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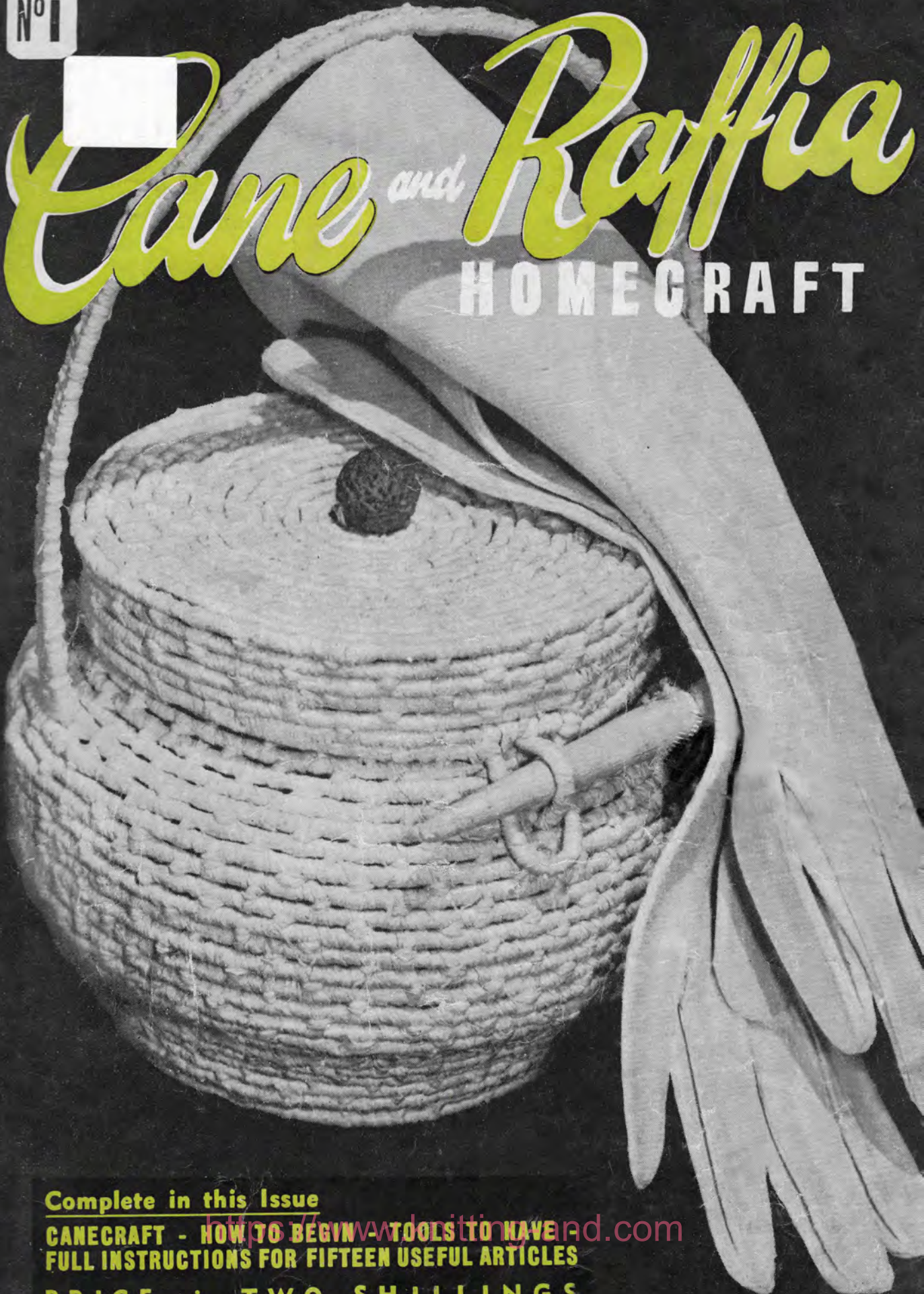
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Nº 1

# Cane and Raffia

## HOMECRAFT



**Complete in this Issue**

**CANECRAFT - HOW TO BEGIN - TOOLS TO HAVE**  
**FULL INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIFTEEN USEFUL ARTICLES**

**PRICE : TWO SHILLINGS**

# CANE AND RAFFIA

## H O M E C R A F T

One of the main points to remember in Basket-making is that Cane should **never be dry** when working. Before starting any project in cane, soak your material well in water until very pliable. A small wad of cotton wool in a saucer of water should be always on hand to dab and keep moist odd stakes which become dry when working.

The shape of the basket should be decided at the start, and it is most important that this shape should be strictly adhered to because unless care is taken it is quite easy for the worker to depart entirely from the original design.

The beginner is advised to start with a wooden base, as this will enable him to master the various strokes in the Craft and make use of his fingers correctly. When a wooden base is used there is always the tendency at the beginning of the "upsetting" to draw, or pull, the work in. It is therefore advisable to press the stakes outwards slightly to obviate this natural failing.

When the basket is to slope outwards the stakes should be fairly close together at the base, otherwise they will tend to be too wide apart at the top edge when ready for the Bordering.

The ends of the cane should not be cut off until the work is completely finished, and then care should be taken not to trim them too close or short.

When Weaving, hold stakes with the left hand and weave with the right.

Poor quality Cane will tend to fray. These fine hairs of cane are easily singed off with the use of a methylated spirit lamp. Tapers, candles, or kerosene burners should be avoided, since they will blacken the basket work.

A variety of materials may be used to advantage, for bulk and decoration, with pulp cane, such as Straw Plait, Enamelled or Lacquered Cane, and Seagrass Braid.

### THE CANE-CRAFTER'S TOOLS.

**Round-nosed Pliers**.—for squeezing or bruising the stakes so that they can be bent at right angles without cracking.

**Shears or Secateurs**—for cutting a grouped number of stakes for an even length, and most necessary for trimming off cane ends when basket is completed.

**Steel Knitting Needles and Bodkin**—for making necessary spaces to insert stakes, bye-stakes, or inserting ends for a border.

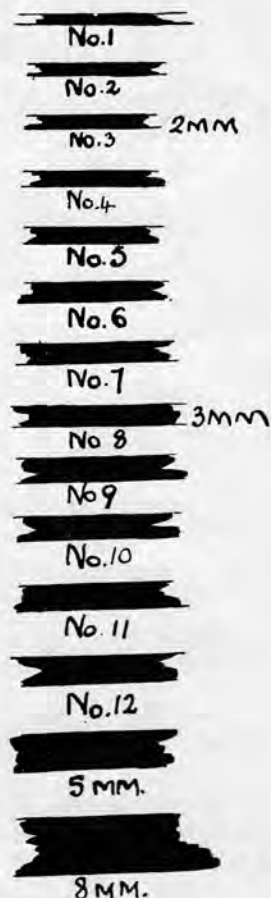
**Short-handled Sharp Knife**—for cutting ends, slicing and pointing stakes.

**Screw Block**—for holding the stakes rigid in making square or rectangular bases, sides and lids, illustrated on page 18.

**Clear Lacquer and a Soft Brush**—to finish off the basket work. Most Cane and Seagrass work responds to an improved appearance with a light brushing of clear lacquer (or varnish), which is applied after the work is thoroughly dry.

General Hints and Terms used in Basket-making are listed on page 19.

The Chart below shows all grades of Basket Cane. Since there is only a slight difference in actual thickness in the various numbers shown (in the fine gradings), a size of cane on either side of that stipulated will be adequate for both Weaving and Stake Cane material for any article in this book. Your Supplier will be helpful with a direction in this regard where there is any doubt.



# CANE and RAFFIA

## HOMECRAFT



### IONA RUDDOCK, A.S.T.C.

Miss Ruddock needs little introduction to the legion of Craft lovers in Australia. Her many years of practical experience as Tutor, Teacher and Chief Instructress of the Sydney Y.W.C.A. has brought her into close personal contact with many thousands of "Home-workers and Hobbyists." Her "Seagrass and Raffia" and "Glove Making" Books widened this great circle of friends who find interest in useful spare time occupations.

Miss Ruddock writes her "Cane and Raffia" Books with an experienced practical knowledge, and in a manner that is readily understandable to the youngest beginner, and to be fully appreciated by the advanced Cane-crafter.

Here in these pages are complete instructions for the making of many useful articles as well as interesting "pointers" towards the achievement of more accomplished work in a wholly fascinating Craft.

Working with Cane is one of the "ever-greens" of the Home-crafter. This is possibly because here is an easy medium with which to work, being decorative in effect, and most economical in pursuit.

Results are obtained quickly and the finished articles make excellent Gifts, and useful colourful utilities for the home. For this reason Canecraft will always be a popular Hobby and, for the beginner, Miss Ruddock takes the opportunity in this Book to design, and write the complete Instructions, for the making of fifteen different articles in Cane and Raffia.

Some idea of just what the Canecrafter is working with, we think, might be helpful, and also listed in this Book are the General Terms used in Basket-making and details of the few tools that are necessary to simplify the work.

Rattan, or Cane Palm, is a quick-growing plant which trails along the ground and climbs the trees in the swamp and jungle of Tropical Countries. The plant thickens with age, becoming stronger, and when cut, less pliable. For this reason, the thicker the cane, the longer the Worker will need to soak his material in water before starting a project.

Cane is obtained in various grades and thicknesses, and in bundles according to weight. The Chart (opposite page) shows approximate sizes as a guide for your requirements. For furniture making, and heavy work, glossy surfaced cane in grades 8 mm. to 18 mm. is used.

Supplies are available from many large suburban and country Stores, and most big city shops stock Cane and Raffia in their Homecrafts Department.

In localities where supplies are doubtful, Miss Ruddock will try to be helpful with your queries if you will mail them, with a self-addressed stamped envelope, to the offices of the Publishers: Clem Whiteley & Associates, 141 York Street, Sydney.

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## OVAL SHOPPING BASKET

**MATERIAL:** One wooden base, size 9 inches x 5 inches (holes evenly spaced app.  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch apart and large enough to take No. 5 Stake Cane).

4 ozs. No. 5 Cane for Stakes.

6 ozs. of No. 2 Weaving Cane.

1 piece of 8 mm. cane 34in long.

A few strips of pulp wrapping cane for handles.

Raffia and Glue.

**METHOD:** Cut Stakes 18 ins. long. Insert in base and complete "foot border." Hold Stakes with left hand and weaving with right, work 26 rows of "pairing." Prepare and attach handles.

**HANDLE:** The 8 mm. cane is bent and thinned off at the ends, then pushed down between weaving canes at both ends of the basket. Put 3 extra stakes each end for the plait, leaving the main stakes to join in with the handles, tie stakes to handle (3 stakes each end) and continue (for Border) with "two-three plait" around top, leaving handle canes free. Trim off stake canes and bind well to 8 mm. handle cane with raffia and glue. Bind neatly with wrapping cane.

**FINISH:** Trim off ends of cane, singe if necessary, and when dry, brush lightly with Lacquer.



# A BRIGHT SUN PORCH STOOL



Here is a handy Stool that can be made with Cane and Seagrass, or enamelled Cane, and with a colourful replacable canvas seat.

Quite a number of homes have verandah Cane Furniture that needs renovating. Rebinding should in most instances repair and "make new" such treasured pieces.

The Directions below should help to make the job very simple. Enamelled Cane is obtained in strips approximately 2 yards long, and about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in width and is coloured with enamel on one side. The principal operation is wrapping the cane on your frame. It consists merely of covering the article where needed, with successive turns of Cane or Seagrass Cord. Several strands may be used together, but it is necessary to Tack (Sketch A) before commencing to wrap (flat headed pins or very small staples are best for this purpose). Staples are more convenient as they hold the material without piercing or splitting.

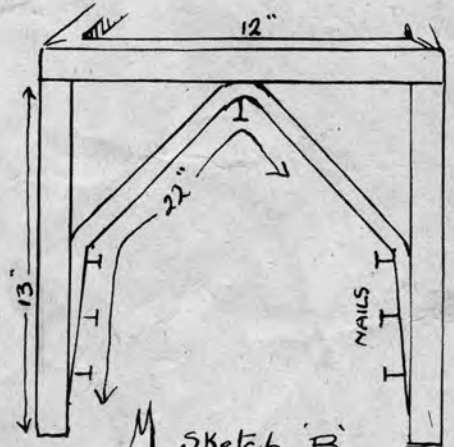
**STOOL ILLUSTRATED:** The Frame is a 12 inch by 12 inch square in 1 inch timber (coachwood), adding four legs of 1 inch diameter heavy shiny cane 13 inches long, one leg to each corner and securely nailed.

Now take 4 pieces of Cane  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch diameter and 22 inches long and bend (after soaking well) in centre. Shave off both ends for about 3 inches, and tack to Stool (Sketch B). Join 2 pieces of heavy cane or wood 17 inches long into a cross, to keep legs steady and join with a piece of heavy half round shiny cane (Sketch C) 7 inches long.

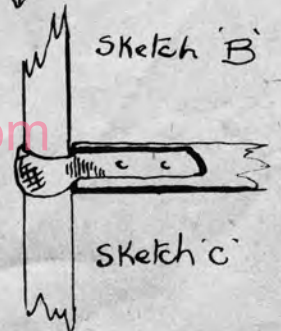
**FINISH:** When Stool has been bound with Seagrass Cord or Lacquered Cane you will need one half yard of striped canvas for the seat. Fold corners and place over seat of stool and lace underneath. This makes for convenience of replacement when necessary.



Sketch A



Sketch B



Sketch C

## DECORATIVE FRUIT BASKET

**MATERIALS:** One Round Wooden Base, size 8 inches in diameter, with 29 holes (odd number), evenly spaced.

Approximately 6 ozs. of No. 6 Cane for Stakes.

8 ozs. of No. 2 Cane for Weaving.

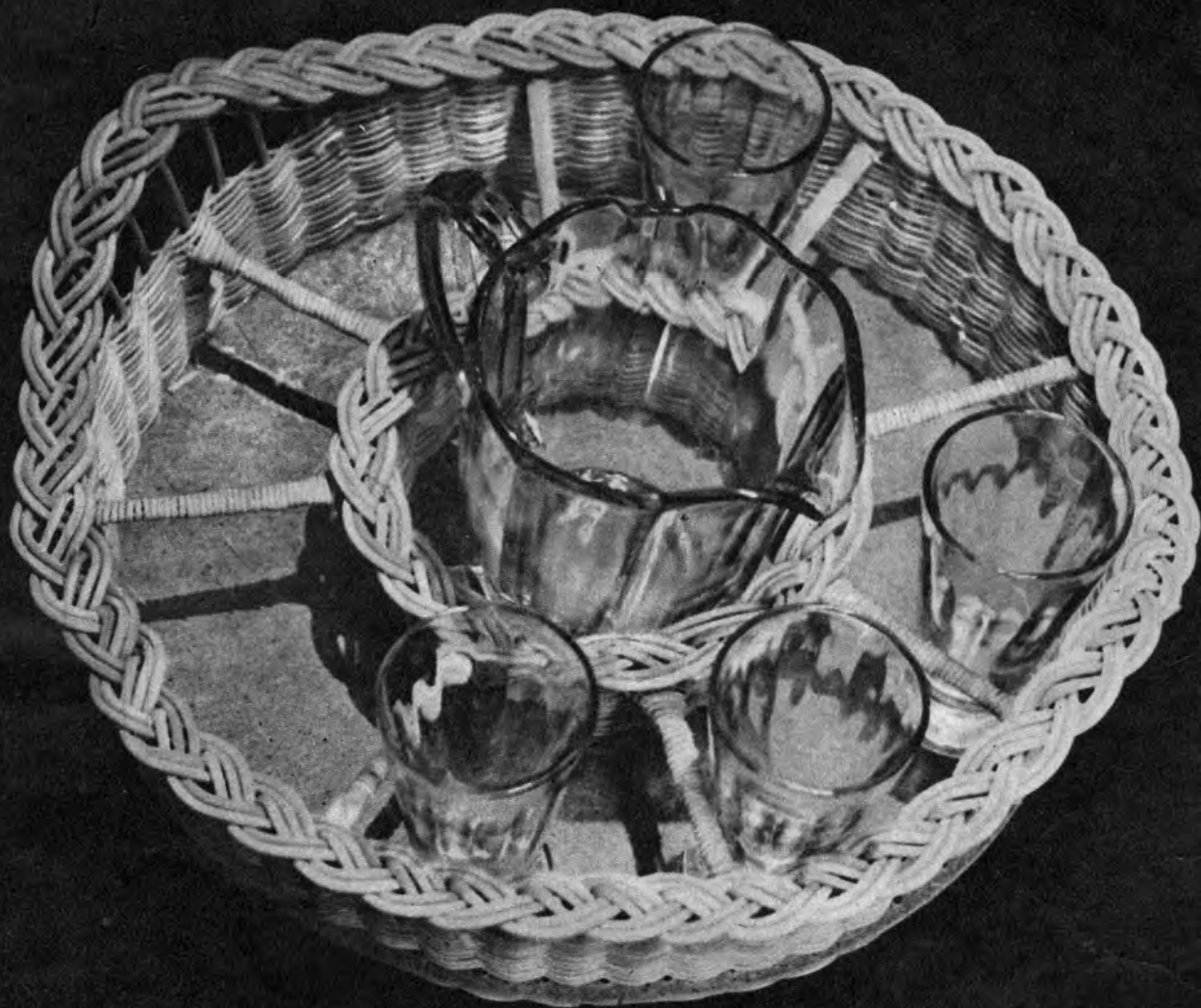
2 pieces of half round lacquered Cane in Black and 1 piece in Green, or choice of contrasting colour.

**METHOD:** Cut sufficient stakes 15 inches long and insert them into the base. When "foot border" has been worked on underside, turn over and work 3 rows of "pairing," then squeeze stakes out evenly. Continue with "pairing" until there are 20 rows from beginning. Insert 5 extra stakes on either side of basket to use instead of main stakes for "two-three plait," leaving 5 main stakes on either side for handles (the extra stakes added were used in plait).

Take the 10 stakes, 5 from either side, and bind firmly together. With Black Lacquered Cane, bind into three sections at bottom of both sides, for about 3 inches, then add Green, holding firmly in place. Bind over Green, around handle twice, then under Green, around handle twice.

**FINISH:** Cut off ends of Cane and when thoroughly dry singe if necessary. Brush lightly with lacquer.





## JUG AND GLASS TRAY . . . A very handy accessory for the Sun Porch, and most useful for serving drinks at outdoor parties.

**MATERIALS:** Wooden Base 14 inch diameter with 50 holes evenly spaced around edge and 22 holes in a 6-inch circle in centre for jug.  
 7 ozs. of No. 6 Cane for stakes.  
 7 ozs. of No. 2 Cane for Weaving.  
 8 lengths of Binding Cane, Coloured enamelled Cane if desired for more decorative effect.  
 8 pieces  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long of 8 mm. cane for divisions.  
 A few strands of Raffia. Clear Lacquer.

**METHOD:** The inside 6-inch circle is worked first. Cut sufficient stakes 10 inches long, insert them, and work "foot border" on underside, then start "pairing." When 12 rows are completed, finish with "two-three plait" for Border.

Now cut sufficient stakes 14 inches long, and insert in the outer circle holes of base, with "foot border" on the underside, again with two strands start "pairing" for 10 rows, then two more rows, leaving section at sides for handles. (Important: See Handles, Nursery Basket, P. 14). The final stage is to insert the 8 short canes, between the small inside basket work and the outside larger one, to form divisions for the glasses.

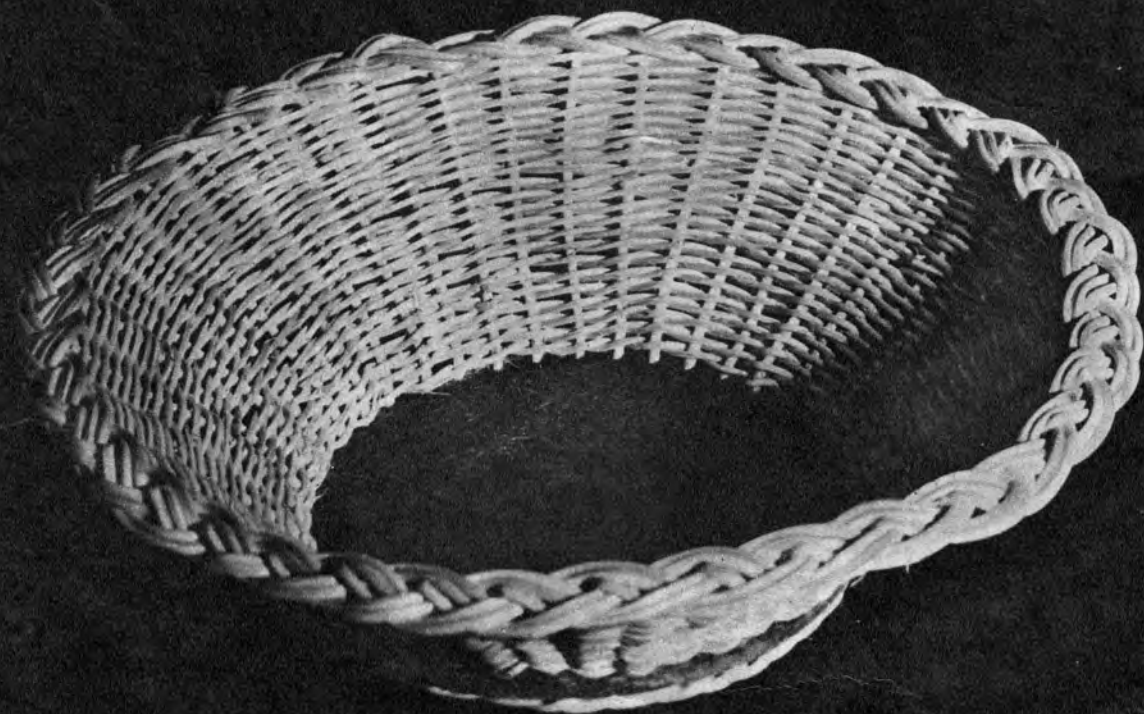
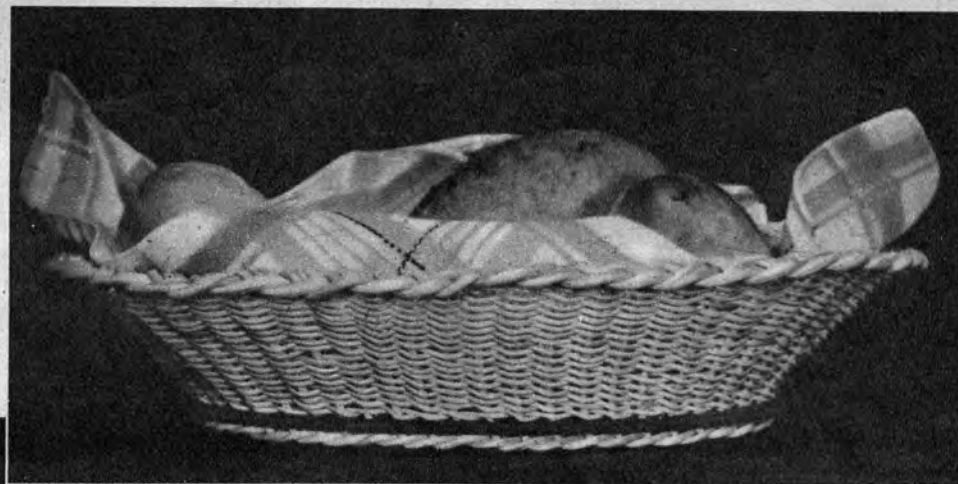
Divide both sections into eight equal parts, and place the ends of the cane to these points, just below the border. Secure the pieces with a length of flat binding cane, by threading it through the weaving just below the border, bring it out on the inside. Pass it back through the basket and lay it along the 8 mm. cane, thread it through the outer section and back again. Tie firmly with Raffia. Then proceed to wrap the flat or enamelled cane evenly over the 8 sections.

**FINISH:** Trim off odd ends of cane. Singe if necessary. Dry thoroughly and brush with clear lacquer. If it is desired to have a coloured base for your Set, it is important that the Wooden Base be lacquered to choice of colour and allowed to be thoroughly dry, before commencing basket cane work.



*Luncheon Table*

**BREAD or  
SCONE  
BASKET...**



**These are a most useful and decorative utility for the luncheon table.**

**MATERIAL:** Wooden base 6 inches diameter with 41 holes evenly spaced.  
5 ozs. of No. 6 Cane for Stakes.  
5 ozs. of No. 2 Cane for Weaving.  
Clear Lacquer.

**METHOD:** Wet Cane and cut 41 stakes 14 inches long. Place ends of stakes through holes (about two inches through) and twist ends, "foot border." When "foot border" is completed, turn work up right way and holding stakes in left hand (bending slightly outward) start "pairing" until work measures  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches high. If Cane becomes dry, wet again before commencing border.

With Pliers, squeeze top of each stake so that when plaiting top, the stakes will bend more easily without breaking.

Work "two-three plait" as described in General Directions for border.

**FINISH:** Singe if necessary. Cut off any ends of Cane, and when thoroughly dry, brush lightly with lacquer.

**OVAL BASKET:** Worked in same way as round basket described above but with a different shaped wooden base, size as desired.

# LINEN BASKET ...

**Capacious, and of handsome appearance**

Every house needs a soiled-linen basket, and here are instructions for the making of a goodly sized bathroom utility to suit the small family.

**MATERIALS:** Wooden base 13 inches in diameter with 45 holes evenly spaced at edge. 45 stakes of No. 8 cane 34 inches long. 14 stakes of No. 8 cane 34 inches long for LID. 12 yards of ( $\frac{1}{2}$  inch approx.) Seagrass Braid. 1 pound (app.) of No. 5 Weaving Cane and a few ozs. of No. 2 Cane. 4 wooden or plastic knobs for bottom of basket. A few strands of Raffia and clear lacquer.

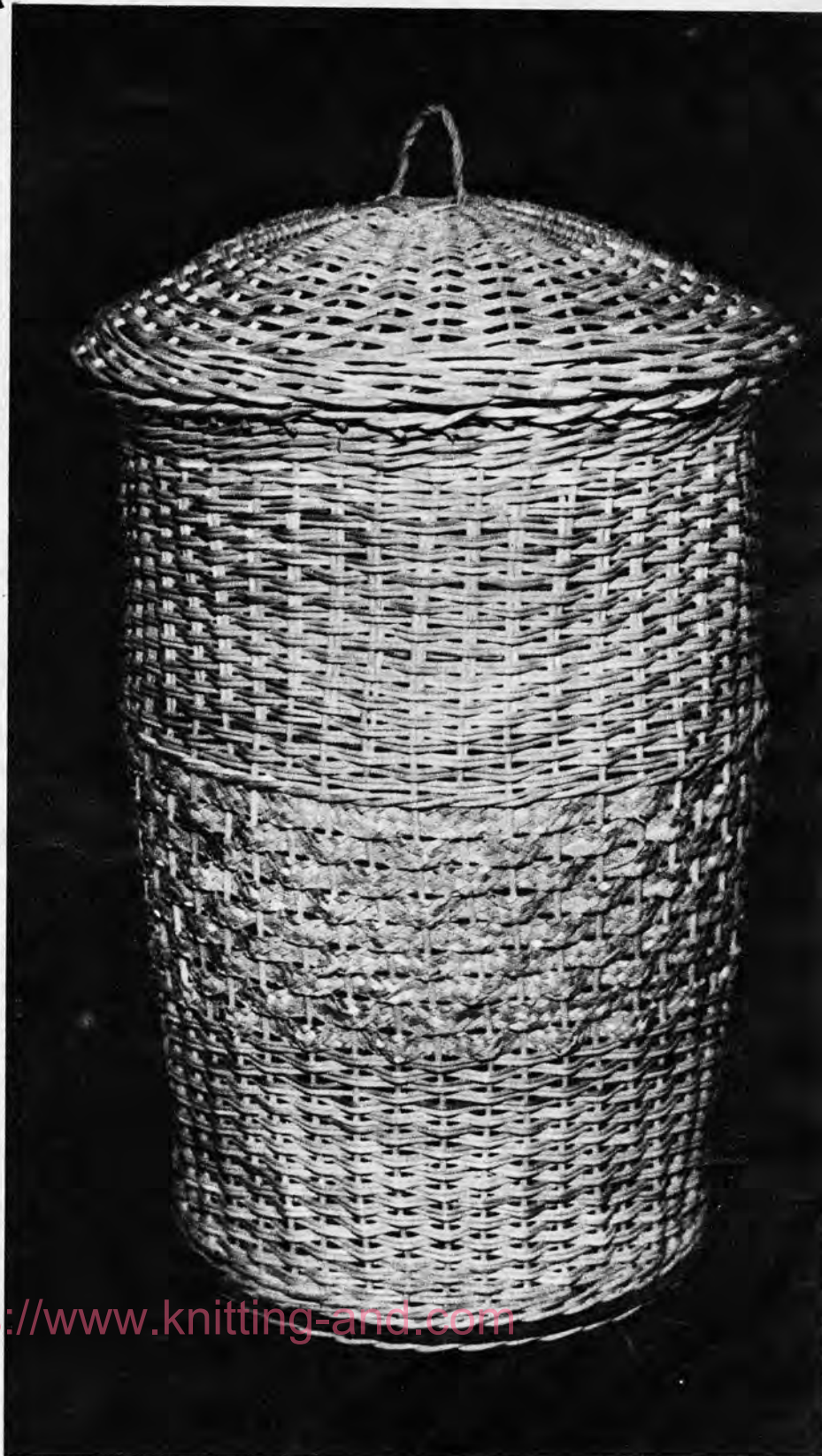
**METHOD:** Insert stakes through holes in base and work "foot-border." On top side of basket work two rows of "three-rod upsetting" with No. 5 weaving cane.

With 2 strands of No. 5 cane continue "slewing" for 23 rows, then change to Seagrass Braid for 9 rows. Again with 3 strands work one row "waling" and then with 2 strands continue "slewing" for another 24 rows. Then 3 rows of "waling" and complete with "two-three plait" border at top.

**LID:** With the fourteen 34-inch stakes, start lid in same way as Flower Basket (Page 16) but with no "bye stakes" and using No. 2 fine weaving cane for the first 14 rows of "pairing" then change to No. 5 cane, and with two strands work 12 rows of "slewing," 2 rows of "waling" next and finish ends on wrong side.

**EDGE OF LID:** Each stake is taken in front of one, behind two, in front of next and finish behind the next. Every stake is finished in this way. When working lid, make sure that the shape is kept rounded, and measure every few rows to make sure it is the exact size for the basket you have just completed.

**FINISH:** Cut off loose ends, singe if necessary, add knobs to base if desired. With a strip of No. 2 cane twisted through the top of lid for a handle, and with a strand of Raffia oversew in a couple of places to form a hinge, being sure that the lid opens easily and evenly. Brush with clear lacquer when thoroughly dry.



Useful in every home - SE



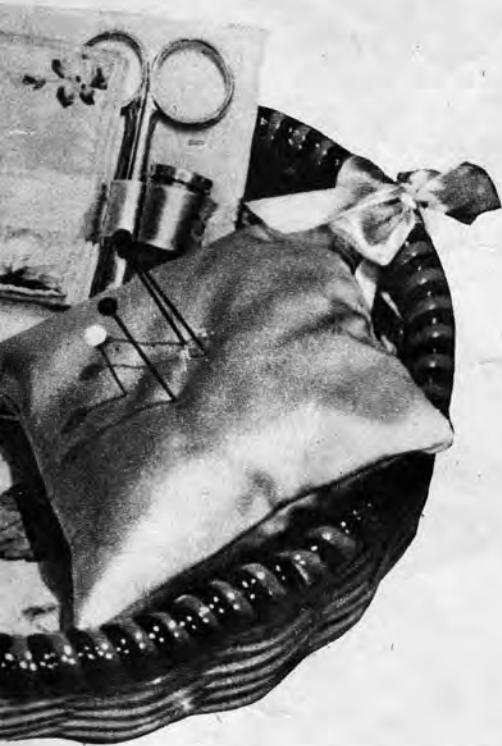
# ING BASKETS...



Sketch A



Sketch B



Two sensible Sewing Baskets, one with a draw cord covered top. Both roomy and attractive, and designed to keep intact your odd job mending and sewing equipment.

**MATERIALS:** Wooden base 8 inches in diameter with 49 holes (any uneven number) on outside edge.

Approximately 6 ozs. of No. 6 Cane for Stakes.

8 ozs. weight of No. 2 Weaving Cane.

2 strands of lacquered Cane in desired colours.

1 yard of 36-inch material to own choice.

Silk cord and tassels.

One piece of strong cardboard 8 inches diameter for lining.

Small piece of wadding. Clear lacquer.

**METHOD:** Cut stakes 16 inches long, and insert them in the base holes for about 2 inches through, or just enough to complete "foot border." Next work three rows of "three-rod wale upsetting" then nine rows of "pairing." Then add lacquered cane for one inch and continue pairing for another 2 inches, then finish with "two-three plait" border. Trim, and when dry lightly lacquer.

**LINING:** Cover the piece of cardboard with wadding, and cut material about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch larger than cardboard. Measure depth of basket, cut a strip to this depth with good seam allowance. Gather to bottom circle and add padded base.

Cut another strip 12 inches wide and depth of diameter of basket top, allow for seams, machine side and hem top with section left open for cord to be threaded through. Join to top edge of basket and attach inner lining.

## SMALL OPEN SEWING BASKET...

*with bound edge*

**MATERIALS:** Wooden Base approximately 4 inch diameter with an even number of holes.

4 ozs. of No. 2 Weaving Cane.

4 ozs. No. 6 cane for stakes.

2 pieces (each 2 yards) own choice of coloured lacquered cane.

1 piece 8 mm. cane 30 inches long.

**METHOD:** Insert stakes in holes and complete foot border. With pliers squeeze stakes at base and bend outwards to being flat with base (resembling spokes in a wheel). With weaving cane "pair" for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and bend stakes upwards gradually to give roundness and shape to sides and continue "pairing" for another 3 to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Cut a strip of 8 mm. cane and join in a circle, size of top of basket (Sketch A). Cut stakes off basket, leaving about 2 inches, then with sharp knife, tack onto circle (Sketch B).

Bind with lacquered cane (Sketch B shows single strand binding. Two or three coloured strands may be worked same method).

**LINING:** Same method as in other sewing basket but without the gathered top.



## TWO NEW TRAYS...

Always handy in any household to serve drinks, afternoon tea, or for breakfast in bed. Here are two shapes, both easy to accomplish.

### **OVAL TRAY...**

**MATERIAL:** Wooden base the desired size, if about 18 inches by 10 inches, it will require 6 ozs. of No. 5 stake cane. 3½ ozs. of No. 2 cane for weaving. Holes are drilled app. ¼in apart, evenly spaced.

**METHOD:** Cut sufficient stakes 14 inches long, and insert them in the base, and on the under side work "foot border" then weave ten rows of "pairing," finishing with "two-three plait."

**FINISH:** Trim off any odd pieces of cane, singe, and when thoroughly dry, brush with clear lacquer.

### **OBLONG TRAY...**

This is similar to the oval tray in construction, but shows how a practical and effective handle may be worked on the ends of the Tray. (See handles on Nursery Basket, Page 14.)

**NOTE:** Where the worker desires a coloured wooden base, it is important to remember that the paint or lacquer must be applied, and allowed to thoroughly dry, BEFORE the basket work is commenced.





## FOR YOUR NEXT PICNIC . . .

Designed to carry not one, but two Vacuum Flasks, your picnic cups, serviettes and table cloth, with some eats. An ideal, roomy carry-all for your next out-door lunch or afternoon tea party.

**MATERIALS:** Wooden Base, 5½ inches x 15 inches, with 39 holes evenly spaced. 39 Stakes 20 inches long of No. 5 Cane. 4 ozs. of No. 2 Cane for Weaving. A few strands of Pulp Wrapping Cane for Handles. 10 yards of ¼ inch width Seagrass (or Straw) Braid. Clear lacquer.

**METHOD:** Insert the 39 stakes into the wooden base and complete "foot border." On top side, work two rows of "three-rod-upsetting" or "three-rod wale" (taking care to keep work upright). Now work six rows of "pairing" and then change to the Seagrass Braid and "rand" for ten rows, finishing ends on inside of basket.

With weaving cane "wale" for three rows then "pair" for ten rows, again "wale" for three rows, complete with "two-three plait" as border.

**HANDLES:** Poke wrapping cane under border about 5 inches from end, and leave about 12 inches loose, take in under border again about 6 inches further along top, repeat about four times, then bind with pulp wrapping cane (Sketch A).

**FINISH:** Trim off ends of cane, singe if necessary. When thoroughly dry lightly lacquer.



# NURSERY BASKET . . .

Every family has a Baby, and every Baby should have his own Nursery Basket, and a good sized one to "carry-all" and keep tidy the little fellow's many Nursery requisites and accessories.

**MATERIALS:** Wooden base 18 inches by 12 inches, with 66 holes evenly spaced.

1 lb. of No. 8 Cane for Stakes cut to 20 inches length.

12 ozs. of No. 5 Cane for "Upsetting" and "fitching" and "pairing."  
Clear lacquer.

**METHOD:** Work a "foot border" on the underside of base, then on topside work 2 rows of "three wale upsetting" with No. 5 Cane. Next insert a "bye stake" 6 inches long on both sides of each of the main stakes, after this work 5 rows of "pairing." One row of fitching (is the name given to the row of working added to the top edge of a band of open-work). (See Sketch G, Fitching, Page 19.)

Border shows the "bye-stakes" bent over to form small crosses, each right-hand bye stake to the next stake on the left, show each stake will again have two bye stakes—a row of "fitching" is therefore worked to hold the 3 canes closely together. Squeeze a length of soft cane at the centre and bend in half to make 2 canes, place this around one of the stakes and its "bye stakes" (leave about 4 inches of open band) and twist between each 3 canes like a row of "pairing."

Add another cane to the 2 canes used for "fitching," and work 2 rows of "waling," drop one of the canes and work another row of "pairing." Cut off bye stakes level with the top of the last row.

**HANDLES:** Two more rows of "pairing" are-worked close to the previous row, except at the end, where it gradually rises up to form handles (if a difficulty is found in keeping even the open space in handles, cut a piece of cardboard the shape needed, and place in and out of the stakes). Work up and over cardboard when "pairing." When handles are completed remove the cardboard and work "two-three-plait" around top for border.

**FINISH:** Cut off any odd pieces of cane, singe if necessary. When dry brush with lacquer.





## CHIC LITTLE HANDBAG

Who could resist this smart, roomy little handbag, worked in the easy "Mariposa" coiled stitch.

**MATERIAL:** Several lengths of No. 5 or No. 6 Cane. A bundle of natural Raffia. Large tapestry needle. Small piece of shaped wood for catch. Lining to own choice.

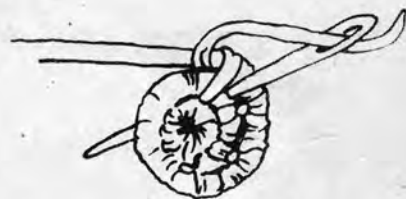
**METHOD:** The cane is cut to half its thickness for a distance of about 2 inches. Remove some of the cane from both sides as flat pieces will give a neater beginning. Roll cane around a pencil, repeat two or three times, then begin to sew (Sketch A).

**MARIPOSA STITCH:** This is a fairly quick stitch (Sketch B). There is an interval between each long stitch with knot, the coil being wrapped three or four times between each stitch. The space between the coils is regulated by the number of knots around the long stitches. Continue working until work measures 4½ inches, then work up the sides, making the shape to your own desire.

**FINISHING THE COIL:** Shave away the cane for the last 2 inches and sew it to the preceding row.

**HANDLE:** Is made by taking 3 pieces of cane and working over them, in the stitch being used for the basket, and then putting down between the coils on either side and stitching firmly in place.

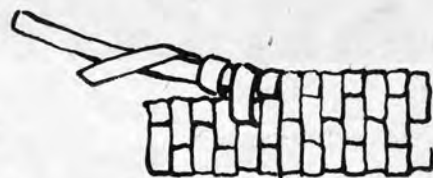
**LID:** Is worked in the same way as coil described above but fitted every now and then to make sure it will be the right size when finished. The last row of lid is bent down to form a loop for catch, and a cor-



Sketch A



Mariposa Stitch.



Lazy Squaw.

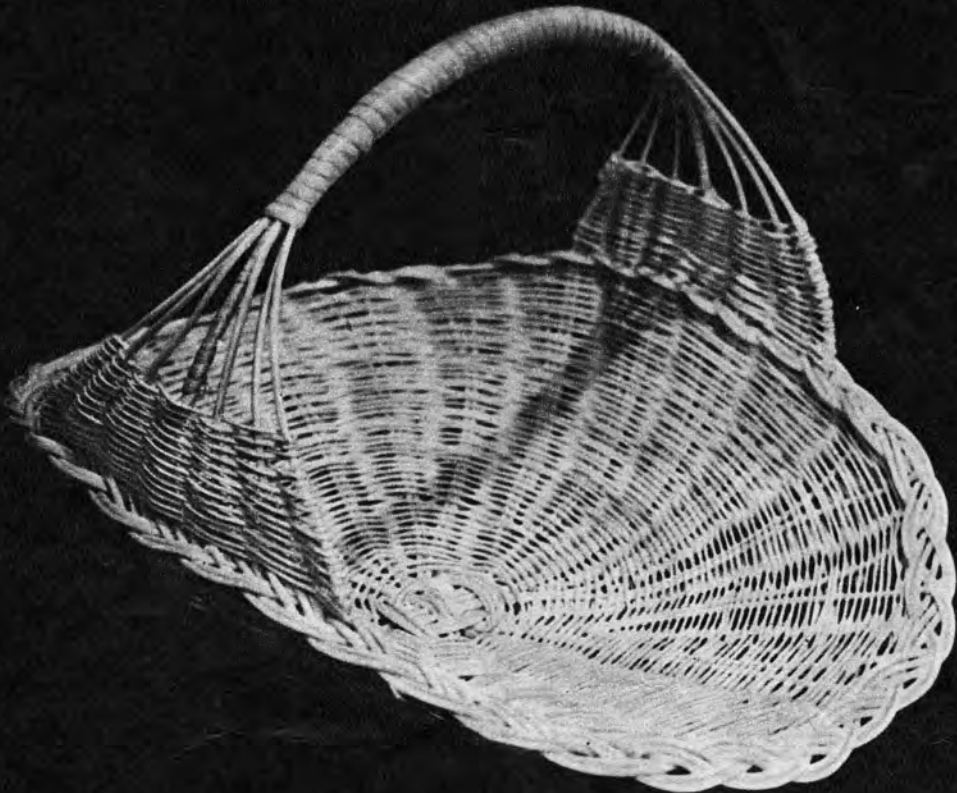
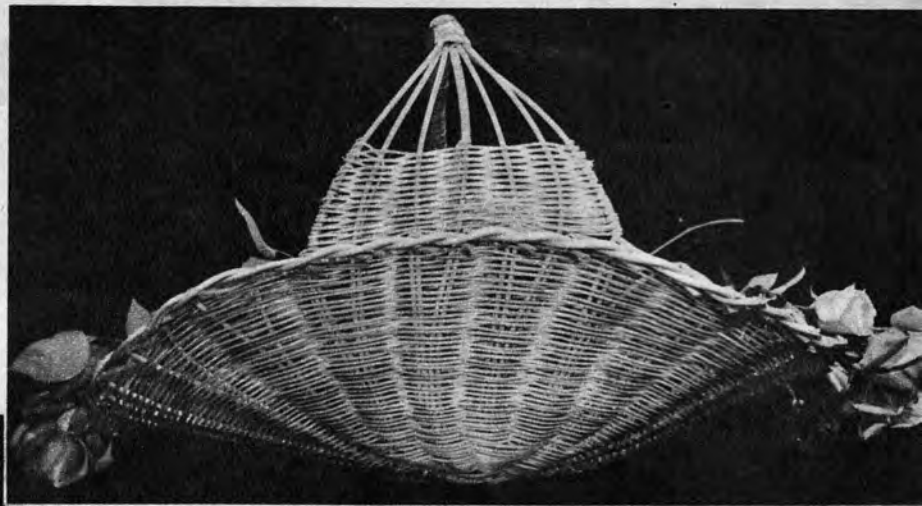
responding loop is then sewn to notch on basket. This is where the wooden peg is pushed through which is attached to basket at handles with a piece of chain Crocheted in Raffia.

A small button is sewn to top of the lid or any other decoration you might desire.

**LINING.** With your own choice of material, and perhaps with sewn in pocket for mirror, line your basket.



# THE FLOWER BASKET



**MATERIALS:** 10 stakes in No. 8 Cane 40 inches long. 20 Bye-stakes of No. 8 16 inches long. 14 extra stakes for handle of No. 8 Cane about 16 inches long. A few strands of flat binding cane. 8 ozs. of No. 2 and 4 ozs. of No. 4 weaving cane. Clear lacquer.

**METHOD:** Split 5 stake canes (40 inch length) in centre with sharp knife to make a slit  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, and thread the other 5 stakes through. There should be now 5 canes each way forming a cross. (Sketch A bottom Page 18.)

Hold stakes in left hand and bind with No. 4 weaving cane as shown in Sketch B. Next spread the stakes out evenly so that they resemble the spokes of a wheel (Sketch C), then "pair" for 10 rows.

Sharpen "bye-stakes" and push one down beside each of the 20 stakes now in use. Change to No. 2 weaving cane and continue "pairing" until work measures 20 inches across the bottom, being sure to work a good shape curving up a little on the ends and more on the sides.

**HANDLE:** Add extra 14 stakes for "two-three-plait," 7 stakes on either side. Complete plait as Border, leaving main (7 on either side) stakes for handle. Bend stakes from either side across and tie firmly with Raffia and glue.

Weave several rows above the plait (on handles) in and out for about 14 rows. Leave stakes showing for about 4 inches, and then bind with flat cane for about 12 inches.

**FINISH:** Trim cane, singe if necessary, when dry lacquer.

## *... and another* **SUMMER DAY HANDBAG**

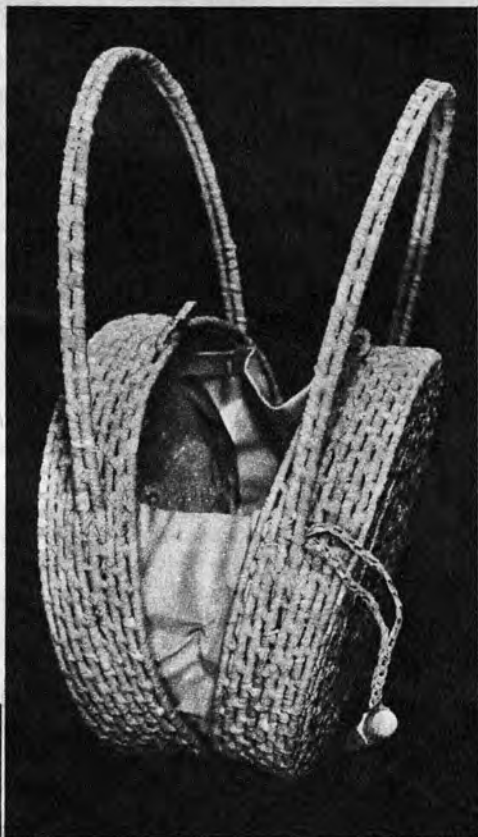
Different in shape, yet equally as smart as our handbag on the Cover. Worked in the attractive Mariposa Stitch this roomy little Summer Accessory is so easy to make.

**MATERIALS:** A bundle of Raffia.

Several long lengths of No. 5 Cane.

Two pieces of leather 4 inches by 7 inches, for Gussets.

One small shaped wooden peg and lining of your own choice.



**METHOD:** Start same as for round handbag (instructions on Page 15) but with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch bend, instead of around a pencil. Continue in Mariposa stitch for 19 rows, then work straight in for 9 rows. Make the other side same size and in the same manner. Join at bottom with Raffia for  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches to form hinge.

**HANDLES:** Are made of 4 pieces of cane 20 inches long (two for either side) worked in Mariposa stitch and poked into either side of basket and stitched firmly in place with raffia.

**GUSSETS:** Are made from your two pieces of leather cut in a triangle, 4 inches across the top, 7 inches in length to bottom point. Hem at top and fit to bag with a gusset on either side as shown in illustration.

**FINISH:** Crochet a strip of chain in raffia for wooden peg, and make a loop on each half of the bag to slip the peg through to serve as a catch.

**LINING:** With own choice of material, sewing in pocket for mirror, before fitting. When thoroughly dry, brush lightly with clear lacquer.

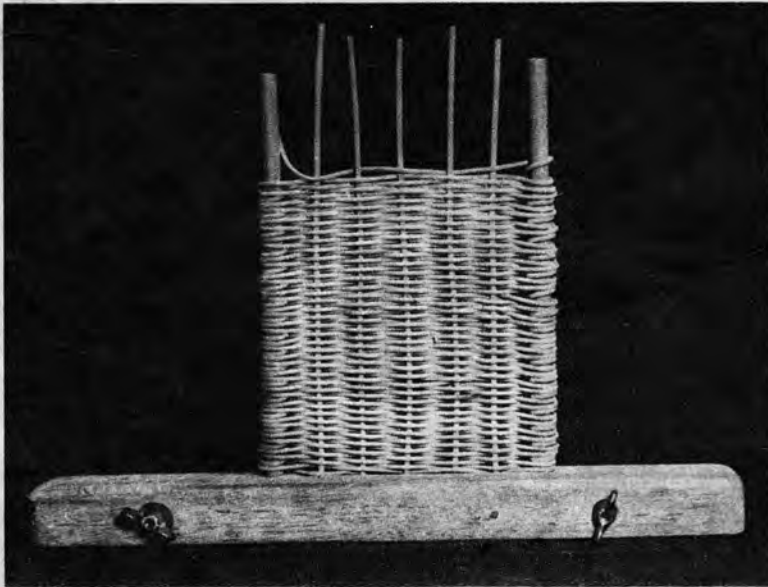
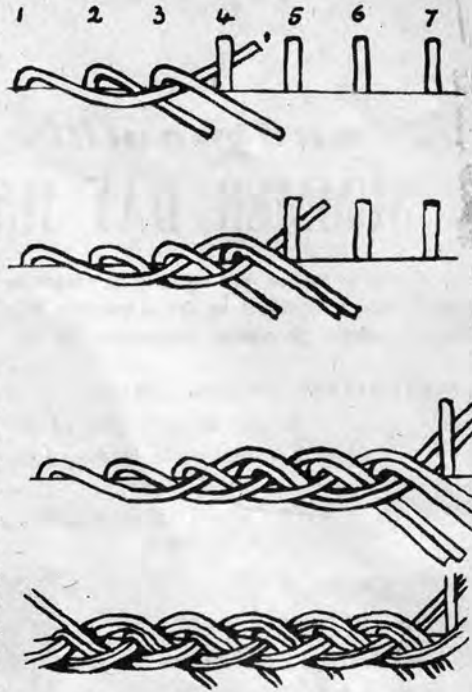


# INSTRUCTIONS

**TWO ROD, THREE STROKE BORDER:** There are several plait borders, all of which are worked in very much the same way. The stakes are first squeezed with round nosed pliers so that they will be easily bent and turned down to form into a flat plait.

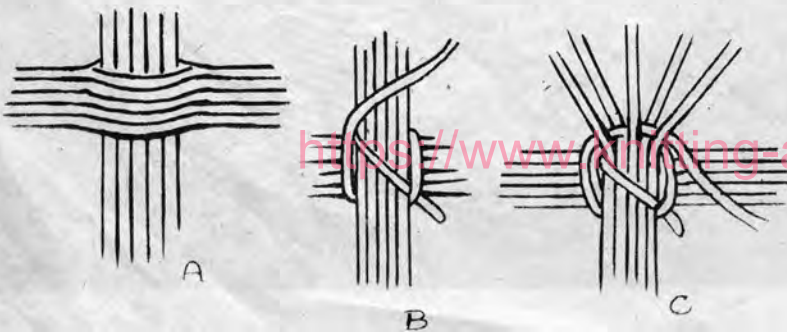
The "two-three" plait is the simplest of this type, and when this has been mastered by the learner, the others can be done without much trouble. There are several ways of making this border, most of which involve the insertion of extra stakes. The following is a description of a method which does not require this and would be a good start towards accomplishment for the beginner.

**METHOD:** Turn down two stakes to the outside. Pass No. 1 over No. 2 and to the inside between Nos. 3 and 4. Turn No. 3 down to the outside and over the stake which has just been taken to the inside. There are now two stakes on the outside and one inside the basket. This is the basis of the plait. Pass No. 2 stake over No. 3 and between Nos. 4 and 5 to the inside. Bring No. 1 to the outside passing over No. 2 and between Nos. 4 and 5, turn down No. 4 next to it, and continue in this manner. When there are three stakes on the outside and two on the inside, the shortest stake is left to be cut off when work is completed (See Sketch). Finish plait by weaving into beginning of border so that no join can be seen.



## THE SCREW BLOCK

A cane square or rectangular base, side or lid cannot be worked without a Screw Block, which is illustrated on the left. There is no item in this Book where a Screw Block is necessary, but it is thought wise that the Canecrafter should know about all his tools. The Block is simply made, and comprises two pieces of wood, the length will depend upon the width of the project, which are held together with two thumb screws. The cane stakes are inserted to an equal measure, and clamped tight with the thumb screws. Lighter stakes, between heavier stakes, will need packing with a paper wad or cardboard. The Block illustrated measures 15 inches in length.



END VIEW OF SCREW BLOCK, SHOWING HOW CARDBOARD HOLDS SMALL CANES IN PLACE.

# CANE AND RAFFIA

## HOME CRAFT

### TERMS USED IN BASKET-MAKING

It is advisable for the Canecrafter to become familiar with the General Terms used in the Craft as an aid to more easily following the instructions set out against each article to be made from this book.

Here are those most commonly in use:—

**STAKES.**—Upright or foundation Canes on which the weaving or construction is done.

**BYE STAKES.**—Being additional stakes inserted by the side of original stakes to give added strength or shape.

**UPSETTING.**—The three or four rows of weaving which are invariably worked at the commencement of a basket to “set” the stakes in order.

**RANDING.**—Weaving with a single cane. Sketch A.

**PAIRING.**—Weaving with two canes which are worked alternately. Sketch B.

**WALING.**—Upsetting with three canes. Sketch C.

**SLEWING.**—Worked in the same principle as “Randing”, but with two or more canes on each row instead of one. Sketch D.

**OPEN BORDER.**—This type of border consists of forming a loop and at the end of each stake by thrusting it down by the side of one of the adjacent stakes into the weaving. Sketch E.

**FOOT BORDER.**—Is worked first. The stakes are pushed through the base for about two inches and simply worked under wooden bases of trays and baskets. Sketch F.

**FITCHING.**—Is the name given to the row of working added to the top edge of a band of openwork. Sketch G.

**LAZY SQUAW STITCH** (illustrated page 15) is an alternative to the decorative Mariposa Stitch and used for a similar purpose.

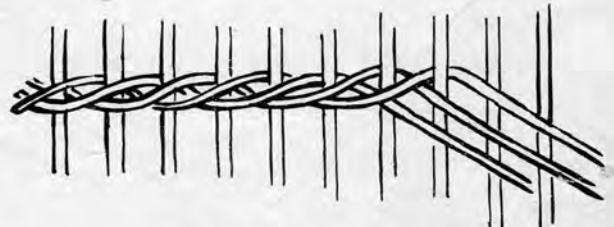
**TWO ROD THREE STROKE BORDER** is described and illustrated on page 18.



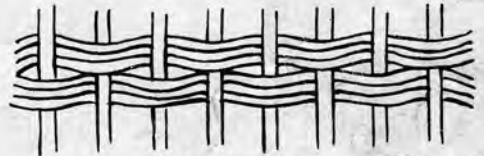
Randing Sketch A



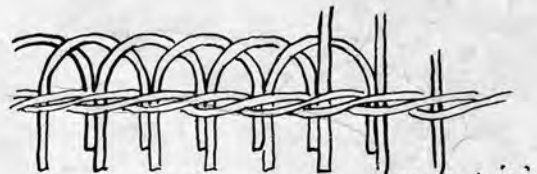
Pairing Sketch B



Waling Sketch C



Slewing Sketch D



Open Border Sketch E



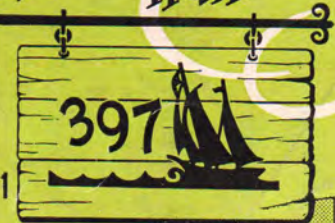
Foot Border Sketch F



Sketch G

**IMPORTANT.**—Where a lacquered coloured base is desired on a basket or tray, the worker must be sure to do the colouring BEFORE the basket work is commenced, and, as a last thought, cane works much easier when pliable—and the crafter can keep the cane pliable with water. Soak your cane well and keep it moist as you work.

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