

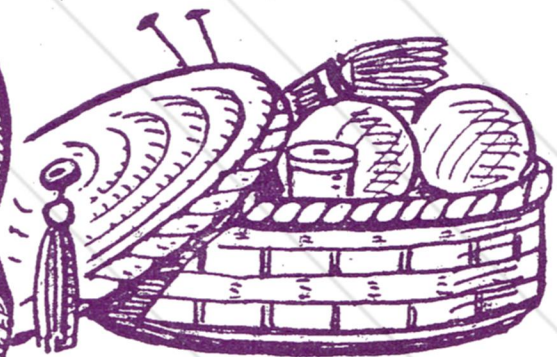
Aunt Martha's Work Basket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT
For PLEASURE and PROFIT

VOLUME 4

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NO. 9



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



On Your Transfer

In making the bedroom ensemble, re-stamp the pillow slip design on second slip and embroider daffodils in yellow. The flowers may be done in outline or solid stitch, and if you wish they may be shaded. Work stems and leaves in outline or solid embroidery. If you wish, the baskets may be embroidered in brown, using outline and French knots, or the crocheted baskets illustrated may be used in their place. Directions for the crocheted basket, as well as for a matching edge, follow:

CROCHET BASKET

The BASKET used on the pillow slip and scarf designs may be made of shaded or ombre thread about size 30—the original was made with this thread—and a number 10 hook. Any preferred solid color may, however, be substituted for an equally pretty effect.

Begin at the small end of the basket with a ch of 15; d c into third st from hook and into each st of ch; ch 3 to turn, d c into same st, 1 d c into each d c of previous row, 2 d c into last st. Proceed in this way, increasing 1 d c at beginning and end of row. Work 8 rows and in next 3 rows, make 1 additional increase in middle of each.

After the 11th row, begin the edge, which will be turned down: ch 5, s c into next st; continue across with loops of 5 ch, and s c into every other st except at opposite end, where there will be loops in two end sts. Ch 5 to turn and repeat loops of 5 ch into every loop of previous row. Continue until the edge is 6 rows wide. The BASE of basket is made in the same manner as the white block is very effective.

and is 2 rows wide. This basket may be whipped to position as stamped from the design, with the edge turned down as shown.

The EDGE of the pieces in your set may be scalloped or straight, as desired. It may be hemstitched or rolled, then covered with a row of s c. Into these stitches work 2 rows of 5-ch loops as for base of basket, or any preferred edge.

Cutting guides for The Flower Print Fan quilt block will be found on the transfer. Each piece is lettered and these are to be assembled according to the diagram. Seams are allowed on all pieces, and the block will be 12 inches square (when all seams have been taken). Numerals on pieces indicate the number of each needed to complete one block. "E" and "F" pieces should be placed on fold of material and cut double.

These pieced blocks may be set alternately with white blocks of the same size. You will need 20 fan blocks (4 for width and 5 for length), twelve 12½-inch white squares, 14 triangles to fill in the sides, and four small triangles to fill in the corners. This will make a quilt 68x85 inches. A 3-inch border will increase the size to 74x91, or you may prefer to use a wider border or more blocks for greater size.

If you desire, the 4-inch block "H" which is given, may be used to piece a 12-inch nine-patch in white and pastel to harmonize with the print pieces used in the fan. Set these alternately with fan blocks. A border of the color used for the "F" pieces is pretty. Simple quilting along seams and as shown on

Oval Rug

These rugs may be made of a variety of materials. The wool rug yarns are nice, but expensive. There is a nice soft cotton rug yarn on the market that works up into a heavy, serviceable rug that is colorfast and attractive. The thrifty woman, however, who saves silk hose or cast-off garments for such a purpose will reap a rich harvest in the lasting beauty of her crocheted rugs.

Hose and silk lingerie are easily dyed and only your imagination need limit you in the lovely colors you may obtain by mixing various dye-colors. Browns and grays are good almost anywhere and where delicate colors are used in a room, it is wise to use a deeper tone if they are to be repeated on the floor.

A wooden crochet hook is recommended and different width strips will vary the size of the finished article. Heavy material should be cut $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide for best results, while hose strips may be cut an inch wide; cut these around the stocking for greater length.

When several materials of different weight are to be used together in a rug, it is essential that the strips be cut so they make compact rolls of approximately the same size when twisted. A good method of gauging the proper size for various materials, is to cut a width which makes a roll about the size of the little finger. Ends may be lapped and sewed together. Wind colors separately into balls.

Three colors or shades are required in making this rug. Shades of tan and brown are lovely, but grays and blues are equally effective. Use light, medium and dark shades as indicated in the illustration, or they may be used in a different order.

To begin—make the striped center first. Ch 11 in medium, turn, sk 1 st of ch, s c in remaining 10 sts of ch. Ch 1, turn, s c back in each s c of previous row. Break off medium color, ch 1 in light, work two rows of s c in light. (Always ch 1 to turn, and crochet over all ends when changing colors.) Work 2 more rows of medium, 2 in light, and 2 in medium. Break off.

This completes the first block, composed of five stripes (3 medium and 2 light—each stripe being made up of two rows of s c). To make the second block, work 11 s c with light across one end of all five stripes of first block, turn, s c back in light. Work

2 rows of medium, 2 of light, 2 of medium, 2 of light. This completes the second block.

On one end of this second block, repeat the first block directions (3 medium stripes and 2 light). To complete your large square which is composed of 4 blocks, repeat the second block directions in the remaining corner (3 light stripes and 2 dark). The ends of rows in this block may be fastened to the first block with a sl st as you crochet, or the blocks may be sewed together when finished.

With dark, work 2 rows of s c completely around the square, increasing 2 or 3 s c at corners as needed to make them square and even. Break off the dark and work 2 rows of light around, increasing at the corners. This completes the large square center of your rug.

The ends are worked one at a time. Fasten medium color in 6th st from one corner of square. Work toward corner, making 2 sl st, 4 s c, 2 s c in corner st, 4 s c on other side of corner, 3 sl st, ch 1, turn; sk 1 sl st, 7 s c to corner, 2 s c in corner, 7 s c on other side of corner, 3 sl st, ch 1, turn. 6 s c over sl st and s c, 2 s c in next st, 6 s c, 2 s c in next, 7 s c, 3 sl st, ch 1, turn. (Always ch 1 to turn.) Sk 1 sl st, 8 s c, 2 s c in next, 6 s c, 2 s c in next, 9 s c, 3 sl st, turn, sk 1 sl st, 10 s c, 2 s c in next, 8 s c, 2 s c in next, 6 s c, 3 sl st over remaining s c, 1 sl st in next st of square. In working the sl st on square before starting the next row, be sure they extend far enough up the slanting side of square to be even with the first s c worked in next row.

Turn, sk 1 sl st, 12 s c, 2 s c in next, 8 s c, 2 s c in next, 7 s c, 3 sl st over s c, turn, sk 1 sl st, 8 s c, 2 s c in next, 13 s c, 2 s c in next, 12 s c, 2 sl st, turn. 19 s c, 2 s c in next, 20 s c, 1 sl st on square, break off medium.

Fasten dark into next st on square, 1 s c on square, then work around over the last row of medium, with 12 s c, 2 s c in next, 7 s c, 2 s c in next, 7 s c, 2 s c in next, 14 s c, 2 sl st on square, turn. 12 s c, 2 s c in next, 8 s c, 2 s c in next, 10 s c, 2 s c in next, 12 s c, 1 sl st in remaining s c, 2 sl st on square, turn, 22 s c, 2 s c in next, 8 s c, 2 s c in next, 6 s c, 2 s c in next, 15 s c, 2 sl st on square, turn, 26 s c, 2 s c in next, 27 s c, 2 sl st over re-



Half-Circle Rug

This rug is made entirely of single crochet (s c). A turquoise background with brown circles having turquoise centers was used in the original, but any two contrasting shades or colors may be substituted. These will be referred to as light (turquoise) and dark (brown) in the directions.

First the seven circles are made separately. To make a circle: with light, ch 3, make 7 s c in center st of 3 ch. This makes a ring, close ring with sl st into top of first s c made; ch 1. Always close end of each row with sl st and ch 1 to begin the next row. Each row is a complete round.

2nd Row: 13 s c (work 2 s c in each st except the last st of previous row), close with sl st, ch 1. 3rd Row: 19 s c, distributing the 6 increases (one about every 3rd st) so that the work remains flat and round. Break off the light. Bring the dark through on the sl st which closes last light row. Ch 1. 4th Row: 26 dark s c. 5th Row: 34 dark s c, distributing the increases as needed. 6th Row: 42 dark s c, close end of row, ch 1.

In working the center of rug, the 7 circles are first joined together with a row of s c, then each row is decreased, working in TOWARD the center, instead of out from the center as is the usual procedure.

To begin center: with light, work 4 s c in 4 dark s c of one circle, 2 s c in next st, 6 s c, 2 s c in next st, 1 s c in each of next 2 sts. This makes a total of 16 s c worked over 14 s c of outside row of one circle. * sl st into a st of another circle, 15 s c in next 13 sts of this circle, distributing the 2 increases as needed to keep work flat and rounded. Repeat from * on each circle. Ch 1, turn, sk 1 st on end of last row, 12 s c, 1 sl st, on first circle, 1 sl st in second st on next circle. Continue on each circle, skipping sts between circles to pull work together. On last circle it may be necessary to work an extra s c to make the edge of center even with the bottom edge of two end circles.

When this row is completed, lay work down on a flat surface to be sure that the circles form a good even semi-circle. It might be

maining 2 s c, break off.

With medium, work a row of s c around end with 2 increases (more if necessary to keep work flat and rounded). 1 sl st over last s c, 2 sl st on square, turn. Work a row of s c with 4 increases, 3 sl st on square,

turn. A row of s c with 3 increases, 3 sl st on square to point at side of rug, turn, s c over sl st, and work a row of s c with 3 increases, fasten end of row in other side point with a sl st. Break off. Repeat on other side of square.

well to lay out your work over a large sheet of paper and draw a line across the bottoms of the 2 end circles to use as a guide in working the center of your rug.

In order to keep the rug in the correct shape you may find it necessary to vary your s c or sl st 1 st more or less at times from the number given in the directions. This should only be necessary in the next few rows when the space between the circles is so important to the shape of the finished rug. A difference of 1 st in working a previous row or the difference in the way one crochets, whether tight or loose, might tend to pull the circles too close, or spread them too much. Watch this closely for the next few rows, while the work forms a web-shaped pattern. As soon as you reach the point where the break between circles is less pronounced the rug will hold its shape naturally.

Ch 1, turn, sk 1 st, work 9 or 10 s c on each circle with sl st between, ch 1, turn, sk 1 sl st. Next Row: 8 s c on each circle, with NO sl st between—just go over into the work on each circle with s c, ch 1, turn. Do not sk a st before beginning the next row. Next Row: 8 s c on each circle, ch 2, turn. Next Row: 7 s c on each circle, skipping 1 st between each circle, ch 2, turn.

Next Row: 7 s c on first circle, 6 s c on each of next five circles, skipping 1 st between, 7 s c on last circle, ch 2, turn. Next Row: 6 s c on first circle, 5 s c on each of next 5 circles, 6 s c on last circle, ch 2, turn. 4 rows of s c even. Next Row: sk 2 sts, (separately, near the center of row). Ch 2, turn. Next Row: sk every 5th st; another row, skipping every 5th st. Row skipping every 6th st, 4 rows skipping every 3rd st. This should finish rug, working the rows down to 2 or 3 st in center, fasten in center with a sl st to close.

With strong thread sew the sides of circles together as far as they touch naturally without pulling them out of shape.

To flour chicken for frying, put a quantity of flour in a paper sack and then put in several pieces of chicken and shake the sack. This prevents flour from becoming lumpy and improperly covering the chicken and is twice as fast.

If in separating eggs you drop a portion of yolk into whites, moisten a cloth with cold water, touch to yolk and it will adhere to cloth.

IN THE FUTURE

Your next issue brings you a wealth of ideas for summer handcraft. To enhance your wardrobe there will be a charming set of accessories, embroidered in gay floral designs.

Given, too, is a set of coasters to be cut from wood, cork or linoleum, featuring Mexican motifs. A quilt, Stars and Stripes Forever, is especially appropriate and a quilting design will be included.

In crochet, you receive directions for a snood—so popular and useful, and some requested items including a thimble and needle holder and powder puff back.

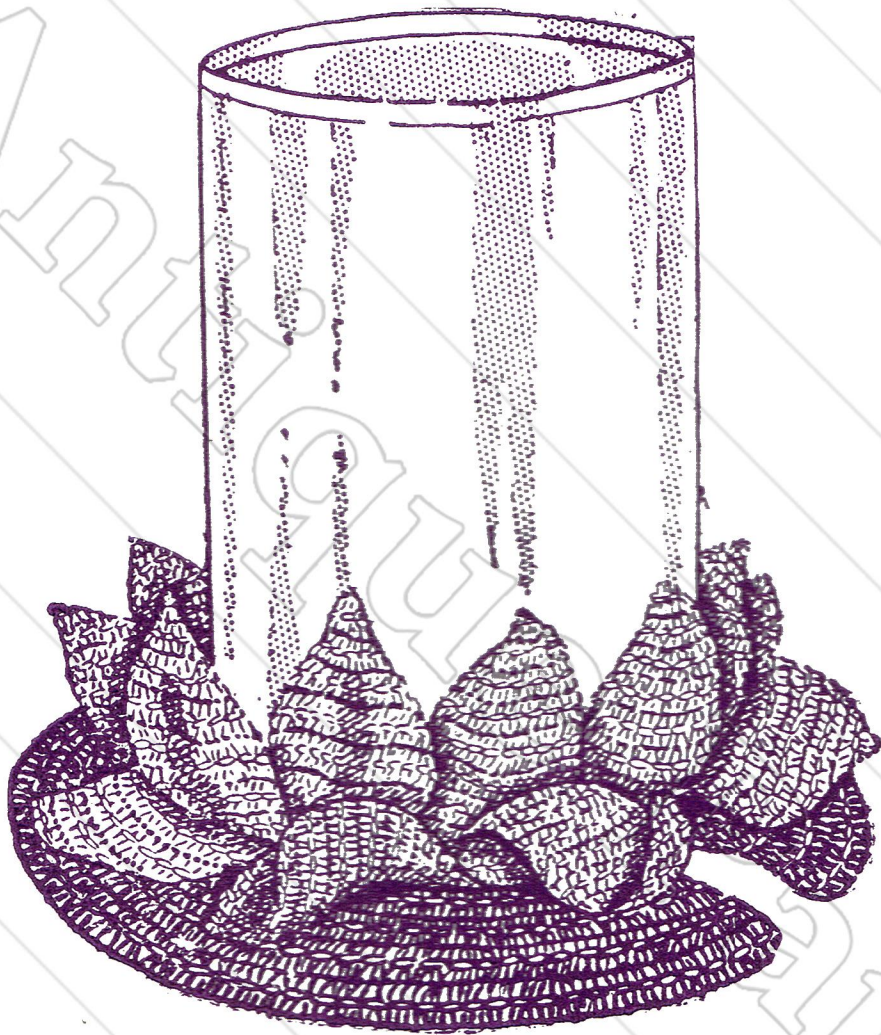
How to Use Aunt Martha's Numo Hot Iron Transfers

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.



Waterlily Refreshment Set

50 yards of green are required for each small pad, about 90 yards of rose or other color for each lily, and about 175 yards of green for the pitcher mat.

The lily and pad are made of single crochet (s c) and all numbers of stitches not otherwise designated refer to s c. The use of 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 s c, etc., means that 1 s c is to be worked in each s c of previous round (rnd) for given number of st. The use of increase (inc) means that 2 s c are to be made in next st; or 2 s c in each of the next 2 or 3 st (2 inc or 3 inc).

To make the pad or leaf—with green, chain (ch) 3, 7 s c in center st of 3 ch, close into a ring with slip stitch (sl st) in top of ch 1 at beginning. Ch 1. Always close ends of rnds with sl st into top of ch 1 at beginning, and ch 1 to begin a new rnd or turn. 2nd Rnd: 1 s c, inc, 1 s c, inc, 1 s c, 2 inc, 1 s c. 3rd Rnd: 3 s c, 3 inc, 3 s c, inc, 2 s c. 4th Rnd: 1 s c, 2 inc, 4 s c, inc, 4 s c, 3 inc, 2 s c. 5th Rnd: inc, 1 s c, 2 inc, 5 s c, 2 inc, 5 s c, inc, 3 s c, inc, 3 s c. 6th Rnd: 1 s c, inc, 1 s c, inc, 10 s c, inc, 1 s c, inc, 3 s c, inc, 4 s c, inc, 3 s c, inc. 7th Rnd: inc, 3 s c, inc, 7 s c, inc, 5 s c, inc, 9 s c, inc, 2 s c, inc, 1 s c, inc, 2 s c, inc. 8th Rnd: 19 s c, 2 inc, 11 s c, inc, 4 s c, inc, 4 s c.

9th Rnd: 1 s c, inc, 2 s c, inc, 5 s c, inc, 7 s c, inc, 2 s c, inc, 9 s c, inc, 8 s c, inc, 1 s c, inc, 4 s c. 10th Rnd: 10 s c, inc, 11 s c, inc, 7 s c, inc, 4 s c, inc, 6 s c, inc, 5 s c, inc, 5 s c, inc. This completes the

solid center of the pad, and from here on the ends of the rows are not closed. Ch 1 at the end of each row and turn, to make the break which appears on pad. 11th Row: ch 1, turn, inc, 10 s c, inc, 10 s c, inc, 19 s c, inc, 6 s c, inc, 4 s c, inc, 3 s c, inc, 4 s c, inc, ch 1, turn. 12th Row: 6 s c, inc, 17 s c, inc, 16 s c, inc, 10 s c, inc, 8 s c, inc, 1 s c, inc, 7 s c. 13th Row: 7 s c, inc, 31 s c, inc, 4 s c, inc, 23 s c, inc, 3 s c, inc, 5 s c. 14th Row: 1 s c, inc, 11 s c, inc, 25 s c, inc, 14 s c, inc, 29 s c.

15th Row: 5 s c, inc, 1 s c, inc, 5 s c, inc, 9 s c, inc, 7 s c, inc, 5 s c, inc, 14 s c, inc, 35 s c. 16th Row: 14 s c, inc, 13 s c, inc, 16 s c, inc, 10 s c, inc, 40 s c. 17th Row: 14 s c, inc, 46 s c, inc, 12 s c, inc, 8 s c, inc, 14 s c. 18th Row: ch 1, turn, sk 1 st of last row, 13 s c, inc, 25 s c, inc, 25 s c, inc, 34 s c, 1 sl st. 19th Row: ch 1, turn, 20 s c, sk 1 s c, 10 s c, sk 1 s c, 10 s c, sk 1 s c, 10 s c, sk 1 s c, 10 s c, sk 1 s c, 20 s c. 20th Row: 15 s c, 6 sl st (to "cup" edge of pad), 18 s c, 4 sl st, 12 s c, 4 sl st, 15 s c, 6 sl st, 15 s c. 21st Row: s c around even, break off and fasten.

The waterlily may be made of rose, orchid, yellow, white, blue or pink. A set of 6 or more coasters may have all the waterlilies of one of these colors, or several colors may be used if preferred.

The coasters should be made to fit snugly on the glasses with which they are to be used. The best way to make them fit perfectly is to place a glass on the pad with the edge at the beginning of the break, and draw a line around close to the base of the glass with a pencil. Using this circle as a guide, hold end of green thread on top of pad, put hook DOWN through the opening between 2 s c along line, and then up through next opening on line. The hook is actually under 1 s c, now pick up a loop of thread and draw it through with the hook, go under the next s c on line in same manner, pick up another loop of thread and draw it through with hook, thread over hook, and draw this loop through both loops already on hook as for s c. Continue completely around circle drawn on pad. This will make a rnd of s c along the top of pad to be used as a foundation for the first rnd of the base of the waterlily. Break off the green at the end of this rnd and tie ends.

With the color to be used for lily, work 1 s c in each st of this green rnd. Always close ends of rnds with a sl st into top of 1 ch at beginning, and ch 1 to begin next rnd. For the tall slender ice tea glasses, your lily base will probably begin at about the 9th or 10th rnd from the center of pad,

and there will be approximately 60 st in each rnd of color. Continue until there are 9 rnds of s c in color.

Around the top of these 9 rnds of s c, eight petals are to be worked. These overlap and are made rather full to give a ruffled effect. To make a petal, work 12 s c in 12 st of last rnd. Ch 1, turn, sk 1 st, 1 s c in next, inc, continue across with inc in every other st, with 1 s c between. Do not work in last st (always skip one st at the beginning and end of each row to bring petals to a point). Ch 1, turn, next row even, then a row skipping every 6th st, a row skipping the 3rd and 7th st, two rows even, reduce next row to 5 s c, then 3 s c and 1 s c. Break thread, fasten and weave end down through petal.

To begin the next petal, fasten thread in at side of first petal, and ch back through 4 st along the first row of the first petal. This will make a foundation of 4 s c overlapping the first petal, ch 1, turn, sk 1 st, 1 s c in next, 2 s c in next—first working in the 4 ch st and then in 8 st of the foundation to make a total of 12 s c in the first row. Continue as for first petal, and repeat around the foundation until there are 8 petals.

If the coaster should need to be larger or smaller than the 60 st, spread or close up petals as needed. One or more stitches added to, or left out of each petal will increase or decrease the total so that they will fit around the foundation.

The lower row of six petals is worked last, work a rnd of s c in color (like the green foundation rnd at the beginning), three rnds below bottom of other petals. Each of these 6 petals begins with 10 s c, or 1/6 of the total number of st in the rnd. They do not overlap, but just touch at the sides.

Next row: ch 1, turn, sk 1 st, 1 s c in next st, 2 s c in next, work across with an increase in every other st. Next row even (skip 1 st at beginning and end of each row). Next row: increase 1 s c in every 4th st. Next row: increase in every 3rd st, row even; row sk every 6th st; row sk every 6th; row even; row sk 5th; row sk 4th; row even; finish petal off to point with rows of 3 s c, 1 s c. Make 6 petals.

The pitcher mat is begun just as the small

lily pad; follow those directions through to the 11th rnd. Do not begin the break in pad here, continue row after row, increasing as necessary to keep work flat, until the work measures about 6 inches across. Then begin the break in the pad and continue until work is about 9 inches across.

The bud, which may be omitted, takes about 15 yards of green and 10 yards of color. To make the stem: ch 30, sk 1 st and s c back in each st of ch, ch 1, turn, and s c back to other end. Fold these two rows of s c so that the edges touch, and sl st along these two edges catching top thread of last row of s c and the thread of beginning ch. This will result in a tube-like stem for the bud. Do not break off thread. Ch 1 at the end and work 6 s c in end of stem, close with sl st, ch 1, and in the next rnd, work 2 s c in each s c of previous rnd, 1 rnd even, 1 rnd with an increase in every other st, 1 rnd even.

The rest of the green portion of the bud is made like 2 petals. Next row: work 1 s c in each st of last rnd, but do not close end of this row, ch 1, turn, sk 1 st, s c across—do not go in last st, ch 1, turn, work rows of s c, decreasing 1 st at beginning and end of each, until only 1 st remains, break and fasten.

The second green petal overlaps this one from each side. Begin in middle st of first row at bottom of petal—work a foundation row around at base of first petal, and work the second petal as you did the first. These two petals will form a cup-shaped bud.

With color, ch 3, work 4 s c in center st of 3 ch, ch 1. Next row, work 2 s c in each stitch; next row, 2 s c in every other st; row even; row with increase in every other st; two rows even—then begin decreasing a st at beginning and end of each row to bring to a point. Break, fasten, and weave end down through petal. This petal will curl naturally and fits between the two green petals; fasten in place. Lay bud across side of pitcher mat, and fasten in place with needle and thread.

In laundering this set, the coasters may be starched and dried on the glasses. When partly dry the petals may be shaped so they will dry in the desired position.

Address All Correspondence and Send Orders to

The Home Friend

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