

Aunt Martha's Work Basket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT
For PLEASURE and PROFIT

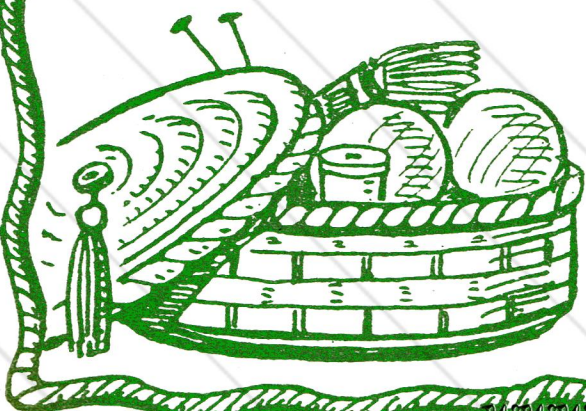
VOLUME 4

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NO. 3



(These packages wrapped and tied with Dennison materials—see page 5)



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

What the New Year Will Bring

Knitting enthusiasts will be delighted with the next issue of the WORKBASKET for it features an adorable skating set, including hood with attached scarf and a pair of matching socks and gloves. So get out your knitting needles and brush up on your knit 1, purl 1—or, if you have never done any knitting, now is the time to begin. Here you will find simple directions for several small items which are soon completed, and from



these you may go on to more complicated things, such as sweaters and dresses. The directions for this set may be altered to fit either child or adult.

To dress up the living room, you will welcome the easy-to-do set for chair back and arms. This is done in filet crochet, which as you know, goes fast. The design is one which is always popular—a small cottage nestled in the trees—suggestive of the comforts of home.

Give your kitchen a fresh start for the coming year with a set of seven day-of-the-week tea towels made from the designs on your NUMO transfer. You'll love this cunning little fellow who is the very spirit of the New Year, and his cherubic features on the pan holder

motif will delight you. It won't do, of course, to dress up the kitchen unless you keep pace with your personal appearance, so we give you also, a clever apron. This trim garment was designed to give you the greatest possible chic, and you will find it as serviceable as it is lovely. The one shown is made of aquamarine blue, bound in white, with red, orange and yellow stripes. A bit of embroidery adds a finishing touch.



For pick-up work during the winter months you will like the applique design for the Colonial Rose quilt.

Before discarding old sweaters, cut the best parts into squares and keep them in a sewing box. Thus a color assortment of yarns is handy for mending woolen socks and sweaters of matching colors.

When washing oval or round rugs, after rinsing, lay them on a flat surface such as concrete. Then take a scrubbing brush and apply boiled starch on the rugs. After they are dry, they will lie flat and stay clean longer.



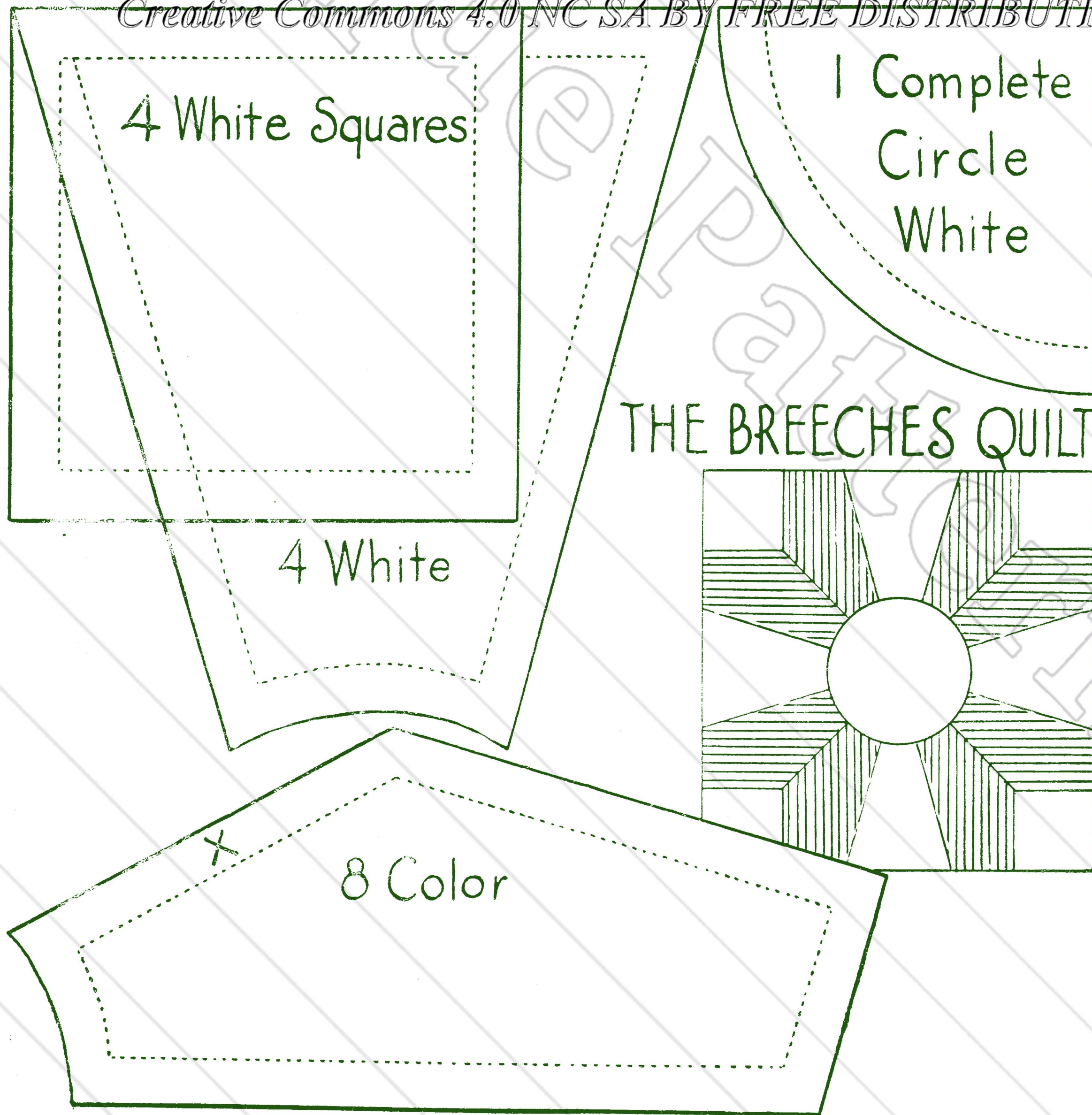
Your NUMO Transfer

The three designs at the upper left hand corner were originally intended for bean bags, of course, but when you see them they will give you a good many other ideas as well. For instance, a set of three pan holders might be made from the flower motif. Use three different colors of material or stamp on muslin and merely work in different colors of floss. The centers should be yellow and may be embroidered or appliqued. A set made from all three different designs would make a novel gift, and clever hot dish mats are made in the same way—just cut a back and put a few thicknesses of padding between. The design may be embroidered in outline or done in tiny running stitch

which may go through all thicknesses of the holder or pad as in quilting.

In making bean bags you may stamp the flower on color or muslin and use yellow centers. The butterfly may be of muslin and embroidered in bright floss, or you might stamp it on yellow and work in brown, blue with yellow, or almost any colors. Embroider all lines and the body, or parts may be appliqued if you wish. The Scotty is of black with a colorful bow appliqued. You will find that the bean bags wear longer if they are made double, that is, of four pieces instead of two. Stitch all four pieces together on the wrong side, and leave an opening for turning.

(Continued on Page 8)

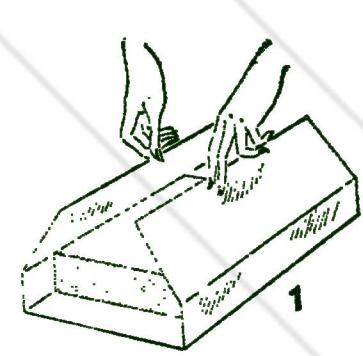


With a piece of heavy paper folded twice cut a complete circle by laying the folded corner under corner of the quarter circle at upper right, and tracing the curve on it. One of these is needed for each block. Join the 8 color pieces in pairs by seaming the sides marked X.

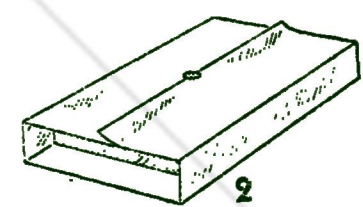
These make the breeches, and with "C" pieces between each pair, will make a ring around the white circle. Set with 21 plain, 11-inch squares and a 3 1/2-inch border for a quilt about 75x85.

You will need about 1 1/2 yards color and 8 1/2 yards white.

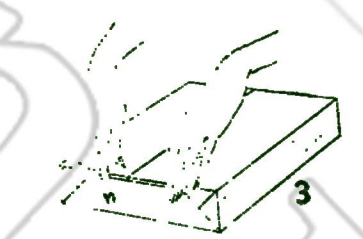
More than half the fun of holiday giving is making your gift packages look Christmasy, and to get the most enjoyment out of this part of the preparation, you must know how to wrap, tie and decorate your packages easily and quickly. Before you start wrapping your packages, be sure to have a supply of tiny pins, fine tie wire, paste, a moistener, Scotch tape and a pair of large sharp scissors, as well as boxes, wrapping papers, seals, tags, enclosure cards and ribbons.



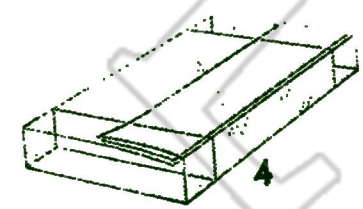
It is important to have the wrapping paper exactly the right size, overlapping 1 1/2 inches at the top and extending a little less than the depth of the box at each end (fig. 1). You can't make an attractive package if the wrapping paper is too large or too small.



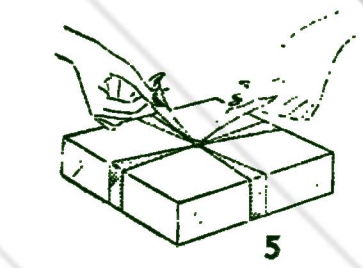
If possible, place the box upside down on the paper so that the overlap will come on the bottom of the box. Fasten the overlapping edges with a seal or with paste (fig. 2). If the box cannot be turned over, make the overlap come where the tying ribbon will cover it.



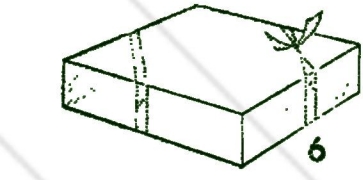
Fold the top ends of the paper down, make neat croases at the sides, fold in and then fold up the bottom (fig. 3). If necessary, fasten the folded ends with seals or paste. Turn the package over and it is ready to tie and decorate.



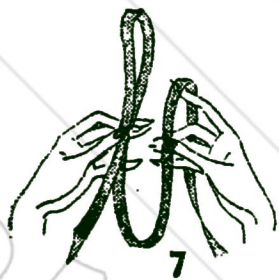
Wrap with Cellophane in the same way but don't pull it too snugly. For a two-toned effect, leave the box right side up and cut the Cellophane wide enough to turn under from the middle to the edge of the box, as shown in fig. 4. If necessary to fasten the ends, use seals or Cellophane cement.



Tie the ribbon, leaving the ends long enough to tie around a separate decorative bow (fig. 5). The tying may be across the middle or off-center. The ends may be long enough to tie in a bowknot and appear part of the rosette bow or they may be tied in a square knot.



For a diagonal fastening, start at the upper left of the top, bring the ribbon across the top, down under the box, up on the right, across the top, down under the box again and up on the left to the starting point. Tie, leaving the ends long enough to fasten the separate bow (fig. 6).



To make a bow, form the first loop and hold between the thumb and forefinger. Make another loop in the opposite direction. Hold firmly and repeat, first in one direction and then in the other (fig. 7). The loops may be all of the same length or varied according to the style bow being made.



When the bow is large enough, cut the end diagonally (fig. 8). Fasten tightly with tie wire or fine string or narrow Scotch tape. Sometimes, if there are not many loops in the bow, it may be held in the hand and tied in place without first fastening with wire.



A two-tone bow is attractive. Make two bows, one smaller than the other and of contrasting colors. Fasten the smaller one on the larger, using the same wire that fastened the smaller together (fig. 9).



For a tailored bow, start with one of the longest loops and, working first on one side and then on the other, make loops successively shorter. Fasten in the middle with a tiny pin or with a bit of wire. Add a separate short piece of ribbon around the middle. Often when a tailored bow is used, the fastening ribbon is tied on the bottom of the box in order to allow the ribbon and bow to lie perfectly flat on the top of the box (fig. 10).

Now that wrapping paper and tying materials have taken on such a festive air, small packages just naturally suggest that they be used as part of the tree decoration. Round items wrapped in tinsel become glittering balls, which does much to make your tree unusual. Cellophane wrappings are especially pretty for packages which are to be used as part of your decorating plan.

In choosing your tree you should be as particular as when selecting fresh food for your table—let it be one which will give you the longest possible enjoyment. As you no doubt know, the pines and spruces will soon begin to shed if moved into a warm room, while cedar trees stay greener and fresher, besides having such a delightful woody odor. Cedars, however, are very hard to obtain in some localities.

Don't be fooled by the size of a tree, especially if the branches are tied together. The larger ones very often have limbs so far apart that it is difficult to decorate them attractively. A smaller, plump tree is a much better foundation for decorations and in the long run will require much less effort, for there will be no unsightly gaps to cover up. If your scheme of decoration is modern in theme, your tree need not be green, but may be sprayed with white

lacquer, silvered or gilded and a colored footlight used for a charming effect.

Whether used in its natural state or sprayed, you will find that the general appearance of the tree will be improved if you set it in a bucket of wet sand. This will keep the needles from falling off so soon and by adding a little sugar water to the sand each day it is possible to keep your tree nice and fresh for several weeks if desired. If the sand is packed in tightly, a brace of boards which may be wedged into the top of the bucket will keep the tree firm.

As always, the multi-colored lights are favored for tree decoration because they are so suggestive of the gaiety of the season and because they are equally suitable from year to year. If you desire a change, however, choose one color—blue perhaps—and you will have a tree of breath-taking beauty. Some prefer to combine silver and blue, and the effect is truly lovely.

If you would like an old-fashioned Christmas tree, use strings of popcorn, paper containers filled with candies, candy canes, gilded nuts and pine cones, and bright fruits. Apples, oranges and tangerines may be hung on the lower branches.

Directions for Crocheted Edges

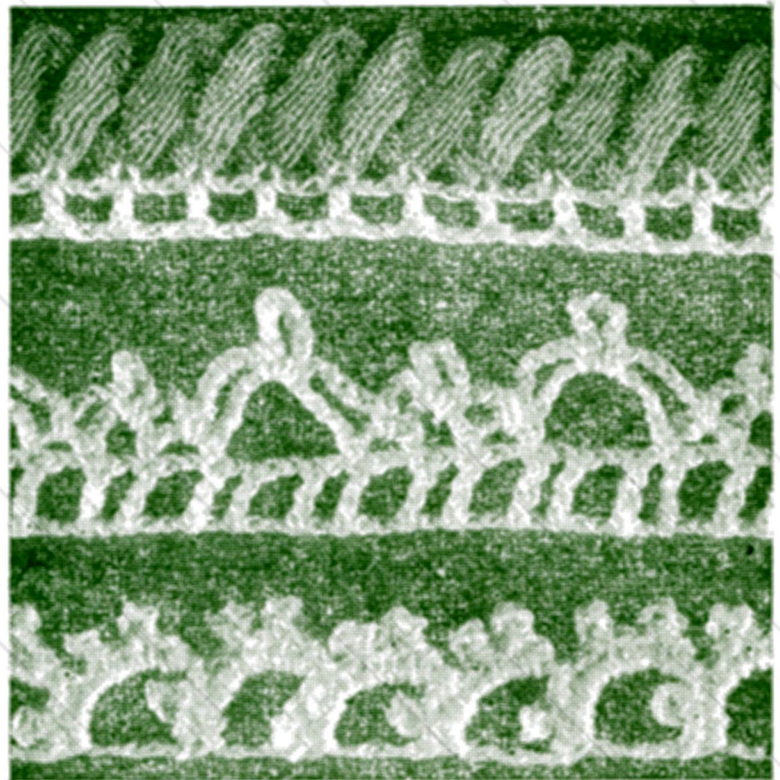
No. 1—Ch 15, close ends of ch with sl st to make a loop, * 3 s c on ch of loop, (ch 4, 1 s c in top of last s c to make a 4-ch p (pecot), 3 s c on ch, a 4-ch p, 6 s c on ch, a 4-ch p, 3 s c on ch, ch 10, turn and sl st into top of st at center of group of 6 s c on last loop, *, turn work over and repeat from * to * for desired length.

No. 2—Make length of ch a little longer than required. 1st row: sk 6 sts of ch, 1 tr c in next st, ch 2, * sk 2 sts on ch, 1 tr c, sk 1 st on ch, ch 1, 1 tr c in next st, ch 2, *, repeat from * to * to end of ch, turn. 2nd row: 1 s c in first of 2 tr c, ch 10, * 1 s c in last of next 2 tr c, ch 3, 1 s c in first of next 2 tr c, thus passing over the 2 ch. Ch 5, 1 s c in next tr c, ch 3, 1 s c in next tr c (again missing 2 ch), ch 10, * repeat from * to * in second row directions to end of work, turn. 3rd row: 1 s c in 3 ch, ch 5, * 1 s c in center top of 10 ch, ch 7 (this is a pecot). 1 s c in same loop of 10 ch, ch 5, 1 s c in next 3 ch bar; ch 3, 1 s c in 5 ch loop, ch 5 for a pecot, s c in same 5 ch loop, ch 3, 1 s c in next 3 ch, ch 5 *. Repeat from * to * on 3rd row to end of work, break off.

No. 3—Use two pieces of rick-rack—pink and blue, red and blue, blue and yellow, a color and white—or as desired. 1/2-inch rick-rack was used here and the points of one piece twisted around through points of the other. The result will be diagonally striped braid. Draw thread through a point of rick-rack, * ch 2, 1 s c in next point, *. Repeat from * to * to end of work. Ch 5, turn. 2nd row: * 1 d c in s c of last row, ch 2, *, repeat to end of work.

Cushions of Rag Rugs

Attractive, inexpensive chair pads and cushions for the recreation room or sun porch can be made of rag rugs. These rugs come in attractive colors and all sizes. Use them as you would any fabric, sewing with coarse thread. Such cushions and chair pads are extremely durable and, for as little as one dollar, pads and pillows for a large-sized chair can be made.



These edges are numbered 1, 2, 3, from top to bottom.

How to Use Aunt Martha's Numo Hot Iron Transfers

This hot iron transfer is entirely different, and if the following directions are observed, you can get three or four (sometimes more) stampings from each design. THE DESIGN IS TRANSFERRED SLOWLY—be sure to allow sufficient time.

NUMO patterns stamp in blue and give best results on light cotton materials. Silks do not withstand hot temperatures and most heavy linens contain large amounts of dressing which cause it to scorch easily. For use on dark materials, rub chalk or lump starch on back of pattern and then trace lines as stamped on the paper to your material.

1. Iron must be very hot, almost, but not quite scorching.

2. This transfer will seem wrong side out, but the design you stamp will be like the picture. Cut out that portion of pattern you intend to use and place it PRINTED SIDE DOWN where it is to be stamped. Cover with larger piece of paper to prevent slipping and press, moving your iron to keep from possible scorching.

3. For your convenience a "test" design is included. Use this on a scrap of material, remembering that the design is transferred slowly.

FOR BEST RESULTS YOUR IRON MUST BE ALMOST SCORCHING HOT.

Turn, with two pieces of material on each side of the turn and fill partly with beans. Sew up opening. Some prefer to make a form of the same shape to fill with beans, and slip the cover over this, closing with a zipper.

For the child's room, the Scotty will decorate a pillow—try a black and white checked one with a black Scotty and a red bow, or applique the Scotty on white and frame him for a picture.

The two 6x9 scenes are to be stamped on bright blue material which becomes a lovely background for the design worked in black, white and orange. This is a new treatment, but one which you are sure to like. The houses are done in black, using three strands of floss and whip stitches of irregular length. The stitches are done so close together that they appear to be almost solid embroidery. If you would use less thread the house might be done in long running stitch, with the long stitches on the top, and a very short stitch between. The windows and doors are worked solid in orange. Work the trees and other solid lines in black outline. The snowflakes and spaces which have dots in them are to be done in white, in a ragged feathery stitch to resemble snow. The foreground is left blue.

The six towel motifs suggest their own methods of working. The first has dainty flowers in blue, rose or orchid with yellow centers and green leaves. These are done in outline, French knots and lazy

daisy. The crocheted edge used is given in the next issue as Edge No. 1 and is made of white or a color. The butterfly may be brown and yellow or blue and yellow, and it may be worked in outline or appliqued. Edge No. 2 finishes this towel. On the next, three small blue cornflowers with yellow centers make a dainty motif. For this, we use Edge No. 3 which is made of entwined yellow and blue rick-rack with beading of one of these colors. The designs on the other three towels may be embroidered or appliqued from gay prints, with colored borders, or finished with two rows of rick-rack or bias tape.

The Christmas card designs will fit a cover 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ x5 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. An 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x11 letter sheet folded twice will make a convenient folder for these, and the motifs may be crayoned or painted. For something really unusual, stamp the designs on pieces of material 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ x11 and embroider. Linen, muslin, or a colored percale may be used, and a simple greeting may be embroidered inside. When the material is starched, ironed and folded, the back of the work will be between the folds and will not show. Parts of the designs may be appliqued—for instance, the snow man might be made of circles of cotton or outing flannel. To finish the edges, two or three strands of thread may be pulled for a fringed effect, which will hold when starched, or the edges might be pinked or even bound with the very narrowest colored bias tape.

Vinegar and salt or lemon juice and salt are among the most effective of cleaners for the copper pieces. The proportions are two tablespoons salt in a cup of vinegar and enough flour or cornstarch to make a thin paste. You will find the latter not really necessary if you are using the cleaner at once.

When cutting a cured ham, always spread a thin layer of lard on the unused portion and it will

not mold or dry out if not used immediately. The lard need not be scraped off when the ham is cut again because it will just start the slice frying nicely.

Add white of egg to cream which does not whip well, chill both, and you will be able to whip the cream successfully.

When laundering handkerchiefs that have become slightly yellow, use a little cream of tartar in the rinse water; they will come out of the tub as white as snow.

Address All Correspondence and Send Orders to