

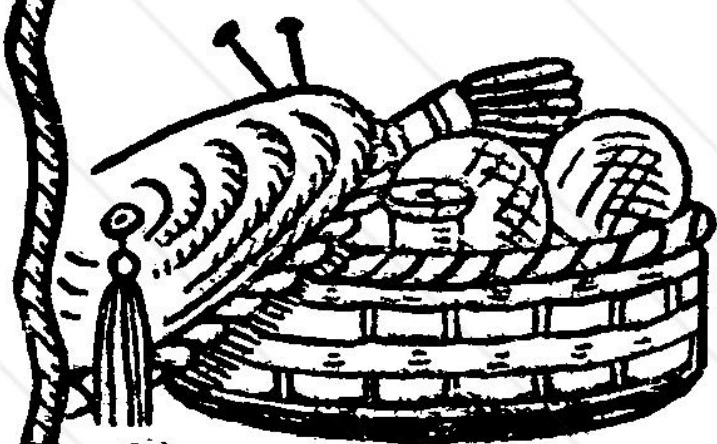
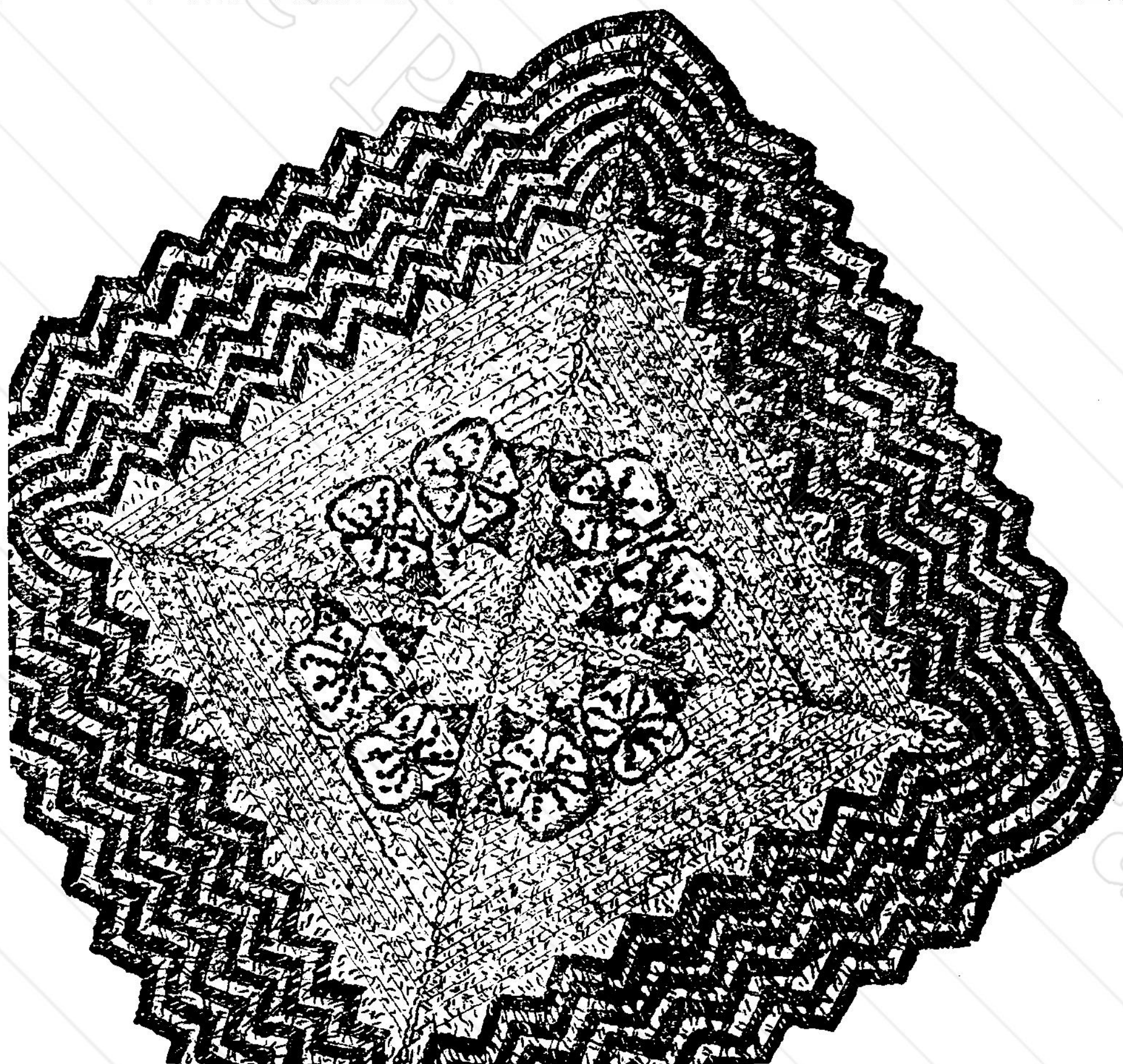
The Work Basket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT
For PLEASURE and PROFIT

VOLUME 13

February 1948

NUMBER 5



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

CROCHETED PILLOW

Shown on front cover

Colorful and new is this crocheted pillow that is made of discarded silk or rayon knitted underwear, cut into narrow strips; or some kinds of crochet thread or yarn may be used. Use a size 1 crochet hook. Select large pieces, such as nightgowns and pajamas or several smaller pieces of same weight and quality. Dye them with any good commercial dye, press smooth and cut into strips lengthwise of weave about $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{5}{16}$ inch wide. Center of pillow is indicated by converging lines.

We suggest these delightfully realistic shades to work the pansies, but other color combinations may be used. Light and medium green is used for the leaves; yellow and violet for half the pansies, peach and brown for the other pansies. All pansies have a V of green in center.

Abbreviations: St (stitch); ch (chain); sl st (slip stitch); sc (single crochet); hdc (half double crochet); dc (double crochet); sk (skip); sp (space); r (ring); lps (loops).

CENTER OF PILLOW: Row 1: Ch 5, sl st in first st to form a r. Ch 1, 9 sc in r.

Row 2: In both lps, sc in next 2 sc, * (1 sc, ch 2, 1 sc) in next sc, 1 sc in next sc. Repeat from * 3 times. When one strip is used up as short as possible, tie another to it close to work on back, with a double hard knot.

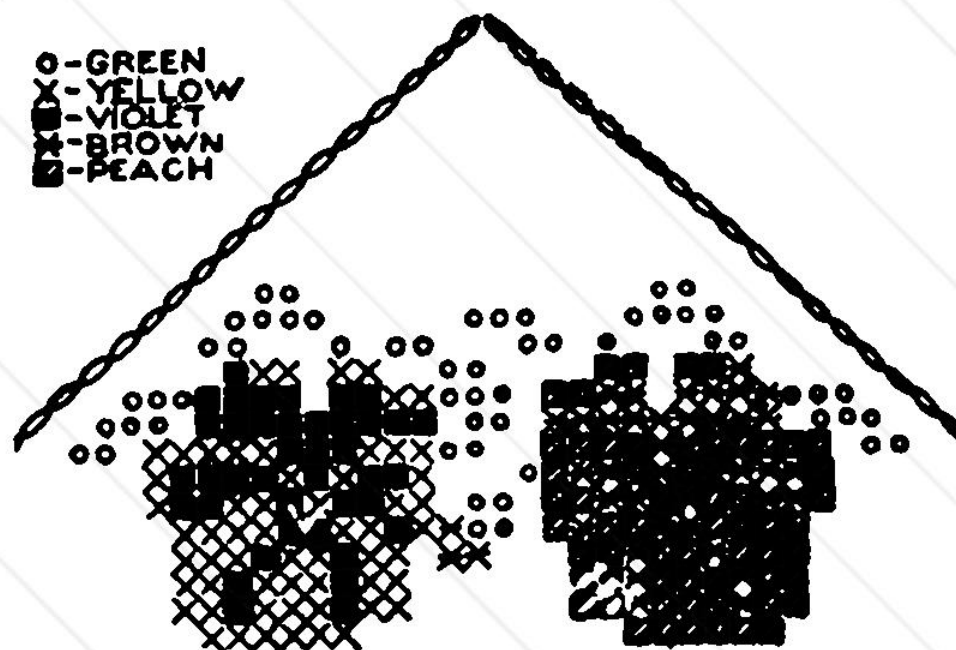
Row 3: Sc in next 2 sc, * (1 sc, ch 2, 1 sc) in corner 2-ch sp, sc in next 3 sc. Repeat from * 3 times.

Row 4: Sc in next 2 sc, * (1 sc, ch 2, 1 sc) in corner 2-ch sp, sc in next 5 sc; repeat.

Row 5: Sc in each remaining sc on side, * (1 sc, ch 2, 1 sc) in corner 2-ch, 1 sc in each sc across side; repeat. Repeat through row 30 (increasing at corners until there are 57 sc on each side between corner shells).

BORDER: Row 1: Sk shell at one corner, in gold sl st in next sc, * 1 sc in next st, 1 hdc in next, (2 dc in next) twice, 1 hdc in next st, 1 sc in next, sl st in next. Repeat from *

○-GREEN
X-YELLOW
■-VIOLET
■-BROWN
■-PEACH



7 times; 1 sc and 1 hdc in next st, 4 dc in corner 2-ch, 1 hdc and 1 sc in next sc, sl st in next. Repeat from * around. Fasten off.

Row 2: Join black to first sc, sc in next 3 sts, (ch 2, sc in next 4 sts, sk sl st, sc in next 4 sts) repeated around. At corner, sk sl st, sc in next 2 sts, (2 sc in next st) twice, ch 2, (2 sc in next st) twice, sc in next 2 sc, sk sl st.

Row 3: In gold, * sk 2 sc in angle, sc in next 3 sc, (sc, ch 2, sc) in 2-ch sp, sc in next 3 sc. Repeat from * around. At corners, sk 2 sc in angle, 1 sc in each sc up side of point, (sc, ch 2, sc) in 2-ch sp, 1 sc in each sc down side of point, sk 2 sc in angle.

Row 4: In black, * sk 2 sc in angle, sc in next 3 sc, (sc, ch 2, sc) in 2-ch sp, sc in next 3 sc. Repeat from * around. At corners, sk 2 sc in angle, sc in each sc up side of point to shell at tip, 2 sc in first sc of shell, (1 sc, ch 2, 1 sc) in 2-ch, 2 sc in second sc of shell, 1 sc in each sc down point, sk 2 sc in angle. Repeat through 12 rows of border, alternating black and gold.

Following chart, embroider design on center of pillow in cross stitches, using a single strip threaded into a needle. Start the top of pansies on 9th row inside border.

Stretch and pin right-side-down in true shape. Steam and press dry through a cloth. Line back with black sateen, then tack over a black sateen pillow.

CLOVER LEAF DOILY

Here is a round doily that is crocheted in clover leaf pattern; it will be lovely on an end table. The completed doily measures about 13½ inches across in diameter. It is made of Daisy Mercerized Crochet Cotton in size 30, in white or ecru using size 12 crochet hook.

Abbreviations: Rnd (round); ch (chain); st (stitch); sl st (slip stitch); sk (skip); p (picot); lp (loop); sc (single crochet); dc (double crochet); tr (treble); hdc (half double crochet); dtr-cluster (double treble-cluster)—to make dtr-cluster thread over hook 3 times, work off 2 lps at a time retaining last lp of each dtr on hook, thread over and pull through all lps on hook.

Rnd 1: The center is made last. Starting with the "clover leaves" around the lacy center, a small ring between clovers is made first, as at X. Ch 12, sl st in first st to form



ring. Ch 1, turn, (4 sc in ring, ch 5, sl st in last sc for a p) 3 times, 4 sc in ring, ** ch 48, remove hook from lp and insert it back in 12th st from hook, catch lp and pull through, ch 1, 16 sc in ring, turn, (ch 18, sk 3 sc on ring, sc in next 3 sc) twice, ch 18, sk 3 sc, sl st in end sc. Ch 1, turn, 2 sc and 2 hdc in 18-ch lp, (3 dc, a 5-ch p) 3 times in same lp, 3 dc in lp, sl st back in last p on previous ring (small connecting ring), being careful that long ch is not twisted. (3 dc, p, 3 dc, 2 hdc and

2 sc) in balance of lp, * sl st in center sc between petal loops, 2 sc and 2 hdc in next lp, (3 dc, p) 5 times in lp, (3 dc, 2 hdc and 2 sc) in same lp. Repeat from * once. Sl st on left side of center ring to draw base together, 5 sc on "stem" ch, ch 42, remove hook, insert it back in 12th ch st; catch lp and pull through to begin another small connecting ring, ch 1, 4 sc in ring, sk last 3 ps on clover leaf, sl st back in next p, (4 sc, p, 4 sc, p, 4 sc) in balance of ring. Repeat from ** through 8th clover leaf, joining first and last motifs to form a circle with "clover leaves" pointing toward the center. Ch 30, sl st across in starting st at base of first ring. (5 sc, p) 6 times and 5 sc in each large lp around outside of circle; fasten off.

Rnd 2: Join to third p on next lp, * ch 14, a 4-dtr-cluster in next p, ch 14, sc in next p, ch 12, sc in second p on next lp, ch 14, a 4-dtr-cluster in next p, ch 14, sc in next p, ch 14, sc in third p on next lp. Repeat from * around.

Rnd 3: * (4 sc, p) 3 times and 4 sc in next lp, ch 9, a 3-dtr-cluster in 9th ch st from hook, a p, ch 8, sl st at base of cluster, (4 sc, p) 3 times, 4 sc in next lp, ** (6 sc, p, 6 sc) in next lp. Repeat from * to **. (7 sc, p, 7 sc) in next lp. Repeat from * around; fasten off.

Rnd 4: Join to tip of next cluster, ch 12, dc in same p, * ch 14, a 4-dtr-cluster in next second p, ch 9, a cluster in next 4th p, ch 14, (dc, ch 9, dc) in next cluster. Repeat from * around. Join to third st of first 12-ch lp.

Rnd 5: 5 sc in next lp, ch 18 and form a ring as before in 12th ch st from hook, ch 1, 16 sc in ring, turn, (ch 18, sk last 3 sc on r, sc in next 3 sc) twice, ch 18, sk 3 sc, sl st in end sc. Ch 1, turn, * 2 sc and 2 hdc in 18-ch lp, (3 dc, p) 5 times in lp, (3 dc, 2 hdc, 2 sc) in lp, sl st between petals. Repeat from * twice. Sl st on left side of center ring, 5 sc on stem, 5 sc in balance of next lp, (4 sc, p) 3 times and 4 sc in next lp,

(5 sc, p, 5 sc) in next lp, (4 sc, p) 3 times and 4 sc in next lp. Repeat from beginning of round; fasten off.

Edge—Rnd 1: Join to second p on center petal of one leaf, * ch 20, sc in next second p, ch 25, sc in third p on next petal, ch 11, tr down in center p between leaves, ch 11, sc in third p on next leaf, ch 25, sc in second p on next petal. Repeat from * around.

Rnd 2: * (6 sc, p) 3 times and 6 sc in next lp, (5 sc, a p) 5 times and 5 sc in next lp, (12 sc in each of next 2 lps) twice, 5 sc in next lp, ch 2, sl st back in last sc to complete p, (5 sc, p) 4 times and 5 sc in balance of lp. Repeat from * around and fasten off.

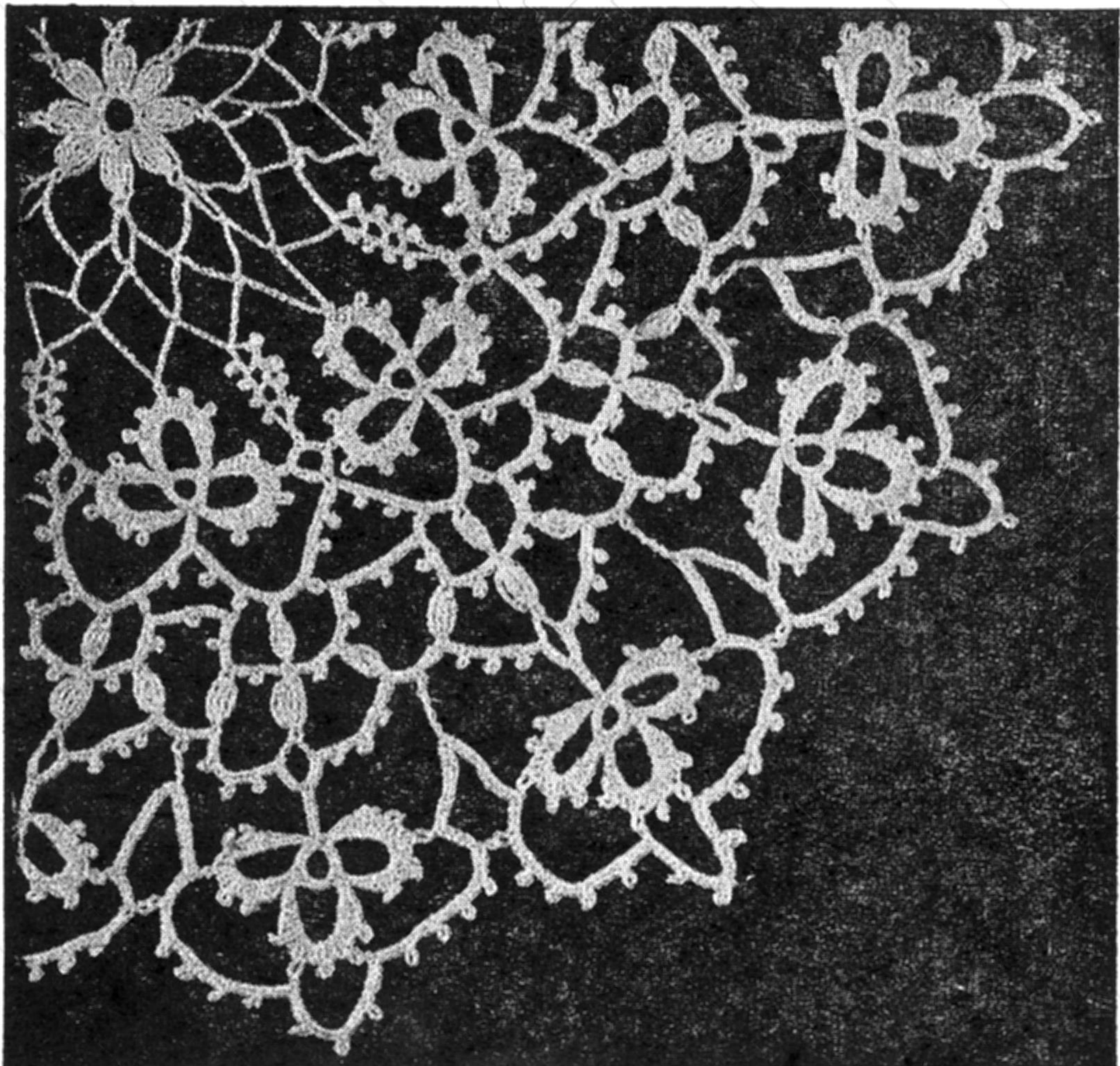
Center—Rnd 1: Ch 12, sl st in first st to form a ring. Ch 1, 16 sc in ring. In back lps, sl st in first sc, * ch 8, a 3-dtr-cluster in same st, a

p, ch 8, sl st in same sc, sl st in next 2 sc. Repeat from * 7 times; fasten off.

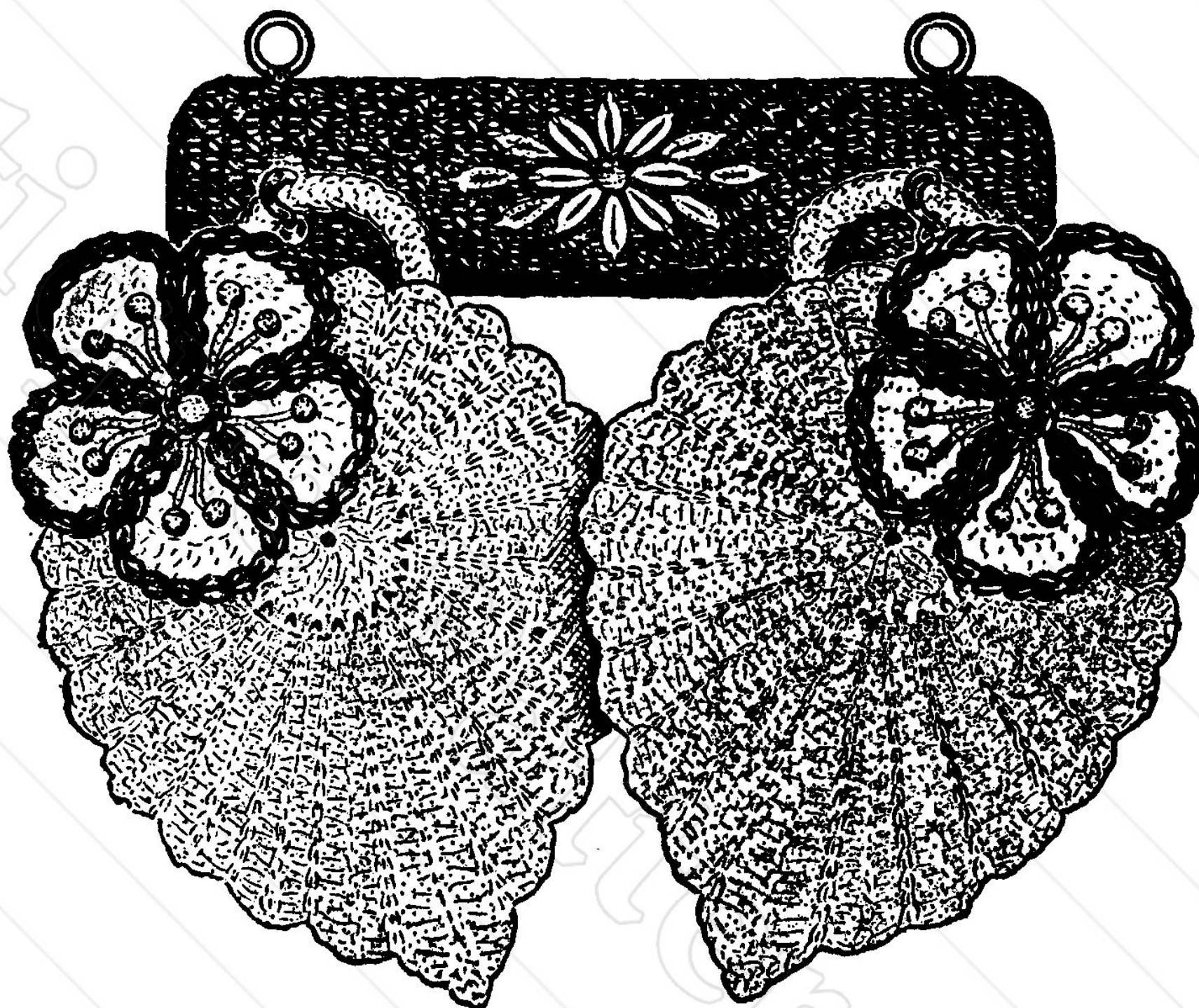
Rnd 2: Join to one petal, ch 12, dc in same p. * ch 15, (dc, ch 9, dc) in next petal. Repeat from * 6 times. Ch 8, dtr in third st of first 12-ch. Rnd 3: (Ch 15, sc in next lp) 15 times, ch 8, dtr in next lp.

Rnd 4: * Ch 14, sc in 5th st from hook for a p, (ch 6, sc back in 5th ch from hook for a p) 3 times, ch 3, sl st in r between 2 leaves, ch 8, sc back in 5th ch st for a p, dc between last 2 p, (5-ch p, dc between next 2 p) twice, p, ch 2, sl st in second st past next p, ch 7, sc in next lp, ch 9, sl st in center p of leaf, ch 9, sc back in next lp. Repeat from * around; fasten off.

Pin right-side-down in a true circle, stretching tightly. Steam and press dry through a cloth.



"TROPICAL FLOWER" PAN HOLDER SET



A pan holder set that will brighten up that certain spot in the kitchen. It is made of knitting and crochet, cotton yarn, a thread just a bit lighter than cotton rug yarn. We have made it up in three colors: red, medium green and tea rose. You will need about 100 yards each of red and green and about 50 yards of tea rose; use a size 0 crochet hook.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); st (stitch); sk (skip); sc (single crochet); sp (space); sl st (slip stitch); hdc (half double crochet); dc (double crochet); dec (decrease).

FLOWER: In red, ch 5, sl st in first st. Ch 1, 10 sc in ring, sl st in first sc and drop yarn, but do not cut. In back lps, using tea rose yarn sl st in next sc, * ch 3, 4 dc in same sc. Ch 3, turn, dc in last 2 dc, 2 dc in next st, 1 dc in next 2 dc in end 3-ch. Ch 1, turn, sk last dc, 1 sc in next st, 1 hdc in next, (2 hdc in next st) twice, 1 hdc, 1 sc and 1 sl st. Draw out lp on hook, pass ball through it and pull tight. Insert hook in next second sc on ring, catch yarn

and pull through. Repeat from * 4 times; fasten off.

Edge of Flower: Pick up red, ** ch 1, sl st in first sp on next petal, ch 1, sl st between rows, ch 1, sl st in next sp, ch 1, sl st in corner, (ch 1, sl st in next st) repeated across top, ch 1, sl st in next sp, ch 1, sl st between rows, ch 1, sl st in next sp, working over yarn carried down side of petal, ch 1, sl st in sc between petals. Repeat from ** around; fasten off. In green, make a large French knot in center of flower, 2 long sts on each petal with a knot at end of each.

LEAF—Center: In green, ch 6, sl st in first st. Ch 1, (1 sc, 1 hdc, 13 dc, 1 hdc, 1 se) in ring.

Row 1: Ch 14, sk last 3 ch sts, 6 hdc and 5 sc on ch, turn center wrong-side-up, sk last sc on ring, sl st in next st. Work following rows in back lps only.

Row 2: Ch 1, turn, sk sl st, 6 sc and 4 hdc across, 2 hdc in end hdc.

Row 3: Ch 3, turn, (hdc in last 2 hdc) worked off together into a de-

crease, 5 hdc and 5 sc across, sl st in next st on ring.

Row 4: Ch 1, turn, 5 sc and 4 hdc across, (2 hdc in next st) twice.

Row 5: Ch 3, turn, a hdc-dec in last 2 hdc, 6 hdc and 5 sc across, sl st in next st on ring.

Row 6: Ch 1, turn, 6 sc and 5 hdc across, 2 hdc in end hdc. Repeat rows 5 and 6 three times and row 5 again.

Row 14: Ch 1, turn, 6 sc and 4 hdc across. (2 hdc in next st) twice.

Row 15: Ch 3, turn, a hdc-dec in last 2 hdc, 7 hdc and 5 sc across, sl st in same st on ring.

Row 16: Ch 1, turn, 6 sc and 5 hdc across, (2 hdc in next st) twice.

Row 17: Ch 3, turn, a hdc-dec in last 2 hdc, 6 hdc and 7 sc across, sl st in next st on ring.

Row 18: Ch 1, turn, 8 sc and 4 hdc across, (2 hdc in next st) twice.

Row 19: Ch 3, turn, a hdc-dec in last 2 hdc, 7 hdc and 7 sc across, sl st in same st on ring.

Row 20: Ch 1, turn, 9 sc and 5 hdc across, (1 hdc, 2 dc and 1 tr) in next st. Row 21: Ch 4, turn, sl st in tr for a p, ch 4, (dc in next 2 sts, hdc in next st) all worked off together for a dec. 6 hdc and 8 sc across, sl st in next st on ring.

Row 22: Ch 1, turn, 9 sc and 5 hdc across, 2 hdc in end st. Row 23: Ch 3, turn, (a hdc-dec in 2 hdc) twice, 5 hdc and 7 sc across, sl st in same st on ring.

Row 24: Ch 1, turn, 8 sc and 5 hdc across, 2 hdc in next st. Row 25: Ch 3, turn, (a hdc-dec in 2 sts) twice, 5 hdc and 6 sc across, sl st in next st on ring.

Row 26: Ch 1, turn, 7 sc and 5 hdc across, 2 hdc in next st.

Row 27: Ch 3, turn, (a hdc-dec in 2 sts) twice, 4 hdc and 6 sc across, sl st in same st on ring. Repeat rows 6 and 5 twice and row 6 again. Ch 3, turn, a hdc-dec in 2 sts, 3 hdc across. Ch 1, turn, sk last hdc, 1 sc and 1 hdc across, 2 hdc in next st. Ch 3, turn, a hdc-dec in 2 sts, 1 hdc and 1 sl st; fasten off. Turn and sew under edge of flower.

Stem—In green, ch 15! sk 3 sts, (1 hdc in next st, 2 hdc in next) 6 times; fasten off. Sew last end under

top petal of flower and other end to row 3 of leaf.

Second Pan Holder: Repeat directions for flower and center of leaf.

Row 1: Ch 14, sk last 3 ch sts, 6 hdc and 5 sc on ch, with center right-side-up, make 1 sl st in first sc. Repeat leaf beginning at row 2. Steam and press holders dry on back through a cloth. Line backs with matching or contrasting color of material.

RACK—Row 1: In red, ch 28, sc in 4th st, (ch 1, sc in next second st) 12 times.

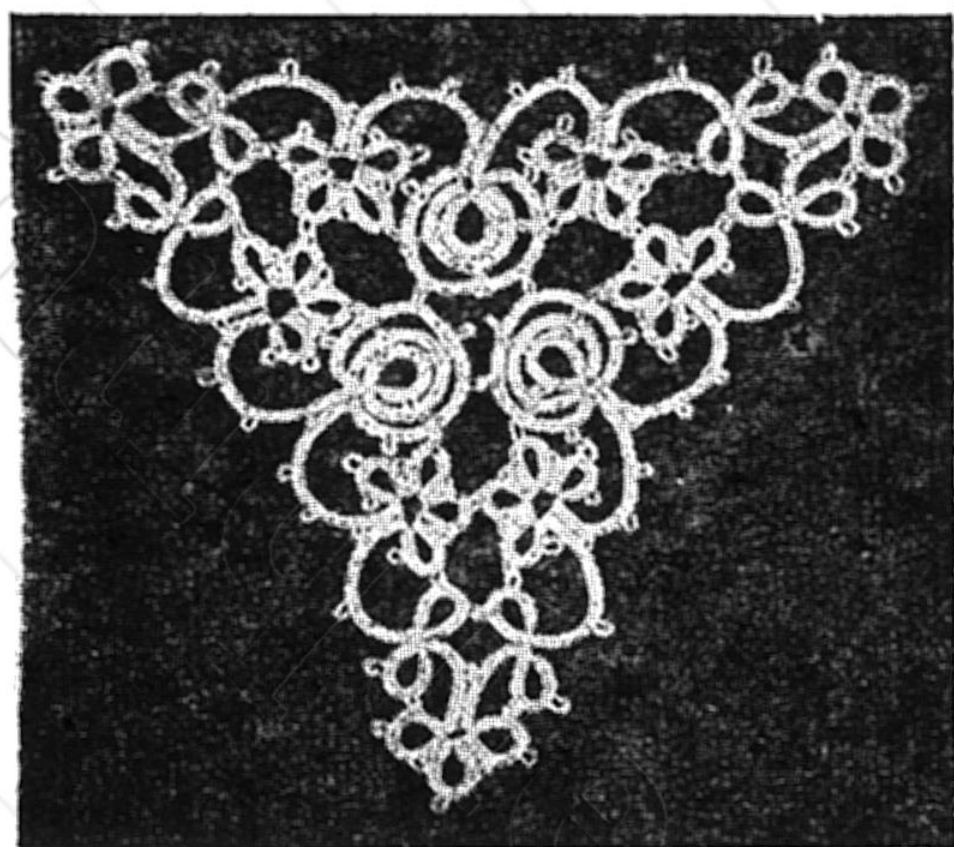
Row 2: Ch 2, turn, sc in next 1-ch sp, (ch 1, sc in next 1-ch sp) 12 times across to end ch. Repeat row 2 for 8½ inches. Work sc across both long sides. In center embroider the lazy-daisy stitch, a 6-petal flower in tea rose with 3 green leaves on each side and a green French knot in center. Fold, lap long sides lengthwise of center of back, fasten with dress snaps and sew up ends. Sew 2 bone rings to top edge one inch from ends. Cut pieces of heavy cardboard to fit inside, glue together and slip inside. Screw a small cup hook one inch from each end through crochet into cardboard. Hang a holder on each hook. Remove cardboard when laundering.

TATTED TRIANGLE MOTIFS

You will enjoy making these tatted triangle motifs. Use them for points on a linen hexagon doily or make several of these and put across a towel end. 12 motifs are required for a 6-pointed all-tatted doily. This piece is made with ball and shuttle.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); r (ring); p (picot); rw (reverse work); ds (double stitch); tr r (triple ring); cl r (close ring).

Take up ball and shuttle threads. Start with the tr r. R of 5 ds, p, 5 ds, p, 5 ds, p, 5 ds, cl r. Leave a short length of thread. Rw. Ch 8 ds, join to the side p of the r, p, ch 8 ds, join to the top p, p, ch 8 ds, join to last p, p, ch 8 ds, join in the short thread. Rw. * ch 6, p, ch 6, join in first p, p. Repeat from * around.



Join last ch 6 in short thread. R w. Ch 5, p, ch 5 ds, p, ch 5 ds, p, ch 5 ds, p, ch 5, ds. R w. R of 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, cl r. R of

3 ds, join to the side p of the last r, 3 ds, join to the second p on tr r, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, cl r. Make 2 more rs the same joining the side ps. Thus you have completed a four leaf clover.

R w. Ch 5 ds, join to adjacent p on the previous r, ch 8 ds, p, 8 ds. R w. R of 6 ds, join to the top p of last r, 4 ds, p, 6 ds, cl r. R w. R of 6 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 6 ds, cl r. R w. Ch 6 ds, p, 6 ds. R w. R of 4 ds, join to the side p of last r, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, p, 4 ds, cl r. Make 2 more rs the same joining the side ps. Thus you have completed a 3 leaf clover.

R w. Ch 6 ds, join to adjacent p of previous ch, ch 6 ds. R w. R of 6 ds, join to the side p of the last r, 4 ds, p, 6 ds, cl r. R w. Make another r the same, join p to the side p of adjacent r. R w. Ch 8 ds, p, 8

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ds, p, 5 ds. Rw. Make a four leaf clover as on the other side. Join clovers at top ps of second rs. Rw. Make a ch and tr r as the other side. Join tr r at the third ps. Leave top ps of tr rs free. Proceed on as before until the 3 points of the triangle are complete. Tie the last ch 5 to the base of the first tr r; cut thread.

Join the triangles at the sides in all adjacent ps. Leave the top ps on the middle rs of the four leaf clover free.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM QUILT

A long time ago, this quilt was a favorite and was pieced of green print, pink, very light yellow, with white corners or E pieces (they may be green if you like.) The figures given in the pieces are enough for one block.

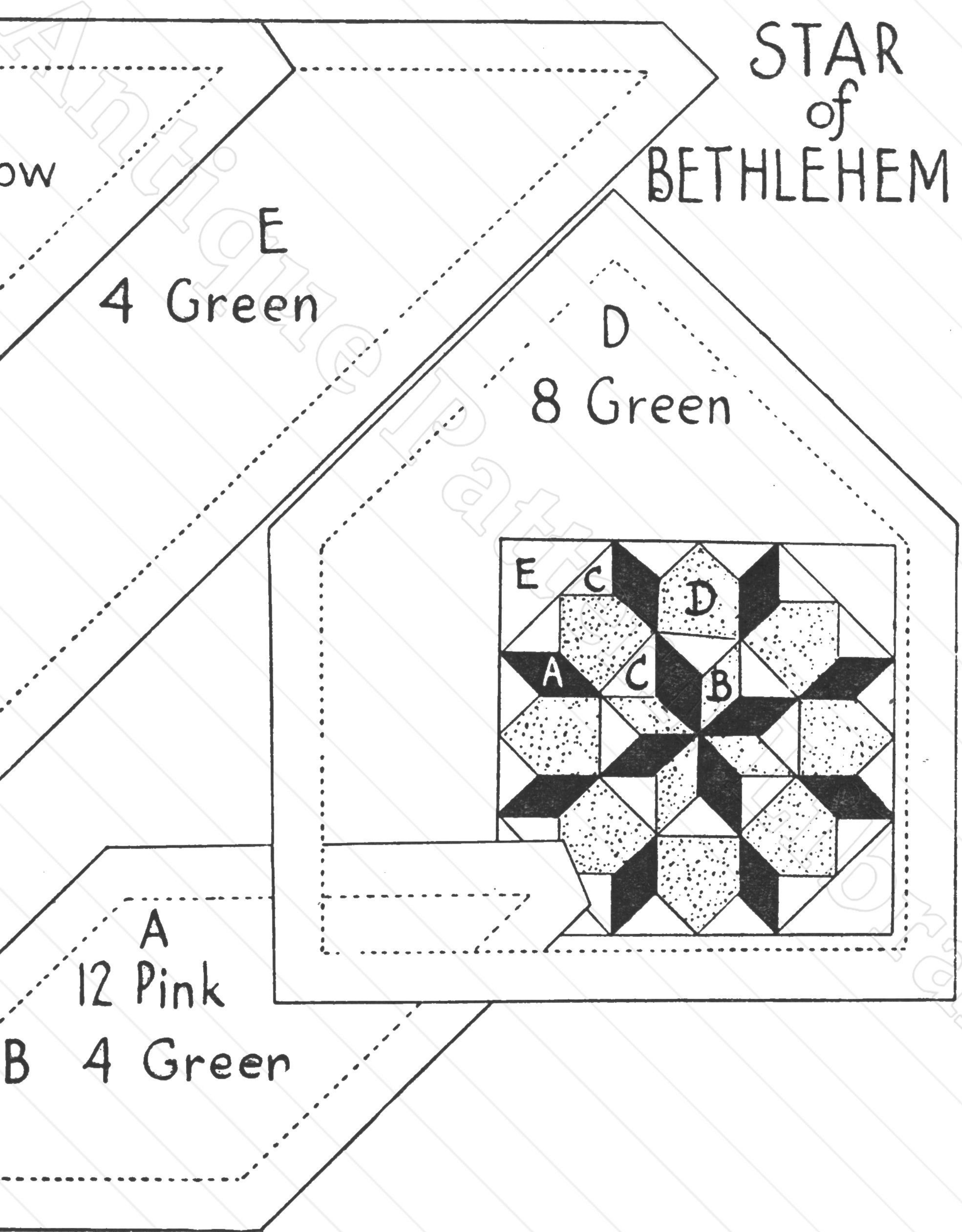
You may set this design (the block is 14 inches square) as an all-over pieced quilt; this will require 30 blocks and with a 3-inch border, will make a quilt about 76x90. Set the blocks 5 across and 6 up and down. The point where the E pieces are joined will become a square running bias.

If you prefer, you may use 20 blocks (4 across and 5 up and down) and set them with three-inch bands between. These may be of white or they may be composed of inch-wide pieces (cut them an inch and a half), a colored strip between two white ones. This will require a square as indicated in the diagram, which may be plain, of color, or a 9-patch. To make the 9-patch, you will need 5 squares of color (cut an inch and a half) and 4 of white. You will need 31 strips to set and 12 squares at the corners.

To piece the block, stitch the A and B pieces together in pairs (you will need 4 pairs), add a C piece, and join AB pairs with C until your section has 8 sides. Join D and A pieces, filling in with C; again you have an 8-sided piece. Square it off with E in white or green.

You will need about 4-2/3 yards green, 2½ yards yellow, 1½ yards pink, 1 yard white; ¾ yard for border.





Aunt Ellen's CLUB NOTES

Dear Club Readers:

Now that Christmas is over for another year, perhaps we can all settle down to our usual routine of living and look toward another interesting club year. Probably your Aunt Ellen Club already has plans for the whole year.

Don't you think your club has something of interest to tell other Club members? I am sure that every Club has enjoyed one or more unusual programs or activities of some kind. Let's hear from those of you who haven't written in. I know all of you have ideas and plans that you would like to have appear in Aunt Ellen Club Notes. Space may not permit me to publish all suggestions in the same month but I promise they will appear in a very early issue.

Send your ideas to the Club Notes Editor right away. Be sure to write me about any usual projects, programs or parties for the Aunt Ellen Club Notes page in THE WORKBASKET.

Best wishes for the coming Club year!

Sincerely yours,



Betty Jackson,
Sec. to Aunt Ellen.

WHAT CLUBS ARE DOING

One group recently had a hobby night program. Each member brought a sample of her hobby and told how or why she started it. Collections of glass, china and other articles predominated.

A club that is among one of the oldest Aunt Ellen clubs, volunteered recently to sponsor a community sing. So successful were they that they are being called on by various civic

organizations to assist them with the music portion of their programs each meeting. This club happens to have several talented members; usually one of these women will very graciously volunteer to go and help with the musical part of a program. Outstanding, too, has been their work to organize more community recreation gatherings so as to include their families.

"Question Boxes" at some meetings

bring up interesting discussions; some members are exchanging seeds, bulbs and plants for the spring gardening that isn't far off.

FEBRUARY CLUB MEETING

The month of February is a rather somber one, but since it is the end of winter make it gay, as this month lends itself to many ideas for decorations—St. Valentine's day, Lincoln's and Washington's birthday. In planning your club meeting for this month you will no doubt want to give thought to something that is appropriate for one of these occasions; this may be done by room decorations, favors or refreshments.

PROGRAM SUGGESTION

History Of Lace—In every art and craft we can search the history of ages and find the beginning among the earliest civilizations. Possibly owing to the exquisite fragility of lace, there is a complete absence of data earlier than that of Egypt. Even China, with its remarkable perfection of handicrafts, shows no signs of lace in times before the Christian era. However, in the tombs of ancient Egypt, garments have been discovered with the edges frayed and twisted into what we may call a primitive lace. Netting must have been understood, as many of the mummies found are discovered wearing a net to hold or bind the hair; also a fine network, interspersed with beads is often discovered laid over the breast.

There is not much similarity between these early traces and later exquisite laces. Nearer to them are the early gold and silver laces found in the vestments of the clergy, and the simple but sumptuous gowns of the middle ages.

As far as we can gather, the earliest endeavor at lace-making originated with the drawing of threads in linen fabrics, then dividing the existing threads into strands, and working them in various stitches—usually the buttonhole stitch. This method is still used today and is known as hemstitching and fine drawn work.

A later development suggested ap-

parently cutting away of some of the threads, their place being supplied with others placed angularly or in circles.

It required little effort of fancy and skill by the simple process of evolution and survival of the fittest, to expand this plan of cutting away the threads and replacing them with others—doing away entirely with existing and attached threads, and supplying the whole with a pattern of threads laid down on some geometric fashion on a backing of parchment, working over and connecting the patterns together and afterwards liberating the entire work from the parchment, thereby making what was known at the time as "punto in aria" or working with the needlepoint in the air—literally "out of nothing."

This was the origin in the 15th century of the whole wonderful fabric that afterwards became known as "point lace"—which altered and even revolutionized dress, made life itself more beautiful, and supplied the women of Europe with a livelihood gained in an easy, artistic and delightful manner.

The earliest known lace and by far the most popular with all classes was "Reticella" which was the first kind evolved on the "punto in aria" principle. Until the discovery of an easy and simple way of decorating linen ruffs and cuffs of the period, these had been quite plain.

Afterwards—the fashion of trimming garments of all descriptions with the pointed wiry edges of Venice became a mania, and led to imitation in almost every country of Europe. The convents turned out an immense quantity, thereby adding enormously to the incomes of their establishments. It is assumed that it is to the nuns of Italy we owe the succeeding elaboration of Reticella—"Needlepoint"—the long placid hours spent in the quiet convent gardens, lending themselves to the refinement and delicacy which this exquisite fabric made necessary. However this may be, it is certain that in a few years, the rise and development of Needlepoint lace—was little short of phenomenal, and every convent was busy making it

and teaching it to the sisters. Some of the wonderful Old Point of this period is absolutely finer than the naked eye can see—a powerful magnifying glass being necessary to discern how the marvelous “toile” or “gimp” was made.

A little later, but still contemporary with the introduction of Venetian Lace, a pillow lace was being made in Flanders, the origin of which is not as yet discovered. It is possible the fine flax thread grown and manufactured there may, at the time of weaving, have suggested a looser and more ornamental material, but that remains a matter of conjecture. There must, however, have been an exchange of examples, as about this time pillow-made lace appeared in Italy and led to the making of the Milanese and Genoese varieties, and Needlepoint motifs appeared among the woven network of Flanders.

Lace, under the name of “Lacis” had been known in France from the time of Catherine de Medici who patronized the manufacturers and used it lavishly. About 1535 she induced a lace maker and designer of Venice to settle in France; here the making of Venetian lace was attempted. A mere slavish imitation of the Venetian school resulted and it was not long until the age of the Grande Monarque, Louis XIV, that French lace rivaled that of Venice.

Colbert, the great French Minister, became alarmed at the sums spent on Italian lace and determined to put a check to its importation. He forbade its use, established lace schools near Alencon and bribed Italian workers to come over as teachers. This started the manufacture of lace on an extensive scale, many beautiful fabrics were the result.

The persecution of the Protestants when the Huguenots fled to England bringing with them their arts of silk-weaving and lace-making, led to the introduction of English lace. Devonshire apparently received a contingent of lace workers distinct from those who settled in Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire and from the first stages showed far finer methods and designs. However, this lace ranks,

perhaps lowest in the scale of products, being extremely durable—but with little other merit.

The laces of Ireland are of comparatively recent growth and though in many instances exquisitely fine, do not as yet show much originality.

SOCIAL HOUR

HEARTS—Give each player a pencil and piece of paper and have them write the answers to the ten following questions that you ask.

1. What heart is a city? (Hartford)
2. What heart is a flower? (Bleeding heart)
3. What heart is an author? (Rhinehart)
4. What heart is a coward? (Faint heart)
5. What heart gives a welcome? (Hearty)
6. What heart is cruel? (Heartless)
7. What heart is a pansy? (Heart-ease)
8. What heart was Roosevelt? (Great heart)
9. What heart is a fern? (Heart's tongue)
10. What heart is sincere? (Heartfelt)

The winner is, of course, the player getting the most correct.

REFRESHMENT HOUR

Delicious refreshments would be white iced cup cakes decorated with hearts and served with cocoa or coffee. Use red gumdrops, cut in heart shape for favors, or tie nut cups with red ribbon bows.



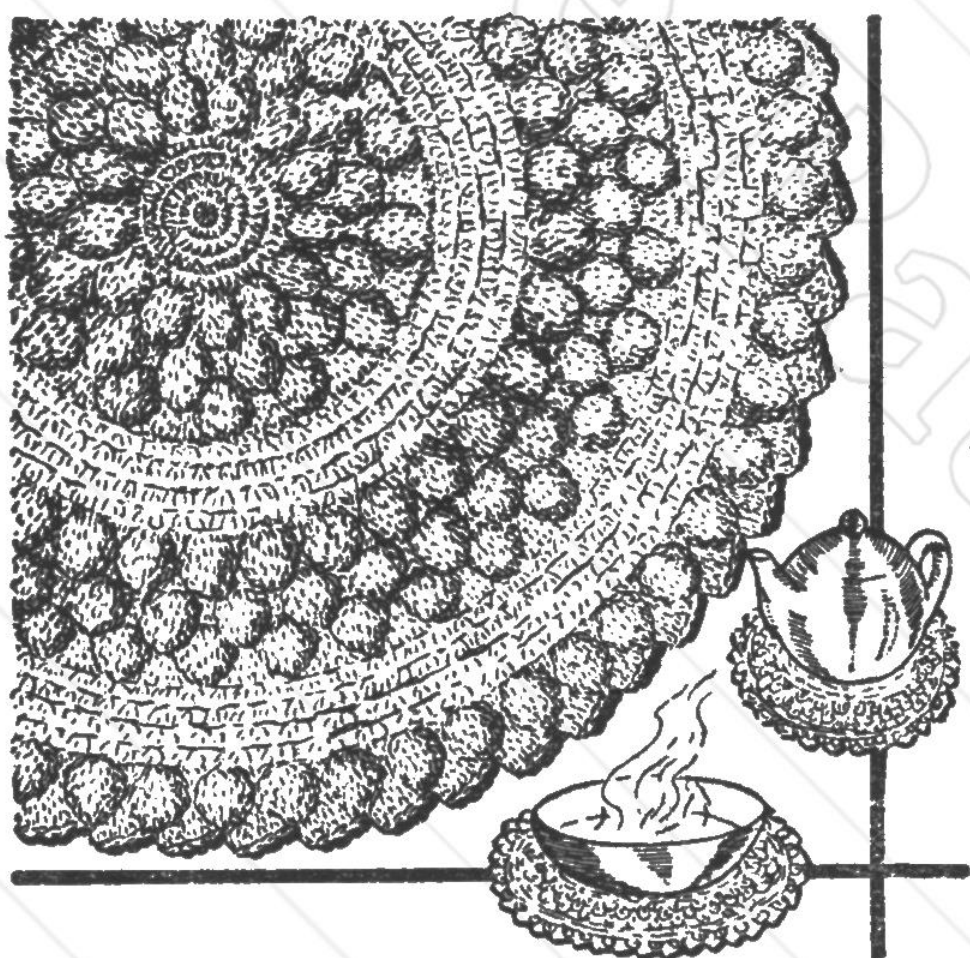
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HOT PLATE MATS

Here is just the thing to protect those treasured tables; these place mats are crocheted of "Star" Pearl Cotton, size 5. Mats are worked with a double thread; takes approximately 900 yards of thread; use a size 5 crochet hook. There are directions for oval and round mats.

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



OVAL MAT—Rnd 1: Ch 36, 2 sc in second st from hook, 2 sc in next st, 1 sc in each of the next 30 sts of ch, 2 sc in next ch, 3 sc in end ch. Working on other side of ch, 2 sc in next st, 1 sc in each of the next 30 sts, 2 sc in next st, 1 sc in same sp with first 2 sts, join. Work 3 more rnds increasing at ends as necessary to keep work flat.

Rnd 5: Ch 3, 3 dc in same sp, drop lp off hook, insert hook in third

st of ch and pull through from back forming a popcorn st. * 1 dc in each of the next 3 sc, 4 dc in next st, drop lp off hook, insert in first dc, and pull through, repeat from * all around increasing at ends as necessary to keep work flat, 1 dc in each of the next 3 sts, join.

Rnd 6: Same as rnd 5 having the popcorn sts between popcorn sts of previous row.

Rnd 7: Same as rnd 5.

Rnd 8, 9, 10, 11: Work in sc increasing as necessary at ends to keep work flat. Repeat rnd 5, 6, and 7; then repeat rnds 8, 9, 10 and 11.

Next rnd: Popcorn st in next st, 1 dc in each of the next 2 sc, repeat from beginning around.

SMALL MATS—Ch 6, join and work 9 sc into r. Work 4 more rnds in sc increasing as necessary to keep work flat, then work same as large mat increasing a sufficient number of times to keep work flat.

With a single strand of thread begin edge: ch 3, 3 dc in same sp, * sk 1 st, sc in next st, ch 3, 3 dc in same sp, repeat from * all around ending with sk 1 st, join.

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COLLAR AND BELT SET



For a clever trimming trick, here is a smart matching collar and belt set that is crocheted. We have made it in red but other colors may be used. It takes about 500 yards of a mercerized crochet cotton in about a size 20; use a size 9 or 10 crochet hook.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); sc (single crochet); dc (double crochet); hdc (half double crochet); lps (loops); st (stitch); sl st (slip stitch).

The collar and belt are composed of coils that are crocheted.

To Make Coil: Ch 2, (2 sc, 1 hdc and 2 dc) in first st. In back lps, dc in first sc, dc in each st around and

around for 15 inches. Be careful not to add or drop a st, but always have 5 sts in row at all times. Close with 2 sl sts and cut. Mark center of cord with a pin. Starting at one end, wind coil clock-wise and tack cord into a flat coil up to center pin. Then wind the other half the same way and tack the two coils together for $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in center.

Collar: Make 8 of the double coils and tack together into a curved row.

Ties: Cut 8 strands of thread $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards long. Tie a knot in one end, twist tightly, double and twist in opposite direction. Tie a knot in each end and trim ends close to knots. Make 2 more cords in same way. Starting about 15 inches from one end, braid 3 cords together for about 16 inches. Take each end of braided section and sew to top of row of coils. Tie ends in front.

Belt: Make enough double coils to go around waist and sew together into a straight row.

Ties: Cut 8 strands 48 inches long, twist tightly, double and twist again. Tie knot in loose end. Make a second tie 46 inches long and a third tie 44 inches. Tack three such ties to each end of belt. Tie belt in front.

Steam and press both pieces on back through a cloth. Line belt if desired, for extra firmness.

KNITTED GLOVES

Everyone will admire these classic knitted gloves with contrasting color trim, worked in duplicate stitch on back. They may be made of sport yarn or 3-ply fingering yarn; it takes approximately two ounces for a pair. Several yards each of three colors are needed to work the design on the back. You will need a set of 4 double pointed knitting needles in sizes 1 and 2. Directions are given for a medium size (about size 7). Numbers for large size (about size $7\frac{1}{2}$) are given in parentheses. We have made these gloves in black with duplicate stitch worked in green, yellow and pink; other color combinations may be used.

These gloves would be lovely knitted in angora which is very soft and furry; make them for a matching sweater and trim with sequins for party wear.

GAUGE: $7\frac{1}{2}$ stitches equal one inch; 8 rounds equal one inch.

Abbreviations: k (knit); inc (increase); sts (stitches); rnd (round); tog (together); p (purl).

RIGHT GLOVE: Using size 1 needle, cast on loosely 48 (52) sts. Divide sts on three needles; 16 (16) on first needle, 16 (16) sts on second needle, 16 (20) sts on third needle; being careful not to twist yarn; join. Work in ribbing of k

2, p 2 for 3 inches. Change to size 2 needles and k 4 rnds.

Shaping of Thumb Gusset—First rnd: K 1, k in front, back and front of next st, thus inc 2 sts, k around. K 3 rnds without inc.

5th rnd: K 1, inc in next st, k 1, inc in next st, k around. K 3 rnds without inc.

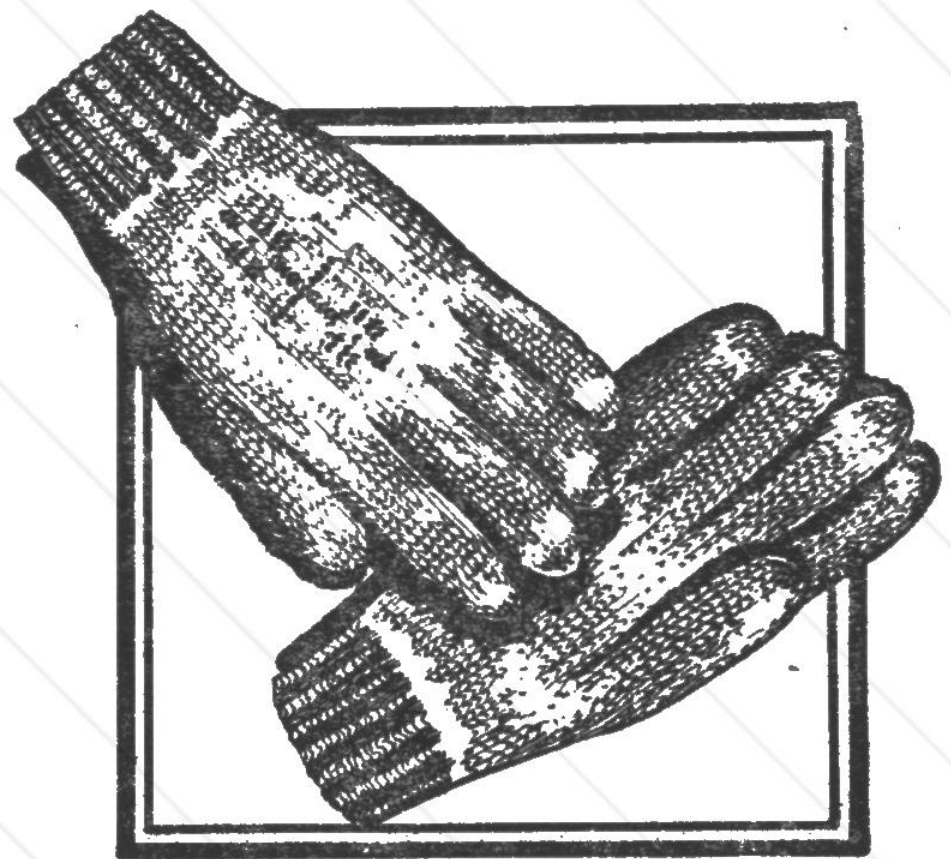
9th rnd: K 1, inc in next st, k 3, inc in next st, k around. K 3 rnds without inc.

Continue incs in this manner on every fourth rnd until there are 13 sts between incs.

Next rnd: Slip 15 sts for thumb on a safety pin, stitch holder or strand of thread; cast on 3 sts for inside of thumb and k around.

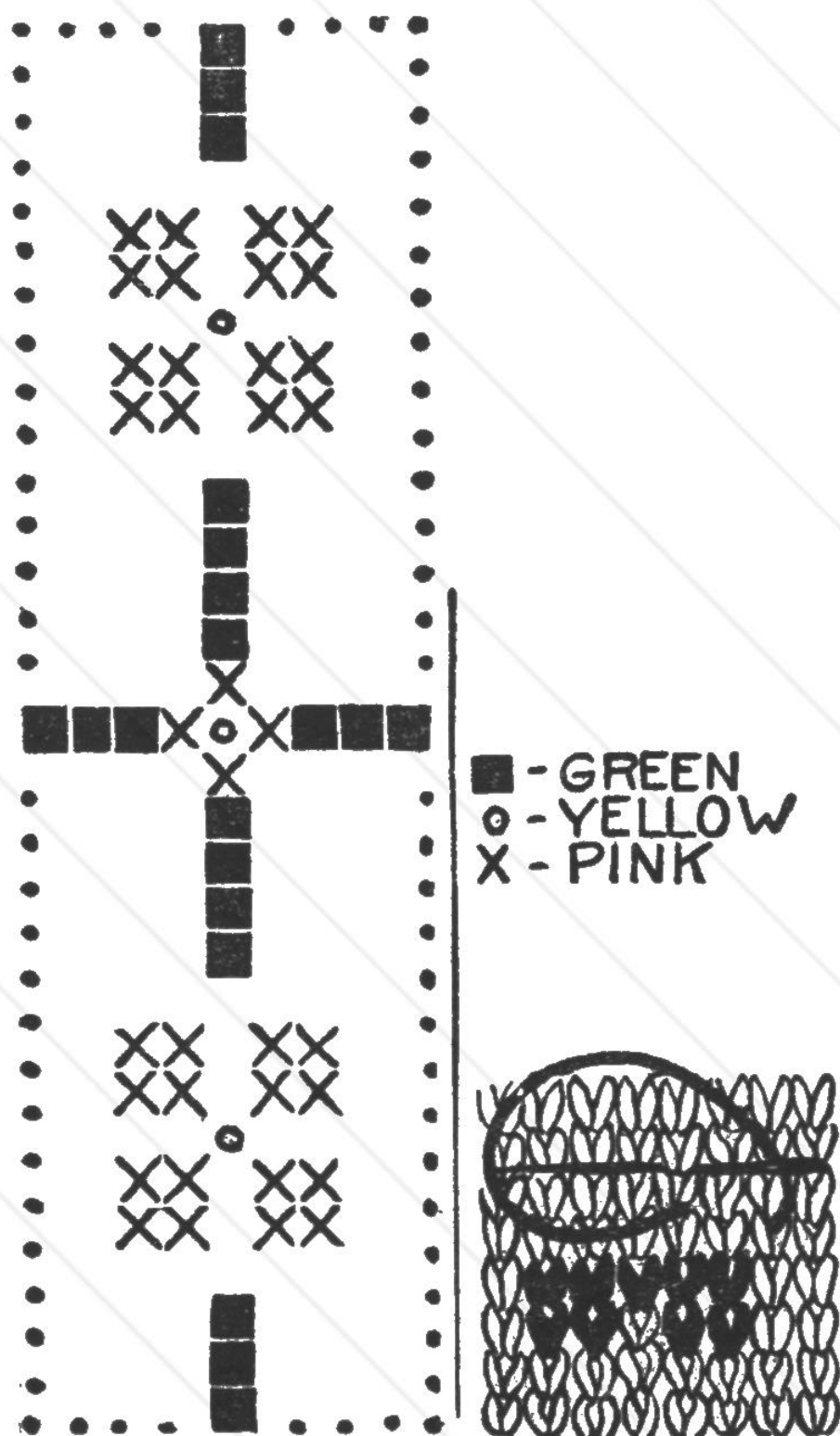
Continue on these sts until glove measure 6 (6½) inches from beginning or when tried on it reaches to the base of middle finger.

Index Finger: K first 5 (5) sts for index finger, slip all sts but last 10 (11) on a thread or stitch holder to be worked later—if slipped on a thread the glove will lie flat; cast



on 2 (2) sts for inner side of finger drawing st very tight, to avoid forming holes—any holes that do appear should be darned—and k 10 (11) sts. Divide these 17 (18) sts on three needles. When there is an odd number of sts for a finger, place extra st on back of hand. K around evenly for 2½ (2¾) inches or to desired length. K 2 tog 8 times, k 1 and break yarn, leaving a 6-inch end. Thread this end into a sewing needle and run through remaining sts. Draw tight and weave into end of finger on wrong side.

Middle Finger: K next 5 (6) sts, cast on 3 (3) sts for inner side of finger as before, k last 6 (6) sts, pick up and k 3 (3) sts at base of index finger. Divide these 17 (18)



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sts on three needles and k around as before for 2¼ inches or to desired length of finger. Finish as for index finger.

Ring Finger: K next 5 (6) sts, cast on 3 (3) sts as before, k last 5 (5) sts, pick up and k 3 sts at base of middle finger. Divide these sts on three needles and k the same as for index finger. Finish as for index finger.

Little Finger: K remaining sts left on thread or stitch holder, pick up and k 2 sts of last finger. Divide and k for 2½ inches or for desired length. Finish as for index finger.

Thumb: K the 15 (15) sts left on stitch holder and pick up and k sts at base of thumb. K around for 2 inches or desired length and finish as for other finger.

LEFT GLOVE—Work as for right glove until fingers are reached.

Index Finger: K first 15 (16) sts, cast on 2 (2) sts. Divide on three needles and continue.

Work remaining fingers as for right glove beginning at back of glove to knit up sts.

Follow chart for working motif in duplicate stitch on back of gloves, starting at base of middle finger. This type of embroidery stitch when worked over stockinette stitch, gives the same effect as knitted-in designs. In contrast, follow the line of knitted stitch, work over 2 halves of one stitch forming a V. Each square on the chart is equal to 2 sts.

Steam through a damp cloth with a moderately hot iron to shape.

To keep gas ovens from rusting, leave the oven door open a few minutes after the gas has been turned off.

A glass jar containing various sizes of corks is a handy thing to have on a kitchen shelf.

If your window shades are soiled, and you find it hard to replace them with new ones, buy a small can of canvas paint. Paint the shades yourself and restore them to new brightness.

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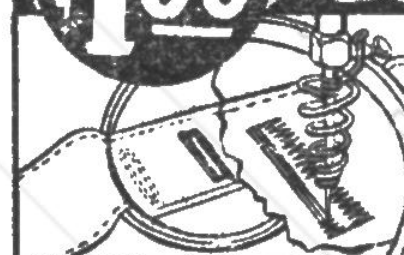
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