The WorkBasket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT
For PLEASURE and PROFIT

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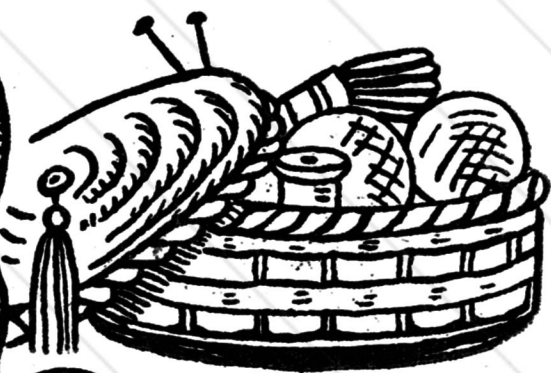
IDEAS for the Bazaar, the Home, Gifts and Sparetime Money-makers — with Many Inexpensive, Easily Made Articles that find a Ready Sale.

HOW TO TAT
Lesson II

In your last WORKBASKET, instructions were given for making the tatting stitches which are called doubles. If you can make doubles you are ready to proceed with Lesson II.

The dainty effect of tatting depends on the lacy loops called picots. A picot (p) is the 1st half of a double which, instead of being drawn up against the preceding stitch, is held by the thumb nail on the shuttle thread at a distance of about $\frac{3}{16}$" from the preceding stitch. The thumb has been moved back in Fig. 7 to show 3 doubles, and a picot just made. In working, the thumb would actually cover the 3 ds and open part of picot until the 2nd half of double has been made. By drawing shuttle thread after completing this double, the doubles will meet and a picot loop will appear on the ring as in Fig. 8. The double made in forming the picot is considered part of the next group of doubles. If directions say, "3 ds, picot, 3 ds," make 3 ds, make a picot (this will require 1 d), and then make 2 more ds to complete the second group of 3 ds.

Practice doubles and picots until you can make them readily. Then make a ring. Keep thread to back of shuttle for ease in working. Work 3 ds, picot (p), 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds (Fig. 9). Keeping thumb nail on last double worked, draw gently on shuttle until the ring is completely closed and the last double made touches the first double of ring. Fig. 9 shows a ring partly closed.

*About ¼" from ring just made, begin a new ring. Make 3 ds, then join this ring to the preceding ring. With the pick, draw ring thread up through last picot of preceding ring (Fig. 10), slip the shuttle through the loop, pull work up close to picot with fingers of left hand (Fig. 11), work 3 ds, p, 3 ds, p, 3 ds, and draw up to form a second ring. Continue from * for length desired. Your edging will look like Fig. 12.

When it becomes necessary to join a new thread, tie it to the old thread at the base of last ring made. Use a
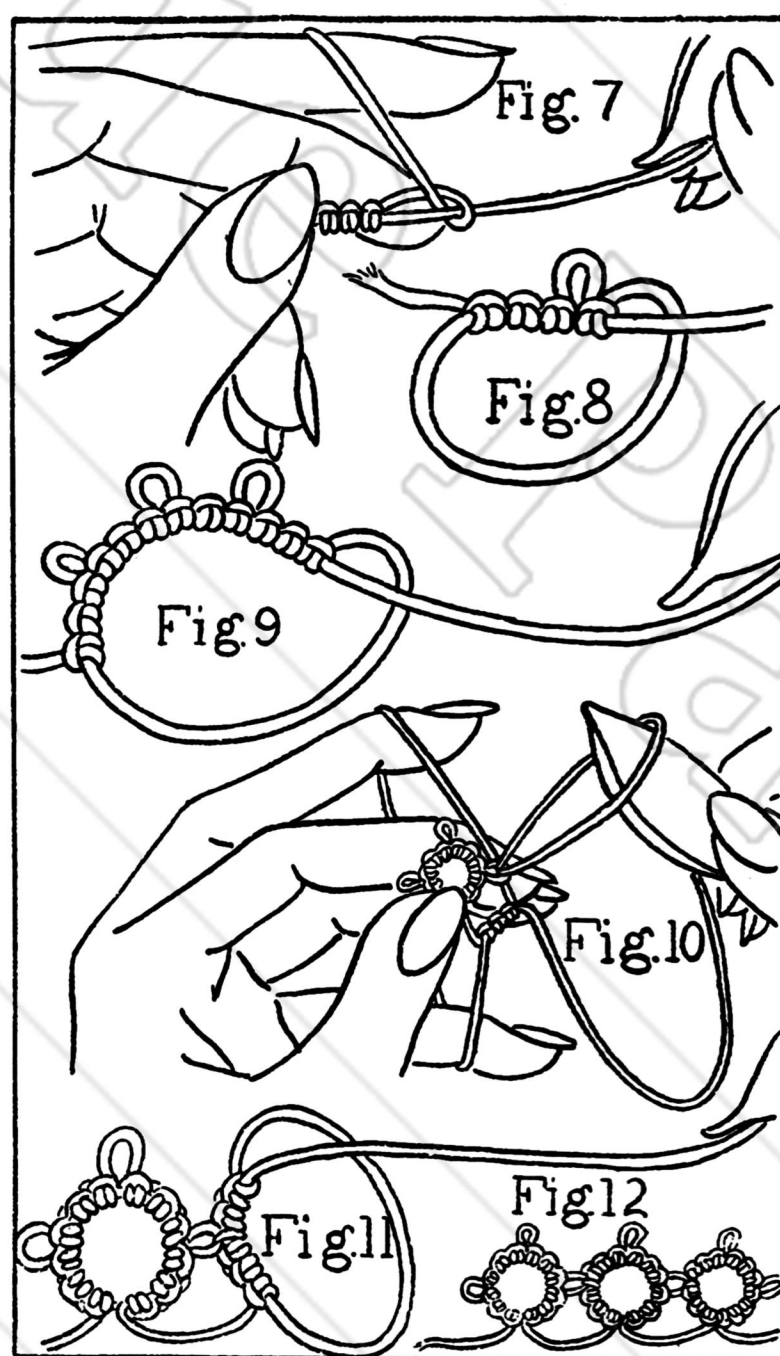
square knot and leave ends long enough that they will not pull loose.

A future WORKBASKET will give an explanation of terms used in tatting directions, and directions for four lacy edges with an insertion to match any of them. The insertion may also be used as an edging. All of these are made with one shuttle. In a later issue there will be instructions for tatting with a shuttle and ball and two shuttles, and further directions for tatted articles.

NEXT MONTH

The next transfer brings a quaint picture to be embroidered, and cross-stitch Dutch motifs for panholders and luncheon sets.

For baby there will be a crocheted set of jacket, hood and bootees; also in crochet there will be a dainty medallion for table cloth, bedspread and many small items.

The quilt is an all-over pieced and applique design.

PICTURE, CHAIR SET, OR PILLOW TOP

This appealing motif is cross-stitched on a background of single crochet. Use about No. 5 mercerized, boilfast thread. This is light string weight. A No. 8 steel hook, if work is done closely, will produce a picture about 14" long by 11" wide. The gauge is 10 stitches to 1" and 10 rows to 1".

Two colors of thread are required for the crocheted background. The model illustrated has a border of dark brown and a central background of light blue, but you might wish another border color to harmonize with your furnishings. The border might be wine, dark green, dark blue, or black and the background might be ivory or a delicate tone of peach or pink with both the colt and cocker spaniel worked in black against this sunset sky tone. In that case the flowers could be blue or violet.

For the picture you will need about 175 yards of blue, or whatever color you have chosen for the central background, and about 235 yards of brown thread, or some other dark shade, for the border. Wind off about 30 yards of brown into a second ball. Lay this aside. Using the main ball, ch 138, sk 1 st, sc in 2nd st from hook and in every other st of ch. Counting the ch 1 at the beginning of this row as a sc, there should be 138 sc in the row. *Ch 1, turn, sk 1 sc, sc in 2nd sc and every other sc of previous row including 1 ch at end. There should be 138 sc, counting the 1 ch at beginning of row as a sc. Repeat directions from * until you have made 32 rows in all. On the 33rd row, ch 1, turn, sk 1 sc, work 13 sc, draw blue through last st of 13th sc, drop brown to back of work and work 110 sc in blue. On 110th sc, draw brown from 2nd ball through last st of sc, drop blue to back and work last 14 sc in brown. Ch 1, turn, 13 sc, draw blue through on 13th sc and drop brown on side TOWARD you. Keep all threads not in use dropped to this side which will be back of work. Continue to work as described above until you have

worked 71 rows in blue. There will be a border of 14 sts in brown on either side. On the 72nd row work across in brown. Work 14 more rows of brown (15 rows of brown in all), fasten off. This last row is the top of the picture.

Place crocheted background face down on a padded surface. Stretch it to a perfect rectangle, approximately 11" by 14". As you crochet, your work may have a tendency to spread from side to side. Pressing from top to bottom will help overcome this. Use a damp cloth and work carefully. Leave piece until completely dry before beginning to cross-stitch.

For the cross-stitching use 3 strands of 6-strand floss. On the model the lettering is in a shade of sky blue which exactly matches the background. It is most effective to repeat the sky tone in the lettering. The grass is a bright, emerald green; the cocker spaniel, colt's hoofs, and birds wheeling overhead are black; the flowers are deep rose and red as indicated on the chart. The colt is a rich, chestnut brown of about the same shade as the background, with 3 white feet and a white star. His mane and tail are a golden beige and this color is used again in the row of cross-stitching which forms the outer line framing the entire picture.

You will need the following amounts of floss: 10 yards blue, 9 yards black, ½ yard pink, ½ yard red, 1 yard white, 6 yards brown, 6 yards light golden beige, 10 yards green. All work is done with 3 strands so you will actually have double the lengths given above. It is very easy to cross-stitch over single crochet if the directions are closely followed. A cross-stitch is made over each sc. Observe the right side of your background. Between every 2nd row of stitches you will notice horizontal bars. On these rows the needle goes through the space between the bars.

Find the 1st row of openings above a row of bars. To the right and left above each bar the stitches form a V.

Color Key

Black-	⊞	Pink---	⊙
Blue--	☑	Red----	■
Brown-	◹	White--	⊡
Green-	⊠	Yellow-	

Stitch detail

Insert the needle in the V in these rows. If you feel with the point of the needle, you can find the place where it slips through easily. Do not draw your stitches too tightly over the crocheting and be sure to cross all stitches in the same direction for a neat piece of work.

Work a row of black around the blue background to cover the join-ings of blue and brown and frame the blue. Working over the fourth row of stitches outside the black border

at sides and top of picture and over the fourth row of stitches below lettering, work a row of cross-stitches in beige to frame the entire picture. Follow the chart for the picture portion and lettering. Make the colt's eye a white cross-stitch; using black form a V from center of cross-stitch to upper and lower left corner of st. Single sts indicated in the detail on the chart make the ears and outer border of star in forehead. Single sts along the edges of the cross-stitches

in the same golden beige used for mane and tail indicate the right and left legs, nostril, and mouth.

The dog is worked in solid black. Later ear, legs, and eye are indicated with white single sts as shown in stitch detail. The x used in stitch detail does not indicate color.

To mount the picture for framing, cut a heavy cardboard rectangle slightly larger than the picture and fasten the picture to this by lacing with string or heavy thread across
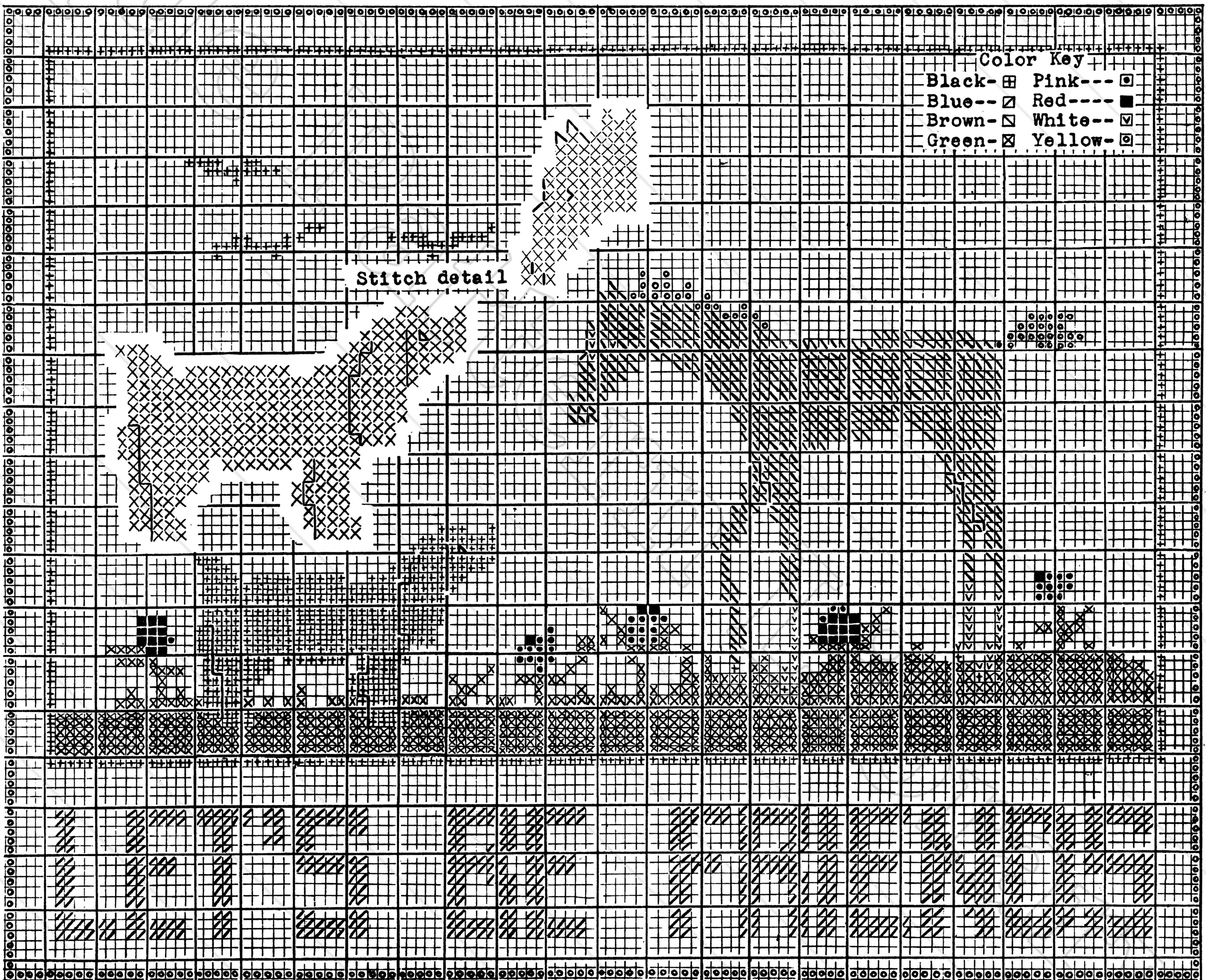
Arm Piece for Chair Set

Stitch detail
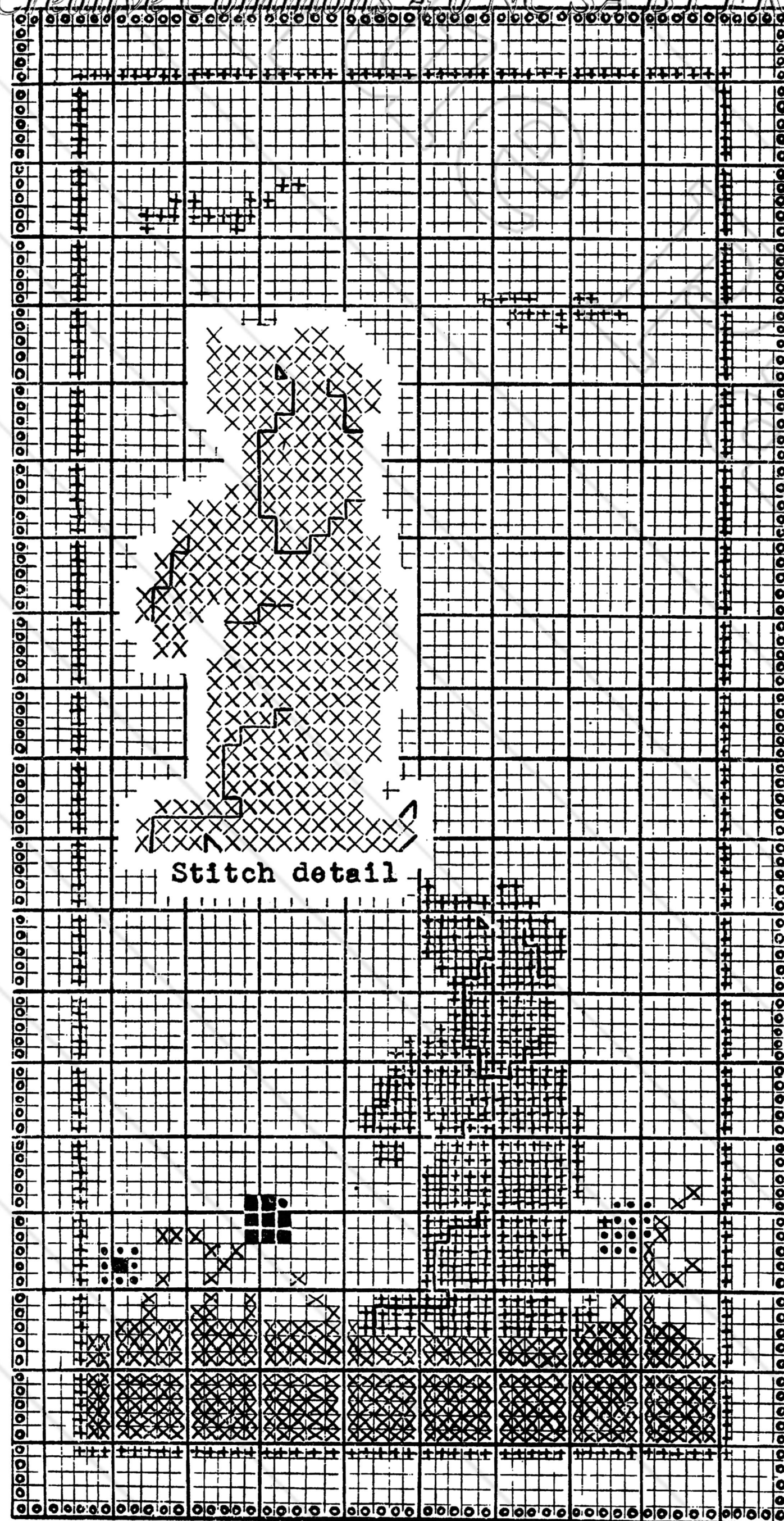
the back of the cardboard, catching the picture every few sts. Since it is washable, you might try framing this picture without glass.

To make a pillow decide upon the desired size. Adding 20 sts to the foundation ch will add 2" to the length, 40 sts added will add 4" in length. When you have decided on the number of sts to be added, divide that number by 2. This will give you the additional number of rows to be worked on bottom border before starting blue center background. This number must also be added to the 13 brown sts of side border to be worked before beginning first row of blue background. Add this number of rows of brown at top of picture. All other directions remain the same. You may use a back made of fabric or crochet one in the border color to correspond with the front. Holding the back and front together, join 3 sides with sc, continuing the sc around 4th side of top only. Thread a darning needle with a double strand of border or central background thread and tie fringe into each sc. Clip to an even length of ½" to ¾" making a short brush fringe. Insert pillow and lightly overcast open end.

Summary of materials and directions for pillows of various sizes: Note: amount of floss and blue thread for center background are the same as that given for the picture. If you plan to use fringe on border, allow an additional 1½ yards of thread for each inch of fringe.

Pillow, 13" by 16", 380 yards brown for front, 555 yards for back. Ch 158. Work 42 rows in brown, draw blue through on 23rd sc of next row, work 110 sc in blue, draw brown through on 110th sc, work 24 sc in brown. Work 71 rows in blue, then work 25 rows in brown.

Pillow, 15" by 18": 545 yards brown for front, 720 yards for back. Ch 178. Work 52 rows in brown, draw blue through on 33rd sc of next row, work 110 sc in blue, draw brown through on 110th sc, work 34 sc in brown. Work 71 rows in blue, then work 35 rows in brown.

Pillow, 17" by 20": 730 yards brown for front, 910 yards for back. Ch 198. Work 62 rows in brown, draw blue through on 43rd sc in next row, work 110 sc in blue, draw brown through on 110th sc, work 44 sc in brown. Work 71 rows in blue, then work 45 rows in brown.

For the chair back and arm set you will need 375 yards of blue thread and 600 yards of brown. You will need the following amounts of 6-strand floss: 10 yards blue, 30 yards black, 1 yard pink, 1 yard red, 2 yards white, 6 yards brown, 15 yards light golden beige, and 20 yards green.

Follow picture directions for the chair back. For the arm piece, ch 70. Work 14 rows in brown, draw blue through on 13th sc in next row, work 42 sc in blue, draw brown through on 42nd sc, work 14 sc in brown. Work 90 rows in blue, then 14 rows in brown. Block as described for the picture, then follow working chart for cross-stitching. Reverse the design on second arm piece. Work a row of sc around pieces keeping the tension tight enough to hold the edge in shape but not so tight that it draws. Make 3 sc in corner sts. Into this row of sc a shell or picot edge may be worked if you wish, or short fringe like that suggested for the pillow may be added. Press the work from wrong side on a padded surface. Secure to chair or divan with pins placed at corners of pieces.
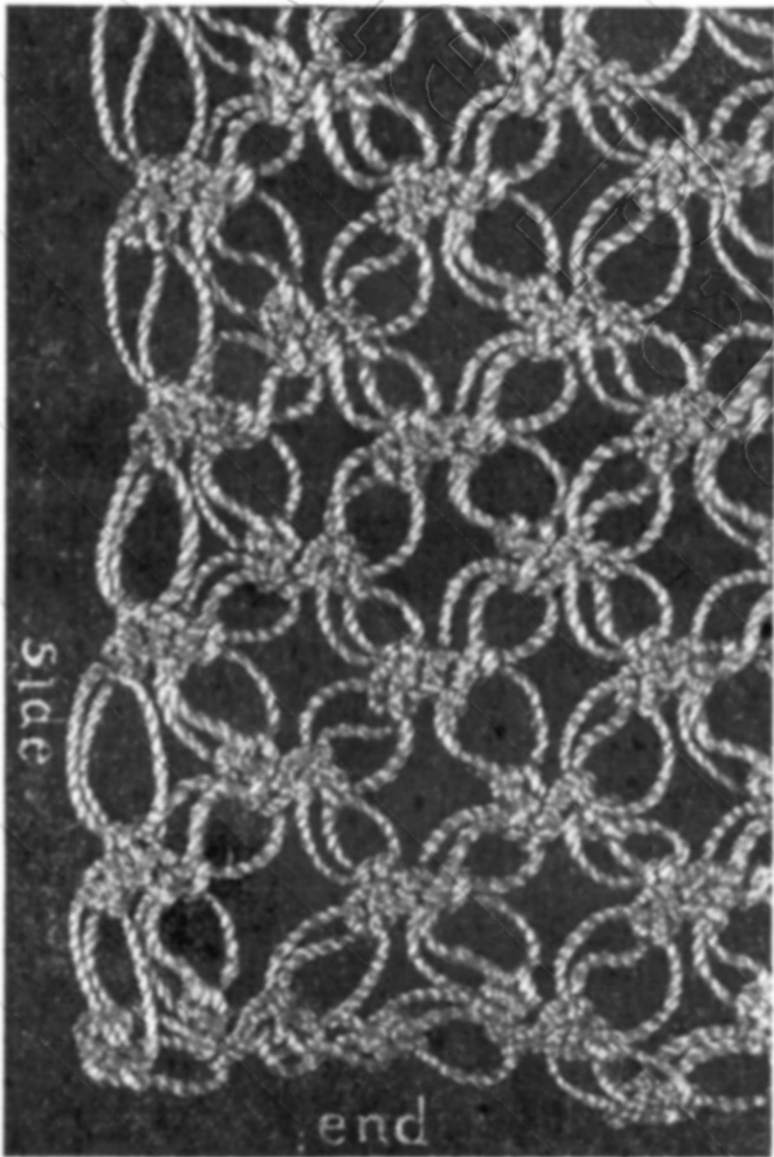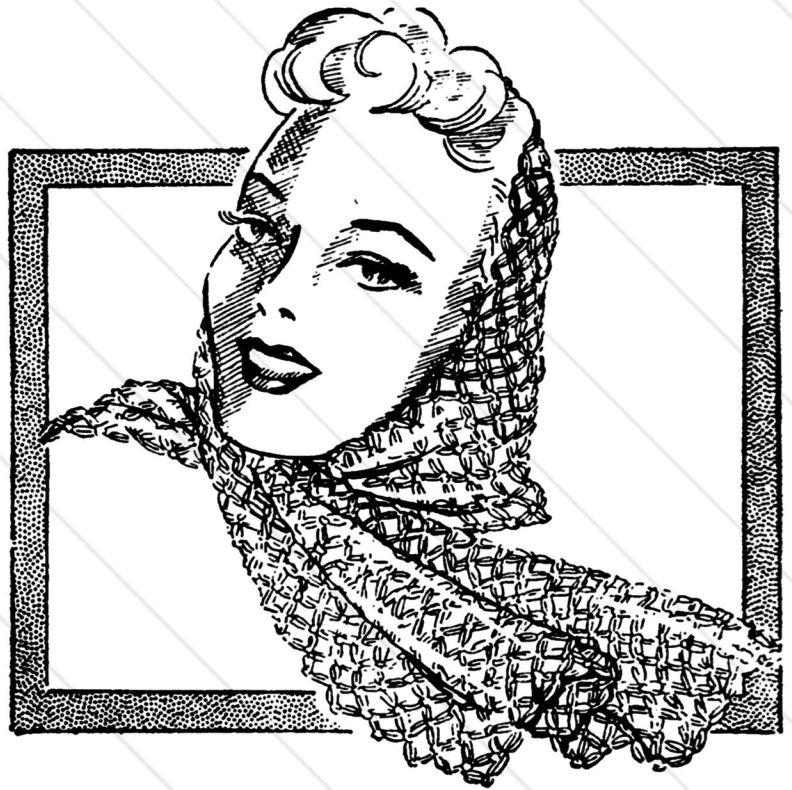
Chain (ch). Make loop in thread, insert hook in loop, and draw main length of thread through. Continue to draw thread through each new loop formed until length desired.

Slip Stitch (sl st) Insert hook through st, catch thread and, with one motion, draw through both the st and the l loop on hook. The sl st is used for joining, or when an invisible st is required.

KNOT STITCH SCARF

This lacy scarf is just the thing to keep your hair in place on windy spring days. The directions are for a scarf 15″ wide and about 4′ long; long enough to tuck into the neck of your coat as shown in the illustration. For a scarf this size you will need 500 yd. of mercerized, fast color, string weight thread, about No. 5, and a No. 6 steel hook. Choose your favorite color in a bright or pastel shade.

To make a knot stitch, make a loop on hook, draw it out to any given length, * thread over hook and draw through loop. Thrust the hook between the loop and the thread which was drawn through, wrap thread around hook and draw through, thread over, and draw through both loops on hook (a sc). Draw loop on hook out to the given length and repeat from * for a second knot st. For a lacy effect, draw the loops out quite long and keep the knots, or scs, quite small and firm.

To begin the scarf, make a succession of knot sts, drawing the loops out to about ¾″. There will be about 20 knot sts per foot as the 2nd row takes up their length somewhat, so make approximately 80 knot sts. Hereafter draw all loops out to ½″. Make 2 knots sts, turn, skip 3 knot sts, sc in sc between 3rd and 4th knot sts. * Make 2 knot sts, sc in next sc. Repeat from * to end of row.

Make 3 knot sts to turn, sc in sc at point between last 2 knot sts of past row. * Make 2 knot sts, sc in next point. Repeat from * across row.

Repeat the directions given in the paragraph above until the work measures the desired width, turn with 1 knot st, * make 1 knot st drawing loop out to ¾″, sc in point. Repeat from * across row, fasten off. Do not press, as the lacy, loose appearance of the work is desirable.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE AND SEND ALL ORDERS TO