and spring. As we all know simplicity in entertaining is the first secret of success. At this meeting it would be nice to have a fruit salad topped with whipped cream, cookies and a drink. Given below are recipes for fruit salad and cookies.

Fruit Salad

- 1 envelope of gelatine
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of cold water
- 1 cup of hot fruit juice or water
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup lemon juice
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of sugar
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful salt
- $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of canned or fresh fruits

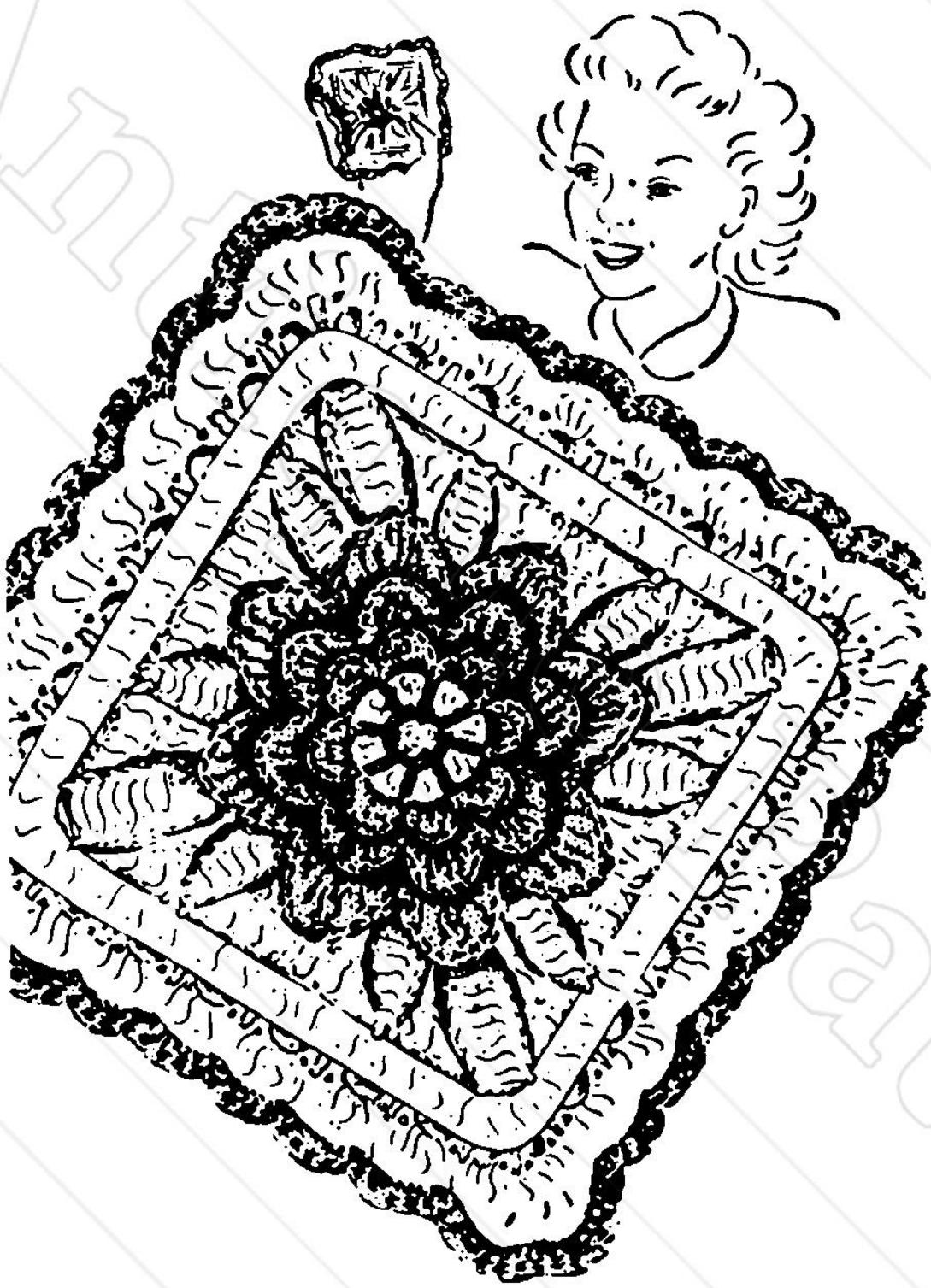
Soften gelatine in cold water and dissolve in hot fruit juice (drained from canned fruits), or water. Add lemon juice, sugar and salt. Cool, and when mixture begins to thicken, fold in diced fruit. Any fruits or desired combinations may be used. Pour into large mold that has been rinsed in cold water (and has had the bottom lined with thin slices of fruit, if desired); or individual molds. Chill. When firm, unmold on lettuce; top with whipped cream. Serves 6 to 8.

Old Fashioned Sugar Cookies

- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 egg
- 3 cups flour
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla

Cream shortening and sugar; add egg and beat well. Add sifted dry ingredients alternately with milk and vanilla; mix thoroughly. Roll $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick on lightly floured surface. Cut with floured cookie cutter; sprinkle with sugar, if desired. Bake on greased cookie sheet in moderate oven (375 degrees) about 15 minutes. Makes three dozen cookies. These may be decorated before baking.

ROSE PAN HOLDER



You will probably want to make several of these attractive pan holders. A pair would make a lovely gift or a nice bazaar item. The original was made in white crochet cotton about string weight, with red rose and green leaves. Other color combinations could be made using any small amounts of thread that you might have left over from other articles made. One pan holder requires about 100 yards of white, 65 yards red and 9½ yards green.

Abbreviations: Rnd (round); ch (chain); st (stitch); sk (skip); sp (space); sc (single crochet); hdc (half double crochet); dc (double crochet); tr (treble).

ROSE—Ch 6, join with sl st in first ch to form ring.

Rnd 1: Ch 1, 16 sc in ring.

Rnd 2: Ch 5, sk 1 sc, dc in next sc, * ch 2, sk 1 sc, dc in next. Repeat from * around (8 sps), join in third st of ch 5.

Rnd 3: Sc, hdc, dc, 2 tr, dc, hdc, sc in each of the 8 sps with sl st in each dc between petals. This forms first rnd of petals.

Rnd 4: On back of work, sl st to first dc in second rnd. Ch 6, dc in top of next dc, * ch 3, dc in next dc between petals, repeat from * around. Join to third ch of ch-6.

Rnd 5: * Sc, hdc, dc, 2 tr, dc, hdc, sc in each sp with sl st between petals. Repeat from * around. This forms second rnd of petals.

Rnd 6: On back of work, sl st to first dc in previous rnd, ch 7 dc in next dc, * ch 4, dc in next dc, Repeat from * around; join to third st in ch on first sp made.

Rnd 7: Sc, hdc, dc, 4 tr, dc, hdc, 1 sc in each sp with sl st between each petal. This is the last rnd of petals. Fasten and cut thread.

LEAVES—Small Leaf: Join green in dc between two petals. Ch 8, dc in 4th st from hook, dc in remaining sts on ch; fasten with sl st in hdc in back of petal. * Ch 1, sk one st, sc in first tr.

Large Leaf: Ch 10, dc in 4th st from hook, tr in remaining sts of ch. Fasten with sc in 4th tr on same petal. Ch 1, sl st in back of next dc.

Ch 8 and repeat directions for first small leaf to *. Sl st between petals. Ch 6, sk 1 petal, fasten between second and third petals.

Repeat the directions for the three leaves three times, making three leaves at each of the four corners.

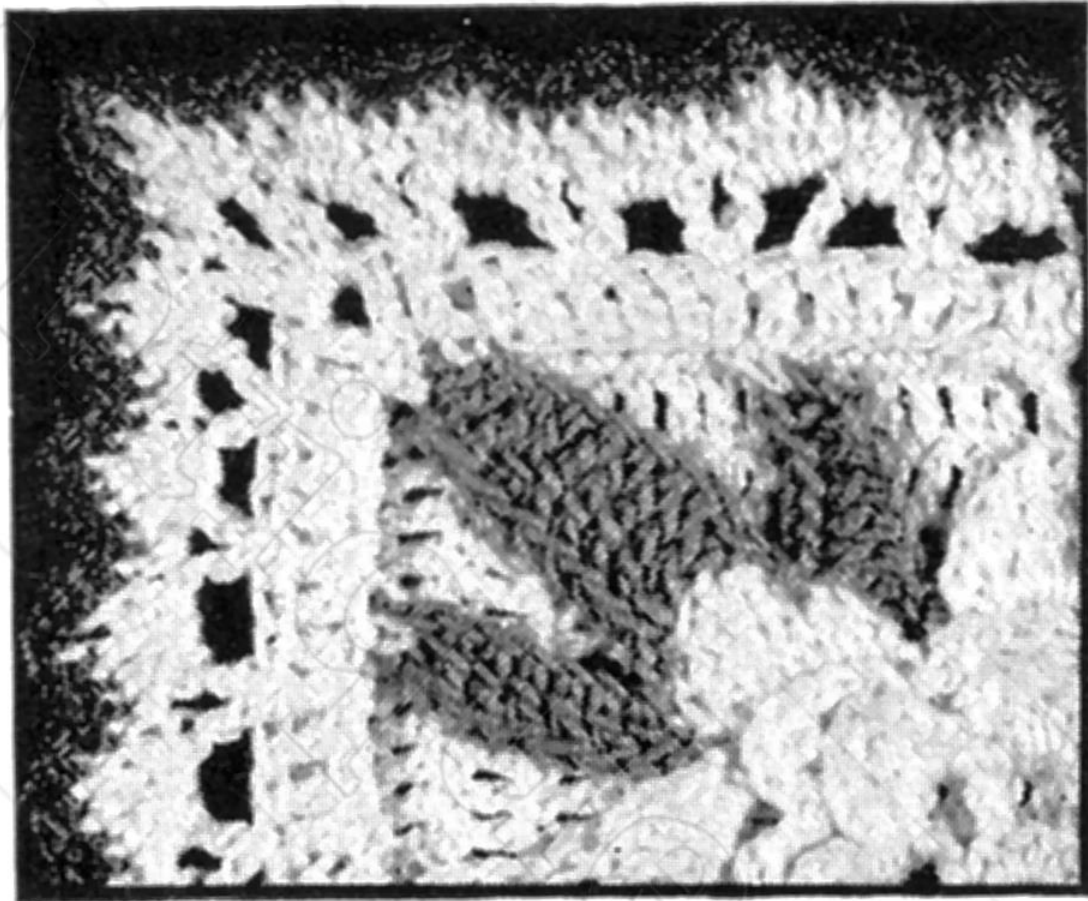
To make outside rnd, join white thread in top right side of a middle leaf. * Ch 3, sc in top opposite side of same leaf. Ch 5, sc in top of next leaf, ch 5, tr between second and third tr of next rose petal, ch 5, sc in top of next small leaf, ch 5, sc in corner of next middle leaf. Repeat from * around making a square.

Rnd 2: * Dc in each ch to corner. In corner ch, make dc, ch 2, dc, continue from * around. Join and fasten off.

BACK—Ch 6, sl st to first st to form a ring.

Rnd 1: Ch 3 (counts as one dc), 3 dc, ch 2, * 4 dc, ch 2, repeat from * twice. Join with sl st.

Rnd 2: Ch 3 (counts as first dc), dc, ch 2, 2 dc in corner sp. Dc in each dc on side. Continued around



making 2 dc, ch 2, 2 dc in each corner sp.

Repeat this row 5 times or to fit

front of pan holder that you have already worked.

SHELL EDGE—Place front and back of panholder together, being sure that the corners coincide. Join white thread in one corner sp, (ch 2, for a dc, ch 2, dc in same sp), * sk 2 dc, dc in next dc, ch 2, dc in same dc, repeat from * to next corner sp, (2 dc, ch 2, 2 dc) in corner sp **, repeat around from first * to ** around on other 3 sides of pan holders.

Continuing with white and in corner sp, make 2 dc, ch 2, 2 dc. * Sc between dcs of previous row, (2 dc, ch 2, 2 dc) in next sp made by skipping 2 dc of previous row. Continue around from *. Join and fasten off.

Join red, make sc in each dc and ch 2 around edge of pan holder. Join with sl st and fasten off.

DAISY SLIDES



These flowers may be used around neck, sleeves and belt of a dress or blouse; down front of a dress or on top of a skirt hem. Make them of white mercerized crochet cotton size 30; use a size 13 hook. Each flower measures about 1¾ inches in diameter and requires about 15 yards.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); st (stitch); lp (loop); sl st (slip stitch); sk (skip); sc (single crochet); hdc (half double crochet); dc (double crochet); tr (treble); dtr (double treble).

Ch 7, 2 dtr in first st holding back

the last lp of each dtr on hook, thread over and pull through all 3 lps at once for a cluster, ch 12, sc in same st, ch 12, sc in top of cluster, 14 sc over next 12-ch, sc in sc, 14 sc over next 12-ch, sl st in next sc. * Ch 15, sk last st, (2 sc, 1 hdc, 2 dc) on ch, (tr in next 2 sts) worked off together into one st, 2 tr, 1 dc, 1 hdc and 1 sl st on ch, ch 2, sk remaining 2 sts of ch, sc in next second sc on ring. Repeat from * 14 times. Fasten off. Repeat from beginning for desired number of flowers.

Steam and press dry through a cloth. Run ribbon over bar in center of flowers.

Never throw celery tops away. Place them in a paper sack and leave in a warm place until the leaves are dry. Then store in a moisture-proof can and use in flavoring stews, soups and pot roasts.

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