

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1906.

HANDICRAFT IN METAL AND PAPER

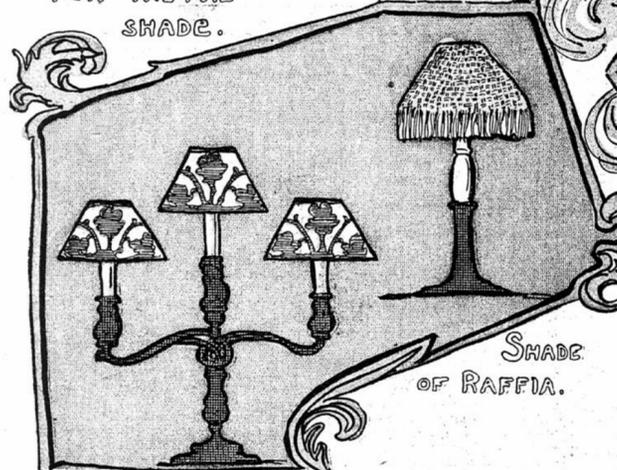
SIMPLIFIED DETAILS FOR THE AMATEUR



JEANNETTE WETHERALD: OS.

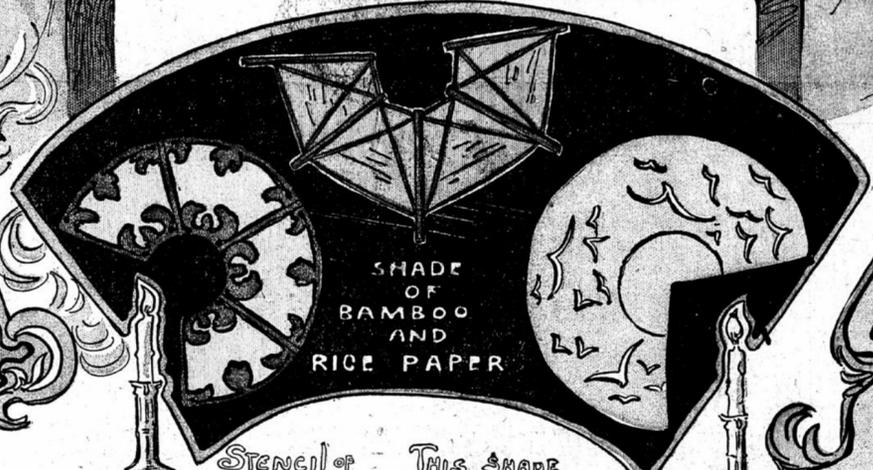
JAPANESE SHADES IN COPPER OR BRASS

HERALDIC MOTIF FOR METAL SHADE.



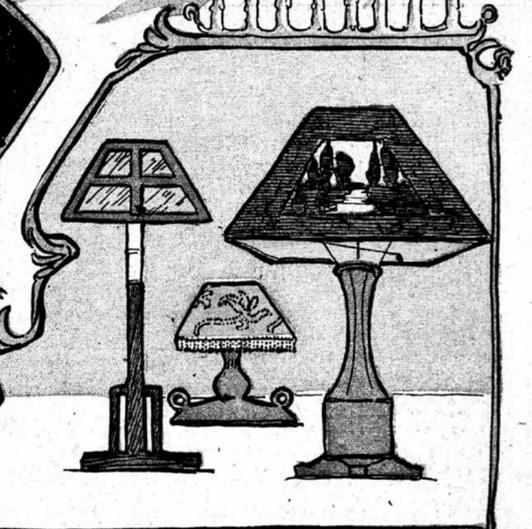
SHADE OF RAFFIA.

STENCILS LINED WITH DELICATE SILKS.



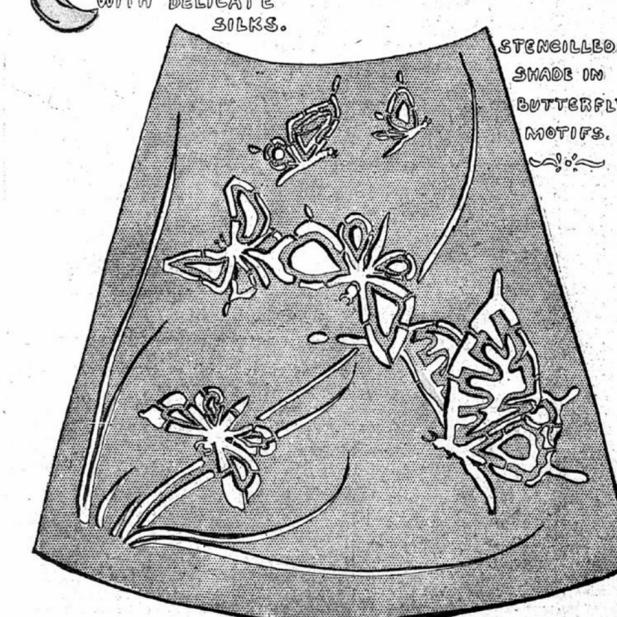
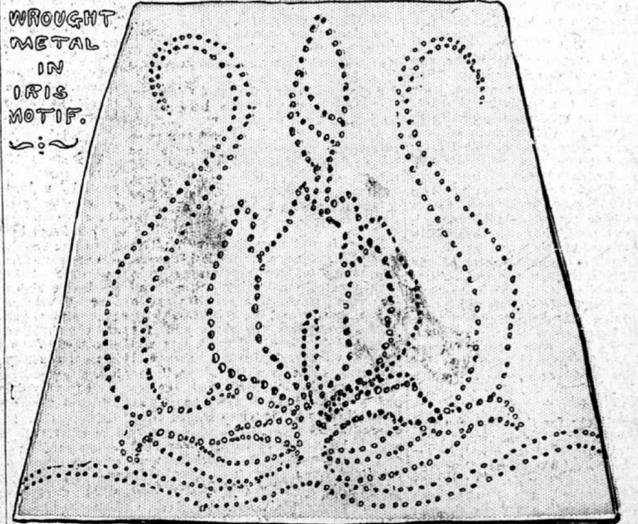
SHADE OF BAMBOO AND RICE PAPER

STENCIL OF THIS SHADE OF PIERCED METAL OR RICE PAPER GIVES A JAPANESE EFFECT. PARCHMENT OR MANILA PAPER WITH TINTED LINING



CANDLE SHADE IN MISSION STYLE. OF METAL AND STENCILLED POSTER-LANDSCAPE SHADE.

WROUGHT METAL IN IRIS MOTIF.



STENCILLED SHADE IN BUTTERFLY MOTIFS.

knack and skill in other handicrafts will experience no difficulty in mastering the work. Candle and lamp shades seem to be a favorite medium of expression in metals.

SIMPLE, PRIMITIVE TOOLS

It will not be necessary to buy many of the tools suggested until after more advanced work is undertaken. Some of the tools may be picked up about the house. For example, a long nail sharpened to a point, an awl or two, old croquet mallets with the handles cut off to a convenient length, a hammer usually employed for metal work, one end being flat and the other round, are among the household tools.

One woman who has an inventive mind of her own, employs an anvil made out of an ordinary log of wood, that is sawed off flat at one end and made concave at the other, on which the metal is rested. This little device is held between the knees and makes a very substantial support.

Just a simple little bread board covered with cloth to prevent the nail from getting dull and to keep the metal from bending, is a serviceable device.

An old kitchen table on which to work is another important requisite. A pair of metal shears is necessary, also a wooden rule.

FIRST STEPS FOR THE NOVICE

The simplest article for the novice to begin upon is a brass candle shade, and for this the lighter weight of brass is employed, which is about the thickness of bristol board. For a lamp, however, it is advised that two grades heavier be used.

The ordinary round candle shade is a trifle less than three quarters of a circle with an eleven-inch diameter, the inner circle for the opening at the top having a diameter of about three and a half inches. Next cut a paper pattern of the candle shade the identical size and shape to fit the candle shade holder (the patent holders are best).

Annual or soften the brass by holding it over a gas flame or live coals until it is very hot, then dip into cold water. This simple process makes the brass soft and pliable and quite easy to work upon, but hardens during

the process of the designing, so that by the time this is completed the brass has resumed its natural hardness.

WORK UPON THE METALS

First experiment designing on paper so that the diagram will be symmetrical in all its details and suitable to the shape of the shade. Secure the metal to the covered board by tacks, one in the centre and several along the sides to keep it firm. Then follow the design, driving the nail in at close intervals all the way along. The first tool to use is the awl or end of pointed nail; hit lightly and do not drive the nail in too deeply. Small holes are best for all save the outline, where the larger holes give a glimpse of the background.

After the pattern has been outlined, use a metal punch for the background. An effective method is to make the entire background in tiny holes, done irregularly, beginning as close to the punctured outline as possible. When the design is finished, trim the edges very carefully, getting them even all around. Then take a sharp penknife and punch a series of holes an inch apart, take a half inch strip of brass and punch corresponding holes in it.

Place this over the seam with narrow strips of brass. The little brass paper fasteners may be very conveniently employed for this purpose.

THE FINISHES AND POLISHES

After the shade is put together it is ready to be burnished with a desirable metal polish. When an antique look is desired, such as the old heirlooms have, dip the brass or copper into vinegar and salt, leaving it there for several hours and exposing it to the air from ten days or two weeks. To clean brass use powdered potash, rubbing with soft flannel cloth. Emory paper will impart a beautiful lustre.

Instead of employing bead fringe the little all kinds of fine brass sold at hardware stores for picture hanging, give the shade a very individual appearance.

ILLUSTRATIONS DESCRIBED

The first sketch shows the outline of an heraldic motif employed for a lamp shade.

The two shades in the opposite corner are unique. The open spaces for the half moons are filled in with yellow paper, a simple chrysanthemum stencil is shown for the other.

One section of a candle shade appears in the corner and is attractively designed with butterflies. On the opposite corner, a conventional treatment of the iris is sketched.

Several suggestions are shown for mission candle shades. The largest design has a hand painted landscape. A raffia shade with fringed border is especially attractive and is equally as good in a large lamp shade woven in a wisteria pattern. MARJORIE.

AMONG the varying handicrafts to which women have applied themselves none has aroused greater enthusiasm than work in metals. There is a certain fascination found in this work which leads the worker from very simple designs to the more complicated

ones which the finished masters turn out. The very general impression is that working in metals is vastly beyond the average person's talents. This is in a measure true, should the novice attempt elaborate designs, but the principles of this craft may be so simplified that anyone who possesses artistic