

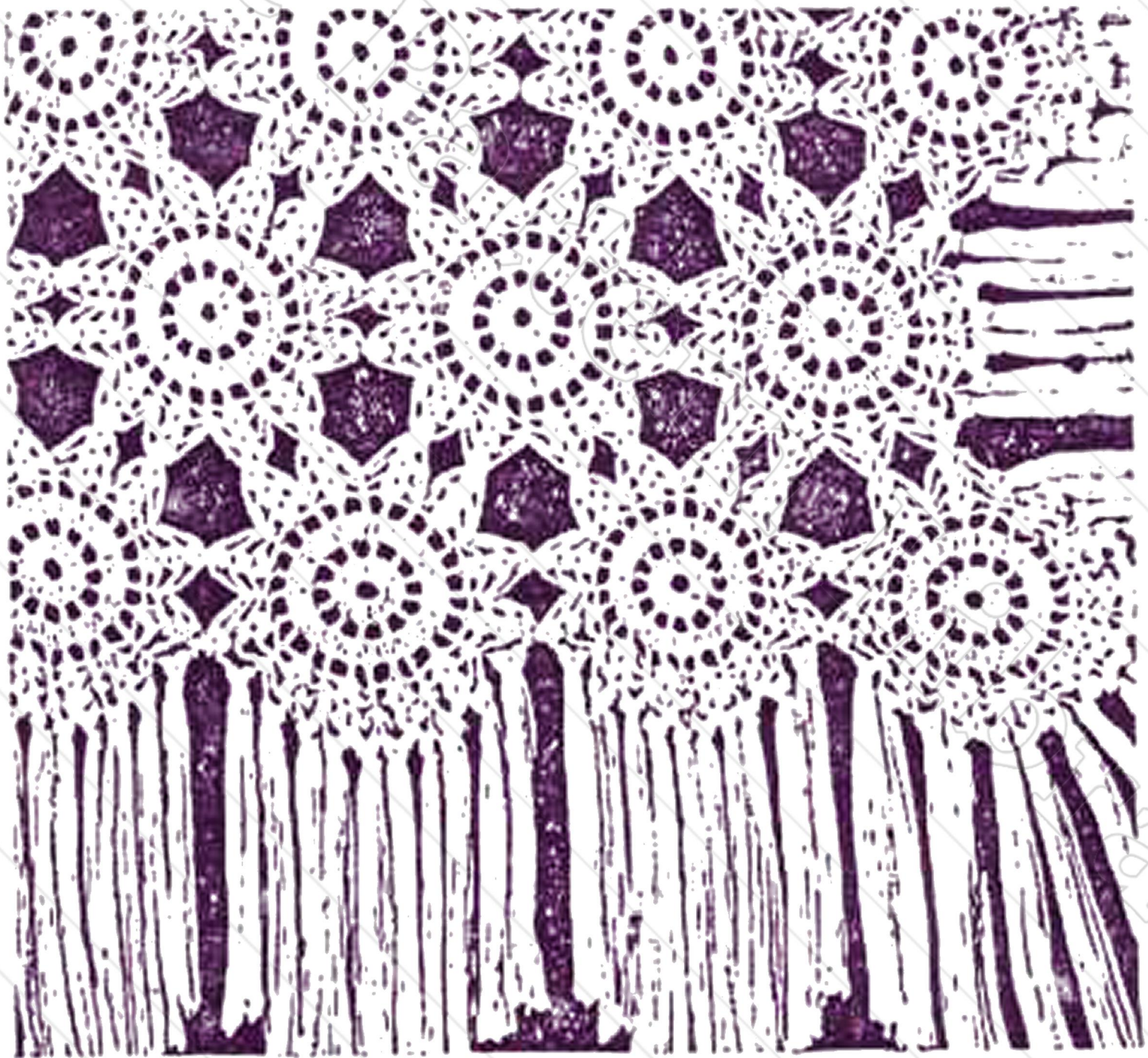
# Aunt Martha's Work Basket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT  
For PLEASURE and PROFIT

VOLUME 3

(C926)

NO. 2



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

## Your Next Workbasket

Friendship, Lone Star and Dahlia, these motifs can be crocheted into ever-so-serviceable pan holders or hot dish mats. Their gay colors add to their attractiveness. Directions and enough thread in proper shades to make the three holders, C8535, 35c.



For the youngster Christmas is not complete without toys. Here are five that can be easily cut from thin boards with jig, coping or keyhole saw. Add a coat of paint, attach the wheels or feet and everything is ready. C8532, 10c, brings directions and cutting guides.



Soon you'll be busy wrapping gift packages, and you'll wish to include some of these very practical string holders. They will do yeomen service throughout the months to come. C8536 10c, contains 8 hot iron transfer motifs suitable for working on material and fashioning on a one-pound coffee can. Directions for making are included.



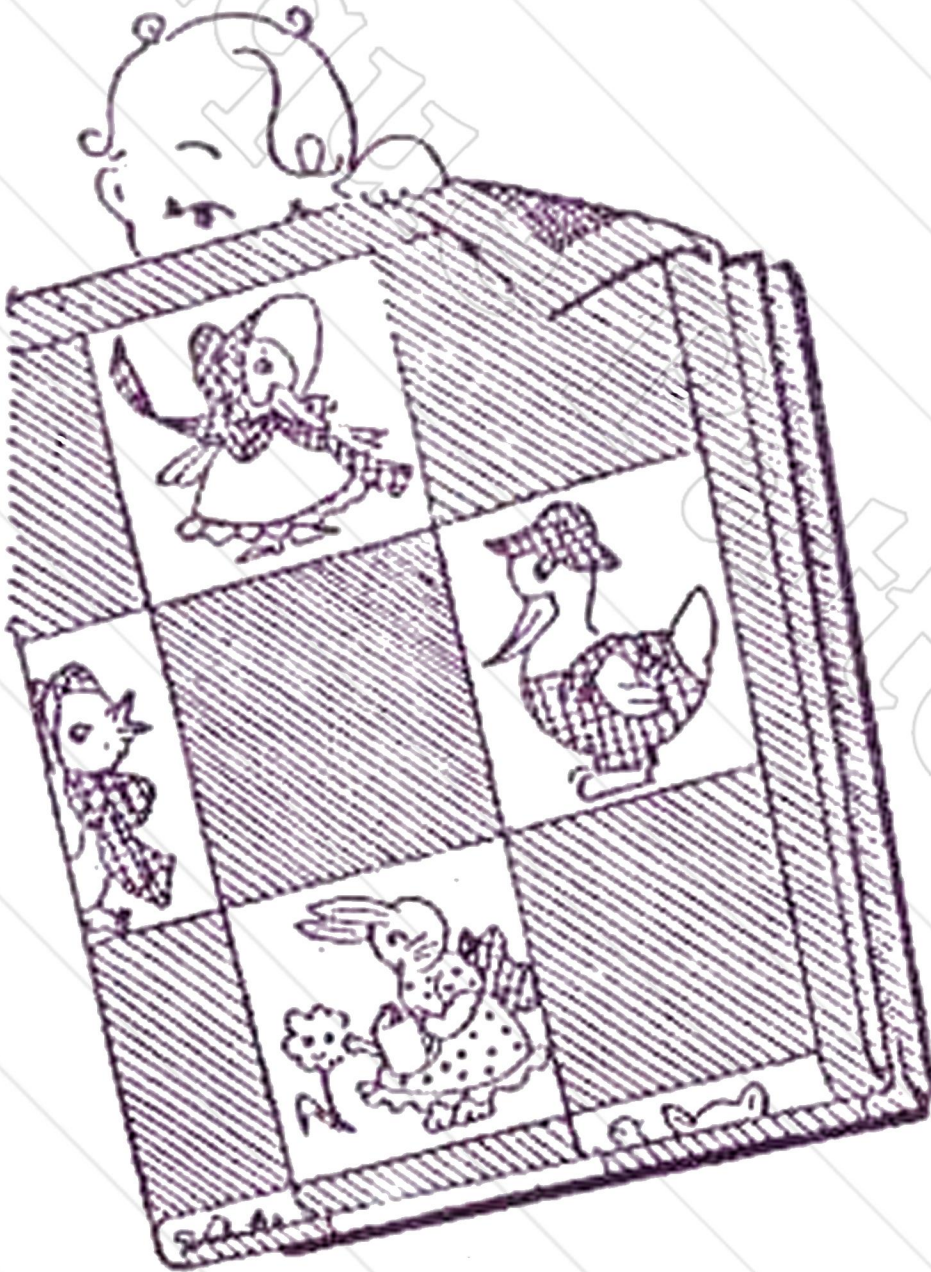
You can cover and decorate coat hangers very quickly, and they become unusually attractive. Enough mercerized thread to crochet these four flowers and leaves, 2 bunches of violets, and 2 groups of roses, comes as C6045M, 25c, with directions.

These seasonable ideas have been assembled in the next issue of the WORKBASKET.

## Your NUMO Transfer

The dozen animal youngsters may be used in many ways. They were intended for use on quilt blocks for a crib quilt and to be embroidered in outline or running stitch. Cloth applique in gay colors would also be cute. Very small pearl but-

single thread. The chicks and ducks may be worked in yellow; pigs might be done in pink, as also the rabbits' ears. Their "cotton tails" might be a fluff of yarn, thread or candlewick cotton. Flowers may be yellow or pink, leaves and stems green.



tons may be sewed on where needed. Alternate such blocks of unbleached muslin with blocks of color which should carry a quilting design; finish with a matching border of desired width.

Cut the sunbonnets for pan holders from gay print or checked gingham. Slash as indicated and insert the faces stamped on unbleached muslin—they are marked with corresponding initials. Turn under a seam on the bonnet where the face slipped in. Turn opposite edge of face under and blindstitch. Embroider features as you like and hair in yellow, black or brown, using small running stitches.

But could you see these coy individuals on curtain corners? They would certainly decorate a towel. On bibs they might be used even in pairs; and play suits, aprons or dresses would all look quite "dressed up" with such adornment.

Applique bows of plain color to their respective bonnets. Cut backs of the print or of unbleached muslin, the size and shape of bonnet patterns; an interlining of cotton, blanket, scraps or flannel should be cut  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch smaller all around. Whip edges together after turning in and make a hanger of a loop of material or use bone or brass rings.

Use colors as gay as the piece bag offers; or if you are embroidering these, bright floss to make the print dresses and the plaid. Tongues may be rosy red and eyes sparkling black. For lashes, use a

## How to Use

This transfer, as it comes to you, will seem wrong side out, but when directions are followed, the design you stamp will be like the picture.

1. Heat your iron very hot—almost to the scorching point. Use the small test design or a corner of the pattern to test the heat of your iron.

2. Cut out the design you plan to use, removing all unnecessary lettering. Lay **PRINTED SIDE DOWN** on the material in the position you wish it to be stamped.

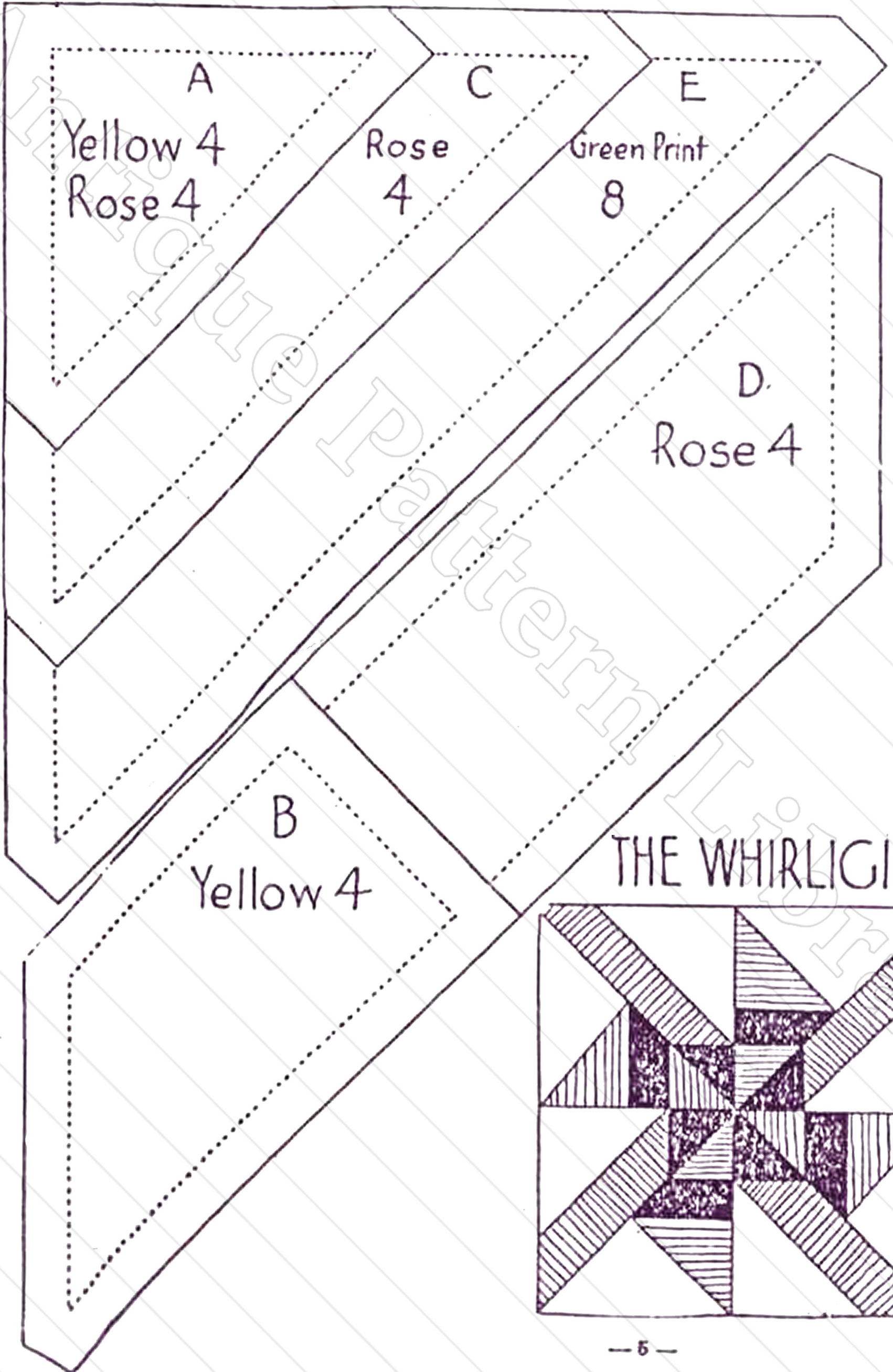
3. Hold paper firmly in place and press, keeping the iron moving to prevent scorching in case it should be too hot. A piece of tissue or thin paper may be laid over the pattern to protect the cloth in case your iron is larger than the design to be transferred. After having transferred the NUMO pattern a number of times, you may find this unnecessary.

The design is stamped slowly and each succeeding time, it will take a little longer, but the **IRON MUST BE HOT**. For very best results, the stampings should be in fairly rapid succession, one after another from the same design. Good results have been obtained, however, when the pattern has been laid away for some time.

Set this 12-inch block alternating straight across with plain blocks for beauty. The colors suggested may be varied to suit your color scheme, but are very pretty. For a quilt about 78x90, you will need 21 pieced and 21 plain blocks with a 3-inch border. This will require about 2½ yards for plain blocks, 2 yards green print, 1½ yard each, rose and green, and ¾ yard for border.

The triangles all use the same sides and corner, the smallest are used for the center. The ones left white in the sketch—the largest are of green print. The "D" piece is divided by the line of "B", so do not cut the latter off—must be marked on cardboard, to have both pieces.





# Let's Make Money With Doll Houses

To make the nicest little girl in the world happier at Christmas, why not make furniture for her doll house? It's easy to do and inexpensive besides, for the upholstery material can be found in most family scrap-bags. Oatmeal cartons and other small boxes so easily accumulated in the average household are used for the chairs and tables.



First determine the approximate scale you need to use, and make furniture that can actually be occupied by a small doll—or make or get a doll to fit the furniture. A round oatmeal carton about 4 inches across will make most attractive chairs. Cut half way through the box 2 inches from one end—to place the seat. Cut up on sides about 2 inches for back, and cut around top of back. Make the seat from the cover of the other end by slashing at sides and fitting to position. To finish such a piece, a covering of cretonne, chintz, velvet, corduroy or other desired material may be glued to the foundation. If you prefer, the chair may be covered with a coat of bright enamel.

A harmonizing lamp table may be made by cutting such a box to the desired height and finished with enamel or varnish stain; slashes may be made for 3 or 4 legs, but these weaken the table slightly.

An up-to-the-minute bed may be

made of the flat trays often found in candy boxes or of other boxes cut to less than an inch deep. To both ends of such a box, glue curved or straight head and foot ends. The modern trend is no feet, simply straight lines to the floor; paint or cover with material. If a four-poster is your desire, slash the flat box at each corner and insert clothes-pins; glue to box. Make a mattress and pillows to fit, stuffing them with cotton or finely cut scraps. Sheets, pillow cases, quilts and spreads may be made to fit. Chairs to match may be made by sawing the front two clothes-pins off at two inches from the knob. Make the seat of cardboard or cloth.

Davenport and chairs may be made of boxes; arms or backs may be glued on and if you should find bits of velvet in your piece bag your set can become quite gorgeous. Puffs and pillows to match or contrast will add that look of comfort. A chest or buffet would be quite easy—leave the lid on a box of proper shape—cover entirely with cloth or paint and rule drawers and knobs in ink or paint. Cardboard and a ruffle cut to the desired shape will make a dressing table and the mirror might be found in a discarded purse. If not, cover cardboard with foil from a candy bar or gum.

Spools may be used as lamp bases with skewers or straight, smooth sticks. Make the shade from paper rolled into a cone of the desired size. Paint all to match. Rugs may be crocheted of short ends of yarn or made from woolen material raveled at the ends.

The man who likes to use a coping or jig saw can make dining chairs as shown. A piece 2x2x4 would result in a pair of chairs. Draw lines as in diagram, letting seats come at halfway mark; this line may be curved or a right angle turn may be made. Space between legs may be left or sawed out as indicated. If the sawing is specially easy and your wood not likely to

split, the same type of curve may be cut out from front to back.

A table may be made to match by using a piece 4x4x3; saw out one or two blocks as you did on bottom of chair. While it is possible to do so large a piece with small hand saws, the person who is so fortunate as to have access to a band saw can turn these out in quantities and make a nice revenue.

To make a house for such furniture have your grocer save you three or four of the cartons in which he receives his canned goods, cartons about 14x18 and 10 inches high are just about right—the living room might be slightly larger. One of the two large sides becomes the floor; cut off top and one long

side. Window and door openings may be cut in 3 sides, for communicating doors are a great convenience in rearranging the rooms.

Cover inside walls with wall paper remnants, lapping it over openings to cover cut edges. The floor may be covered with heavy brown paper or with oil cloth—the wood-grain effect would be nice. If you happen to have scraps of linoleum, use them. If your linoleum should be old and worn it can be painted any plain color. When this is set, dots of various colors may be spattered on and will create a pretty effect. The outside of the boxes may be covered with brown wrapping paper. For paste, use thick laundry starch or flour and water paste, made with boiling water.

## Daisy Wheel

This circular block may be used for a bedspread when made of heavy thread or string, but when worked in finer thread would make a pretty edge for scarf, runner, luncheon set, etc. Blocks may be joined with the spider or wheel described below to make spreads and luncheon cloths.

Make a ch of 6 st, and join into a ring. 24 st into ring, st st to first st. SECOND ROW: ch 3, d c into next st, \* ch 1, 1 d c \* repeat for each st in first row. St st together when row is complete.

To make petals, ch 10, turn; st c back to center, beginning at 3rd st from hook, join last st to center, st c out to point again and back, making 6 rows in all, and ending at center. Start next petal after joining to center. Make 8 such petals; break thread and fasten.

Connect petals with 8 ch, 4 ch over each petal, fastened to it at each point. Make a round of d c, separated always by 2 ch, join. You are now ready for the edge: ch 3, 1 d c, ch 1, 2 d c, \* ch 1, 2 d c \* repeat around ending with 1 ch and join next row: ch 3, 1 d c, ch 1, 2 d c, into space in "shell" below, left by ch 1, \* ch 1, 2 d c, ch 1, 2 d c \*. Repeat around. Next row is made the same but 3 ch are used between shell units.

Make a row of d c in center of shell, separating each d c with 1 ch. Finish with a picot (3 ch) in each section of shell, or between each d c.



To join wheels, ch 6 and join into a ring. \* 9 ch, join to star point, 9 ch back to ring \* Repeat twice for each star.

Stars may be joined in circle, using 8

# Medallion Bed Spread

(As shown on front cover)

**MATERIALS:** 27 skeins (400-yard) Daisy Mercerized Crochet Cotton, No. 10, Steel Crochet Hook, No. 6.

Chain 10, join. ROW 1: Chain 3, make 23 dc in ring; join to top of 3rd chain at beginning of row. ROW 2: Chain 6, skip 1 dc, 1 dc in next dc; chain 3, skip 1 dc, and continue around; join. ROW 3: Chain 3, 1 dc in same place; 3 dc in space, 2 dc in next dc, continue around; join. ROW 4: Chain 6, sk 1 dc, 1 dc in next dc; ch 3, sk 2 dc, 1 dc in next dc; continue around; join. (This makes a row of 24 spaces.) ROW 5: Chain 3, 1 dc in same place, chain 1, 2 dc in same place, chain 3, 1 slip-stitch in top of next dc, chain 3, 2 dc in top of next dc, ch 1 and 2 dc in same place; ch 3, 1 sl-st in top of next dc; chain 3 and continue around.

ROW 6: Slip to center of group of dc; chain 3, 1 dc in same place, chain 1, 2 dc in same place; chain 5, 1 sl-st in top of sl-st; chain 5, 2 dc in center of group of dc, ch 1, 2 dc in same place, chain 5, 1 sl-st in top of next sl-st; continue around, join. ROW 7: Slip to center of group of dc; ch 3, 1 dc in same place, ch 1, 2 dc in same place, ch 6, 1 sl-st in top of sl-st; ch 6, 2 dc in center of group of dc, ch 1, 2 dc in same place; ch 6, 1 sl-st in top of sl-st; ch 6, 2 dc in center of group of dc, ch 2, 2 dc in same place; ch 6, 1 sl-st in top of sl-st, ch 6, and continue around; join. This completes the medallion. In joining these medallions, either crochet the points together or whip them together with needle and thread.

## For the Children's Party

Decorate common paper plates to amuse the guests at your next party. Characters may be cut from comic sections and strips, pasted to centers or borders of plates and given several coats of white shellac. The entire plate may be covered with shellac, thus making it waterproof. Place cards, napkins, paper cups, even handles of paper spoons and forks may be decorated with these figures, using a complete ensemble of one character for each guest.

To make extra money, such sets might be made up for parties of 6, 8, 12 or more, and no doubt, the making would be as interesting a bit of amusement as one could wish.

Seed catalogs offer opportunities for gay peasant pottery effects; flowers may be centered or used as a border. If cutting free hand shapes is easy, crepe paper may be used to applique various designs and looks quite unusual when shellac has been applied.

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