

Aunt Martha's

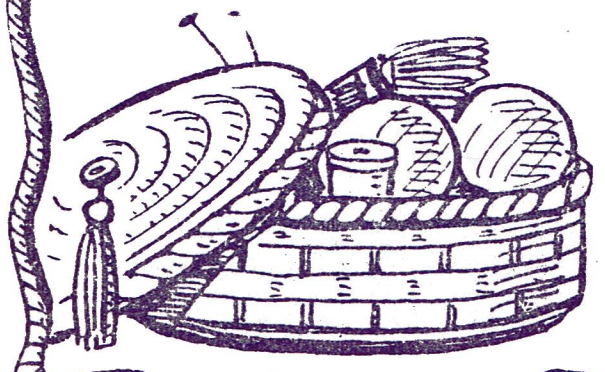
Work Basket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT
For PLEASURE and PROFIT

VOLUME 2

(C918)

NO. 6



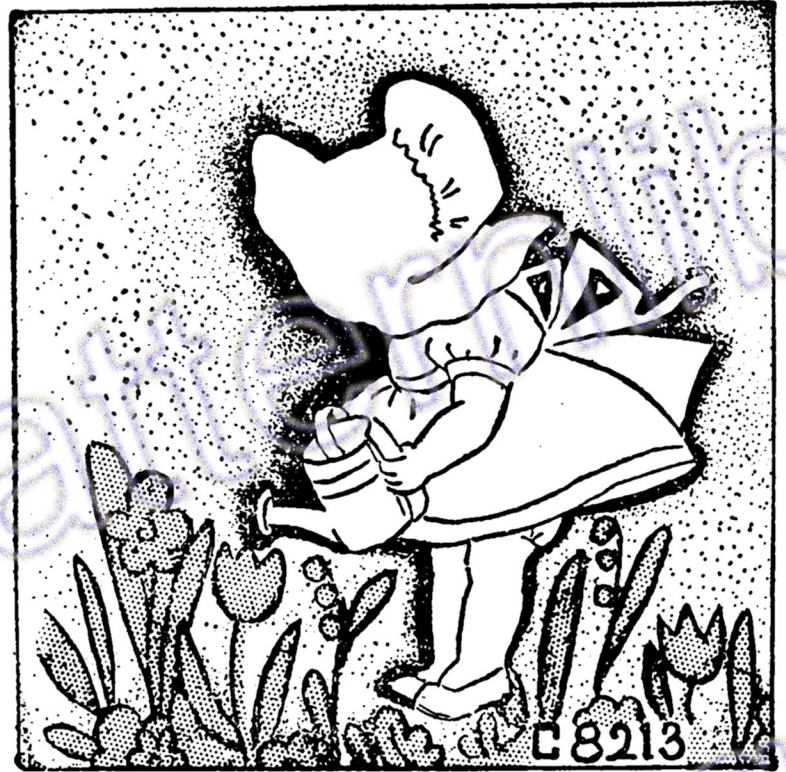
IDEAS for the Bazaar, the Home,
Gifts and Sparetime Money-makers
—with Many Inexpensive, Easily
Made Articles that find a Ready Sale.

The Coming Issue

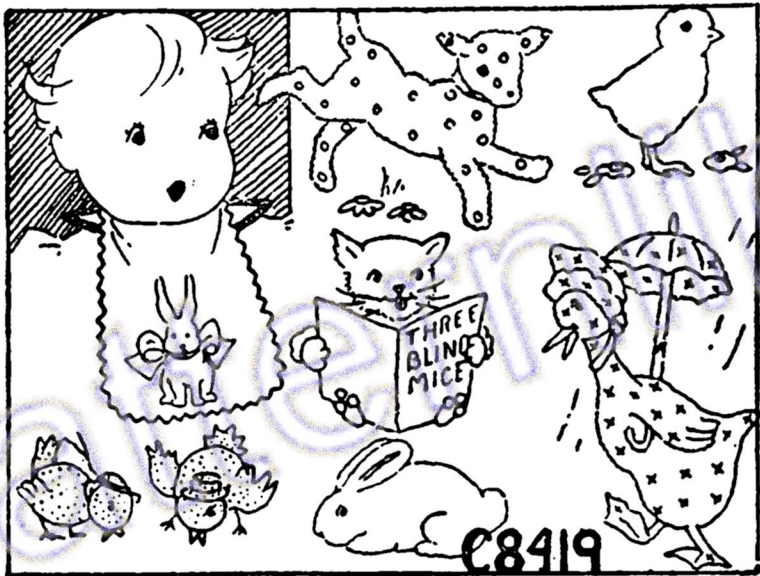
The popularity of the WORKBASKET has been increasing so fast that for the last few issues we have had difficulty in filling all orders. Those of you who have ordered on the year's basis, of course, are assured of receiving your copies as these are mailed first.

For the benefit of new readers we will state that Aunt Martha's WORKBASKET, Home and Needlecraft for Pleasure and Profit is issued each month and contains the newest designs in hot iron transfers, knitting and crochet directions, etc. These patterns and directions if bought singly in the usual way would cost from 40c to 50c. By sending your order now for 12 issues for only \$1.00 (\$1.50 in Canada) you make a big saving and save yourself the possibility of disappointment.

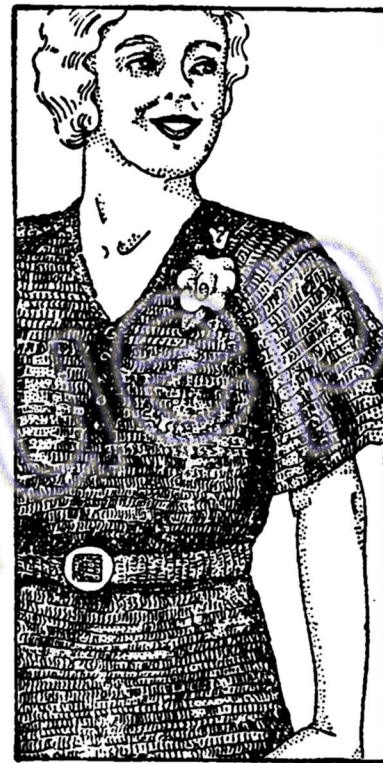
seams allowed, and material requirements, C443, 10c. (15c in Canada).



Lawn and garden ornaments are popular. Cut this cute 18" miss from wall board or plywood with jig, coping or keyhole saw and paint. Outline and directions, number C8213, 10c. (15c in Canada).

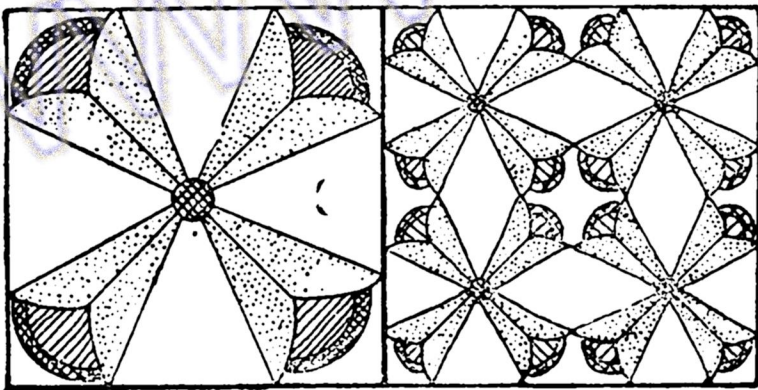


The next WORKBASKET brings you many new designs. There are seven bibs, a design for each day in the week for the baby or the tiny tot. Each bib adorned with a different motif makes them ever so popular. C8419. NUMO hot iron transfer, 10c. (15c in Canada).



Simple Crochet for Matronly Figure

To flatter the generously proportioned figure a wee bit, choose this delightful crochet dress for spring and summer. Its charm lies in its very simplicity. The stitch is easy and you'll find it goes rapidly. When made in one of the popular new shades this will be your favorite frock. Directions for the dress are C919D, 10c. (15c in Canada).



Grandma's Tulip makes a charming pieced quilt. You may make all the blocks alike or resort to the scrap bag. Cutting guide, with

All of these directions and hot iron transfer, as well as directions for making a charming crochet vanity set, may be had as a collection in this month's issue of Aunt Martha's WORKBASKET, as C919, for only 15c (20c in Canada), but best of all send in a year's subscription as number C91912.

Your NUMO Transfer

The bird tea towel designs can be very colorful and may be done in outline or tiny running stitch. Make the bird blue, red or yellow with brown bill and black eye. Bonnets, aprons, etc., may be any desired color; the twig brown and leaves green, while blossoms may harmonize with your kitchen color scheme. Use natural color for other portions of design.

How to Use

This transfer, as it comes to you, will seem wrong side out, but when directions are followed, the design you stamp will be like the picture.

1. Heat your iron very hot—almost to the scorching point. Use the small test design or a corner of the pattern to test the heat of your iron.

2. Cut out the design you plan to use, removing all unnecessary lettering. Lay **PRINTED SIDE DOWN** on the material in the position you wish it to be stamped.

3. Hold paper firmly in place and press, keeping the iron moving to prevent scorching in case it should be too hot. A piece of tissue or thin paper may be laid over the pattern to protect the cloth in case your iron is larger than the design to be transferred. After having transferred the NUMO pattern a number of times, you may find this unnecessary.

The design is stamped slowly and each succeeding time, it will take a little longer, but the **IRON MUST BE HOT**. For very best results, the stampings should be in fairly rapid succession, one after another from the same design. Good results have been obtained, however, when the pattern has been laid away for some time.

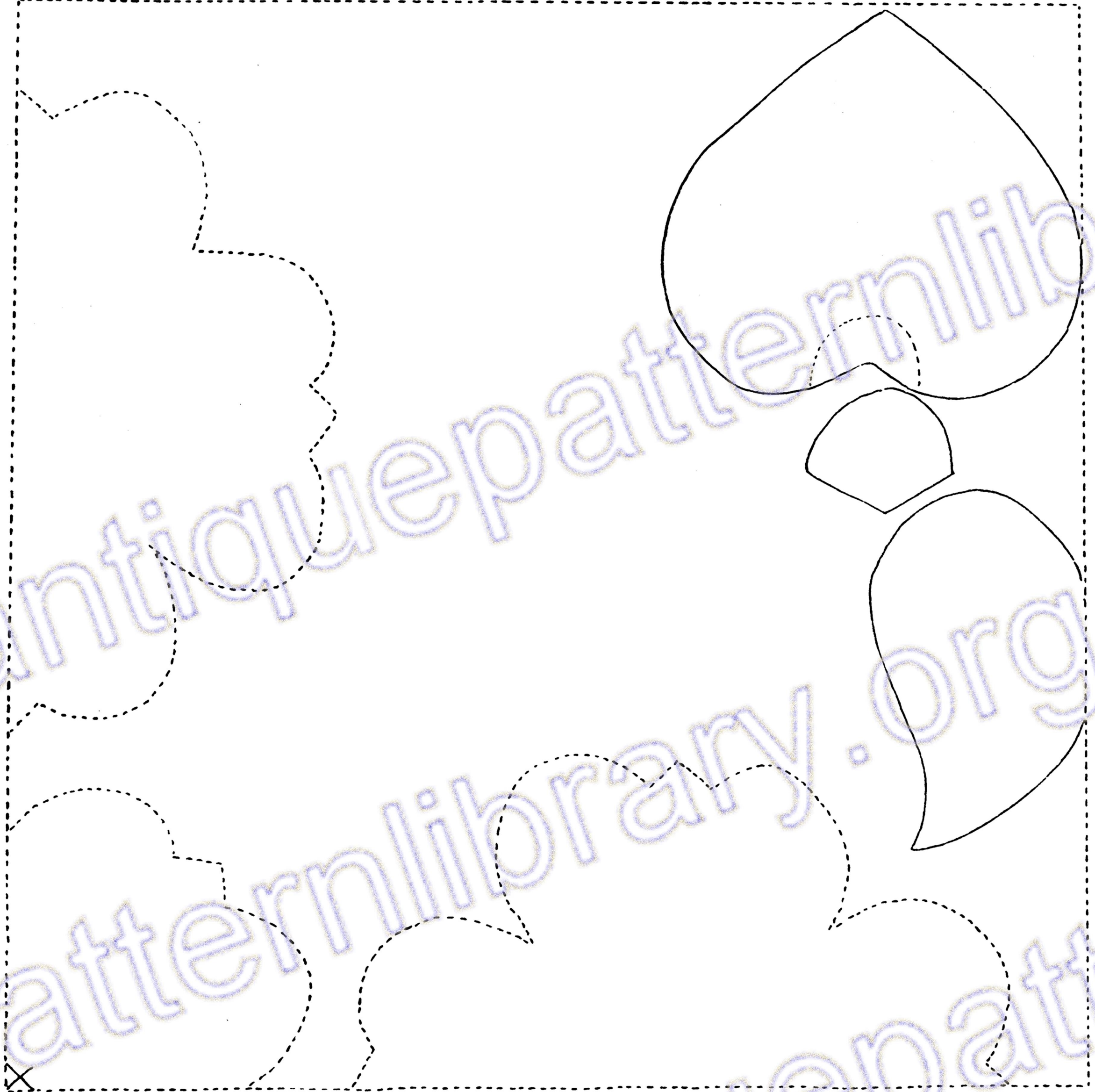
The branch for pan holders might be sawed from wood and painted; it might be an actual branch or twig with oilcloth flowers; or it may be stamped, embroidered and placed over heavy cardboard. Brass hooks or dress snaps may be used to hang the pan holders.

The handle for your knitting bag may be made of plywood, but quarter inch wood will be prettier; walnut would be best of all. Sand the edges and wax for finish. The top and handle edges may be beveled while slot and bottom should be left square.

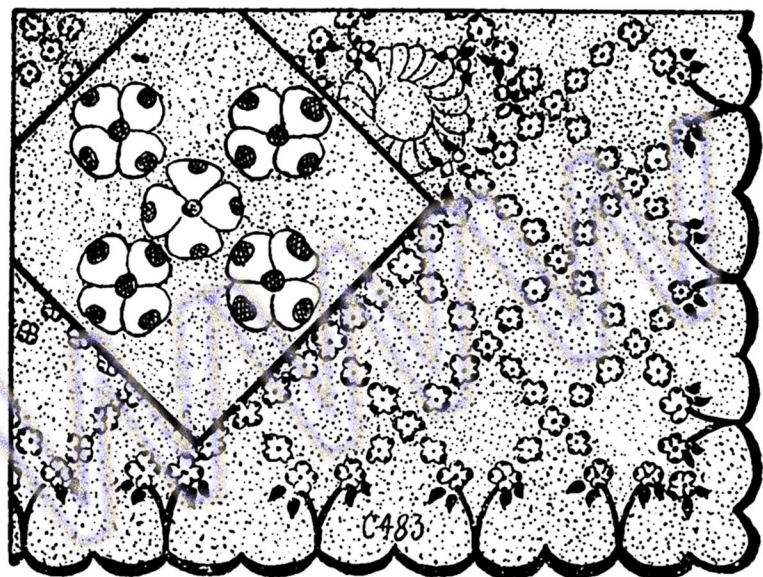
Trace with heavy pencil marks to indent your marks or with carbon paper, the lines for the sundial on an 18-inch circle of plywood, which has been given several protective coats of white paint. The markings are made to be fairly accurate in the United States, though they will vary ever so slightly in the extreme south and north. Make the lines A and B and paint the numerals and points. Dotted lines may mark the circles if desired. The stylus or gnomon may be cut from metal with flaps at A and B, bent at right angles for fastening to dial at corresponding points.

To tell time, set your dial perfectly level on a stand which may be of wood, cement or tile. The upper end of the stylus must point due north and the lower point due south. A coat or two of spar varnish will further protect from sun and rain.

The napkin rings may be cut from plywood, given a protective coat or two of house paint, the design traced to this and enameled in bright colors.



Dogwood Quilt

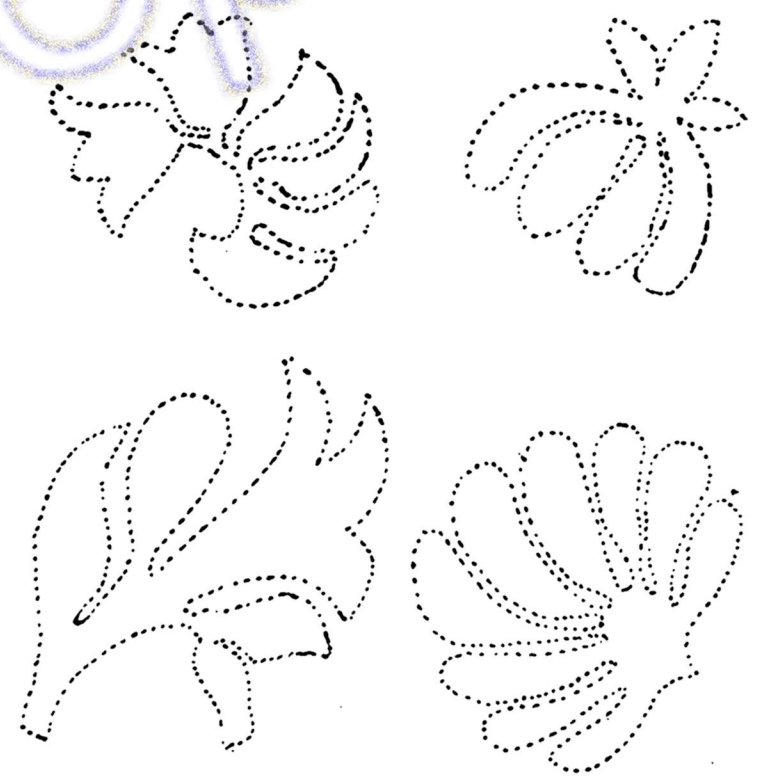


OF all the pretty quilts that find their way to quilt exhibits, this is one of the daintiest. While the design itself is simple, when block joins block, the result is a maze of delicate spring blossoms on a field of the palest green, with touches of darker green for leaves and soft pink and brown. It is no wonder one hears so many exclamations before this quilt, for hours of painstaking labor result in a thing of rarest charm.

The blossoms themselves, as in nature, are white, with yellow centers cut from the circle made by an average thimble. Each bloom has 4 petals, tipped with a tiny bit of shell pink or soft brown; the arrangement of flowers is shown in the single block, but one would never suspicion it when seeing a quilt, for the effect is entirely different.

Here is given a design for placing the blossoms (a quarter only is given). Trace the lines on a 12-inch square, the center flower is in the lower left corner. The border may be plain or scalloped. In the latter case, it should be at least 6 inches wide and stems of brown or darker green should be brought up to a flower to meet the block. Leaves may be added as your fancy dictates. Larger blocks may be used, which would call for more blossoms, but that is a thing that must be individually worked out. Quilting is done around the flowers.

For a quilt about 78x94" it will require about 8 yards palest green, 3½ yards white, ½ yard yellow, and ½ yard medium green or brown.



THESE ARE OLD

From the generations past come the four designs pictured here: the bell flower, upper left; ragged robin, right; day lily, lower left; and peacock fan, lower right. These can be used in many corners. All four are on one sheet of the perforated pattern, good for hundreds of stampings, each design is about six inches tall. Number C5590, 25c.

Lily Beverage Set

Materials: One skein Daisy Mercerized crochet cotton, white or ecru or 2 balls No. 30 Lily Mercerized cord.

Ch. 9 and join to form a small ring. Row 1: make 24 t (triple crochet, thread around hook twice) in ring, chaining 3 for first one. Row 2: ch 4, to count as a t and 1 ch st, make a t in next st of previous row, then ch 1 and make a t in next st; repeat around. Row 3: ch 1, make 1 sc in each st of previous round. Row 4: ch 1, 1 sc in each of next 3 sts, 2 sc in 4th st; repeat around. Row 5: same as 3rd row. Row 6: ch 14, to count as a double triple (dt) and 9 ch sts, skip 4 sts and make a dt (thread around hook 4 times) in 5th st, ch 9, skip 4 sts, dt in 5th st; repeat, and join last ch of 9 sts to 5th st of first ch of 14 sts. Row 7: ch 1, make 3 sc, then ch 8, skip 5 sts of the long ch and then make 5 sc; repeat. Row 8: work the solid petals



thus; 1 dc, 3 t, 5 dt, 3 t, 1 half t, and between these petals skip first and last of the 5 sc of previous row and make only 3 sc. Row 9: slip st in first 3 sts of petal, ch 7, to count as a t and 4 ch sts, skip 1 st of petal and make a t in next st, then ch 6 and make a t in next st, again ch 4, skip 1 st of petal and make a t in next st, ch 3, skip first 3 sts of next petal, and repeat, joining last ch of 3 sts to 3rd st of first ch of 7 sts. Row 10: slip st in first 2

sts, ch 1, make 1 sc in same place, ch 2, skip 1 st of next ch loop and make a t in 2nd st, ch 4, t in next st, ch 5, t in next st, ch 4, t in next st, ch 2 and make 2 sc at center of next ch loop; between scallops ch 4. Row 11: slip st in first st of first ch, then ch 7, to count as a t and 4 ch sts, make a t in next ch loop, ch 4, t in next ch loop, ch 5, t in same ch loop as last t, ch 4, t in next ch loop, twice, then make a t at center of the ch between the scallops, and repeat.

Large Doily

Ring of 9 ch sts. From first to 5th rows, same as small doily. Row 6: ch 5, to count as a t and 2 ch sts, skip 1 st of previous row and make a t in next st, ch 2, skip 1 st, t in next st; repeat around. Row 7: ch 6, to count as a t and 3 ch sts, make a t in t of previous row, ch 3, t in next; repeat. Row 8: ch 1, and make 1 sc in each st of previous row. Row 9: ch 3 for first t, then make 1 t in each of next 23 sts, in 24th st make 2 t; repeat around. Row 10: same as 8th row. Row 11: same as 6th row of small doily, but skip 6 sts instead of only 4. Row 12: same as 7th row of small doily. Row 13: same as 8th row of small doily. Row 14: same as 9th row of the small doily, but ch only 2 sts between the petals instead of 3. Row 15: same as 10th row, but ch only 3 sts between scallops instead of 4. Row 16: Omit the t over the ch between scallops, otherwise this last row is worked the same way as last row of the small doily.

These Toys Are Washable

The chick and duck are made very much alike—both use balls of yarn of two sizes. For the body, make two circles of cardboard $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. Using the same center, make a smaller circle $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and cut this out. Between these, lay a knotted loop of strong thread or yarn (later used to tie ball). Wrap yarn over the two circles, through center, keeping tie ends together and showing. Cover circles layer on layer until quite thick and soft and about 50 yards of yarn are used. Snip yarn



around the edge, between circles; with tie-string, tie strands tightly together.

Make the head in the same manner using circles about 2 inches across with an inch opening. Proceed as for body, making quite firm. Thread tie-string into heavy needle, and draw through body, or hook it through with a crochet hook. Fasten by knotting. The duck may have button eyes; beads or yarn knots are better for the chick. The chick's bill may be made of folded orange oil-cloth cut in points. For the duck, a paper clip with rounded end was wound with orange yarn; a piece of cardboard an inch and a quarter long by a quarter inch wide will also serve. Yellow yarn may be used for both, or the chick may be cream or white.

To make the feet and legs, cut a piece of wire (not too heavy) about 8 inches long; $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from each side of the center, bend at right angles to form legs. Measure $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches and bend forward for foot. Bend duck's foot in a triangle and chick's forward, then back, leaving a double wire to the front and single to the back. Wind with yarn and fasten to body at correct point,

using a long needle and yarn. With sharp scissors, shape bodies, curving and pointing the duck's tail.

To make the rabbit's head, use the larger circles and proceed as for body above with white or tan yarn. Shape with scissors, pointing slightly toward nose and use pink button eyes or sew with pink thread over white buttons, using a small tuft of black yarn in center. Nose and mouth may be loosely stitched in with pink, using long stitches.

For the ears, ch 10 and work 7 s c on ch; work 10 rows even, then narrow 1 s c every other row until you have a point. Crochet in s c all around the edge with light pink, working over a single strand of fine wire to make the ears stand well; attach to head with yarn.

The body is done in the same color: Ch 8, join into a ring; increase about every fourth st until you have 22 st around; work plain for 2 rows. Increase every other st until there are 42 sts. At the 9th row, lay flat and mark each side with pin. Arms are to be attached here. Leave sides open for 5 rows, working back and forth or from one side only, breaking thread at end of row. Make other side to match and then work around again until body is about $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

Arms: Take up 14 sts in arm opening, work around for 7 rows; change to light color or contrast for paws if you like. Decrease work gradually until two yards are used up and close in a curve. Firmly attach head to body.

To learn to operate these toys will require a little practice. With the left hand, grasp the head and gently insert index finger of right hand to hold head and serve as neck. Slowly and with a twisting motion, push finger well up into the woolly head. Use thumb in one arm and middle finger in the other, curving other fingers over palm. Your toy can wave, slap hands, scratch, wash his face and so on. You'll find there's no end of fun in the manipulation of finger puppets.

Crochet a Bag for Your Knitting

(Shown on front cover)

To make this most attractive bag, use candlewick cotton for prettiest results. You will need about 8 skeins of one color and 2 skeins of contrast. It may be a pleasant surprise to know, however, what a very pleasing effect can be produced by using silk hose and lingerie cut in uniform strips about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide.

As close scrutiny may reveal to you, the bag is made in strips, which are then joined. Make a chain twice as long as the depth of the bag is to be, s c into every other st of ch, making 1 ch between s c; ch 2 to turn. Make 5 s c rows in color, then 2 rows contrast, * 2 rows color, 2 rows contrast *, repeat 5 rows color.

The contrast row at the edges of strips is made: s c, * ch 3, skip 3 s c of color, s c in next st; * repeat. Work one row contrast like this at other edge. Make 2 such sections. The end sections are 5 rows of color, edged by a row of contrast on each side. To join these strips, lay them right sides together and with color, * s c twice in the spaces, ch 3 between * and repeat across. Leave open for about $\frac{3}{4}$ inches at top and crochet into handles with s c. The bag may be lined if you like, but may be left as it is, for the inside is quite pretty and needs no further finish. You will find handles on the transfer sheet.

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