

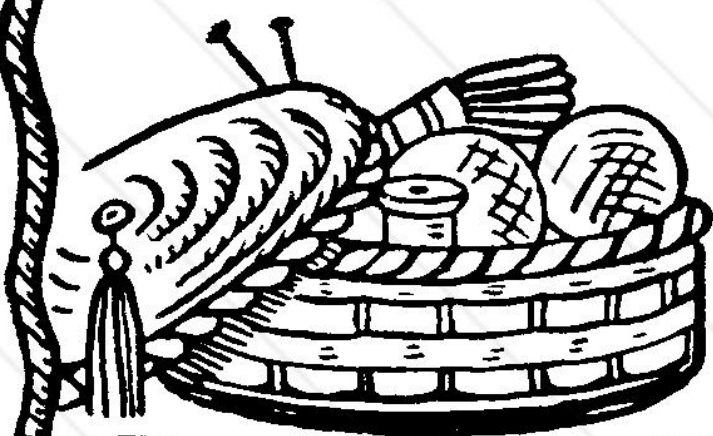
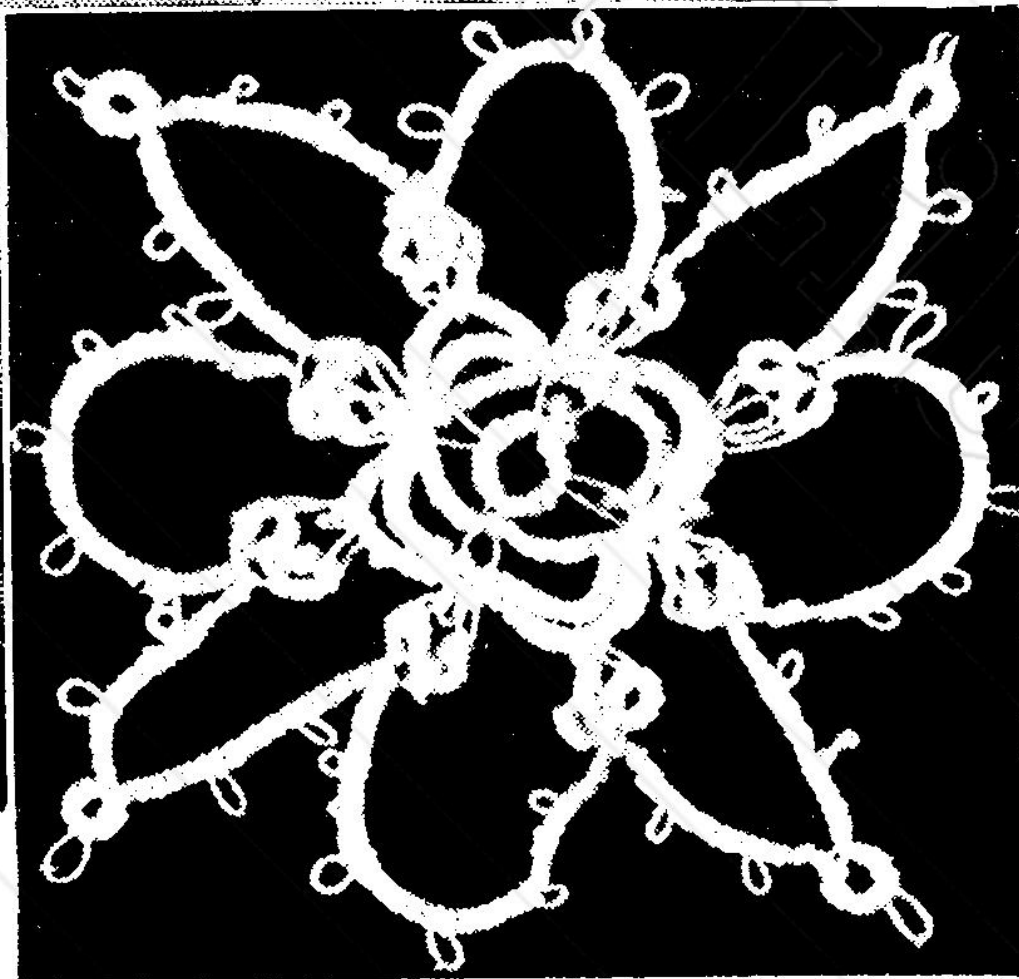
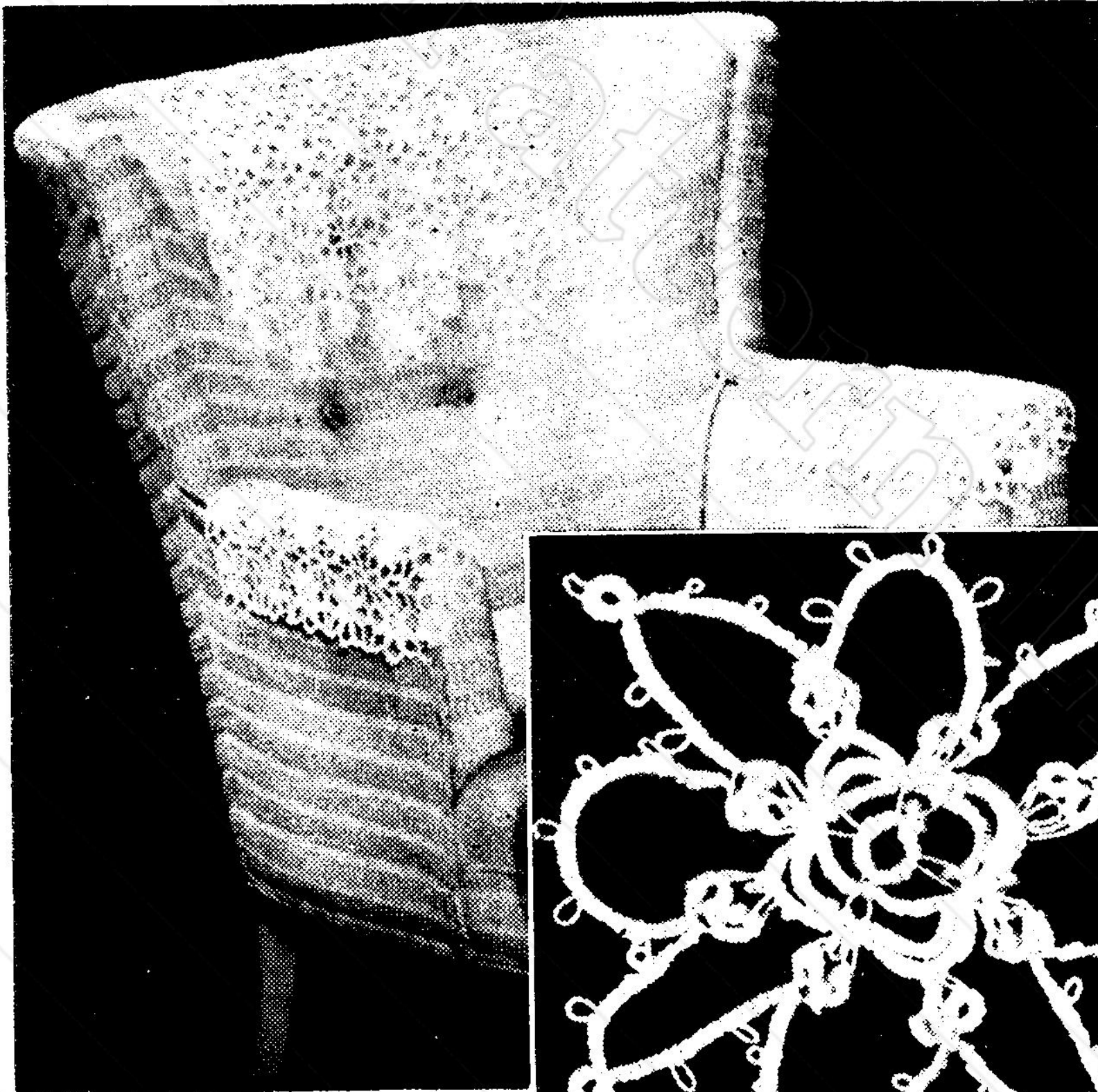
The Work Basket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT
For PLEASURE and PROFIT

VOLUME 14

2959 December 1948

NUMBER 3



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

Your Next Workbasket

In crochet you may make a beautiful table center piece, which is both serviceable and attractive. Also in crochet you will find a very pretty jacket for a little girl; the stitch is a very easy one but when finished it has a rich textured effect like that found in many expensive garments.



In addition, there are directions for a lovely and dainty tatted collar, which is ideal for dressing up that winter dress. These and other items will be given in the next issue.

Tatted Web Chair Set

(Shown on Front Cover)

Lacy twirls of tatting compose this chair set. It will become an eye-catcher to all who see it. The same motif could easily become a vanity set, dresser scarf or table runner. Make it of white or cream number 10 cotton thread, using a ball and a shuttle.

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

To begin make a r of (4 ds, p) 4 times, cl r, tie and cut. Join both threads in any p, ch 9 ds, join in next p, continue around in same manner.

Next Row: Ch 12 ds, join where previous row is joined, 12 ds, and continue around.

Next Row: Ch 6 ds, 3 p, 6 ds, join above where previous row is joined, make 3 p, join in same place, ch 6 ds, 3 p, 6 ds, and continue around; tie and cut.

* Make a r of 5 ds, tie both threads to first p of previous ch, 5 ds, cl r, make another r of 5 ds, join in third p (sk 1 p), 5 ds, cl r, turn. Ch (5 ds, p) 5 times, 5 ds, turn. Make r of 5 ds, join in next p, 5 ds, cl r. Make another r of 5 ds, (sk a p), join in next p, 5 ds, cl r, turn. Ch (5 ds, p) twice, 5 ds. Make a r of 5 ds, p, 5 ds, cl r. Ch (5 ds, p) twice, 5 ds; repeat from *. Medallions are joined by small rs (at corners) and middle p of loop at sides.

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CROCHETED FLOWERS

Dress up your house during the winter months with these crocheted geraniums and daffodils. They are quite unusual and not too difficult to make. Six-strand embroidery floss and pearl cotton thread were used to make these; use a size 7 crochet hook. Millinery wire is used for stiffening the stems and picture wire for the flowers.

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

DAFFODILS—To make two daffodils you will need about 50 yards of light green pearl cotton, size 5; 50 yards of deep yellow floss, 25 yards of pale yellow, 20 yards of deep orange and about 10 yards of pale green. Also you will need about 6 yards of picture wire.

Long Leaf—In light green, ch 90. Cut a 20-inch piece of 6-strand picture wire and fold one strand in center. Make 1 sc through folded end of wire into second ch st. Now working over the doubled piece of wire, make 1 sc in same st and in remaining 88 ch sts. * Ch 1, turn, and in both lps, make 2 sc, 2 hdc, 14 dc, 45 tr, 13 dc, 8 hdc and 5 sc across. (2 sc, ch 3, sl st in last sc for a p, and 1 sc) all in end st; 5 sc, 8 hdc, 13 dc, 45 tr, 14 dc, 2 hdc and 2 sc, across other side; fasten off.*

Medium Leaf—Ch 70, cut a strand of wire 16 inches long, fold in center, and make 1 sc through folded end into second ch st. Then over wire make

1 sc in same st and 68 sc on ch. Repeat as for long leaf from * to *, except make only 25 tr instead of 45 tr on each side. Make 2 medium leaves.



Small Leaf—Ch 50, cut wire 12 inches long, fold in center and make 1 sc through folded end into second ch st. Then over wire make 1 sc in same st and 48 sc on ch. Ch 1, turn, (2 sc, 2 hdc, 10 dc, 17 tr, 8 dc, 6 hdc and 4 sc) across, (2 sc, a p and 1 sc) in end sc. (4 sc, 6 hdc, 8 dc, 17 tr, 10 dc, 2 hdc and 2 sc) across other side; fasten off. Make 2 small leaves.

Flower Center—In deep yellow floss, ch 7, sl st in first st to form a r. Ch 1, 12 sc in r. In back lps, 2 sc in each of 12 sc. 1 sc in each sc around for 8 rows. (Sc in next 5 sc, 2 sc in next sc) 4 times. Cut a piece of

six-strand picture wire 3 inches long. Pull out 3 strands of the wire, roll these into a ring the size of last row, drop flower inside ring, and working over wire, make * (ch 6, sc in next sc) twice, ch 8, sc in same sc with last sc. Repeat from * around; fasten off.

Top Petals—In deep yellow, ch 17; cut 6 pieces of 6-strand picture wire 8 inches long (for 2 flowers). Pull three strands out of one piece of wire,

fold these in center, 1 sc through folded end into second ch st, then over wire, make 1 sc in same st, sc in next 15 ch sts. Ch 1, turn, (1 sc, 1 hdc, 1 dc, 9 tr, 2 dc, 1 hdc and sc) across last row, (2 sc, a 3-ch p and 1 sc) in end sc, (1 sc, 1 hdc, 2 dc, 9 tr, 1 dc, 1 hdc and 1 sc) across other side; fasten off. Make 3 petals.

Lower Petals—In deep yellow, ch 7, sl st in first st. Ch 1, 12 sc in r, sl st in first sc. * Ch 17; fold 3 strands of wire, each 8 inches long, in center, sc through folded end of wire into second ch st, then over wire, make 1 sc in same st, sc in next 15 ch sts. Drop wire ON TOP of center ring. Sl st in next 2 sc on ring. Ch 1, turn, sk 2 sl sts, (2 dc, 11 tr, 1 dc, 1 hdc and 1 sc) across last row, 3 sc in end sc, (1 sc, 1 hdc, 1 dc, 11 tr and 2 dc) across other side, sl st in next second sc on center ring. Ch 1, turn, sk sl st, (sc in next 3 sts, 2 sc in next st) 3 times, sc in next 5 sts, (2 sc, a 3-ch p and 1 sc) in next sc, (sc in 3 sts, 2 sc in next st) 3 times, sc in 5 sc, sl st in same sc on center ring, sl st in next 2 sc; repeat from * twice; fasten off. Fasten top petals on top of lower petals, tacking base of petals to edge of center ring. Run all wires down through center ring.

Stamens—Cut an 18-inch piece of millinery wire and fold in center. In deep yellow, sc in folded end of wire, (ch 9, sk last st, 8 sl sts on ch) 3 times, sc in end of wire. Cut thread 10 inches long and thread to a needle. Run wire down through flower center and through center of petals, then using threaded needle, tack base of center to petals. Attach light green pearl cotton to base of flower, wind tightly around wires for one inch and tie in a single knot.

Calyx—In pale green 6-strand floss, (ch 9, sk last st, 3 sc, 1 hdc, 3 dc and

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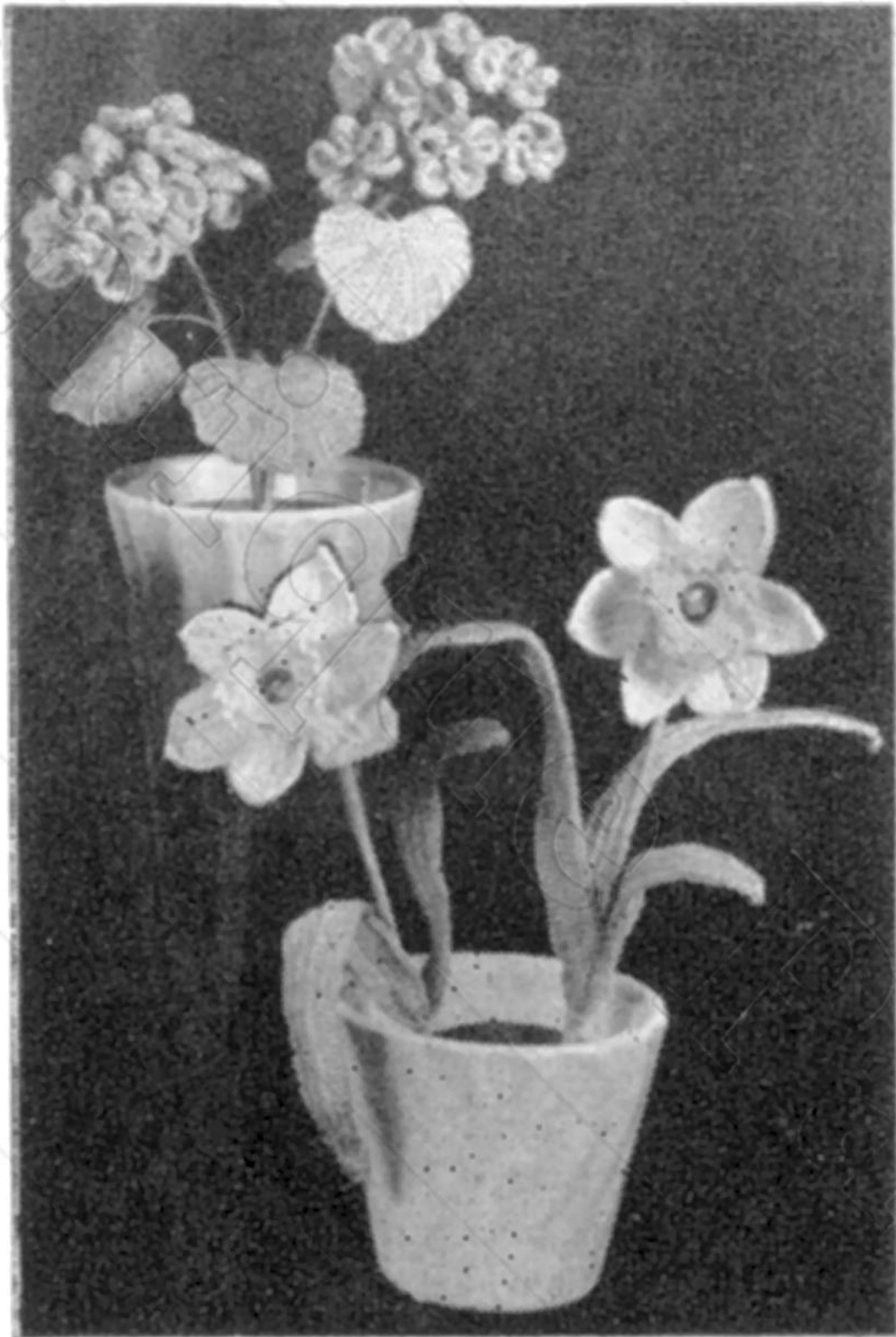
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1 hdc on ch) 3 times. Cut thread 6 inches long, thread to a needle and tack around wire at end of winding, then continue winding around wires to 3½ inches from bottom, add a small and a medium leaf and continue winding to bottom end; fasten securely.

Second Flower—Make center in deep orange with stamens and petals in pale yellow. Cut wire for stem 20 inches long, fold in center, attach stamens, wind as for first flower, attaching other 3 leaves three inches from bottom.

GERANIUMS—You will need about 50 yards of size 5 pearl cotton in apple green and about 65 yards of scarlet embroidery floss.

Leaf—in pearl cotton, ch 14, sk last 4 sts, 5 dc, 1 hdc and 1 sc on ch. Ch 1, turn, 2 sc, 2 hdc, and 4 dc across. Ch 4, turn, 2 dc in last dc, 1 dc, 2 hdc and 2 sc across. Ch 1, turn, 2 sc, 2 hdc and 4 dc across. Ch 4, turn, 2 dc in last dc, 7 dc across last row, 2 dc

down in previous row, 1 dc, 1 hdc, and 1 sl st down in starting ch sts. Ch 1, turn, sk sl st, 3 sc, 3 hdc and 7 dc across. Ch 5, turn, 2 tr in last dc, 3 tr, 3 dc, 2 hdc and 2 sc across. Ch 1, turn, 3 sc, 3 hdc, 3 dc and 1 tr across, (tr in 2 end sts) worked off together into a cluster-decrease. Ch 5, turn, 2 tr in each of last 2 tr, 1 tr, 2 dc, 2 hdc and 2 sc across. Ch 1, turn, 4 sc, 4 hdc and 1 dc across, (dc in next 2 sts) made into a cluster-decrease. Ch 2, turn. Cut a piece of 6-strand picture wire 9 inches long, pull out 3 strands and fold these in center. 1 hdc through lp of wire into last dc, then working over wires, make 1 hdc in same st, sc in next 9 sts, 2 sc down in previous row, 3 sc down in next previous row; ch 1, turn. Sk last sc, 1 sc, 4 hdc, 5 dc and 1 tr across, (tr in next 2 sts made into a cluster-decrease) twice. Ch 5, turn, 2 tr in last tr, 2 tr, 3 dc, 3 hdc and 2 sc across. Ch 1, turn, 2 sc, 2 hdc, 6 dc and a 2-dc-cluster across. Ch 4, turn, 2 dc in last dc, 3 dc, 4 hdc and 3 sc across, 2 sc down in previous row. Ch 1, turn, 1 sc, 5 hdc and 2 dc across,

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(a 2-dc-cluster) 3 times. Ch 4, turn, 2 dc in last dc, 3 dc, 2 hdc and 1 sc across. Ch 1, turn, 1 sc, 3 hdc and two 2-dc-clusters across. Ch 1, turn, 1 hdc, 5 dc across last row, 2 dc, 1 hdc and 1 sc across previous row, sl st down in starting st. Cut thread 8 inches long, wind around stem wires for 1¼ inches and tie in a single knot. Make 4 leaves.

Flower—In scarlet, pink or white, ch 6, sl st in first st, * ch 5, (1 tr, 6 dtr and 1 tr) all in first st of ch-5, ch 4, sl st in same st, 1 sc in ring. Repeat from * 4 times; fasten off. Make 16.

Stamens—Cut a piece of wire (6-strand) 7 inches long, pull out 2

strands and fold them in center. In green, ch 5, sl st in first st, (ch 4, sl st in same st) twice, sl st in folded end of wire. Cut thread 7 inches long. Pass 1 wire end down through center of flower, other end through 1 sc in center ring. Thread this end in a needle, take it down through center, make a back st on under side, then wrap around wires for 1¼ inches and tie in a single knot. Repeat for each flower.

Buds—In green, * ch 6, a 2-dc-cluster in 5th st from hook, ch 3, sl st in cluster for a p, ch 4, sl st at base of cluster, sl st in next ch st. Ch 8, a cluster in 5th st from hook, p, ch 4, sl st at base of cluster, 3 sl sts on ch. Ch 10, a cluster in 5th st, p, ch 4, sl st at base of cluster, 5 sl sts on ch. Repeat from * once. Draw out lp, pass skein through and pull tight.

For main stem, cut a piece of millinery wire 16 inches long and fold in center. Gather 8 flower stems into a group, tie one thread around them and tie them to folded end of main stem. Wrap buds around stem and using green left from buds, wind it around all wires for 1¼ inches, join in a leaf and wind for one inch more, join in second leaf and wind to bottom end of stem; fasten securely.

Make a second spray with remaining flowers and leaves, cutting main stem wire 13 inches long. Fasten two sprays for 3 inches at bottom of stems.

Know the first place of wear on a pair of men's trousers? It's where the heel of his shoe rubs against the inside trouser cuff. You can avoid expense by sewing an extra piece of cloth or twill tape on the danger spot.

Plenty of elbow grease is bad for china and pottery. Hard rubbing and cleansing powders may cause the color to fade and damage the smooth finish.



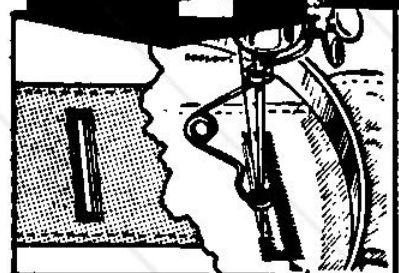
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PAN HOLDER

Protect your hands with a pair of these colorful panholders crocheted in puff stitch. Each measures about 7 inches square. The model was made of American Thread Company Puritan Mercerized Crochet and Knitting cotton in white and size 5 Star Pearl Cotton in red; other colors or combination of colors would be very pretty too. Use a size 7 crochet hook. You will need approximately 169 yards of white and 60 yards of color.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); st (stitch); r (ring); dc (double crochet); lp (loop); sl st (slip stitch); sc (single crochet); p (picot); sp (space); puff st—thread over hook, insert in st and pull lp up the length of a dc, * thread over hook, insert in same space and pull lp up the same length, repeat from * twice, thread over and pull through all lps on hook but one, thread over and pull through 2 lps.

MOTIF—Row 1: With white, ch 6, sl st in first ch to form a r, ch 3, and work 15 dc in r, (16 dc in all).

Row 2: Ch 3, (thread over hook, insert in st and pull lp up the length of a dc, * thread over hook, insert in same place and pull another lp up the same length, repeat from *, thread over and pull through all lps on hook but one, thread over and pull through 2 lps)—a puff st made, ch 3, another puff st in same space, * 2 dc in next dc, 1 dc in next dc, 2 dc in next dc, 2 puff sts with ch 3 between in next dc, repeat from * twice, 2 dc in next dc, 1 dc in next dc, 2 dc in next dc, join in first puff st.

Row 3: Sl st to lp and work 2 puff sts with ch 3 between in same sp, * 2 dc in next puff st, 1 dc in each of the next 2 dc, puff st in next dc, 1 dc in each of the next 2 dc, 2 dc in next puff st, 2 puff sts with ch 3 between in next

lp, repeat from * twice, 2 dc in next puff st, 1 dc in each of the next 2 dc,

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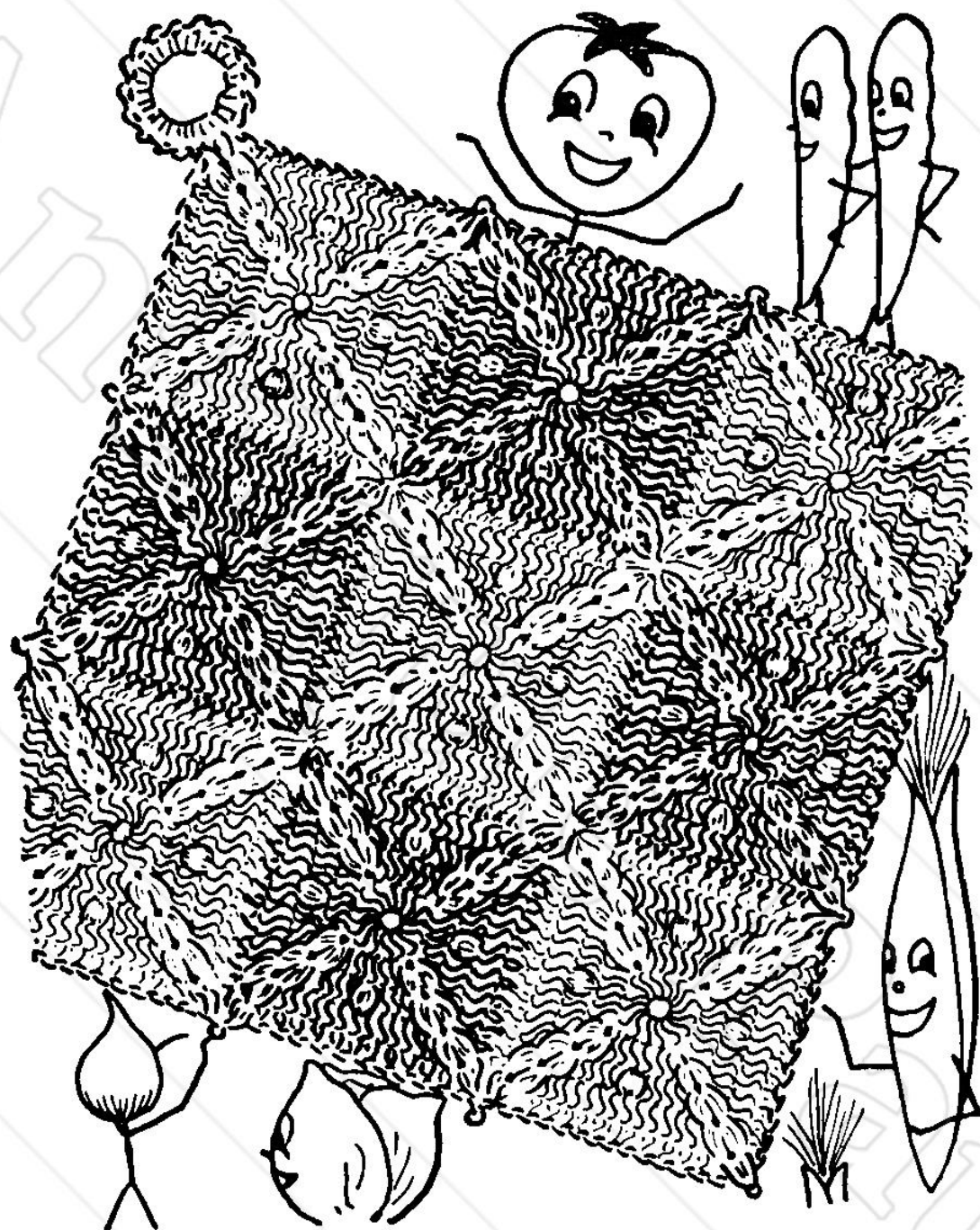
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puff st in next dc, 1 dc in each of the next 2 dc, 2 dc in next puff st, join with sl st.

Row 4: Sl st to next lp and work 2 puff sts with ch 3 between in same space, 2 dc in next puff st, 1 dc in each of the next 4 dc, 1 dc in puff st, 1 dc in each of the next 4 dc, 2 dc in the next puff st, 2 puff sts with ch 3 between in next lp, repeat in same manner all around, join, break thread. Work 13 more motifs in the same manner, then work 4 motifs in red. Sew the 4 red and 5 white motifs together arranging as illustrated for front section. The 9 white motifs are used for back section.

With red, crochet the 2 sections together with a row of sc working 3 dc, ch 4, sl st in top of last dc for p, 2 dc in each corner mesh and at each joining, ch 15 for lp, turn, sl st in same space, ch 1, turn and work 25 sc over ch, break thread.

Steam and press dry through a damp cloth.

MAKE HANDSOME CHRISTMAS CANDLES

Cut the top from a square carton in which milk has been purchased. Lay across the top a stick, a match or

a nail from which is suspended a wick. This may be made of regular candlewick, an odd bit of rug yarn or a cord twisted of several strands of string. This should be suspended down the center as nearly as possible.

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Gather all the partially burned candles you've been saving and make one large new candle out of them. Gently melt each color separately and pour the wax into the carton letting each color set before adding another. This will result in a shiny column of layer on layer of delicate color. When the carton is half full, if you can't wait until your candle is taller, peel off the wax paper covering. Set candle on a pretty plate, light it and enjoy its steady flame for many hours.

Avoid rips in delicate net or lace curtains by washing them in a large muslin bag.

You Can Make Money with Doll Houses

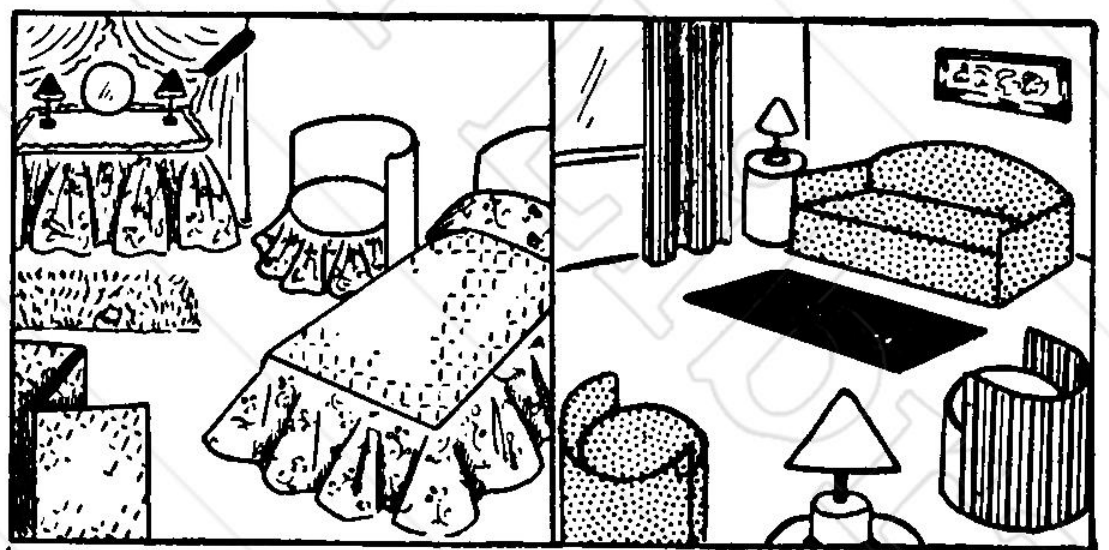
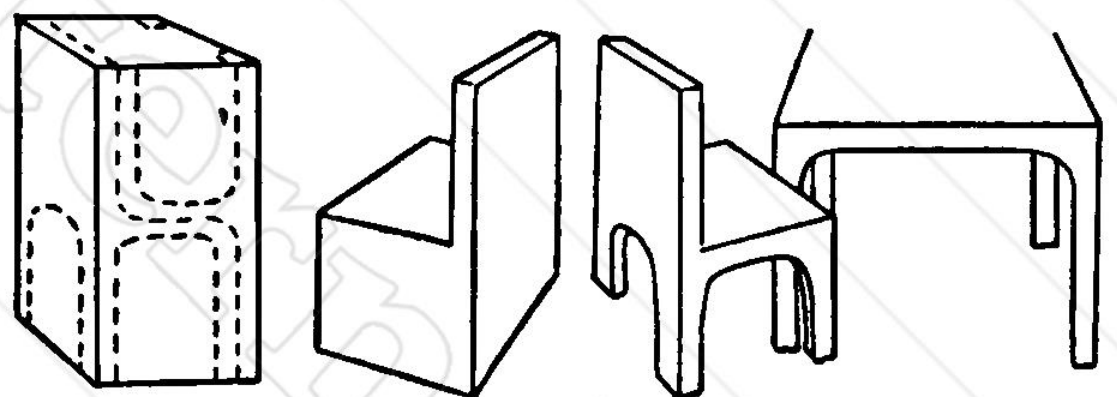
To make the nicest little girl in the world happier at Christmas, why not make furniture for her doll house? It's easy to do and inexpensive too, besides the upholstery material can be found in most family scrap bags. Oatmeal cartons and other small boxes so easily accumulated in the average household are used for the chairs and tables.

First determine the approximate scale you need to use, and make furniture that can actually be occupied by a small doll—or make or get a doll to fit the furniture. A round oatmeal carton about 4 inches across will make most attractive chairs. Cut half way through the box 2 inches from one end—to place the seat. Cut up on sides about 2 inches for back, and cut around top of back. Make the seat from the cover of the other end by slashing at sides and fitting to position. To finish such a piece, a covering of cretonne, chintz, velvet, corduroy or other desired material may be glued to the foundation. If you prefer, the chair may be covered with a coat of bright enamel.

A harmonizing lamp table may be made by cutting such a box to a corresponding height and finishing with enamel or varnish stain; slashes may be made for 3 or 4 legs, but these weaken the table slightly.

An up-to-the minute bed may be made of the flat trays often found in candy boxes or of other boxes cut to less than an inch deep. To both ends of such a box, glue curved or straight

head and foot ends. The modern trend is no feet, simply straight lines to the floor; paint or cover with material. If a four-poster is your desire, slash the flat box at each corner and insert clothes-pins; glue to box. Make a mattress and pillows to fit, stuffing them with cotton or finely cut scraps. Sheets, pillow cases, quilts and spreads may be made to fit. Chairs to match may be made by sawing the front two clothes-pins off at two inches from the knob.



Davenport and chairs may be made of boxes; arms or backs may be glued on and if you should find bits of velvet in your piece bag your set can become quite gorgeous. Puffs and pillows to match or contrast will add that look of comfort. A chest or buffet would be quite easy—leave the lid on a box of proper shape—cover entirely with cloth or paint and rule drawers and knobs in ink or paint. Cardboard and a ruffle cut to the desired shape will

make a dressing table and the mirror might be found in a discarded purse.

A folding screen can be made from pieces of cardboard. Cut three the same size. Lace the sides together loosely with heavy thread, yarn or pieces of material to match the color scheme. Cover with scraps of wall paper that you have around the house.

Thread spools may be used as lamp bases with skewers or straight smooth sticks. Make the shade from paper rolled into a cone of the desired size. Paint all to match. Two empty spools may also become a table and 2 chairs or stools. Saw the spools in half; a simple design may be drawn on each if desired and colored with crayons. Paste cardboard circle on the whole spool for a table top, cut a circle of bright cloth to cover top for table-cloth. Place the 2 half spools on either side of the table.

Rugs may be crocheted of short ends of yarn or made from woolen material raveled at the ends. The simplest crocheted rug is the rectangle, worked in single crochet. Use a large wooden or metal hook for crocheting. Make a foundation chain as long as the rug is to be wide with 2 extra chains for turning. Single crochet in third chain from hook and in every remaining chain across row and in 2-ch at end of previous row. Repeat this row until rug is desired size. This basic design may be varied with strips of contrasting colors at either end, or it may be an all over hit-or-miss rug.

Braided rugs may also be made. Cut strips on straight of material about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide. Overlap ends, fold raw edges in, and sew strips together. To braid, knot or sew ends of 3 strands firmly and attach to a chair arm or other solid object. Braid in a flat,

smooth braid for desired length. To make oval or round rug, cut a heavy paper pattern, start in center, baste braids flat around and around. Stripes may be added where desired. When paper guide has been filled, close round by carrying end of braid under work. Join braids by slip stitching through sides of braids. Sew securely with a coarse darning needle or curved upholstery needle and 2 strands of heavy thread.

The man who likes to use a coping saw can make dining chairs as shown. A piece 2x2x4 would result in a pair of chairs. Draw lines as in diagram, letting seats come at halfway mark; this line may be curved or a right angle turn may be made. Space between legs may be left or sawed out as indicated. If the sawing is specially easy and your wood not likely to split, the same type of curve may be cut from front to back.

A table may be made to match by using a piece 4x4x3; saw out one or two blocks as you did on bottom of chair. While it is possible to do so large a piece with small hand saws, the person who is so fortunate as to have access to a band saw can turn these out in quantities and make a nice revenue.

To make a house for such furniture have your grocer save you three or four of the cartons in which he receives canned goods, cartons about 14x18 and 10 inches high are just about right—the living room might be slightly larger. One of the two large sides becomes the floor; cut off top and one long side. Window and door openings may be cut in 3 sides, for communicating doors are a great convenience in rearranging the rooms.

Cover inside walls with wall paper remnants, lapping it over openings to

cover cut edges. The floor may be covered with heavy brown paper or with oil cloth—the wood-grain effect would be nice. If you happen to have scraps of linoleum, use them. If your linoleum should be old and worn, it can be painted any plain color. When

this is set, dots of various colors may be spattered on and will create a pretty effect. The outside of the boxes may be covered with brown wrapping paper. For paste, use thick laundry starch or flour and water paste, made with boiling water.

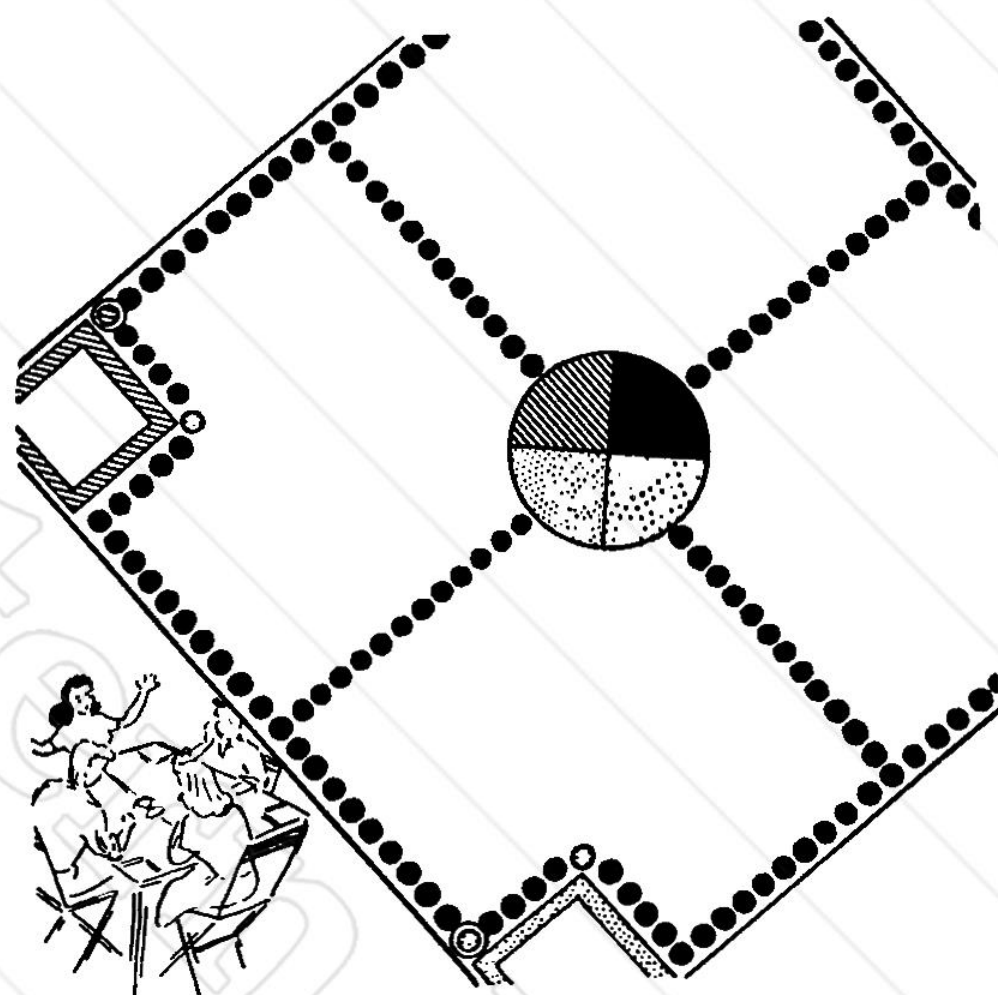
Games That Can Be Made In The Home

Everyone likes to play games, but tastes differ. Parties should be thought of as play times with our friends and family. The spirit in which a party is given is the secret of success in party giving. Many commercially prepared games are available today on the market, but too there are many you can make right in your own home. Quiet games to be played around the fireplace in the evening and ones that can be constructed in the home with very little material or preparation are good fun. Here are directions and an illustration for the making of three games. You no doubt know of others such as, fortune telling tricks for special occasions as Halloween and Christmas Eve; romantic games to be played on Valentine's Day, etc.

There are all kinds of games for all occasions. Perhaps many of you have a home-made game that you might like to pass on to other readers of *THE WORKBASKET*; if so, let us hear from you and if possible we will print them in *THE WORKBASKET*.

Lucky Seven

Here's a new game for the family and one that can be made at home. You'll find it ideal for gifts too. Make your own dice from two sugar cubes or wood with black pencil, enamel or nail polish, center 1 spot on a side—



on opposite side make 6; 5 spots are opposite 2; 4 opposite 3. Or you may paint numbers 1 to 6 instead. The button box will produce the counters—there should be four alike for each player.

A cover can be made of felt, crash or linene for folding card table size—about 30 inches square. The dots may be painted on with textile paints, embroidered or colored with crayons. In each corner, mark off a 4 or 5 inch



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square and outline each in a different color, such as blue, red, green and yellow. Make a circle 5 inches in diameter in the center—glass or cup may be used, mark it off in 4 equal parts and color each section to correspond with corner squares. Take a quarter or other round object of proper size to make 13 circles from each center section out to edge and color all alike—blue perhaps. Make 11 circles around each corner square; the circle to the left of each square should be the same color as the outline of square and could be outlined in red—these are starting points; each inside corner circle should be green—these are safety islands. Now make 9 circles between each row of circles from center and each corner square. (See illustration.)

For a quick finish around the completed piece, all edges might be pinked. Ties may be added if desired to hold the game on the card table.

Playing Directions — LUCKY SEVEN may be played by 2 to 4 players; each has 4 counters or buttons of different shape and color for each player; two dice are used. The object of the game is to get all four counters into center field—the first one doing so wins.

Any player may begin and the first one to cast a 7, moves one counter from the square at his right to the circle of the same color at left of square. Move up and to the right.

The dice are passed to the left always, one toss at a time, until a 7 appears. This means moving a counter out into play, or another turn or toss.

Rain spots will quickly disappear from suede shoes, hats or purses, if rubbed gently with an emery board such as is used for manicuring.

A player passing another counter sends it back home UNLESS the other counter is on a green safety island. In that case, second player passes on (or must wait a turn—you decide that). Any player whose toss lands him on a red ringed circle must go back and start over; if the number tossed is greater, count it as a regular circle and move on. When a counter reaches center line in front of each player, he takes that path to go to the goal. The exact number must be cast—or spots may be divided between two counters as thrown.

Opposite players may play partners and help each other after one has all his counters in.

PRISON—this may be played by 4, 6 or 8 people. Must throw a double to enter play. Move counter out of prison toward player. The move is always in counter clockwise fashion. Any double gives another turn. If player passes or overtakes another send him back to prison. First one getting all four counters in field to his right, wins.

BOX CARS—may be played on the same cover. Each player gets one toss with two dice, passing to the left. The first one to cast double six may begin the play and no player may start a counter until he has a double six; whenever it is cast, a new counter may be moved into play, as long as they last; and it always entitles a player to another toss.

Any of these games could be worked out for a cover seating six or eight players if desired. Individual variations you may work out will make the game so much more your very own.

The metal base of an electric light bulb that has broken off in a socket may be removed by pushing a cork into the base.

Crocheted Slippers Of Metallic Thread

How these golden and silver slippers sparkle! The sling type slipper with closed toe could double for lounging or party wear; requires 4 skeins of yarn. Make the strap slippers for party wear, alternating straps of silver and gold; one skein each of gold and silver are needed.

Both pairs of these slippers are made of Hiawatha Metallic Elastic Yarn of Lastex in silver or gold; use a number 2 steel crochet hook. Hiawatha Lastex Metallic Thread, also leather soles in small, medium or large sizes are available; or use old soles from worn-out shoes.

Directions are given for small size. Changes for medium and large sizes are in parentheses.

Gauge: 7 stitches equal one inch.

Abbreviations: St (stitch); ch (chain); sc (single crochet); dc (double crochet); hdc (half double crochet); lp (loop).



SLING SLIPPERS

Starting at bottom, work a 17" (18"–19") ch.

Row 1: (Wrong Side)—Sc in second ch from hook and in each ch until row is 15" (16"–17"). Cut off remaining ch. Ch 3, turn.

Row 2: Dc in each st across. Ch 1, turn.

Row 3: Sc, increasing 1 st at each end. Ch 3, turn.

Row 4: Dc, increasing 1 st at each end. Mark center st with colored thread for toe shaping. Ch 1, turn.

Row 5: 2 sc in first st, sc in each st to 12 sts before marker; SHAPE

TOE—Hdc in next 2 sts, then holding back last lp of each st on hook, work dc in each of next 2 sts, over and through 3 lps on hook (dc decreased), work 2 more dc decreases over next 4 sts, (work off next 3 sts as one st) 3 times; work 3 dc decreases over next 6 sts, hdc in next 2 sts, sc in each st to end, 2 sc in last st. Ch 3, turn (12 sts decreased at toe).

Row 6: Work 2 dc at base of ch-3, dc in each st to 7 sts before marker, work 3 dc decreases over next 6 sts, work off next 3 sts as 1 st, work 3 dc decreases over next 6 sts, dc to end, 3 dc in last st. Ch 1, turn.

Row 7: 3 sc in first st, sc in each st to 8 sts before marker, hdc in next 2 sts, 6 dc decreases over next 12 sts, hdc in next 2 sts, sc to end, 3 sc in last st. Ch 3, turn.

Row 8: 2 dc at base of ch-3, dc in each st to 6 sts before marker, 6 dc decreases over next 12 sts, dc to end, 3 dc in last st. Ch 1, turn.

Row 9: Same as row 7. Do not turn but ch 16 for back, sl st around to first

sc at beginning of row. Ch 3, turn.

Row 10: Dc in each ch and each st around. Join with sl st to top of ch-3. Ch 1, do not turn.

Row 11: Sc in each st. Join and fasten off. From right side, work sc around bottom of shaped portion at back; fasten off. Work other slipper in same manner.

Finishing: With matching thread sew closely through stitching on soles.

CROSS-STRAP SANDALS

You will need one skein each of gold and silver Hiawatha Metallic Elastic Yarn of Lastex; use number 2 steel crochet hook. Or you may make them of silver or gold. Directions are given for small size. Changes for medium and large sizes are in parentheses.

Gauge: 7 dc equal one inch.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); dc (double crochet); st (stitch); sk (skip); sc (single crochet).

Starting at toe for first strip, with gold ch 22 (24-26). Dc in 4th ch from hook and in each ch to end 20 (22-24) sts, count turning ch-3 as 1 st; fasten off.

Second Strip: With silver, ch 10 (11-12), hold gold strip with wrong side of last row facing, sk 6 (7-8) dc of gold strip, with silver work sc in next 8 sts, then ch 12 (13-14). Turn, dc in 4th ch from hook and in every silver ch and sc 28 (30-32) sts; fasten off.

Third Strip: With gold ch 13 (14-15), hold last 2 joined strips wrong side up, sc in center 8 sc of silver strip,

ch 15 (16-17). Turn, dc in 4th ch from hook and in every gold ch and sc 34 (36-38) sts; fasten off.

Fourth Strip: With silver ch 14 (15-16), sc in center 8 sts of last strip, ch 16 (17-18). Turn and work back as on second strip 36 (38-40) sts; fasten off.

Fifth Strip: With gold ch 15 (16-17), sc in center 8 sts, ch 17 (18-19). Turn, work as before 38 (40-42) sts; fasten off.

Sixth Strip: With silver ch 16 (17-18), sc in center 8 sts, ch 18 (19-20), Turn, work back; fasten off.

Ankle Strap: With gold make 16" ch. Dc in 4th ch from hook and in each ch until row is 13" (13½"-14"); fasten off. Join silver at beginning of row, ch 3, work dc in each st to end of row.

Finishing: Sew securely to sole as illustrated. Cross ankle strap to make loop for ankle at center.

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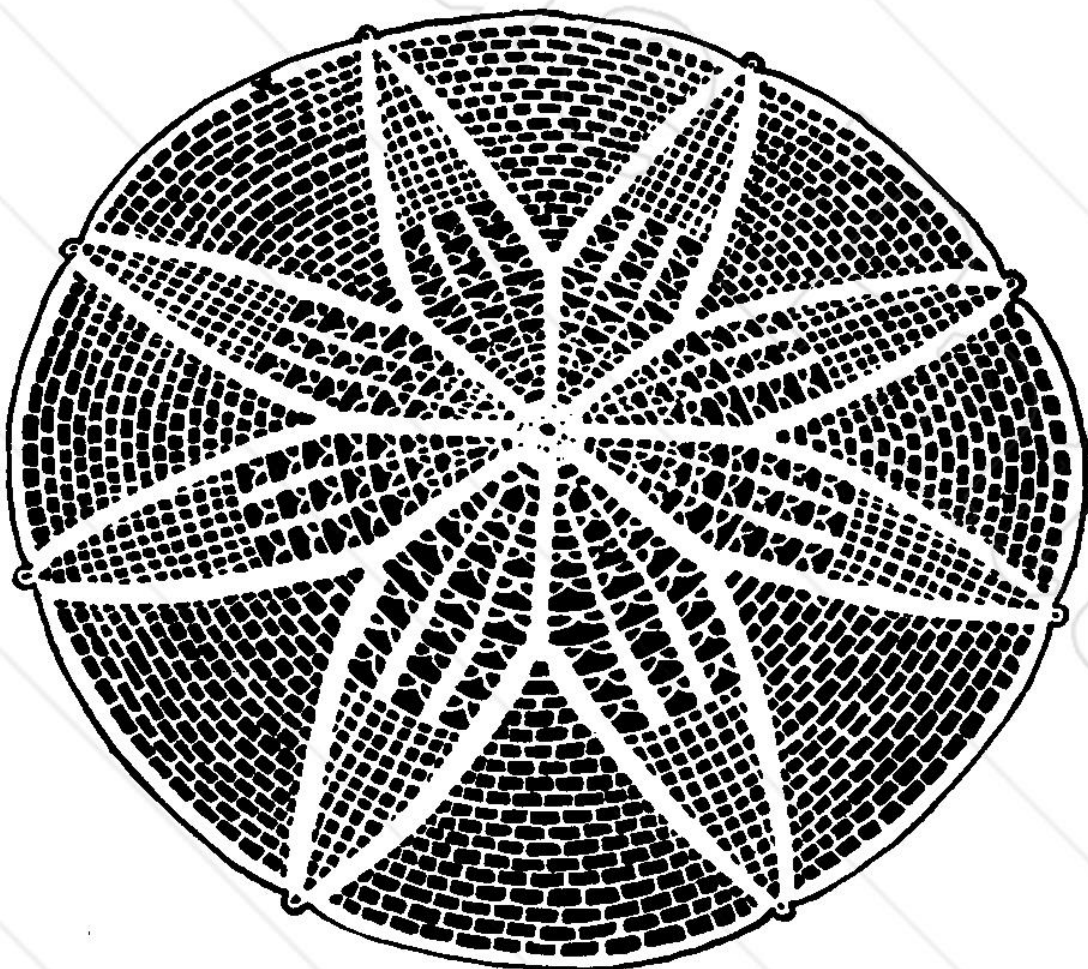
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Single Flower Doily

You may have been wishing to make a round doily that is suitable for an average size table or one to place under your favorite lamp. Here are the directions for just such a doily. It is about 12 inches in diameter and can be made from approximately 300 yards of size 30 mercerized crochet thread; use a size 11 crochet hook. Make it in cream, ecru, white or variegated colors.



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

Begin in center and ch 8, sl st in first st to form a r.

Rnd 1: Ch 3 (for first dc), 24 dc in r, sl st in tip of first ch 3.

Rnd 2: Ch 3 (for first dc), dc in each of next 2 dc, * ch 1, dc in each of next 3 dc, repeat from * around for 6 more groups of 3 dc (8 in all), ch 1, sl st in tip of first ch 3 made.

Rnd 3: Ch 3, dc in each of next 2 dc, * ch 3, dc in each of next 3 dc; repeat from * around, ending with ch 3, sl st in tip of first ch 3 made.

Rnd 4: Ch 3, dc in each of next 2 dc, * ch 3, sl st in center st of ch 3 made in previous rnd, ch 3, dc in each of next 3 dc; repeat from * around ending with ch 3. Join with sl st in first ch 3 made.

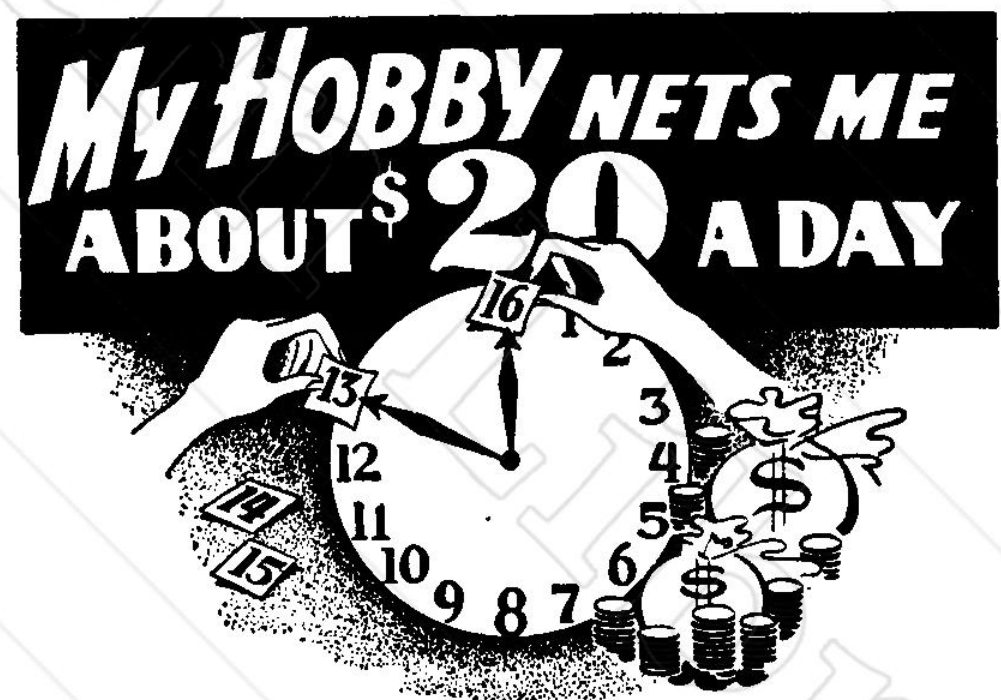
Rnd 5: Ch 3, dc in each of next 2 dc, * ch 2, dc in center of first ch 3 of previous rnd, ch 3, dc in center o-

next ch 3, ch 2, dc in each of next 3 dc; repeat from * around ending with ch 2, join with sl st.

Rnd 6: Ch 3, dc in each of next 2 dc, * ch 2, dc in dc, ch 3, sl st in center st of ch 3, ch 3, dc in dc, ch 2, dc in each of next 3 dc; repeat from * around ending with ch 2, join with sl st.

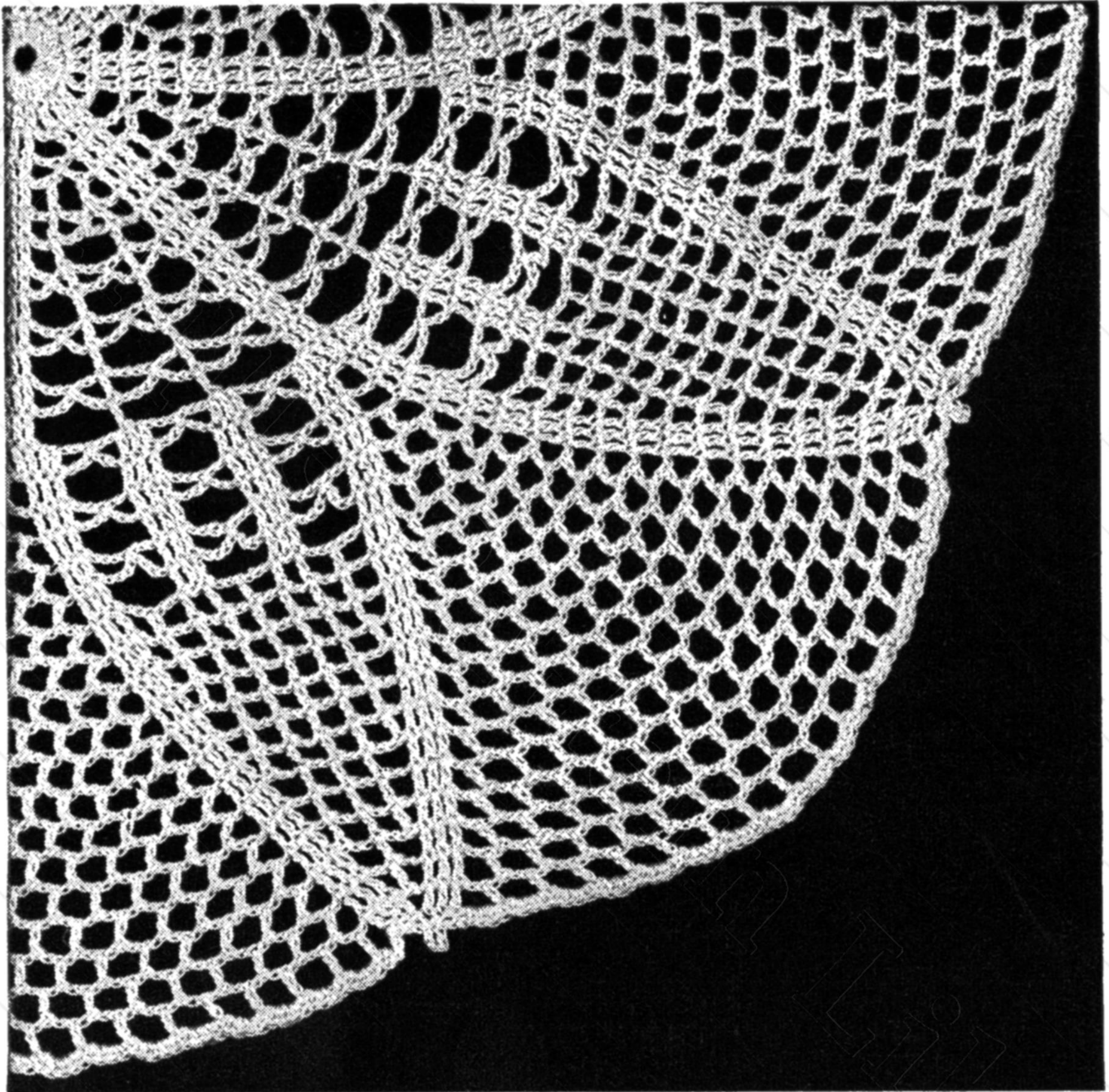
Rnd 7: Ch 3, dc in each of next 2 dc, * ch 3, dc in dc, ch 5, dc in dc, ch 3, dc in each of next 3 dc; repeat from * around ending with ch 3, join with sl st.

Rnd 8: Ch 3, dc in each of next 2 dc, * ch 2, sl st in center of ch 3, ch 2, dc in dc, ch 3, sl st in center of ch 5, ch 3, dc in dc, ch 2, sl st in center st of ch 3, ch 2, dc in each of next 3 dc; repeat from * around ending with ch 2, join with sl st.



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Rnd 9: Ch 3, dc in each of next 2 dc, * (ch 5, dc in dc) twice, ch 5, dc in each of 3 dc; repeat from * around ending with ch 5, join with sl st.

Rnd 10: Ch 3, dc in each of next 2 dc, * (ch 3, sl st in center st of ch 5, ch 3, dc in dc) twice, ch 3, sl st in center st of ch 5, ch 3, dc in each of next 3 dc; repeat from * around ending with ch 3, join with sl st.

Rnd 11: Ch 3, dc in each of next 2 dc, * (ch 7, dc in dc) twice, ch 7, dc in each of 3 dc; repeat from * around, ending with ch 7, join with sl st.

Rnd 12: Ch 3, dc in each of next 2 dc, * (ch 4, sl st in 4th st of ch 7, ch 4, dc in dc) twice, ch 4, sl st in 4th st of ch 7, ch 4, dc in each of next 3 dc, repeat from * around ending with ch 4, join with sl st.

Rnd 13: Ch 3, dc in each of 2 dc, * (ch 8, dc in dc) twice, ch 8, dc in each of next 3 dc; repeat from * around ending with ch 8, join with sl st.

Rnd 14: Here begins division of petals. Ch 3, dc in each of next 2 dc, * dc in each of first 2 sts of ch 8, (ch 3, sl st in next third st of ch 8, ch 3, dc in last st of ch 8, dc in dc, dc in first st of next ch 8) twice, ch 3, sl st in next third st of ch 8, ch 3, dc in each of last 2 sts of ch 8, dc in each of next 3 dc; repeat from * around ending with 2 dc in each of last 2 sts of ch 8, join with sl st.

Rnd 15: This row starts the shaping of points of the petals. Ch 5, sk 1 dc, dc in each of next 3 dc, * (ch 5, dc in each of next 3 dc) twice, ch 5, dc in

each of next 3 dc, ch 2, sk 1 dc, dc in each of last 3 dc; repeat from * around, ending with 2 dc, sl st in second ch of first ch 5 made.

Rnd 16: Ch 6, sk 2 ch, dc in each of 3 dc, * (ch 3, sl st in center st of ch 5, ch 3, dc in each of next 3 dc) 3 times, ch 3, dc in each of next 3 dc; repeat from * around ending with 2 dc, sl st in third ch of first ch 6 made.

Rnd 17: Ch 6, * dc in center of ch 3 of previous rnd, ch 3, (dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 7) 3 times, dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 3; repeat from * around ending with 2 dc, join with sl st in third ch of first ch 6 made.

Rnd 18: Ch 6, * dc in center of ch 3, ch 3, sk dc, dc in center of next ch 3, ch 3, (dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 4, sl st in center of ch 7, ch 4) 3 times, dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 3; repeat from * around ending with 2 dc, join with sl st in third ch of first ch 6 made.

Rnd 19: Ch 6, * (dc in center of ch 3, ch 3) 3 times, dc in each of next 3 dc, (ch 6, dc in each of next 3 dc) 3 times, ch 3, repeat from * around

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ending with 2 dc, join with sl st.

Rnd 20: Ch 6, * (dc in center of ch 3, ch 3) 4 times, dc in each of next 3 dc, (ch 2, sk 2 sts, dc in center of ch 6, ch 2, dc in dc, ch 2, sk 1 dc, dc in next dc) twice, ch 2, dc in center of ch 6, ch 2, dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 3; repeat from * around ending with 2 dc, join with sl st.

Rnd 21: Ch 6, * (dc in ch 3, ch 3) 5 times, dc in each of next 3 dc, (ch 2, dc in dc) 7 times, ch 2, dc in each of next 3 dc, (ch 3, dc in center of ch 3) 6 times, ch 3, dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 2, repeat from * around ending with 2 dc, join with sl st.

Rnd 22: Ch 6, * (dc in sp, ch 3) 6 times, dc in each of 3 dc, ch 1, dc in dc, (ch 2, dc in dc) 6 times, ch 1, dc

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in each of next 3 dc, ch 3; repeat from * around ending with 2 dc, join with sl st.

Rnd 23: Ch 6, * (dc in ch 3, ch 3) 7 times, dc in each of next 3 dc, sk ch 1, dc in dc, (ch 2, dc in dc) 6 times, sk ch 1, dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 3; repeat from * around ending with 2 dc, join with sl st in third ch of ch 6 first made.

Rnd 24: Ch 6, * (dc in ch 3, ch 3) 8 times, dc in each of next 3 dc, (ch 2, dc in dc) 5 times, ch 2, dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 3; repeat from * around ending with 2 dc, join with sl st in third st of first ch 6 made.

Rnd 25: Ch 6, * (dc in ch 3, ch 3)

9 times, dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 1, sk 2 ch, dc in dc, (ch 2, dc in dc) 4 times, ch 1, dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 3; repeat from * around, join with sl st in third ch of first ch 6 made.

Rnd 26: Ch 6, * (dc in ch 3, ch 3) 10 times, dc in each of next 3 dc, sk 1 ch, (dc in dc, ch 2) 4 times, sk 1 ch, dc in each of next 3 ch, ch 3; repeat from * around ending with 2 dc, join with sl st in third ch of first ch 6 made.

Rnd 27: Ch 6, * (dc in ch 3, ch 3) 11 times, dc in each of 3 dc, (ch 2, dc in dc) 3 times, ch 2, dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 3; repeat from * around, join with sl st in third ch of first ch 6 made.

Rnd 28: Ch 6, * (dc in ch 3, ch 3) 12 times, dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 1, (dc in dc, ch 2) twice, dc in dc, ch 1, dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 3; repeat from * around ending with 2 dc, join with sl st in third ch of first ch 6 made.

Rnd 29: Ch 6, * (dc in ch 3, ch 3) 13 times, dc in each of next 3 dc, sk 1 ch, dc in dc, (ch 2, dc in dc) twice, sk 1 ch, dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 3, repeat from * around ending with 2 dc, join with sl st in third ch of first ch 6 made.

Rnd 30: Ch 6, * (dc in ch 3, ch 3) 14 times, dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 2, dc in dc, ch 2, dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 3; repeat from * around ending with 2 dc, join with sl st in third ch of first ch 6 made.

Rnd 31: Ch 6, (dc in ch 3, ch 3) 15 times, dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 1, dc in dc, ch 1, dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 3; repeat from * around ending with 2 dc, join with sl st in third ch of first ch 6 made.

Rnd 32: Ch 6, * (dc in ch 3, ch 3) 16 times, dc in each of 3 dc, sk dc, dc in each of next 3 dc, ch 3; repeat from * around ending with 2 dc, join with sl st in third ch of first ch 6 made.

Rnd 33: Sl st in sp of ch 3, ch 1, 3 sc in sp, * 4 sc in each of 16 sps, ch 3, sl st in between the two 3-dc groups, ch 5, sl st back in first ch (p made), ch 3, 4 sc in sp; repeat from * around. Join with sl st and fasten off.

Steam and press dry through a damp cloth.

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Send a WORKBASKET subscription to those friends on your list who are needlework and handcraft enthusiasts. They will appreciate the thoughtfulness you showed at Christmas time, as they receive each of twelve issues throughout the year. Much valued pleasure will be netted as they knit, tat and crochet various items from THE WORKBASKET. As Mrs. A.K.F. of North Dakota writes, "I received THE WORKBASKET last year as a Christmas gift and I cherished it so much that I am sending it to several of my friends this year."

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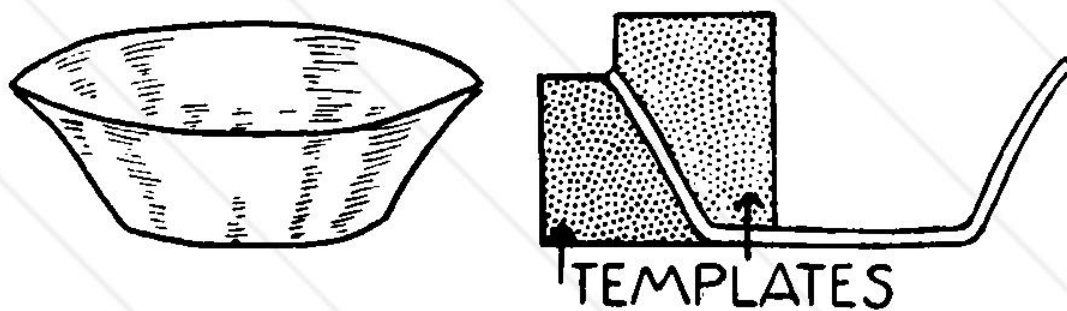
METALCRAFT

Here is another article for you metal craftsman who have become interested in acquiring more basic knowledge and for those who are just taking up the hobby. It is a simple, easy handicraft and you will find it a favorite pastime. As you gain more experience, a great variety of things can be made for the home, ideal for gifts or to sell.

Raising Metal

This is a method of forming many articles such as bowls, trays, book ends, plates and ash trays by stretching the edges of the metal to form the sides. A flat sheet of metal can be shaped into various shapes and sizes. The softer metals such as copper, brass or aluminum are best to use. The forming may be done in several ways—by using a hollow or recessed wooden block, a sandbag, a metal or wooden stake or a combination of several may be necessary to finish an article.

It is necessary to have a pattern or mold to gauge the shape of the article as it is being formed—this is called a templet or template. This is cut to the



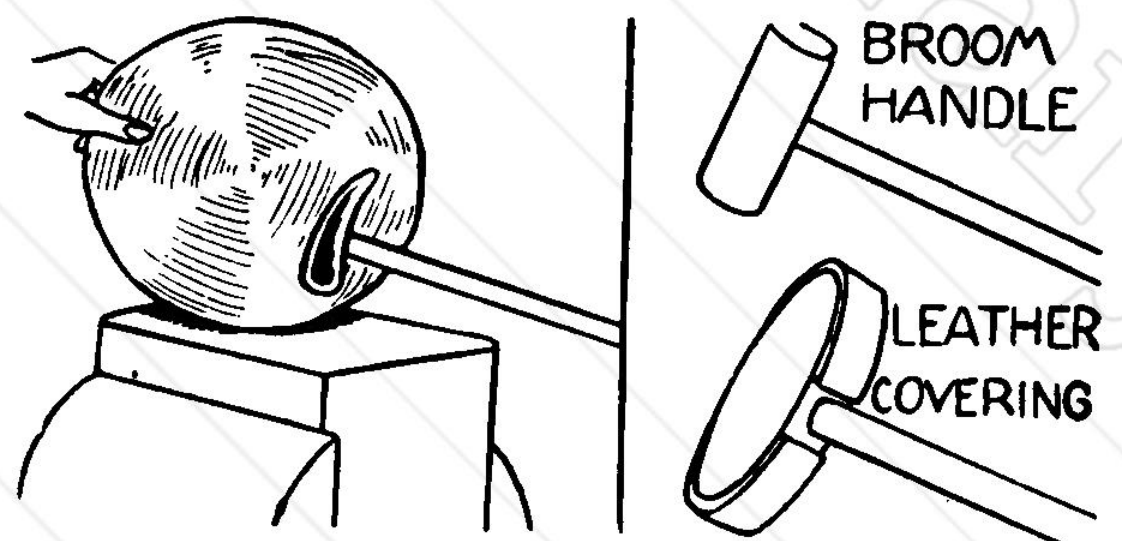
same size and shape as a cross section of the finished article. These can be made from cardboard, thin piece of wood or metal. You may wish to have two templets to check both the inside and outside of article as it is formed.

Raising Metal Over A Wooden Block

First, cut a circular depression in a

wooden block of wood approximately the curvature of the article to be shaped. You probably have a block of wood around the workshop that can be used. If you plan to do a lot of forming, a log is just the thing to have because you can cut several different sizes of holes in the same forming block. A round nosed hammer is best for soft metals and for heavier metal a raising hammer of the proper shape is needed.

The disk of metal should be cut slightly larger than the size of the finished bowl. With the left hand hold metal over the hollow portion at about a 45 degree angle and begin at outside edge striking the metal with a round-nosed mallet. Move the plate around as the metal is formed; remember to anneal (discussed in July issue) the metal as it becomes hard. If wrinkles begin to form toward the center, place the bowl on a table top and tap these irregularities out with a wooden mallet (covered with a leather shield on both ends to help protect the metal); or for small irregularities use a metal stake and a forming hammer. A horn-



shaped fiber or wood mallet is the best forming tool. You may make a hammer from a section of an old broomstick. Hold the metal firmly over the

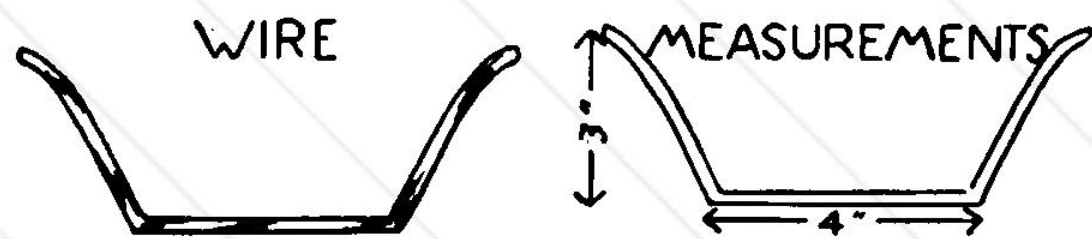
stake at any high spots and strike with the hammer.

Raising Metal Over A Sandbag

A sandbag may be purchased or you can easily make one out of canvas; fill the bag three-fourths full of fine, washed sand to keep the bag soft and flexible at all times. Since the bag is only partially filled with sand, it can be adjusted to various shapes. To make a solid surface when shaping curves, shake sand into one end of the bag; fold the empty portion underneath.

You must decide on the shape of the item before you begin to form the metal, thus knowing where the metal needs to be stretched and how much. Knowing this you can better select a hammer of right size. A hammer that is too small will cause the forming to be spotted, and too large a one will cause the wrong shape to be acquired.

The diameter of the metal necessary to make any item may be determined by bending a piece of soft wire to the shape of the cross section of the object. It may also be determined by drawing a straight line across the curva-



ture of the object; twice this distance plus the diameter of the base equals the amount of metal required. If a perfect spherical shape is to be formed, cut the metal about an inch larger than the desired size.

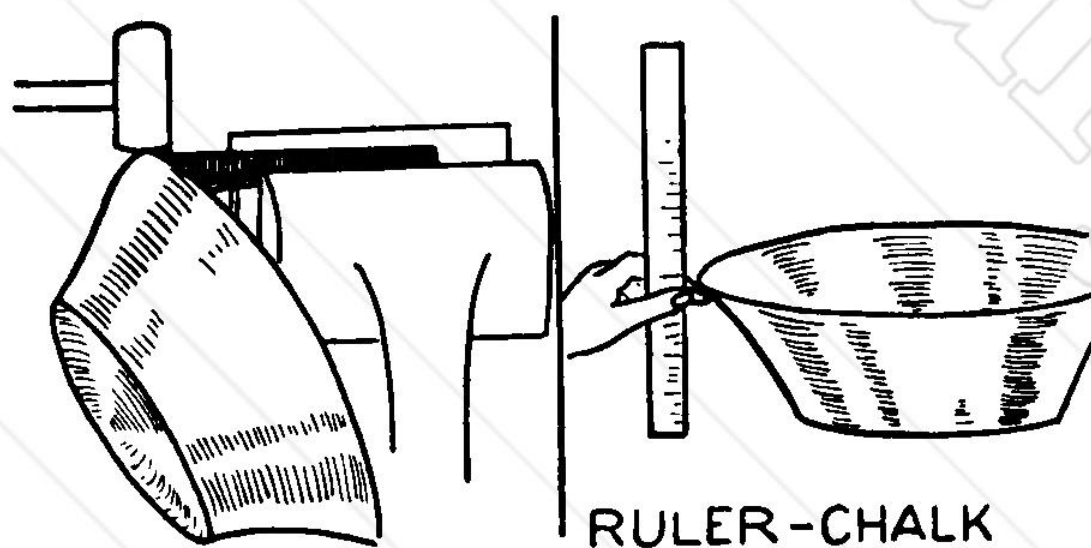
Make a depression in the sandbag of the approximate shape of the bowl

to be formed. Place the metal over this depression and raise the rear edge of metal to about a 30 degree angle. Strike lightly, overlapping blows beginning at the outside edge. Rotate the metal after each blow going completely around the bowl, being sure to work from the outside to the inside of the bowl. Check your work frequently with the templets because you can always shape the bowl more and it is difficult to reduce it after the metal has been stretched.

As the metal is formed, lower the angle and move the metal back a little farther on the sandbag after the first round so another course of blows may be applied slightly overlapping the first ones. If wrinkles begin to form in the metal, they should be hammered out immediately. However, if the piece is formed gradually and carefully, wrinkles will not develop.

As you become more experienced you will find that you can strike two or three blows in the same place before moving the metal or changing the angle; this enables you to raise the metal more quickly.

You will have to anneal the metal when it begins to get hard. (See annealing in July issue of *The Metalcraft Story*). Continue forming, fol-



lowing the above instructions, until the desired shape is attained.

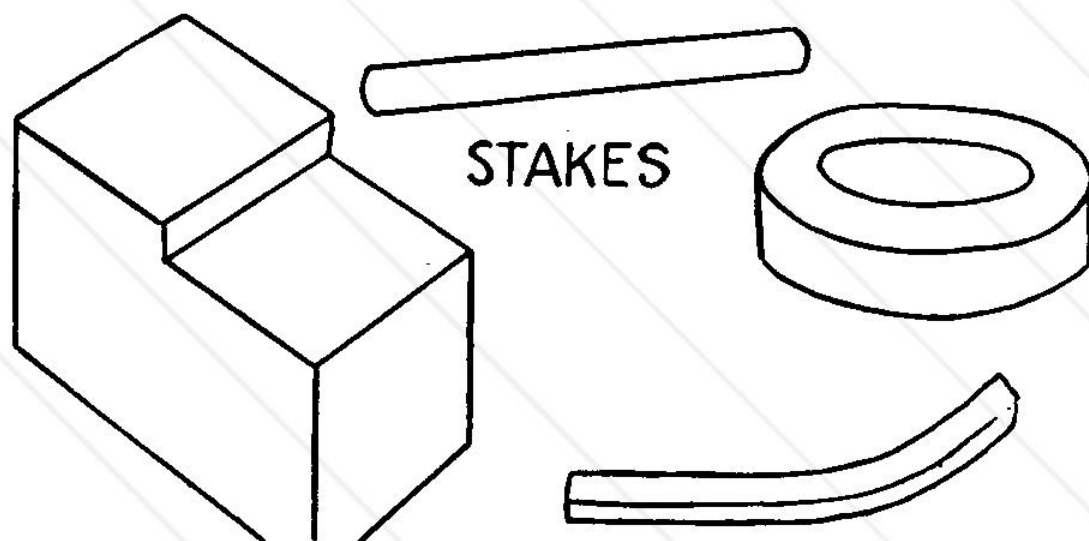
Now you probably need to complete

the forming, taking out any small irregularities, over a metal stake. If you find the edge of the bowl turns in around the edges, take a small round-faced mallet and work the design from the outside surface.

Trim off the excess metal after the forming is completed, hold the article firmly on flat surface and draw a line as shown.

Raising Metal Over A Wood Or Metal Stake

Plates and trays that require only a small amount of raising may be done over a metal or wood stake. Several types and shapes may be made from axle shafts and other pieces of scrap metal around the yard, barn or house—flat, circular or rocker type.



Cut a disk of metal slightly larger than the finished diameter desired; center and place it over a flat circular stake. Hold metal firmly and with a wooden mallet that has a cross-peen end, tap around the edge. It may be necessary to strike in the center occasionally to keep flat.

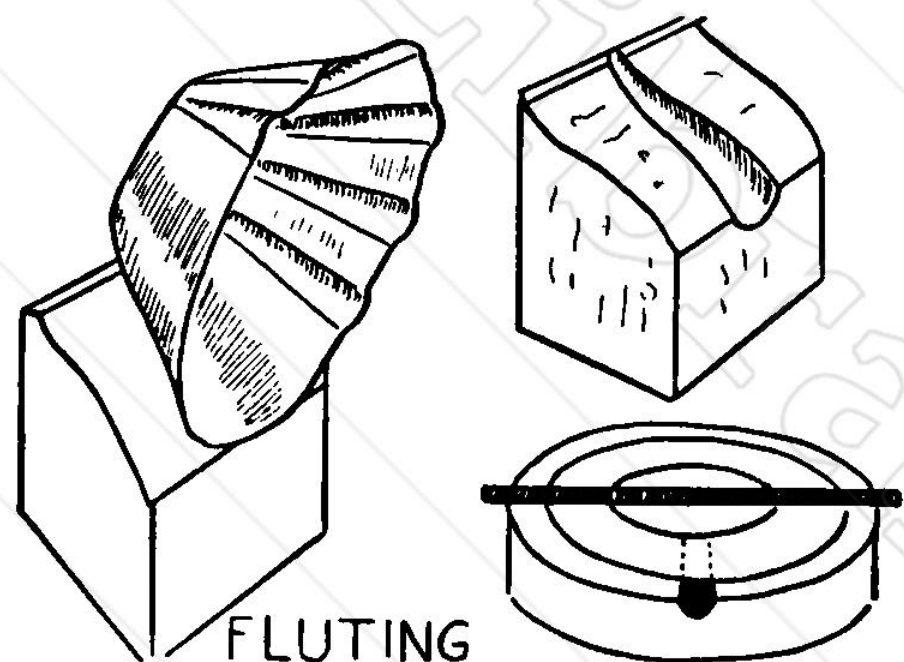
To shape the sides, place the metal stake in a vise so that portion with right curvature protrudes from side of vice. Hold the metal with the raised bottom on the outside against the stake with the base circle near the outside edge of stake. Strike the metal with

a flat faced hammer just ahead of the point where the metal comes in contact with the stake. Be sure and move the metal after each blow of the hammer so the edge of the piece will be stretched evenly. Work from base of circle out, being sure to hit each time in the same position on the stake. If any irregularities appear, flatten out with a wooden mallet on a bench top. Continue raising the metal in this fashion until desired depth is reached.

Fluting Metal

Fluting is used as a decoration on sides and edges of bowls, vases, ash trays, etc. Fluting adds beauty to the article and will also stiffen it, reducing the danger of careless handling.

A hardwood block, preferably maple, is best to use for fluting. Cut a groove of the desired shape across the block. The form block used to flute curved surfaces must conform to the contour of the bowl. If the bowl is to be fluted with grooves raised toward the inside,



then the block should follow the inside pattern of the bowl and a groove cut along its length of proper shape. If the fluting is to be shaped outward, then the outline of the block should match the curvature of the outside of the bowl.

You will find it more interesting to

have an uneven number of flutes such as 5, 7 or 9. Mark the division lines along the outside of the article. Draw lines from the center to these division points.

The form block may be fastened in a vise or placed on a solid bench. Hold article to be fluted over the form block so the groove is in proper position.

A rod or wire of desired curvature may be used for simple fluting on a flat plate where a groove of even depth is formed. Place this rod or wire over the

line and strike with hammer until flute of desired depth is reached. Make all flutes alike.

If the flutes are to be formed in an irregular shape, a forming hammer is used to form the grooves. Strike the metal directly over the radial line. As the flute begins to take form, work from each side of the line toward the outside edge of the groove until the metal takes the exact shape of the forming block.

(To Be Continued)

Make a Romper or Dress

Knit this clever pair for the favorite little folks in your family. Both are worked in cable pattern and stockinette stitch. Directions are for the six months to one year old size. The romper requires 4 ounces of baby yarn; the dress takes 5 ounces. Use size 3 knitting needles. You will also need 2 small buttons for fastening each on the shoulder, 8 inches of twill tape and 3 snaps for the rompers. Light weight sport yarn may be used if desired. The original was made in white but either garment would be lovely in colors.

Abbreviations: Sts (stitches); k

(knit); p (purl); tog (together), sc (single crochet).

Gauge: 7½ stitches or 9 rows equal one inch.

ROMPER—Starting at the bottom of romper cast on 20 sts. Work in stockinette st (k one row, p one row) for 6 rows. Cast on 32 sts at each end.

Row 1: (P 2, k 4) 5 times, p 2, k 20, (p 2, k 4) 5 times, p 2.

Row 2: (K 2, p 4) 5 times, k 2, p 20, (k 2, p 4) 5 times, k 2.

Row 3: Cable row—(P 2, place next 2 sts on double pointed needle and hold in back of work, k 2, then k the 2 sts from cable needle) 5 times, p 2, k 20, (p 2, place next 2 sts on double pointed needle and hold in back of work, k 2, then k the 2 sts on cable needle) 5 times, p 2.

Row 4: Repeat row 2.

Row 5: Same as row 1.

Row 6: Same as row 2.

Repeat these 6 rows once more. Continue in stockinette st until work measures seven inches from start of cable (where sts were cast on).

K 2 tog at the beginning and end of every 4th row 5 times (74 sts) ending with a p row.

Flattering

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Next Row: Cable st band at the waist begins here. (P 2, k 4) repeat to last 2 sts, p 2.

Row 2: (K 2, p 4) repeat to last 2 sts, k 2.

Row 3: (P 2, place next 2 sts on double pointed needle and hold in back of work, k 2, then k the 2 sts from cable needle), repeat across to last 2 sts ending with p 2.

Row 4: Repeat row 2.

Row 5: Repeat row 1.

Row 6: Repeat row 2.

Repeat these 6 rows twice more. Continue in stockinette st for two inches.

To Shape Armhole: Bind off 3 sts at the beginning of next 2 rows. K 2 tog beginning of next 6 rows. Repeat the 6 cable rows 3 more times on these 62 sts. Bind off.

Front—Work same as back past armhole shaping. Work 12 rows of cable st pattern.

Next Row: K 20 (put these sts on stitch holder, strand of thread or safety pin), bind off 22 sts, k 20. Con-

tinue on last 20 sts for right shoulder, k 2 tog at neck edge every other row twice (18 sts) continue in cable pattern.

When piece measures same as back, bind off. Go back and pick up first 20 sts and work other shoulder to correspond. Sew up right shoulder seams.

Sleeves—Pick up 52 sts around armhole edge. K in stockinette st for one inch. Decrease one st at both ends of needle every 6th row until 38 sts remain. Work 12 rows in cable pattern. Bind off.

To Finish: Work 2 rows of sc around neck, sleeves and legs of romper. Work sc around shoulder opening making 2 buttonholes of ch 2 each on front opening. Sew up seams and sew on buttons. Sew snaps to 2 pieces of twill tape and sew firmly to romper bottom.

MATCHING LITTLE SISTER DRESS—The dress has a full skirt with a cable st edging. The sleeves are more puffy than romper.

Back: Cast on 110 sts. Work 12 rows of cable pattern. Continue in stockinette st for 6 more inches.

Next Row: (K 1, k 2 tog) repeat to end row (74 sts). Complete back as for romper back.

Front: Work as for dress back, finishing as for romper front.

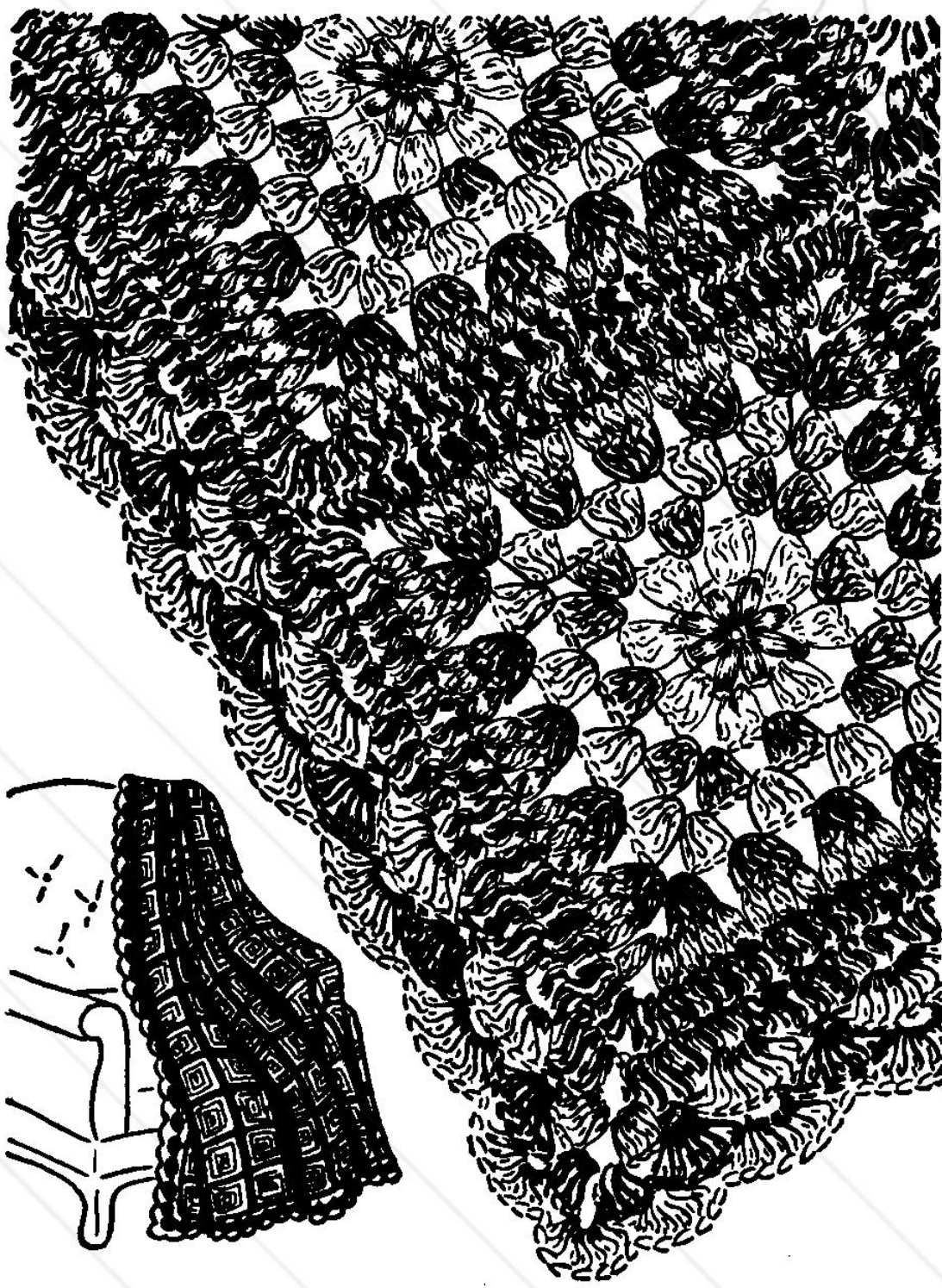
Sleeves: Pick up 64 sts around armhole working extra sts around cable part. K in stockinette for 4 inches. Decrease to 38 sts on next k row. P one row. Work 12 rows of cable pattern. Bind off.

Finish neck, sleeves and dress bottom with 2 rows of sc. Work shoulder opening as for romper. Sew up seams.

Press lightly with a damp cloth; avoid pressing cable pattern if possible.

Old Granny Afghan

You'll find this pattern quick pick-up work. It is made of American Thread Company "Dawn" Knitting Worsted. You will need about three-ounce and a quarter skeins of green, three amber, 19 scarlet, 12 cardinal, 47 black; or use other preferred colors. Use a bone crochet hook number 6 or 7. Each motif measures about 7 inches. 70 motifs 7x10 are required for an afghan about 49x70.



Abbreviations: Ch (chain); sl st (slip stitch); lp (loop); dc (double crochet); r (ring); st (stitch); sp (space); sk (skip); sc (single crochet); puff st—yarn over hook, insert in ring and pull lp up the length of a dc, * yarn over hook, insert in same sp, pull lp up the same length, repeat from * yarn over and pull through all lps on hook but one, yarn over and pull through 2 lps.

Row 1: Begin in center with green and ch 5, join to form a r and work 8 puff sts with ch 2 between (see explanation above); join with sl st into a r, cut and fasten yarn.

Row 2: Attach yellow in 2-ch lp, ch 3, 2 dc in same lp, * ch 1, 3 dc in next lp, repeat from * all around, ch 1, join in third st of first ch-3 made, cut yarn.

Row 3: Attach cardinal in ch 1 lp, ch 3, 2 dc in same sp, ch 1, 3 dc in same sp (corner), * ch 1, 3 dc in next 1 ch lp, ch 1, (3 dc, ch 1, 3 dc) in next lp (corner), repeat from * around, ch 1, join and cut yarn.

Row 4: Attach scarlet in corner lp, ch 3, 2 dc in same sp, ch 1, 3 dc in same sp, * (ch 1, 3 dc in next 1 ch lp) twice, ch 1, (3 dc, ch 1, 3 dc) in corner lp, repeat from * around, ch 1, join and cut yarn.

Row 5: Attach black in corner lp, ch 3, 2 dc in same sp, ch 1, 3 dc in same sp, 3 dc in each of the next 3 lps with ch 1 between groups, (3 dc, ch 1, 3 dc) in next corner lp, continue in the same manner all around, join.

Row 6: Attach scarlet and work one puff st in each dc, (2 puff sts, ch 3, 2 puff sts) in lp at each corner, join and fasten yarn.

Row 7: Attach black and work 1 dc in each puff st, working (3 dc, ch 3, 3 dc) in lp at each corner; join and cut yarn.

Work 69 squares in same manner. Sew, slip stitch or single crochet the squares together.

Edge—Row 1: With black, work 1 dc in each dc, working (3 dc, ch 3, 3 dc in lp) in each corner and 2 dc in each corner lp where blocks are joined, cut yarn.

Row 2: Attach scarlet at corner, ch

3, (3 dc, ch 3, 4 dc) in same sp, sk the length of a dc, sc in next dc, * sk the length of a dc, 7 dc in next st (shell), sk the length of a dc, sc in next st, repeat from * all around having 3 shells on side of each motif and 1 shell at each joining, working all corners same as first corner, join and cut yarn.

Row 3: Attach black at corner, ch 3, (3 dc, ch 3, 4 dc) in same sp, sc in center of next shell, * 7 dc in next sc, sc in center of next shell, repeat from * all around working all corners same as first corner, join.

Row 4: Attach scarlet and work same as last row but have 6 dc in each sc, join and cut yarn.

CROCHET EDGING

A delightful and easy-to-make crochet edging that is suitable for large or small towels, pillow slips or dresser scarves. If made from about size 30 mercerized crochet thread and a size 11 crochet hook, the edging will measure about 2 inches wide. If a wider edging is desired use a heavier thread and a coarser hook.

Abbreviations: Ch (chain); st (stitch); dc (double crochet); bl (block); sp (space).

Make a ch a few sts longer than desired length.

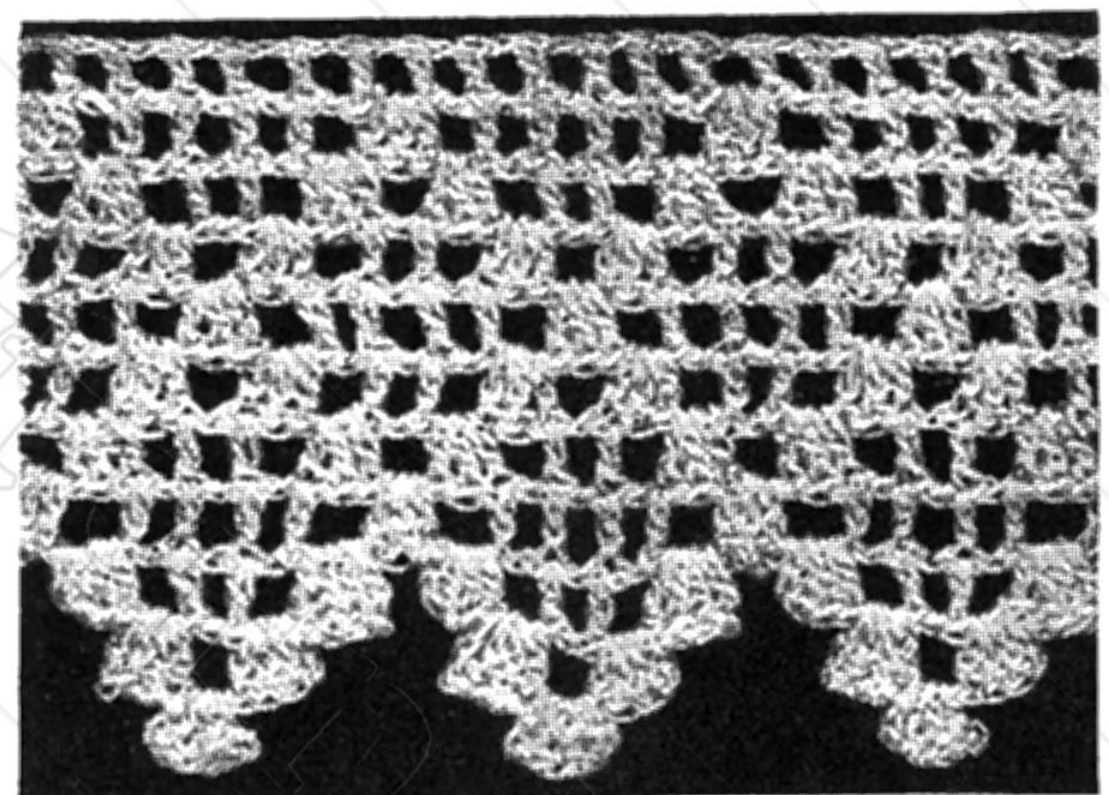
Row 1: Dc in 6th ch from hook, * ch 1, sk 1 st, dc in next st, repeat from * across, ch 4, turn.

Row 2: (Dc in dc, ch 1) 4 times, * 3 dc in next sp, (ch 1, dc in dc) 4 times, ch 1, repeat from * across, ch 4, turn.

Row 3: * Sk 1 bl, 3 dc in sp, (ch 1, dc in dc) twice, ch 1, 3 dc in sp, ch 1, repeat from * across, ch 4, turn.

Row 4: Sk bl, 3 dc in sp, ch 1, sk sp of previous row, 3 dc in sp, * ch 1, dc in last dc of bl of previous row, ch 1, dc in first dc in next bl, ch 1, 3 dc in sp, sk sp, 3 dc in next sp, ch 1, repeat from * across; ch 4, turn.

Row 5: (Dc in dc, ch 1) twice, * 3 dc in next sp, 4 sps, ch 1, repeat from * across; ch 4, turn.



Row 6: Sk sp, 3 dc in next sp, * ch 1, sk bl, 3 dc in sp, 2 sps, ch 1, 3 dc in sp, repeat from * across, ch 4, turn.

Row 7: Sk sp, 3 dc in sp, * 2 sps, ch 1, 3 dc in sp, ch 1, sk 1 sp of previous row, 3 dc in next sp, ch 1, repeat from * across; ch 4, turn.

Row 8: * 4 sps, ch 1, 3 dc in next sp; repeat from * across.

Edging: Sl st to sp, ch 3 (count as one dc), 3 dc in sp, 2 sps, ch 1, sk sp, 3 dc in sp, but hold last lp of each dc on hook, then work off lps a pair at a time, ch 3, turn; 2 dc in sp, ch 1, sk 1 sp, 4 dc in next sp, turn, sl st to sp, 1 sl st in sp, ch 3, 2 dc in sp, ch 3, sl st in same sp. This makes block at tip. (Sl st over each of 3 dc, ch 3, sl st in sp below) repeat once. Continue across.

CROCHET BASKET

Here is a very versatile crochet basket. It can be made of string weight thread with a size 5 crochet hook. If so, it will measure about 6 inches across and 10 inches overall length from tip of handle to bottom of basket. It would be very nice in a bright color and appliqued or sewn on a white turkish towel. Tuck a wash cloth in top of basket. It can also be made of a fine rayon or mercerized crochet thread and using a finer hook—these could be used on small hand or guest towels. Or make it of 4-ply white yarn and use on a pillow top of black felt or taffeta. It will measure about 10 inches across and 14 inches in height. Use a size 00 crochet hook. Two baskets may be made and a covered brick put between them for a door stop.

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

Begin at bottom of basket, ch 20.
Row 1: Dc in third st from hook and every st on ch (18 dcs in all), turn, sl st over 2 dc.

Row 2: (Ch 3, dc, ch 1, 2 dc) all in same st. (Ch 3, sk 2 dc, sc in next dc) 4 times, ch 3, sk 2 dc, (2 dc in next dc, ch 1, 2 dc in same dc)—shell made, turn, sl st to ch 1 of shell. All shells are made in this way, and all rows are begun with sl st over first part of the shell below.

Row 3: Shell, (ch 3, sc in sp below) twice, ch 3, shell separated by 2 ch in center sp, three 3-ch lps and a shell on opposite side, turn, sl st.

Row 4: Shell, ch 4, sc to second lp, ch 3, 11 dc in center of shell, ch 3, sc to second lp, ch 4, shell, sl st.

Row 5: Shell, ch 3, sc to first lp, ch 3, dc in dc, (ch 1, dc in dc) 10 times, ch 3, sc in second lp, ch 3, turn.

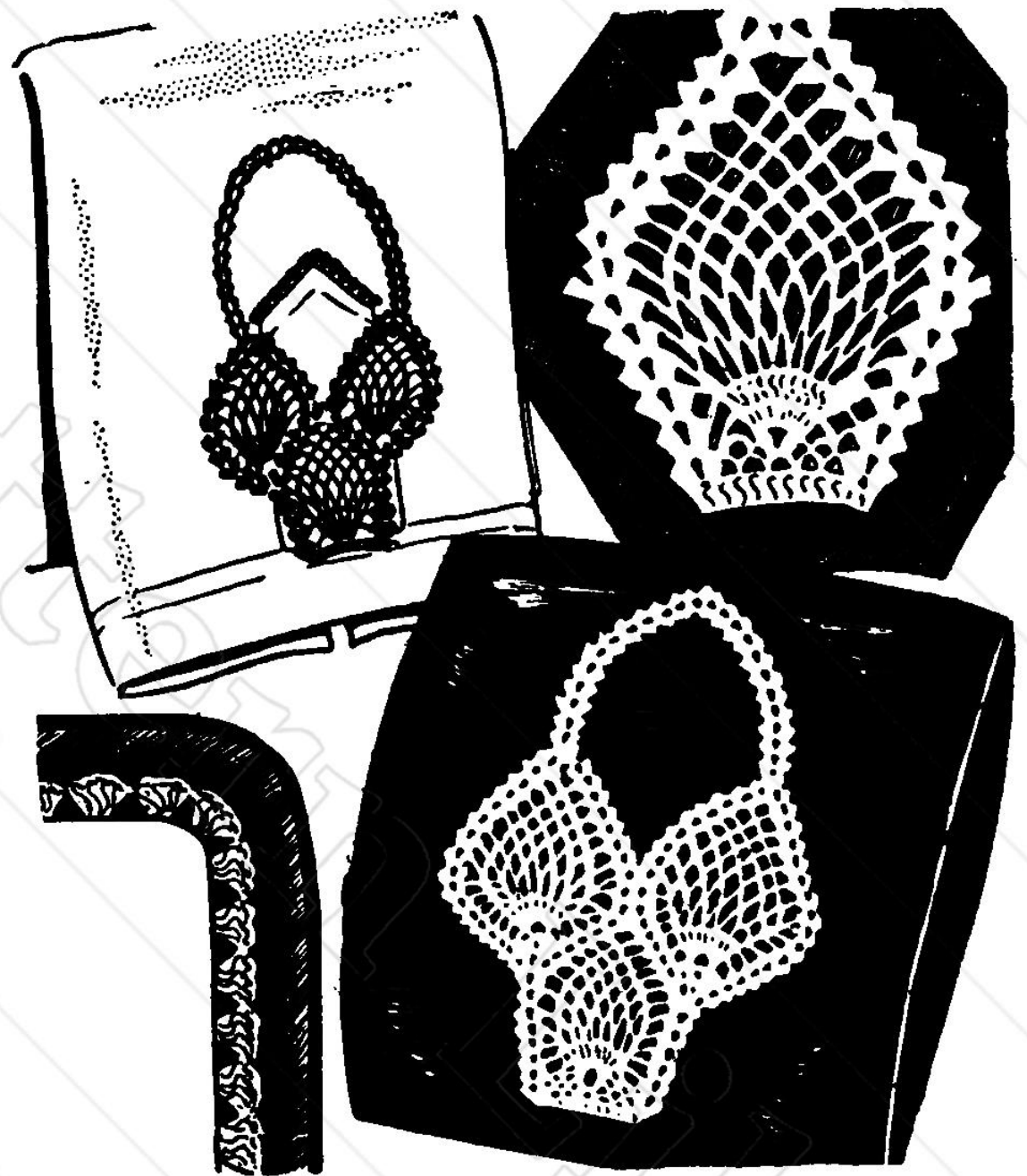
Row 6: Shell, ch 4, sc in first sp

between dc, (ch 3, sc in next sp) 9 times, ch 4, shell.

Row 7: Shell, ch 4, sc in first lp, work across with ch 3 and sc, ch 4, before last shell.

Row 8: Shell, ch 1, 2 dc in same shell, ch 4, sc and ch 3 across, ch 4, shell.

Row 9: Double shell with no ch be



tween, ch 3, sc and ch 3 across, ch 3, double shell.

Row 10: Shell, ch 2 between shells, shell in next shell, ch 3, sc and ch 3 cross motif; continue in same manner as before.

Row 11: Shell, ch 3, 10 dc over ch 2, ch 3, shell, cross motif with sc and ch 3, shell, 10 dc over ch 2, ch 3, shell.

Row 12: Shell, ch 3, dc separated by ch 1 in each dc of row below (10 dc), ch 3, shell, ch 3, cross center, ch 3, shell and repeat as on opposite side.

Row 13: Shell and ch as before, cross motif with ch 3 and sc in sps (8), ch 3, shell, ch 3 cross center motif and repeat for other side.

Row 14: Continue across in pattern,

shell over shell, sp over sp. This row makes tip of central motif.

Row 15: Shell, ch, sp and continue as before. Ch 3 into tip of center, ch 3, shell and repeat motif.

Row 16: Cross side motifs in usual manner, but join shells at center, no ch between.

Row 17: From here complete side motifs separately, always a shell and ch at sides, and sp inside decreasing with each row. When one point is complete with 2 end shells joined as for center motif, thread may be broken

and other side made, or handle may be begun: Sl st to point between shells, ch 3, shell over shell for 15 shells, always sl st to center as before.

Pick up thread on opposite motif and complete it, adding 15 shells for other half of handle. Join handles at top.

To make shell edging around wash cloth, join thread in edge of wash cloth and work 4 or 5 dcs in same st, sk about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch on edge of cloth and make another shell, repeat around entire cloth.

Man's Scarf

For those of you who like to knit—here's something you can make in a jiffy for the masculine member of your household. It could also be made into a small robe or throw for the divan. We have made this of 4-ply knitting yarn using size 6 knitting needles. A scarf about 8 inches wide and 40 inches long is a nice size, but you may make it any size you wish.

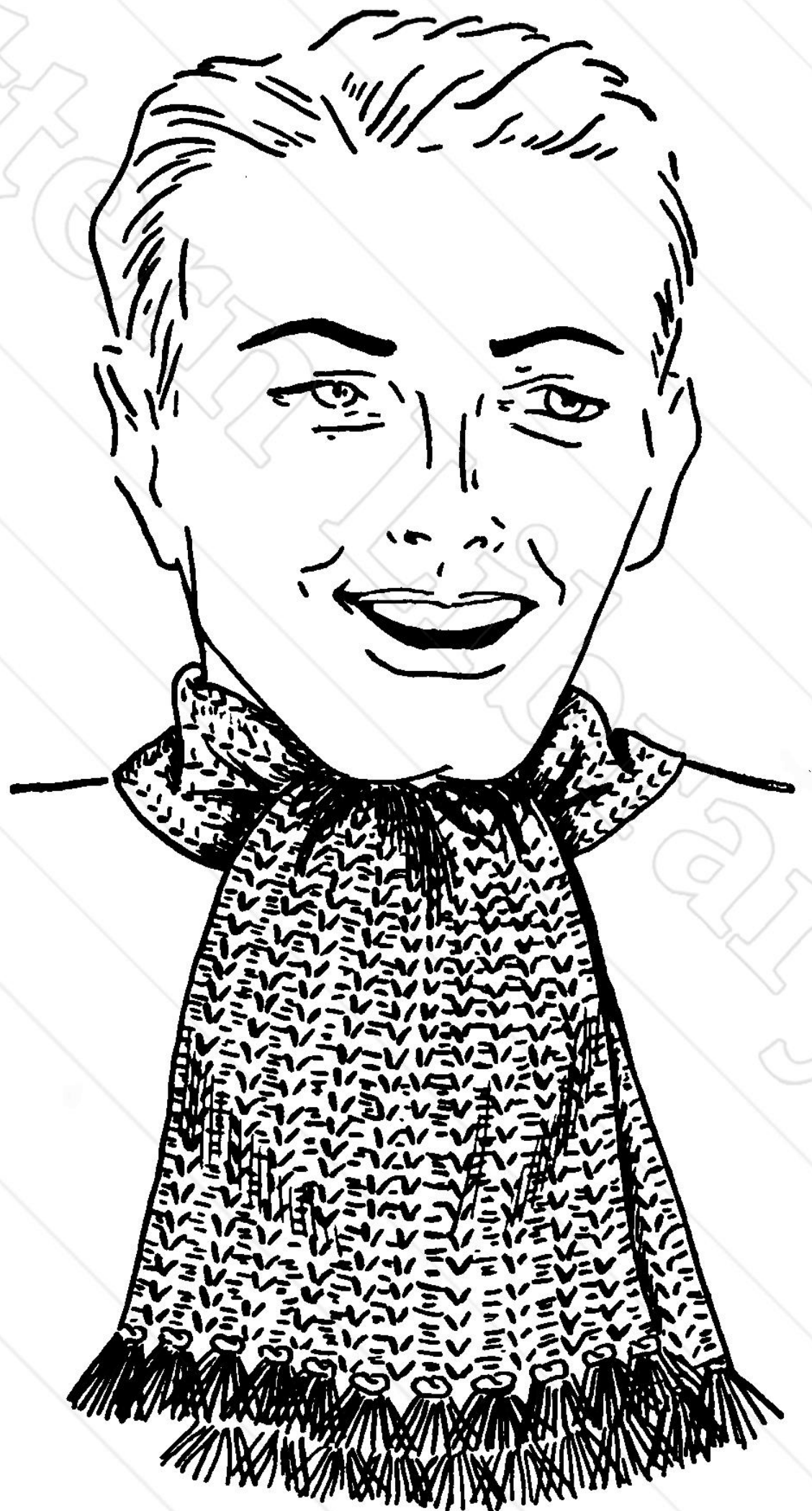
Abbreviations: K (knit); p (purl); sts (stitches).

Gauge: 8 sts equal one inch.

Cast on 64 sts (always an even number of sts if you wish to make a wider piece). Work in pattern of k 1, p 1, with the exception of 2 border sts on each side—work these in garter st (k both sts every row). Repeat this row for pattern and work until scarf measures 40 inches or desired length.

Fringe: Wind yarn over a 3 inch cardboard, cut along one side. Fold 4 strands double and knot into end of each stripe across short ends. Trim edge even.

Steam through a damp cloth but do not press with iron or allow weight of iron to rest on it.



Aunt Ellen's CLUB NOTES

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What Clubs Are Doing

One club writes of the plans for their December meeting in which they plan to draw names for next year's secret pal. Each member remembers her secret pal on her birthday, anniversaries and all special occasions. At the Christmas party they reveal the names of all secret pals.

Better late than not at all—but here's news from several clubs in one locality giving us the details of their fall festival and achievement program which was held in October. Each club assembled a group of items for display and show purposes. A member of the County Extension Service judged them. In the evening the families all gathered for a picnic supper on the lawn of the church where the festival was held. The club chorus entertained with a musical program in the evening.

A very prosperous club tells of the bake sale which was held the day before Thanksgiving. Pumpkin pies and devil's food cakes were the two most featured bakery products. They made \$45; all the food was donated by the members of the club.

A club in the corn belt area took advantage of a county husking contest, in which their husbands competed late in the fall; they earned a tidy profit from the sale of lunches, cold drinks, candy and ice cream. Refreshment stands can also be operated at fairs, stock sales and similar functions. This is a good way to make money for your club.

Program Suggestion

Christmas bells ring out this month

and all the joys of this particular season of the year bring happiness to adults and children alike. The phrase "only ten more shopping days 'til Christmas" sends the shopper on his way to town.

How much do you know about where the music and the words to the Christmas carols originated? This month's program is going to tell you briefly of the "History of Christmas Music".

History of Christmas Music

Little children's beaming faces, pink noses pressed against the window-pane and sweet voices herald the coming of the Christmas time. It's caroling season.

Who wrote the melodies and words to our beloved carols? The answer is partially hidden in the ages. Just like the tales of "Beowulf" and "St. George and the Dragon," our carols were handed down from father to son as part of a heritage.

Today we sing carols as "hymns of joy" at yuletide season just as our forefathers did. At first, however, here in America the stern Puritans wanted the celebration forbidden in Massachusetts. The people of Massachusetts of recent English origin were accustomed to the Christmas Eve caroling. They placed candles in their windows to welcome the carolers and the restriction died from lack of popular support. From the Eastern coast the caroling custom spread inland.

The first hymn to Nativity was believed to have been written in the fourth century. Nothing is known

about its composer but the simple words re-tell the story of Christ's birth.

One of the most moving of the Christmas hymns is "Silent Night, Holy Night". Written by a schoolmaster and a priest in a small village located in the Bavarian mountains, the song has captured the world with its beauty.

The story is that a blizzard had cut off the small mountain village named Oberndorf from the rest of the world. Franz Xavier Gruber, the village schoolmaster and church organist, was worried for there would be no Christmas music. He asked the assistant priest of the village if he would write the words and make them very simple as there would be little time to rehearse. The priest did and so on that same day Gruber composed the melody.

From the village the song spread to other lands. Over a hundred years ago Tyrolean singers introduced the song to American listeners. Its popularity was assured here in America from that time on.

The background of "O Come All Ye Faithful" is hidden by time. Historians say it might have been an old carol written by Saint Bonaventura, who was a disciple of the merry Saint Francis; or its composer could have been John Reading, an Englishman who died in 1692. There is also a story that the hymn was originally a dance tune written in the third century by a Franciscan Friar. It was used as a processional song for those who marched to the sanctuaries to prepare for the Christmas Service. Canon Frederick Oakeley, an English clergyman, wrote the words as we sing them today.

A traditional old English carol is "God Rest You Merry, Gentlemen." This carol written in the sixteenth century has an unknown composer.

Sir John Stainer, the organist of St. Paul's Cathedral in England, arranged the carol in its present form.

"Good King Wenceslaus" has a legend behind it. It's the story of the kind and generous legendary King of Bohemia who lived in the early tenth century. Originally it was a spring carol and not really a Christmas hymn. French carolers strolled the streets and sang this song beneath windows in hopes of a reward or tip.

The words to the song "O Little Town of Bethlehem" were written by a Bishop of Massachusetts for a Sunday School hymn. Many composers have set these words to music. The most popular version was composed by Lewis Redner in the year 1868.

The great German reformer, Martin Luther, wrote the words and adapted music to "Away in a Manger." The year in which he wrote it is not certain. He loved music and organized his own children into a small choir.

Christmas Party

Why not have decorations that are different? Instead of using the same old ideas year after year, originate new ways of decorating the mantel and table; trim the windows and the doors.

For simple beauty, place urns or huge red flower pots filled with waxed laurel, holly or pine boughs beside the fireplace. Or try dipping branches of cedar or pine in flat white paint, arrange on the mantel above the fireplace and you will find this becomes the focal point of interest. Tall white candles at each end of the mantel will create a soft, warm glow in your room.

For place cards, cut from colored or white paper, name cards 2 x 3 inches. Set tiny candles in walnut

shells which have been painted red and holding wisps of evergreen. Place in upper left hand corner of name card. Use a small amount of glue underneath the shell to hold in place, write name below. If using colored paper write in white ink. If you are artistically minded, you may wish to add further decorations on the cards. These will twinkle at tea time and become favors as well as place cards too.

Or, trees could be cut from green felt and decorated with bits of sequins of different colors which have been snipped into odd shapes. Or, a place card could be made with cookies, cut in the shape of trees, decorated in colored sugar or other cake decorations that are packaged. Write the name in frosting.

Most clubs enjoy a small gift exchange at the Christmas party. These can be a variety of items they have made. Put numbers on the packages and place under the tree, while tied to the branches are flat red and green balloons with corresponding numbers inside. For each member to determine which gift is hers, she must pop a balloon.

Games For The Holiday Season

Christmas Message

With Western Union blanks, have each member compose a ten-word Christmas message, each word starting with the letters S-E-A-S-O-N-S J-O-Y.

Cranberry Wishbone Game

On a large sheet of wrapping paper, mark about a dozen wishbones. Make dotted lines across the open end of

each. Give each player twelve cranberries and let all take turns trying to roll one inside each wishbone.

Carol Time

Everybody knows the first stanza of the Christmas Carols. But here are the first lines of other stanzas of some of our favorites. How many can you identify?

1. For lo, the days are hastn'ing on.
2. See the blazing Yule before us.
3. Hither, page, and stand before me, if thou know'st it, telling.
4. Sing, choirs of angels, sing in exultation.
5. Myrrh is mine, its bitter perfume.
6. O holy Child of Bethlehem.
7. The cattle are lowing, the poor Baby wakes.
8. Ris'n with healing in his wings.
9. Come, Thou incarnate Word.
10. 'Tis not alone in Summer's sheen.
11. A day or two ago I thought I'd take a ride.
12. "Fear not," said he, for mighty dread had seized their troubled mind.

Answers: 1. It Came Upon the Midnight Clear; 2. Deck the Halls; 3. Good King Wenceslaus; 4. O Come All Ye Faithful; 5. We Three Kings of Orient Are; 6. O Little Town of Bethlehem; 7. Away in a Manger; 8. Hark! The Herald Angels Sing; 9. Come Thou Almighty King; 10. O Christmas Tree; 11. Jingle Bells; 12. While Shepherds Watched.

A Christmas Quiz

How much do you know about the fascinating facts and legends associated with Christmas? See how many you can answer.

1. What three plants are associated only with the Christmas season? One is a tree.

2. What opera is traditionally presented every Christmas?

3. What is the literal meaning of 'Christmas'?

4. What is a creche?

5. Does a Dutch youngster hang up his stocking on Christmas Eve?

6. What is the next line after "But I heard him explain, ere he drove out of sight . . .?"

7. What gifts did the three Wise Men bring to the Christ child?

8. When was Christmas officially "abolished" in England?

9. What character described by Dickens considered Christmas a humbug?

10. Christmas greeting cards were first sold in the United States in what year: 1850? 1875? 1890?

Answers: 1. Holly, poinsettia, mistletoe; 2. Hansel and Gretel; 3. "Mass of Christ"; 4. Representation of the stable at Bethlehem; 5. No, he puts his wooden shoes; 6. "Merry Christmas to all and to all a good night"; 7. Gold, frankincense and myrrh; 8. By the Puritans in the time of Cromwell; 9. Scrooge, in "A Christmas Carol"; 10. 1875.

Refreshments

Good foods belong to the Christmas season just as do gift-laden trees and the Christmas Eve story. For simple refreshments try this Christmas punch served with sugar cookies that are cut in fancy shapes and sprinkled with colored sugar.

If you wish an unusual centerpiece, fill a low black bowl with small silvered twigs to the tips of which have been stuck red and green opera gum drops;

this is most attractive under artificial light.

Christmas Punch

1 pint grape juice

1 cup orange juice

1/2 cup lemon juice

1 cup canned pineapple juice

1 cup water

1 cup sugar

Thinly peeled rind of one lemon

1 small bottle maraschino cherries

1 quart charged water or ginger ale

Combine fruit juices. Boil water, sugar and lemon rind together for 5 minutes. Strain and when cold add to first mixture with cherries cut in slices. Chill and just before serving add charged water. Serves 6 to 8 people.



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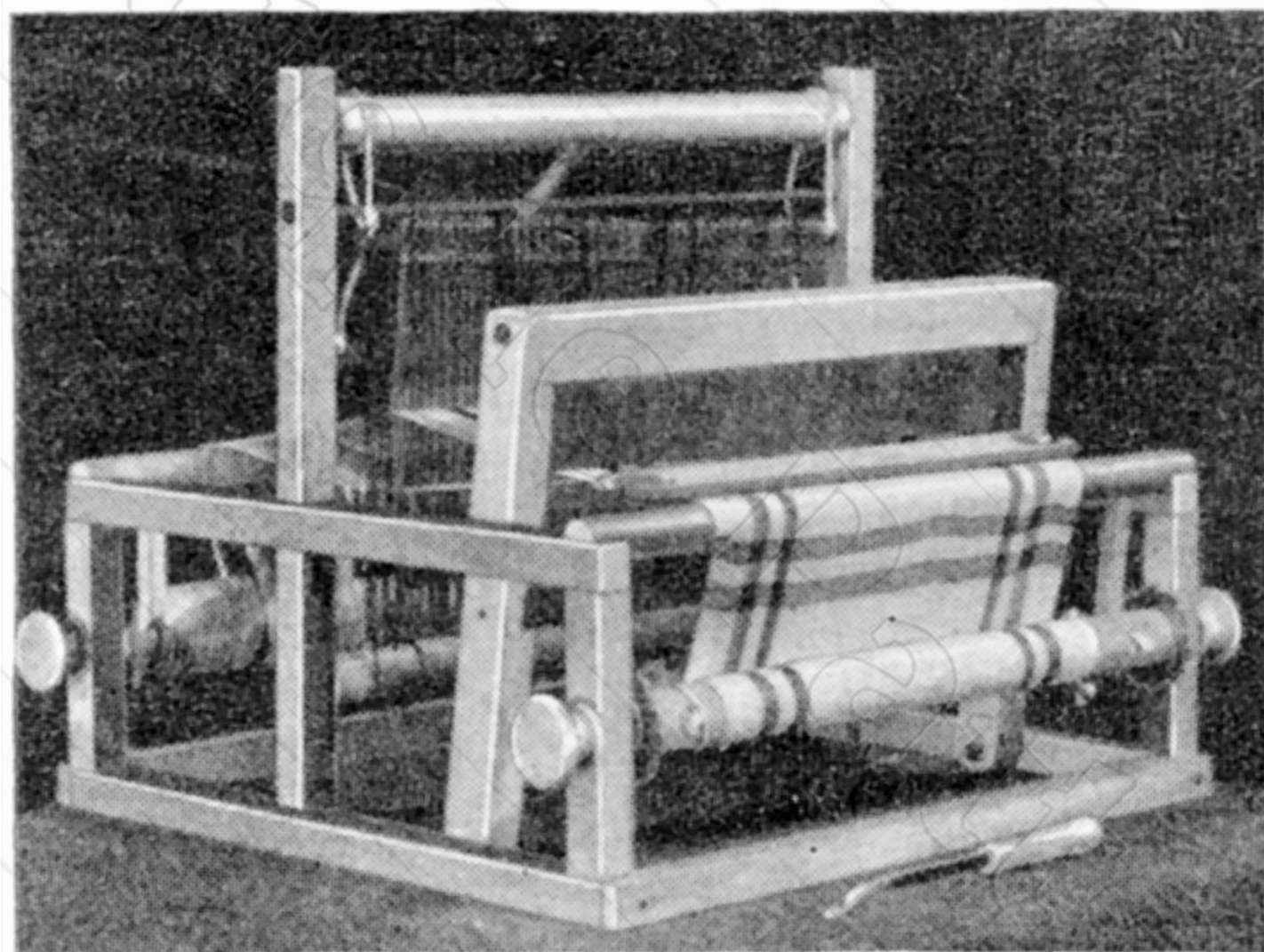
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