The WorkBasket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT
For PLEASURE and PROFIT

VOLUME 13	August 1948	NUMBER 11
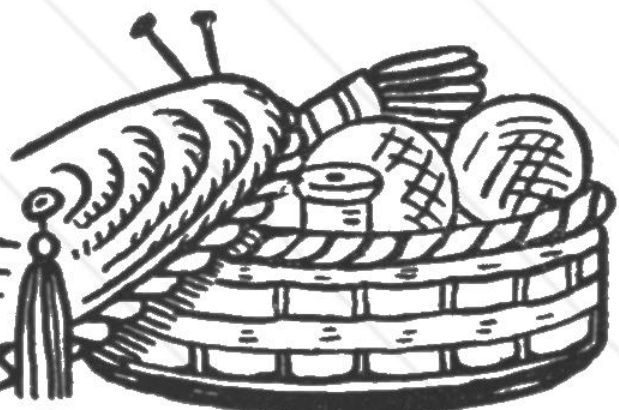
IDEAS for the Bazaar, the Home, Gifts and Sparetime Money-makers — with Many Inexpensive, Easily Made Articles that find a Ready Sale.

"BEAU TIME"
Shown on front cover

Crochet one or more of these clever bows to use at the neck or down the front of a dress, blouse or vestee. It is made of size 30 mercerized crochet thread with a size 13 crochet hook. Sew a pearl button in the center of each bow. One bow requires approximately 125 yards.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); st (stitch); sl st (slip stitch); sk (skip); sp (space); r (ring); sc (single crochet); hdc (half double crochet)—thread over hook, insert hook in st and draw thread through, 3 loops now on hook, thread over hook, draw thread through all 3 loops at once; dc (double crochet)—thread over hook, insert hook in st and draw thread through, thread over hook and work off two loops at a time; tr (treble)—thread over hook twice, insert hook in st and draw thread through, thread over hook and work off two lps at a time three times; p (picot); lp (loop).

Begin in center with ch 7, sl st in first st to form a r. Ch 5, dc in r, (ch 2, dc in r) 8 times, ch 2, sl st in third st of first 5-ch to make 10 sps. Without the customary ch, (3 sc in next sp) 10 times, sl st in first sc.

Petal—Ch 24, sk last 4 ch sts, (10 dc, 6 hdc, 4 sc) on rest of ch, sl st in next sc on r. Ch 1, turn, sk sl st, sc in next st, hdc in next st, (ch 2, dc in next third st) 5 times, dc in each of next 3 dc. * Ch 7, turn, sk last 4 ch sts, 3 dc on balance of ch, dc in each of next 4 dc, 2 dc in next sp, dc in dc, (2 hdc in next sp, hdc in dc) twice, 2 sc in next sp, sc in dc. Ch 3, turn, sk last 3 sc, dc in next st, (ch 2, dc in next third st) 4 times, * dc in each of next 3 dc. Repeat once from * to * only. Ch 6, sl st in next third dc to make end sp. Ch 2, turn, 1 dc and 1 tr in 6-ch lp, ch 5, sl st in tr for a p, 1 tr and 1 dc in same 6-ch lp, ch 2, sl st in same lp—this completes tip; ch 3 to count as one dc, and working back to center, 3 dc in rest of same lp, 1 dc in next dc, ** (2 dc in next sp, dc in dc) twice, (2 hdc in next sp, hdc in dc) twice, * (3 sc in next sp) twice. Ch 3, turn, sk last 3 sc, 1 dc in next st, (ch 2, dc in next third st) 4 times, dc in each of next 3 dc. Ch 3 to count as one dc, turn, dc in each of next 3 dc. Repeat from ** once and from ** to * once. 2 sc in next sp, dc in next st, hdc in next, sl st in next 2 sc on r. Repeat from beginning of "Petal" 9 times. Fasten off. This completes one bow. Make as many as desired.

Dip in thin, hot starch, then roll in a cloth to absorb excess. Arrange petals alternately into back and front rows. As starch sets, cup each petal to shape. Sew a button in center of the completed bow.

WILD IRIS

Here is a doily that works up quick and is easy to make. We have used size 30 white mercerized crochet thread and size 11 crochet hook to make the model. It measures about 12 inches in diameter; requires about 500 yards of thread.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); st (stitch); sl st (slip stitch); rnd (round); sp (space); sk (skip); r (ring); dc (double crochet); tr (treble)—thread over hook twice and work off 2 loops at a time.

Begin in center by ch 6, sl st in first st to form a r.

Rnd 1: Ch 5, dc in r, (this forms a sp), * ch 2, dc in r; repeat from * 5 times, ending with ch 2, sl st in third ch of ch 5 first made (8 sps).

Rnd 2: Ch 3, * 3 dc in sp, dc in dc, repeat from * around, sl st in ch 3 first made (32 dcs).

Rnd 3: Ch 6, tr in first dc, * ch 2, tr in next dc, repeat from * around (32 trs), join with sl st in 4th ch of ch 6 first made.

Rnd 4: Ch 5, * dc in tr (sp formed), ch 2, repeat from * around, join with sl st in third ch of ch 5 first made (32 sps).

Rnd 5: Ch 3, * 2 dc in sp of previous rnd, dc in dc, repeat from * around, sl st in ch 3 (96 dcs).

Rnd 6: Ch 3, dc in each dc around, sl st in ch 3 (96 dcs).

Rnd 7: Ch 5, * sk 1 dc, dc in next dc (sp formed), ch 2, repeat from * around (48 sps), join with sl st in third ch of ch 5.
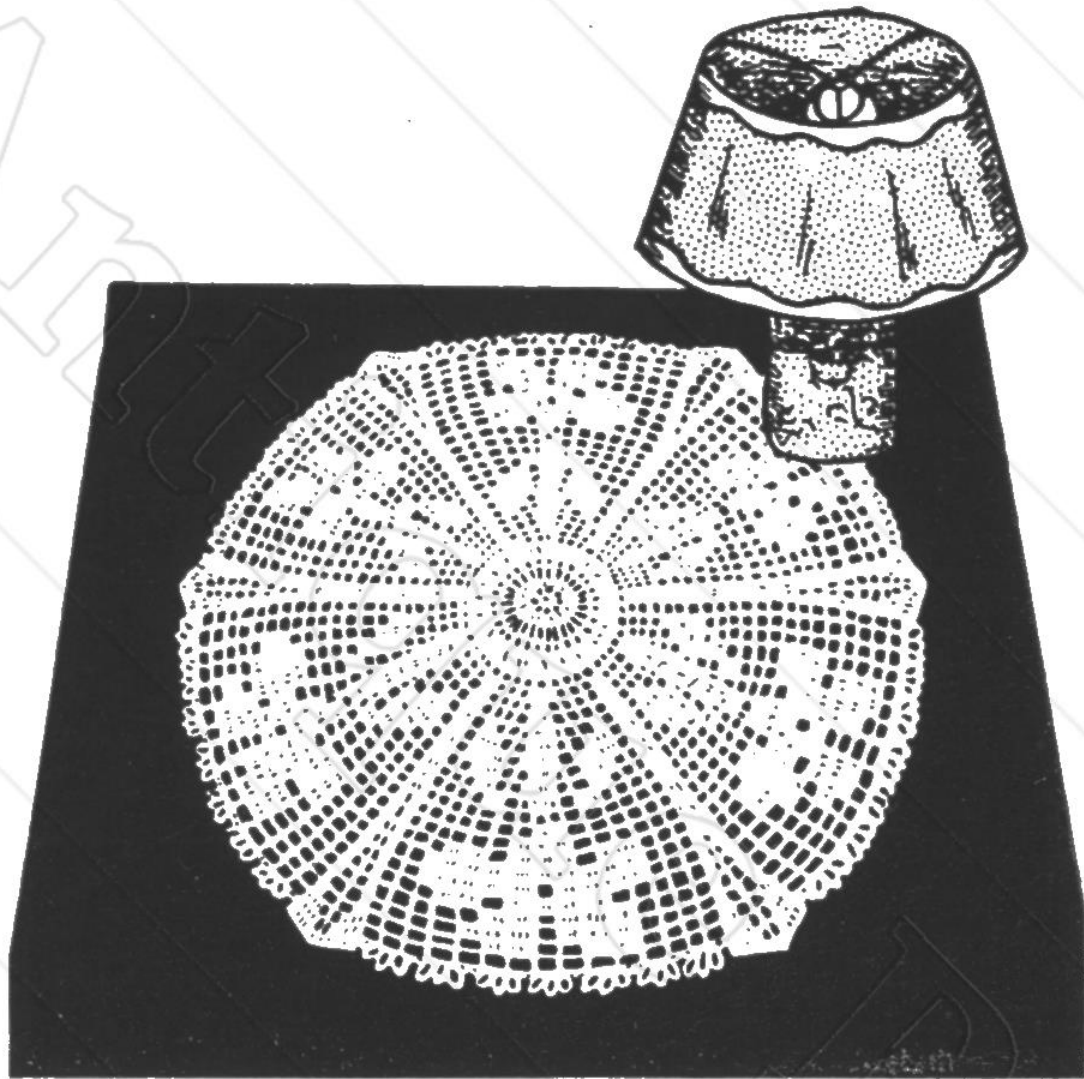
Rnd 8: Ch 3, dc at base of ch 3, 2 dc in sp of previous rnd, 2 dc in next dc, * (ch 2, dc in next dc) 7 times, dc in same dc, 2 dc in sp, 2 dc in next dc, repeat from * 4 times, make 7 sps, join with sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 9: Ch 3, dc in each of next 5 dc, * (ch 2, dc in dc—this forms a sp) 3 times, ch 2, 3 dc in sp, ch 2, dc in dc, 3 sps, dc in each of next 5 dc; repeat from * around ending with 3 sps, join with sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 10: Ch 3, dc in each of next 5 dcs, * 4 sps, dc in each of next 2 dc, 4 sps, dc in each of next 5 dcs; repeat from * around, sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 11: Ch 3, dc in each of next 5 dc, * ch 2, dc in dc, 2 dc in sp, dc in dc, 2 sps, ch 2, dc in same dc, dc in each of next 2 dc, ch 2, dc in same dc, 2 sps, 2 dc in next sp, dc in dc, 1 sp, dc in each of next 5 dcs; repeat from * around, join with sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 12: Ch 3, dc in each of next 5 dc, * ch 2, dc in each of next 4 dc, 2 dc in sp, dc in dc, 1 sp, ch 2, dc in each of next 3 dc, 2 sps, 2 dc in sp, dc in each of next 4 dc, ch 2, dc in each of next 6 dc; repeat from * around. Join with sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 13: Ch 3, dc in each of next 5 dc, * ch 2, dc in each of next 7 dc, 2 dc in sp, dc in dc (10 dcs), ch 2, dc in next dc, ch 2, dc in same dc, dc in each of next 2 dc, ch 2, dc in same dc, ch 2, dc in dc, 2 dc in sp, dc in each of next 7 dc, ch 2, dc in each of next 6 dc; repeat from * around. Join with sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 14: Ch 3, dc in each of next 5 dc, * ch 2, dc in dc, ch 2, sk 2 dc of previous rnd, dc in each of next 7 dc, ch 2, dc in dc, ch 2, dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 2, dc in dc, ch 2, dc in each of next 7 dc, ch 2, sk 2 dc of previous rnd, dc in next dc, ch 2, dc in each of next 6 dc; repeat from * around. Join with sl st in first ch 3.

Rnd 15: Ch 3, dc in each of next 5 dc, * (ch 2, dc in dc) twice, ch 2, sk 2 dc, dc in each of next 4 dc, (ch 2, dc in dc) twice, ch 2, dc in same dc, dc in each of next 2 dc, ch 2, dc in same dc, ch 2, dc in next dc, ch 2, dc in each of next 4 dc, ch 2, sk 2 dc, (dc in next dc, ch 2) twice, dc in each of next 6 dc; repeat from * around. Join with sl st in first ch 3.
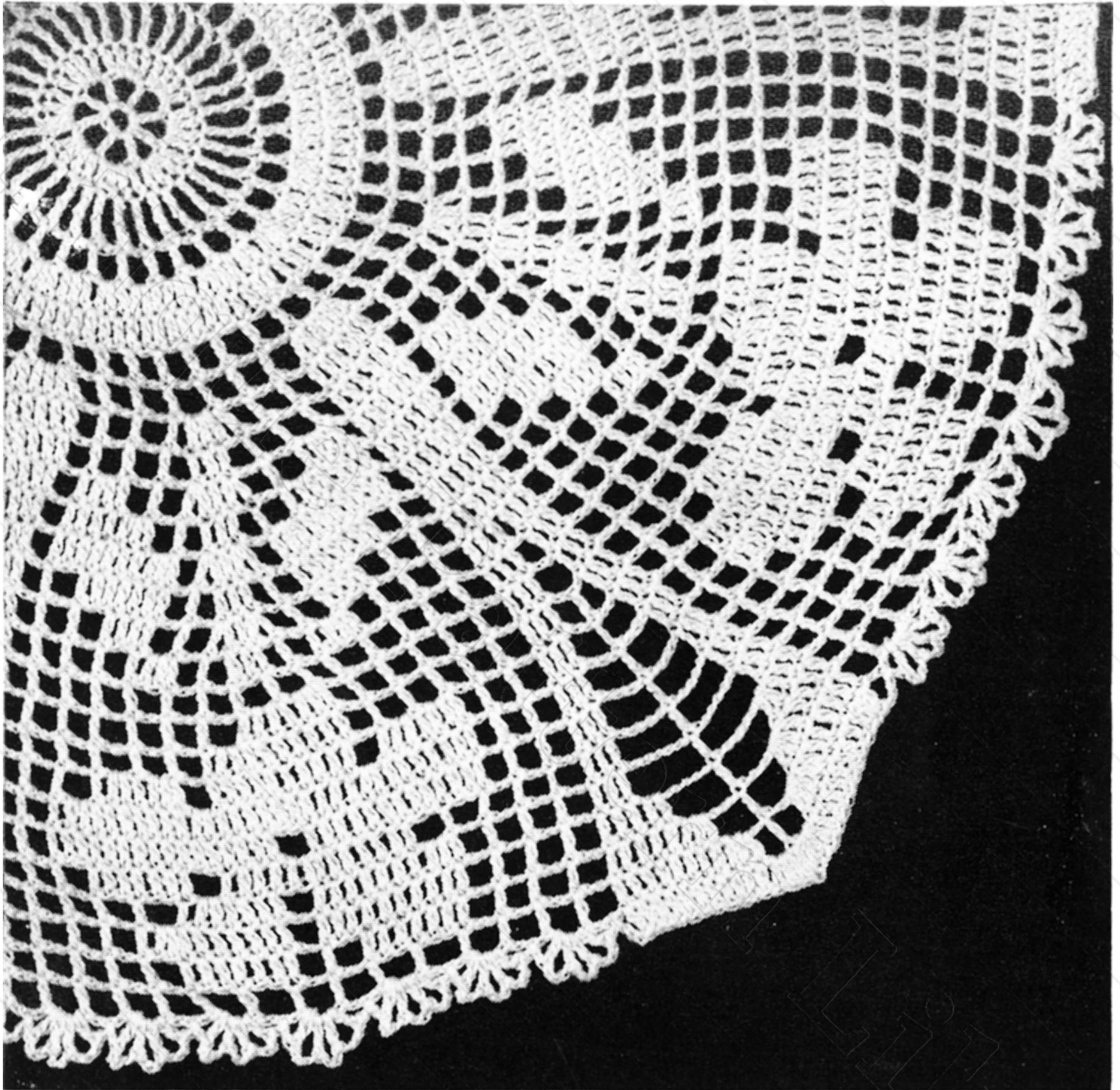
Rnd 16: Ch 3, dc in each of next 2 dc, ch 1, dc in each of next 3 dc, * (ch 2, dc in dc) 4 times, 2 dc in sp, dc in dc, ch 2, dc in dc, ch 2, dc in each of next 3 dc, (ch 2, dc in dc) twice, 2 dc in sp, dc in dc, 3 sps, ch 2, dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 1, dc in each of next 3 dc; repeat from * around. Join with sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 17: Ch 3, * dc in each of next 2 dc, ch 2, dc in each of next 3 dc, 15 sps; repeat from * around. Join with sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 18: Ch 3, dc in each of next 2 dc, ch 3, dc in each of next 3 dc, * 7 sps, 2 dc in sp, dc in dc, 2 dc in sp, dc in dc, 6 sps, dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 3, dc in each of next 3 dc, repeat from * around. Join with sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 19: Ch 3, * dc in each of next 2 dc, ch 2, dc in center st of ch-3 sp, ch 2, dc in each of next 3 dc, 6 sps, 2 dc in sp, dc in each of next 7 dc,

6 sps; repeat from * around. Join with sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 20: Ch 3, * dc in each of next 2 dc, ch 3, dc in dc, ch 3, dc in each of next 3 dc, 3 sps, (2 dc in sp, dc in dc) twice, ch 2, dc in each of next 10 dc, sp, (2 dc in sp, dc in dc) twice, 3 sps; repeat from * around. Join with sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 21: Ch 3, * dc in each of next 2 dc, ch 4, dc in dc, ch 4, dc in each of next 3 dc, 2 sp, 2 dc in sp, dc in each of next 7 dc, 2 dc in sp, dc in each of next 10 dc, 2 dc in sp, dc in each of next 7 dc (group of 31 dc), 3 sp, repeat from * around. Join with sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 22: Ch 3, * dc in each of next 2 dc, ch 5, dc in dc, ch 5, dc in each of next 3 dc, 2 sps, dc in each of next 15 dc, ch 2, sk 2 dc, dc in each of next 13 dc, 3 sps; repeat from * around. Join with sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 23: Ch 3, * dc in each of next 2 dc, ch 6, dc in dc, ch 6, dc in each of next 3 dc, 3 sp, dc in each of next 6 dc, ch 2, sk 2 dc, dc in each of next 4 dc, 2 dc in sp, dc in each of next 7 dc, 5 sp, repeat from * around. Join with sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 24: Ch 3, * dc in each of next 2 dc, ch 7, dc in dc, ch 7, dc in each of next 3 dc, 5 sps, 2 dc in sp, dc in each of next 4 dc, ch 2, sk 2 dc, dc in each of next 7 dc, 2 dc in sp, dc in dc, 4 sps, repeat from * around. Join with sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 25: Ch 3, * dc in each of next 2 dc, 2 dc over ch-7, ch 5, dc in dc, ch 5, 2 dc over ch-7, dc in each of next

3 dc, 4 sps, 2 dc in sp, dc in each of next 7 dc, ch 2, dc in each of next 10 dc, 4 sps, repeat from * around. Join with sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 26: Ch 3, * dc in each of next 4 dc, 3 dc over ch-5, ch 4, dc in dc, ch 4, 3 dc over ch-5, dc in each of next 5 dc, 5 sp, dc in each of next 6 dc, 2 sps, dc in each of next 6 dc, 4 sp; repeat from * around. Join with sl st in ch 3.

Rnd 27: Ch 3, * dc in each of next 7 dc, 3 dc over ch-4, ch 2, dc in dc, ch 2, 3 dc over ch-4, dc in each of next 8 dc, 15 sps; repeat from * around. Join with sl st.

Edging—Ch 3, dc in each of next 10 dc, ** 3 dc in sp, dc in dc, 3 dc in sp, dc in each of next 11 dc, ch 3, sl st in center of sp below, * ch 1, dc in next sp 4 times with ch 3 between dcs (forms shell), ch 1, sl st in center of next sp below, repeat from * for 6 more shells, ch 3, dc in each of next 11 dc, repeat from ** through * around edge of doily.

Pin in true shape, steam and press dry through a damp cloth.

BABY SWEATER AND BONNET

The pattern is simple for this infant size (six months old) sweater and bonnet set and can be knitted in a short time. It is made from three-fold white baby yarn and size 3 knitting needles. It takes approximately 3 ounces of yarn to make this set. For the crochet trim around the neck use a number 5 crochet hook.

Abbreviations: P (purl); k (knit); O (yarn over); sts (stitches); tog (together); sc (single crochet); dc (double crochet).

GAUGE: 7 sts equal one inch; 9 rows equal one inch.

SWEATER

Right Front—Start at bottom and cast on 38 sts. K for 8 rows (garter stitch).
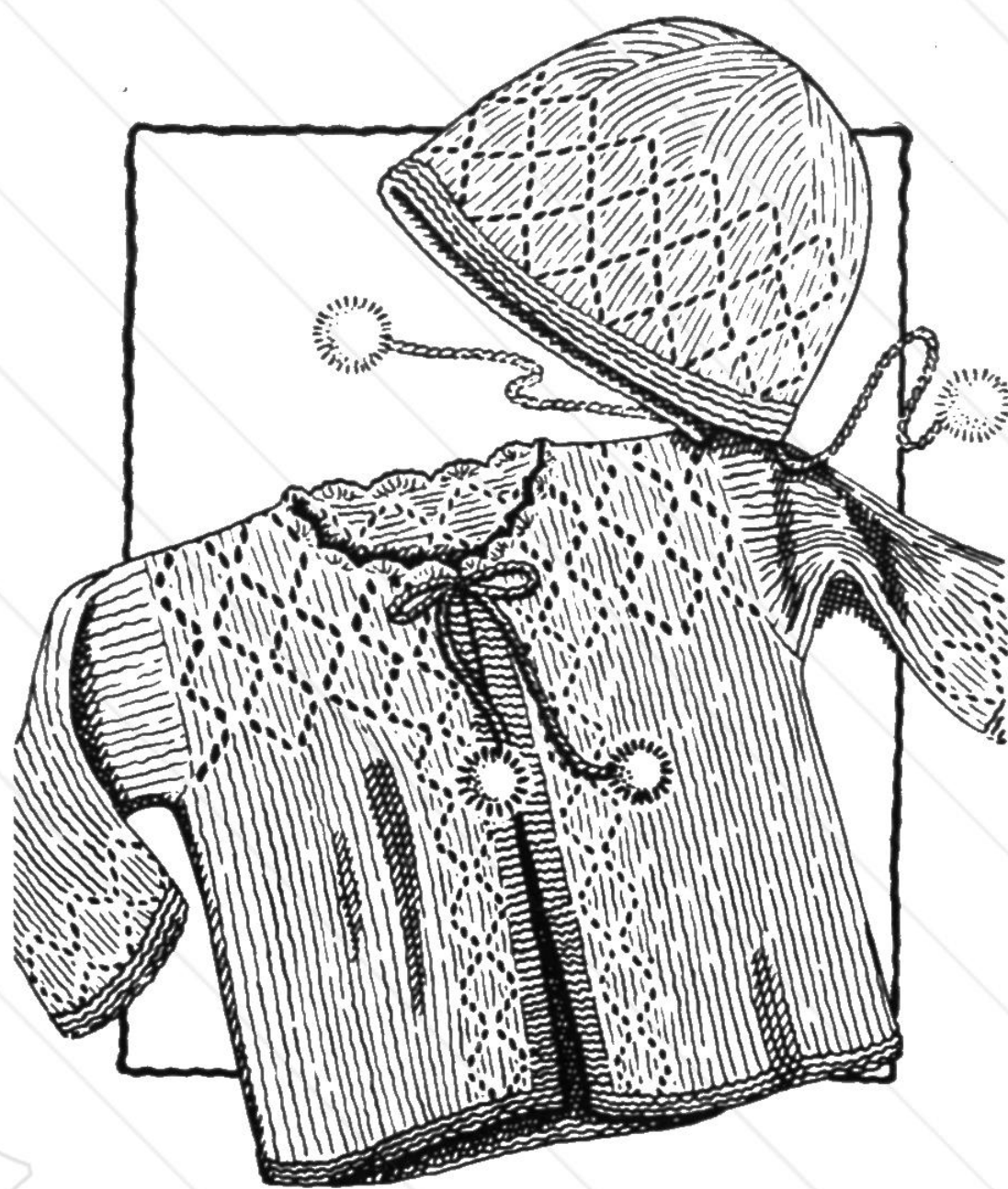
Row 1: K 9, k 2 tog, O, k 1, O, k 2 tog, k to end of row.

Row 2: P this row and all alternate rows to last 6 sts, k these 6.

Row 3: K 8, k 2 tog, O, k 3, O, k 2 tog, k to end of row.

Row 5: K 7, k 2 tog, O, k 5, O, k 2 tog, k to end of row.

Row 7: K 8, O, k 2 tog, k 3, k 2 tog, O, k to end of row.

Row 9: K 9, O, k 2 tog, k 1, k 2 tog, O, k to end of row.

Row 11: K 10, O, k 3 tog, O, k to end of row.

Row 12: P to last 6 sts, k these 6 sts.

These 12 rows complete one pattern. Repeat these 12 rows 4 more times (5 patterns in all); work will measure about 6¼ inches. Continue in pattern binding off 4 sts at the beginning of the next p row. Bind off 1 st at the beginning of the next 2 p rows (5½ patterns).

Yoke—Row 1: K 8, * O, k 2 tog, k 3, k 2 tog, O, k 1, repeat from * across row.

Row 2: P this row and all alternate rows to last 6 sts, k these 6 sts.

Row 3: K 9, * O, k 2 tog, k 1, k 2 tog, O, k 3, repeat from * across, ending with k 2.

Row 5: K 10, * O, k 3 tog, O, k 5, repeat from * across, ending with k 3.

Row 7: K 9, * k 2 tog, O, k 1, O, k 2 tog, k 3, repeat from * across, ending with k 2.

Row 9: K 8, * k 2 tog, O, k 3, O, k 2 tog, k 1, repeat from * across.

Row 11: K 7, k 2 tog, * O, k 5, O, k 3 tog, repeat from * across, ending k 2 tog.

Row 12: P to last 6 sts, k 6.

Repeat first 6 rows.

Row 19: Bind off 12 sts at neck edge, k 5, * k 2 tog, O, k 1, O, k 2 tog,

k 3; repeat from * ending with k 2.

Row 21: Bind off 2 sts at neck edge, k 2, * k 2 tog, O, k 3, O, k 2 tog, k 1; repeat from * across.

Row 23: Bind off 1 st, k 2 tog, * O, k 5, O, k 3 tog; repeat from * ending with k 2 tog.

Row 25: K 2 tog, k 4, k 2 tog, O, k 1, O, k 2 tog, k 3, k 2 tog, O, k 1.

Row 27: K 2 tog, k 2, k 2 tog, O, k 3, O, k 2 tog, k 1, k 2 tog, O, k 2.

Row 29: K 1, O, k 3 tog, O, k 5, O, k 3 tog, O, k 3.

Row 30: P this row and then bind off.

Left Front—Work left front to correspond by reading directions for each row from right to left.

Back—Cast on 70 sts. K for 8 rows. The back begins at the lower edge also. Work in stockinette st until length of back equals length of front to armhole—about 6½ inches.

Bind off 4 sts at the beginning of the next 2 rows.

Bind off 1 st at the beginning of next 4 rows.

Begin pattern—Row 1: K 2, * k 2 tog, O, k 1, O, k 2 tog, k 3; repeat from * ending with k 1, k 2 tog. (In all following patterns the row will end k 2). 57 sts on needle.

Row 2: P this row and all alternate rows.

Row 3: K 1, * k 2 tog, O, k 3, O, k 2 tog, k 1; repeat from *.

Row 5: K 2 tog, * O, k 5, O, k 3 tog; repeat from * across, ending with O, k 2 tog.

Row 7: K 1, * O, k 2 tog, k 3, k 2 tog, O, k 1; repeat from *.

Row 9: K 2, * O, k 2 tog, k 1, k 2 tog, O, k 3; repeat from *.

Row 11: K 3, * O, k 3 tog, O, k 5, repeat from * ending k 3.

Row 12: P this row.

Repeat these 12 pattern rows once and the first 6 rows a second time. (2½ patterns).

Sleeves—Sew or single crochet shoulder seams together. Pick up 50 sts around armhole. K in stockinette st for 3 inches. Continue in stockinette st knitting 2 tog at the beginning and end of every 6th row until 42 sts remain. Continue without decreasing till sleeve measure 5½ inches. Work one complete pattern as for back. K 8 rows of garter st for band around wrist to match band around bottom of sweater. Bind off.

Finishing—Sew or single crochet all seams together. A shell edging may be made around the neck by fastening yarn at top edge of right front, sc in next st, * sk 2 st, 3 dc in next st, sk 2 st, sc in next st; repeat from * around neck edge.

Make pompons by laying a short double length of yarn along a pencil lengthwise. Wind double length of yarn 50 times around pencil and yarn. Remove pencil and tie short ends securely. Cut through all loops and trim.

To make cord, take 2 pieces of yarn each about ¾ yards long and twist together tightly, fold in half and allow cord to twist itself. Tie each end after twisting.

Thread cord through at neck edge and fasten a pompon to each end of cord.

BONNET—Begin at center back of bonnet, cast on 8 sts.

Row 1: P this row and all alternate rows.

Row 2: K 1, * O, k 1, repeat from * to end of row.

Row 4: K 2, * O, k 2, repeat from * to end of row ending with k 1.

Row 6: K 3, * O, k 3, repeat from * to end of row, ending with k 1.

Continue increasing in this manner with one more k st between overs (O) until there are 85 sts on needle.

K 3 rows of stockinette st.

K 2 tog, beginning and end of next

4 rows. Work 2 complete patterns as for back of sweater. On p rows k 1, p to last st, k 1.

K 8 rows of garter st; bind off. Sew up back seam or single crochet edges together.

Fasten a cord with a pompon to each corner of cap.

CROCHET EDGING

Here is a scalloped crochet edging that is suitable for pillow slips, hand towels, scarves or table runners. The original was made of size 30 mercerized crochet thread and a size 9 crochet hook. This edging measures about 2¾ inches wide. Make it of white, ecru, variegated or colored thread.

Abbreviations: C h (c h a i n) ; s t (stitch); sk (skip); sl st (slip stitch); p (picot); sc (single crochet); dc (double crochet); tr (treble)—thread over twice and work off two loops at a time three times; sps (spaces); lp (loop).

Row 1: Ch 22, dc in 4th st from hook, dc in next ch, ch 2. Sk 2 ch, dc in next ch, 3 dc in next ch, ch 3, 3 dc in same ch with last 3 dc, sk 2 ch, sl st in next ch. Ch 4, tr in same ch with sl st, sk 3 ch, 3 dc in next ch, ch 3, 3 dc in same st with last 3 dc, ch 5, sc in last ch of ch 22, ch 3, turn.

Row 2: 5 dc in ch-5 lp, ch 3, 6 dc in same lp, * sk 3 dc, (3 dc in ch-2 sp of previous row, ch 3, 3 dc in same sp)—this makes a shell. Sk 2 dc, sl st in last dc, ch 4, tr in same dc as sl st, shell in ch-3 lp of shell below, sk 3 dc, 1 dc in next dc, ch 2, sk 2-ch sp; dc in each of next 3 dc; ch 3, turn.

Row 3: * Dc in each of next 2 dc, sk 2-ch sp, ch 2, dc in next dc, shell over shell, sl st in last dc of shell below. Ch 4, tr in dc with sl st, shell over shell, sk 3 dc of shell below, * dc in each of next 6 dc, 2 dc in lp, ch 2, 2 dc in same lp, dc in each of next 6 dc, ch 3, turn.

Row 4: 7 dc in each of next 7 dc, ch 3, dc in each of next 8 dc. Continue from * in row 2 to end of row.

Row 5: Repeat from * to * in row 3. Dc in first dc of next 8 dcs of previous row, (ch 2, sk 1 dc, dc in next
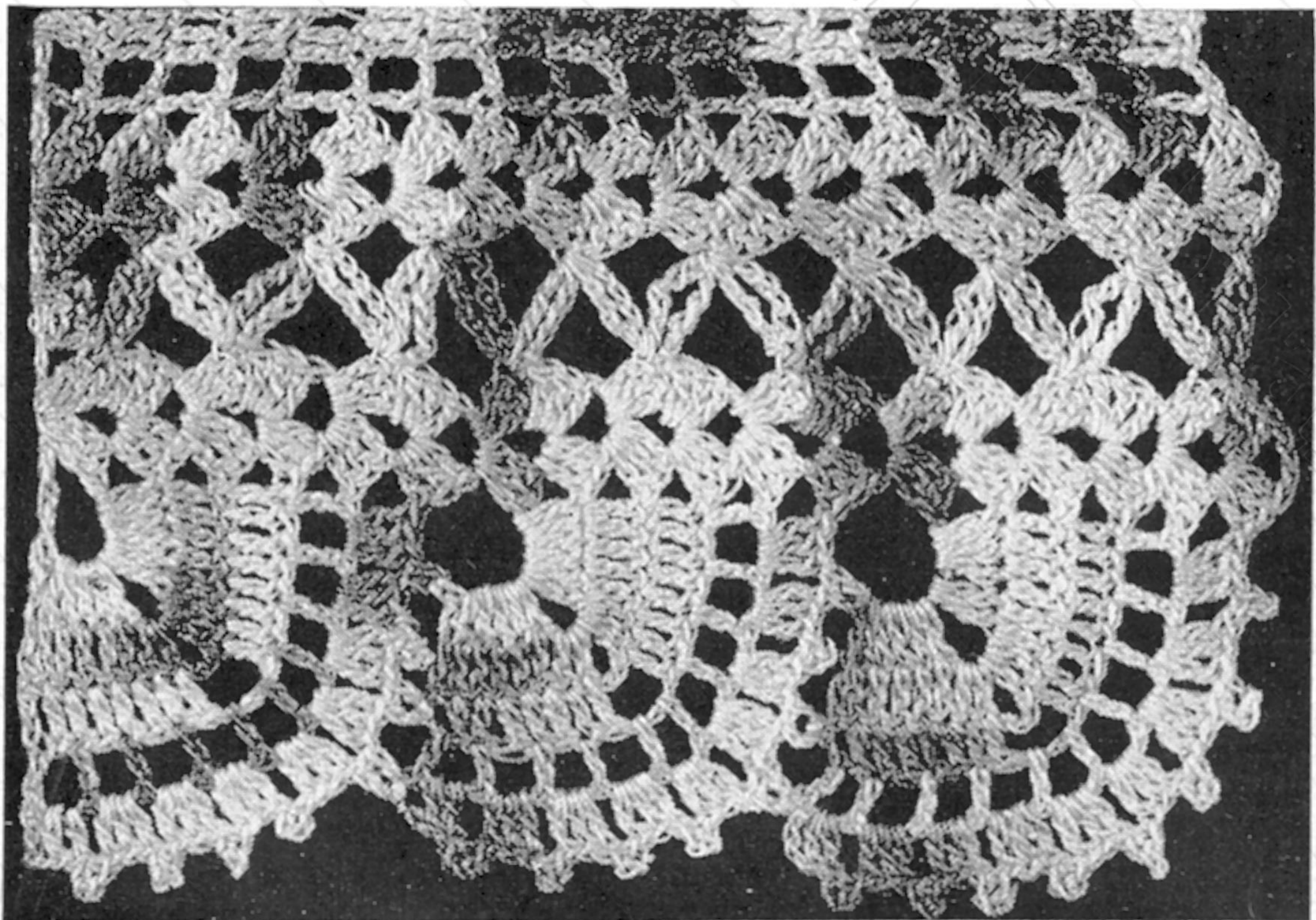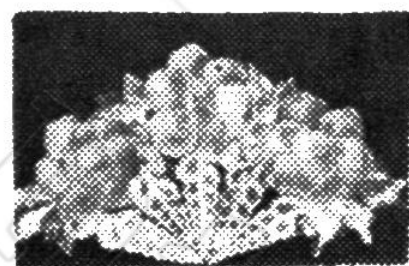
dc) 3 times, (ch 2, dc in sp) twice, ch 2, (sk 1 dc, dc in next dc) 4 times. There will be 9 sps. Ch 3, turn.

Row 6: 2 dc in first sp, ch 4, sc back in 4th ch from hook (p made), (3 dc and p in next sp) 7 times, 3 dc in last sp. Repeat from * in row 2.

This completes one scallop.

Second Scallop—Row 1: Dc in each of next 2 dc, ch 2, dc in next dc, shell over shell, sk 2 dc, sl st in last dc, ch 4, tr in same ch as sl st, shell over shell, ch 5, sl st in first p of scallop just finished; ch 3, turn.

Continue as for first scallop. At the end of row 3, sk next p and sl st to third p of previous scallop; in 5th row sl st in 4th p.

Repeat scallops as many times as desired, joining by ps.

BLUE PLATE SPECIAL

A set of these pan holders worked in contrasting colors would make a nice bazaar item. It could also become a hot dish mat. It is made of a yarn slightly finer than cotton rug yarn; use size 5 knitting needles. The original was made in blue with white trim. Approximately 75 yards of the main color and about 5 yards of contrast are needed for one pan holder. Flowers are embroidered between the bands of white. About a yard each of white, pink and green embroidery floss and six inches of yellow are needed to work the flowers. One pan holder is about 6½ inches in diameter.
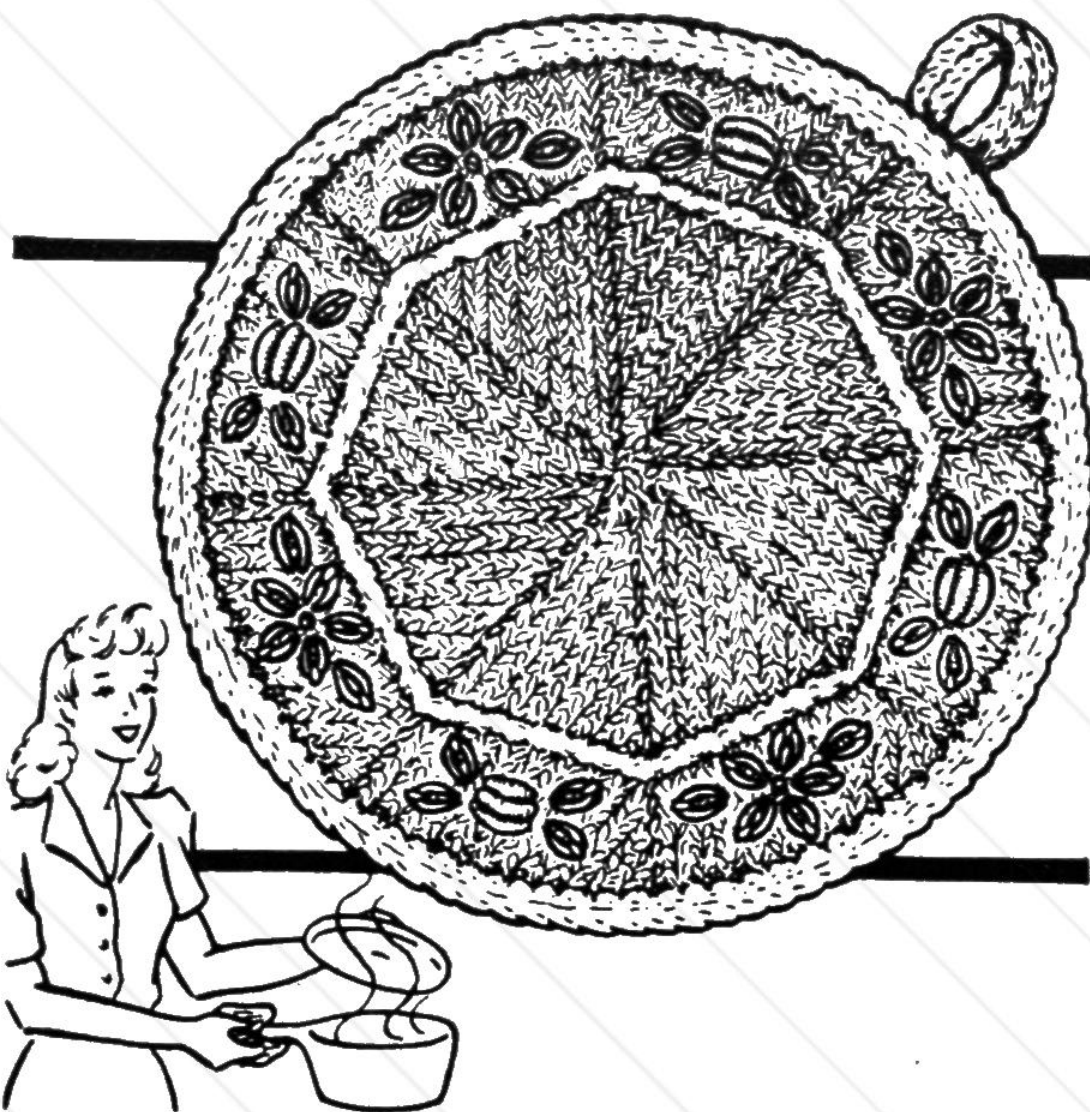
Abbreviations: K (knit); p (purl); inc (increase); st (stitch).

Starting at center and in main color, cast on 9 sts.

Row 1: P this row.

Row 2: * K 1, inc 1 by knitting into next st of row below. Repeat from * to end of row (there will be 8 inc in each row). (17 sts on needle).

Row 3: P this row and alternate rows.

Row 4: * K 2, inc 1, repeat from * across row ending with k 1. (25 sts on needle).

Row 6: * K 3, inc 1, repeat from * across row, ending with k 1. You should now be able to count 8 sections of work between incs.

Continue in this manner, having one more st before increases on every k row until there are 65 sts on needle.

Join white or other contrasting color and k 1 inc row.

K next row without incs; this will make a ridge.

Join blue and continue incs on k row to 97 sts.

Join white and k 3 rows without incs. Bind off sts. Lay flat to form a circle. Sew seam on wrong side and press.

Make another circle following the same directions. When one st remains on bound off row cast on 10 sts. Then bind off all 11 sts. This forms the loop for hanging the pan holder. If used for hot dish mats do not make the loop. Whip the two sections together with white yarn around the outside edge.

If heavy rug yarn is used one thickness is probably sufficient. Any other kind of yarn or thread may be used to make this pan holder. If it is made of light weight thread, an inner lining is needed. This can be made of worn-out blanket or other scraps found around the house.

A rug may be made by following these directions and continuing the increases in each row.

Aunt Ellen's CLUB NOTES

WHAT CLUBS ARE DOING

As the fall season is almost upon us, many Aunt Ellen clubs are thinking of their annual programs. At this time plans are usually made for the coming year, election of new officers and a general discussion of what the club should do in the next year. Usually one of the biggest questions that confronts a club is how to make money. Often a council is appointed, composed of members who have had experience with such problems. Some excellent ideas and suggestions usually develop. The women enjoy working together and find it fun discussing many worthwhile projects. Then too, there are clubs that care less for a set program, but enjoy meeting once a month to sew and do their needlework. These clubs usually make articles all through the year and during the first part of December have a Christmas bazaar.

So, let's hear from all the various Aunt Ellen Club members. Send us the news of your club, any ideas and suggestions that you might like to pass on to other club members. We shall be happy to hear from you.

From a neighborhood that is built around a small town comes the news that several civic organizations have volunteered to sponsor occasional parties for the young people of the vicinity. The Aunt Ellen Club in that community provides a party and game leader. They also serve the refreshments.

A club writes of the food booth which they maintained at a district track meet in the spring. It was a huge success and very profitable. Practically all of the food was donated by the members. The club has equipped their club room with tables, chairs and three sewing machines. The money has all been made by having bazaars, bake sales and food booths at various local functions.

A bake sale was the medium for one club to make money. Pies, cakes, doughnuts, bread, rolls, fried pies, baked beans and other items were sold. They engaged space ahead of time in a front store window of a local business concern. Four members took charge and others helped on sale day. It began at 10:00 a. m. and practically everything was sold out by noon.

Since writing about the club that has sponsored a musical project, we have heard from a club which has organized a club chorus. They are planning to sing for their Achievement Day program. They have a former music teacher in their club who is the director. They have made several appearances in their community and in adjoining counties.

Roll Call Suggestions

1. Name one of your favorite quilt designs.
2. Have the members give a hint they have learned from preparing fruits and vegetables for storage in a frozen food locker.
3. Name a tasty one-dish meal for the family.

PROGRAM SUGGESTION

A few points of history and general information on the American Flag follow. The discussion could be extended further by naming the occasions when the flag should be raised; how to display and respect the flag. Have someone bring a flag to the meeting so it can be studied during the discussion.

Comments On The American Flag

The first American Flag was called the "Great Union Flag." It was flown for the first time, January 1, 1776, by troops of the Continental Army around Boston. It had thirteen stripes standing for the union of the Colonies and also in the corner was the British flag representing the allegiance which was acknowledged at this time. This flag marked the beginning of our national existence and continued until the adoption of the Stars and Stripes.

On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress in Philadelphia adopted the Stars and Stripes as the National Flag. It was declared that the thirteen stripes be alternate red and white and that the union be thirteen white stars on a blue field. The complete history of the National Emblem will probably never be known.

In studying the flag, it reveals the history of the country; its stripes, colors and stars all tell a story. Every part and every color had a significant meaning to those who arranged them as we see them today. From the makers of the Flag down through the generations, a wonderful message is told.

The thirteen red and white stripes commemorate the bitter struggle that the Thirteen Colonies had for eight years. During these years of struggle and sacrifice, they stood together side by side. These stripes will never change and are a lasting emblem in honor of the heroic founders of our nation.

Each star tells the story of a State that has entered in the Union. The first thirteen stood for the original Thirteen States and the work of our forefathers.

The red in the flag represents the courage which the men of our race have always shown; the courage which inspired men to face danger and to do what is right.

The white stripes stand for liberty. They represent the land of the free, where all the world may come and enjoy freedom, equality and liberty.

The blue in the flag stands for loyalty. It could tell the story of how millions of men and women have been loyal to their country through many, many hardships.

Altogether the flag stands for freedom and equality in every sense of the word. It is the emblem by which we proclaim that this is the "Home of the Brave and the Land of the Free."

If you will dip the new ironing board cover in cold starch, you will need not have to change it so often and it will stay clean longer too. Tack it on while still damp, it dries smooth and without wrinkles.

RECREATIONAL HOUR

Current Event Contest

A "Current Event Contest" proves quite entertaining, especially at the beginning of the recreational hour. Cut from newspapers and magazines, cartoons illustrative of events which have taken place during the last few months. These should be numbered and pinned on the wall; the title must be cut off. Beside the corresponding numbers on cards distributed to the guests can be written the answer or description of the pictured happening. Reward the winner with a picture.

Found On Almost Any Table

This is a writing game. The following questions can be answered by giving names of articles that are found on a table. Have the questions written on slips of paper and ask the guests to supply the answers.

1. An important baseball man. Pitcher.
2. Found at the home base in baseball. Plate.
3. A term by which the clergy is often referred to. Cloth.
4. What a sailor is often called. Salt.
5. Also found in the road. Fork.
6. Used by the golfer when driving off. Tea (tee).
7. Used on the Fourth of July. Crackers.
8. What is used on windows? Glass.
9. What game is played in an alley? Bowl.
10. Given at the 25th wedding anniversary. Silver.
11. What a young couple does in the moonlight. Spoon.
12. What the earthquake makes. A jar.

Refreshment Hour

Here is a summer dessert that is easy to prepare and serve. Fill the center of peach halves with ice cream, sprinkle toasted coconut over the top. Serve in tall glass sherbert dishes.
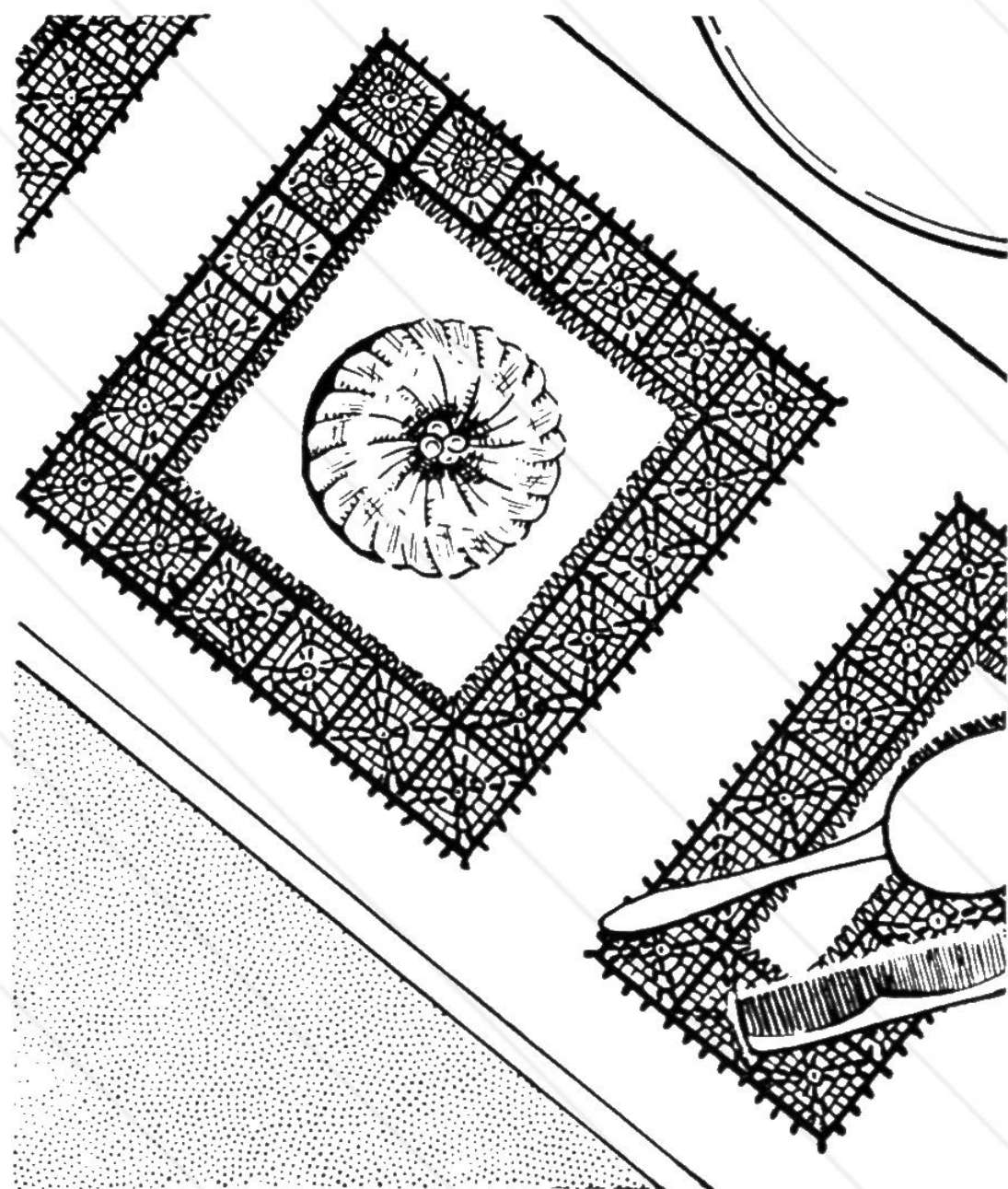
Flavored ice cubes can be made by freezing some of the fruit juice instead of water in the cube tray of the refrigerator. Then add the cubes to punch or fruit juice and it will not be diluted as it is when water is used.

VANITY SET

Here is a vanity set that is a combination of crochet and fabric. The medallions may be crocheted in white, ecru or any color to harmonize with your color scheme. The model was made of white mercerized crochet thread size 30. Using a size 12 crochet hook, each medallion measures about 2¼ inches square. Each requires about 15 yards of thread; however the size of the medallions will vary with the tension that is used in working them. You will need 48 medallions for a 3-piece set as shown. We suggest that the medallions be placed side by side, or whip together for the correct size for linen. Make small rolled hem on all sides of the three pieces, drawing only one thread; single crochet over hem. Each small piece has three medallions across the end and 4 between on each side. The center has 6 on each side and 4 between each end.

This motif may also be repeated for a tray cloth, chair set, radio scarf, table cloth or runner. If a larger hook and heavier thread were used it would be suitable for a bedspread design.

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

—thread over hook twice and work off two lps at a time.

MEDALLION—Ch 11, sl st in first ch to form a r.

Rnd 1: Ch 3, work 23 dc in r, join with sl st in third ch of first ch-3 made.

Rnd 2: Ch 3 (counts as one tr), 2 tr in same st, ch 2, 3 tr in same st (shell made), * ch 2, sk 2 dc, 1 dc in next dc, ch 2, sk 2 dc, shell in next dc; repeat from * twice. Ch 2, sk 2 dc, dc in next dc, ch 2, join with sl st in top of first ch-3 made.

Rnd 3: Sl st to center of shell, work shell over shell, * (ch 7, sc over ch-2 of previous rnd) twice, ch 7, shell over shell, repeat from * twice, (ch 7, sc

over ch-2) twice, ch 7, join with sl st in top of first ch-3 made.
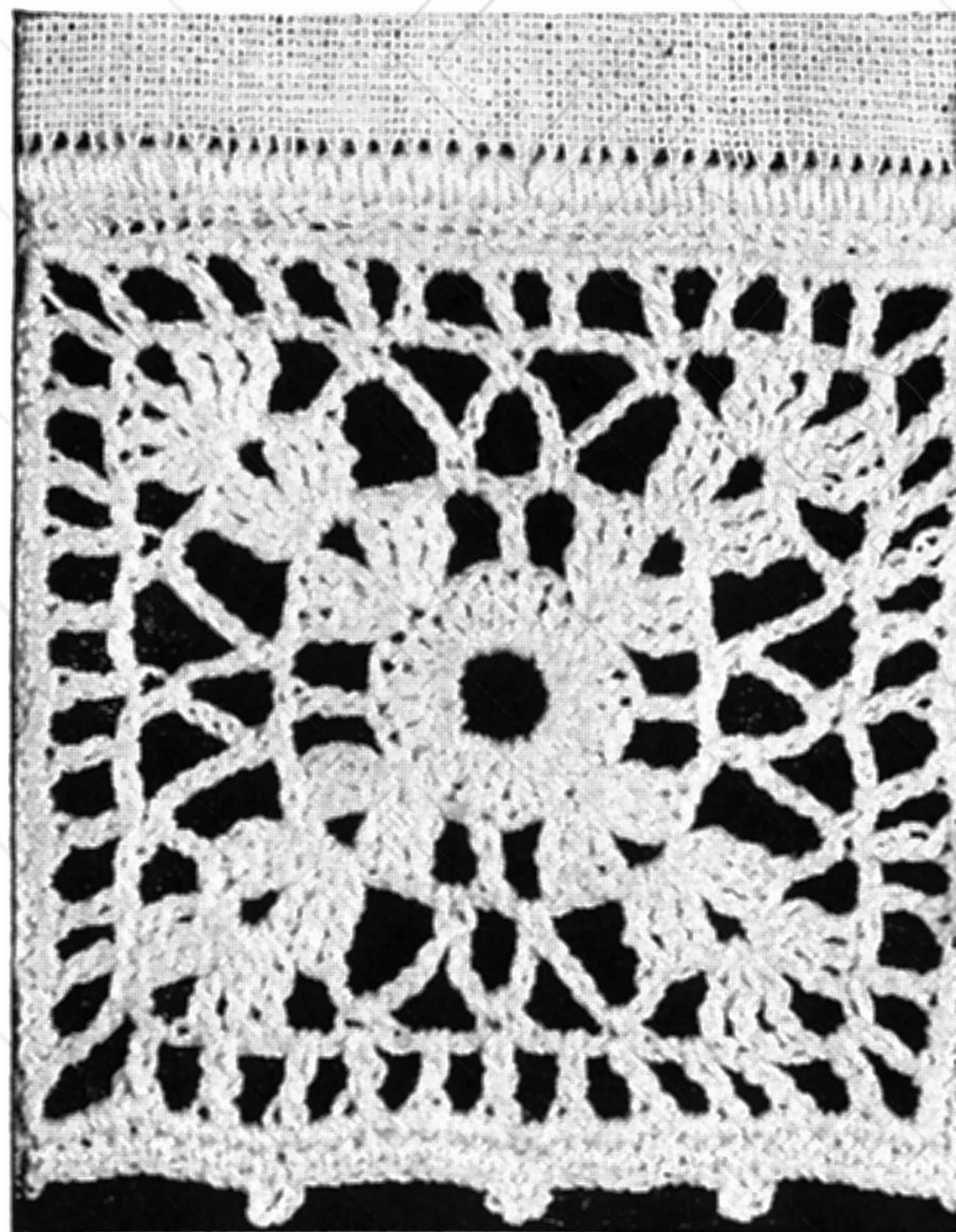
Rnd 4: Sl st to center of shell, * shell over shell, ch 2, sc in first ch-7 lp, ch 4, sc in middle ch-7 lp, ch 4, sc in third ch-7 lp, ch 2, repeat from * three times; ending with ch 2, join with sl st to top of first ch-3.

Rnd 5: Sl st to center of shell, ch 8, dc in same place (this makes corner sp), * ch 2, dc in second tr of previous rnd, make 8 more sps, ch 2, dc in center of corner shell, ch 2, dc in same shell, repeat from * around ending with ch 2, join with sl st in third st of ch-8 first made.

Rnd 6: 8 sc in each corner sp, sc in each dc, 2 sc in each sp and continue around; join with sl st.

This completes one medallion. After you have made a sufficient number of medallions, whip edges of medallions together with fine stitches or they may be sl st together. Then whip medallions to crocheted edge of linen center. When motifs have been fastened to fabric, join thread in corner of medallion, make a * 4-ch p, sc in each of next 10 sc, repeat from * around.

Steam and press dry through a damp cloth.

———

If you are cutting out a garment from material that frays easily, try marking around pattern before cutting or as soon as it is cut, on the edge of the material with a crayon the color of the material. The marking will not show when the seam is taken.

———

If clothes begin to stick to the lip of the wringer of the washer, try rubbing some paste wax on it; the clothes will fall into the next tub much easier and you will not have the clothes wrapping around the rollers.

———

When knitting argyle socks, use an empty egg carton to hold the yarn. The different colors of yarn will fit in the sections, make a hole above each one, thus saving confusion.

———

Try putting linoleum pieces in the window seat where you keep your flowers. The jars, flower pots or the water will not mar or stain the linoleum, making it easy to keep clean.

SMART STITCH IN KNITTING

Here is an interesting knitted stitch that can be made any desired width and is very versatile in its use. Wool yarns, cotton thread or light weight rug yarn may be used. We suggest that you make a small swatch before adapting this pattern to larger items such as a scarf, chair, vanity or luncheon sets.

Cast on a number of stitches divisible by 8 plus 1. For a scarf 9¾ inches wide and using two, three or four fold yarn cast on 73 stitches. The pattern consists of 12 rows; this is called an arrowhead pattern.
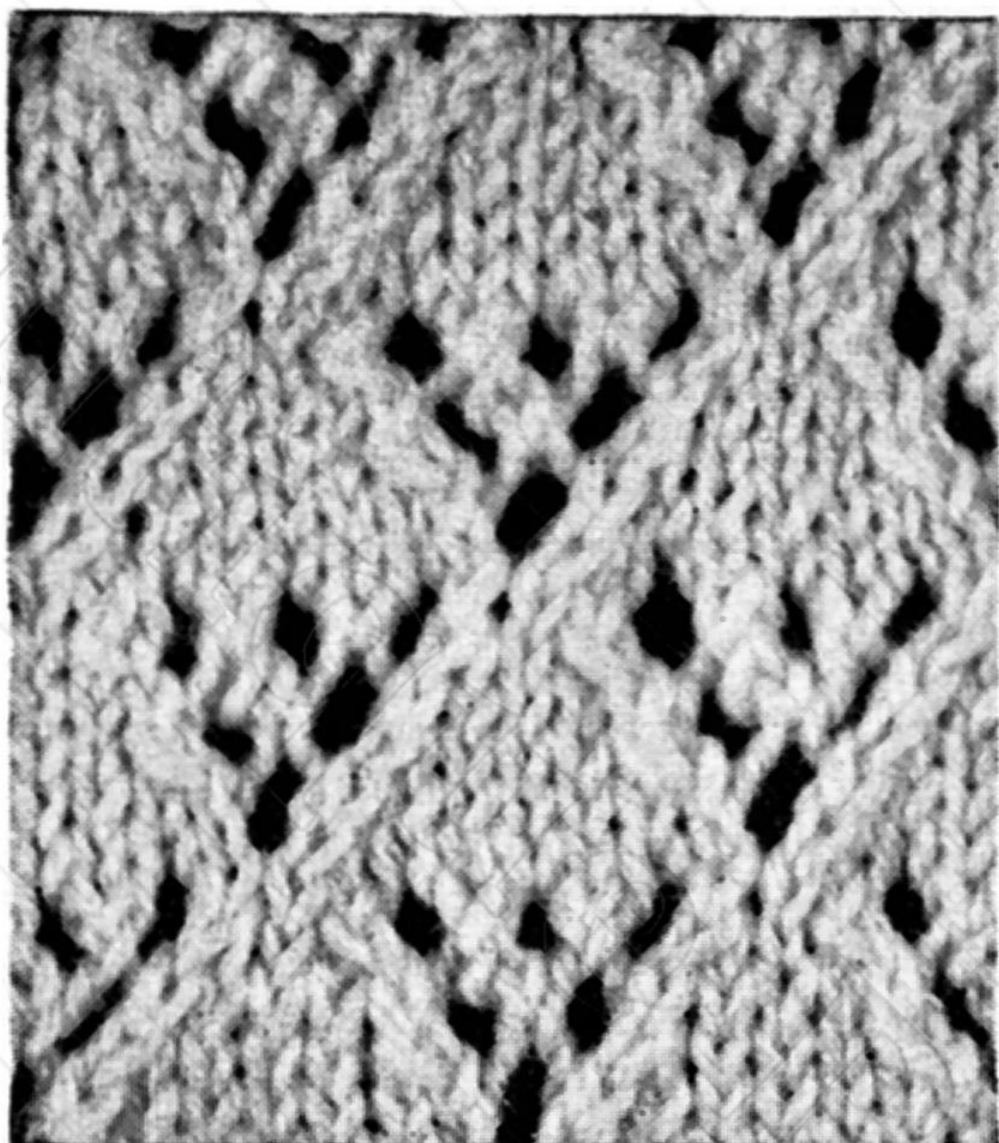

To make a trial swatch, cast on 25 sts or any number divisible by 8 plus 1.

Abbreviations: K (knit); p (purl); sl (slip); O (yarn over); psso (pass slip stitch over); st (stitch); tog (together).

Row 1: K 3, * k 2 tog, O, k 6, repeat from * to last 6 sts, k 2 tog, O, k 4.

Row 2: P this row and all alternate rows.

Row 3: K 2, * k 2 tog, O, k 1, O, sl 1, k 1, psso, k 3, repeat from * to last 7 sts, k 2 tog, O, k 1, O, sl 1, k 1, psso, k 2.

Row 5: K 1, * k 2 tog, O, k 1, O, k 2 tog, O, sl 1, k 1, psso, k 1, repeat from * to end.

Row 7: K 7, * k 2 tog, O, k 6, repeat from * to last 2 sts, k 2.

Row 9: K 6, * k 2 tog, O, k 1, O, sl 1, k 1, psso, k 3, repeat from * to last 3 sts, k 3.

Row 11: K 5, * k 2 tog, O, k 1, O, k 2 tog, O, sl 1, k 1, psso, k 1, repeat from * to last 4 sts, k 4.

Row 12: P this row.

These 12 rows complete the pattern.

Repeat from row 1 for desired length. When purling an even row, it is advisable to count the number of stitches on the needle, being sure you continue on the same number of stitches that you started with. If fewer stitches are found, the mistake might be due to omitting the yarn over stitches. These stitches are purled like all other stitches. Keeping a careful count of stitches helps to keep the piece in correct proportion.

———

To make paper drapes last longer and retain their color, go over both sides with liquid wax before hanging them. This also helps to keep them clean as the dust can be easily wiped off.

———

Place tissue paper under sheer materials when sewing; this prevents puckering and the tissue can be easily torn off.

Skim milk is a good cleaner for paper shades. Sponge the milk on with a soft cloth, changing the milk and cloth as it darkens with dirt. It does not penetrate the shade because of its casein content.

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To remove a cork that has stuck in an empty bottle, pour enough ammonia in the bottle to float the cork; let it stand for several days and the cork will decompose enough to remove it.
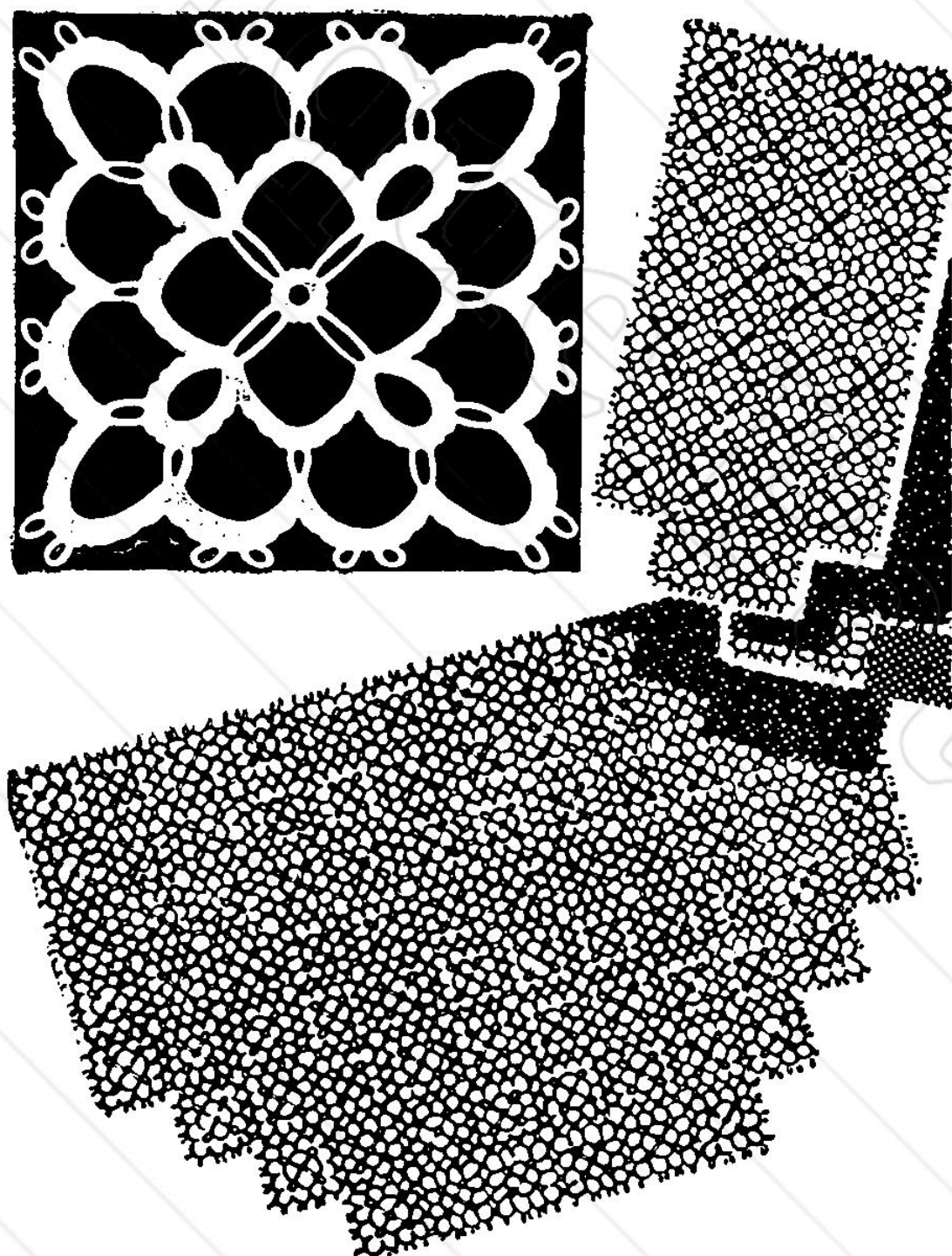
TATTED CHAIR SET

Here is a tatted medallion that may become a chair or vanity set, dresser scarf or radio runner. Each motif is about 1¼ inches square. It is made of number 10 cotton thread; use ball and shuttle.

Abbreviations: Ds (double stitch); p, (picot); r (ring); ch (chain).

To make the medallion, make a r of (3 ds, p) 4 times, cl r. Slip thread into last p. * Ch 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, join in same p. Ch 3 ds, small p, 3 ds, join in next p of r. Repeat from * around. Slip thread back into last small p, ch 3 ds, p, 2 ds, p, 3 ds, join to next p, and continue around.

Join medallions to-gether by two outer ps on each side.

To clean glass flower vases which have become encrusted with a brown scum, soak them in a strong solution of hot vinegar, then wash in clear water. They'll not only sparkle but smell sweet and fresh, too.

Save the old felt hats around the house. Cut them up and sew together with colored yarns for comfy house slippers. You can concoct your own embroidery designs for decoration. Also make inner soles.

When pressing woolen materials with a damp cloth, do not attempt to iron the woolen dry because this causes a shine. Press quickly and allow steam to rise which brings up nap.

Hang rubber gloves with a piece of cellulose tape to a towel rack; this enables the air to get inside for quick drying and they will not stick together.

A tin muffin pan may be painted with bright enamel and used for serving beverages; glasses won't tip over and serving is made much easier.

AN INTRODUCTION TO A FASCINATING AND PROFITABLE PASTIME

For the sheer joy of creating something beautiful as well as useful there is probably no craft quite as fascinating as weaving. Once begun, it is hard to stop when one becomes increasingly intrigued as the article takes form.

There certainly is no older craft, unless it might be pottery making (which will be presented to WORKBASKET readers in the not too distant future). Everyone, of course, knows that formerly all fabrics were handmade, but with the coming of power looms and factory-made products the art and practice of hand-weaving practically died out.

Fortunately, a few remembered how the work was done and it has gradually been revived. In fact, some enthusiasts have suggested that weaving would become the popular household fad of the next few years. There are many reasons why this could be true. First, as suggested, there is a powerful fascination in weaving that causes one to wish to go on and on. Every member of the household can share in this project. It should be a "must" knowledge for every youngster. Shut-ins and hospitals have found in weaving great therapeutic value because it is an ideal soothing pastime. All of us experience an inward joy at beholding something we have made, and, of course, if you have woven something, this sets you off a bit from your friends and neighbors that are not so fortunate in being able to create such articles of beauty.

There are other reasons, of course. All of us get a sort of nostalgic delight in doing for pleasure the things that our ancestors did from harsh necessity. Even to growing the flax, cotton or wool, coloring with native dyes made from bark or plants, spinning it into thread, then weaving the materials. Now, of course, one can obtain a wide variety of weaving yarns in a range of quality and colors that would delight the early weavers beyond their fondest dreams.

Aside from these PLUS values to weaving, today there are sound economic reasons. Under today's high manufacturing costs, using weaving as spare time or pick-up work in the home makes tremendous savings possible. In addition, to making the color combinations as desired, there is a superiority and lasting quality about a handmade article. Many today are finding weaving the perfect answer to the quest for extra income or spare time money-making. Anyone interested in this phase of weaving certainly should not overlook its profit possibilities.

Another nice thing about weaving is that one may start in a small way with practically no investment except time pleasurably spent, and as experience and enthusiasm grow you may then get faster and more desirable equipment. Some may remember seeing the old style hand hewn looms that filled a small room. These are fascinating from a historical standpoint, but today's modern looms fit into small space, and some even may be folded up and put away when not in use; or carried in the car.

Probably the reason why more people have not been doing hand weaving in the past is that they may have considered it far too difficult. For the uninitiated this feeling is well understood. Unfortunately, most books and articles on weaving seem to take it for granted that the reader knows considerable about the matter, and plunge into the subject so deep and abruptly that one becomes hopelessly lost before even getting a start.

It is my desire to present a series of articles on weaving so simple and clear that anyone who has never even seen the work done will be able to take up and thoroughly enjoy one of the most ancient, popular and profitable of all crafts.

Those of you who have a working knowledge, or are already weaving, I trust will bear with us during these beginnings, and remember your own starting days—daze.

First, let us take a piece of material. A plain suiting will be good, as the threads will be large and easy to see and follow. If you have a piece of burlap handy it will be ideal as it shows the basic principles of all weaving: merely threads running at right angles —over and under each other.

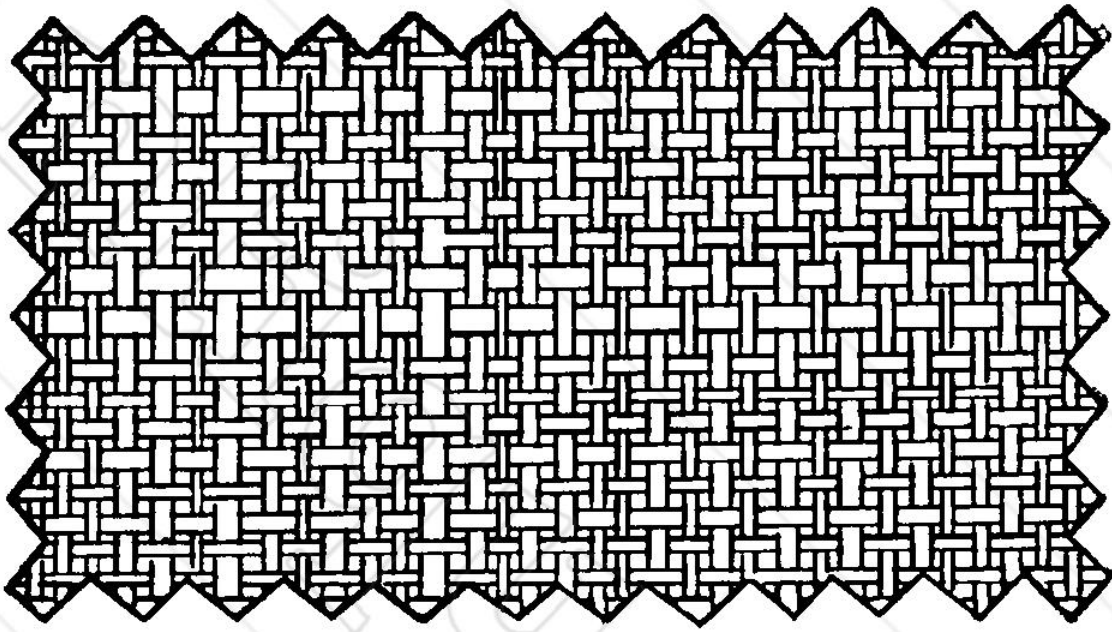Fig. 1 Looking down on it, it looks like this sketch.

Fig. 2 If you had an enlarged edge-wise view it would look like this.

You know, of course, that materials come in long bolts or pieces and the edges are smooth or firm. This edge called the selvage is formed when the crosswise threads are turned over and under as they go back and forth. If they go under the last lengthwise thread, they go over on the next lap, under the second, over the third, etc.; back and forth they go.

The threads running the length of the material are separate individual threads as long as the material is to be. These are called the warp or warp threads. The crosswise threads are called the weft. And then it seems sometimes, just to confuse the beginner, expert writers will refer to these as the woof, filler, pick, tabby, etc. But more about these later.

This was very confusing to me at first and I even had difficulty in remembering which was the weft and the warp. It may be encouraging to you to know that I received my introduction to hand weaving from books, so I know you will be able to make a beginning by studying the sketches and instructions that will be given. So again, with apologies to the experienced weaver, for a while we will go into rather fundamental instructions until these various steps are thoroughly familiar to you.

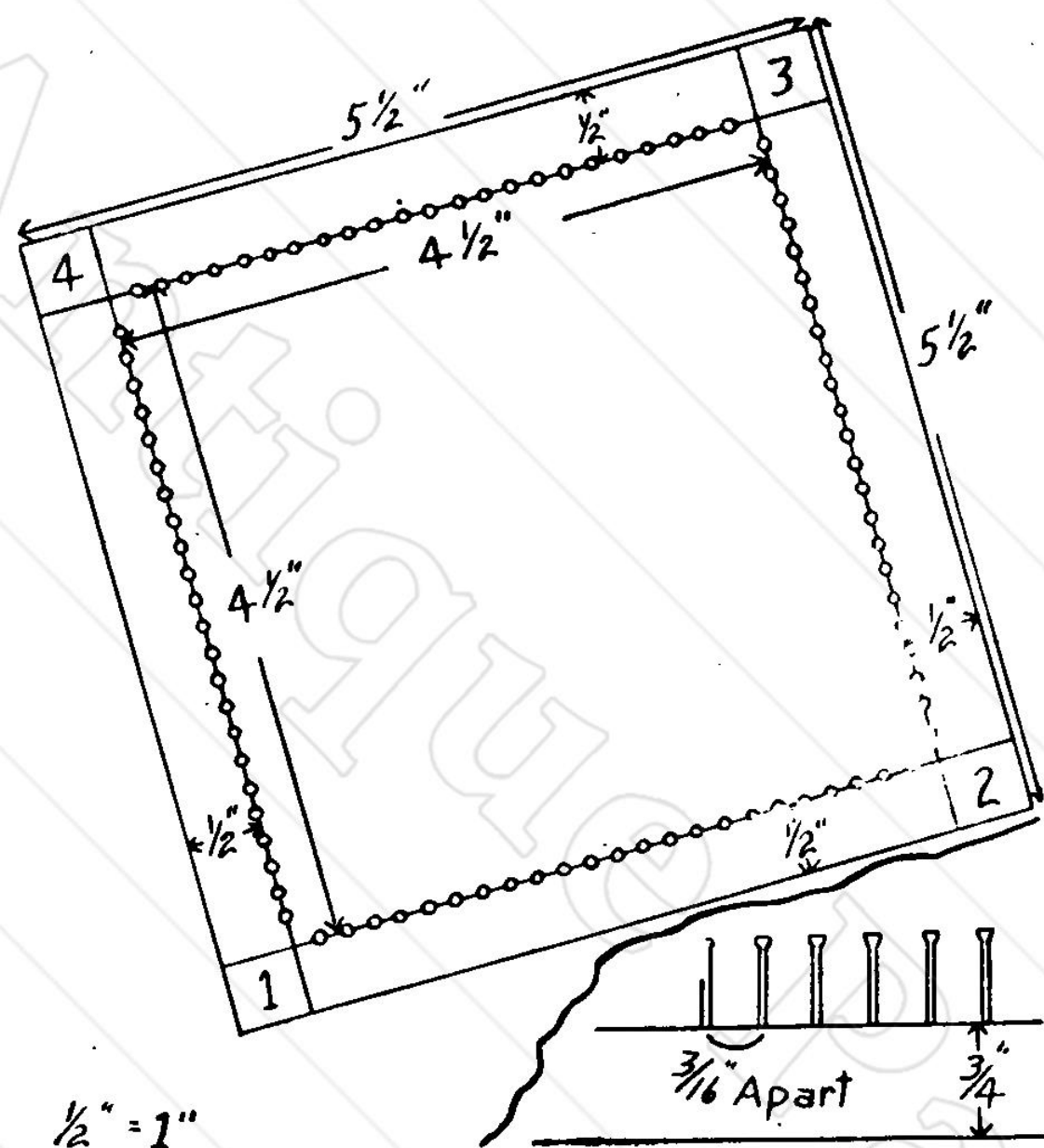The basic principle of all weaving: crosswise threads running back and forth over and under lengthwise threads. Sizes and kinds of threads, colors, arrangements, and varying the over and under sequences—all these add up to give the finished items their pattern and beauty. Of course, we don't start out making bolts of material. It's the old adage about the mighty oak from the small acorn. We will start by making some small pieces to be made on simpler equipment which you may buy inexpensively or make if you have the further creative urge to do everything yourself. These items are highly desirable for home or personal use, as well as for gifts or for sale.

Before we touch upon hand loom weaving, let us start by making some small pieces which may be used as panholders, hot dish mats, etc., or joined together to make scarfs, shawls, purses, bags, pillows, baby bonnets, sacques, coats, carriage robes, afghans, and many other practical and useful articles. You will have the personal satisfaction of having made them yourself, the quality will be supreme and you will have saved many, many dollars.

Weaving is done on a loom. Looms naturally vary and those for doing advanced weaving are quite elaborate. This time we will start with a small hand weaving frame, and later work up to the other forms. There are on the market several small hand weaving frames with which you may make small squares or rectangles. If you have or can buy one of these, fine, for they give directions for many articles. If, however, you like to start from the very beginning, here is what you can do.

Get a block of wood 5½ inches square. This can be the customary ¾ of an inch thick. While you may use the end board from an orange crate, a piece of hard or semi-hard wood will last you longer and be less likely to split and warp. A half inch from the edge, mark a square 4½ inches in size on one side of your piece of wood. With a sharp pointed pencil, starting from any corner, make a line of dots ³⁄₁₆ of an inch apart around all sides of the square.

You may wish to practice a bit for the next step on any piece of wood. Get some small headed wire brads ¾ of an inch long. The object is to drive these in straight perpendicular

making a few pieces of cotton and then as you gain experience and confidence expand to finer materials. For the most attractive effect you will wish to use at least two colors, and later you may wish to add more. You may cut old hose, jersey or knit rayon garments into narrow strips.

For a start let us take a heavy cotton crochet thread or rug yarn. You can tie a loop in the end and hook it over the starting peg, or wrap a two-inch length around a peg and later weave it into the square. I prefer weaving yarn back within itself as it leaves no raw end or knot showing. If you have a needle with an eye large enough, well and good. If not, double
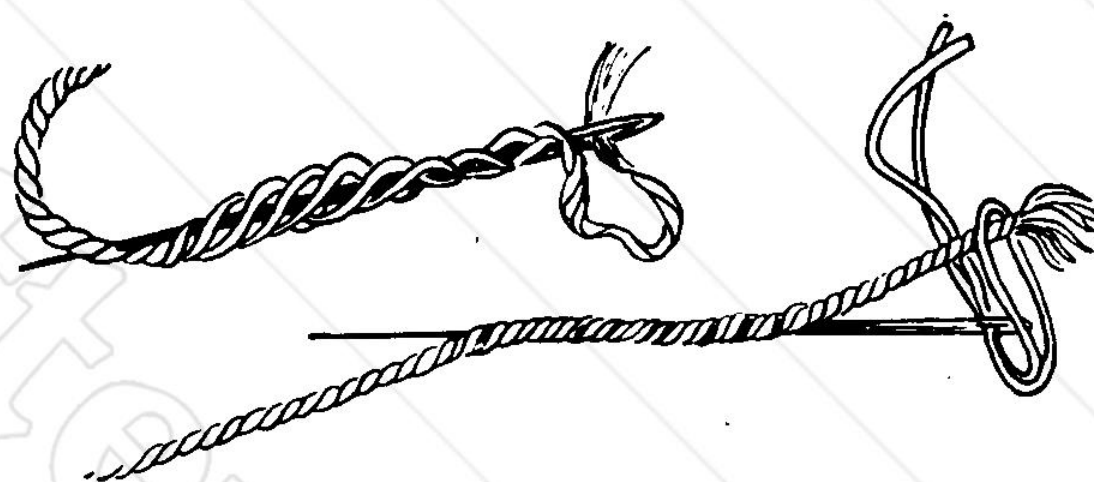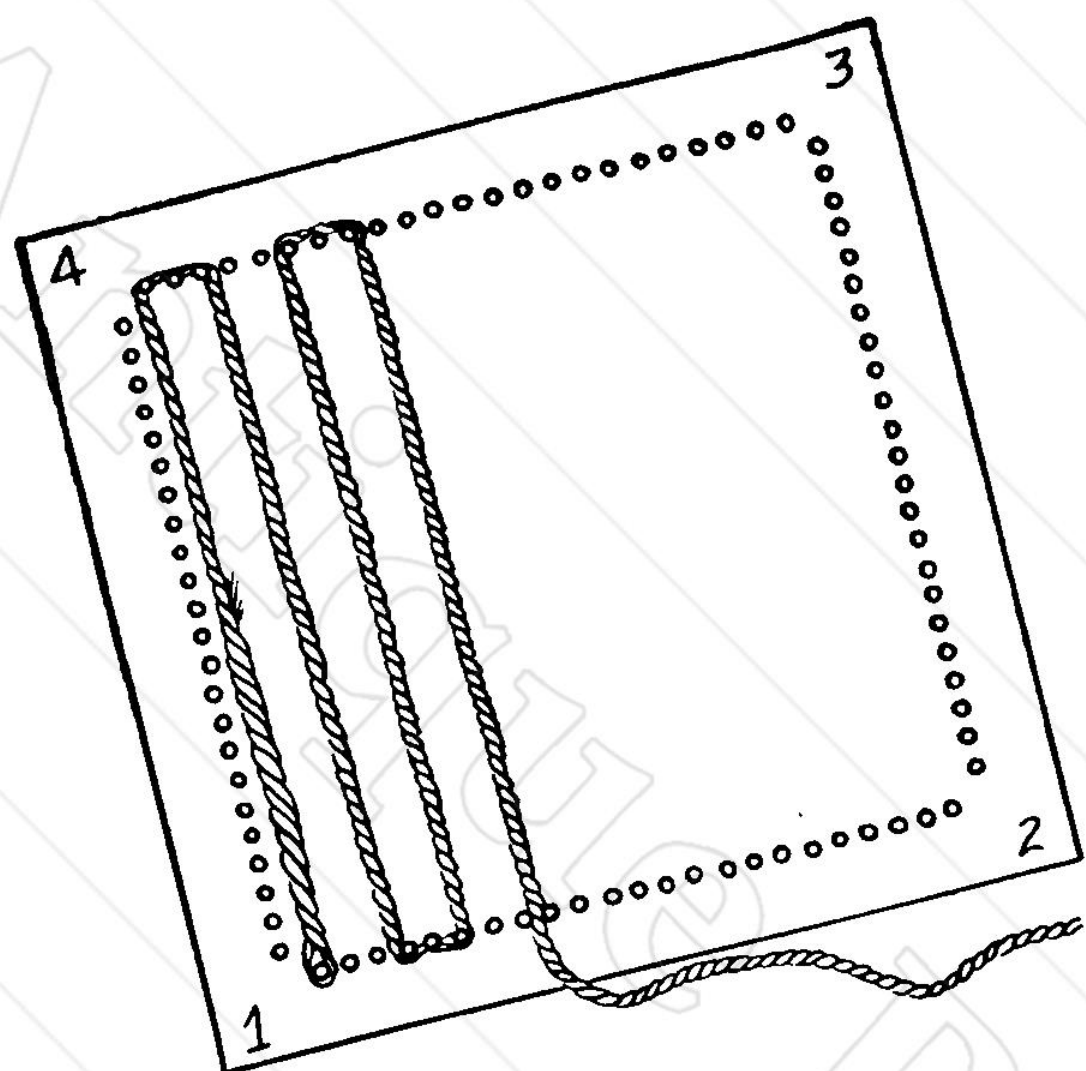

rows around your block. Omit the corner dot in each side line. Starting with the second dot, drive the nail in about half its length. Drive a nail in each dot on all four sides like this, but remember to leave the corners open. If you have marked your square off properly, you will have 23 nails in each row. If you have used hard wood and now find that your nails are not all truly spaced or straight up and down, you can use a knife or file point and bend them until they are all trued up. Soft wood is likely merely to enlarge the hole causing the nail to pull out before you have used it very long. Hold your block with brads up, facing you; in the lower left hand corner, mark the number 1, 2 in the lower right, 3 in the upper right. and 4 in the upper left.

You are now ready to select your materials and start weaving. It might be well to add here, that you may make such a loom with a larger or smaller square, or you may make it rectangular in shape. Just make it of such a size that you have an odd number of nails or pegs in each row. Owing to its elasticity and fluffiness, a wool yarn works the nicest, but you may use common string in plain or color; or a heavy cotton crochet thread or rug yarn may be used. You, of course, will wish to be getting samples of all kinds, colors and types of weaving materials. You probably will wish to start

a fine string or heavy thread and run this through the eye of your needle. Then put the end of your weaving thread through the loop made by the doubled thread in the eye of your needle. Pull the other ends of this thread and then pull your weaving thread up close so you can loop it around and back through itself. The sketch will show you this step. Remember that when you want to finish off the end of a thread, you can loop it back and weave it into itself in this same way.

With the number one position of your loom facing you in the lower left, hook your thread over the first peg in the left corner of bottom row. Carry the thread up to corner number 4 just inside vertical row of pegs, around the outside of the three left hand pegs in top row, then down to row 1; skip 2 pegs, around 3, across to top. Follow the same pattern of skip 2, around 3 across the board. You will end at the lower right hand corner. Note that this time it will be necessary to go to the left of the last peg. If you wish to change color, you can tie this thread off by weaving a loop in the end and fastening it on the lower

hand number 2 corner. With a darning stitch, this thread is woven under the first thread, over the second, under, etc., until you reach the lower left hand position at number 1 corner on
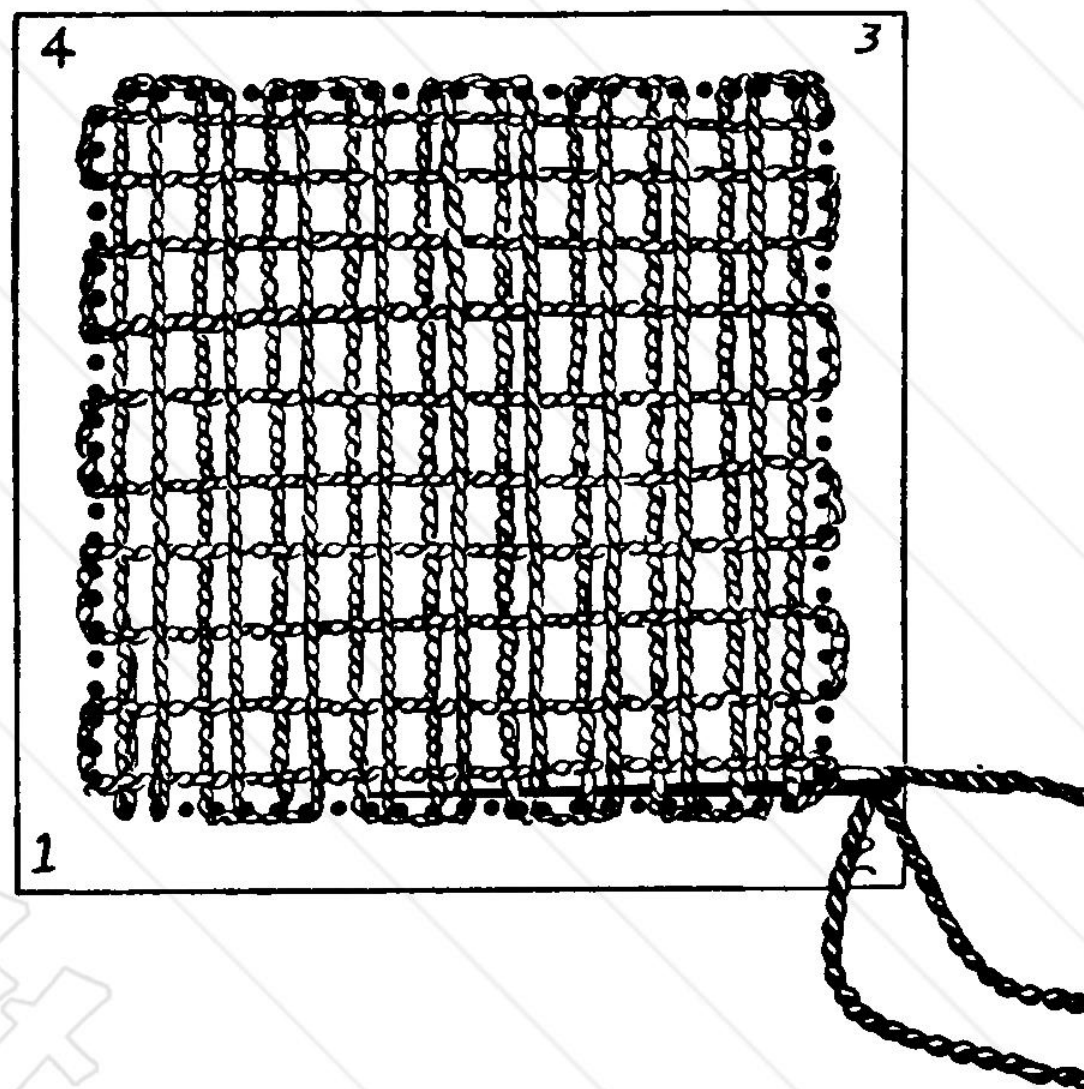

right hand peg. For your first piece, however, we will assume that you go ahead with this same thread.

Turn your frame a quarter turn so that the number 2 position is at your lower left. Carry the thread around outside of corner and up between the first and second peg from left corner in the lower row, around on the left of number one peg in the top row, then around three pegs—that is, pegs number 1, 2 and 3, down, skipping two pegs in the bottom row, then up and around 3 the same as for the first round you put on, ending to the left of last peg at 3.

Give the frame another quarter turn, placing the number three position in the lower left hand corner. This time, bring your thread around the first TWO pegs in the bottom row, and up between number two and three. Carry it to the top between pegs one and two, to the right around three pegs, skip two in the bottom row, go around three; up, skipping two, around three, etc., fastening off on the next to last peg at the right hand side of the top row; number 1 corner.

This gives you three layers or rounds of thread passing over and over itself on your frame. With another color, measure off a length about 60 inches long, or you may wind this around the outside of the pegs a bit over three and a fourth times. Give the frame two quarter turns; make a loop in the end of this new thread, passing it around in the lower right

your frame. Some people use a darning needle, or a long blunt pointed weaving needle.

Since this first row goes just inside the bottom row of pegs, it is a bit close and difficult to work with a regular needle. I have cut the barb end off a fish hook, running the thread through the eye, and it is much easier to get down under and around. In case no fish hooks are handy, here is another way that I have found handy. Burn the insulation off a piece of number 12 or 14 copper wire. That is the kind customarily used in wiring houses. Take a piece about one and a quarter to one and a half inch long. Pound one end of this flat. Then with

a cold chisel cut an eye in one end, large enough to carry the thread. Bend the other end up as a hook, and you will find this very handy in starting and finishing this last row.

There is another gadget that I have made that I like better than anything else I have ever tried for doing the body of this last round of weaving.

Flatten out the end of a piece of this same copper wire, making an eye in the end. Cut this off about 6 or 7 inches long, and put a slight twist like a cork screw in the other end. This can be turned back and forth, worked up and down, etc., and is much easier to work over and under the cross threads than a straight needle.
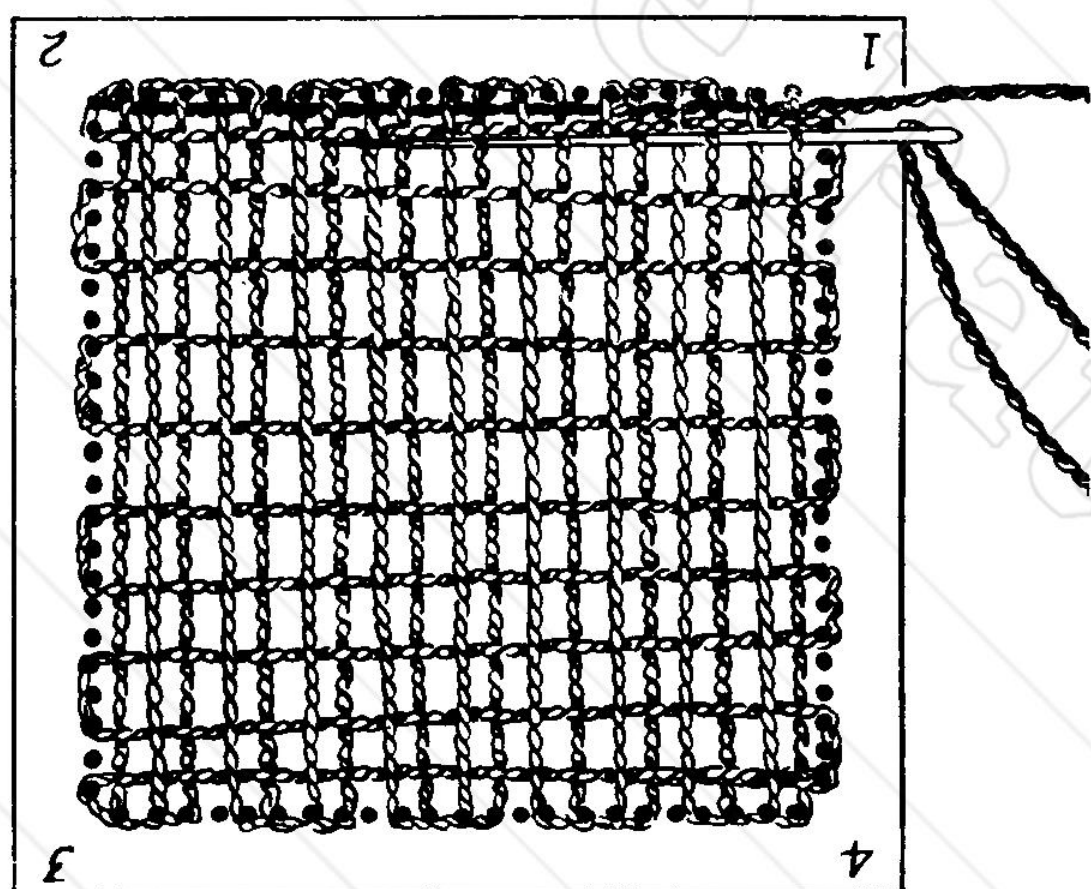
When you have completed the first row across the bottom of the frame, rethread with a weaving needle, or one like that described above, turn your frame around so the number 3 position is at lower left. Come out and around

the first two pegs at the top of the right hand vertical row. Since you finished the first row by coming under the last thread in the line, you come around and over the thread that is wrapped around the pegs, and go in under the first vertical thread, over the second, under and over, etc. This should bring the needle out between pegs 2 and 3 of opposite vertical row. In turning back for the third row you will probably wish to turn your frame around working from right to left. This time you continue as before, over the thread between the fifth and sixth peg—or again you go around three each time and skip two, etc. When you reach the top of the frame, you may wish to switch to your small fish-hook needle again. Coming out between the two end pegs at left of the number three corner, come around first peg, over diagonal thread and weave back to number 4 corner. Cut thread about 1½ inches and weave back through itself or through woven fabric;

this finishes off the end of your work without any loose ends to pull out. Clip the short end of the thread off after you have fastened it or made your loop.
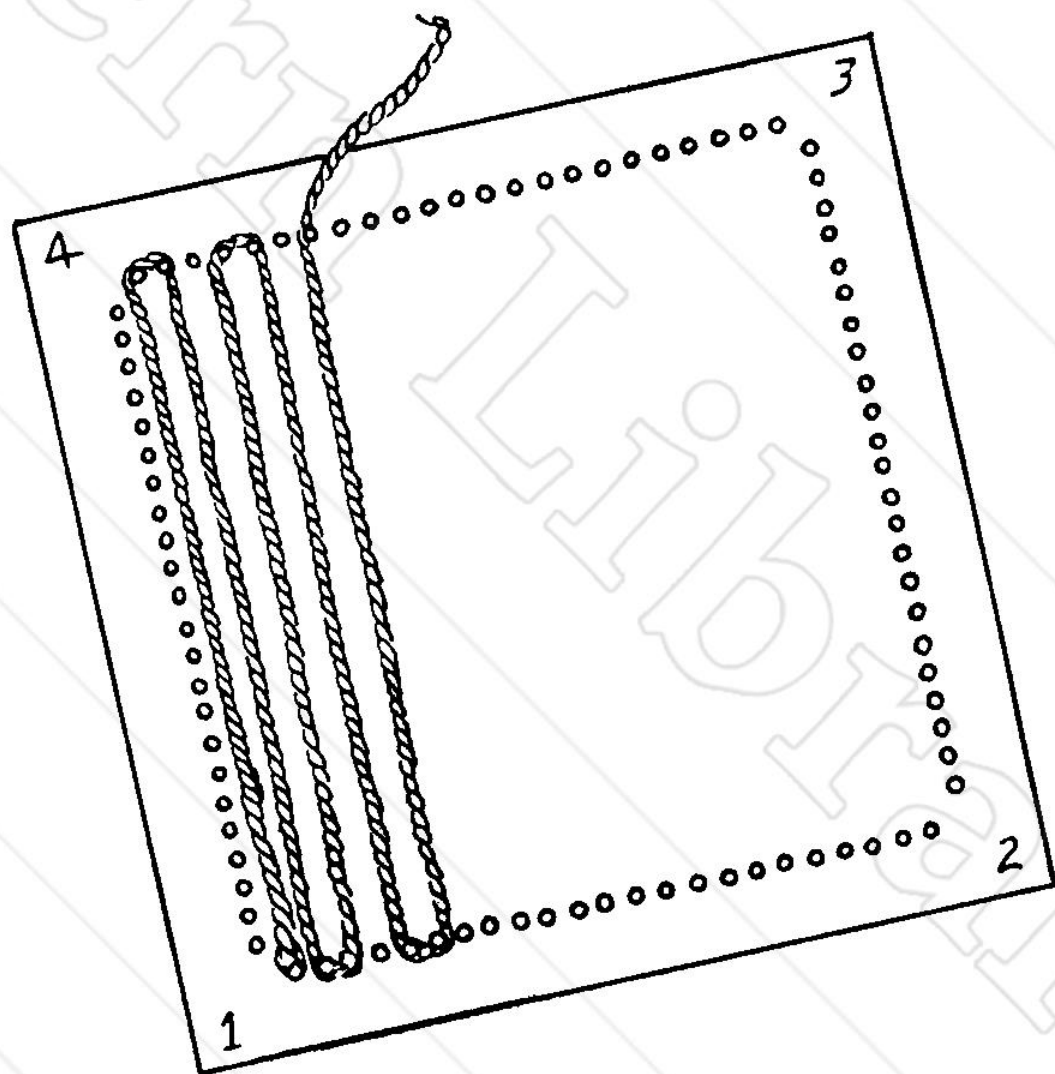
With a crochet hook remove the loops of the completed square from the head ends of the nails or pegs. After this is pulled off one side, the rest of it will come easily. By slightly pulling and stretching first one way and then the other, your block will adjust itself nicely.

If this is your first block you will wish to spend some time now just holding it up and admiring the most beautiful thing you have ever seen. After you have made a few more, however, you will find that you can make them much better and more quickly. This, you will note has a loose open weave. For some things that is ideal, but here is a winding that gives you a very close smooth article when finished.

Starting with any desired color, loop the end of it over the lower left hand peg at the number one position. Carry

the thread up, and around the first two pegs in the top row from left to right; down and between the 1st and 2nd peg at the bottom; around two, skip one at the top; around two, down, skip one, etc., across the frame. As you will see, this is the same as the first winding, except you go around two pegs, and skip one, instead of going around three and skipping two.

For the second course, you hold the

number two position at your lower left, bringing the thread at the diagonal around the first peg in the bottom row. After that it is the same as above.

For the third course around, give the frame a quarter turn until the number three position is at your lower left. Bring around the diagonal and go between the first and second peg in the bottom row. Carry up and between the first and second peg in the top row. Then around two, skip one, around two, skip one, etc., as before. In the other two rows you have ended up at the bottom from which you started. This time, however, you will complete the winding at the top of the frame in the number 1 position, between the first and second peg in the upper right hand corner.

You may wish to fasten this thread off by making a loop around this peg, and complete with another color. In fact, you can get a pretty effect by changing colors, each round. If you do that, it is helpful to prevent loose ends, to make your loops interlock as shown in the sketch. Of course, you can tie them together, depending upon the size and kind of materials you are using.

If you proceed with the same color of thread from the third to the fourth round, you will start at the number one corner, and cut your thread off about 85 or 90 inches long. Thread this through your fish hook needle as previously explained. This time, as your threads are closer and naturally more difficult to weave between, you will appreciate your needle more than ever.

If you change colors here you will need the same length of thread. You may measure this off, or just wrap it around the outside of your frame four and three-quarter times. Remember this is the corner, from which you first started your work, and the first thread is looped around the top peg. Unless you work through the eye of this loop this end may become loose later. Normally to start this row of weaving you would go UNDER this first thread, but it is recommended that you go through the eye of the first loop, or

else have an end of this first thread to tie to.

Going under or through the eye of this first thread at the top row, work just inside the row of pegs between corners one and two. You go over the second thread, under the third, etc. When you get to the number two side or corner, you will come out over the diagonal thread at the corner. Make the turn, under the first thread for the second row, etc. Finish off at the bottom next to the inside of the pegs between pegs three and four, fasten off the end of your material by looping it around the last thread in the row.

Again, you are ready to remove your block from the pegs by pulling over the heads with a crochet hook. You may decide this block is even lovelier than the one made before. Such blocks may be whipped together.

After you have experimented with a few different materials, you will fully appreciate all the possible things that may be done with these. You may sew the blocks together; some people prefer to crochet them together. But what you may do with them is almost limitless. As you may surmise, there are many possible threading and winding combinations, and you may possibly wish to exercise your imagination a bit and see just what you can work out.

(To be continued)

Save all left-over pieces of soap, either hand or laundry soap, and place in a can. Pour a small amount of water over them and place on back of stove, the soap will melt and form a jelly. This is ideal for washing dishes or clothes.

For a novel sandwich spread, try mixing caraway seed or celery seed in cottage cheese. Add salt and enough cream to make the mixture spread easily.

To keep cake frosting from sticking to waxed paper, rub a small amount of butter over part of paper that covers the frosting.

Bread crusts are ideal for cleaning the meat grinder; then add to the meat dish for flavor and food.

OVAL MEDALLION

Here is a lovely crocheted medallion that may be used in corners of table-cloths, luncheon sets, napkins or bed linens. Each medallion requires about 16 yards of mercerized crochet cotton in size 30, using a number 12 crochet hook. The original was made up in white, but cream or colors may be used.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); st (stitch); sl st (slip stitch); lp (loop); p (picot); sp (space); sc (single crochet); hdc (half double crochet); dc (double crochet); tr (treble); dtr (double treble)—thread over hook three times and work off two loops at a time; tr-cluster is made by holding last loop of each tr on hook, thread over and pull through all loops at once; tr

tr (treble treble)—thread over hook four times and work as for dtr.

CENTER FLOWER—Starting at center, ch 9, sl st in first st to form a ring. Ch 1, 12 sc in ring. In back lps, sl st in first sc, * ch 6, a 3-tr-cluster in same st, ch 4, sl st in cluster for a p, ch 6, sl st in same sc on ring, sl st in each of next 2 sc. Repeat from * 5 times. Cut end 6 inches long, thread to a needle and fasten off on back. Make 3 flowers, joining them by ps as in chart. To join, in place of a 4-ch p at tip of a petal, ch 2, sl st in a petal on other flower, ch 2, sl st back in cluster to complete p.

Number 1—LARGE LEAF—Ch 10, dtr in starting st, (ch 3, dtr in same
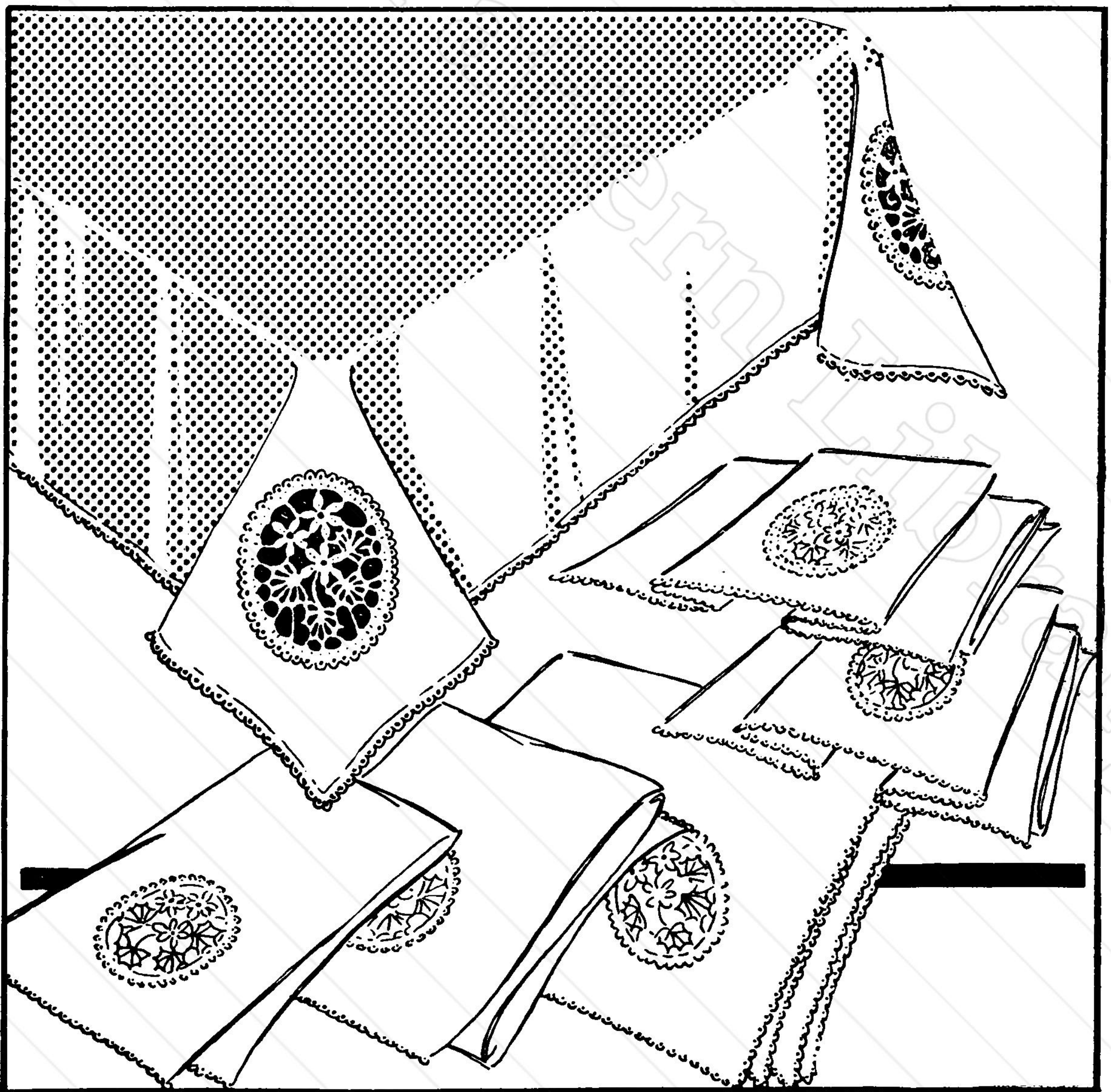
st) twice, ch 5, tr tr in same st, (ch 3, dtr) twice in same st, ch 9, sl st in same first st. 8 sc in next sp, ch 2, sl st in bottom petal of number 2 flower (see chart), ch 2, sl st back on last sc to complete p, 3 sc in balance of same sp, (3 sc, a p and 2 sc all in next sp) twice, (4 sc, a p and 3 sc) in next sp, (3 sc, a p, and 2 sc all in next sp) twice, (3 sc, a p and 8 sc) in next sp, ch 1, sl st first sc, ch 1, sl st in side petal of number 1 flower, ch 1, sc in connecting 1-ch, sl st in leaf and fasten on back as for flower. Make a second leaf, joining the first p to the last p on first leaf. (To join, in place of 5-ch p, make 2-ch, sl st in other p, ch 2, sl st back in last sc to complete p and joining). For stem of this leaf, ch 10, sl st in number 1 flower center between 2 bottom petals (see chart), ch 1, 11 sc on 10-ch, sl st in leaf and fasten off.

Number 3—SMALL LEAF—Ch 8, tr in starting st, (ch 3, tr, ch 3, dtr, ch 5, dtr, ch 3, tr, ch 3, tr, ch 7, sl st) all in remaining st. Ch 1, 6 sc in next sp, ch 2, sl st in next bottom petal of number 1 flower, ch 2, sl st back in last sc, 3 sc in rest of sp, 3 sc in next sp, ch 2, sl st in last p on last large leaf, ch 2, sl st back in last sc, 2 more sc in same sp, (3 sc, 5-ch p and 2 sc) in next sp, (4 sc, a p and 3 sc) in next sp, (3 sc, a p and 2 sc in next sp) twice, 3 sc, a p and 6 sc in next sp, sl st in center, sl st in next petal on flower; fasten off. Make a second small leaf, joining first p to last p on first small leaf. Join next 4th p to next petal on right side of top flower. Join next second p to joining of same top flower with number 1 flower. Fasten center of leaf to right-hand petal of number 1 flower (see chart).

HEADING ROW—Join to top flower petal at right outer most point (A on chart), ch 11, sc in next petal, ch 12, dtr in joining of flowers, ch 12, sc in next petal, ch 11, dc in next, ch 12, tr in next p on leaf, ch 6, hdc in next p, ch 6, sc in next, ch 6, dc in next, ch 6, dtr in next, ch 13, dc in next second free p on number 2 leaf, ch 7, sc in next p, ch 7, dc in next, ch 12, tr in next p on number 3 leaf, ch 8, sc in next p, ch 7, sc in next, ch 5, dc in next, ch 8, hdc in next p on number 4 leaf, ch 5, sc in next p, ch 6, hdc in next, ch 8, tr in joining of leaf

A

NO.4—SMALL LEAF

NO.1—LARGE LEAF

NO.3—SMALL LEAF

NO. 2 — LARGE LEAF
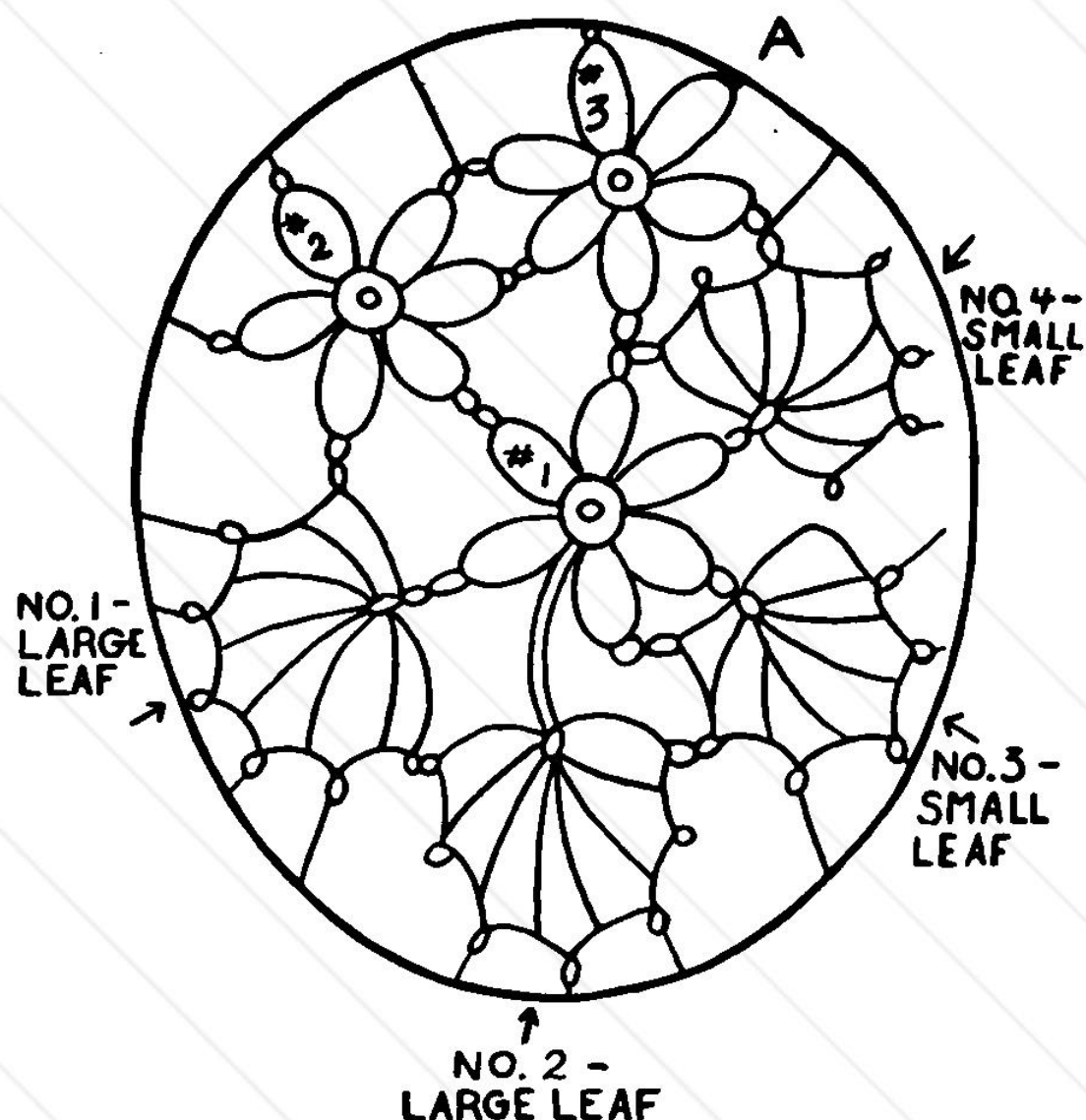
and flower, ch 8, sc in starting p.

EDGE—Ch 3 and work dc closely around, making as many dc in each sp as sts in chs, with one dc in each st between chs. Join to first 3-ch. (Ch 4, sc in next third dc) repeated around; fasten off.

Stretch and pin right-side-down in a true oval. Steam and press dry through a cloth. Baste down lightly, whip down outside of dc edge-row and tack down each 4-ch lp around edge. With wrong-side-up, cut out cloth ¼ inch inside stitching, turn edge back next crochet and hem down on dc-row.
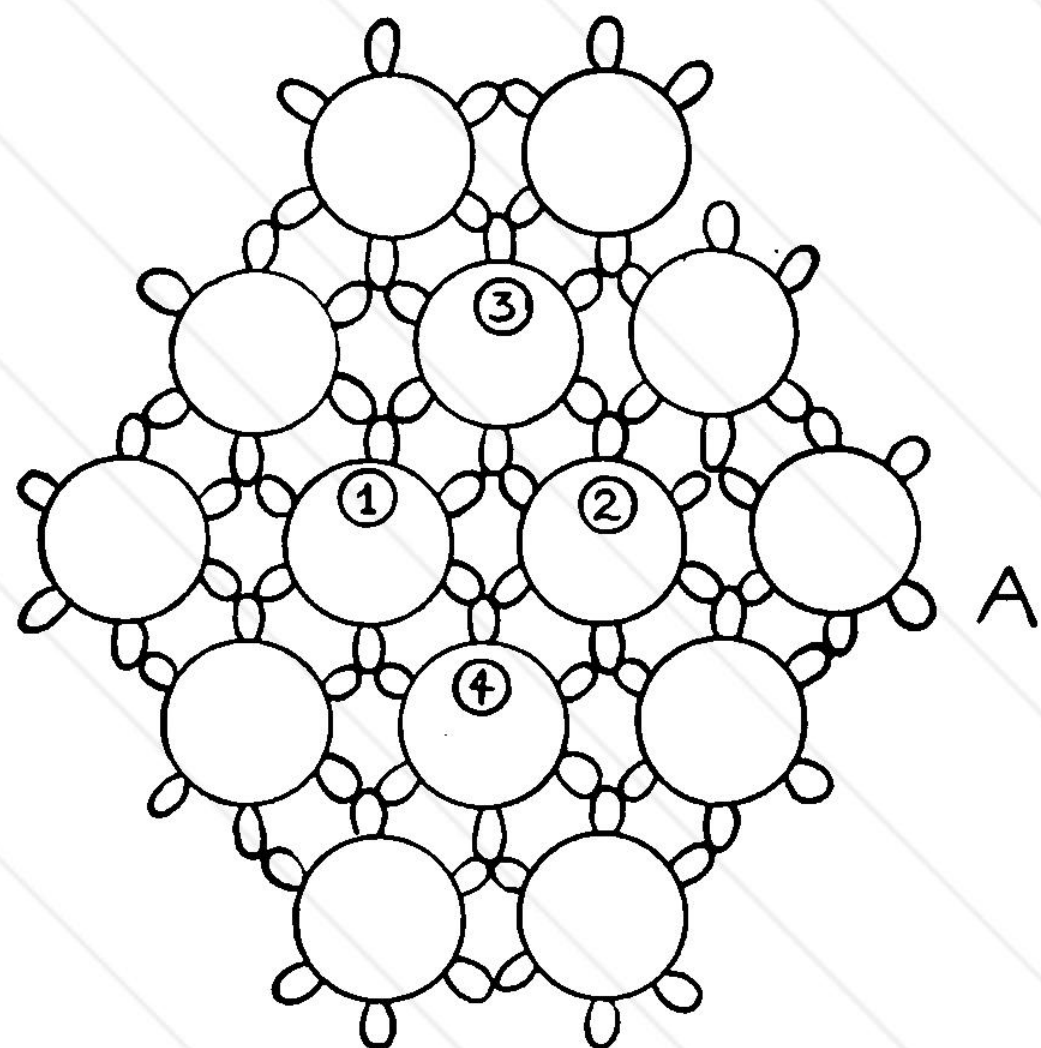
TURTLE

Here is a clever little turtle motif that is crocheted from size 30 mercerized crochet thread. It requires about 10 yards of thread, using size 12 crochet hook, to make one turtle. It measures about 3¼ inches long, but if coarser thread and heavier hook are used a larger design will result. Three or four of these cute little turtle motifs may be repeated across ends of a guest towel; or used on a child's bib, rompers or sunsuit; could also be appliqued on a small child's dress or sweater. The original was made in white, but colors would be very pretty.

Abbreviations: St (stitch); ch (chain); p (picot); sl st (slip stitch); lp (loop); sk (skip); sc (single crochet); dc (double crochet); hdc (half
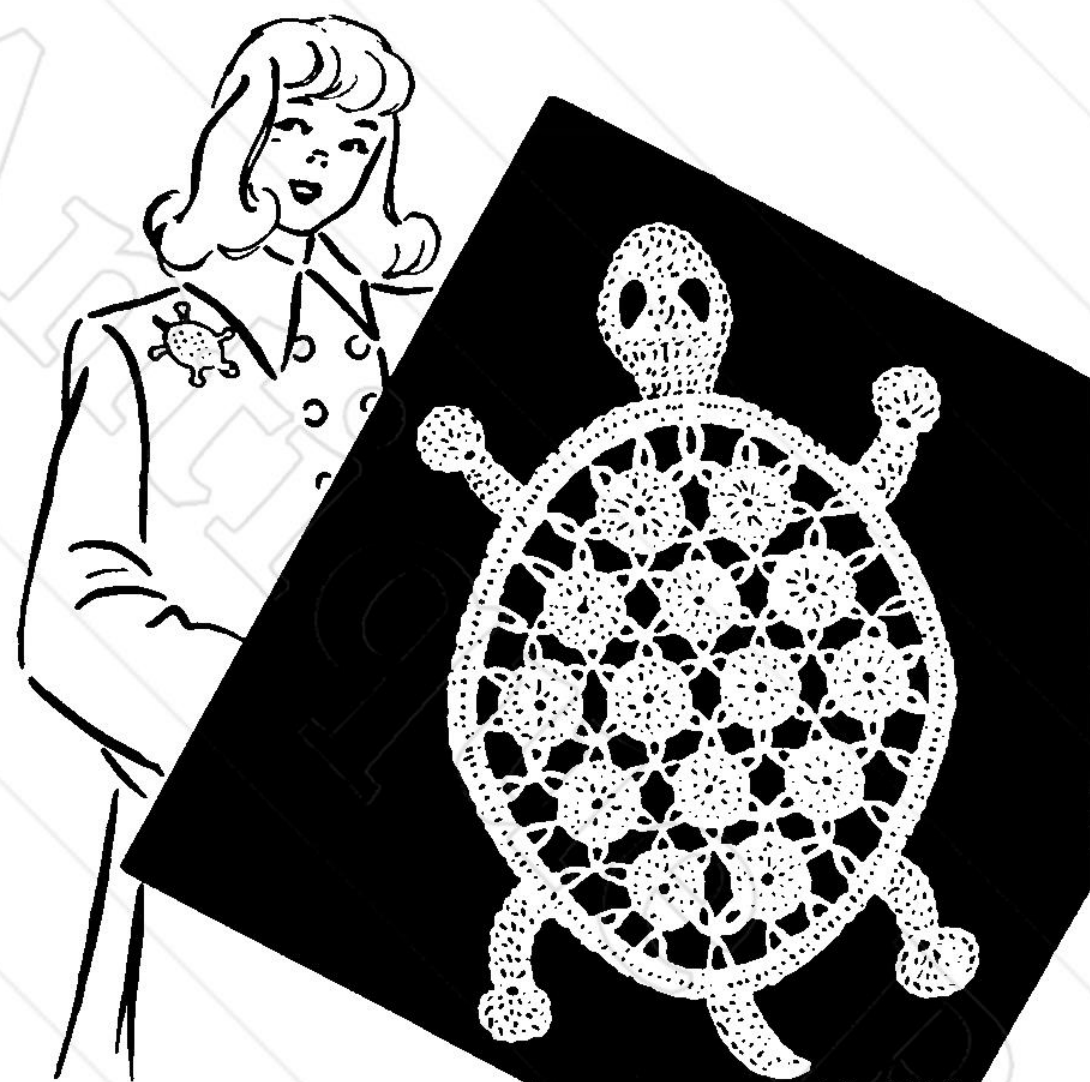
double crochet); dc-cluster—to make retain last lp of each dc on hook, thread over and pull through all lps at once; tr (treble).

Starting at circles on body, ch 4, making first st twice usual size, 1 hdc in long st, ch 4, sl st in hdc for a p, (2 hdc in long st, a p) 5 times, sl st in 3-ch. Cut thread 6 inches long, thread to a needle and fasten off on back. Make a second circle through the 4th p, 2 hdc in long st, ch 2, sl st in a p on first circle, ch 2, sl st back in last hdc to complete p, 2 hdc in long st, ch 2, sl st in next p on first circle, ch 2, sl st back in last hdc, sl st in 3-ch and fasten off. These are the circles marked 1 and 2 on chart. Make a third circle, joining 4th p to top p on number 1

circle, 5th p to joining of first 2 circles, and 6th p to top p on number 2 circle (as on chart). Make a 4th circle joining it in same way to opposite side of first 2 circles, completing center of turtle. Now make 10 more circles joined in a row around this center (as in chart).

EDGE—Row 1: Join at p marked A on chart, * ch 3, sc in next p, (ch 3, 1 dc in each of 2 ps between circles, ch 3, sc in next p) twice, ** ch 3, sc in next p, ch 3, dc in 2 ps between circles, ch 3, sc in next p. Repeat from * to **. Repeat from *.

Row 2: Ch 1, 4 sc in each 3-ch around. 1 sc in each sc and dc. Sl st in first 1-ch. Row 3: Ch 1 and in back lps only, sc in next 18 sc.

LEG—Ch 9, 6 dc in third ch st from hook, ch 2, sl st in same st, dc in next 6 ch sts, a 2 dc-cluster in side of last sc, * sk 3 sc, sc in next 18 sc, ch 3, turn. For head, dc in last 5 sc, ch 3, turn. Dc in last 3 dc, 1 tr in next dc, 2 tr in next. Ch 7, turn, (dc in last 3 tr) made into a cluster, (dc in next 3 dc) made into a cluster, ch 7, sl st in same st with last dc. Ch 1, turn, (6 sc, 1 hdc, 1 dc) in 7-ch, (2 tr in next st) twice, (1 dc, 1 hdc, 6 sc) in next 7-ch, sl st at base of lp, ch 4, sl st between next 2 rows, ch 3, sl st in next sc on body, sc in next 13 sc and repeat leg to *. Sk 3 sc, sc in next 33 sc and repeat leg to *. Sk 3 sc, sc in next 14 sc, ch 8 for tail, turn, sk last ch st, (2 sc, 2 hdc, 3 dc) on ch, 3 dc in side of last sc, sk 2 sc on body, sc in next 14 sc and repeat leg to *. Sk 3 sc, 1 sc in each remaining sc, sl st in 1-ch and fasten off.

Steam and press dry through a cloth.

———————

Decorations on cakes and cookies are not a necessity, but add a lot to various color schemes. It is wise to have and keep a few in a certain spot in the kitchen. Include cake coloring, nut meats, colored sugars, shredded coconut, red hots and by all means have some fancy cookie cutters in various shapes. It is fun to decorate and can be done sitting down usually. In making animal cookies, use your imagination by bending arms and legs to add character and action.

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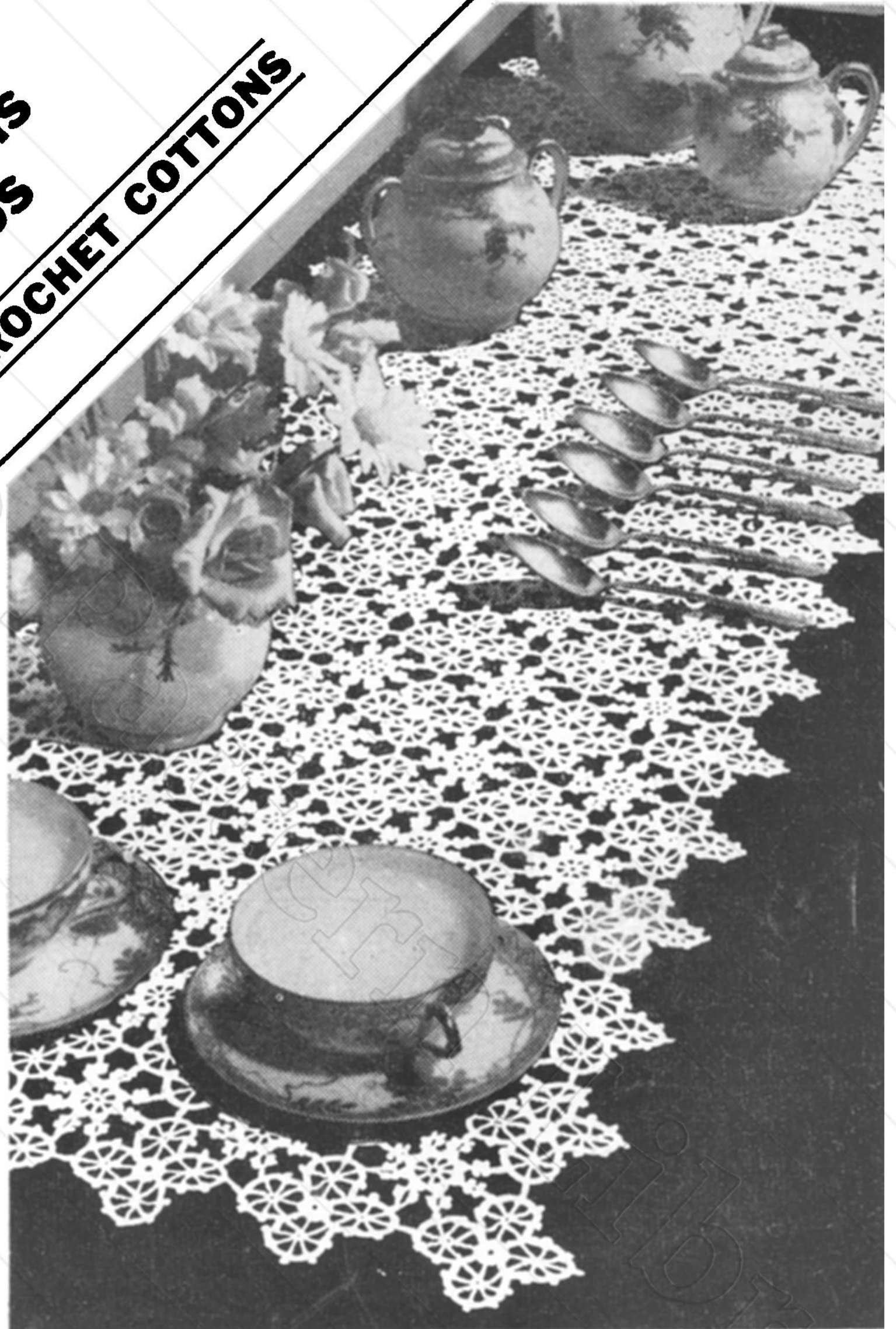
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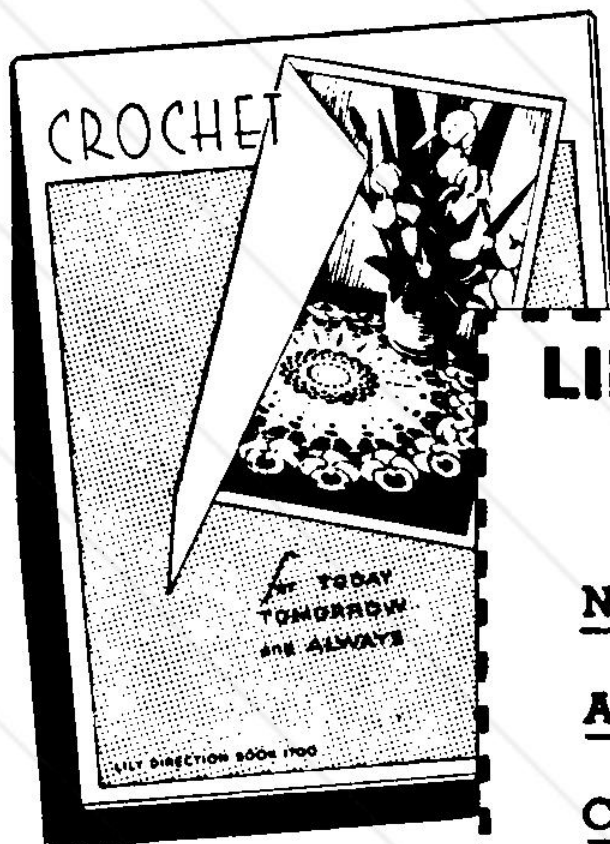
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