

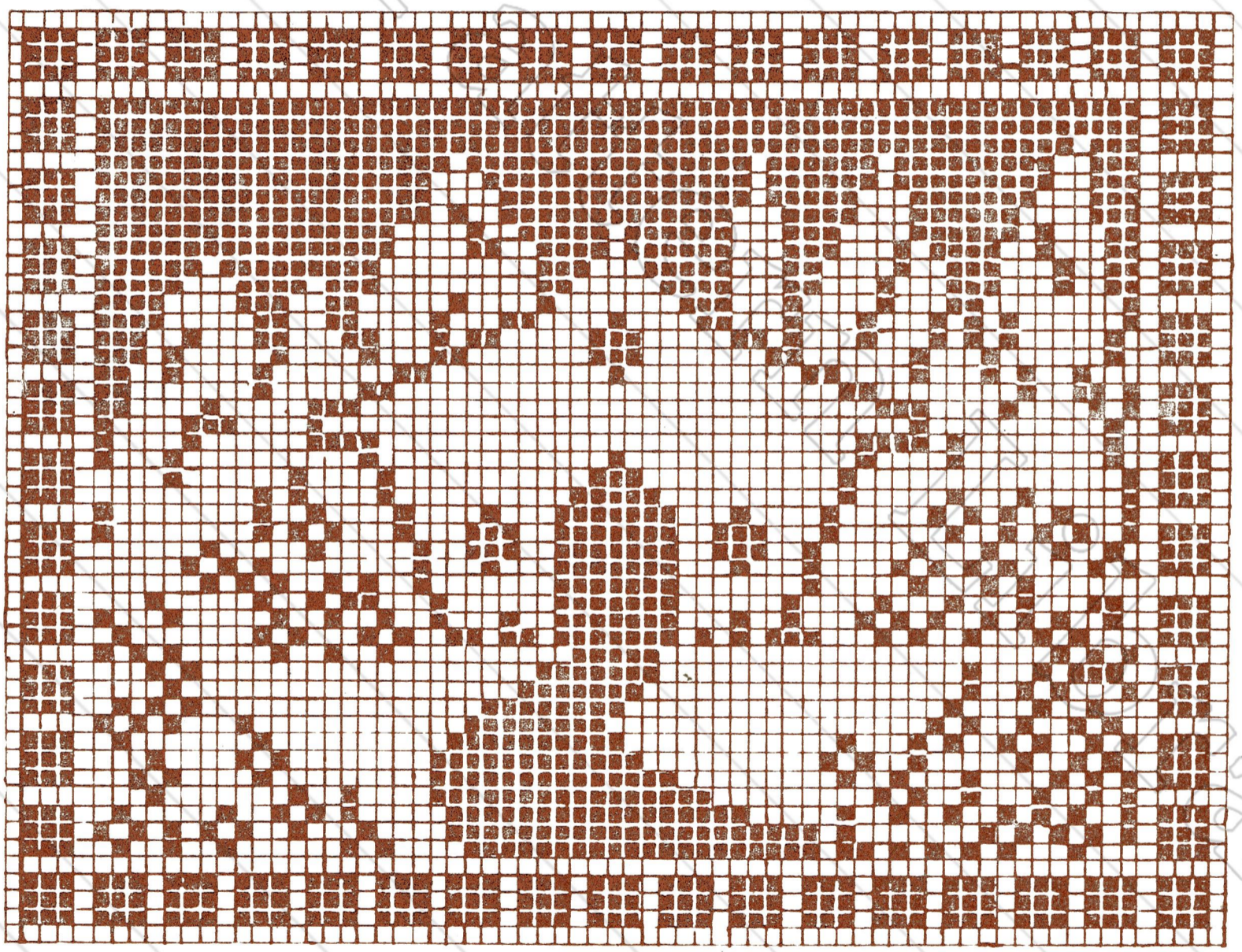
Aunt Martha's Work Basket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT
For PLEASURE and PROFIT

VOLUME 4

(C940)

NO. 4



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



Next Month's Issue

The thought of spring housecleaning in the not too distant future, inspires us to prepare a supply of new linens and other items to complete the rejuvenation. From front room to kitchen you may dress up the house with bits of finery made with needle and thread, and crochet hook. But here is good news—the next issue of the **WORK-BASKET** will almost do the job alone as far as directions and motifs are concerned.

There is a quilt—lovely in design and easy to do. It is the Starfish—a pieced quilt—best suited to only two colors, or white and a color. This will make an attractive coverlet or spread around which to build a new decorative note or color scheme in your bedroom.

A pair of pillow slips, with vanity set and scarf from the same motifs, as well as a dainty boudoir pillow, complete the bedroom's refurbishing. The design might well be called Hearts and Flowers, with the bowknots thrown in for good measure; simple stitches make quick work of these articles.

For the dining room or breakfast nook, let's make a clever cloth and napkins. The first flowers of spring—lovely, colorful tulips—appropriately decorate this set, and if you choose, attractive breakfast nook, kitchen or bathroom curtains may also be trimmed with these bright bits of applique.

For the bathroom—a useful and inexpensive both mat and seat cover. This may be made from old hose or rayon

lingerie; a bit of dye is your only expense. *Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike license* these, and even a bedroom rug worked in the same design from heavier materials would be acceptable.

From odds and ends of yarn you may fashion the afghan and you will be delighted with its very different appearance. The name "Hit and Miss" suggests the method employed.

On the Transfer

The original of the apron shown was made of aquamarine with stripes of red, orange and yellow across the bottom of the skirt. The seams and entire apron were then bound with white, and the cactus worked in green with a gay flower.

There is a center panel for the skirt with bib attached, and four small side panels. Two neck pieces, a pocket and two ties 3x18 complete the apron.

Turn under both edges of the colored bands and baste across the bottom of panels as indicated by lines, stitch down. These bands should meet perfectly when the panels are joined.



Bind the pocket, top and bottom, and all panels together with very small seams on the outside of the apron. Place the panel with the pocket on the right side, next to the center panel. Two small panels go on each side of the center one. Seam the tops of the side panels to the bib with the seam on the outside of apron.

Bind each seam (on top side of apron) with white. When binding the sides of the center panel, continue the binding across bottom of bib above small panels. Seam the pieces for the neck band together at the back, bind, and stitch to top of bib with the seam on the outside. Bind all around the skirt, the sides and top of the bib with white. Hem the ties with very narrow hems and stitch in place on the sides of the bib. Embroider the cactus in green, flower blue or red.

Stamp the tea towel designs on corners or ends of towels and embroider in outline or small running stitch, using any colors desired. The young man may be done in flesh tones or black. Use natural colors for broom, stool, etc. Names of days may be black, blue, red or green and the hems put in with a long running stitch in same color.

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.

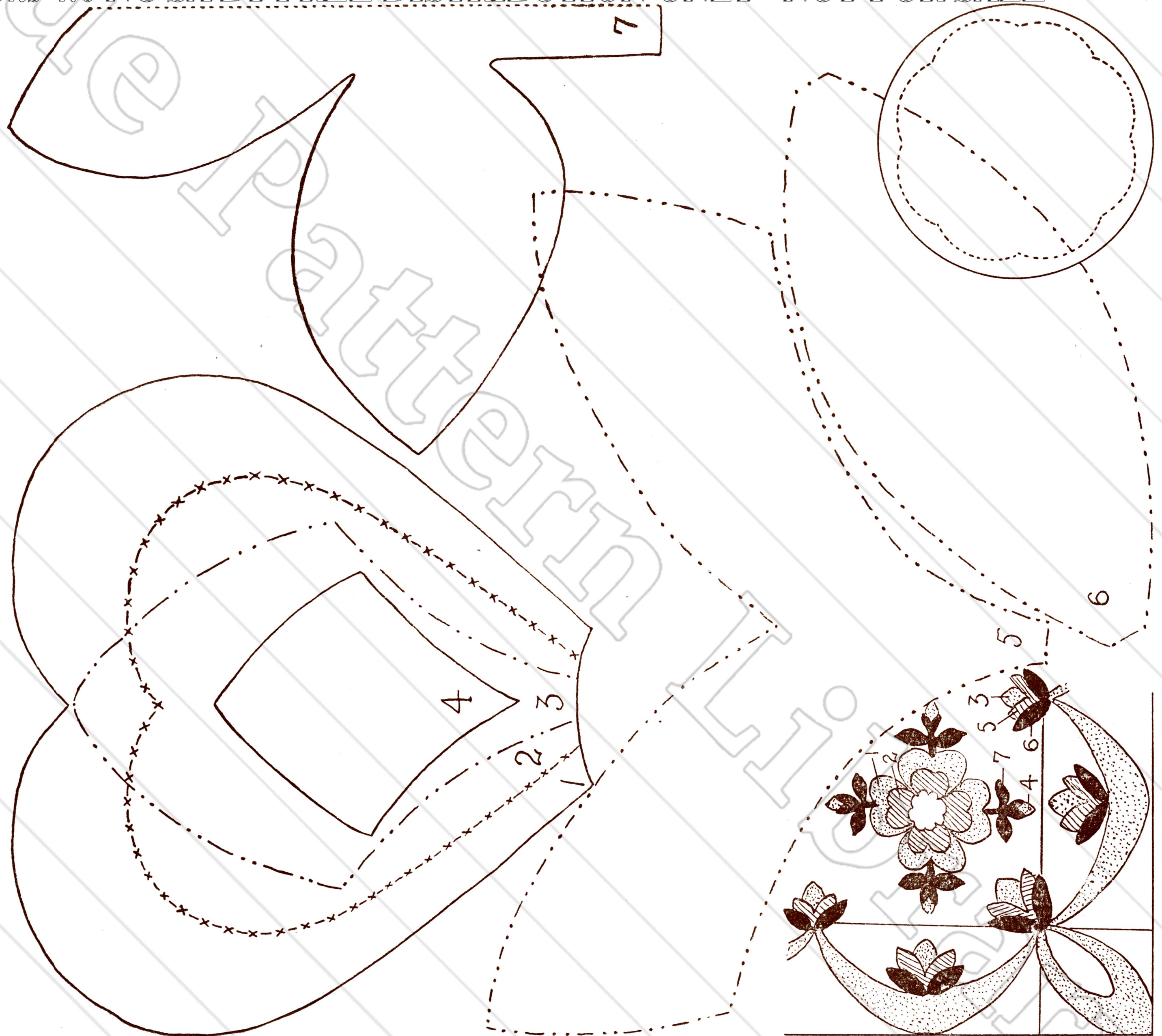
The Colonial Rose Quilt

This beautiful quilt, second prize winner at the Chicago Century of Progress, may be made up in many different ways. The border flowers may be omitted; a straight banded border may be used; or the scalloped border without the flowers might finish this quilt. As shown in the sketch, 3, 5 and 6 are to be used in the border, while 4 and 7 are in the block. Lay number 7 with dotted line on a fold and cut double of green. 1, 3 and 4 are pink; 2 and 5 are rose; the center is yellow and green is shown by the black.

The scallop may be pink or rose or white. You will find the pattern for this on the accompanying transfer. To cut it, lay broken lines on fold of material and cut double. The block should be 18 inches square; 20 blocks, appliqued, with the border will make a quilt about 90x108. Fold block cornerwise and straight, and follow creases to place pieces; baste to position and applique. You will need about 4 yards pink, 1 yard rose, 2 inches yellow, 1 2/3 yards green, 8 yards white.

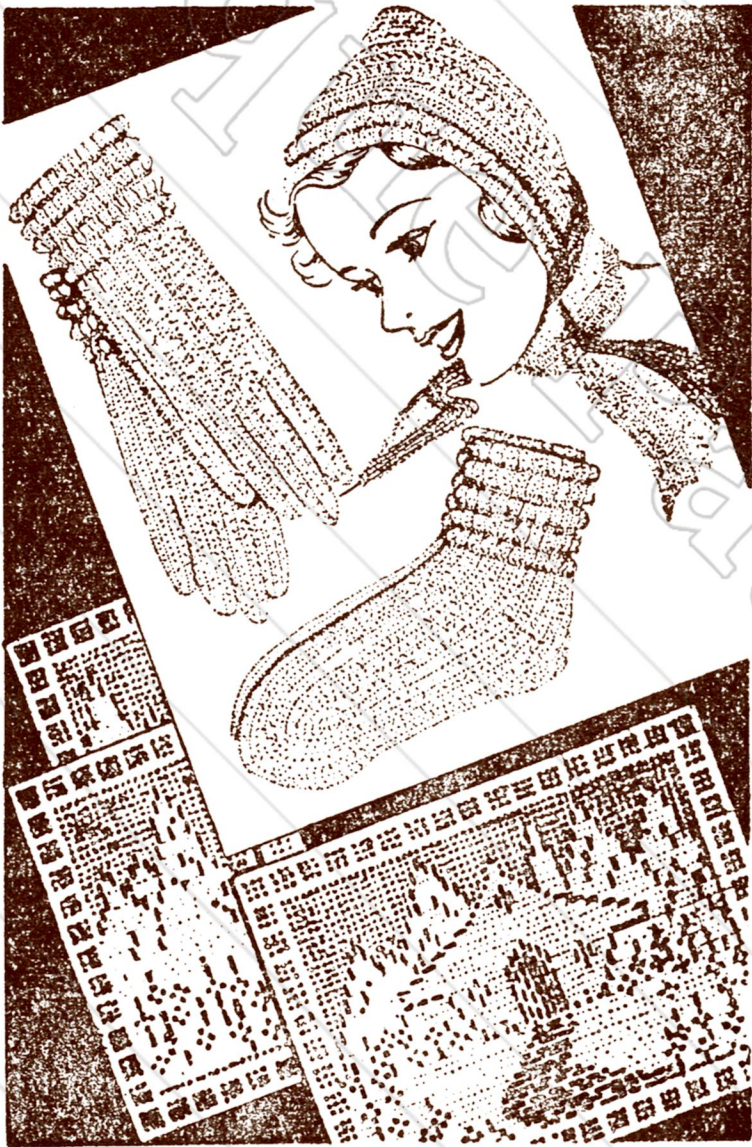
To remove wrinkles from knit suits, spread suits over a large heavy bath towel that has been wrung out of warm water. Cover with another damp bath towel, and allow it to remain overnight. No wrinkles will be there in the morning.

Use only cooking oil for oiling kitchen utensils such as egg beaters or meat choppers.



Pretty Yarn Sport Set

To make this attractive cap and scarf set, blue, red and gray may be used for scarf or it may be made of one color. Worsted yarn will give you about 8 sts to the inch if number 2 needles are used and 8 rows will be equal to 1 inch.



First of all make the scarf. Any three colors other than those suggested, may be used. Using blue yarn, cast on 18 stitches, join red and cast on another 18 stitches, join gray and cast on another 18 stitches. Being careful to twist the yarn when changing colors, work for 10 inches in k 1, p 1 rib. Still working in rib, decrease in the center of each colored stripe in every 4th row until 36 stitches remain (12 sts in each color). Next row: Rib 12, cast off 12, rib to end. Next row: Rib 12, cast on 12 to replace those cast off, rib 12. Work 11 more inches in rib, and then make a second slot as before. Still working in rib, increase in the center of every stripe in every 4th row until there are again 54 sts on the needle. Work another 10 inches in ribbing. Cast off.

For the hood, using blue yarn, pick up 112 sts along the edge of the gray stripe of scarf between the two slots. 1st row: * k 1, yarn forward, slip 1 purlways, k 2 tog, repeat from * to last stitch, k 1. Repeat 2nd row until work measures 8 inches from picked-up stitches. Cast off in rib.

To make up, fold the cast-off edge in half, and whip the two top edges together firmly on the wrong side. Make an edge of red or gray for front of cap by picking up stitches at edge and knitting as for sock cuff. This may be partially rolled back; use as outside the same side used in sock and glove and as many rows. Ties may be of ribbon, cord or narrow knit bands.

Socks of average size (about 9½) may be made of Shetland or the heavier Saxony and zephyr yarns, by using a set of sock needles of average size (number 2) and casting 24 stitches on each of 3 needles. This will give you about 6½ sts to the inch.

The cuff is made first as follows: Work the 72 sts on needles for 6 rounds in a rib stitch of k 1, p 1. Then, 4 rounds purled. Next 6 rounds are knit. Make 3 more groups of purl 4 rounds, knit 6 rounds, and finish cuff with 4 purled rounds. Add 1¾ inches in k 1, p 1 ribbing.

This cuff should now be turned inside out depending upon your preference as to which side is to become outside of cuff (since cuff will be turned down over sock the side you prefer should become the inside from now on). Knit for 1¼-1½ inches, then start heel thus:

K. 18, slip the last 18 stitches of the round on to the other end of same needle (these 36 stitches are for the heel). Divide remaining stitches on to 2 needles and leave for instep. Work on heel stitches thus: 1st Row: sl. 1, knitways, p. 34, k. 1. 2nd Row: sl. 1, knitways, knit to end. Repeat these last 2 rows 11 times more, then 1st row once. Now turn heel as follows: k. 22, k. 2 tog., turn; p. 9, p. 2 tog., turn; k. 10, k. 2 tog., turn; p. 11, p. 2 tog., turn; k. 12, k. 2 tog., turn. Continue thus

until all stitches are worked onto one row again. Knit back 11 stitches (thus completing heel). Slip all the instep stitches on to one needle.

Taking another needle, knit the remaining 11 heel stitches, pick up and knit 15 stitches from side of heel; with the 2nd needle knit across instep stitches; with 3rd needle pick up and knit 15 stitches from side of heel and the remaining 11 heel stitches (88 stitches). To shape the instep: 1st Round: Knit, 2nd Round: 1st needle: Knit to last 3 stitches, k. 2 tog., k. 1. 2nd needle: Knit, 3rd needle: k. 1, slip 1, k. 1, pass slip-stitch over, knit to end. Repeat these last 2 rounds until 18 stitches remain on 1st and 3rd needles. Continue without shaping until foot measures 6½ inches from where the stitches were knitted up at the heel. (If a longer or shorter foot is required, make the necessary difference here.)

To shape the toe: 1st Round: 1st needle: Knit to last 3 stitches, k. 2 tog., k. 1. 2nd needle: k. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., knit to last 3 stitches, k. 2 tog., k. 1. 3rd needle: k. 1, sl. 1, k. 1, p.s.s.o., knit to end. 2nd Round: Knit. Repeat these last 2 rounds until 24 stitches remain in the round. Knit stitches of 1st needle on to end of 3rd needle. Cast off the stitches from the 2 needles together or weave front and back together. Work another sock the same.

Press the work carefully under a damp cloth, pressing the cuff or top very lightly.

To make the sock about 2 inches smaller around, cast 20 sts on each of 3 needles. In that case, use 30 sts for heel and make foot much shorter.

Chamois and doe skin gloves should be washed off the hands. Wash in two soapy waters without rinsing. Never rub soap on the gloves, use a suds instead. When they are dry, moisten the hands with water and rub the gloves between them until they are soft and pliable. By taking a little time to study the most efficient ways to clean garments and articles at home, the homemaker can save money, a lot of time, and also lengthen the life of the garments.

Gloves or Mittens

Use a cuff exactly like the one on the socks. Since this cuff is not to be turned back as on the socks leave it right side out as you proceed with the glove. For gloves of medium size, (about 6½) cast 60 stitches on 3 medium (about number 2) needles, 20 sts on each. For larger gloves use 8-10 more sts, or as many less for smaller ones.

If you have used more sts or less, it will be necessary to redistribute these when you get to the fingers.

Proceed for cuff as above and in the plain knit portion of 1¼-1½ inches, decrease by: k 2 tog (together), k 28, k 2 tog, k 28. Next 2 rows, k 27 between decreases. Continue decreasing every other round until 44 sts remain; this makes glove snug at wrist. When plain section is 1¼ inches long, begin increases for thumb: k 22, 2 in next st, k to end of round; k next round; repeat until you have 58 sts.

Here divide for thumb. 1st Round: Work off 22 stitches on to a holder, k. 14, cast on 4 and close to form a round, leaving remaining 22 stitches on a second holder.

Work 22 rounds on the 18 thumb stitches. In next 2 rounds k. 2 tog. all round. Draw thread through remaining stitches and fasten off neatly inside.

Return to main work: Pick up the 4 cast-on stitches, knit the 22 stitches from 2nd holder, and take the 22 stitches from 1st holder to form a round of 48 stitches. Work 17 rounds straight.

FOREFINGER: Knit 17 stitches on to 1st holder, knit 14 stitches, cast on 2, leaving remaining 17 stitches on 2nd holder. Knit 28 rounds on 16 finger stitches, then finish off as for thumb.

MIDDLE FINGER: Pick up the 2 stitches cast on for forefinger, knit 6 stitches from 2nd holder, cast on 2, and take 6 stitches from 1st holder. Work 32 rounds over these 16 stitches, then finish off as before.

THIRD FINGER: Pick up the 2 stitches, cast on for middle finger, knit 5 stitches from 2nd holder, cast on 2, and take 5 stitches from 1st holder. Knit 28 rounds over these 14 stitches and finish off as before.

LITTLE FINGER: Pick up the 2 stitches,

cast on for third finger, knit 6 stitches from 1st holder. Knit 20 rounds on these last 14 stitches and finish off.

RIGHT HAND

Work the right glove to correspond, but on the 37th row reverse the wrist ribbing as follows: k. 27, (p. 1, k. 1) 5 times, p. 1, k. 6. In the 45th round increase for the thumb before the last 22 stitches each time. Work the fingers exactly the same as for left hand.

Press carefully with a hot iron under a damp cloth, pinning out to size.

Removing Blood Stains

To remove blood stains from white cotton or linen fabrics, soak in cold water to which a few drops of ammonia has been added. To remove bloodstains from dyed fabrics simply soak in clear cold water.

When sewing silk on the sewing machine, pin a turkish towel over the table end of the machine and it will prevent the slick material from slipping.

Filet Chair Set as Shown on Cover

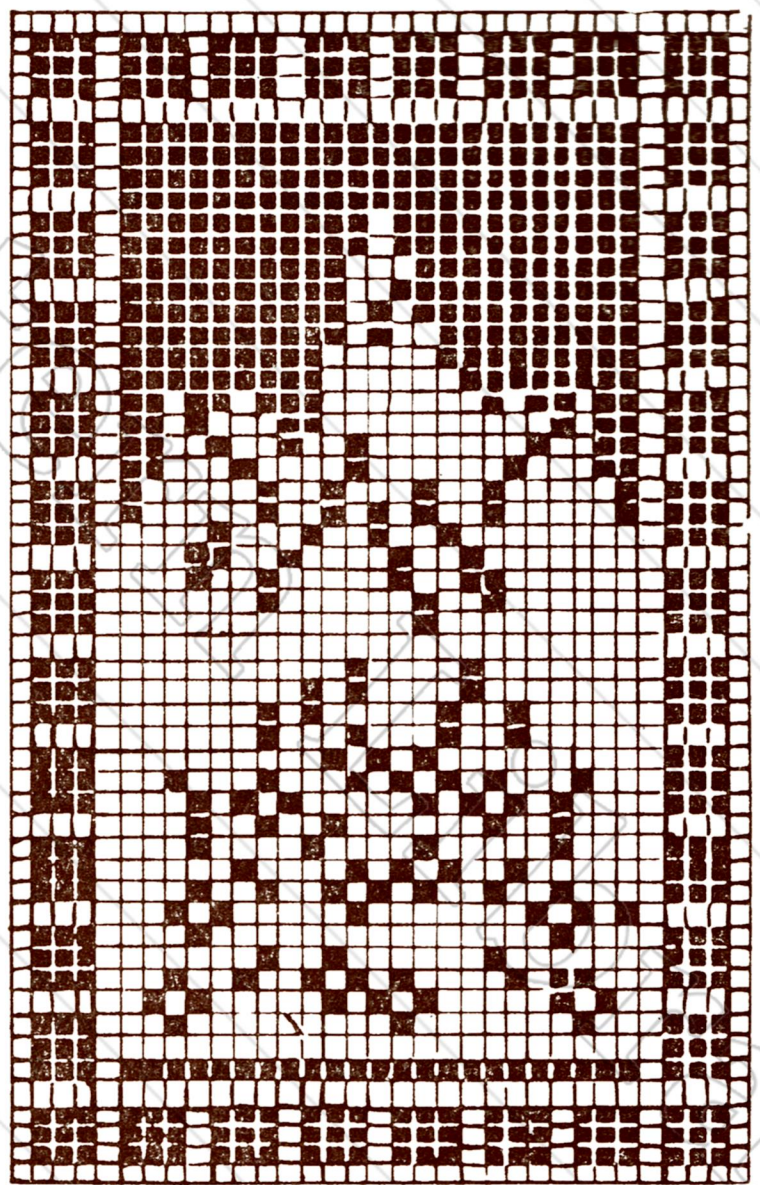
To crochet this set in filet you merely follow the blocks and spaces indicated on the chart. White spaces represent blocks and the dark spaces represent open meshes.

To begin filet crochet you make a chain of three times as many stitches as there are meshes (or blocks and spaces) in the beginning row on chart.

For instance on the large piece there are 69 blocks and spaces. So to begin, ch 207, add 1 st, turn, ch 2 to make the 1st d c. Work 1 d c in each st of ch to complete the first row which is solid.

The next row has both open and closed meshes. Ch 2, turn. For a block, work 4 d c over 4 sts of ch, and for a space, ch 2, sk 2 sts on ch and make 1 d c in the next st. Follow the chart closely, counting the blocks and spaces carefully before proceeding.

Begin the arm pieces in the same manner, with a chain of three times as many stitches as there are meshes across the bottom of the work, 99, add 1 st to turn, and proceed as above with first row sc.



Address All Correspondence and Send Orders to

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