

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT

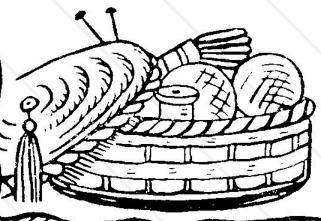
For Pleasure and Profit

VOLUME 14

2966 July 1949

NUMBER 10





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CENTERPIECE

"Ruffles and Flourishes"

(Shown on Front Cover)

Here is one of the designs that is a perennial favorite, a pineapple ruffle doily. The original was made of Daisy Mercerized Crochet Cotton size 30; 2 skeins or balls (each about 500 yards) are needed; use a size 13 crochet hook. It measures about 18 inches in diameter.

Abbreviations: St (stitch); ch (chain); sl st (slip stitch); sk (skip); sp (space); lps (loops); p (picot); sc (single crochet); dc (double crochet); hdc (half double crochet); tr (treble); dtr (double treble)—thread over hook 3 times and work off 2 lps at a time; tr tr (triple treble)—thread over hook 4 times and work off as for tr.

Center—Ch 8, sl st in first st. Ch 11, sc in 5th st from hook for a p, ch 2, tr in ring, (ch 6, p, ch 2, tr in ring) 6 times, ch 6, p, ch 2, sl st in 5th st of first ch.

Row 2: Ch 5 for a tr, * ch 8, sk last ch st, (sc, hdc, dc, tr, dtr and 2 tr tr) in next 7 ch sts, tr in next tr. Repeat from * around, joining 8th triangle with a sl st in 5th st of first ch.

Row 3: Ch 12, sc in next point, (ch 7, tr in next tr, ch 7, sc in next point)

repeated around, ch 7, sl st in 5th st of first lp.

Row 4: Ch 1, * (4 sc, ch 5, sl st in last sc for a p, and 4 sc) in next sp, sc in next st. Repeat from * around.

Row 5: Ch 5 for a tr, * ch 9, sk last st, (sc, hdc, dc, tr, 2 dtr and 2 tr tr) in next 8 sts, tr midway between next 2 ps just above tr of previous row. Repeat from * around and join to 5th st of first lp.

Row 6: Ch 14, sc in next point, (ch 6, dtr in next tr, ch 6, sc in next point) repeated around. Ch 6, sl st in 8th st of first lp.

Row 7: Ch 1, * (4 sc, a p, 3 sc) in next sp, sc in next st. Repeat from * around.

Row 8: Ch 6 for a tr, (ch 8, sc in 5th st from hook for a picot, ch 4, tr between next 2 ps) repeated around. Join to 6th st of first lp. Repeat once.

Row 10: Ch 16, tr in next tr, (ch 10, tr in next tr) repeated around and join to 6th st of first lp.

Row 11: Ch 3, (10 dc in next sp,

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dc in tr) repeated around, sl st in first 3 ch.

Row 12: Ch 1, 1 sc in each dc around and join.

Ruffle—Turn, (ch 7, sc in 1 lp of next 4th sc) repeated around, with ch 3 and dc for final lp. Turn, * ch 7, (sc, ch 7, sc) in next lp. Repeat from * around, making ch 3 and dc for final lp. ** Turn, (ch 7, sc in next lp) repeated around, with ch 3 and dc for final lp. Repeat from ** 6 times with next row of 8-ch lps and 4-ch lps and dc for final lp; next row, 9-ch lps and 4-ch and tr end lp; next row, 10-ch lps and 5-ch and tr end lp; next row, 11-ch lps and 5-ch and dtr end lp; next row, 12-ch lps and 6-ch and dtr end lp; next row, 13-ch lps and 7-ch and dtr end lp.

Edge—Turn, * (ch 14, sc in next lp) twice, (ch 6, p, ch 2, tr) 4 times in 7th (center) st of next lp, ch 6, p, ch 2, sc in next lp. Repeat from * around. Cut 6 inches long, thread to a needle and fasten off on back.

Border—Holding ruffle down in front, join thread to back lp of 1 sc in row 12, (ch 8, sc in next 4th sc) repeated around, with 4-ch and dc end lp (88 lps).

Row 2: (Ch 8, sc in next lp) repeated around with 4-ch and dc end lp. Repeat this row 4 times.



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Row 7: Ch 8, dc in next lp, (ch 5, dc in next) repeated around. Join to third st of first lp.

Row 8: Ch 3, (5 dc in next sp, dc in dc) repeated around. Join to first 3-ch.

Row 9: * Ch 10, (dtr, ch 10, dtr) in next 11th dc, ch 10, sk 10 dc, sc in next 6 dc, a 5-ch p, sc in next 6 dc. Repeat from * around (16 shells or points).

Pineapple—Sl st in 8 sts of first 10-ch, ** ch 3, (dc, ch 2, 2 dc—a shell made) in balance of same 10-ch lp, 13 tr in next lp, (2 dc, ch 2, 2 dc—for a shell) in next 10-ch lp.

Row 2: Ch 2, turn, sl st in center sp of shell, ch 3, (dc, ch 2, 2 dc) in same sp, (ch 1, tr in next tr) 13 times, ch 1, (a 2 dc, ch 2, 2 dc shell) in next shell.

Row 3: Ch 2, turn, sl st in center of shell, ch 3, a shell in same sp, (ch 4, sc between next 2 tr) 12 times, ch 4, a shell in next shell.

Row 4: Ch 2, turn, sl st in shell, ch 3, complete shell in same sp, sk next sp, (ch 4, sc in next lp) 6 times, ch 4, sc in same lp (a widening), (ch 4, sc in next lp) 5 times, ch 4, sk next 4-ch sp, a shell in next shell. * Make 2 more rows without center widening (1 less lp in each row than in previous row). Next make a row with a center widening as in row 4. Repeat from * 3 times. Make 2 more rows (1 lp only in center of final row). Ch 2, turn, make a shell, ch 4, sc in center lp, ch 4, a shell in next shell. Ch 2, turn, sl st, a shell in shell, a shell in next shell. Ch 2, turn, (sl st, ch 3, dc) in shell, 2 dc in opposite shell. Fasten off on back.

Second Pineapple-Join to left

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end of next 10-ch lp and repeat from ** to *. Sl st in corner of 4th shell up side of last pineapple, ch 2, turn, sl st back in shell, ch 3, sl st in corner of next shell on last pineapple, (dc, ch 2, 2 dc) to complete shell. Continue as for first pineapple, joining in same way to previous pineapple by the next 4 rows. Make 3 more rows, then ch 10, sl st in corner of next third shell on previous pineapple, ch 1, turn, (6 sc, a p, 6 sc and 1 sl st) on 10-ch lp, ch 2, sl st in shell and make 2 more rows on pineapple. Ch 20, sl

st in next shell on previous pineapple, ch 1, turn, (6 sc, p) 3 times, 6 sc and 1 sl st all on 20-ch lp, ch 2, sl st in shell and complete pineapple with 7 rows. Fasten off. Repeat second pineapple 14 times, joining left side of 16th pineapple to first one. Also make the 10-ch and 20-ch connecting lps, cutting thread each time.

Dip doily in thin, hot starch, roll in a cloth to absorb excess, stretch to limit and pin right-side-up on a padded board. As starch sets, arrange ruffle in even ripples. Let remain until dry.

SOAPY—THE WASH CLOTH TURTLE

This crocheted turtle can be made in a jiffy and for a very small cost. One ball white J. & P. Coats Knit Cro-Sheen and one ball contrasting color are needed; use a size 8 crochet hook.

Gauge-4 spaces equal 1½ inches. Note: Change size of needle if necessary to keep this gauge.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); rnd (round); sts (stitches); sp (space); lp (loop); dc (double crochet); sc (single crochet); sl st (slip stitch); tr (treble)—thread over hook three times and work off 2 lps at a time.

Body—Ch 5, join. Rnd 1: Ch 3, work 15 dc in ring, join with sl st in tip of ch 3 (16 sts counting ch 3 as one dc).

Row 2: Ch 4, 1 dc in first dc, insert hook in vertical lp always, * ch 1, 1 dc in next dc, repeat from * to end of rnd, join with sl st in third ch.

Row 3: Ch 6, 1 tr in first dc, * ch 2, 1 tr in next dc, repeat from * to end of rnd, join with sl st in 4th ch.

Row 4 through 14: Ch 7, 1 tr in

first tr, * ch 3, 1 tr in next tr, repeat from * to end of rnd, join with sl st in 4th ch; fasten off.

Legs—(Make 4): Fold body together. Join with sl st in 6th sp from top, ch 5, 1 tr in same sp, * ch 1, 1 tr in same sp, repeat from * once (3 sps).

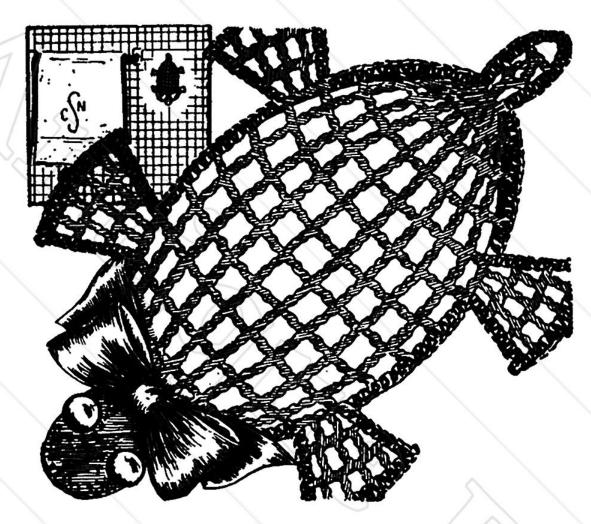
Row 2: Ch 5, turn, 1 tr in first sp, ch 1, 1 tr in next sp, ch 1, 1 tr in next sp, ch 1, 1 tr in second turning ch.

Row 3: Ch 6, turn, 1 tr in first sp, * ch 2, 1 tr in next sp, repeat from * 2 more times (4 sps), ch 2, 1 tr in third turning ch; fasten off. Sk next 4 sps toward end, work second leg same way. Work legs on opposite side to correspond.

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Tail—Join with sl st between third and fourth dc of ring, ch 6, 1 tr between 4th and 5th dc, ch 2, 1 tr between 5th and 6th dc.

Row 2: Ch 7, turn, 1 tr in first sp, 1 tr in next sp, ch 3, 1 tr in third turning ch. Ch 9, turn, sk both tr, join with sl st in 4th turning ch; fasten off.

Head—Ch 4, join. Rnd 1: Work 8 sc in ring. Rnd 2: 2 sc in each st of rnd.

Rnd 3 through 10: 1 sc in each st

of rnd. Stuff with cotton. Fold together, to close opening, work 1 sc in each of 8 sts through both thicknesses, turn, join with body of turtle.

Place head over the fourth and fifth sps (from sides) of third rnd from top, sc in the 8 sts of head and in both of these sps, ch 1, turn, sk first st, sc in each of next 2 sts, 2 sc in each of next 2 sts, 1 sc in each of next 2 sts, join with sl st in last st: fasten off.

With contrasting color, join with sl st in corner sp of top of body, work 4 sc in each sp of rnd and along sides and around legs, 1 sc, ch 4, 1 sc in each corner and in center sp of leg, 12 sc in last lp of tail, along other side, fasten off. Use buttons for eyes. Embroider mouth on head. Pull ribbon through at straight end, insert a bar of floating soap, draw up ribbon and tie.

Infant's Three-Piece Set

Knit these bootees, cap and thumbless mittens for the little one in your family. They are easy to make and the set would make a lovely gift.

Two ounces of baby yarn will make the entire set; a small amount of contrast is needed for the trim. A combination of colors may be used; white with blue, pink, yellow or green. Use size 1 and 3 knitting needles.

Abbreviations: St (stitch); p (purl); k (knit); tog (together); O (yarn over); sc (single crochet).

BONNET-Using size 3 needles and white baby yarn, cast on 8 sts.

Row 1: P this row and all alternate or odd rows.

Row 2: K 1, O, k 1, O, repeat across row ending with k 1.

Row 4: K 2, O, k 2, O, repeat across





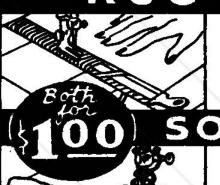
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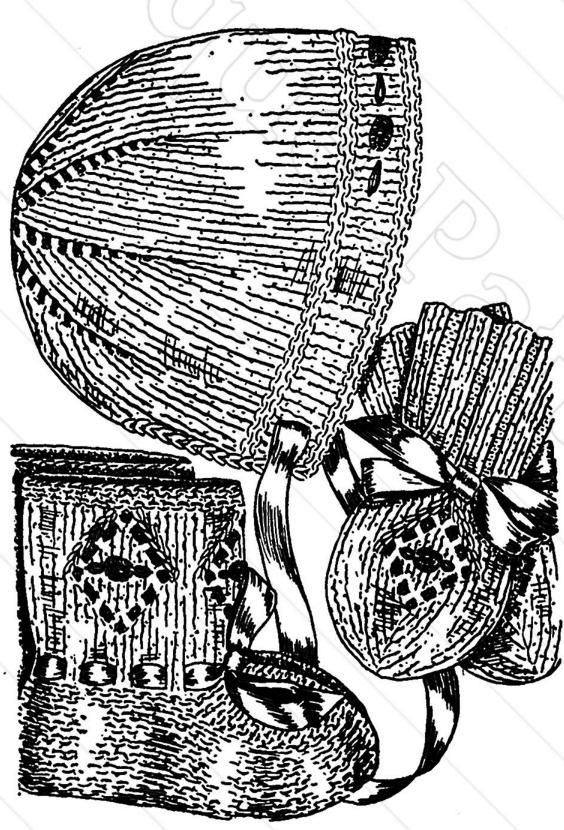
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row ending with k 1.

Row 6: K 3, O, k 3, O, repeat across row ending with k 1.

Continue increasing in this manner with one more k st between O's in every k row until there are 85 sts on needle.



K 3 rows stockinette st (k 1 row, p 1 row).

Bind off 3 sts at the beginning of the next 2 rows. Continue knitting in stockinette st for 10 more rows.

In contrast, work 4 rows in garter st (k every row).

In white or main color, work 6 rows stockinette st.

In contrast, work 4 rows of garter st; bind off.

Sew up back seam. With right side

facing you, work one row of single crochet in contrasting color, around back edge of bonnet.

Embroider rose buds on front of bonnet and attach ½" ribbon about 24 inches long at corners, cut diagonally where desired.

MITTEN (thumbless)—With size 1 knitting needles and baby yarn, cast on 32 sts. Work in ribbing of k 2, p 2 for 2 inches. Make holes in next row; k 2, * p 1, with yarn in front of work k 2 tog, k 1; repeat from * across.

P next row. Change to size 3 knitting needles.

K 4 rows stockinette st.

To make diamond pattern-Row 1:



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

Row 2: P this row and all alternate rows.

Row 3: K 6, k 2 tog, O, k 1, O, k 2 tog, k to end of row.

Row 5: K 5, k 2 tog, O, k 3, O, k 2 tog, k to end of row.

Row 7: K 4, k 2 tog, O, k 5, O, k 2 tog, k to end of row.

Row 9: K 6, O, k 2 tog, k 1, k 2 tog, O, k to end of row.

Row 11: K 7, O, k 3 tog, O, knit to end of row.

Row 13: K 8, O, k 2 tog, k to end of row.

Row 15:. K 3, k 2 tog, repeat to end of row.

Row 17: K 2, k 2 tog, repeat to end of row.

Row 19: K 1, k 2 tog, repeat to end.

Row 20: P 2 tog to end of row.

Remove all sts from needle. Cut a length of thread long enough to sew up mitten. Pull thread through sts and fasten securely.

Embroider rosebud in center of dia-

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mond pattern on front. Insert ribbon through holes.

BOOTEE—With size 3 needles, cast on 37 sts. Work 3 rows plain knitting.

Pattern—Row 1: K 8, * O, k 2 tog, k 8, repeat from * ending with k 7.

Row 2: P this row and all alternate rows.

Row 3: K 6, * k 2 tog, O, k 1, O, k 2 tog, k 5, repeat from * ending with k 6.

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

Row 7: K 4, * k 2 tog, O, k 5, O, k 2 tog, k 1, repeat from * ending with k 4.

Row 9: K 6, * O, k 2 tog, k 1, k 2 tog, O, k 5, repeat from * ending with k 6.

Row 11: * K 7, O, k 3 tog, O, repeat from * ending with k 7.

Row 13: * K 8, O, k 2 tog, repeat from * ending with k 7.

Row 14, 16, 18: P these rows.

Row 15: K this row.

Row 17: K 2 tog, * O, k 2 tog, repeat from * across (36 sts).

The remainder of the bootee (foot) is worked in garter st (k every row).

K 24, turn, k 12, turn. Continue on these 12 sts for 10 rows. K back across these 12 sts. Pick up and k 12 sts on left hand edge, k 12 sts remaining on left hand needle, turn, k across these 36 sts, pick up and k 12 sts on other edge, k 12 sts left on original needle.

Continue on these 60 sts for 10 more rows (6 ridges in all).

Decrease Rows—Row 1: k 2 tog, k 21, k 2 tog, k 10, k 2 tog, k 21, k 2 tog.

Row 2 and 4: K.

Row 3: K 2 tog, k 19, k 2 tog, k 10, k 2 tog, k 19, k 2 tog.

Row 5: K 2 tog, k 17, k 2 tog, k 10, k 2 tog, k 17, k 2 tog.

Row 6: Bind off loosely.

Before sewing up bootee, embroider rosebuds in the center of each diamond. Sew up and insert ribbon.

GAY DISH CLOTH

One 300-yard ball white and one 200-yard ball color is sufficient to make 2 dish cloths; use a size 10 crochet hook. The model was made of American Thread Company "De Luxe" Mercerized Crochet and Knitting Cotton.

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

With white, ch 12, join to form a r, ch 3 and work 23 dc in r, join with sl st.

Row 2: Ch 6, sk 1 dc, dc in next dc, * ch 3, sk 1 dc, dc in next dc, repeat from * 9 times, ch 3, join with sl st in third st of ch, (12 meshes).

Row 3: Ch 5, dc in mesh, * ch 2, dc in next dc, ch 2, dc in next mesh, repeat from * 10 times, ch 2, join to third st of ch.

Row 4: Ch 5, dc in next mesh, * ch 2, dc in next dc, ch 2, dc in next mesh, repeat from * all around, join.

Row 5: Attach color, ch 3, dc in mesh, ch 2, 2 dc in same mesh, * ch 2, sk 2 meshes, 2 dc, ch 2, 2 dc (shell) in next mesh, repeat from * all around ending row with ch 2, join (16 shells). When changing color always complete last half of stitch with next color.

Row 6: Sl st to center of shell, ch 3

and work a shell in center of each shell with ch 3 between shells.

Row 7: Attach white in center of shell, ch 5, dc in same sp, * ch 2, dc in next mesh, ch 2, dc in center of next shell, ch 2, dc in same sp, repeat from * all around ending row with ch 2, dc in next mesh, ch 2, join.

Row 8: Sl st into lp, ch 5, dc in next lp, ch 2, dc in next dc, * (ch 2, dc in next lp) 3 times, ch 2, dc in dc, repeat from * all around ending row with ch 2, dc in next lp, ch 2, join.

Row 9: Sl st into mesh, ch 5, dc in next mesh, * ch 2, dc in next mesh, repeat from * all around ending row with ch 2, join in third st of ch.

Row 10: Attach color, sl st into mesh, ch 5, dc in next mesh, ch 2, dc

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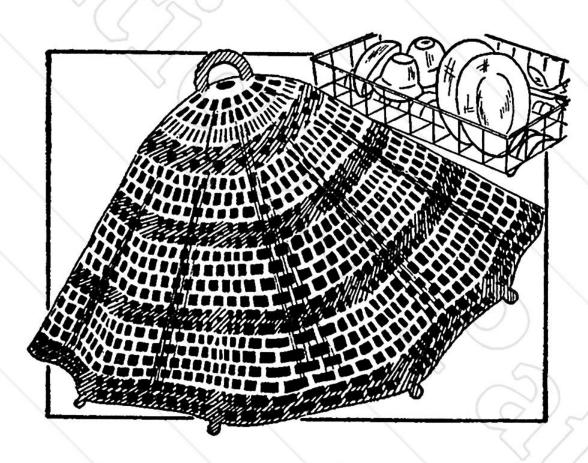
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in next mesh, ch 2, dc in next mesh, ** ch 2, 2 dc, ch 2 in next mesh, * ch 2, dc in next mesh, repeat from * 4 times, repeat from ** all around ending row with ch 2, 2 dc, ch 2, 2 dc in next mesh, ch 2, join.



Row 11: Same as last row working a shell in center of each shell and having one more mesh between shells.

Row 12: Attach white in center of shell, ch 5, dc in next mesh, ch 2, dc in next mesh, repeat from * 3 times, ** ch 2, dc in center of next shell, * ch 2, dc in next mesh, repeat from * 4 times, repeat from ** all around.

Row 13: Sl st into next mesh, ch 5,

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dc in next mesh, * ch 2, dc in next mesh, repeat from * all around ending row with ch 2, join with sl st in third st of ch.

Row 14: Repeat row 13.

Row 15: Same as 13th row but having ch 3 between meshes.

Row 16: Attach color, sl st into next mesh, ch 5, dc in next mesh, ch 2, dc in next mesh, ** ch 2, dc in next mesh, ** ch 2, dc in next mesh, * ch 2, dc in next mesh, repeat from * 4 times, repeat from ** all around ending row with ch 2, shell in next shell, ch 2, dc in next mesh, ch 2, join.

Row 17: Same as 11th row.

Row 18: Attach white in center of shell, ch 5, dc in same sp, * ch 2, dc in next mesh, repeat from * 6 times, ch 2, 1 dc, ch 2, 1 dc in center of next shell, continue in same manner all around.

Row 19, 20: Same as row 13.

Row 21: Repeat row 19 having ch 3 between meshes.

Row 22: Attach color, sl st to center of mesh, ch 5, dc in next mesh, * ch 2, dc in next dc, repeat from * 5 times, ch 2, shell in next mesh, continue all around in same manner having 9 meshes between shells.

Row 23: Sl st into next mesh, ch 5, dc in next mesh, * ch 2, dc in next mesh, repeat from * 5 times, ** ch 2, 2 dc in center of next shell, ch 4, sl st in top of dc for a picot, 2 dc in same sp, * ch 2, dc in next mesh, repeat from * 8 times, repeat from ** all around, break thread.

To form a ring in top of dish cloth, join color in dc in first row, ch 14, join to opposite side, ch 1, turn and work 25 sc over ring.

Butterfly Chair Set

To make this chair set you will require approximately 600 yards of number 30 mercerized crochet thread; use a size 12 crochet hook. It can be in ecru, white or a color; the back measures about 14 x 15 inches; each arm piece about 8 x 10.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); st (stitch); sl st (slip stitch); r (ring); sk (skip); sp (space); p (picot); lp (loop); sc (single crochet); hdc (half double crochet)—thread over hook as for dc, insert hook in st and pull lp through, thread over and pull through all 3 lps at once; dc (double crochet); tr (treble)—thread over twice and work off 2 lps at a time; tr cluster—hold last lp of each tr on hook, thread over and pull through all lps at once.

ARM PIECE—Row 1: Ch 10, sl st in first st to form a r. Ch 4, 35 tr in r. Join with sl st to 4th st of ch 4, ch 5, turn.

Row 2: (Sk 1 tr, sc in next tr, ch 5) 17 times, ch 3, dc in sl st, ch 7, turn.

Row 3: Sc in next lp, ch 7, continue around piece, ending with ch 3, tr in dc, ch 4, turn.

Row 4: 2 tr in same st, * 5 tr in 4th st of next ch 7 lp, shell of (3 tr, ch 2, 3 tr) in 4th st of next ch 7 lp. Repeat from * 7 times; 5 tr in 4th st of next lp, 3 tr in same st as beginning of rnd, ch 2, sl st in tip of ch 4. Ch 1, sl st in center of shell, ch 4, turn.

Row 5: 2 tr, ch 2, 3 tr in same shell, * ch 3, sc in first tr of 5 tr group, (ch 3, sc in next tr) 4 times, ch 3, shell in shell. Repeat from * twice, ch 4, turn. You now have the base for 3 small pineapple motifs.

Row 6: Shell, * ch 4, sk first ch of 3, sc in next ch 3 lp, (ch 3, sc in lp) 3 times, ch 4, shell. Repeat from * twice, ch 4, turn.

Row 7: Shell, * ch 4, sc in lp, (ch 3, sc in lp) twice, ch 4, shell, ** ch 2, 3 tr in same shell to increase shell *. Repeat from * to * once, and from * to ** once, ch 4, turn.

Row 8: (Shell, ch 2, 3 tr) in shell, * (ch 4, sc in lp, ch 3, sc in next lp, ch 4, shell in next sp, ch 2, * shell in next sp) twice. Repeat from * to * once, 3 tr in same shell, ch 4, turn.

Row 9: Shell, ch 2, shell, (ch 4, sc in lp, ch 4, shell, ch 2, 5 tr in ch 2 sp between shells, ch 2, shell in shell) twice, ch 4, sc in lp, ch 4, shell, ch 2, shell, ch 4, turn.

Row 10: Shell, ch 2, 5 tr in ch 2 sp, ch 2, shell, * shell in next shell, ch 4, sc in first tr of 5 tr group, (ch 3, sc in next tr) 4 times, ch 4, shell, repeat from * once. Shell in next shell, ch 2, 5 tr in ch 2 between shell, ch 2,



shell, ch 4, turn. You now have 4 pineapple motifs started.

Row 11: (Shell, ch 4, sc in first tr of 5 tr group, make four ch 3 lps and sc across pineapples as before, ch 4, shell) 4 times, always ch 4 to turn.

Row 12: Same as previous row, but make only three ch-3 lps and sc across pineapples, decreasing a lp in this row.

Row 13: Same as previous row with 2 lps; work ch 2 between shells that separate the pineapples.

Row 14: Shell, (ch 5, sc in lp) twice, ch 5, shell, * (ch 2, tr in ch-2 between shells of row below) twice, ch 2, shell, ch 5, sc in center lp of small pineapple, ch 5, shell, repeat from * once, (ch 2, tr in ch 2 below) twice, ch 2, shell, (ch 5, sc in lp) twice, ch 5, shell, ch 4, turn.

Row 15: Shell, ch 5, sc in lp, ch 5,

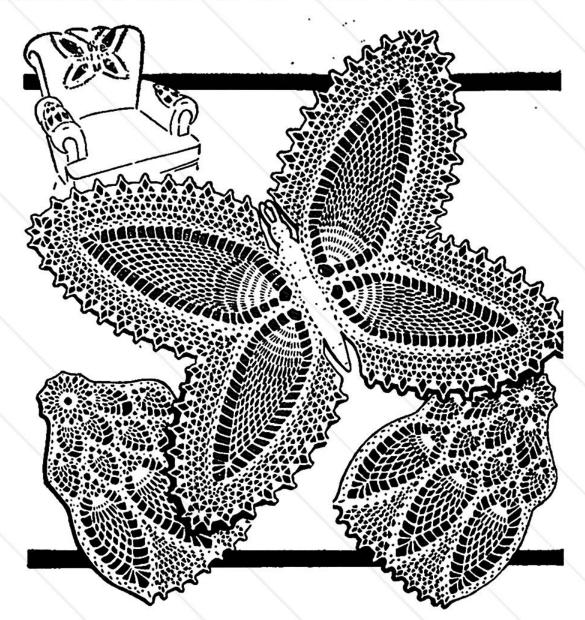




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(shell, tr in next sp, ch 2, tr in same sp, tr in next sp, ch 3, tr in same sp, tr in next sp, ch 2, tr in same sp, shell) 3 times. Ch 5, sc in lp, ch 5, shell, ch 4, turn.

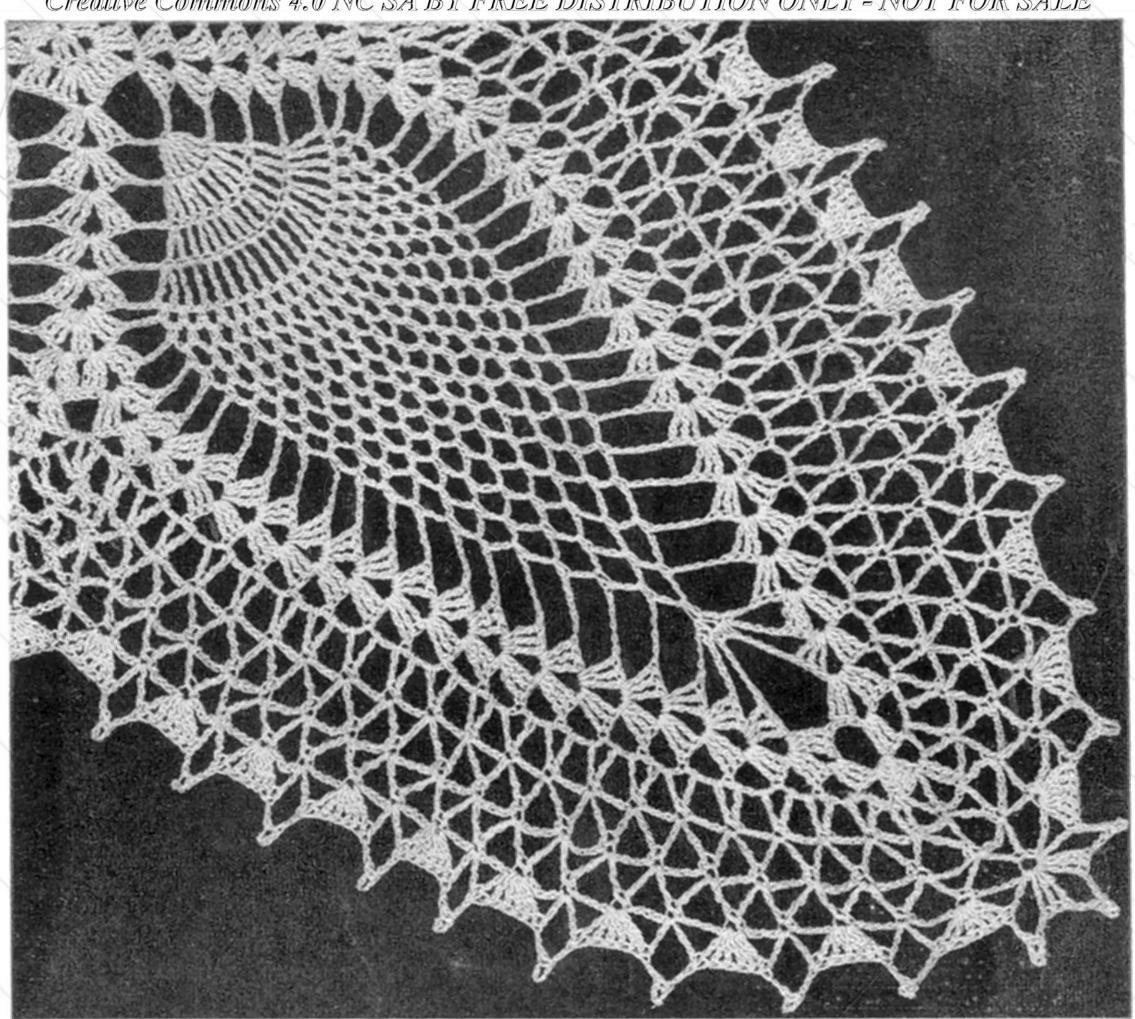
Row 16: Shell, shell in next shell, (ch 4, 9 tr in ch-3 sp, ch 4, sc in center of shell, shell between shells of previous row, sc in next shell) twice, ch 4, 9 tr in ch-3 sp, ch 4, (shell in next shell) twice, ch 4, turn.

Row 17: Sc in shell, shell between shells, sc in next shell, * (ch 4, tr in each tr with ch-1 between each of the 9 trs, ch 4, * shell in shell) twice. Repeat from * to * once, sc in shell, shell between shells, sc in shell, ch 4, turn.

Row 18: Shell, (ch 5, sc in ch-1 sp between trs, ch 3, sc in next sp across pineapple, ch 5, shell) 3 times, ch 4, turn. There are now the beginnings of 3 pineapples.

Row 19: Same as row 18, but increase two center shell paths with (ch 2, 3 tr), work across pineapples with ch-5 lps.

Row 20: Same as 18, make five ch-5 lps across, and make a shell in each 2



ch sp between pineapples. This will spread center shell paths to two complete shells each.

Row 21: Same as row 20 with ch 2 between pairs of shells. Make four ch-6 lps across pineapples.

Row 22: Work across pineapples same as before, but in the ch-2 lps between shells, make (1 tr, ch 2) twice and 1 tr.

Row 23: Work pineapple pattern as before; make (1 tr, ch 2, tr) clusters in first of the three trs between shells. Repeat in each of next two trs. Continue across and repeat between next two pineapples.

Row 24: Same as previous row.

This time there will be four (tr, ch 2, tr) clusters between shell rows.

Row 25: Shell, ch 5, sc in lp, ch 5, shell, repeat pattern as before between pineapples with 5 clusters.

Row 26: Shell, ch 5, sc in sc, ch 5, shell, 6 tr clusters. Repeat across.

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Row 27: Same as 26—increase to 7 clusters between pineapples.

Row 28: Shell, shell in next shell. Repeat pattern as last row with 8 clusters.

Row 29: Sc in shell, shell between shells, sc in next shell, (6 tr in last st of same shell, tr in next point, ch 7, sc in third st from hook for a p, ch 2, tr in same point) repeated across pattern, making sc in shell after last 6 tr, shell between shells, sc in shell; cut and fasten off.

Make two such arm pieces.

CHAIR BACK—The work begins at tail end of body. Row 1: Ch 5, 4 tr in first st on ch (this makes total of 5 tr), ch 4, turn.

Row 2: Tr in first tr, tr in each of



next tr, with 2 tr in last tr, ch 4, turn. The turning ch 4 always counts as one tr. Repeat this row four times.

Row 7: Tr in each tr across, ch 4, turn.

Row 8: Repeat row 2.

Row 9, 10, 11, 12, 13: Same as row 7 (17 tr in each row).

Row 14: 2 tr cluster, tr in each tr across, 2 tr cluster in last 2 trs, ch 4, turn.

Row 15, 16, 17, 18: Same as row 14. These rows decrease the trs and shape the body.

Row 19, 20, begins the head. Worksame as row 2.

Row 21, 22: Same as row 14.

Sc across top of head and around body to beginning sc—make 5 sc over each tr and turning ch. Do not cut thread.

Antenna—* Ch 22, (1 sc, 1 hdc, 5 dc, 1 hdc, 1 sc) in second st from hook, sc in each ch st to head. Sc across head and repeat from * for second antenna; fasten off.

Wings—Row 1: Fasten thread in sc at end of row 10 on body. 2 tr in sc at end of row 11. Ch 2, 3 tr, ch 2, 2 tr in same sc, fasten to next row on body and sl st over next row, turn.

Row 2: (3 tr, ch 2, 3 tr) in ch 2 a shell made, shell in middle tr of 3 tr group, shell in next ch 2, sl st to between next 2 rows, turn.

Row 3: (Shell in shell, ch 7) twice, shell in shell; fasten between rows 8 and 9 on body; 3 sl st on body; turn.

Row 4: (Shell, ch 3, 6 tr in 4th st of ch 7 below, ch 3) twice, shell. Fasten to next row and sl st to following row on body, turn.

Row 5: * Shell, ch 4, (tr in first tr of 6 tr group, 2 tr in next tr) 3 times,

ch 4, shell, * ch 4. Repeat from * to * once. Fasten to top of 16th row, sl st to next row on body, turn.

Row 6: Shell, ch 4, (tr in next tr, 2 tr in next) across pineapple, ch 4, repeat pineapple and end with shell, tr in tip of first tr of shell in previous row, ch 4 to turn.

Note—All rows after this one end with (tr in tip of first tr of shell below, ch 4, turn) and will not be so designated again. Also: Ch 4, shell should become routine for each pineapple motif, and will not be repeated in directions, but must be made in each row.

Row 7: Shell, * ch 4, 2 tr in first and last tr, tr in each tr across with ch I between all trs, ch 4, shell; repeat from * once.

Row 8: Shell, ch 4, sc in next ch-1 sp, ch 3, sc in following sps across pineapple. In this row, expand center shell with ch 2, 3 tr in same shell, continue across.

Row 9: Shell and ch 4, sc in next lp, ch 3, continue across pineapple, shell in each ch-2 sp in center and repeat for other wing.

Row 10: Ch 3 lps across group, ch between center shells, continue across.

Row 11: Ch 3 lps across group, ch 4, shell, tr in ch 2 between center shells, ch 4, turn. From now on work only on one wing.

Row 12 through 21: Sc and ch 4 lps across. Increase to ch 5 lps across in row 16. One less lp in each row.

Row 22: Shell, ch 5, sc in remaining lp, ch 5, shell.

Row 23: Shell, ch 5, sc over ch 5

below, sc in sc, sc over ch 5, ch 5.

Row 24: Shell, ch 5, sc in each of 3 sc below, ch 5, shell.

Row 25: Shell in shell, shell in next shell.

Row 26: 3 tr in center of shell, ch 2, 3 tr in next shell.

Row 27: 5 tr in ch 2, tr in turning ch; cut and fasten thread. This completes the lower wing.



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Upper Wing—Fasten thread in top of turning ch on last row at end of wing and complete same as lower wing.

Border—Row 1: Join thread in tip of turning ch on 8th row on upper wing. Ch 4, tr in next sp between shells toward tip of wing, ch 4, * tr in same sp and in next sp, worked off as a 2-tr-cluster. Ch 4, repeat from * to tip of wing. Make a tr cluster in sp, ch 4, tr in same sp, 1 tr in first tr of tr group at tip of wing, ch 4, tr cluster in first and last tr of group, ch 4, make tr cluster in last tr and in next sp, continue on side as before. Make a 3-tr-cluster in sp on each side of the ch 2 between wings, and in the ch 2. Continue on lower wing in the same manner, ch 4, turn.

Row 2: Work along first row of border. Tr in next tr cluster below, * ch 4, tr in same place and in next tr cluster, worked off as a cluster, repeat from * around. Make 2 tr clusters between upper and lower wings. (Repeat this row several times to make larger wings).





Row 3: Work as row 2, increasing to ch-5 between clusters.

Row 4: Turn, omitting ch 4, make 6 tr in top of next cluster, tr in tip of next cluster below, * ch 7, sc in 4th st from hook for a p, ch 2, tr cluster in same place and in next cluster below, 4 tr in same place, tr in next, repeat from * to wing tip. (Ch 7, p, ch 2) between third and fourth trs at tip of wing, and continue to sp between wings. Omit the (ch 7, p, ch 2) group, making two 6 tr groups with a tr cluster between. Repeat around other wing in same manner, ending with a 6 tr group, sl st in next tr cluster and fasten off.

Complete wing on other side of body to correspond.

Dip all pieces in thin warm starch, stretch on padded board and pin securely. Place in warm or sunny spot to dry quickly.

Place Mat in Shell Stitch

Make this simple place mat in red and white to pep up drooping summer spirits; other desired colors may be used. It is crocheted in shell stitch; each mat measures about 10½ x 17½ inches. Use American Thread Company "Sillateen Sansil" or "Star" Pearl Cotton size 8. A number 10 crochet hook is required. Approximately 25 sixty-yard balls red or any contrasting color and 17 sixty-yard balls cream or white are needed to make 4 mats. This could easily become a table or buffet runner if a heavier thread and a larger size hook were used.

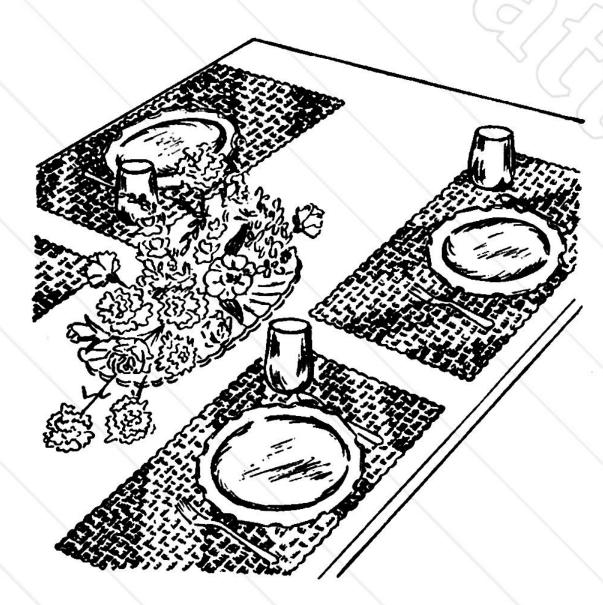
Abbreviations: Ch (chain); sk (skip); st (stitch); lps (loops); sl st (slip stitch); sp (space); sc (single crochet); dc (double crochet).

Gauge: 5 shell sts equal 2 inches. 11 rows equal 2 inches.

With color, ch 4, 3 dc in 4th st from hook, ch 3, turn, 2 dc in first dc, sk 1 dc, sl st in next dc, ch 3, 2 dc in same sp with sl st, ch 3, turn.

Row 3: 2 dc in first dc, sl st in ch 3 of same shell in previous row, ch 3, 2 dc in same sp, sl st in ch 3 of next shell, ch 3, 2 dc in same sp, ch 3, turn.

Repeat this row having one more shell in each row and ending each row with 2 dc in same sp until there are 18 shells in row. The straight sides should now measure about 4 inches, fasten thread.



Join cream and continue in same manner until there are 39 shells in row. The straight sides should now measure about 9 inches, fasten and cut thread.

Join color and continue in same manner until there are 49 shells in row. Straight side should now measure about 11 inches.

Next Row: End with sl st in last shell, ch l, turn.

Next Row: Sl st to ch 3 of shell, ch 3, work a shell in same sp and continue shells to end of row. There should be 49 shells in each row.

Repeat these 2 rows working 7 more rows in color, fasten and cut thread. Join cream and continue in same manner until long side measures about 15½ inches, ending on short side, cut and fasten thread.

Join color and continue in same manner for 10 rows.

Next Row: Sl st to ch 3 at beginning of row and end row in ch 3 of last shell. Repeat last row working 8 more rows in color, cut and fasten thread.

Join cream and continue in same manner until there are 19 shells in row; cut and fasten thread.

Join color and continue in same manner until 2 shells remain, ch 1, turn, sl st to ch of shell, ch 3, thread over, insert in same sp and work off 2 lps, * thread over, insert in next dc of shell and work off 2 lps, repeat from *, thread over and work off all lps at one time, ch 1, cut and fasten thread.

Work a row of shells all around working cream into cream and color into color.

PAN HOLDER

This "Scroll" pan holder made up in bright colors will add just the extra touch of color you need for your kitchen. The original was made of Lily Sky Tone Mercerized Crochet Cotton in red and cream (or other desired colors). Use a size 9 or 10 crochet hook.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); st (stitch); sk (skip); dc (double crochet); sl st (slip stitch); lps (loops); tr (treble)—thread over hook twice, work off 2 lps at a time.

Scroll—In red, ch 6, sl st in first st. Ch 44, sk last 4 ch sts, dc in next 2 sts holding back the last lp of each on hook, thread over and pull through all 3 lps at once (a cluster made), (a cluster in next 2 sts) 3 times, (1 dc in



next st, a cluster in next 2 sts) 9 times, dc in next 5 dc, 15 dc in ring, sl st at base of next third dc. Cut thread 3 inches long.

Row 2: Turn, join cream at base of next third dc and working over ends of thread into back lps only, *(make 2 dc in next dc) 14 times, dc in next 12 dc, (a cluster in next 2 dc, dc in next 3 dc) 3 times, a cluster in 2 end sts, draw red through lp on hook, ch 2, cut cream thread 3 inches long.

Row 3: Turn and working over thread ends into back lps of sts, make a cluster in last 2 dc, (dc in next 2 dc, a cluster in next 2 dc) twice, dc in next 15 dc, (2 dc in next st, 1 dc in next) 14 times to end, sl st at base of next third dc. Cut thread 3 inches long.

Row 4: Repeat row 2 to * (2 dc in next dc, dc in next 2 dc) 14 times, dc in next 12 dc, (a cluster in next 2 dc, 1 dc in next st) 3 times, a cluster in 2 end sts, join red through last lp, ch 2, cut cream thread 3 inches long.

Row 5: Turn, and over ends into back lps, make a cluster in last 2 dc, (a cluster in next 2 dc) 3 times, dc in next 14 dc, (2 dc in next dc, dc in next 3 dc) 13 times, 2 dc in end st, sl st at base of next third dc. Cut thread 3 inches long.

Row 6: Repeat row 2 to *. (2 dc in next dc, dc in next 10 dc) 7 times, dc in next 3 dc, (a cluster in next 3 sts) twice. Fasten off.

Row 7: Join red to same st with sl st at start of last row, (ch 1, sl st in both lps of next dc) repeated around last row. Fasten off. Make 4 such pieces. Lap the end of each scroll under the side of adjoining scroll and tack together to form a hollow square (see illustration).

Center-In cream, ch 7, sl st in first st. Ch 3, 15 dc in ring, sl st in 3-ch. Ch 4, 3 dc in same st, (dc in next 3 dc, 7 dc in 1 lp of next dc) 3 times, dc in next 3 dc, 3 dc in first corner to complete shell, sl st in first 4-ch. * Ch 6, turn, 2 tr and 2 dc in same st, (dc in next 9 dc, 2 dc, 5 tr and 2 dc all in 1 lp of next dc) 3 times, dc in next 9 dc, 2 dc and 2 tr in first corner to complete shell, sl st in 6-ch. Repeat from except make 17 dc across each side between corner shells. Fasten off. Lap scrolls over edge of center and tack together. Steam and press dry through a cloth. Interline with outing flannel and line back with muslin. Sew a bone ring to one scroll.

Aunt Ellen's CLUB NOTES

What Clubs Are Doing

A fall rummage sale is already in the making for one Aunt Ellen Club. The members have been collecting clothing, dishes, shoes and other articles for several months. Collecting and assembling the material is only a part of the work necessary for a profitable sale. In order for a rummage sale to be successful, it is important that everything be in perfect order before the sale begins. The clothes should be cleaned or laundered, rips in seams sewed up, buttons replaced and linings repaired. Everything should be in perfect condition. A lot of time is spent in preparation, but it is well worth it. Prices should be moderate, considerably lower than the cost of the same articles in the stores. Almost anything that is useful is material for a sale. There is still time for other clubs to plan a fall rummage sale, perhaps in connection with a bake sale which is always a good money maker.

Hot, well-balanced school lunches are in store for a consolidated school district when school opens in September. This club is located in a rural area where most of the women have a bountiful supply of vegetables, fruits and meats. They have agreed to furnish a part of the food from farm cellars and food lockers, buying only the essentials. Meat and poultry will be bought from some of the members at a below-the-market price. They plan to use a portion of the money they make on this school lunch program for the year, to buy a sewing

machine, table and folding chairs for their club room which they recently acquired. This club also emphasized the fact that the hot noon lunches, which are so beneficial to children, would be offered at a price that all children could afford. Good luck to them.

A demonstration on picture framing was given recently by a member of one club who had experience along this line. She is particularly fond of old pictures, so the pictures, as well as learning how to frame them, were very interesting to the group.

We must tell of the grand work that a club is doing for a crippled children's ward in a hospital that is located in their vicinity. Each year this club pays a visit to the small children's ward, taking with them a box of stuffed toys and animals. The members make these from felt, scraps of material, feed sacks, oil cloth, plastic and other suitable



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materials and some are crocheted. The game leader of the club prepares games that the children can play. The boys and girls thoroughly enjoy the afternoon and the members receive much praise besides the joy that they have helped to make these children happier.

Roll Call Suggestions

- 1. Suggest a suitable craft for children.
- 2. Give a famous quotation.
- 3. Name a gardening hint.

PROGRAM SUGGESTION

GLOVE MAKING

Many countries in their different languages claim the actual origin of the word "glove"—each having a source from which it could have been derived. Regardless of where the origin, it is a known fact that gloves were in use more than 300 years ago. Glove making is ageless and no doubt, will live forever. Leather was the first material used. Deerskins were the first leathers to be tanned in this country.

France is probably the country that most people think of first when a glove center is discussed; probably because other fashion apparel originated there and it is generally considered the heart throb of all fashions. Today, however, many designs are created here in the United States—mainly in New York and California.

One of the first tanneries for washable leather gloves was located in Millau, France; this is also the home of the washable "doeskins" which are really lambskins. M. Alfred Merl devoted his life to the perfection of the process used in tanning washable lambskins for gloves. As far back as the thirteenth century, when many skins were dyed in the same vat, as they are today, variations were found depending upon the character of the skin.

Grenoble is recognized as the originator of the kid glove industry; Annonay acquired the reputation for his world-famous tannage of baby lambskins and the making of "washable doeskins." Whole French families work in one glove factory. It is a family tradition for the fathers to teach the sons; the mothers teach the daughters that part of the industry they learned from their parents. Sir William Johnson established the first glove center here in America. He induced Scottish-English glovers to come to this country; they settled in what is now Gloversville, New York. It was named after the glove center that had been established there.

Patterns were made of flat pieces of wood placed on the skins and each glove was cut by hand. The making of the gloves was done entirely by hand. Of course much of the process will always be handwork. After the glove had been completely sewn, it was stretched and flattened into shape by being placed between two smooth boards and the sewer sat on them to press them—this is termed "laying off." Today this process is done with correctly sized "hands" which are electrically or steam heated. The glove is slightly dampened, slipped on the

forms to dry; this tailors the glove into a smooth shape and size.

Skins were first split by hand with heavy skiving knives. Early in 1800, a splitting machine was invented. Today leather and double-faced fabrics such as plush and velvet, are split by a machine fashioned along the same lines as that of the first machine. Split leathers are the most popular types used in gloves today. They are used in Mochas and on the fine washable doeskins made from lambskins, so that they may be given the lovely soft velvety finish.

The latter part of the eighteenth and early part of the nineteenth centuries marked the beginning of the American invention era. Rapid development and changes in all manufacturing fields as well as in the glove industry appeared everywhere. Sewing machines, pattern dies and pencils were some of the newest items introduced. But in finer gloves today the die and table-cut (single hand cut) are still used.

The age-long tradition of whole families in glove factories still is carried on. Children of American glovers begin at an early age to learn the "feel" of leather just as they have done for generations in Europe. Glove makers of this country have a real opportunity to prove that they too have the skill to make quality merchandise.

A knowledge of the skill and work-manship that goes into the making of gloves helps one to appreciate more the beauty and value of this accessory. Quality will be easier to recognize and you will agree that no ensemble is quite complete unless it has a perfectly gloved hand. Gloves easily show characteristics of an individual. The way they are worn or carried; the

manner in which they are put on and taken off express personalities. We shall give in a simplified form, the intricacies of glove making, so it may be of benefit to those who desire to select gloves of quality.

First we shall discuss briefly the main glove leathers used. Kid gloves are considered an essential for formal as well as informal occasions. Special care is given to the animals whose skins are to be used for glove leathers. They are not allowed to become bruised, scratched or marred in any way. Kid gloves should never be confused with cape-skins or lamb-skin-finished glacés. Some kidskins are brush dyed, leaving the inside of the gloves white.

Doeskin leathers come from lambskins and white sheep, which are imported from France and England. Originally they came from the female deer but these skins are no longer procurable. French baby lamb gives a superior grade of doeskin. The grain leather is shaved, skived or friezed off the body of the hide, then it is applied to a fine emery board or wheel to produce a soft, pliable velvety nap finish. It is both warm in winter and cool in the summer because it is porous and absorbent. It is easily laundered, can be dyed many colors and is quite flattering to the hand. Real doeskin is rarely used.

Mocha leather comes from the long black haired sheep of Asia and Africa. It was first used for men's gloves, because of its thickness and weight. These skins also are shaved, friezed or skived to a fine thinness and are finished in the nap or velvet finish on emery wheels and used for both women's and men's gloves. It is often confused with doeskins today because of its soft, velvety finish. It is dip-dyed or brush

dyed. There is a label that says washable if it has been tanned washable.

Suede leather is so named for the country of its origin—Sweden. The finest suedes are made from kidskins, however many come from baby lambs. They are usually finished on the flesh side of the skin. Suedes are the thinnest and most perishable of all glove leathers. They are brush-dyed to many different colors.

Capeskin comes from small African sheep and is so named for its port of embarkation. It is a light weight leather with a very fine grain, which makes it very durable and pliable. It can be either dip or brush dyed.

Pigskin comes from the wild boars of Mexico and South America. The peccary variety is probably the most popular. It is a land animal, its skin is rugged, durable and quite pliable. Domestic American pigs raised primarily for their meat, produce a tough hide that is suitable only for luggage and upholstery. Pigskin gloves can usually be washed.

Goatskins for leather gloves come mainly from South Africa, a few from South America, India and Spain. They make a strong, durable and sturdy leather for men's gloves.

Cabretta comes from a species of sheep, which are raised in Brazil, and have long curling horns similar to the goat family. It first was used for shoe leather before it entered the glove industry about 1930. It resembles capeskin in appearance and gives a glacé finish when buffed on rotating wheels.

Lambskin is a derivative of the young sheep and is imported from various countries. Our North American sheep are usually raised for meat and wool, thus their skins are not so desirable for glove leather. It is given a shiny finished surface, similar to kidskin.

The true chamois skin is no longer

available for gloves; there are some simulated chamois gloves on the market; they are comparatively inexpensive but of inferior quality. Chamois, at the present time, comes from split sheepskin. Originally they came from the Alpine antelope. However the chamois gloves of today are usually washable and are dyed yellow.

When hides first arrive at the tannery, they are selected for the type of leather tannage best suited to them. The skins are soaked and water bathed in at least three baths to prepare them for the removal of excess fatty substance and for de-hairing. The feet and tails are cut off, and are used in the manufacture of glue, gelatine and photographic films.

A depilatory is applied to remove the hair; then the hides are run through large rollers that have spiral blades on them, which cut off all waste substance without harming the hides.

Now the skins are ready for a lime bath that causes them to swell, allowing the tanning liquor to penetrate into the fibers of the hide. After the skins are penetrated thoroughly, they are put through several baths of clear water to reduce the plumping or swelling. The hides are then scraped, skived or pared to remove any excess fat that was missed during the first operation.

Several methods of tanning are used by the tanners but the final results are usually the same. After each process in tanning, the skins are graded and inspected as to grade or qualities, these are marked and then continue through the tanning process. The top grades are used for the finest leather gloves.

After the skins are tanned, they are ready for the finishing process. They may be glacéd or grained which gives a smooth, shiny finish on the top or

hair side by buffing or polishing on plush wheels.

Nap-finished leather results from buffing the de-grained leather by hand or machine. This leaves a leather for glove making which is plump and porous.

Glove leathers may be dyed by two methods. Brush dyeing—the dye is brushed by hand upon the surface of each skin. In fine kid and suede, the dye does not penetrate through the leather and the inside of the glove remains white. In dip-dyeing, the leather is dipped into the dye which penetrates the entire skin. Often the leathers are put into a big vat that holds 100 dozen skins. There will be a variation in the color tones of the skin, because they come from different animals, each having its own peculiarities.

After the skins have been tanned and dyed, they must go through several

preparations before they are made into gloves.

First the leather is staked, which means stretching it to such a degree that it retains the proper amount of resiliency and pliability. Hand staking is done on light weight leathers and heavier grain leathers are machine staked.

Next the leather goes through a shaving process. The skins are put through rollers which have fine knives that pare off any excess weight or thickness, so as to make the skins the same uniform thickness from edge to edge. This was first done by hand, now it is done mechanically. The French name for this operation is doling.

Wheeling is another name for the doling process, but it is done entirely by hand. On the wheels are abrasive coverings which wear the leather off to an even thickness.

(To be continued)

Recreational and Social Hour

Suggested Games

Do We Know Our Flag?

These are true or false statements. Give yourself 10 points for each correct answer. A score of 100 is perfect; 80 to 90 is above average; 50 to 80 is average; and any score below 50 indicates that you need to read up on your flag. If possible have these written out on pieces of paper and passed out to the club members, if this is not possible, pass out slips of paper and ask each one present to number from 1 to 10. Then read the question slowly, repeating once if

necessary. Check or write true or false.

- 1. The flag of the United States of America consists of 7 white and 6 red stripes. FALSE
- 2. The flag was first authorized by Congress June 14, 1777. TRUE
- 3. When flags of two other nations are displayed, they should be flown from separate staffs of the same height, each flag being of approximately equal size. TRUE
- 4. When a flag is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it must not be burned. FALSE
 - 5. When a number of flags of

states or cities, or pennants of societies, are grouped and displayed from staffs, the flag of the United States should be at the right of the group. FALSE

- 6. A Federal statute provides that a trade-mark cannot be registered which consists of or comprises the flag. TRUE
- 7. In 1791, Vermont and Kentucky were admitted to the Union and the number of stars and stripes was raised to 15 to correspond to the number of states in the Union. TRUE
- 8. The flag should always be hoisted slowly and lowered briskly. FALSE
- 9. On Memorial Day, May 30, the flag is displayed at half staff from sunrise until noon and at full staff from noon until sunset. TRUE
- 10. When the flag is displayed in a window, it should be placed so that the Union or blue field is to the right of the observer in the street. FALSE

Parts Found In a Watch

Answer these questions with the appropriate parts of a watch.

- 1. When does a young man's fancy turn to love? (Spring)
- 2. Small boys prefer them dirty. (Hands)
- 3. There is safety in them. (Numbers)



GENERAL CONTEST BULLETIN
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- 4. Holds the gang together. (Chain)
 - 5. Waits for no man. (Time)
 - 6. Doctors seek one. (Case)
 - 7. A flower has one. (Stem)
- 8. They can never be firsts. (Seconds)
- 9. Some cattle have them and so do beds. (Ticks)
- 10. Useful members of your body. (Hands)
- 11. Fifteenth wedding anniversary. (Crystal)
 - 12. Precious stones. (Jewels)
 - 13. Name of a flower. (4 o'clock)
 - 14. A sign of honesty. (Face)
- 15. Everyone has all there is yet some never have enough. (Time)

Frozen Food Salad

One 3-ounce package of cream cheese 1/4 cup cooked salad dressing

Dash of salt

½ cup of whipping cream

One medium size can of fruits for salad Six to eight maraschino cherries 4 cup shredded toasted almonds

Cream together the cheese and salad dressing. Add salt and fold in the whipped cream. Drain and slice the fruit and cherries; add to the cream mixture. Pour into a refrigerator tray and sprinkle the top with almonds. Place in refrigerator at a freezing temperature. When frozen, cut in cubes and serve on salad greens. This makes six servings.

Coffee would go well with this dessert, hot or iced.

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Miss L. B. says:

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TATTED DOILY

Here is an unusual doily that is tatted in points; then the lace is sewn on a circle of material. The doily measures about 8½ inches across. Make it of size 30 thread in white, cream or desired color. Use ball and shuttle.

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

Make a r of 2 ds separated by 3 p, cl r; ch 3 ds, p, 3 ds. R of 3 ds separated by 3 p, join third ds to third p of first r, cl r. Ch 4 ds, p, 4 ds—rs increase 1 ds to center r of 6 ds, separated by 3 p and then decrease 1 ds each time back to 2 ds separated by 3 ds. Join rs as shown in picture. The chs increase 1 ds each time, the two center chs are the same—6 ds separated by 1 p then decrease each ch by 1 ds back to ch 3 ds separated by 1 p.

The end ch at outside point of leaf has 8 ds separated by 1 p, repeat

REAL

MONEY

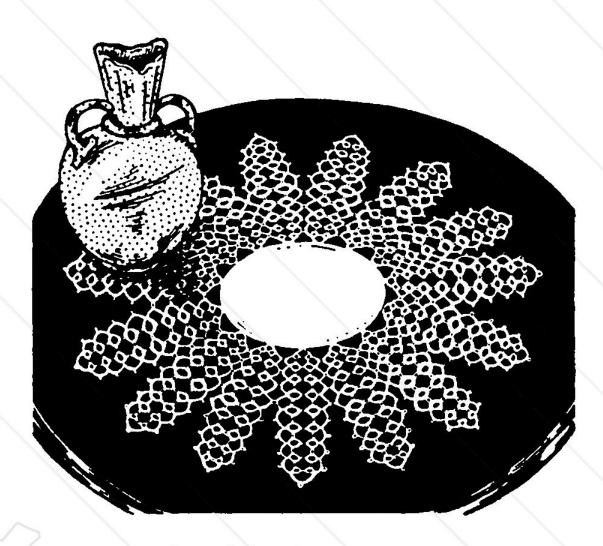
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second side of leaf joining the side ps and center as illustrated. Turn work and ch 2 ds, (1 p, 1 ds) twice, 1 p, 2 ds. Start second leaf and join the first 4 chs of this leaf to the adjacent 4 chs of first leaf made. Repeat for 15 leaves in all, joining the last 4 chs of leaf to first 4 chs of first leaf made.

Place lace on linen or other material, draw a circle inside of ps. Cut material ¼ inch larger than circle and make small hem. Sew on tatted lace with invisible stitches.

BIB

Crochet this baby bib of American Thread Company "De Luxe" Mercerized Crochet and Knitting Cotton. Two-250 yard balls of white and one -175 ball of turquoise or another color is needed to make this bib; use a steel crochet hook size 5. The bib measures about 13½ inches in length.

Abbreviations: St (stitch); ch (chain); sl st (slip stitch); sk (skip);

sc (single crochet); dc (double crochet); sp (space).

With white ch 100, dc in third st from hook, * sc in next st of ch, sk 1 st of ch, dc in next st, dc in same sp, repeat from * across row ending row with sc in last st of ch, ch 3, turn.

Row 2: Dc in first sc, * sc between next 2 dc, (2 dc in next sc), repeat



from * across row ending row with sc between last 2 dc, ch 3, turn.

Repeat second row 8 times omitting ch 3 at end of last row, cut thread.

Row 11: Join color, ch 3, turn and work even in pattern, ch 3, turn and work 2 more rows even in pattern omitting ch 3 at end of last row. Join white and continue even in pattern working 2 rows white, 2 rows color, 2 rows white, 3 rows color, 15 rows white, 3 rows color, 2 rows white, 2 rows color, 2 rows white, 2 rows color, 2 rows white, 2 rows color, 2 rows white, 3 rows color, cut thread.

Row 50: Turn, join white in second sc from beginning of row, ch 3 and work even in pattern to second sc from end of row, sc between next 2 dc, ch 1, turn.

Row 51: Sl st to second sc, ch 3 and work even in pattern to second sc from end of row, sc between next 2 dc, ch 1, turn.

Row 52, 53, 54: Same as last rows ending the 54th row with ch 3, turn. Work 6 more rows even in pattern, then work 3 rows color, 2 rows white, 2 rows color, 2 rows white, 3 rows color, 10 rows white, ch 3, turn.

Row 83: 1 dc in first sc, * sc between next 2 dc, 2 dc in next sc, repeat from * 5 times ending row with sc between next 2 dc, ch 3, turn. Work one row even.

Row 85: Decrease one pattern at end of row. Work one row even, ch 1, turn.

Row 87: Sl st to second sc, ch 3 and work even in pattern, ch 3, turn. Work one row even, ch 1, turn. Repeat the last two rows once.

Row 91: Work even in pattern, ch 3, turn.

Row 92: Dc in first sc, sc between next 2 dc, 2 dc in next sc, sc between next 2 dc, ch 3, turn.

Row 93: Same as row 91.

Row 94: Dc in first sc, sc between next 2 dc, ch 3, turn.

Row 95: Dc in sc, sc between next 2 dc, cut thread.

Join white in 25th st from shoulder just made, ch 3 and work other shoulder to correspond.

Edge—Join color in lower corner of bib, ch 3, 1 dc in same sp, * 1 sc in next

row, 2 dc in next row, repeat from * around entire bib, cut thread.

Tie—With white, ch 112, work same as first row of bib omitting last ch 3, cut thread. Join color and work 1 row of

sc around entire tie, cut thread. Work another tie in same manner and sew to each side of neck. Ch 151 and work two more ties in same manner. Sew in position at underarm.

SHELL BLOCK EDGE

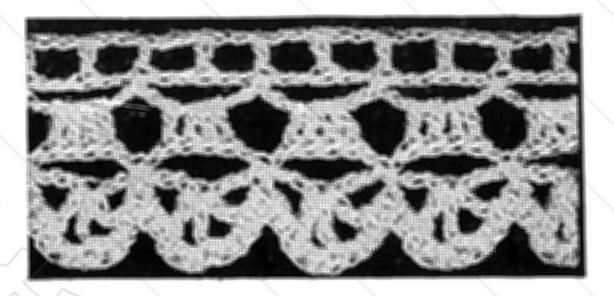
This dainty edging is suitable for towels, pillow slips or dresser scarves. For an edge that is about ¾ of inch in width, use number 30 mercerized crochet thread and a number 11 crochet hook. If a wider edge is desired, use a heavier thread and a larger crochet hook or repeat rows several times.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); st (stitch); sk (skip); sp (space); dc (double crochet); sc (single crochet); lps (loops); bl (block).

Make a chain a few sts longer than the desired length of edge.

Row 1: Dc in 8th ch from hook, * ch 2, sk 2 sts, dc in next st, repeat from * across for a row of sps.





in dc, ch 7, repeat from * across. This makes a row of lps.

Row 3: Ch 5, turn, * 4 dc in lp, ch 3, repeat from * across. A row of blocks is formed.

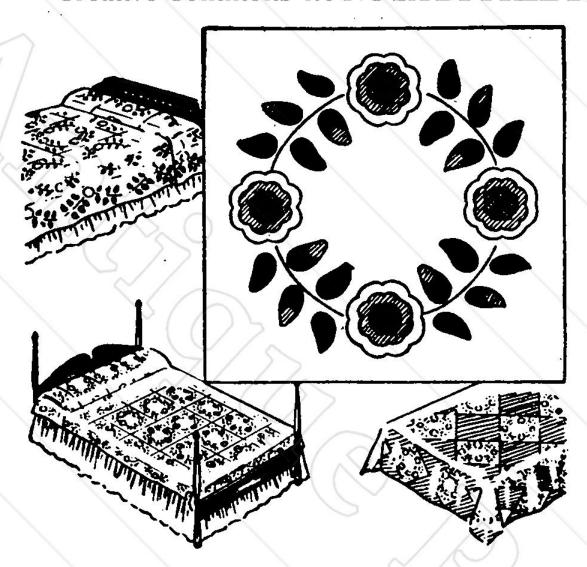
Row 4: Ch 7, turn, * sl st in center of ch 3 between blocks, ch 7, repeat from * across.

Row 5: Ch 5, turn, * dc in 4th ch of ch 7 below, (ch 2, dc in same place) twice, ch 2, sl st in sl st of previous row, ch 2, repeat from * across; a row of shells is made.

Row 6: Ch 1, turn, * 2 sc in sp, (ch 1, 2 sc in next sp) 3 times, repeat from * across; fasten off.

The North Carolina Rose Quilt

Finished quilt with border measures about 81 x 96 inches. There are 30 appliqued blocks—5 across and 6 up and down—with a 3 inch border all around. Each block is 15 inches



square. Borders are two strips of white, 3 x 81, and 3 x 96. Miter corners.

Patterns are given for each of the pieces. Fold block crosswise each way and crease; follow these creases to place pieces; baste to position and applique.

We suggest that you make the outer petals of the rose in a light shade of rose, peach, apricot or yellow; next petal, medium shade; small petal deeper shade; center yellow; make bud in medium shade and leaves green. Other arrangements are shown—blocks may be set diagonally, alternating with pink, rose, green or white. A deep border may be made with roses and stems—this would take about twice the material estimated. Quilting would be done along the seams; the plain blocks might be cross quilted or a feather circle could be used.

Material Requirements

1 yard light shade

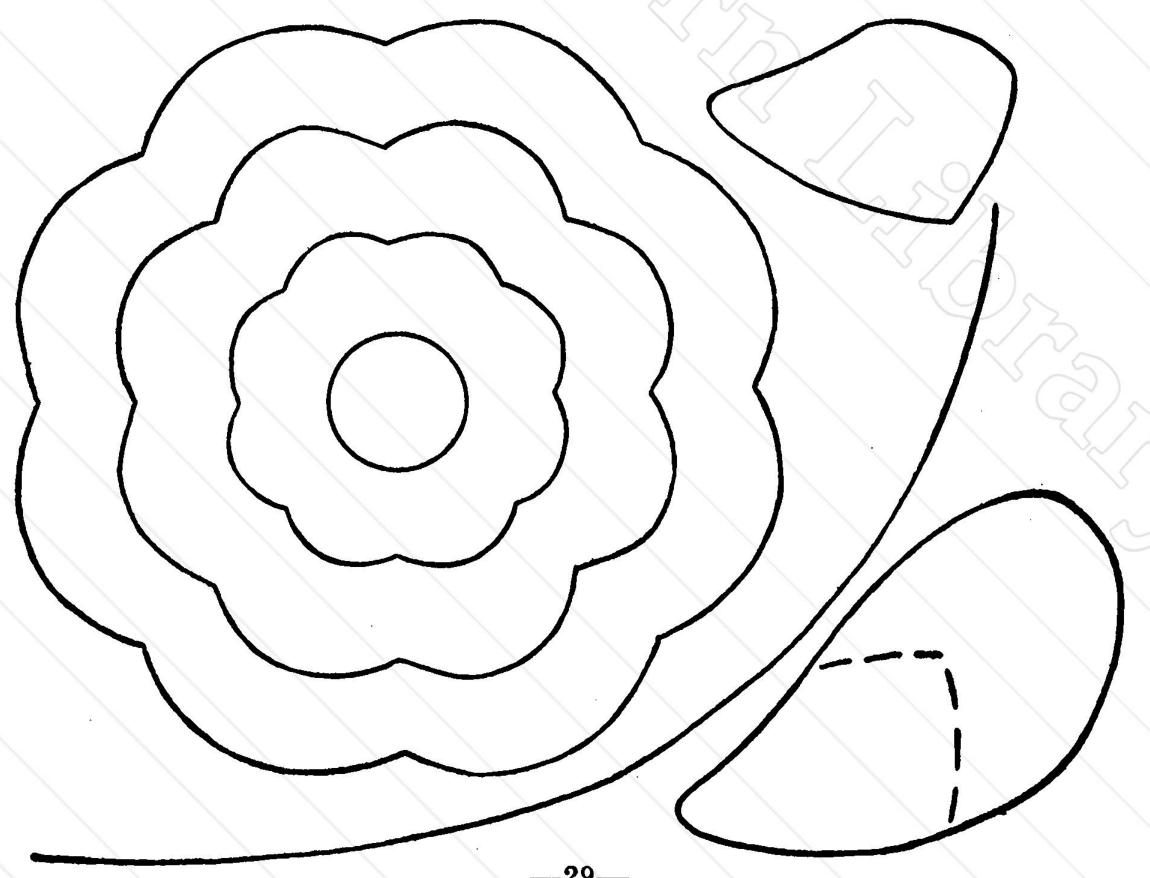
2/3 yard medium shade

1/4 yard deeper shade

3 inches of yellow

1 yard green

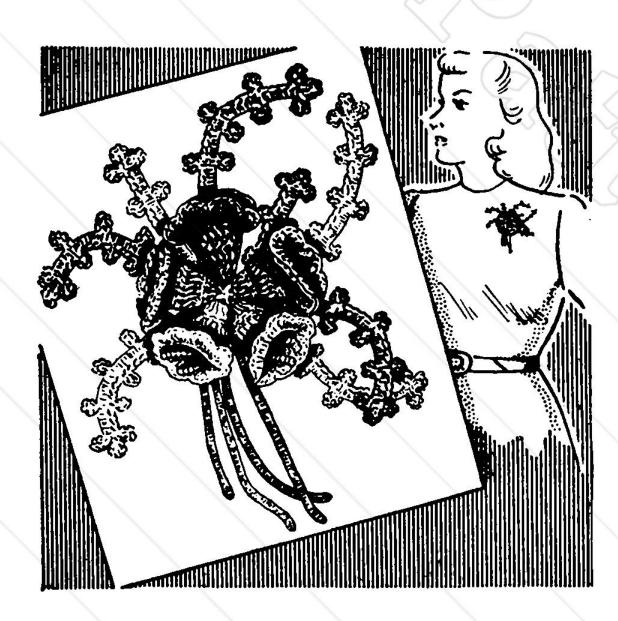
8 yards white



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LAPEL ORNAMENT "BOUTONNIERE"

Decorate your coat lapel or the shoulder of your dress with this cute "boutonniere" crocheted of six strand embroidery floss—it is just the thing to use up the odds and ends of embroidery floss that you may have around the house. The sample was made of 5 blending colors for the flowers—about 5 yards of each color; one skein each of light and medium green. Use a size 7 crochet hook. You will need some stem wire or a piece of six-strand



picture wire; also about 4½ dozen small beads for the stamens.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); dc (double crochet); st (stitch); sl st (slip stitch); lp (loop); sc (single crochet).

Flower—In 6 strands of one color, ch 4, 7 dc in first st, sl st in top of 3-ch. Ch 3, dc in same st. In back lps, (1 dc in next dc, 2 dc in next) 3 times, 1 dc in next, sl st in 3-ch. Ch 3, 1 dc in same st, (dc in 2 dc, 2 dc in next dc) 3 times, dc in 2 dc, sl st in 3-ch. Ch 1, sc

in each of next 15 dc, sl st in 1-ch. (Ch 1, 4 dc in next sc, ch 1, sc in next) 8 times; fasten off. Make 5 flowers—one in each desired color. Stamens—Fasten sewing thread at base of a flower, run it through tube, string about 17 beads on it and fasten on lower lip. Make a second stamen.

Leaf-In light green, (ch 9, sl st in 6th st from hook) 5 times, ch 6. Cut a 10 inch wire. (If picture wire is used, unwind it and use only 2 of the strands). Fold one end over one inch. Insert hook in 6th ch st from hook and through lp end of wire, catch thread and pull through for a sl st, * sl st at base of next p, ch 6, sl st in same st. 3 sc OVER next ch (not into sts), working over the wire. Repeat from * across. 2 sc over end stem, sl st in end ch st. Cut thread end one inch long. Make a second leaf in medium green, cutting the floss 20 inches long. Hold 2 leaves together and fold remaining wire in center and wind the medium green floss over the 4 wires down to end. Thread floss to a needle and fasten end securely. These are the first 2 stems on lower right. Make the third leaf the same in light green, but make the 4th in medium green one p less on each side. Fasten third and fourth leaves together in same way. Make 5th leaf of medium green with 7 ps on each side. Make 6th leaf in light green the same as 4th leaf. Wrap 5th and 6th together. Make 7th leaf of medium green with 6 ps on each side, using a 7½ inch piece of wire. Make 8th leaf in light green the same as first leaf, and fasten 7th and 8th leaves together. Fasten all leaves together. Tack flowers into a circle in center of leaves. Fasten a small safety pin to back.

CROCHETED POWDER MITT

Here is the answer for the small gift that is often needed or make it as a bazaar item. It can be made in a jiffy and requires a small amount of thread. Approximately 100 yards of white mercerized crochet thread about string weight is needed; 12 yards of rose or desired color for the trim and cord. You will need an additional 4 yards of desired color, 2 yards cream and 41/2 yards of green for the flowers. Embroidery floss may be used to make the flowers; about the same amount of sixstrand floss is needed. One-fourth yard of white flannel or other soft material is needed for the lining.

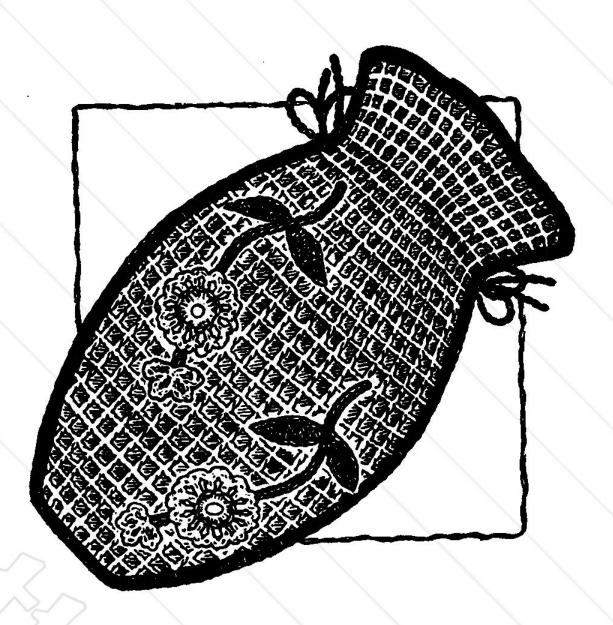
Abbreviations: Ch (chain); st (stitch); sl st (slip stitch); lps (loops); sk (skip); p (picot); sc (single crochet); hdc (half double crochet)—thread over hook, insert hook in stitch, pull through—have 3 lps on hook, thread over and pull through all 3 lps at once; dc (double crochet); tr (treble)—thread over hook twice and work off 2 lps at a time.

To begin, ch 8, dc in first st, ch 5, turn, dc in third ch of ch 8, ch 5, turn, dc in third ch of previous ch 5, continue across for a total of 7 meshes.

Row 2: Ch 6, turn, dc in last dc, ch 2, dc in next dc, make 6 more meshes, ch 2, dc in last dc. There are 9 meshes in this row.

Row 3: Ch 5, turn, * dc in dc, ch 2, repeat from * across—still 9 meshes in this row. Increase in every other row until there are 17 filet meshes in a row. Continue with 17 meshes in row for 19 rows—29 rows in all; fasten and cut thread.

Make a second piece the same. Lay



the two pieces together and work an edge of contrasting color as follows: join contrast in one corner and work 2 or 3 sc in each sp around to other side; leave top open and continue all around the top working into single thickness.

Cord-Make a ch about 18 inches long. Make 2 such cords.

Flower-In cream, ch 8, sl st in first



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st to form a ring. Ch 2, 14 hdc in ring, sl st in first sc; fasten off. Join red or color to match trim to one hdc, (ch 6, sc in next hdc) repeated around; fasten off.

Bud: In rose or other color, (ch 6, sl st in 6th st from hook) 3 times, ch 3 (dc in each of the first 2 ps, holding last lp on hook, thread over and pull through all lps at once for a cluster; fasten off. Join green in cluster, ch 6; fasten off.

Leaf: In green, ch 22, sk 1 st, (2 sc, 1 hdc, 1 dc, 4 tr, 1 dc, 1 hdc, 1 sc, 1 sl st) on ch, ch 13, sk last st, sl st in remaining 12 sts to make stem. Ch 13, sk first st, (2 sc, 1 hdc, 1 dc, 4 tr, 1 dc, 1 hdc, 1 sc and 1 sl st) on ch, sk first leaf, sl st in each remaining st of stem ch; fasten off. Tack stems under opposite side of flower.

Make two flowers and arrange as shown in illustration.

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Inner Mitt—Lay finished mitt on lining material, allow about ½ inch for seams and 1½ inches for hem; cut two such pieces. Sew up and turn inside out. After the hem is stitched, make a second row of stitching to form a casing for the cord. Draw one cord through from each side.

Place lining inside the crochet portion, pushing it well into the corners and end. Run cord through corresponding meshes on both sides of mitt. Put about 5 tablespoons of bath powder inside the mitt and pull both cords tight. Tie bow knot on each side leaving it loose enough to slip hand into mitt between the front side and lining. Pat gently and powder will dust out. When empty, untie cords, open out flat, wash and dry. It is ready for repeated use.

Canvas gloves turned with the fleece side out make wonderful dust cloths for Venetian blinds.

To remove an error made in writing with ink, dip a match stick into a bleach solution and rub over the spot; thus it is erased quickly.

To clean a rag doll, apply a paste of starch and water over the doll's body and let dry thoroughly. Brush off with a stiff brush; the dirt comes off with the starch.

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