

Aunt Martha's

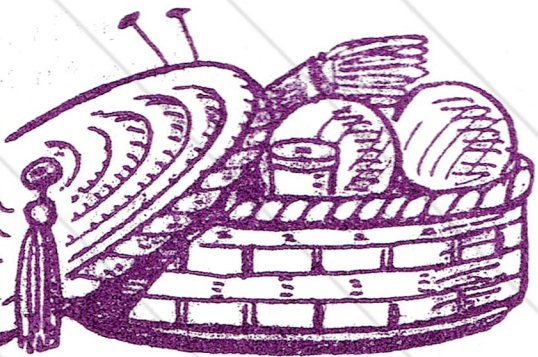
Work Basket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT
For PLEASURE and PROFIT

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NO. 5



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

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**How to Use Aunt Martha's
Numo Hot Iron Transfers**

for tea towels and a cute "cullud chile"
you are sure to want for your lawn.

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.

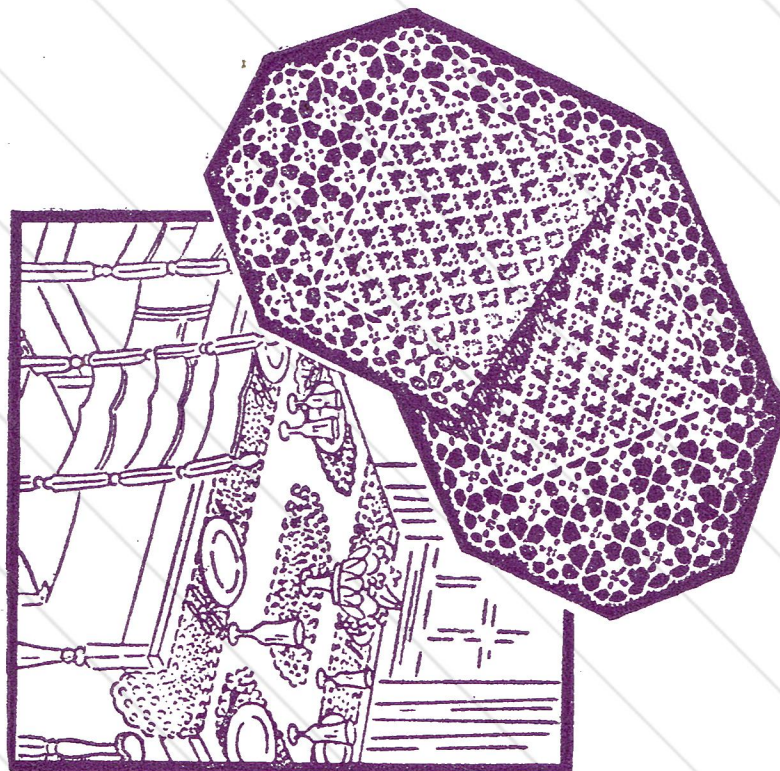
NUMO patterns stamp in blue and give best results on light cotton materials. Silks do not withstand hot temperatures and most heavy linens contain large amounts of dressing which cause it to scorch easily. For use on dark materials rub chalk or lump starch on back of pattern and then trace lines as stamped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

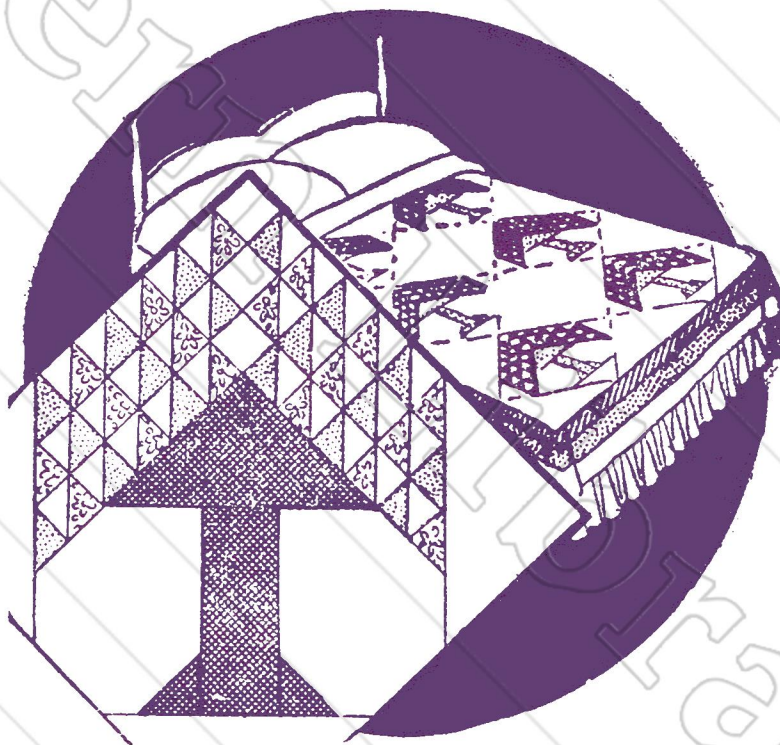
FOR BEST RESULTS YOUR IRON MUST BE ALMOST SCORCHING HOT.

The Next Issue

The next WORKBASKET transfer brings a lively group of motifs—a downy duck



In crochet there will be a versatile new design which offers many possibilities. From it you may make a luncheon set, buffet set, scarf and many other items.



The quilt is the Tree of Paradise, a pieced block of unusual charm.

To cut a fresh cake use a wet knife.
To increase the life of oil cloth—wax it.

To shine glassware put small amount of blueing in the soap suds water.

To keep ovens from browning too rapidly put a pan of water in the oven.

Explanation of the Transfer

On the transfer sheet, inside of the apron outline, will be found the quilting motifs for D and E pieces of Aunt Eliza's Star. These may be restamped a number of times, but in order to preserve the motifs it is wise to make several tracings on heavy paper before stamping. From these the designs may be traced on the quilt blocks with carbon paper.

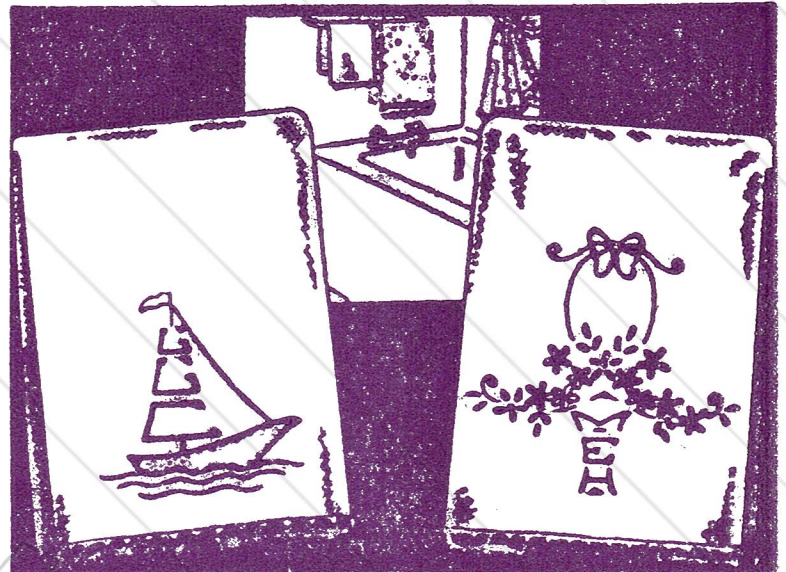


Uses and color suggestions have been made beside each of the baby motifs. The collar pattern is in reality a bib. Made of the same material as baby's dress, it hides a smaller bib cut by the same pattern without the scallops. The smaller bib should be padded slightly and cross quilted, or two thicknesses of cotton flannel may be used. Stitch the two bibs together at the neck seam, then turn, so the seam is inside between them. Attach ties or sew a button and loop at back for fastening.

Place apron pattern on fold as indicated and cut double. The back is cut the same. Stamp the cats' heads on plain color for a print or muslin apron, and on print for a plain-colored apron. Embroider faces in black, turn under edges and applique in position indicated. The tops may be left open to make pockets. Consult the illustration for suggestions in making other items.

In the lower right-hand corner of the transfer you will find the basic designs for the boat and basket monograms. These may be stamped directly on

towels, but tracings should be made for future use. The broken lines should not be stamped. They merely indicate where the letters are to be placed. Select desired letters from groups of three and stamp in top, middle and lower positions as shown, for first, middle and last initial respectively.

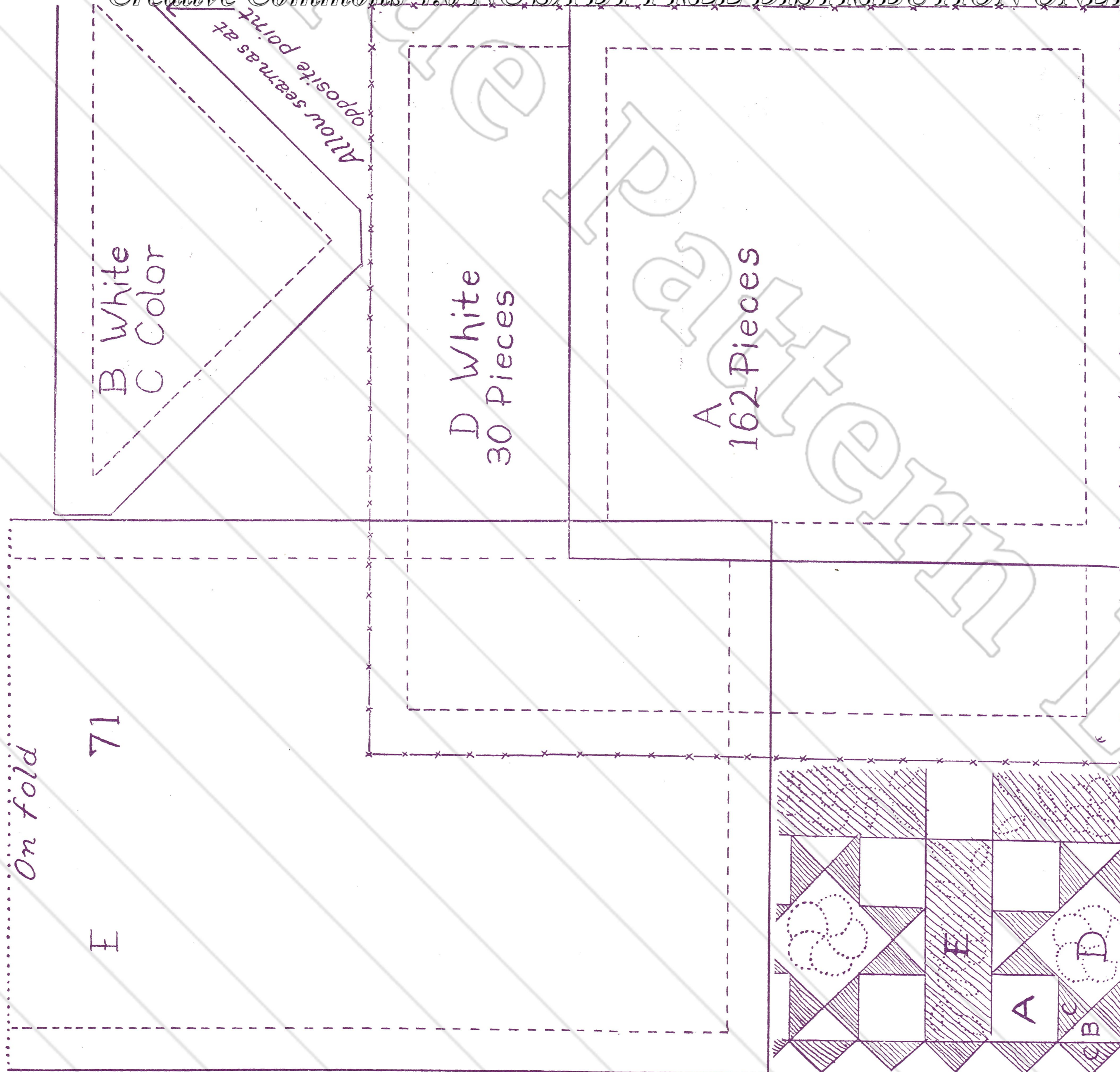


The basket handle may be outlined in brown, yellow or black. The monogram is most effective if worked in the same color to complete the basket motif. Letters may be worked in two or three rows of outline stitch close together, or chain stitch may be worked along the lines. Small fill-in designs in monograms may be worked solid. Flowers are in pastels, with lazy daisy petals and French knot centers. Leaves are green lazy daisy. Work the bow in color you wish to predominate.

Red, white and blue is an attractive color scheme for the ship motif. The ship may be appliqued or outlined in red or blue. On a white towel, a red ship with blue sails and waves is very nice, while on a blue or red towel the entire motif may be done in white or a touch of the other color used.

If your cooking recipe calls for sour milk and you don't have it, put a small amount of vinegar in the milk.

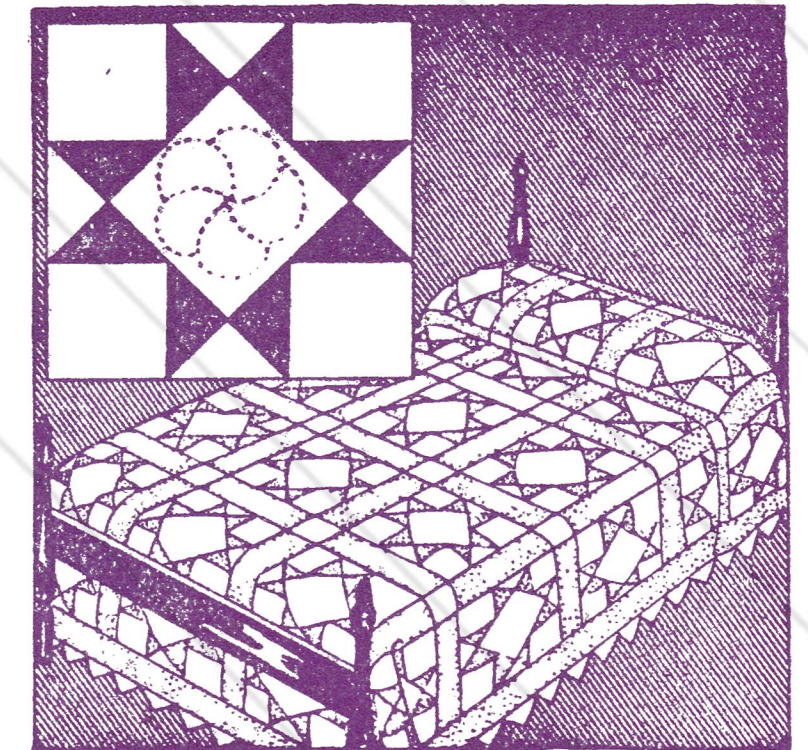
If you do not cover spinach when cooking the color will be retained. A pinch of soda added also helps keep the fresh taste and color.



Thirty 9-inch pieced blocks of color and white, set with strips and squares, and a 6-inch border will make a quilt 75x87. The "E" pieces are of color— as indicated 71 are required. You will need 120 of the "B" white pieces and 240 of the "C" color pieces. The "A" piece is white and requires 162 squares.

TO PIECE THE BLOCK: Place the 8 "C" pieces around "D" as shown. Add four "B" triangles and four "A" squares.

Use 42 "A" squares to join the "E" strips.



A triangle border may be added by cutting "C" pieces in color and white, folding opposite corners together into a triangle, and outside points into a smaller triangle, then seaming these to edges. This is optional and is not figured into the number of these pieces required for the quilt.

Material Requirements:

- White—3 yards.
- Color—3 1/3 yards.
- Border—1 1/2 yards.

To keep dresser drawers from sticking rub a cake of soap on them.

If you paint shelves and are going to cover them with oil cloth or papers, wax the shelves before and then your oil cloth or paper will not stick to the shelves.

In boiling coffee to settle the grounds pour a small amount of cold water in the pot.



Knit These in Color

Here is an attractive wash cloth, which might also be made for use in the dishpan, in simple knitting stitches. The circular piece is made of 10 wedge-shaped sections, the first and last of which are whipped together with needle and thread. Use size 2 or finer knitting needles and ordinary string, warp, or mercerized thread of similar weight in any desired color.

Cast on very loosely, 30 sts. Knit (k) one row plain, turn and work 2nd row back as follows: slip (sl) first st, * wrap thread over needle (o), knit 2 together (k 2 tog) *, 14 times, leave last st on needle, turn. 3rd row: sl first st, k all the way back, turn. 4th row: sl 1, k 2, turn, leaving 27 sts on other needle. 5th row: sl 1, k 2, turn. 6th row: sl 1, k 5, turn. 7th row: sl 1, k 5. (Always sl first st on needle, k 3 more sts than in previous row, turn, sl 1 and k back.) 8th row: sl 1, k 8. 9th row: sl 1, k back. 10th row: sl 1, k 11. 11th row: sl 1, k back. 12th row: sl 1, k 14. 13th row: sl 1, k back. 14th row: sl 1, k 17. 15th row: sl 1, k back. 16th row:

sl 1, k 20. 17th row: sl 1, k back. 18th row: sl 1, k 23. 19th row: sl 1, k back. 20th row: sl 1, k 26. 21st row: sl 1, k back. The center pair of rows (22nd and 23rd) will be 29 sts long, leaving 30th st on other needle, to point the wedge-shaped piece. K back just opposite from first side, always turning 3 sts sooner than in row before, k back. When you have reduced rows to last 3 sts, k 3 and k back, turn, sl 1, * o, k 2 tog * 14 times, k last st; turn, k back.

This constitutes one complete section and makes the openwork rib as at beginning. Repeat wedge, sl 1, k 2, turn, etc.—(Omit the openwork rib after last wedge for this joins rib of first wedge).

Ten such wedges will make a circular cloth about 9½ inches across if size 2 needles are used. Leave a ten or twelve-inch length of thread and sew side sts of last wedge to cast-on sts of first one, drawing openings at center together. A loop for hanging may be worked in center or at edge, by buttonholing over two or three threads wound around a finger and caught to knitting.



Collar and Cuff Set

The collar is made from two of the cuff pieces, joined by a narrow band at back. Make four pieces from the following directions. About 200 yards of No. 30 white crochet cotton is required to make the set. Use a No. 10 hook.

Cuff

Ch 7, sl st in 2nd st of ch to form a ring. 1st row: ch 3, 2 dc in first st of ring, 3 dc in next st of ring, 2 dc in next st of ring, 1 dc in next st of ring. 2nd row: ch 5, turn, 1 dc in st at top of first dc of row below, ch 1, 1 dc in next dc, ch 1, 1 dc in next dc, ch 1, 1 dc in next dc (center dc of 3 dc in first row), ch 3, 1 dc in same st with last dc, ch 1, 1 dc in next dc, ch 1, 1 dc in next dc, ch 1, 1 dc in next dc, ch 1, 1 dc in next st which is 3rd st of 3 ch made in beginning previous row.

The ch sts which are used to begin rows count as first dc of that row. 3rd row: ch 3 (which counts as 1 dc), turn, work 1 dc in st with beginning of 3 ch, 8 dc up side. In the 2nd st of 3 ch at point, (center) work 3 dc, then work 10 dc down other side, the last dc is worked in 2nd st of 5 ch made at beginning of previous row. 4th row: ch 1, * 1 knot stitch (k st)—Having one loop on the hook, draw this loop out to the length of 3 ch (about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch), thread over hook and draw through. You now have an ordinary chain stitch drawn out to three times its normal length. Then put

the hook under that one of the 3 threads of the long loop which seems to lie by itself, draw the thread through and make an sc. This is a knot stitch. (It is usually worked by making two, then fastening to the previous row by an sc unless the previous row was knot stitch, in which case, work sc over double loops at each side of the sc between the two long loops or knot stitch). Now draw out loop on hook and make another k st, sk 2 dc on previous row and work 1 sc in st at top of 3rd dc. Repeat from * 3 more times—the 4th sc into previous row should be in center dc of 3 dc at corner, making 4 k st points (each composed of 2 "drawn out loops" or k sts) along side of work. Continue, working 4 k st points down other side.

To turn (5th row), make 3 k st (little longer than others) one after the other, turn, * then sc in double loop at right of first k st in previous row, sc in double loop on left side of same k st. 2 k st, repeat from * to end of row, then work 3 k st as at beginning and sc into base of first knot in first row of k sts. Fasten and break.

Turn work. 6th row: fasten in center of 2nd knot in the last 3 k st loop made (this leaves 2 k st along lower edge of cuff), * ch 5, sc in center of next knot. Repeat from * between each of next 2 knots on side.

Before working in the next knot, which is the one directly in center above

point, ch 5, sc in 2nd st from hook, make 1 k st (a little shorter than others), then sc in double loop at right of k st at center of point, sc in left side of knot, 1 k st (short), turn work, loop thread over hook 5 times, insert hook in sc made in end of last 5 ch, draw a loop thru, loop over hook and continue working sts on hook off loosely two at a time until only one remains; turn, sc in sc of last k st made. Turn work, ch 4, sc in center of next k st, * ch 5, sc in center of next k st, repeat from last * to end of row (there will be 2 k sts along lower edge of cuff on this side also).

7th row: ch 3, turn, 2 dc in st at base of 3 ch, 1 dc in each st of ch to corner (29 dc), 3 dc in center st at corner, 29 dc down other side with 3 dc in last st. 8th row: ch 5, turn, 1 dc in st at base of 5 ch, * ch 1, sk 1 st, 1 dc in next, repeat from * to center st at corner, ch 3, 1 dc in same st at corner with last dc, repeat from * to * down other side to end, then ch 2 and work 1 tr c in end st with last dc, ch 3, turn.

9th row: 2 dc in st at base of 3 ch, 1 dc in each dc and 1 dc in each 1 ch of last row to center st of 3 dc at corner (38 dc on side), 3 dc at corner, 38 dc down other side. Work into end st as above. 10th row: work k st as in 4th row with sc in every 5th st of previous row (8 points on each side of cuff). 11th row: work row of k st, beginning and ending with 3 k st together as in 5th row, fasten at end and cut.

12th row: fasten in and work as in 6th row, ch 5 between k sts, sc in sc between loops of k sts. Work 2 k st down into center sc at point; loop thread over hook 5 times as above and work off. 13th row: same as 7th—59

sc on each side (3 in point). 14th row: same as 8th. 15th row: same as 9th. Then work row of dc across bottom of cuff in ends of dc rows and two threads on k sts, space dc so that they straighten cuff across bottom and make work solid.



Neckband

Ch 100. 1st row: sk 3 sts of ch, 2 dc in next st, 1 dc in each st of ch to 20th st, 2 dc in 20th, 28 dc on ch, 2 dc in next st, 28 dc, 2 in next, dc to end, 2 extra dc in end of ch. 2nd row: ch 5, turn, 1 dc at base of 5 ch, * ch 1, sk 1 dc on row below, 1 dc in next, repeat from * to end, ch 2 at end and work tr c in same st with last dc. 3rd row: ch 3, turn, 2 dc in at base of 3 ch, dc in sts of last row with 2 dc in every 14th st, work to 2nd st of 5 ch at end and work 3 dc in this st. 4th row: same as 2nd. 5th row: same as 3rd. 6th row: same as 2nd. 7th row: same as 3rd. Join diagonal ends of neckband to edges of two triangles so collar will lie as sketched.

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