

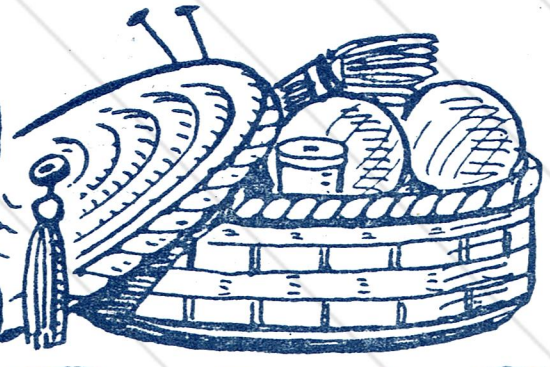
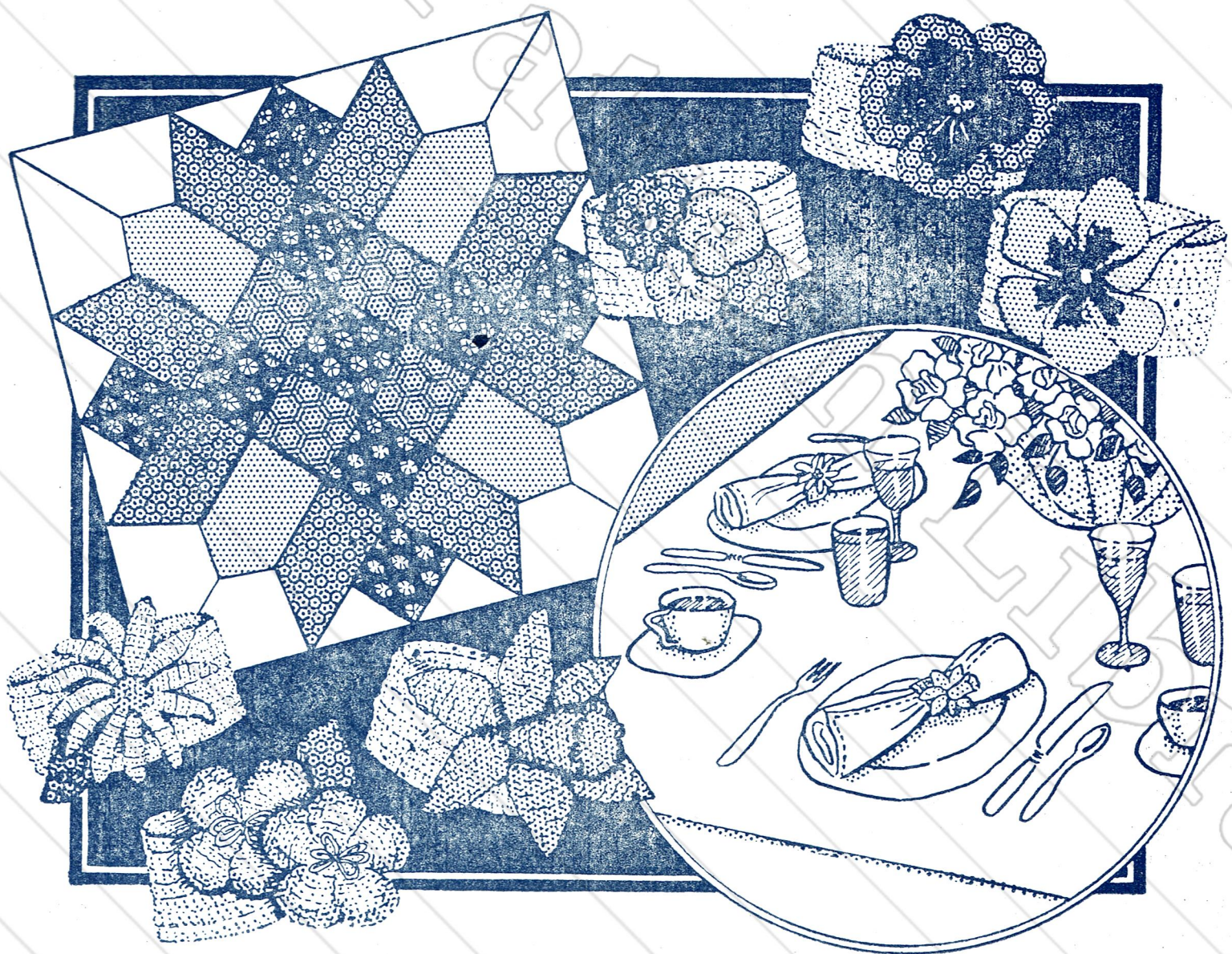
Aunt Martha's Work Basket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT
For PLEASURE and PROFIT

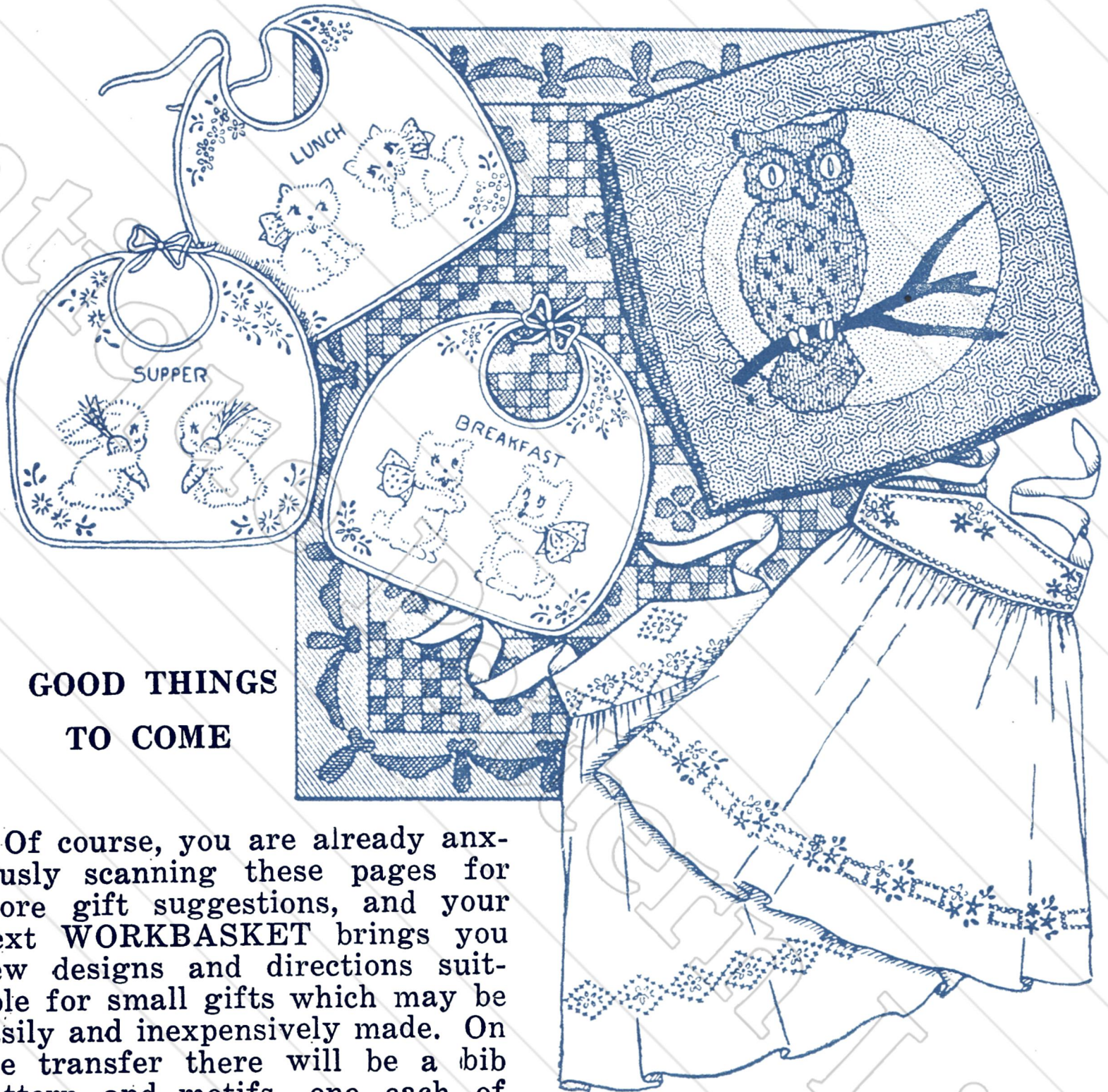
VOLUME 4

(C937)

NO. 1



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



GOOD THINGS TO COME

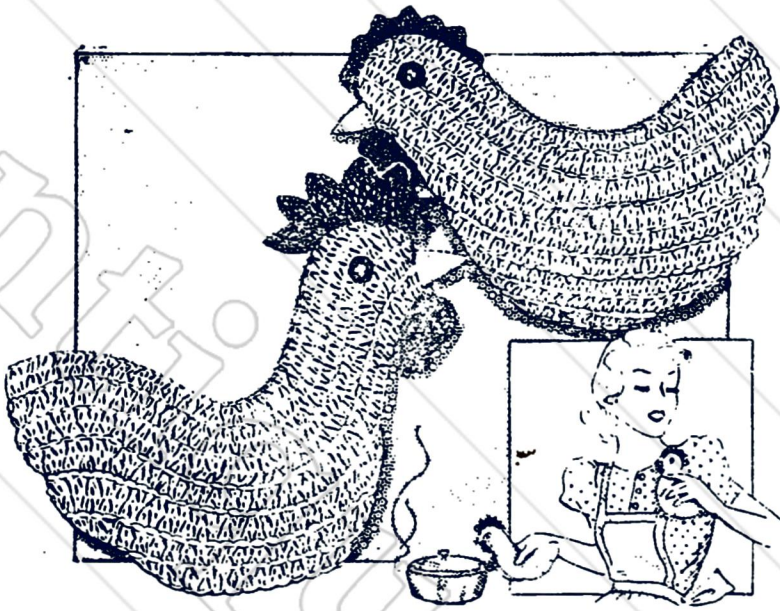
Of course, you are already anxiously scanning these pages for more gift suggestions, and your next WORKBASKET brings you new designs and directions suitable for small gifts which may be easily and inexpensively made. On the transfer there will be a bib pattern and motifs—one each of rabbits, kittens and pups, with which to decorate a set of three bibs. The unusual feature of these designs is that they are inscribed “Breakfast,” “Lunch,” and “Supper” or “Dinner” as preferred. If you have no need for the bibs yourself, and simply can’t think of anyone to whom you could give this cunning set, here is another idea—stamp the design on a set of glass towels. You will like the results if the two figures are cut apart and stamped so that there is space between them for the words “Breakfast,” etc.

Also on the transfer you will find an 8-inch owl which serves a double purpose. Applied in brown or a yellow moon, to 15-in. material, he becomes a gay pillow for your divan or studio couch.

Another similar owl may be stuffed to make a cuddle toy for some lucky child. Conventional border designs for use on peasant-type aprons, towel ends, scarfs and children’s garments are given for good measure.

In your WORKBASKET, you will be pleased to find more pan holders—this time a set of three with teapot, sugar bowl and cup and saucer, crocheted in silhouette. Do these in green, blue or red on a cream background for striking effect.

As promised sometime ago, this issue will bring you detailed directions for making gifts from gourds. A charm string, as well as many other decorative and useful items may be easily fashioned from this commonplace garden product.



Hen and Rooster Pan Holders

To make this pair of pan holders, you will need 120 yards each of cream colored string and black crochet thread such as Frost-Tone, which will be about the same weight as the string, using the two together to produce the effect of feather coloring—2 yards yellow and 18 yards of red. Use a No. 3 hook.

ROOSTER: Ch 52, turn, s c into 3rd st from hook, work back in s c, and take 2 sts in last ch to begin shaping for head. Work 15 sts, then take 2 s c in every other st, 9 times, 6 s c, then curve tail feather by working 2 s c together every other st to within 2 sts of end of preceding row. Ch 1 to turn always, and work back, s c in each one of preceding row, taking 2 sts again in last st to continue shaping head. Shape tail feathers by making a decrease in every other row 4 sts from end of work. Work back to within 2 sts of end, turn and this time work to within 1 st of head end; turn and repeat. When head and neck are 9 rows wide, work to within 12 sts from end, and following rows will shape the breast; decrease 1 st each row at front (using slip stitch or omitting last st) every row until body is 18 rows wide.

Make 7 tail feathers and after that, work within 6 sts of last

feather for body, then narrow both ends each row until 9 or 10 sts remain for base.

The other side may be worked like this and the two may be sewed together or it may be crocheted to the other side of the original chain.

Join head sections by adding comb. Comb: With red, take 16 s c from top of beak over head. Into each of these make 2 s c, ch 2 to turn, 1 s c in first st, 2 in next, across comb. To make a pointed comb: 1 s c, 2 d c, 1 tr c, ch 3 and catch to last of tr c to make picot for point; 1 tr c, 2 d c, 1 s c, slip stitch. Make 4 more such points and fasten thread. Eyes may be loops of yarn or heavy French knots of thread.

The beak is made of yellow: Ch 3, s c into center ch, and continue around, increasing once or twice until there are 6 or 7 sts and beak is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long. Join to one side about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch from edge, leaving bill slightly rounded.

Wattles: 7 s c into neck from beak down, 3 d c in each s c, ch 3 to turn. 2 tr c in each d c. Fasten thread.

HEN: Make a ch of 50 sts, turn, s c into 3rd ch from hook; work without increases or decreases, as back will curve naturally. Tail and head are worked in same manner as above. Begin breast 10 sts from head end, work 7 tail feathers. Make next feather 7 sts from end, next row, leave 3 sts, finish as you did the rooster. This too is double and the other side is identical.

The comb is made by working 14 s c in red from point where beak joins up over head. Next row, take 1 s c in every st. Ch 1, turn; work points of 1 s c, 2 d c in 1 s c, 1 s c. Make about 7 points. Wattles: 7 s c, 3 tr c in each s c space. Beak as above. A loop of 14-16 ch with s c worked in each should be fastened at tail so these may be hung up.



Official Flower Panel

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| <p>1. Bitter-Root—Montana — Deep pink petals with yellow centers.</p> <p>2. Magnolia—Louisiana and Mississippi—White petals, yellow tets.</p> <p>3. Violets—Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Illinois, New Jersey—Purple, white or blue with yellow centers.</p> <p>4. Pasque Flower—South Dakota —Blue petals shading in center to orchid. Yellow center. Petals are fuzzy or downy.</p> <p>5. Cherokee Rose — Georgia — White with yellow center.</p> <p>6. Wild Rose—Iowa and North Dakota—Pink with yellow center.</p> | <p>7. Red Clover—Vermont—Purple flower (nearly red).</p> <p>8. Pine Cone and Tassel—Maine —Make cone brown, tassel green.</p> <p>9. Sunflower — Kansas — Yellow with brown center.</p> <p>10. Trailing Arbutus—Massachusetts—Faint pink with yellow centers.</p> <p>11. Apple Blossom—Michigan and Arkansas—White with faint pink buds and yellow centers.</p> <p>12. Lilac—New Hampshire — Orchid (lazy daisy and French knots).</p> <p>13. Moccasin Flower—Minnesota— Three brown leaves at top with</p> | <p>14. Zinnia — Indiana — Orange or red.</p> <p>15. Passion Flower — Tennessee— Feathery petals in orchid or light purple. Red around green center.</p> <p>16. Rhododendron—West Virginia and Washington — Orchid or pink with red stamens tipped with yellow. Tiny green spots above center on one of five petals.</p> <p>17. Peach Blossom — Delaware — Pink flowers. Red stamens tipped with brown.</p> <p>18. Daisy—Pennsylvania — White petals with yellow center.</p> <p>19. Forget-Me-Nots — Alaska — Blue with yellow centers.</p> <p>20. Columbine — Colorado — Blue petals, gray-blue stamens tipped with yellow.</p> <p>21. Dogwood — Virginia — White with pink edge at nicks in end of petals. Yellow centers.</p> <p>22. Mistletoe—Oklahoma — Green leaves and stems, white berries, tiny brown stem on end.</p> <p>23. Scarlet Carnation — Ohio — Scarlet petals.</p> <p>24. Sahuaro (Cactus Flower) — Arizona — Thick green stem, white flower, everything in center yellow. The bud should be entirely green.</p> <p>25. Rose—New York—Red, pink, white or yellow.</p> <p>26. Orange Blossom — Florida — White flower with orange center.</p> <p>27. Sagebrush — Nevada — Pale green or brown stems, brown berries, white leaves.</p> <p>28. Syringa—Idaho — White flowers, yellow centers.</p> <p>29. Bluebonnet—Texas—Blue with yellow (lazy daisy) in center.</p> <p>30. Sego Lily—Utah—White flowers, yellow centers, red near center on petals, narrow red petal between each of three large white ones.</p> <p>31. Yucca — New Mexico — All white.</p> <p>32. Black-eyed Susan — Maryland —Yellow petals with circle of yellow French knots about dark brown centers.</p> <p>33. Mountain Laurel—Connecticut —Pink flowers, pale gray or white stamens tipped with red.</p> <p>34. Golden Poppy — California — Yellow with touch of black to centers.</p> <p>35. Goldenrod — Nebraska, Alabama, North Carolina—Yellow.</p> <p>36. Hawthorne—Missouri—White, yellow or pale green centers.</p> <p>37. Indian Paint Brush—Wyoming —Green stem, flower begins with green, turns to red, tip of flower becomes white.</p> <p>38. Jessamine — South Carolina— Yellow, white center.</p> <p>39. Trumpet Vine — Kentucky — Orange flower becoming deeper at center.</p> <p>40. Oregon Grape—Oregon—Purple berry with green stems.</p> |
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All extra heavy lines identify leaves and stems. Make them in shades of greens and maybe brown.

Nine Patch Star Block

The cutting patterns for your Nine Patch Star block is given on the transfer. The numbers shown on the pieces represent the quantity required for piecing each block, which measures 12½ inches when completed. 42 such blocks will be needed for a quilt 75x87½". Fewer blocks may be used and a border added to increase the size if desired.

Almost any kind of print or plain material from your scrap bag may be used in this quilt, if there is enough to complete each block. Different prints of the same color might even be combined for corresponding pieces. As suggested here, where scraps are used, each block would be different. If new material is to be purchased, we suggest that you make all of the blocks alike. A combination of plain pink and green, with pink and green prints, is lovely set with white, or you might prefer yellows, shades of orchid, or blues.

To make your quilt 75x87½ inches you will need:

- 2 1-6 yards of print for "A".
- 1 1-3 yards of print for "E".
- 1 3-4 yards of print for "C".
- 3-4 yard of plain color for "C".
- 2 3-4 yards of white for "B" and "D".

Additional material is required where a border is used. You will find an appreciable saving in material can be made if all pieces of print, plain, and white, are first cut in 2 1-4" strips across 36" material. This is the common dimension for all pieces and your different patterns may then be fitted on these strips so that the bias ends mesh, which is an advantage when odd shaped pieces are required.

Your 12½ inch blocks should be set solid for an all-over quilt, six blocks across and seven lengthwise. The white encircling the block makes a very pretty background for the print and plain material used, and simple quilting quickly completes this quilt. Bind with a harmonizing color.

Also on your transfer you are given three Panda pan holder designs. These may be stamped on muslin, but are much more realistic if made of cotton flannel. Stamp the complete design on white flannel and cut out a back for each. Cut arms, legs, ears, and eyes from black cotton flannel and applique according to the numbers on the pieces. For instance, applique a black 1 on the ear of the white body, which is also marked 1. The tongues may be black or red. Outline all other features with black floss. Turn under the edges of fronts and backs and whip together with two or three thicknesses of padding between. Attach ring or loop to ear for hanging.

Make the large cuddle toy of flannel also. Applique as for the pan holder, using the same body as for the front to complete the back, as only the back of the head is given. Stitch the front and back together on the wrong side leaving an opening for stuffing. Stuff and sew up the opening. If you wish, a form of muslin may be made, and the flannel cover slipped over this. Fasten at the bottom with snaps, buttons or a zipper. In this way it is possible to remove the cover for washing when it becomes soiled.

Crocheted Napkin Rings

These unusual napkin rings may be crocheted from string or any heavy crochet thread, such as Frost Tone. A ribbed ring is given here, and it is made in a continuous circle. If you would prefer the ring open, and use a snap or button, do not close the ends of the foundation chain, merely turn and work 1 s c in the back thread of each stitch of chain. A plain single crochet band without ribs may be made by working in the front thread of stitch instead of the back. Ring—For the ring 14 yards of cream thread or string are required. Use a number 4 hook.

Ch 45, sl st into first st of ch to form a ring, ch 1, turn, 1 s c in each st of ring ch. Sl st into first s c of row, ch 1, turn, (take up back thread only of sts) and work 1 s c in each st of first row of s c. (Close ends of each row with a sl st, ch 1 and turn before beginning next row, take up the back thread of st only, as this forms a ridge in work). Repeat until there are 12 rows of s c. Close end of last row and break off. If you prefer, work only 10 rows of s c in cream, and add 1 row in color on each side. Green or a color to correspond with flower used, is very pretty. Three yards of color are required for 1 row of s c around each side of ring.

NARCISSUS—Yellow center—4 yards are required. Ch 3, sl st in first st of ch to form a ring. 3 s c in ring, sl st into first s c, 4 s c in next 4 sts, 2 s c in next st, 4 s c, 2 s c in next st, 3 s c, 2 s c in next st, 3 s c, 2 s c in next st, 1 s c, 2 s c in next st, 30 s c, 2 s c next st, 1 s c, 2 s c next st, 1 s c, 2 s c next st, 7 s c, 2 s c next st, 1 s c, 2 s c next st, 1 s c, 2 s c next st, 25 s c, 2 s c in next st, 4 s c, 1 sl st, *ch 1, sl st in same st with last sl st (this makes a 1-ch picot) 3 sl st over next 3 sts* repeat from * to * 5 more times. This will give you 6 1-ch p's around the top of center. **Petals**—9 yards of yellow or white thread required for six petals. Ch 15, sk 1 st on ch, 1 s c, in each of the next 12 sts of ch, 2 sl st in next two sts, turn, 2 sl st over 2 sl st of last row, 1 sl st over first s c of last row, 7 s c, 1 sl st in each of the next 2 sts. 1 sl st in the st at end of petal, ch 1, 1 sl st in same st with last sl st, (turn and work down the other side of the foundation ch). 2 sl st in next 2 sts, ch 1, 8 s c, 2 sl st, turn, 2 sl st over sl st of last row, 7 s c, 2 sl st, and break off.

Thread a large needle with a length of thread which was used for the petals, run through broadest ends of petals and draw all six close together at bottom. Arrange

the petals at equal distances apart and place the cup-shaped center in the middle. Catch firmly in place.

DAISY—Yellow center—1 yard of thread required. Ch 4, sl st into first st of ch to form a ring, 7 s c on ring, sl st into first s c to close row, ch 1, 2 s c in each s c of previous row. There should be 14 sts around outside of yellow center.

Petals—7 yards of cream are required. Fasten cream thread into a st on outside of center, *ch 10, sk 1 st of ch, sl st in next st, 1 s c in each of the next 3 sts, 4 d c, 1 s c, draw up close to center at base of petal. 1 sl st in same st with beginning of petal, 1 sl st in next st on center*. Repeat from * to * 14 times, making 1 petal in each st of center, a total of 14 petals.

VIOLETS—2 yards of thread are required for each violet, 6 yards for a cluster of three. Orchid, purple, blue, white, or yellow are all suitable. Make all three one color or mix them.

Ch 3, join into a ring, *1 s c into ring, 1 d c, 1 tr c, 1 d c, 1 s c, 1 sl st into ring*. Repeat from * to * 2 more times to make 3 small petals. Ch 2, turn work so that three petals are down and sl st into the back of outer edge of petal at left, turn, ch 1, 1 d c, 2 tr c, 1 d c, 1 s c, on the 2 ch, ch 2, sl st into back of outer edge of the other side petal in three group. Ch 1, turn, 1 d c, 2 tr c, 1 d c, 1 s c 1 sl st on 2 ch. Fasten off. Work three yellow French knots in center. Lines of a deeper shade may be added to the petals with needle and thread if desired, or on a purple violet the lines may be made of yellow as is the French knot center. **Leaf**—three yards of dark green are needed.

Ch 14, sk 1 st of ch, 1 d c in each of the next 6 sts, 1 tr c in each of the remaining 7 sts, 3 d c in the end st, turn down the other side and work, 7 tr c, 6 d c, sl st into the first d c on other side, ch 1,

turn, and work 1 row of s c all around, adding several extra stitches at each end to keep the work flat.

WILD ROSE—7 yards of Salmon Rose will make 2 blossoms.

Yellow center—ch 3, sl st into a ring, 10 s c on ring, break off. Fasten rose thread in one st on the ring, *ch 2, 2 d c, and 1 tr c in the same st, 1 tr c, 2 d c, 1 s c, in next st, sl st into next st*; repeat from * to * four more times. After the sc of the 5th petal, draw thread up tightly to center and sl st in first st of first petal made, s c around all 5 petals, using a sl st between petals and adding extra s c around petals to keep the work full enough.

Thread a needle with yellow thread and make 3 loops through the top of yellow center, catch the loops firmly and clip, trim to about 3-16 of an inch in length.

Leaf—three yards of green. Ch 12, sk 1 st on ch, 1 sl st in next st, 1 s c, 3 d c, 1 tr c, 1 d c, 2 s c in next st, 3 s c in the end st of ch, 2 s c in same st on other side of ch, 1 d c, 1 tr c, 3 d c, 1 s c, 1 sl st, 1 sl st in end of ch, *2 s c, ch 1, 1 s c in same st with last s c, (to make a 1-ch picot)*. Repeat from * to * all around leaf, fasten off.

NASTURTIUM—4 yards of yellow are required.

To begin the spur, ch 3, close with a sl st, 2 s c in ring, draw up tightly and continue to s c round and round with about 3 s c to a row until the spur is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Increase to 4 s c to the row and work until the spur is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, increase to 6 s c and work until work is 1 inch long. Work 2 s c in each st to spread top of spur for the bottom of the blossom.

When the spur is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, increase the sts until there are 12 in the last row. Sl st into the 12th st and close row, next row—s c around with 2 s c in every 3rd st. (16 sts in the row) sl st to close row, 1 s c in next st, 2 d c and 1 tr c in next st, 2 d c and 1 s c in next st, *1 s c, and 2 d c in next, 1 tr, 2 d c, 1 s c, in next st, 1 s c

in next*. Repeat from * to * all around top to start five petals. Fasten off.

Orange—4 yards required. Fasten orange on at depression between two petals **1 sl st, 1 s c, 1 d c, and 1 tr c, all in the same st, 2 tr c in the next st, 1 d c, 1 s c, sl st between petals**. Repeat from ** to ** on each of the 5 petals. 1 row of dc all around petals with 1 dc to each st (this will ruffle the petals a little) sl st in the st between petals. Thread needle with orange and take several long stitches down the yellow parts of the petals to darken the center.

PANSY—7 yards orchid, 1 yard orange and 1 yard yellow of Frost Tone or crochet thread in a No. 5 weight. Ch 6, sk 1 st on ch, 1 d c in next st, 3 tr c, 1 d c, 1 s c, on 6 ch; ch 2, turn, 1 d c, 2 tr c in each of the next 5 sts, 1 d c, 1 s c; sl st along over 3 sts on beginning ch at base of petals. Ch 6, and make a second large petal the same as the first. Break off thread.

With orange, begin in 1st st at left of center st on bottom of 2 large petals, work 1 s c, 2 d c, 1 tr c, 2 d c, 1 s c, all in 1 st, repeat in next st for center petal, and in the next st for other side petal. These will be bunched up in a cluster. Break off.

With yellow, work 2 d c in each st of orange center, beginning and ending each petal with 1 s c. Break off.

With orchid, d c all round side petals, working 3 or 4 d c in each st for fullness and in the center petal use 10 or 12 tr c to make it deeper. Shape your pansy with the 3 smaller petals over the larger ones.

If the petals are made close enough to a common center, they will flare slightly like a ruffled pansy. Make a French knot center of burnt orange, and bring to a point above it two diagonal lines of green. "Beards" may be added to plain petals, using yellow and a long stitch. Use same leaf as for violet.

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