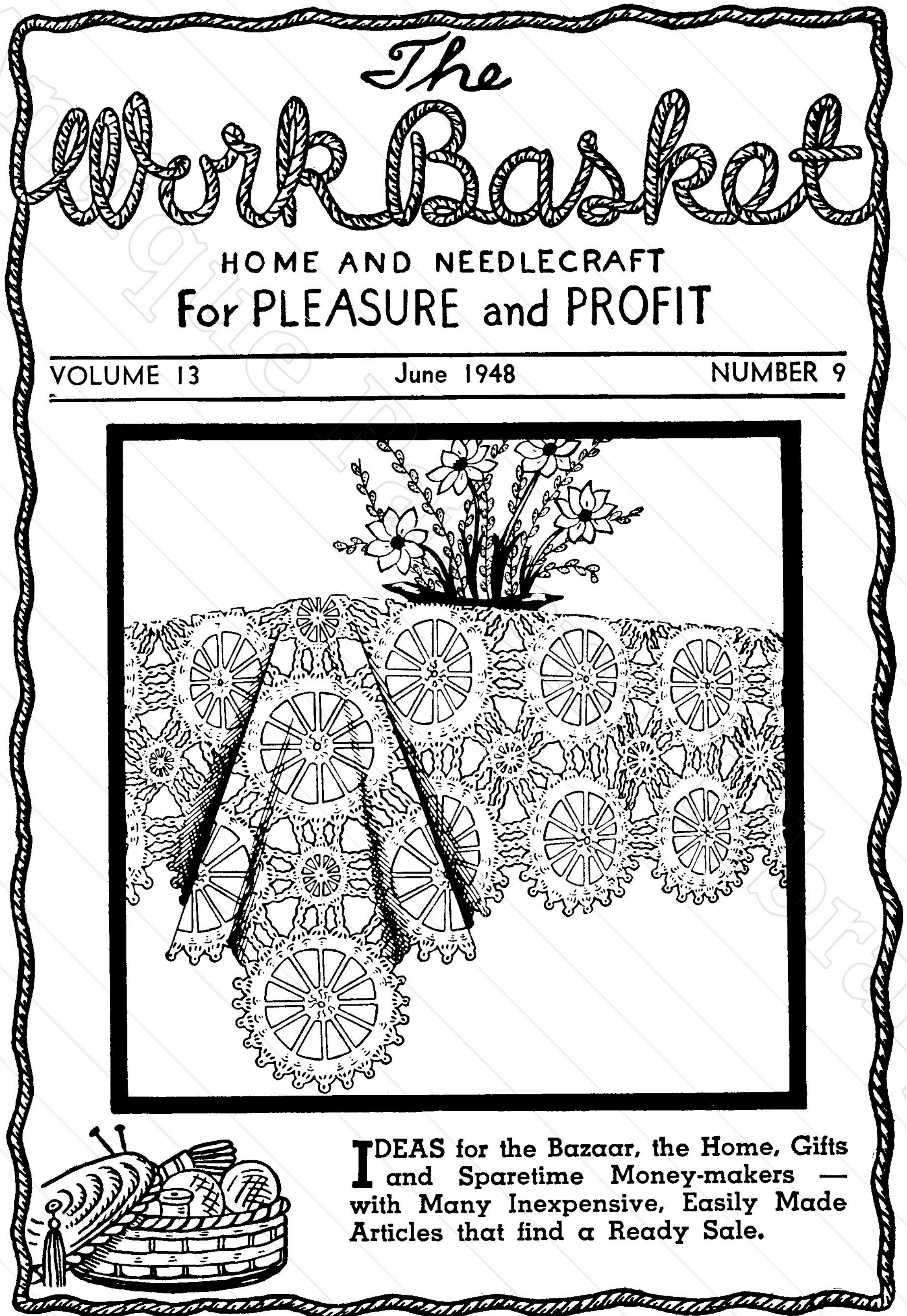




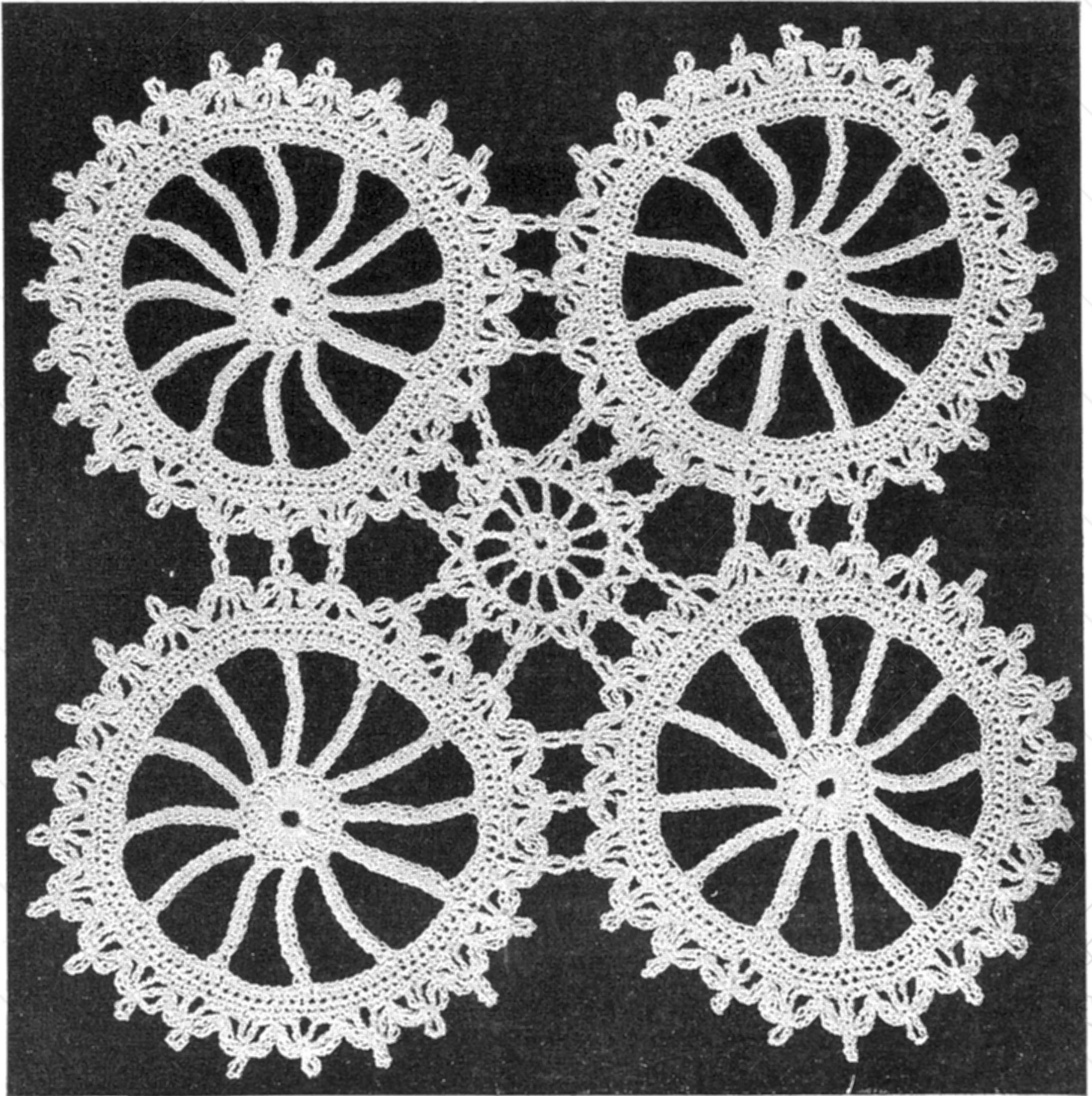
WAGON WHEELS

Shown on front cover

This crocheted motif is illustrated as a tablecloth design, but may also be used for chair or vanity sets, dresser scarf or table runner. It is made of ecru mercerized crochet thread size 30; use size 11 crochet hook. Each medallion measures about 4 inches and requires about 25 yards of thread. The small medallion that joins each four

larger medallions requires approximately 10 yards of thread.

Abbreviations: Rnd (round); ch (chain); st (stitch); sl st (slip stitch); sk (skip); p (picot); sc (single crochet); hdc (half double crochet); tr (treble)—thread over hook twice and work off 2 loops at a time; dc (double crochet).



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LARGE MEDALLION

Ch 8, sl st to first ch to form a ring.
 Rnd 1: Ch 4, 23 tr in ring (ch 4 counts as 1 tr); join with sl st in ch 4.

Rnd 2: * Ch 13, turn, sc in second ch from hook, sc in each of 11 ch, sl st in tr (first spoke completed); sl st in next tr. Repeat from * around for 12 spokes. Join with sl st in top of first spoke.

Rnd 3: * 2 sc across top of spoke. ch 7; repeat from * around. Sl st in first sc.

Rnd 4: Ch 2, hdc in next sc, hdc in each st around; join with sl st.

Rnd 5: Ch 1, sc in each hdc around; sl st in ch 1.

Rnd 6: * Ch 5, sc at bottom of ch 5 (p made), sc in each of next 4 sc of previous row. Repeat from * around. Sl st to top of p.

Rnd 7: * Ch 5, sk 2 sc, sl st in next sc, ch 5, sl st in p; repeat from * around. Join with sl st.

Rnd 8: * Ch 7, sl st in same place (p made), ch 5, sl st in sl st, ch 5, sl st in sl st. Repeat from * around (24 p).

This completes one wheel.

Join wheels at 3 ps by ch 3, sl st in p, ch 3, sl st back.

SMALL MEDALLION

Ch 6, sl st to first st to form ring.

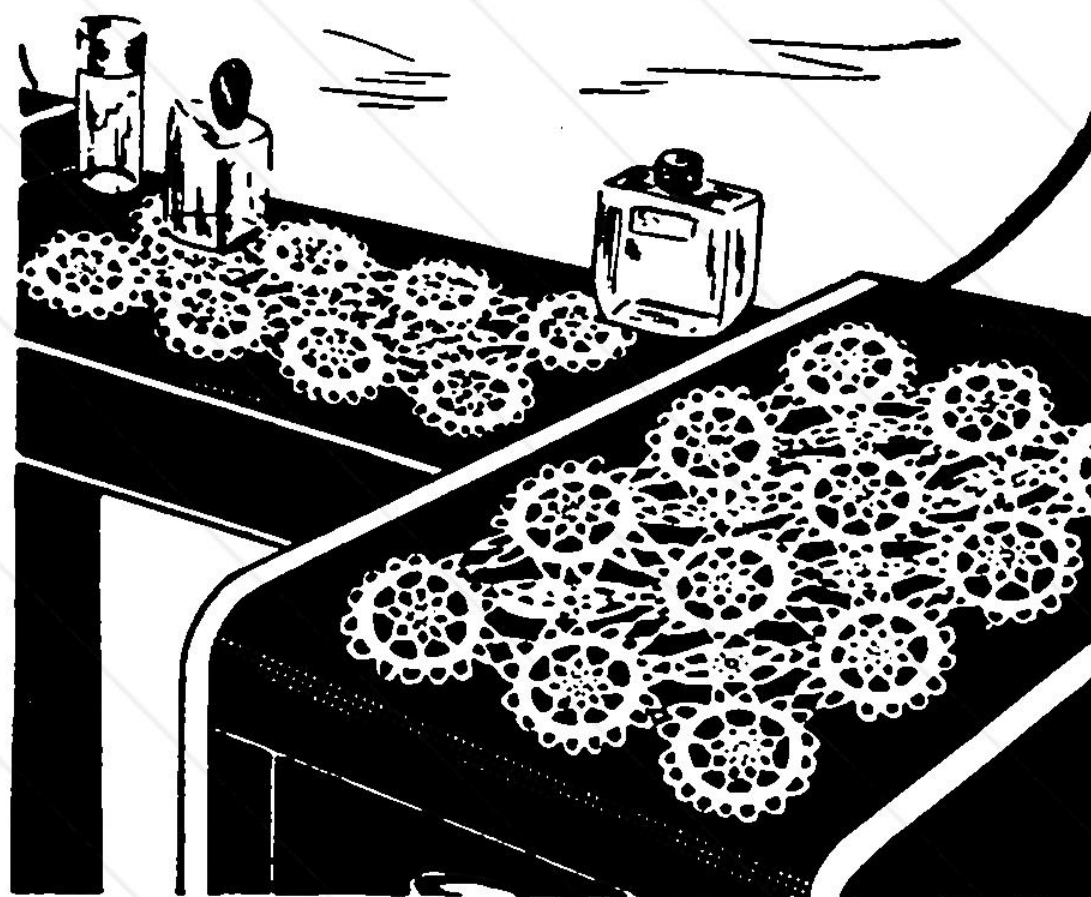
Rnd 1: Ch 3, 11 dc in ring (ch 3 counts as one dc): sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 2: Ch 7, * tr in dc, ch 3, repeat from * around. Sl st in 4th st of ch 7, (12 tr and 12 sp in all).

Rnd 3: Ch 5, sc in same place (p made), * 3 sc in sp, sc in tr, ch 5, sc in same place, repeat from * around.

Rnd 4: Sl st to top of p, ch 2, sl st in picot of wheel, * ch 2, sl st back, ch 4, sc in middle sc of sp below, ch 4, sl st in p, ch 1, sl st in next p of wheel, ch 4, sc in middle sc of sp below, ch 4, sl st in p, ch 2, sl st in next p on wheel. Repeat from * around. There are 12 ps around the small medallion.

Steam and press dry on back through a cloth.

CROCHET VANITY SET

Use white, cream or any desired color of mercerized crochet cotton about size 20; use a size 11 or 12 hook. Approximately 15 yards of thread are needed for one motif. Each motif is about 1½ inch across. Any number of these motifs may be repeated for a variety of things such as chair sets, table runner or scarf. For bedspread use a regular bedspread cotton or thread of similar weight (about number 5) and a size 4 or 5 hook.

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

FIRST MOTIF—Beginning at center, ch 7, join with sl st to form a ring.

Rnd 1: Ch 1, 15 sc in ring, join with sl st to ch 1.

Rnd 2: Sc in same st, * ch 5, sk 1 sc, sc in next sc; repeat from * around for 6 more sps, ending with ch 2, dc in first sc. (8 sps in all).

Rnd 3: Sc in same sp, * ch 5, sc in next sp; repeat from * around ending with ch 2, dc in first sc.

Rnd 4: Sc in same sp, ch 9, * dc in next sp, ch 6; repeat from * around ending with sl st in third st of ch-9 first made.

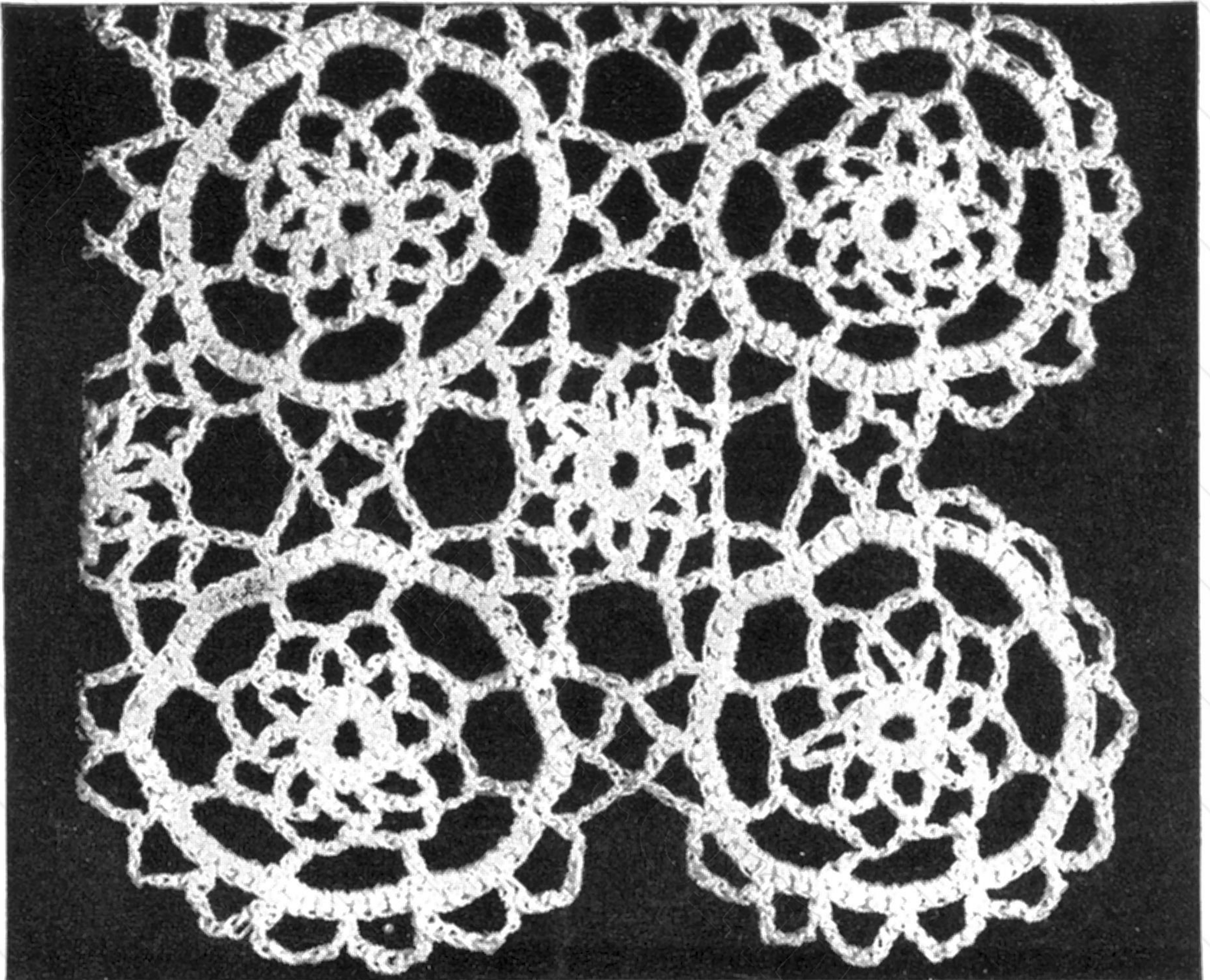
Rnd 5: Ch 1, * sc in dc, 7 sc on ch-6; repeat from * around ending with sl st in ch 1.

Rnd 6: Ch 1, sc in same sp, * ch 7, sk 3 sc, sc in next sc, ch 7, sc over dc. Repeat from * around ending with sl st in first sc.

SECOND MOTIF—Work as for first motif until 5 rnds are completed.

Rnd 6: Ch 1, sc in same sp, * ch





3, sl st in center of ch 7 of first motif, ch 3, sk 3 sc, sc in next sc, ch 3, sl st in center of next ch-7 of first motif, ch 3, sc in sc over dc. Continue as for first motif. Join all motifs where necessary.

FILL-IN MOTIF—Work as for first

motif until 2 rnds are complete.

Rnd 3: * Ch 2, join with sl st to center of lp of previous motif, ch 2, sc in center of fill-in motif. Repeat from * around joining where necessary.

Stretch and pin right-side-down, press through a damp cloth.

TRAY CLOTH

This tray cloth in crochet, is made up of square medallions; each measuring about one and three fourths inches across. It is made of a mercerized crochet cotton about size 30; use a size 10 crochet hook. Each motif requires about 8 yards of thread.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); st (stitch); sl st (slip stitch); rnd (round); sk (skip; sp (space); lp (loop); sc (single crochet); dc (double crochet); tr (treble); to make a cluster—retain last lp of each dc on hook, thread over and pull through all lps at once.

Rnd 1: * Ch 4, 2-dc cluster in 4th ch from hook; repeat from * until 4

clusters are made. Join last cluster to first ch with sl st.

Rnd 2: Sl st to center side of cluster, * ch 5, tr between clusters, ch 5, sc in center of cluster. Continue around from *, ending with ch 5, sl st in first sc made.

Rnd 3: Sl st to first ch of ch-5, ch 3, 3 dc over ch-5, * dc in tr, ch 3, dc in same tr, (4 dc over ch-5) twice; continue from * around, ending with 4 dc, sl st in third ch of ch-3.

Rnd 4: Ch 7, sc in second dc, * ch 4, make a 3-dc cluster in ch-3 lp, ch 3, 3-dc cluster in same lp, ch 4, sc in third dc, ch 4, sk 2 dc, dc in next dc, ch 3, dc in same dc, ch 4, sk 2 dc, sc

CROCHET STAR BEDSPREAD DESIGN



Use a number 30 mercerized crochet thread and size 10 crochet hook to make this design. One motif requires about 35 yards of thread; it measures about 5 inches across. If this is made of regular bedspread cotton you should use about size 5 or 6 hook. This may also become a tablecloth.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); st (stitch); sl st (slip stitch); lp (loop); sp (space); sc (single crochet); dc (double crochet); to make dc cluster—retain last lp of each dc on hook, thread over and pull through all lps at once.

FIRST MOTIF—Starting at center, ch 8, join with sl st to form a ring.

Rnd 1: Ch 1, 12 sc in ring, join with sl st to ch 1.

Rnd 2: * Ch 3, sc in next sc; repeat from * around.

Rnd 3: Sl st to center of ch 3, sc in same sp, * ch 5, sc in next 3-ch; repeat from * around ending with ch 2, dc in first sc.

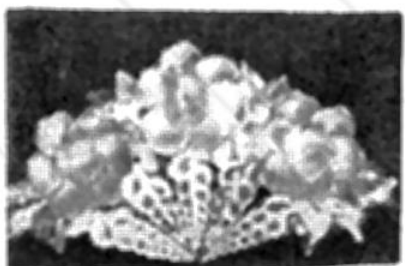
in next dc. Continue from * around, ending with ch 4, sk 2 dc, dc in next dc, ch 3, sl st in third ch of ch-7.

Make second motif the same as for first motif until 3 rnds are complete.

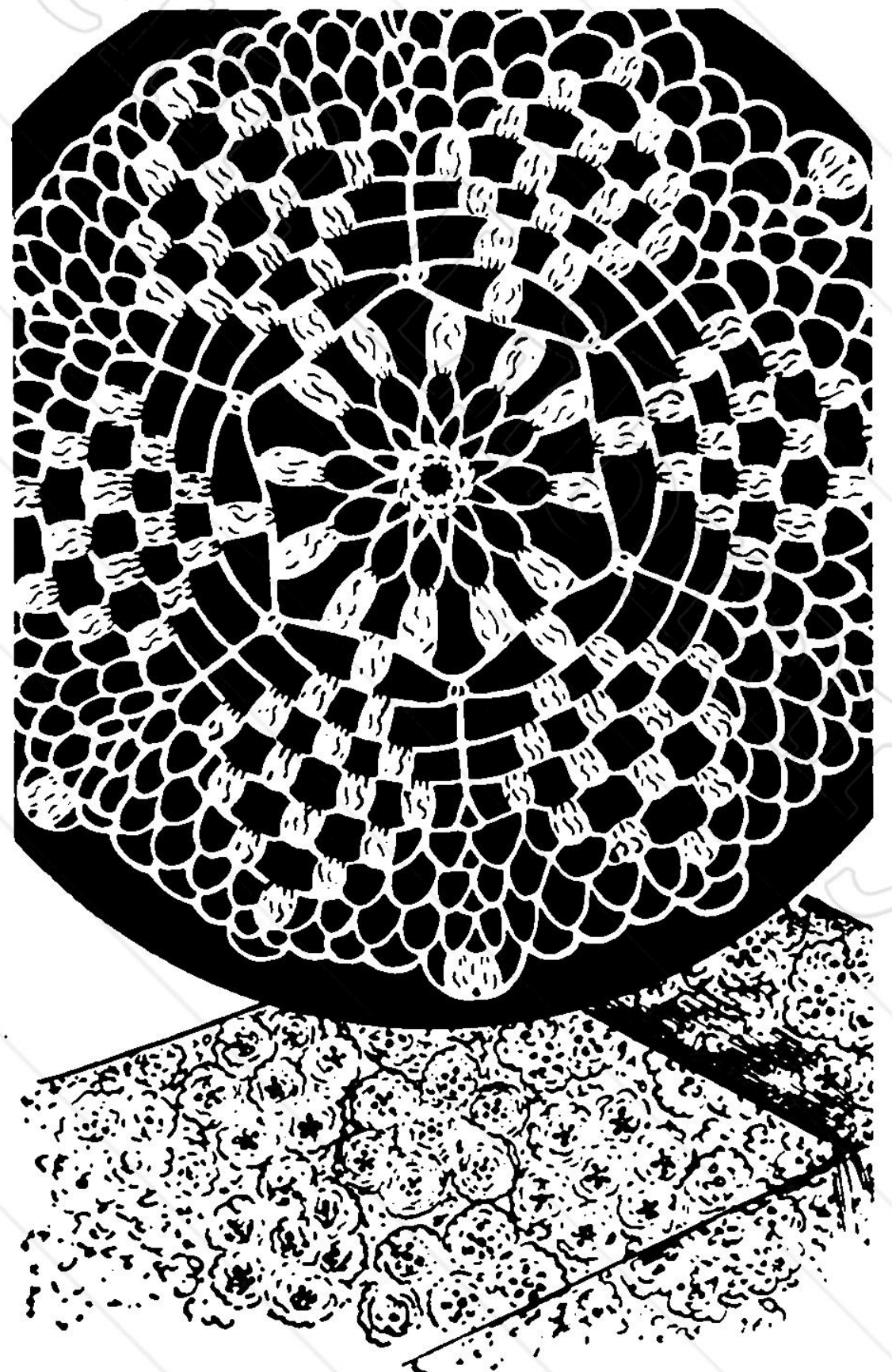
Rnd 4: Ch 7, sc in second dc, ch 4, 3 dc cluster in ch 3, join with sl st to center of ch 3 lp in any corner of first motif, ch 1, 3 dc cluster in same lp, ch 4, sk 2 dc, sc in next dc, ch 4, dc between 4th and 5th dc of work, ch 1, join with sl st to center of next ch 3 of first motif, ch 1, dc in same sp, ch 4, sk 2 dc, sc in next dc, ch 4, 3 dc cluster in next 3 ch sp, ch 1, join with sl st to ch 3 lp of first motif, ch 1, 3 dc cluster in same sp. Continue as for first motif. Join all motifs where necessary.

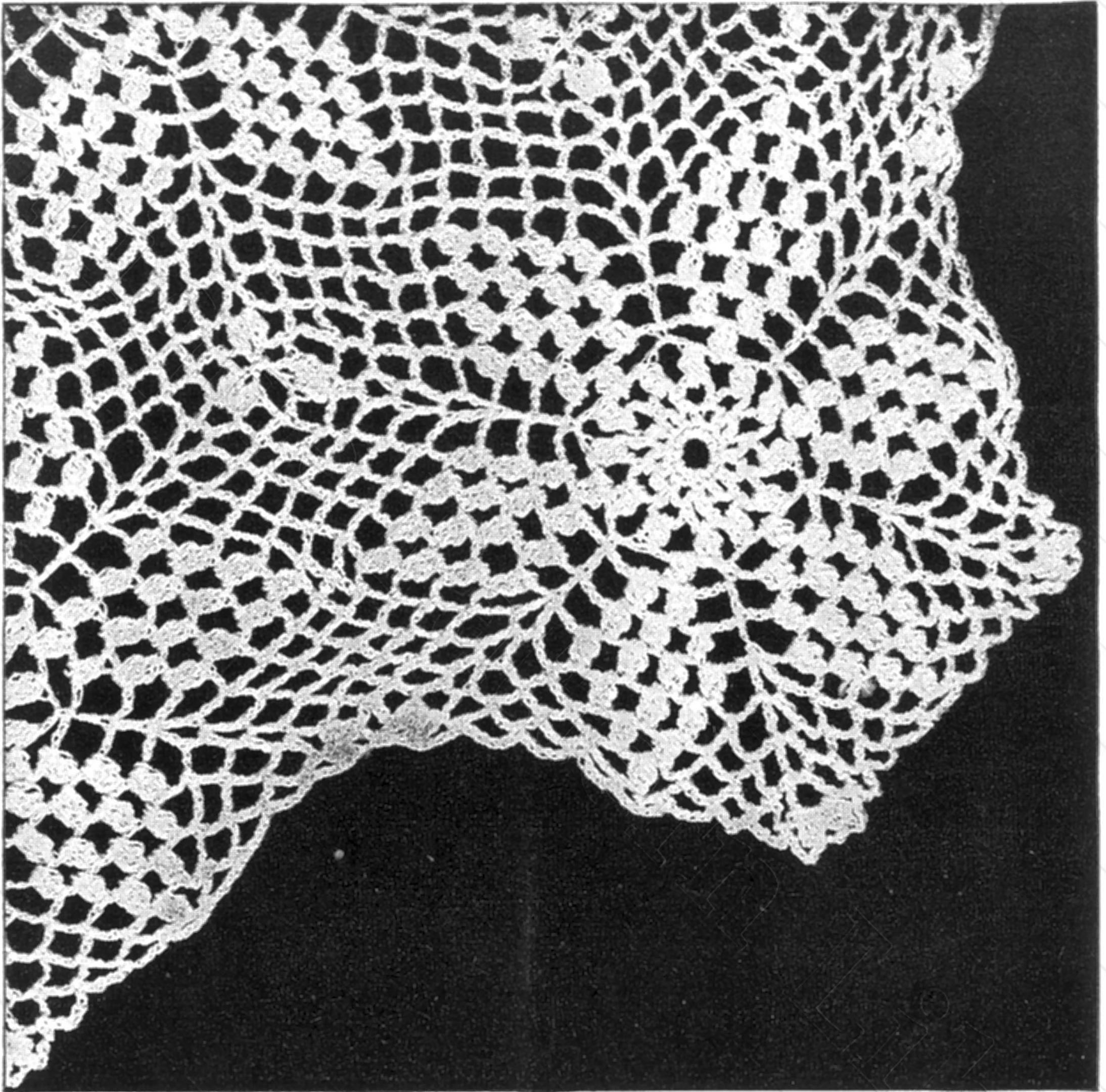
Steam and press dry through a cloth.

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Rnd 4: Ch 3, a 2-dc cluster in same sp, * ch 3, a 3-dc cluster in next sp; repeat from * around. Join last ch 3 with sl st to tip of first cluster.

Rnd 5: Sl st to center of ch 3, sc in lp, * ch 5, 3-dc cluster in next sp, ch 5, sc in next sp; repeat from * around ending with sl st in first sc.

Rnd 6: Ch 8, * 3-dc cluster in next sp, ch 3, 3-dc cluster in next sp, ch 5, dc in sc, ch 5; repeat from * around ending with ch 5, sl st in third ch of ch-8.

Rnd 7: Ch 8, * 3-dc cluster in next sp, ch 3, 3-dc cluster in next sp, ch 3, 3-dc cluster in next sp, ch 5, dc in dc, ch 5; repeat from * around ending with ch 5, sl st in third ch of ch-8.

Rnd 8: Ch 6, * dc in same st, ch 5, 3-dc cluster in next sp, (ch 3, 3-dc

cluster in next sp) 3 times, ch 5, dc in next dc, ch 3, repeat from * around ending with ch 5, sl st in third ch of ch-6.

Rnd 9: Sl st in ch 3, ch 6, * dc in same sp, ch 5, sc in next sp, ch 5, 3 dc cluster in next sp, (ch 3, 3-dc cluster in next sp) twice, ch 5, sc in next lp, ch 5, dc in ch 3; repeat from * around ending with ch 5, sl st in third ch of ch-6.

Rnd 10: Sl st in ch 3, * dc in same sp, ch 5, sc in next sp, ch 5, sc in next sp, ch 5, 3-dc cluster in next sp, ch 3, 3-dc cluster in next sp, ch 5, sc in next sp, ch 5, sc in next sp, ch 5, dc in next 3-ch sp, ch 3; repeat from * around ending with ch 5, sl st in third ch of ch-6.

Rnd 11: Sl st in ch 3, ch 6, * dc in

same sp, (ch 5, sc in next sp) 3 times, ch 5, 3-dc cluster in next 3 ch sp, (ch 5, sc in next sp) 3 times, ch 5, dc in ch 3, ch 3; repeat from * around ending with ch 5, sl st in third ch of ch-6.

Rnd 12: Sl st in ch 3, ch 3, make a 2-dc cluster, * ch 3, make a 3 dc cluster in same sp, (ch 5, sc in next sp) 8 times, ch 5, make a 3-dc cluster in next sp. Repeat from * around ending with ch 5, sl st in top of 2-dc cluster; fasten and cut.

SECOND MOTIF—Continue as for first motif until 11th rnd is completed.

Rnd 12: Sl st in ch 3, ch 3, make a 2-dc cluster in same sp, ch 1, join with sl st in ch 3 between clusters in first motif, ch 1, make a 3-dc cluster in same sp, (ch 2, join with sl st to ch 5 lp of first motif, ch 2, sc in motif of work) 8 times. Ch 2, sl st in ch 5 of first motif, ch 2, 3-dc cluster in ch 3 of work, ch 1, join in ch 3 of first motif, 3-dc cluster in motif. Continue as for first motif. Join all motifs where necessary.

Steam and press dry through a damp cloth.

Conceals Old Hem

In lengthening a dress, oftentimes a ridge appears where the old hem used to be. This may be easily covered with a row of rick rack sewn over the line or ridge. This also makes an attractive trim.

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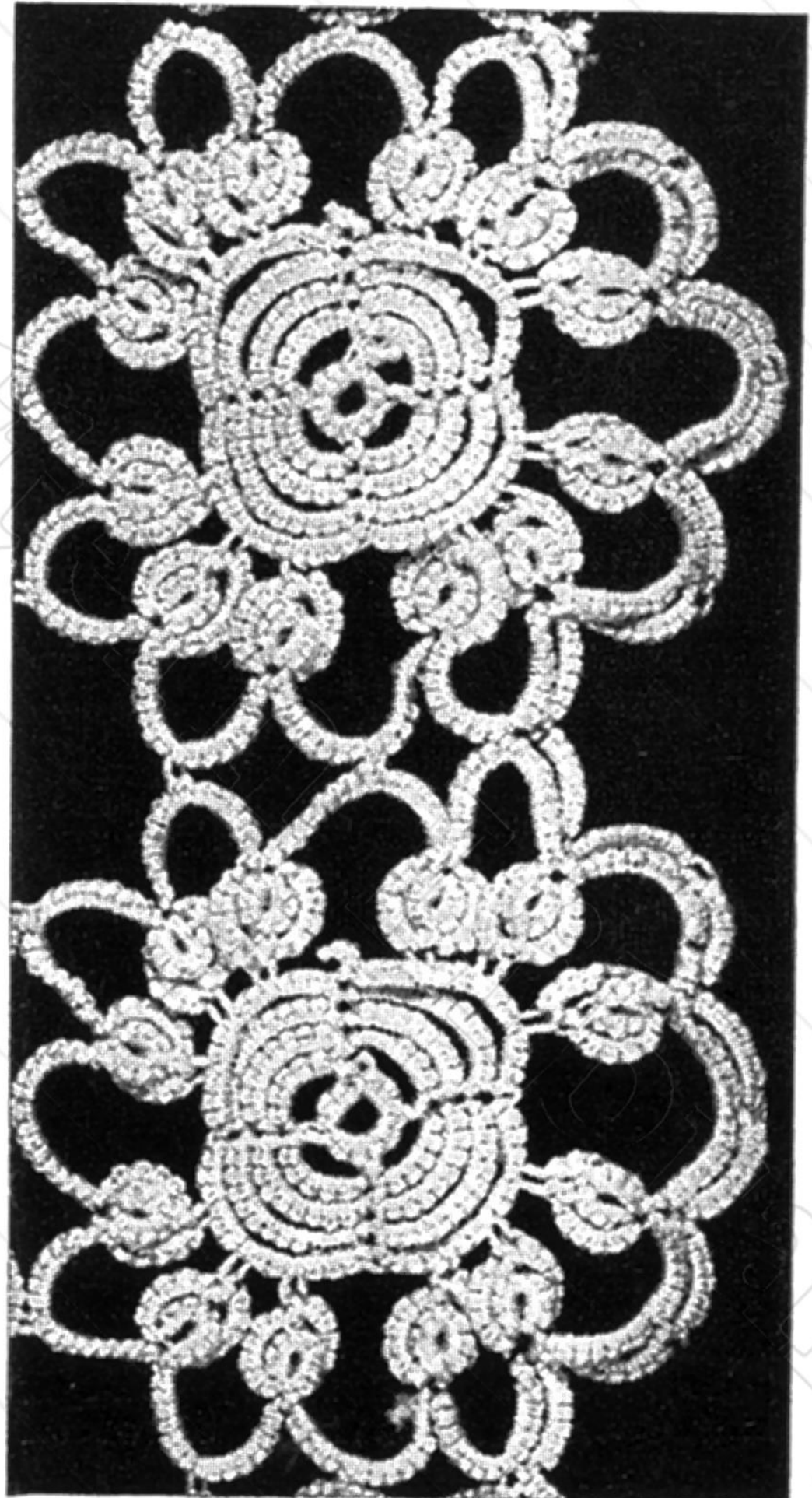
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TATTED SCARF

We have shown this tatted motif as a scarf, but it may be repeated for vanity or chair set, tray cloth or doily. It is made of ecru size 10 crochet cotton using ball and shuttle. The scarf is about 12x24 inches; each motif measures about 2 inches square.

Abbreviations: R (ring); p (picot); cl r (close ring); ch (chain); ds (double stitch); rnd (round).

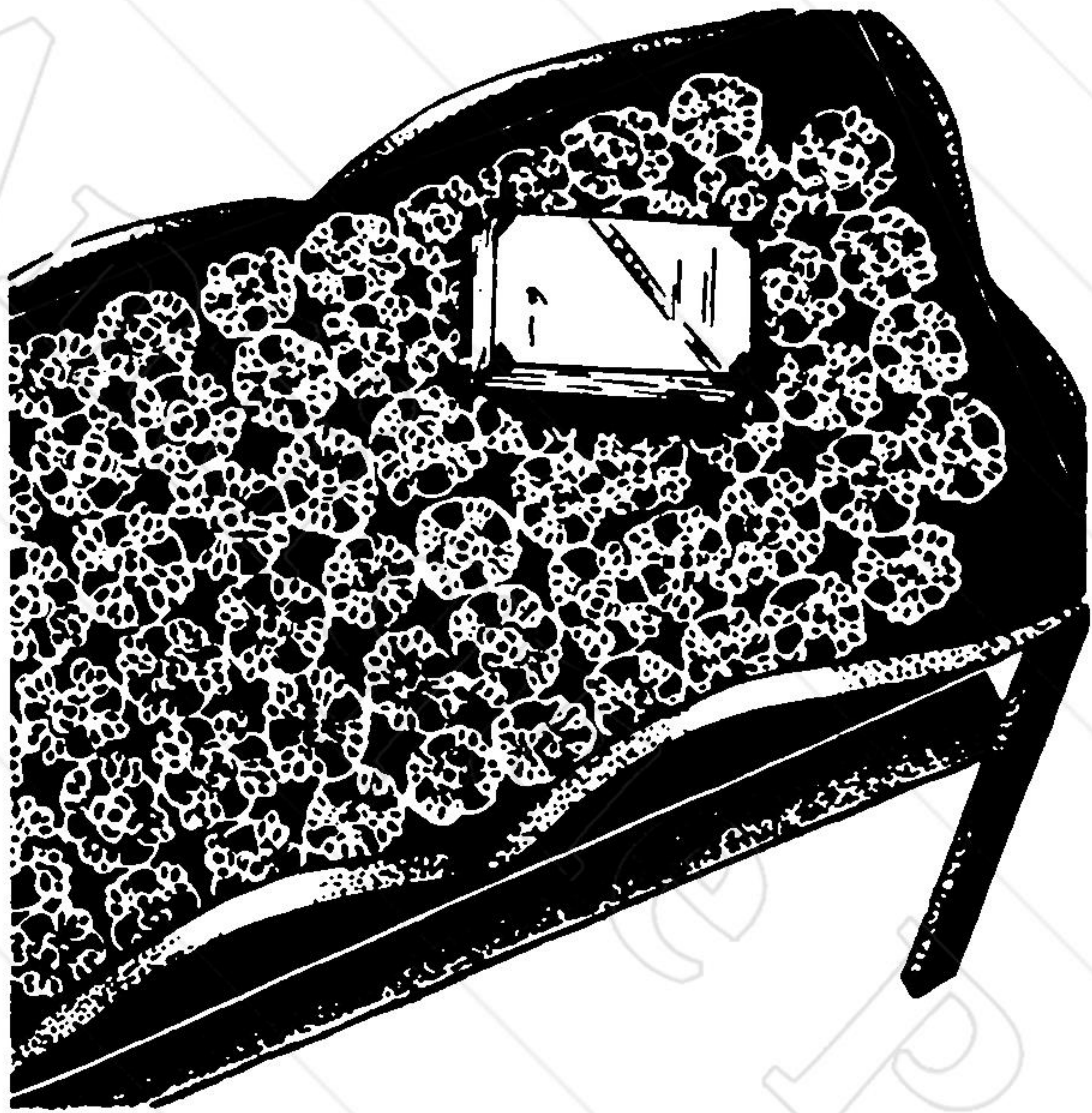
Make r of (3 ds, p) 4 times, cl r; turn. Slip thread through last p, make



a small p, ch 6 ds, join in next p, make a small p and continue around.

In the next rnd ch 9 ds, join in small p, make small p, ch 9 ds and repeat around. Ch 12 ds, join in small p, make small p, ch 12 ds, and repeat around. Begin next rnd with ch 4 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 4 ds, join in small p, make a small p, ch 4 ds, p, and

CROCHET DOILY



You will find this motif one that is easy to crochet and requires very little time. Make it of mercerized crochet cotton about size 30 and use a size 10 or 11 crochet hook. This doily is composed of 19 motifs; it measures about 11½ inches across. Approximately 200 yards are required to make this piece.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); st (stitch); sl st (slip stitch); sp (space); lp (loop); rnd (round); sc (single crochet); tr (treble); to make a cluster—retain last lp of each tr on hook, thread over and draw through all lps at once.

FIRST MOTIF—Starting at center, ch 5, join with sl st to form a ring.

Rnd 1: Ch 5, * tr in ring, ch 1; repeat from * for 10 more trs in ring (ch 5 counts as one tr), 12 trs in all, ch 1, sl st in 4th st of ch 5.

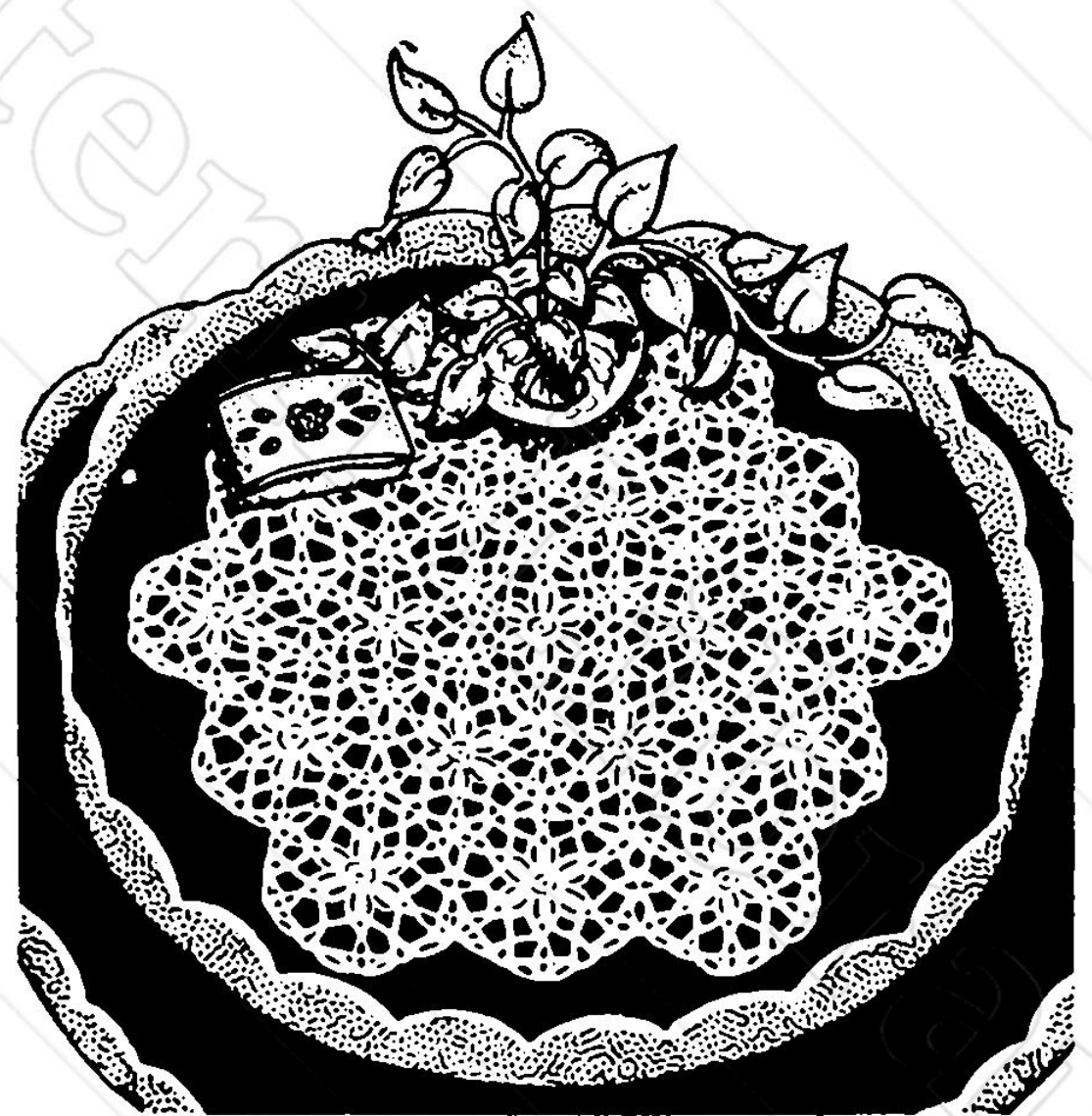
Rnd 2: * Sc in next sp, ch 5, 3-tr cluster in next sp, ch 5; repeat from

repeat around. Cut and tie. This completes center of medallion.

Make r of 4 ds, p, 4 ds, cl r; turn. Ch 6 ds, join in p of r, join to p of center medallion, ch 6 ds, join to base of r; turn, ch 8 ds, p, 8 ds, turn. Make r of 4 ds, p, 4 ds, cl r; turn. Ch 6 ds, join in p of last r, join to next p of center medallion, ch 6 ds, join at base of r, turn. Ch 8 ds, p, 8 ds and repeat around. Cut and tie. This completes medallion.

Medallions are joined by joining three corresponding picots of chains, to corresponding ps of other medallions.

To put finishing edge around, join in p where medallions are joined, ch 8 ds, join to p, make p, ch 8 ds, join at base of r, ch 8 ds, join to next p, make p, ch 8 ds, and repeat around entire piece.



White spots on furniture that has been caused by water, hot dishes, or alcohol, may be removed by rubbing the stains with camphorated oil or oil of peppermint.

* around ending with ch 5, sl st in first sc made.

Rnd 3: Sl st to third ch of ch-5 first made, * ch 6, sc in next sp; repeat from * around ending with ch 2, dc in first sc made.

Rnd 4: * Ch 6, tr in third ch of next lp, ch 2, tr in same st, ch 6, sc in next lp; repeat from * around ending with ch 2, dc in sc.

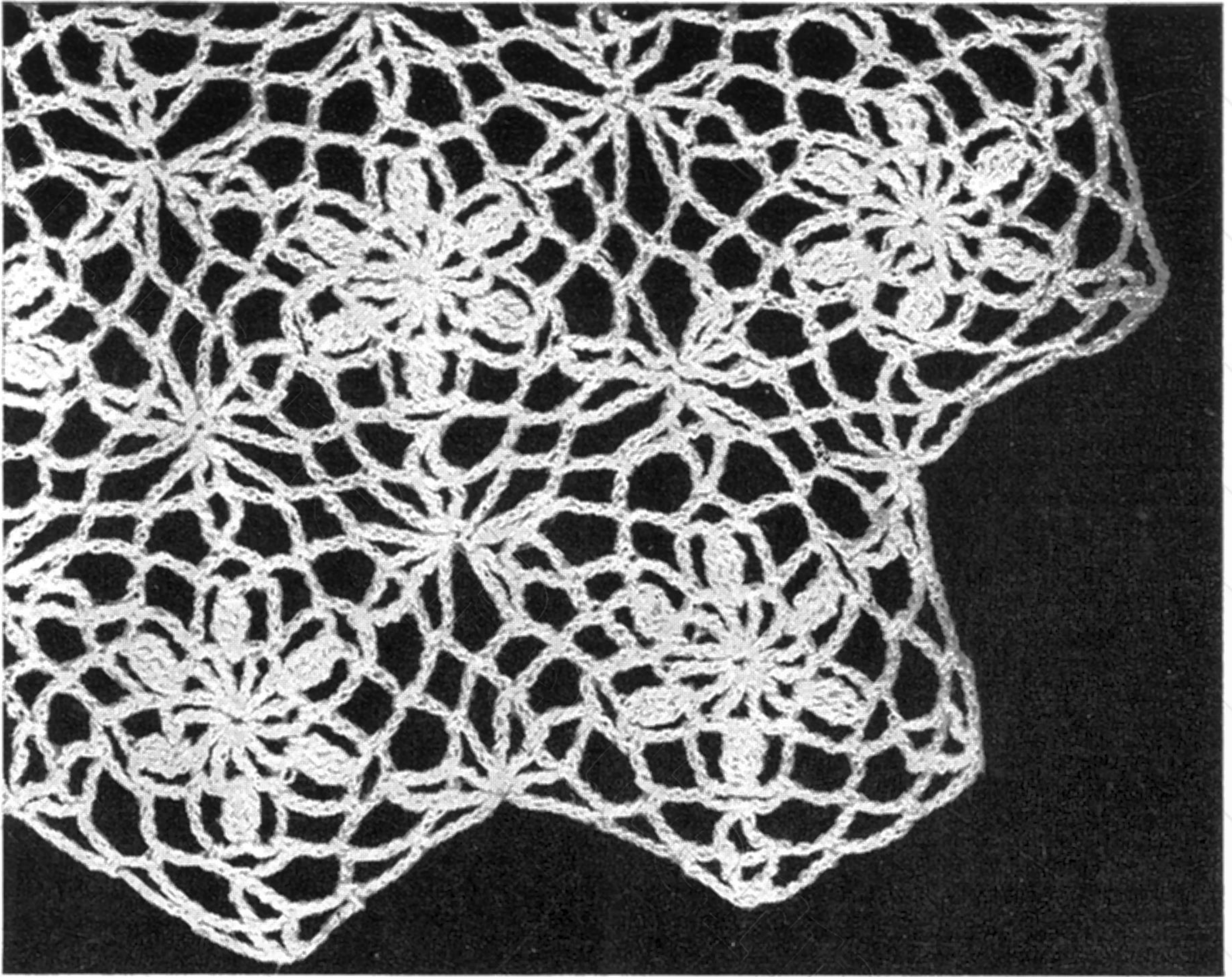
Rnd 5: Ch 6, sc in next lp, ch 6, tr in next tr, tr in next tr, ch 6, sc in next lp; repeat from * around ending with ch 2, dc in sc.



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SECOND MOTIF—Work as for first motif until 4 rnds are completed.

Rnd 5: Ch 6, sc in next lp, ch 6, sc in next sp, ch 6, tr in tr, join to tr of first motif with sl st, tr in next tr, ch 6, sc in next sp, ch 2, join to

center of similar ch 6 lp on first motif with sl st, ch 2, sc in next lp, ch 6, tr in tr, join to tr of first motif with sl st, tr in tr. Continue as rnd 5 of first motif. Join all motifs where necessary.

Reinforced Edge

Make two rows of stitching down each side of paper window shades to reinforce it against tearing. Begin at the top of shade and stitch down, rolling shade on roller as you stitch.

Wax candles will burn more slowly and for a longer period of time if they are chilled in the icebox several days before they are lighted.

The juice of half a lemon added to the water in which eggs are to be poached will help prevent the whites from separating and floating.

Hanging a suit on a hanger while it still retains body heat causes the wrinkles to fall out much more easily.

To save the oilcloth and prevent corners of new table oilcloth from cracking, take several strips of wide adhesive tape and crisscross it on the underside.

To keep linens from turning yellow, paint the inside of your linen closet blue. You will find that your linens will stay a snowy white.

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Letters will be judged solely on the basis of their helpfulness to others. That merely means that you should give specific details and factual information. It may be your own experience, or that of some member of your family, or some organization to which you belong. For example, maybe you have made some article for which you have found a sale. Maybe you are selling something for someone else. Maybe you run a gift shop or exchange in your own home. Maybe you are raising flowers, pets, etc. Tell about anything you do—aside from your regular job or line of work—in your spare time for extra money, for your pleasure or profit.

DO—tell what you do; materials used, how you started; **HOW YOU GET YOUR CUSTOMERS**; your advertising, if any; your costs, or selling prices or charges, or commissions.

DON'T—just deal in general, broad statements such as, "one day I made a so-and-so, my neighbor liked it and bought it, and now I can't keep up with the demand."

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.

Remember you simply are writing a letter, as you would to some friend whom you wished to help get started making some extra money. You will find this a lot of fun

—it may bring you a lot of money, and you will be actually helping others.

Thousands are having fun and making profit successfully in their spare time. Many, many thousands of others would like to do the same. The winning letters will be made available to all who wish to get started making extra income.

So start your letter right now . . . the one dashed off in a moment of inspiration may be the big winner.

Address:

Judges, Thousand Dollar Contest

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Kansas City 16, Missouri

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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.

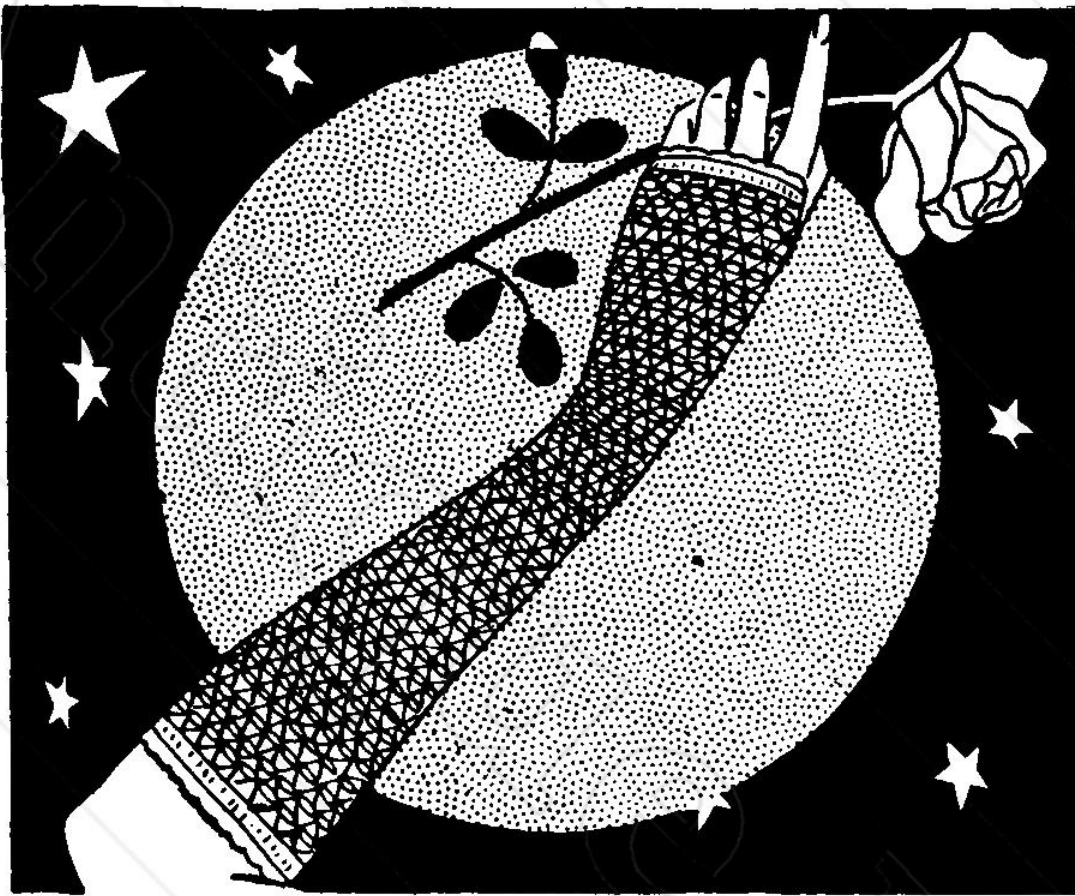
Send your entry to:

Judges, THOUSAND DOLLAR Contest

2418 Burlington

Kansas City 16, Missouri

CROCHET MITTS



These lovely, lacy mitts are simple and easy to make. The original pair was made of white mercerized crochet thread size 30; but colors or even black would be very pretty. One pair requires about 500 yards of thread; use a size 10 crochet hook. Wear them with ballerina skirts or other semi-formal dress. They require such a small amount of thread and so little effort that you may wish to make several pairs of these mitts in different colors. The cost of one pair would be around 30 cents.

They are crocheted in half knot stitch, which shall be referred to as k, see explanation below. Since this stitch is rather elastic, it is wise to try on the mitts as the work progresses. The band at the top should fit snug, or the stitch will stretch while wearing. Each mitt is about 18 inches long; however they can be made shorter or longer as desired.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); lp (loop); sl st (slip stitch); rnd (round); sc (single crochet); dc (double crochet); k (half knot stitch)—to make, draw up $\frac{1}{4}$ inch lp of thread, thread over hook, draw through $\frac{1}{4}$ inch lp, draw thread through back thread of lp just made; this makes two lps on hook, thread over hook and draw through the two lps.

The mitt is started at edge nearest the thumb opening. Size may be varied by lengthening the $\frac{1}{4}$ inch lp and increasing the starting chain. This pattern count is for medium size ($6\frac{1}{2}$ -7).

Ch 78 very loosely, or measurement around hand just below knuckles. Join with sl st to first ch.

Rnd 1: * K, sk 2 chs, sc in next ch. Continue from * around. Work 6 rnds of k.

Rnd 7: To form thumb opening, ch 1, turn, sc in first k, * 1 k, sc in next k, continue to end of rnd (sc in same st as first sc). Ch 1, turn and continue pattern for 9 rnds, do not turn after each rnd.

Rnd 17: Ch 6, sc in first st of preceding rnd to join. Continue around making three k in the ch 6. Work around for 4 inches.

Next rnd: Increase after every fourth st by placing the sc in k lp between the k st lps. Work until required arm length is reached.

EDGE AROUND ARM TOP

Rnd 1: * Ch 4, sc in next lp, continue around from *, join with sl st.

Rnd 2: * Ch 3, 1 dc in each ch st, repeat from * around, join with sl st.

Rnd 3: * Ch 3, 1 dc in same st, sk 2 sts, sl st in next st; repeat from * around. Join and fasten thread.

Work around finger opening with a dc in each ch, plus rnd 3.

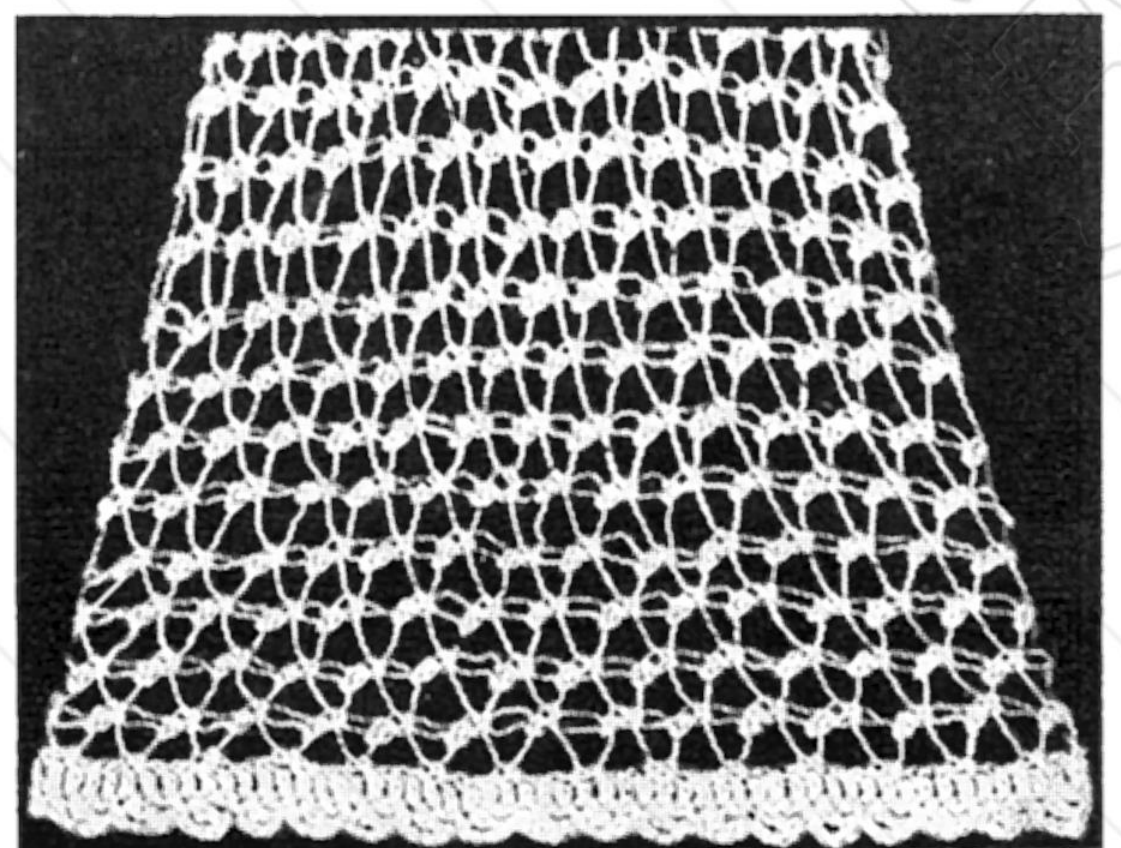
EDGE AROUND THUMB

Rnd 1: Attach thread, make 1 rnd of k around opening.

Rnd 2: * Ch 3, sc in next lp, continue from * around.

Rnd 3: Repeat rnd 3 from edge directions, as above.

Make another mitt to match; these mitts are interchangeable. Do not press or block as the lacy appearance of the work is desirable and they shape easily to the arm.





MIRACLE *Stitch Master*

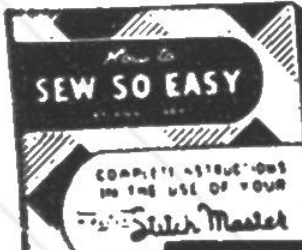
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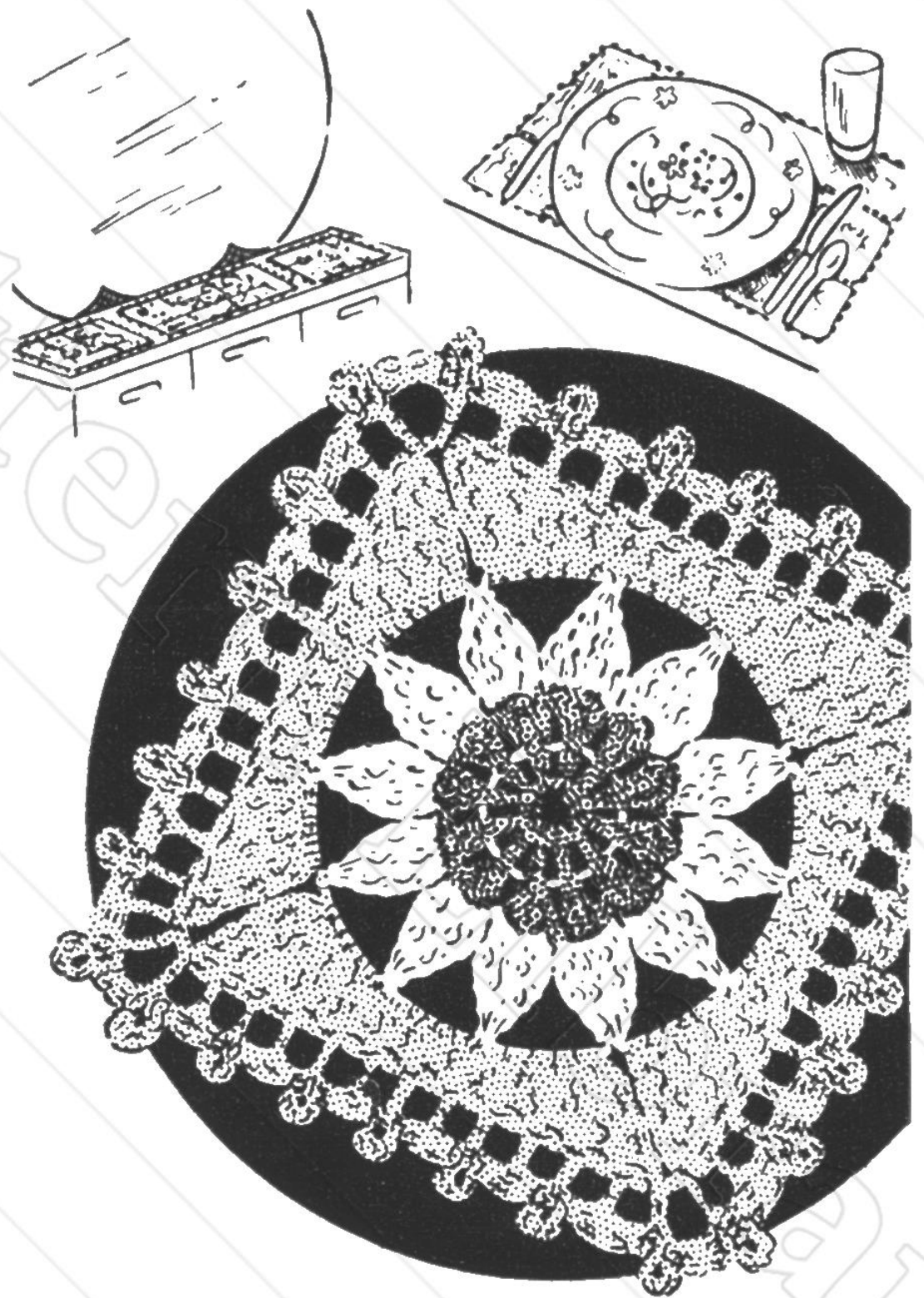
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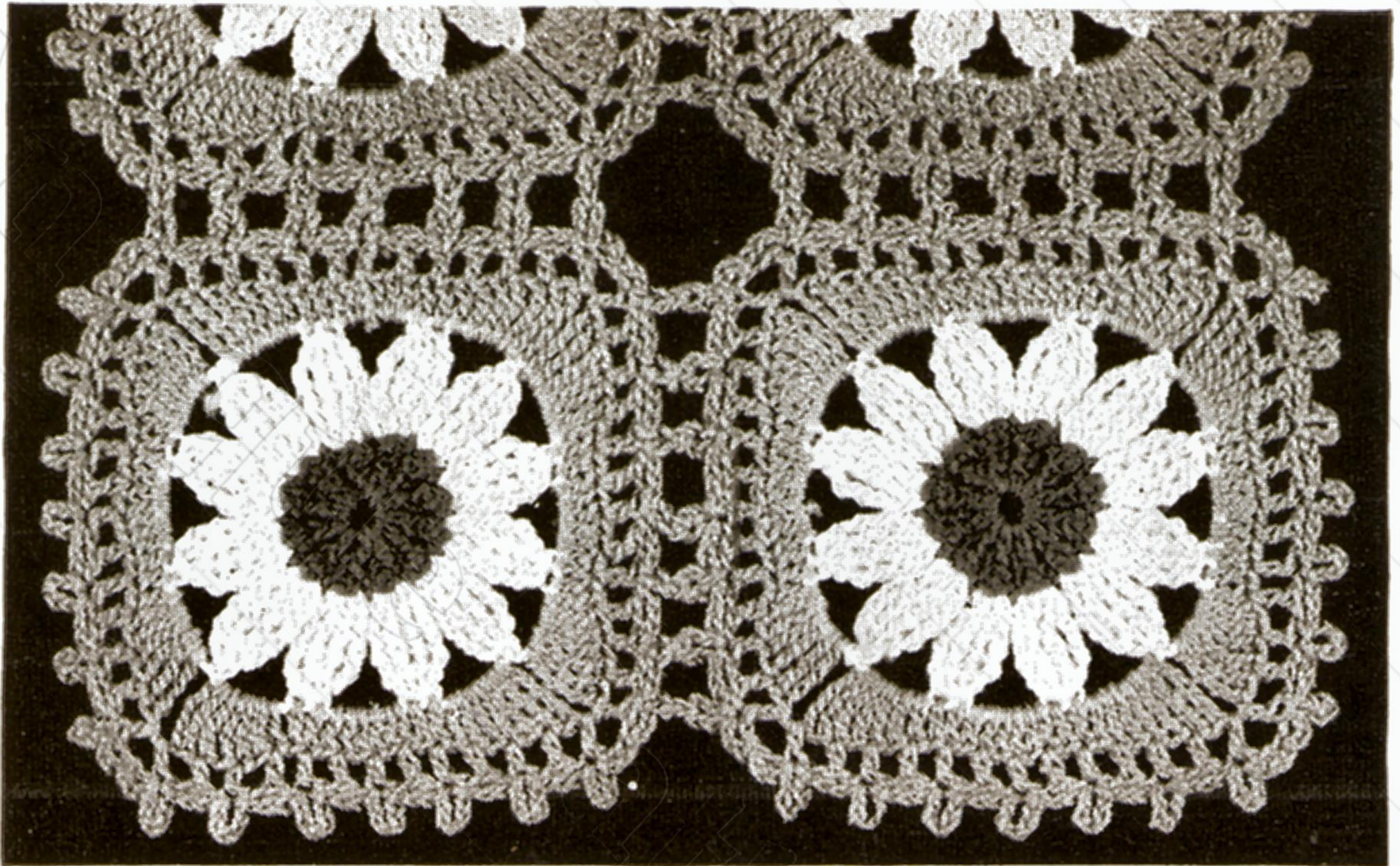
DAISY VANITY SET

Here is a crochet motif that is very versatile. It may be used for vanity or chair sets, table runner or scarves or could even become a tablecloth or bedspread design. Each motif measures about 3½ inches square. The sample was made up in a mercerized crochet thread about the weight of size 5 pearl cotton; use a size 6 crochet hook. If smaller hook and finer thread were used it would result in a smaller motif. Yellow, white and green have been used in this sample but any desired color combination may be used.



Abbreviations: St(stitch); ch (chain); sp (space); sk (skip); sl st (slip stitch); lp (loop); p (picot); r (ring); rnd (round); dc (double crochet); tr (treble)—thread over hook twice and work off lps two at a time; dtr (double treble)—thread over hook three times and work off 2 lps at a time four times; tr tr (treble treble)—thread over hook four times and work off two lps at a time five times.

MOTIF—In yellow, ch 6, sl st in first ch to form a r.



Rnd 1: Ch 7, sl st in 4th st from hook to form a p, * dc in r, ch 3, sl st in dc for a p; repeat from * around ten times. There should be 12 dc in r with a p in top of each. Sl st below first p.

Rnd 2: * Ch 2, sk p, sl st between ps; repeat from * around. The 2-ch lp must be under or behind the ps. Join with sl st and fasten off.

Rnd 3: Join white in 2-ch lp, ch 6, 3 tr tr cluster—to make cluster, retain last lp of each tr on hook, then thread over and pull through all lps at once; * ch 5, 4 tr cluster in next 2-ch lp, repeat from * around for 10 more petals. Join and fasten off.

Rnd 4: Join green thread in 5-ch lp, ch 3, 5 dc in lp, 2 dc in top of petal. * Dc, 3 tr, 3 dtr in next lp. Ch 1, 3 dtr, 3 tr and 1 dc all in next lp. 2 dc in tip of petal. 6 dc in next lp, 2 dc in tip of petal. Repeat from * around. Join with sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 5: Ch 4, * sk 1 dc, dc in next dc, ch 1; repeat from * for 7 sps to corner. Dc in corner sp, ch 3, dc in same corner. Continue around being sure there are 12 sps between corners. Join with sl st in first ch-4.

Rnd 6: * Ch 5, sl st in same place for a p, ch 3, sk 2 sp, sl st in top of next dc, ch 5, sl st in same place, continue to corner. Ch 3, sl st in ch

3 of previous rnd, ch 3, sl st in dc. Repeat from * around. 7 ps on each side of motif. Join and fasten off.

Join motifs by 7 ps on each side. Ch 2, sl st back in same place, ch 3, sk 2 sp, ch 2, sl st in next p, ch 2, sl st back, ch 3, sk 2 sp and continue.

Buttonhole Mend

Cut a buttonhole from a discarded garment and apply it in the manner of a patch under the worn one. Tuck raw edges under. If the patch is similar to the garment patch, the mend can scarcely be noticed.

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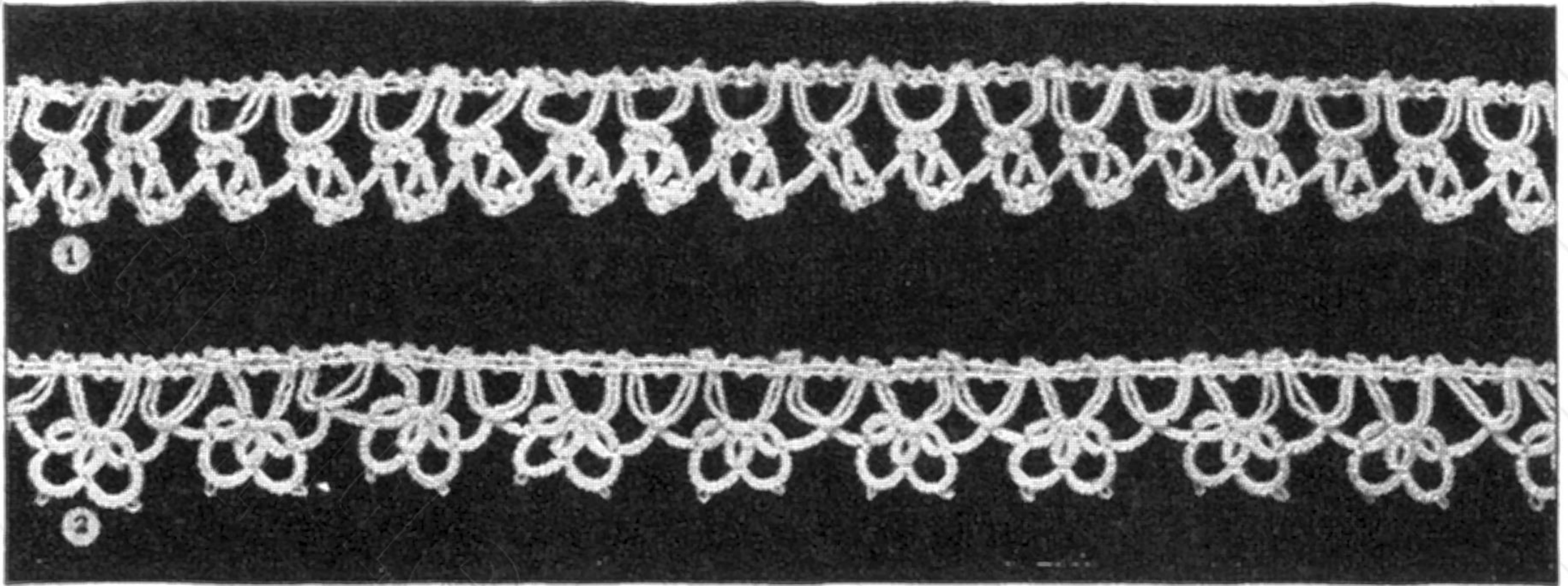
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These two tatted edges may be used on edge of rick-rack or machine-made lace that has a scalloped edge. Use a number 20 mercerized crochet thread. These make nice edgings for small hand towels, scarves or pillow slips.

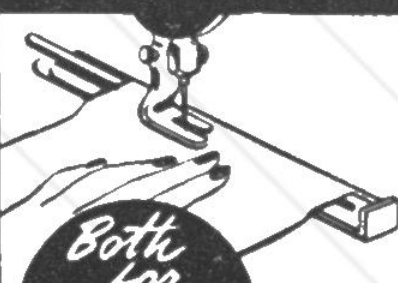
Abbreviations: R (ring); ds (double stitch); ch (chain); cl r (close ring); p (picot).

NUMBER 1—Working with ball and shuttle, make a r of 3 ds, join to scallop, 3 ds, cl r, turn. Ch 4 ds, turn, make a r of 3 ds, p, 3 ds, cl r, turn ch, 4 ds, turn, make r of 3 ds, join to same scallop, 3 ds, cl r, turn, ch 4 ds, turn. Make r of 3 ds, join to p of r on ch, 3 ds, cl r, turn ch, 4 ds, turn. Make r of 3 ds, join to next scallop, 3 ds, cl r, turn ch, 4 ds, turn. Make r of 3 ds, p, 3 ds, cl r, turn ch, 4 ds, turn. Make r of 3 ds, join to same scallop, 3 ds, cl r, and continue for desired length needed.

NUMBER 2—Join thread to scallop or point of rick rack, ch 6 ds, turn,

make r of 6 ds, join to next scallop, 6 ds, cl r, turn, ch 6 ds, p, 6 ds, turn. Make second r of 6 ds, join to same scallop, 6 ds, cl r, turn, ch 6 ds, p, 6 ds, turn. Make r of 6 ds, join to same scallop, 6 ds, cl r, turn. Ch 6 ds, join to next scallop, 6 ds and continue for desired length.

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METALCRAFT

It makes no difference whether you are skilled or inexperienced, you will find much enjoyment and satisfaction in making with your own hands something which is useful and beautiful. Great pleasure is derived from learning a craft and working at it. One craft which produces decorative and ornamental work is metal-craft. Its popularity is apparent because of the wide range of uses from small items such as book ends, plates and letter openers to larger pieces such as trays and wood baskets.

The most common metals that may be used for metal-work include copper, brass, nickel-silver, aluminum, pewter, silver, gold and platinum. The last three metals mentioned, because they are precious and high in cost are not frequently used in amateur metalcraft. There is also a new metal alloy that resembles gold in appearance and is ideal for bracelets, trays, bowls, etc. Available too, is a copper base metal with heavy nickel plate surface. When this metal is etched it gives a two-tone effect. Sheets of these various popular metals are available at most art supply stores. For most objects, the thickness is not too important. Usually an 18 or 20 gauge metal is suitable for trays, jewelry and other small decorative articles.

Copper is probably one of the most popular mediums used for work. It is very malleable and is easily bent and drawn into various shapes. The metal can be etched or other type of surface decoration may be added. It takes a very fine polish and can be colored with chemicals if desired.

Brass possesses many of the same working qualities as copper but is more brittle and cannot be stretched or drawn as far as copper. Brass or commercial bronze as it is sometimes called, is particularly good for costume jewelry and flat work.

Nickel-silver is another alloy of copper. Nickel is added to the copper and changes the color to silver white. It can be used for all types of jewelry, for it possesses many of the same characteristics as brass.

Aluminum is gaining in popularity among metalcraft workers. It is a soft metal that is easily shaped and has a bluish white luster. It is best suited

for bowls, plates, glass coasters and trays.

Pewter is a tin alloy that is gray in color. This metal is soft and takes a dull finish. It is used in molding and etching small dishes, trays or other tableware articles.

The first step in making any object of metal is to select the kind of metal to use and the article one desires to make. In explaining metalcraft, we have chosen aluminum for the metal to make a small dish that has an etched design. This same process would apply to nearly all the articles and materials. We shall discuss cutting the metal, cleaning, etching and finishing it.

CUTTING

The equipment needed will be a pair of 10 or 12 inch shears or snips, a 6 or 8-inch file, carbon paper, a ball peen hammer which stretches and bends metal by indention; a piece of smooth surfaced steel, or metal pipe or a section of steel rail makes an excellent anvil; a bench vise with clamp and fine steel wool.

When the metal of proper size has been secured, the shape of the item to be made is transferred to the metal before further work is done. The use of carbon paper is the most common method. Draw outline of dish on a sheet of paper. The paper pattern or a design is placed on the metal with a sheet of carbon paper between design and metal. Trace over design with hard lead pencil or any rather hard, blunt pointed instrument. Before removing carbon paper, lift up one side to see if transfer lines are definitely traced; if necessary go over lines on metal with a soft pencil. If carbon paper is heated slightly, better results will be obtained.

If the shape of the item is very complicated, it is quite necessary to cover the metal with a transfer or layout fluid. The transfer lines then applied to this surface can be easily seen; the fluid also protects surface of metal while working with it.

You are now ready to cut out the item from metal using tinnerns' shears or snips. Metal may also be cut with a hack saw or chisel, but this is a more difficult method.

Hold metal in your left hand with layout line clearly visible. (See figure

Metalcraft



1). Hold handle of snips horizontal to the surface of metal. Apply pressure on handle and cut a short distance, always stop cutting just before point of blades is reached. Be careful not to cut inside the line or beyond it at corners. Place cut out dish in vise, protecting surface with paper. Smooth edges with a file to remove surplus metal. Hold file in your right hand and place fore finger on upper side of file. Hold tip of file in your left hand with thumb over above forefinger and third finger below. Place file flat on surface of metal and apply pressure on forward stroke. Release pressure as the file is moved back. If metal is very thin, hold file at an angle to produce a sheared cut edge. Edge of metal may also be filed by simply holding over edge of work bench with left hand and filing with right hand.

There are several methods of bending metal by hand. (See figures 4 and 4a). Angular or circular shapes can be formed by bending the metal over

stakes, blocks of wood, piece of rod, pipe, iron edge or block of wood. In working with thin metal, a wooden, hard rubber or rawhide mallet should be used as a metal hammer will make unsightly dents and damage soft metals.

CLEANING

All traces of dirt should be removed by immersing the metal article in a solution of one part of concentrated sulphuric acid and two parts of water. ALWAYS pour the acid into the water. NEVER pour the water on the acid. Let it remain for about 10 minutes and then remove from acid bath and rinse in cold water.

Metal must be thoroughly cleaned and polished to etch successfully. Use steel wool or a fine abrasive cloth. After metal is cleaned, avoid touching it with the bare hands as it makes finger prints and spots which interfere with the etching process. Handle metal with gloves, a piece of clean cloth or paper.

ETCHING METAL

Etching is a process of surface decoration in which part of the metal is eaten away by chemical action. This is accomplished by applying an acid resistant coating to part of the metal, leaving the area to be etched exposed to the action of the acid. The pattern is formed by covering either the design itself or the area around the design with this protective coating. Transfer the design to be etched to the metal piece, using carbon paper. Make sure all the lines are definitely and clearly traced. Pewter etches faster than copper or brass. For brass or copper use 2 parts of water and one part nitric acid. When etching pewter use slightly smaller amount of acid.

Pour asphaltum varnish into a dish. Thin with turpentine if necessary. Paint design on with a water color brush (figure 2). Parts painted with asphaltum will resist the acid and appear in relief, while unpainted parts of the article will be affected by the acid. If the design is painted, make sure the edges and back of the article are completely covered, because any small exposed portion will be affected by the acid. The varnish should be applied evenly, for a thin spot will not resist the acid. If the design is formed on inside bottom of a plate or tray, the

acid may be poured into the article, in which case the back does not need to be covered. For simple designs where mostly lines or letters are used, it is quite satisfactory to paint the whole article, then cut out the design after the varnish is thoroughly dry, using a knife or other sharp instrument.

It is wise to experiment with a small piece of metal first before etching the larger item. Draw small design on it and immerse in solution. Use rubber gloves or a pair of tongs to slip the article in solution. By doing this you can determine the approximate length of time to allow the article to remain in acid solution.

Place acid solution in glass or a container (figure 3) that you do not wish to use anymore, as it will eat any kind of metal. An old dish pan is usually good for this. You are now ready to place the article in acid solution, let it remain for the same length of time as you did the test piece. Work outdoors or have a vent or window open in the room when etching as fumes are rather powerful and can make you ill. It is well to examine the progress frequently. Usually an article can be etched in 45 minutes to an hour. After the proper depth of etching is achieved, remove the article from acid solution, wash in clean water and dry with a clean cloth.

The next step is to remove the asphaltum from the metal. It is best to soften this resist by warming; then take a cloth that is saturated with turpentine to remove it.

FINISHING

After the article is cleaned, use a piece of steel wool or fine abrasive cloth to polish the raised portion, which will appear as a distinct contrast to the dull, etched surface. A highly polished effect can be acquired by rubbing metal rouge, which is a hard, red soap-like substance on the surface with a soft cloth, and then buffing it with a piece of felt or a soft brush. This also results in a very lovely glow.

The final step is to apply a coating of lacquer or wax to the finished surface of the metal. On metals such as copper or brass, only a transparent coating is needed to protect and enhance the surface of the metal. On



others, such as aluminum and pewter, no coating at all is needed. Some metals may be painted to add beauty and protect the surface.

Floor or furniture wax can be used as a satisfactory protective coating. For a more permanent finish, use a good clear lacquer. Place metal in an oven and warm slightly—this keeps the lacquer from drying too rapidly. Apply the lacquer to the article one section at a time. Be sure to use a good-grade brush, as a poor brush will mar the

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surface with streaks and loose hair. Do not go over the same area a second time, since too heavy a coat of lacquer will produce a yellowish appearance and cause running. Make sure that every part of the object is covered. Allow item to dry in a clean, warm room for several hours or even longer.

If wax is used, apply the wax with a

clean cloth to the warmed object. Allow wax to dry and then rub briskly until a high polish is obtained.

Figure 5 in the illustration shows the completed article. The other illustration gives several designs that may be used in metal etching; the design should vary with the kind of article you are working on.

KNITTED TWO-PIECE BATHING SUIT

The model was made of knitting worsted with size 2 knitting needles. Directions are given for average size 16; approximately two 4-ounce hanks will be required. Germantown yarn will come out about the same; larger needles will make about one size difference in the garment. The trim on both shorts and halter is of self color; worked in seed stitch. Knit to measurements.

Gauge: 7 Stitches equal one inch.

8 Rows equal one inch.

Abbreviations: K (knit); p (purl); sts (stitches); sl (slip); psso (pass slip stitch over); tog (together); inc

(increase); dec (decrease); seed st—requires an uneven number sts, work in pattern of p 1, k 1, every row. Stockinette st—k 1 row, p 1 row. 0 (yarn over).

HALTER TOP

Begin with trimming band at lower edge of halter top. Cast on 95 sts and work in seed st for 8 rows.

Row 9: Make 5 border sts in seed st, then work stockinette st across to last 5 sts from end of row, then make 5 border sts in seed st. From now on, work seed st border up edges in first and last 5 sts. Work this row and next row without inc or dec.

Row 10: P this row and all even rows after band of seed st.

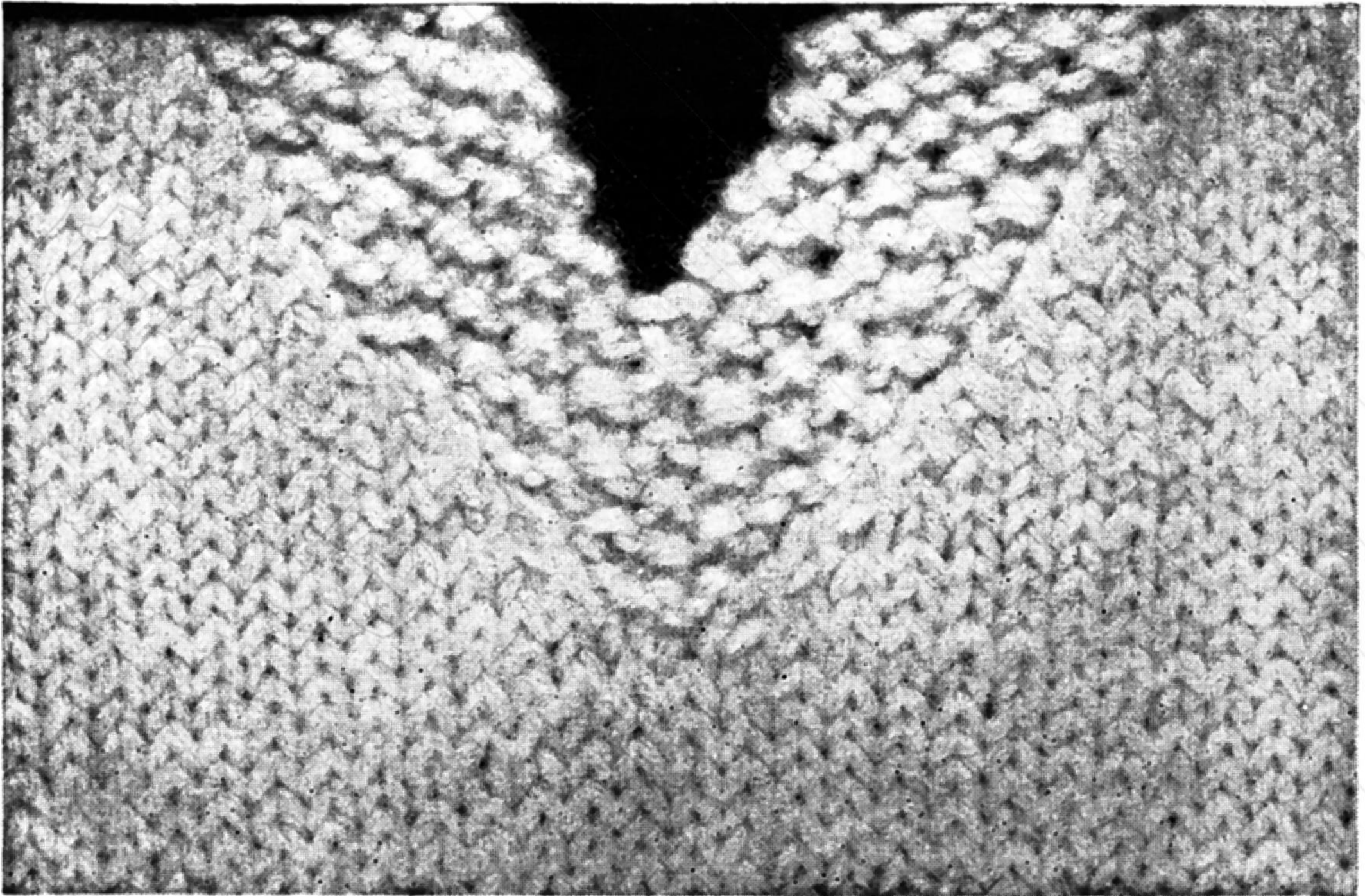
Row 11: Make 5 border sts, k 2 tog, k 22, pick up a st for an inc, k 1, inc as before, k 35, inc 1, k 1, inc 1, k 22, sl 1, k 1, psso, work 5 border sts.

Mark with contrasting thread, the k 1 st at each side where incs are made; also the center st of the 35 sts between, which will be used when 9 rows of stockinette are completed. Continue in this manner, decreasing at each end in 2 sts next to border and increasing to cup at each side of k 1. The top is triangular in shape and is narrowed at ends or points on every k row and shaping is continued at the designated points.

Row 18: This is the tenth row of stockinette knitting. P across to center st, k center st, this begins the center point of border wedge which is worked in seed st; p on across end of row.

Row 19: Work 5 border sts, k 2 tog for a dec on right side of border sts, k to within 2 sts of marked center st, sl 1, k 1, psso, pick up one st purlwise, k center st, pick up one st purlwise, k 2 tog for a dec, k across to within 2 sts of border sts, sl 1, k 1, psso, for a dec at





left end of work. Make 5 border sts.

Row 20: This row and all alternate rows are purled. When purling back, work in seed st the border sts and the sts of center wedge; there will be 2 more sts on each p row.

Row 21: Work 5 border sts, k 2 tog, k to within 2 sts of 3 center sts, sl 1, k 1, psso, pick up one st knitwise, work seed st in center sts, pick up one st knitwise, k 2 tog, k to within 2 sts of border sts, sl 1, k 1, psso; work 5 border sts. You now have 5 sts in center wedge.

Row 23: Work 5 border sts, k 2 tog, k to within 2 sts of center 5 sts, sl 1, k 1, psso, pick up one st purlwise, k 2 tog, k to within 2 sts of border sts, sl 1, k 1, psso; work 5 border sts. You now have 7 sts in center wedge.

Thus one k row you pick up the 2 center sts purlwise, the next k row pick up knitwise. Continue in stockinette knitting, increasing 2 sts every k row until there are 11 sts in center seed section.

Next Row: Work 4 border sts, p next 2 tog, begin with a third needle or slip rest of sts on stitch holder, then turn and continue in stockinette st, with border sts and dec at each end of row until stockinette portion comes to a point. Combine the seed st portions into a strap, working 2 p

sts into one st in middle of row. Continue on these 9 sts until strap is as long as desired. It may be tied or buttoned. Complete other side to correspond.

Pick up 9 sts at lower edge for ties and work in seed st until desired length. Repeat for other side.

SHORTS

Front—Starting at bottom of right leg, cast on 53 sts. Work a band of seed st for one inch. Then work in stockinette st for 6 rows. Inc at beginning of every k row 10 times, sl 63 sts on st holder.

Left Leg—Work to correspond with right leg. Inc at beginning of every p row 10 times; at end of next k row, join to sts of right leg (126 sts). P 1 row.

Now dec in center as follows: K 61, k 2 tog, sl 1; k 1, psso; k 61, p 1 row. Continue to dec in this manner at center of every other row 5 more times, then every 4th row 5 times. Now dec one st on each side (at outer edge), then dec one st on each side every 6th row, 7 times more (88 sts). When work is 12 inches or desired length from start, work in ribbing of k 2, p 2 for two inches.

Work beading as follows: * K 2, O, k 2 tog, repeat from * across row. Work 6 rows more in ribbing. Bind

off loosely in ribbing.

Back—Work same as front, omitting last two decreases in center.

Cord—With double strand of yarn, make a chain 42 inches in length. Draw cord through beading and attach tassels on each end.

Tassels—Make 2 tassels 2½ inches long and attach one to each end of

the cord. Make tassels by winding 20 strands of yarn over a 3-inch cardboard, cut one end, tie in center, then tie about ¾ of an inch down from top.

Finishing—Block each piece separately, using a damp cloth and moderately hot iron. Sew up side and crotch seams.

Aunt Ellen's CLUB NOTES

WHAT CLUBS ARE DOING

A club sponsor recently wrote of how her club assembled a quilt in a few meetings. At the first meeting the hostess had acquired in advance, a number of rather large unbleached muslin squares on which were stamped various designs. All of the women brought their own thimbles and each embroidered a block in gay colors. When finished each put her initials in very small letters in one corner of the block outlined. The blocks were sewed together on the machine; the seams were covered with bias tape. The edge was also bound with tape. This project was carried on for several meetings. When the quilt top was completed it was sold at a local bazaar for a nice price which increased the amount in the club's treasury.

"Mystery pals" is a favorite fun theme for many clubs. At the beginning of a new club year, the names of all members are placed in a hat, shaken well and then each member draws a name. This person will be her mystery pal for the year. During the year one's mystery pal is remembered on her birthday, anniversaries and when ill. No one reveals the name of her mystery pal until the end of the year.

A musical project has been most interesting to one quite active club. It is directed by one member of the club. They entertain at club meetings and community gatherings. A business group in an adjoining county heard of what a good chorus this club had and asked them to entertain at one of their dinners. They proved so popular that they were asked to return again in the very near future.

ROLL CALL SUGGESTIONS

1. A favorite summer dish.
2. Have everyone bring a recipe for a picnic dish.
3. Tell about any new or unusual flower she has in her garden this summer.
4. The members could exchange a jelly recipe.
5. Suggest ways to store winter clothes.

PROGRAM SUGGESTION

Spot and Stain Removal—Everyone is confronted with the removal of various stains and spots. All of the members of your club can no doubt, contribute a great deal more to the discussion of this topic. We are offering some general information and a few of the more common stains and spots and their removal.

Many homes have home-cleaning supplies assembled in a small box which might be painted to match the color scheme of the room in which it is kept. Just inside the lid is a chart on how to remove common spots and stains. There should be in the kit also a blunt knife, a small clothes brush or whisk broom, white blotters, pieces of clean, soft cloths, a Turkish towel and a liquid cleaner.

Immediate action is quite essential in removing a spot, for a fresh stain should be correctly and quickly cleaned. It can be prevented from becoming set by quick first aid application. Before a stain can be successfully removed, one must know the kind of stain, how long it has been in the fabric and the type of fabric. Thus, many stains avoid becoming set. Bleaching is probably used last if the stain can not be removed in any other way. Strong

bleaches are harmful to fabrics and should first be tested on some hidden area of the garment. It is wise to be on the alert for spots when pressing because spots that are pressed in are very difficult to remove.

Dry cleaning may be done in the home with an absorbent powder such as cornmeal, white talcum powder, cornstarch or French chalk. It is a safe and easy method; requires no tests. It is quite effective on grease and oil because the absorbent powders act like a blotting paper and absorb the spot.

The powder should be worked into the stain on the right side of the fabric, rubbing it gently with a blunt object. After the cleaning agent becomes gummy or discolored, brush it off, then apply more powder into the spot and repeat this process until the spot has been absorbed. In cleaning deep pile fabrics, mix the absorbent powder with a few drops of carbon tetrachloride, forming a paste. Rub this mixture on gently with a blunt instrument, blowing on it as you work. The quicker the solvent dries the better.

Spot cleaning by use of solvents is another common home method. There are many commercial liquid cleaners on the market. They should be applied with caution; apply a small amount on the fabric and work quickly. A ring oftentimes results if too much liquid is applied and is allowed to dissolve the fabric finish.

Spot removal is not difficult and can be done at home. A test is very important to find out the proper cleaner to use. There are several methods of application, namely the swabbing, sponging, "rub-in," and pouring methods.

When the swabbing process is used, a small pad, a piece of Turkish towel or white blotter is used under the fabric to absorb excess liquid and help keep the stain from spreading. Work from the outside of spot to the center, blowing on it as you go but never rub. Rubbing oftentimes leaves a worn-appearing spot slightly lighter in color.

The sponging method is generally used where a cleaner must penetrate a thick fabric. This is done in the same manner as for swabbing, except that more liquid is used. The fluid is soaked into the stain by patting with the swab on the wrong side of fabric.

The rub-in method is used where spots resist water and other solvents but are dissolved with grease. In this case rub grease into the spot by rolling a tiny piece of cotton on the end of a tooth pick. After thoroughly penetrating the stain, use a grease removing treatment for the material.

The pouring method or the boiling water method is used for stains on white and fast colored linens and cottons. The stained portion of the fabric is held taut over a bowl and the boiling water is poured through the stain from the back of the fabric at a height of 3 or 4 feet. The force of the hot water helps drive out the stain.

A Few Common Stains and Their Removal

Tea and Coffee—Treat cotton and linen materials with boiling water, use the pouring method. In wool or silk, moisten spot with warm glycerine; when spot disappears wash out glycerine with warm soap suds.

Candle Wax—Scrape off excess wax with blunt knife before treating stain. Treat with cold lard or turpentine. Rub spot well then wash in warm suds. If material is cleanable, place blotters on both sides of stain, press with warm iron. If traces still remain, treat with carbon tetrachloride or other solvent.

There are many bleaching agents but these remove the color as well as the stain. Sunlight is the best and least harmful; however it is not always available nor strong enough to remove all stains.

Scorch—All washable material should be treated with soap and water, then bleached in sun. If the soap and water does not remove it, try a small amount of hydrogen peroxide using the swabbing or sponging method. Rinse the peroxide out well.

Mildew—When stain is fresh, remove with soap and water and dry in sun. If it still remains, soak in sour milk overnight or sprinkle with lemon juice and bleach in sun.

Nail Polish—If material is washable, treat with polish remover, using sponging method. Be sure to remove all traces of spot before pressing over it. If material is rayon or silk, treat with carbon tetrachloride, sponging it carefully.

Lipstick and Rouge—Rub spot with glycerine or vaseline, then launder in soap and water. If it is an all cleanable fabric treat with vaseline, lard or carbon tetrachloride. Use rub-in and the sponging method, if traces till remain, sponge with diluted denatured alcohol, except on acetate rayon.

Iodine — Washable material should be treated with soap and water, use swabbing or sponging method; or the spot may be held in steam from a boiling tea kettle. If the fabric is to be dry cleaned, treat with denatured alcohol, using sponging method.

Tar, Road Oil, Axle Grease—All launderable fabrics should be treated with vaseline or lard, then washed in warm soapy water. All dry cleanable fabrics should be treated first with vaseline or lard to soften stain, then sponge with carbon tetrachloride.

Iron Rust—On washable materials, use salt and lemon, then place in sun.

Age - Yellowing—For white things that have become yellow with age, place in bright sunlight after washing. A chlorine bleach may be used, but never use on silk or wool.

Glue and Mucilage—Remove at once or stickiness may cause other dirt to collect necessitating added cleaning. For all washable fabrics, use warm water and soak. It may be necessary to use boiling water on white cotton or linen. If the fabric is to be dry cleaned, sponge with water, then with white vinegar; rinse well.

Ink—All washable fabrics should be treated with soap and water. Use swabbing or sponging method. Soaking the stain in sweet milk is also a good method; change milk as it becomes discolored. Raw milk is more effective than pasteurized. Treat cleanable fabrics with an absorbent powder.

Chewing Gum—Rub or hold a piece of ice on under side of garment until gum hardens, then pick off gum with fingers. If the spot is on a rug, rub ice directly on spot.

RECREATIONAL HOUR

Alphabet Quiz

The answers to these questions are made up of one or two letters of the alphabet. Pass out paper and pencils and set a definite time limit.

1. What beverage is often served for supper? T (tea)
2. What letters make up a girl's name? KT (Katie)
3. What do we do with our eyes? C (see)
4. What insect makes honey? B (bee)
5. What bird do we see in early spring? J (jay)
6. What is the Mediterranean? C (sea)
7. What is the army term for kitchen work? KP (kitchen police)
8. Name a creeping plant, often seen on stone churches? IV (ivy)
9. In what did the Indians first live? TP (tepee)
10. What term is used when directing horses to turn right? G (gee)
11. Name a popular garden vegetable? P (pea)
12. What is a dangerous turn at an intersection? U (U-turn)

REFRESHMENT HOUR

This might be the month your club chooses to have a picnic or a pot luck supper. Probably one of the first things to do is to appoint a foods committee. They will have charge of planning the menu and telling each member what to bring, so as to avoid duplication of foods. We are giving some suggestions for making sandwiches and sandwich fillings.

Sandwiches can be made very attractive by varying the shapes and fillings; stay away from the old type of regular sandwiches you have been using for so long.

Use any kind of bread, graham, white, whole wheat, etc. As a rule bread for sandwiches should be twenty-four hours old except for sandwiches that are to be rolled and very fresh bread is best for this. Thickly cut bread does not serve well and does not make appetizing sandwiches. You may cut bread in squares, triangles, strips, or in various shapes; there are fancy cutters made for this purpose or use cookie cutters.

The flavor of sandwiches may be improved by spreading the bread with mayonnaise or salad dressing in place of butter. It makes a tasty and economical sandwich. Never spread melted butter on sandwiches, as it makes bread

soggy and greasy. The butter should be creamed with a wooden spoon, as in making a cake, then spread on sandwiches.

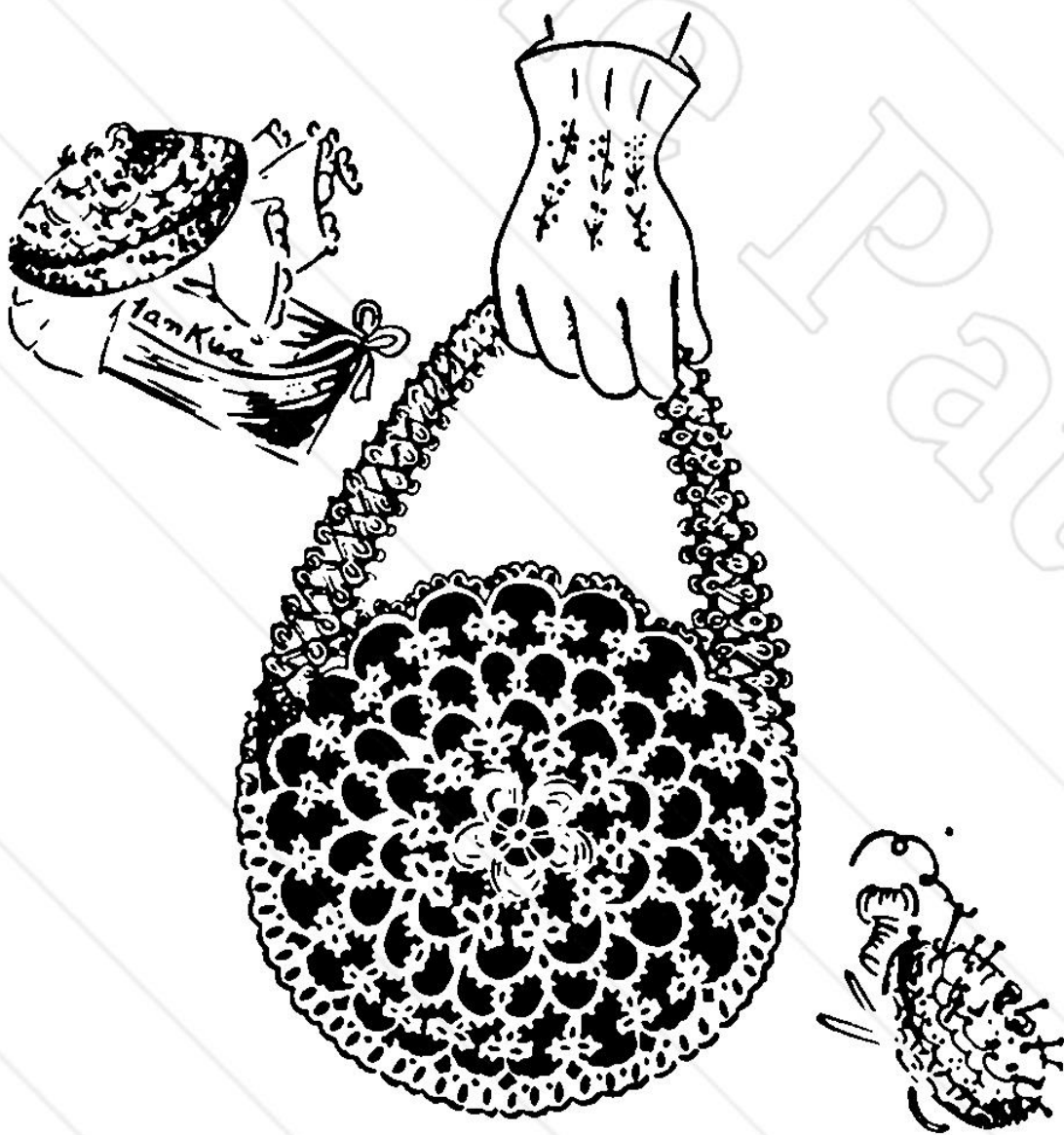
Cottage Cheese Sandwiches

Season cottage cheese with salt and very finely chopped green pepper and chives, allowing one tablespoon of each to one cup of cheese. Moisten with thick cream. Use as filling between thinly sliced bread. Trim off crusts. Cut in various shapes.

Deviled Ham Filling

Mix one can of deviled ham with 1 or 2 teaspoons of finely chopped pickles and moisten with mayonnaise or salad dressing. Spread very thinly cut slices of bread with prepared mustard. Now spread the ham mixture and cover with slice of bread that has mayonnaise spread on it. Press the edges together, trim off the crusts and cut the sandwiches in three narrow strips or triangles.

TATTED HAND BAG



Here is a tatted bag that may also become a pin cushion or a sachet bag. It is made of ecru crochet cotton size 20 with ball and shuttle. Approximately 200 yards of thread are needed to make this purse.

Abbreviations: R (ring); p (picot); ch (chain); ds (double stitch); cl r (close ring).

CENTER MOTIF—R of (3 ds, long p) 5 times, cl r, turn. Ch 6 ds, join to first p, 6 ds, join to next p, repeat around. Ch 9 ds, join to first (same) p; 9 ds, join to second p, continue around. Add 3 ds between ps on each new ch around, until you have a ch of 24 ds. Each time join in same p of small r. In last and 8th rnd of petals, ch 9 ds, p, 9 ds, p, 9 ds, join to p of r; continue around. Cut and tie.

* R of 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, cl r. R of 3 ds, join to last p of

previous r, ch 4 ds, join to first p on ch of medallion, 4 ds, p, 3 ds, cl r. R of 3 ds, join to last p of r just completed, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, cl r. This completes one clover leaf. (Chs 3 ds, p) 7 times, ch 3 ds. Repeat from * around for 9 clover leaves and chains; cut and tie.

R of 3 ds, join to 4th p on ch, 3 ds, cl r; (ch 3 ds, p) 5 times, 3 ds. R of 3 ds, join to 7th p on ch, 3 ds, cl r. R of 3 ds, join to first p on next ch, 3 ds, cl r; continue around. Cut and tie.

R of 2 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, cl r. R of 2 ds, join to last p on r just made, 3 ds, join to third (middle) p on previous ch, 3 ds, p, 2 ds, cl r. R of 2 ds, join to last p on r, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 2 ds, cl r. Ch (3 ds, p) 5 times, 3 ds, another small r for clover leaf. Continue around; tie and cut. This completes one medallion. Make another medallion in like manner.

INSERTION TO JOIN TWO MEDALLIONS—R of 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join to second p on ch of medallion. 4 ds, p, 4 ds, cl r, turn. Ch 4 ds, r of 4 ds, p, 4 ds, join to second p on ch of other medallion. 4 ds, p, 4 ds, cl r, turn. Ch of 4 ds, r of 4 ds, join to first p on first r, 4 ds, join to 4th p on ch of medallion, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, cl r, turn. Continue in this manner until medallions are joined two thirds around. Then make a free insertion to use as strap or handle for bag. Make as long as desired and fasten to other side where insertion started.

Make a circular pin cushion out of cream or colored satin to fit inside the two tatted medallions. Stuff with cotton or hair. If a sachet is desired you may sprinkle some of your favorite sachet powder among the cotton before the lining is completely stitched.

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