

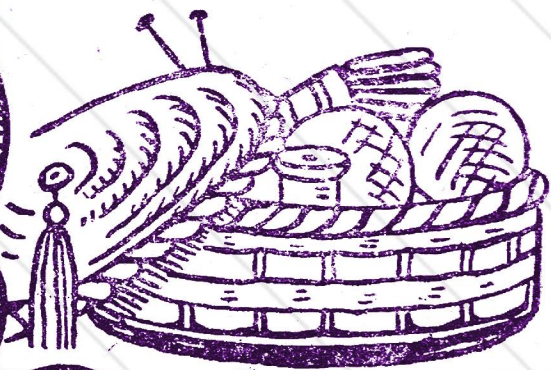
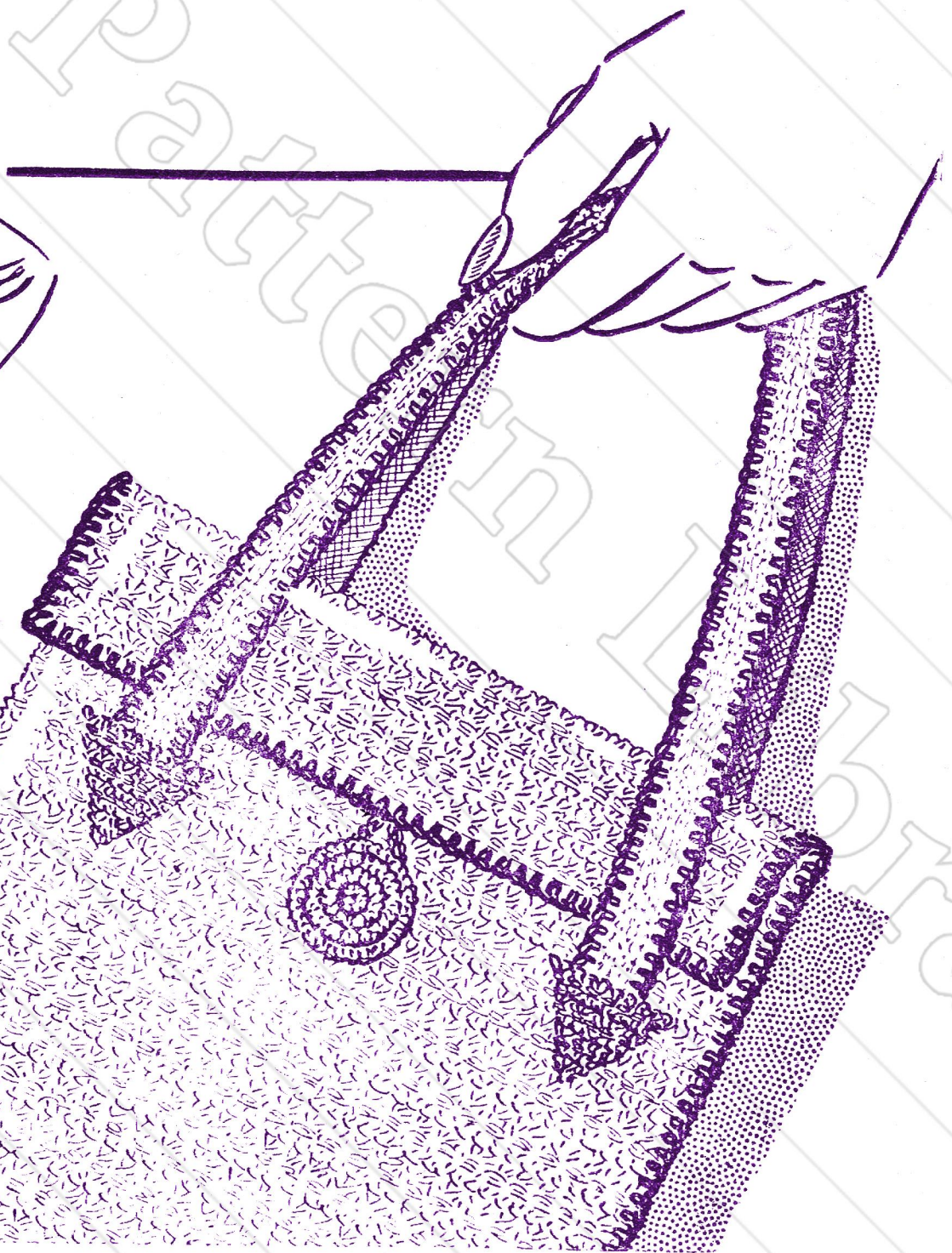
The Work Basket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT
For PLEASURE and PROFIT

VOLUME 9

(2-900)

NO. 4



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

CROCHETED HANDBAG

You will need two 800-yard skeins of mercerized, string weight thread, 50 yards of a contrasting thread of the same or slightly heavier weight, and 1/3 yard of material for lining. The model was made of deep ecru bedspread cotton, trimmed with dark brown carpet warp, and lined with a striped material in which brown predominated, and was about nine inches square when finished.

Use the thread double. With a No. 3 steel hook, make a ch that measures about 10", turn, sk 1 st, draw a loop through the 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th sts, thread over and draw through all the loops, ch 1. This completes 1 star st. * Thrust the hook under the 1 ch just made, draw a loop through; draw a loop through the last loop of previous star st, thrusting the hook under the upper part of st only; draw a loop through each of the next 2 sts of ch (5 loops now on hook; thread over hook and draw through all loops; ch 1. Repeat from * until you have made 45 groups of loops. This should measure about 9". Cut off the excess length of ch.

Ch 3, turn, sk 1 st of ch, draw a loop through the 2nd and 3rd st; draw a loop through the 1st loop to the left along the top of previous row, thrusting the hook under the upper half of loop only; pass the hook under the next st (1 ch of previous row) and draw a loop through (5 loops now on hook); thread over and draw through all loops; ch 1. * Thrust the hook under this 1 ch, draw a loop through; draw a loop through the last loop of previous star st, thrusting the hook under the upper part of loop only; draw a loop through the 1st loop to the left along the top of previous row, thrusting the hook under the upper half of loop only; pass the hook under the next st (1 ch of previous row) and draw a loop through (5 loops now on hook); thread over and draw through all loops; ch 1. Repeat from * across row. Repeat this row until you have made 81 rows. Work should measure about 20". Fasten off.

Measure 8 1/2" from beginning ch. Fold at this point to form bag. The stitch will naturally form a box of about 1/2" when folded. This becomes the bottom of bag and a similar 1/2" box at the top is formed when the flap is turned down.

Shift the folds until the stitch is in this position. With the flap side up, attach the thread with which you have been working (double) at bottom of bag and join the edges with single crochet, spacing the sts evenly. Work on around the flap and down the other side. Fasten thread ends securely on the inside. With the flap up, attach a single thread of contrasting color at lower edge of bag and work 1 sc in each sc of previous row, working 3 sc in corner st of flap.

Handle: With body color (double) make a ch of 22", turn, sk 1 st, sc in each st of ch. The side now up is the right side. Fasten off at end of ch. * Hold work right side up. Attach thread in 1st sc of previous row, make a sc in each st of previous row, fasten off. Repeat from * 3 times (5 sc rows in all). With trim (single), holding work right side up, work a row of sc on each side of handle. Make 2nd handle in the same way. Press the handles and line with lining material, whipping the lining to wrong side of handles.

Arrowheads: Using trim (single), ch 12, turn, sk 1 st, sc in 2nd st from hook and every st of ch (11 sc in all). * Ch 1, turn, sk 1 sc, sc in next sc and in every sc of previous row. Repeat directions from *. There will be 1 sc less in each row. When the row contains 1 sc, make this sc, then fasten off. Make 4 arrowheads.

Fastening: Use a matching button, or cover one with crochet. To cover, ch 2, sk 1 st, work 3 sc in 1st st of ch, close rnd with sl st, ch 1, work 2 sc in each sc of past rnd. Continue to increase the sc in rnd until button is covered, work 1 rnd without inc, then decrease until back of button is covered. Make a ch for a loop which will slip over button, sk 1 st of ch, work 1 sc in each st of ch. Sew the loop in place on under side of flap and the button in position.

Whip the handles into place setting them in 1" from the edge. Their ends should be about 3 1/2" from the top of bag. Sew the arrowheads over the ends of handles with the head of arrow 3" from the top of bag. Cut a strip of material for lining the same size as the crocheted bag, plus a seam allowance. Fold it in the same way and seam the sides. Press the seams toward the flap

side and turn under a hem on the flap. Fit the lining carefully into place in the bag and whip it to the flap and upper edge of purse. It may be lightly quilted to the flap to hold it more securely in place. Light weight cardboard or buckram may be used between bag and lining, if desired.

For an underarm bag, omit the handles entirely. If a shoulder bag is desired, follow the directions given for making and applying handles but make the beginning ch for each handle about 36", the length depending on the height of the person who will carry the bag.

With color, make a bar to hold handles together at shoulder. Ch 21, sk 1 st of ch, sc in next and all other st of ch, *ch 1, turn, sk 1 sc, sc in next and every sc of previous row and in 1 ch at end. Repeat from * 2 times, fasten off.

Find the exact center of each handle. Place the flap-side handle on top of the other so that the handles are together at the shoulder. Wrap the strip around the handles at this point and whip the ends of the strip together.

Next month there will be an appealing dog and colt motif called "Let's Be Friends." This is cross stitched on a single crochet background, and may be worked up as a picture, a pillow or a chair set. Then there is a lacy knot stitch scarf, and your second lesson on tatting.

On the transfer there will be a new set of animated dish tea towels, monograms for hankys, and a quilt. This is an unusual motif of flowers and scallops, which will also work up beautifully as a bedspread.

The flavor of an apple pie is greatly improved if the juice of half a lemon is squeezed over the apples after they have been placed on the lower crust.

Buttons which have been torn off children's rompers or underclothing can be replaced by sewing the button securely to a small piece of strong tape. Push the button through the hole, leaving the new square on the wrong side of the garment. Fell this down to the garment beneath the button. Thus you are patching as well as sewing on the button.

HOW TO TAT

Lesson I

Tatting, like knitting, is an ancient needlecraft practiced in Europe and the Far East for centuries. It is made with one or more shuttles, or a shuttle and ball. The shuttle with a sharp, blade-like "pick" at one end is the most practical type. This pick is used to draw the thread through a picot when joinings are made. If you use a shuttle without a pick, it will be necessary to use a pin each time, thus slowing up your work. The ends of the shuttle should be tight enough that the thread will not unwind if the shuttle is dropped.

In the center of the shuttle, between the blades, is a bobbin. Tie thread into the bobbin hole and fill the bobbin by wrapping smoothly and evenly with thread until the bobbin is filled. Do not fill it so full that thread projects beyond the blades of the shuttle. For practice work any coarse mercerized crochet cotton, No. 20 or No. 30, may be used. This size thread would make tatting of a good weight for a linen guest towel. Use finer thread for daintier work. It should be a thread which is tightly twisted and without knots or rough spots. Tatting consists of a series of "running knots," or stitches, which are usually drawn into rings, therefore the thread must be one which will slip readily through the knots.

Refer to the diagrams for the correct hand positions. Unwind about 15" of thread from the shuttle. Hold the shuttle between thumb and 1st finger of right hand (Fig. 1); grasp thread end between thumb and 1st finger of left hand as shown in Fig. 1.

Spread out the middle and little fingers of the left hand and bring the thread over the middle finger, around the little finger, and back between the thumb and 1st finger, as shown in Fig. 2. This forms the ring upon which the stitches are worked. Another view of this ring is given in Fig. 3.

Each tatting stitch is really made up of two stitches, one purled to the right and one to the left. These two stitches form what is called a double (d). Fig. 4 shows the 1st half of a double and Fig. 6 the 1st and 2nd halves; that is, the complete double. If directions read

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Basket of Roses

Finished quilt with a 5" border of white measures about 91½" by 112". There are twenty appliqued blocks and twelve plain blocks 15" square. Applique roses, leaves, stems, and pieced baskets on blocks as shown in sketch. Sew blocks together alternating pieced blocks with plain. Fill in ends and sides with "diagonal halves" of seven 15½" blocks. Corners are "diagonal fourths" of one 16" block.

Cut two strips of white for end borders 5" by 92", and two strips for sides 5" by 112½". Bind outside edge of quilt in color. Quilt around baskets and flowers, cross quilt between.

Material requirements for making top of quilt are about 10½ yds of white, 1 yd of rose, ½ yd of green, and ¾ yd of brown.

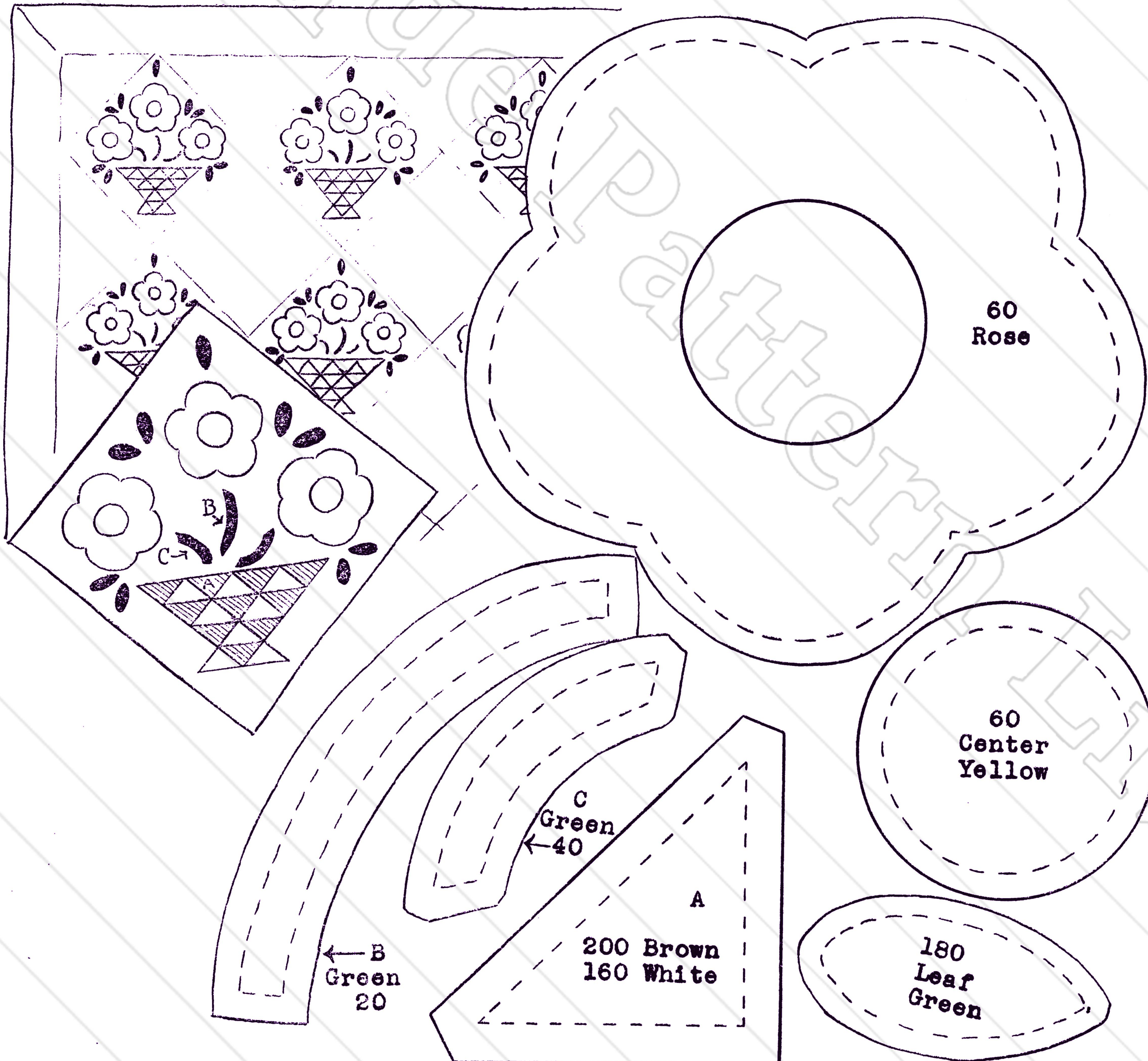
To prepare sour milk quickly for use in baking soda recipes use 1 1-3 tablespoons vinegar in a cup, adding the sweet milk until the combination of milk and vinegar equals the quantity of sour milk required. Mix well. The resulting sour milk will react with ½ teaspoon soda. It can be used in place of sour milk or buttermilk in any baking soda recipe.

When buying buckles or buttons to be used on wash dresses, don't get the kinds that are glued on to the shanks. They will come off in laundering.

After towels have been wrung out of last rinse, fold them as you would to put away on shelves, then run them back through wringer. Unfold once and lay towel over line, with crease of fold running along the line. They dry straight and are ready to be put on shelves.

To avoid wrinkles in the legs of trousers caused by hanging across wire clothes hangers, cut a piece of fairly stiff cardboard two inches wide and two inches longer than the rack. Notch in one inch from each end and fit to rack. Trousers hung over this do not wrinkle even when left on for months.

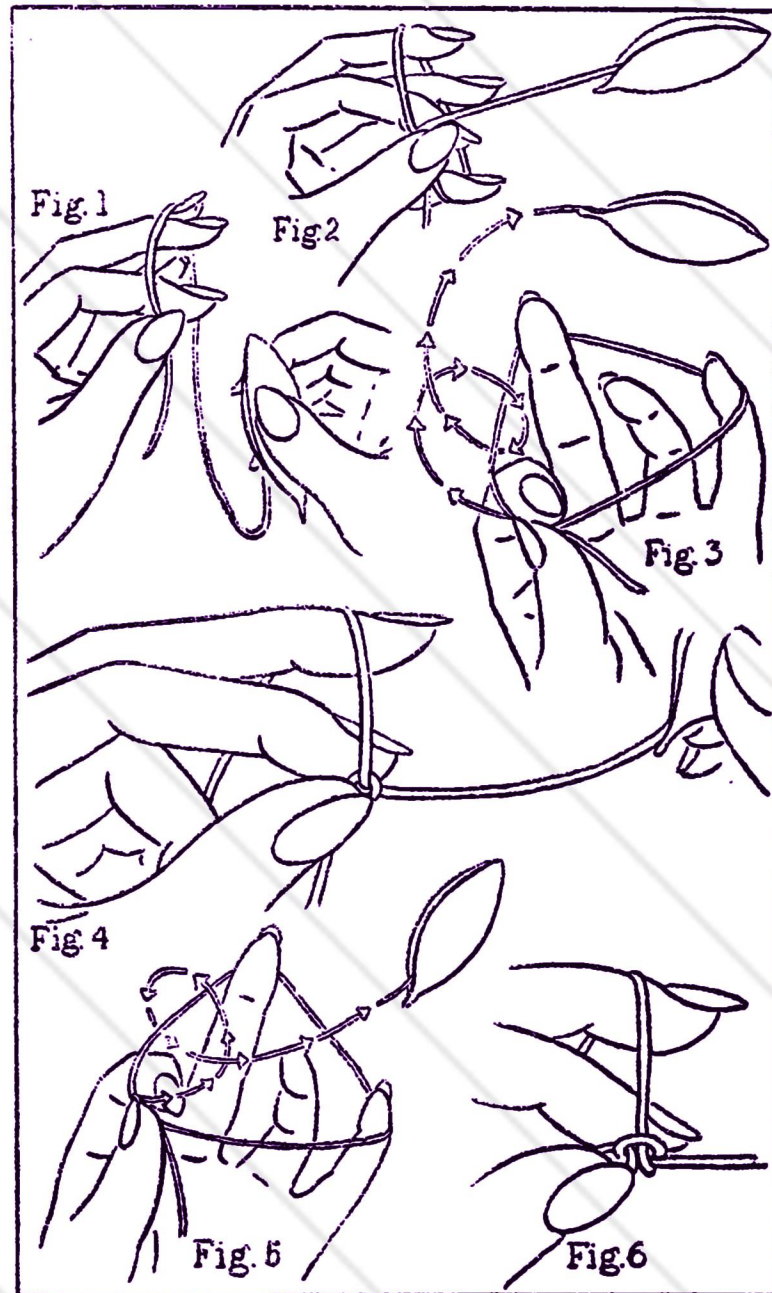
To make sure fudge will reach its destination in a good creamy condition, pour the warm candy into the box which you have previously lined with waxed paper. Allow to harden without cutting. Seal the top with Scotch cellulose tape.



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"3 ds," it would mean three stitches like the one shown in Fig. 6.

To make the 1st half of a double, refer to Fig. 3. With the shuttle, follow the path of the arrows; that is, throw the thread to the LEFT of the ring, thrust the shuttle DOWN through the center of the ring and up between the ring and thread on the left.



The next step is very important for if you do it correctly you will have a slip knot; if not, a hard knot which will not slip on the ring will result.

Bunch the fingers of the left hand together, allowing the ring to collapse, and pull the shuttle out towards the right until the thread is taut. Holding the shuttle thread taut, slowly raise the middle finger of the left hand (Fig. 4). This will expand the ring and also draw the slip knot into position against the left thumb nail. The knot should lie along the top of the shuttle thread as shown in Fig. 4. Test to see if it is a slip knot by drawing the shuttle thread lightly back and forth through it.

For the 2nd part of the double, refer to Fig. 5. Hold the 1st half of double in place at end of thumb nail. With the shuttle, follow the path of the arrows; that is, bring the thread to the RIGHT, thrust the shuttle UP through the ring from the outside (left side of ring) going between the left side of ring and thread. Throw a slip knot in the same way as given before; bunch the fingers of the left hand together, allowing the ring to collapse, draw the shuttle to the right until the thread is taut, then slowly raise the middle finger of the left hand, thus expanding the ring and throwing the slip knot in place beside the 1st one (Fig. 6). This completes a double. Test it by pulling the shuttle thread back and forth.

Practice making doubles, drawing each stitch against the previous one. When you can make doubles easily you may experiment a little. Make 12 or more doubles, then pull the shuttle thread tight to form a ring. Lesson II will appear in the next issue of The WORK-BASKET.

Cook liver first over high temperature to sear. This keeps in the juices. Then lower heat.

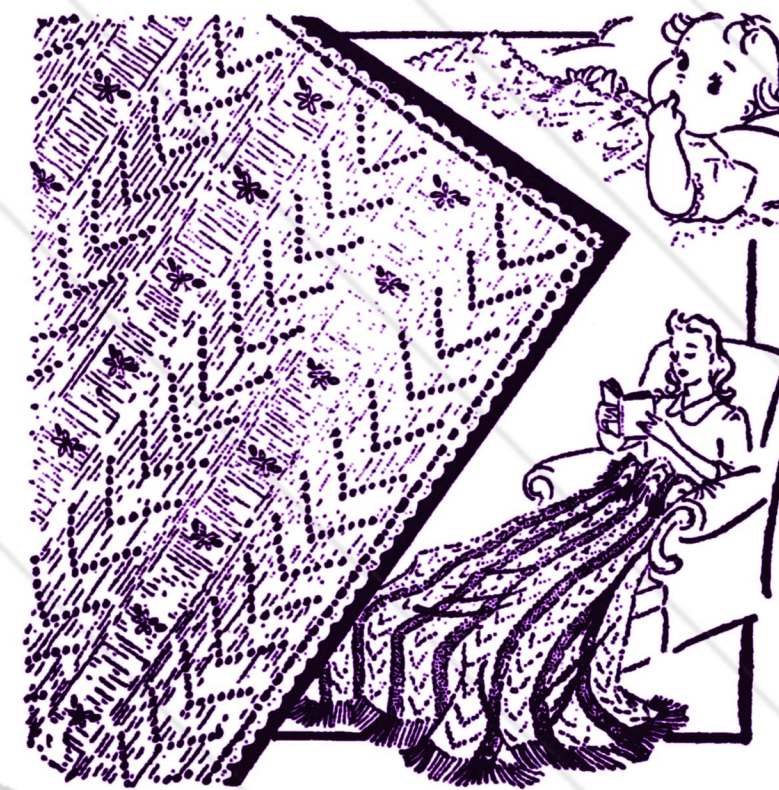
VICTORY STRIPE AFGHAN OR BABY ROBE

To augment general knitting directions, we will explain some of the terms used in lacework to help you in knitting laces and fancy stitches.

To slip a stitch knitwise (sl 1 st knitwise), insert the right-hand needle in the stitch as though it were to be knitted and slip the stitch onto the right-hand needle. If a stitch is to be slipped purlwise (sl 1 st purlwise), insert the right-hand needle in the stitch as if it were to be purled and slip the stitch onto the right-hand needle.

To make an over (o) before a knitted stitch, bring the yarn to the front of the work, over the right-hand needle, and knit the next stitch in the usual way. If the stitch following the over is to be purled, bring the yarn to the front, over the needle, and under the needle to the front again; then purl the next stitch. The over forms a loop on the needle and will be knitted or purled as a stitch in

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the next row for it is really an increase of one stitch. When directions say, "Over twice (o twice)," bring the yarn to the front and wrap it over the needle; then bring it again to the front and over the needle, thus making two new stitches. In some knitting directions this is indicated by "M 2," meaning "Make 2," or yarn over twice.

To knit 2 together (k 2 tog), insert the right-hand needle into the 1st and 2nd stitch on left-hand needle and knit the two stitches as though they were one.

To decrease in knitting, a slipped stitch is often passed over a knitted stitch (sl 1, k 1, p.s.s.o.). To do this, insert the right-hand needle into the stitch to be slipped and transfer it to the right-hand needle. Knit the next stitch. With the tip of the right-hand needle, draw the stitch which you have just knitted through the slipped stitch, keeping the knitted stitch on needle. The slipped stitch has been passed over the knitted stitch (p.s.s.o.) making a decrease of 1 stitch.

THE AFGHAN, 48" x 68", requires about 50 oz. of 4-ply yarn. It is knitted in two tones of one color. The lace stripes are in a light shade, of which you will need 30 oz. The narrow stripes are in a darker tone of the same color, and for them 20 oz. are needed. Buy enough yarn from the same dye lot to finish, for different dye lots of the same color may vary. Stores will usually agree to take back unbroken skeins you may have left when an article is finished. Use No. 5 celluloid needles.

For the lace strip, cast on 19 sts, purl 1 row. Pattern begins in next row which will be called Row 1. Row 1: knit 9, thread over (o), slip 1, k 1, pass slipped st over (p.s.s.o.), k 8. Row 2 and all other even numbered rows are purled. Directions for them will not be repeated. Row 3: k 7, k 2 together, o, k 1, o, sl 1, k 1, p.s.s.o., k 7.

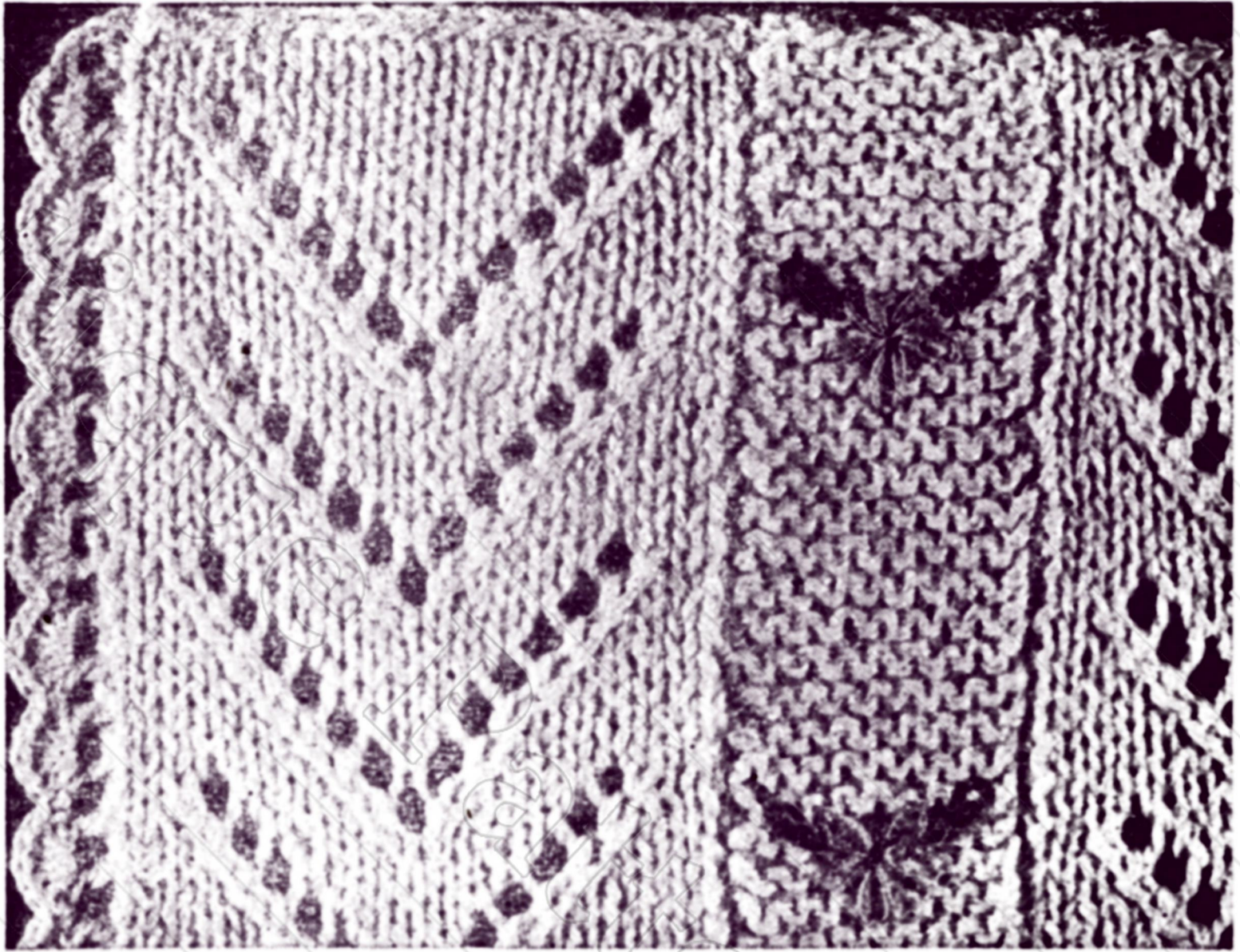
Row 5: k 6, k 2 tog, o, k 3, o, sl 1, k 1, p.s.s.o., k 6. Row 7: k 5, k 2 tog, o, k 5, o, sl 1, k 1, p.s.s.o., k 5. Row 9: k 4, k 2 tog, o, k 7, o, sl 1, k 1, p.s.s.o., k 4. Row 11: k 3, k 2 tog, o, k 4, o, sl 1, k 1, p.s.s.o., k 3, o, sl 1, k 1, p.s.s.o., k 3. Row 13: k 2, k 2 tog, o, k 3, k 2 tog, o, k 1, o, sl 1, k 1, p.s.s.o., k 3, o, sl 1, k 1, p.s.s.o., k 2. Row 14: purl.

Repeat directions beginning with Row 5 and working through Row 14, until work measures 67". Complete the "V" upon which you are working without starting a new one. After working last row (Row 14), knit 1 row, purl 1 row, cast off on next knit row. Make 8 more strips like this one. Pin the strips in place on ironing board and press under a damp cloth on the wrong side.

For the narrow strip, cast on 9 sts, work back and forth in plain knitting (garter st) until strip measures the same as lace strips. Several plain strips may be worked at one time by casting on groups of 9 sts with separate balls of yarn. Work back and forth, using its own ball for each strip. Make 8 strips.

To assemble, place a lace strip and plain strip side by side, face down. Sew edges together using yarn of either tone. Alternate plain and lace strips, having lace strips on the edges. Make the fringe on each strip of the same color as strip. Thread a darning needle making a double strand. With afghan right side up and working along one end, bring needle up from below along edge. Draw yarn through leaving a 3" end underneath, wrap the other end around the 3" end as in tying a man's four-in-hand tie. Draw the slip knot close to the afghan edge. Brush out the fringe and trim to an even length of 2 1/2".

The baby robe requires about 20 oz. of 3-ply silk and wool baby yarn in pale pink or blue and No. 4 celluloid needles. This will make a robe 40" square. Use the yarn double for knitting and follow the directions for knitting the afghan



strips. Make the same number of strips, making them 39" long. Assemble in the same way as directed for the afghan.

On the plain strips, find the middle of the strip. Mark a point $1\frac{1}{4}$ " above and below the middle. Work a flower at these points. Using 4 strands of floss (pink on a blue robe, or the reverse), make 5 lazy daisy petals as shown in the illustration, making each petal 2 sts or 2 rows long. Work 2 leaves with pale green, pointing them upward like the knitted V's. From the center of each flower measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ " toward the end, and repeat the flower until the strip is completed.

Use a No. 6 steel crochet hook for the edging and use the yarn single. Be-

ginning at one corner, attach the yarn in the corner, ch 5, sk 1 st, dc in next st, * ch 2, sk 1 st, dc in next. Repeat from * around robe. Space the dcs so the work will lie flat. The filet spaces should neither draw nor ruffle the knitting. Make an odd number of spaces along each side and in each corner work 1 dc, ch 2, dc in same place with previous dc. On last corner join the 2 ch with a sl st to 3rd st of 5 ch with which you began. 2nd rnd: sc in 1st space, * in next space, 2 dc, tr, 2 dc; sc in next sp. Repeat from * around robe.

If desired, the robe may be lined with material matching the flower color. Whip the lining to the edge of knitting and catch to the joining of strips with rows of feather stitching.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE AND SEND ALL ORDERS TO

MODERN HANDCRAFT

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