

Aunt Martha's

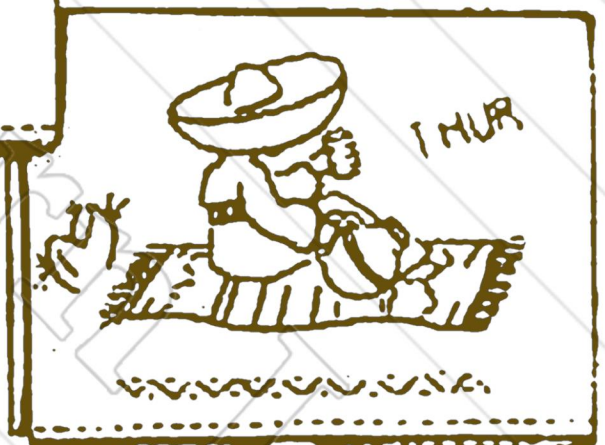
# Work Basket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT  
For PLEASURE and PROFIT

VOLUME 3

(C934)

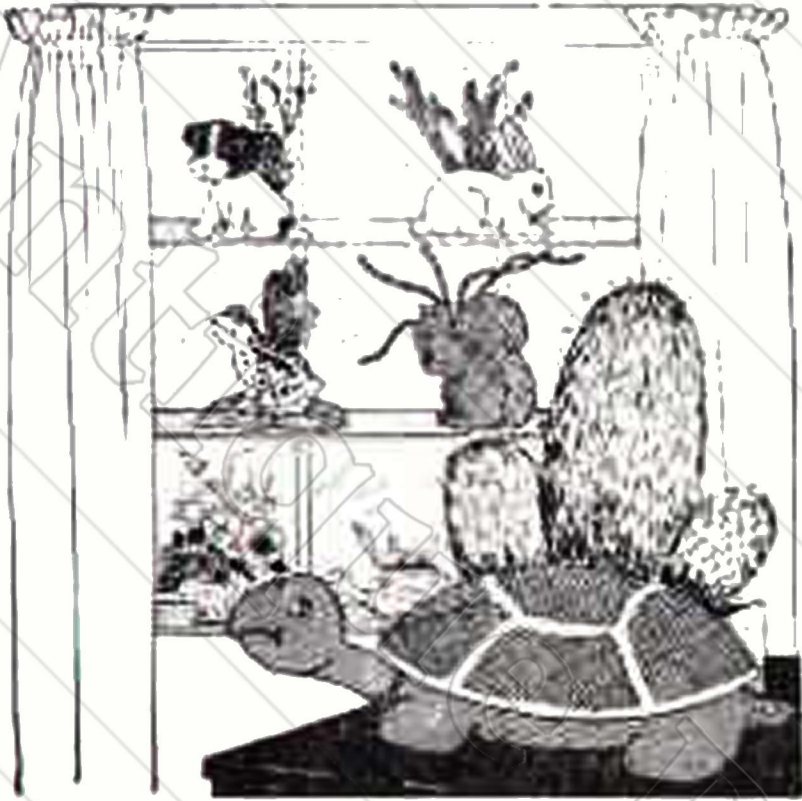
NO. 10



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



## Coming Next Month

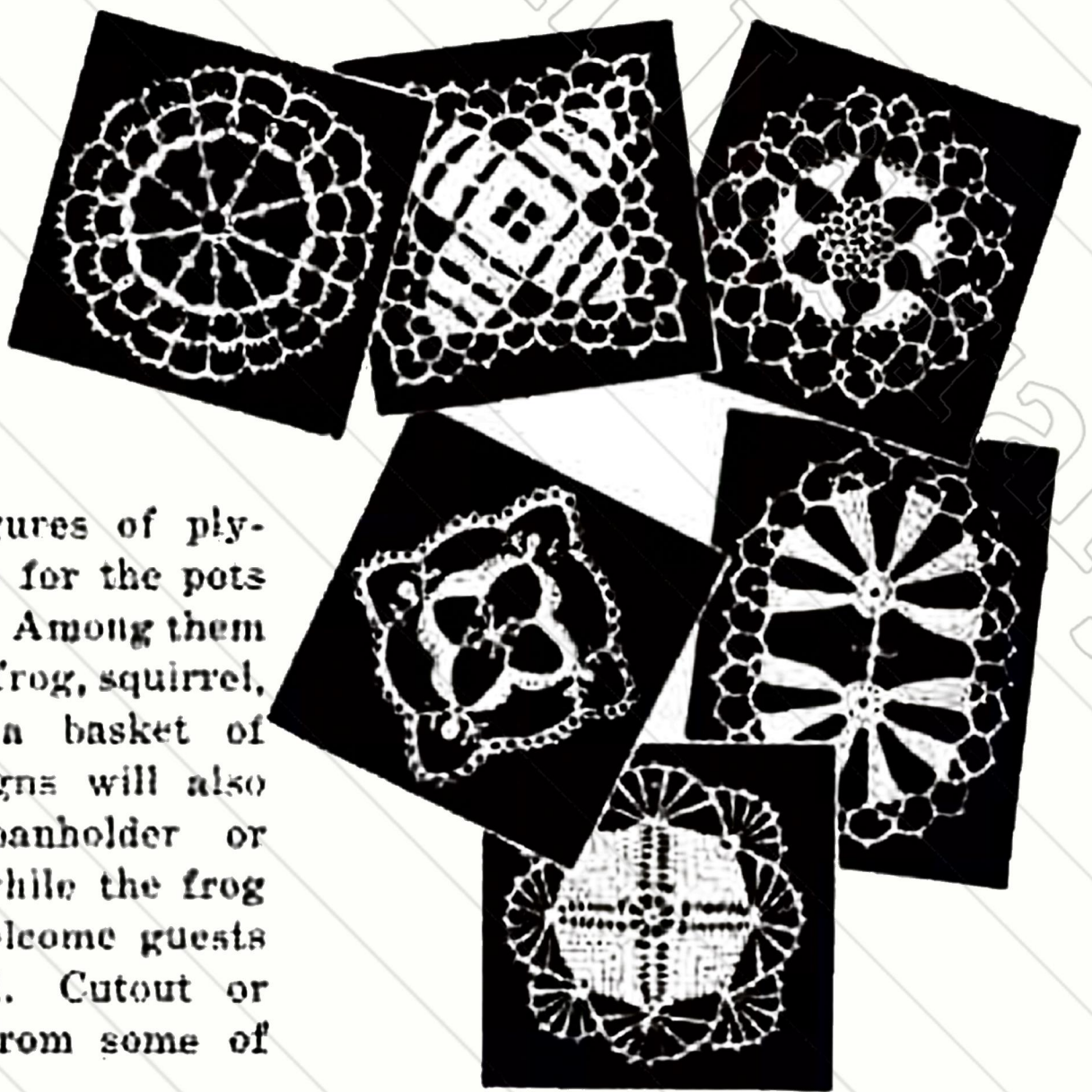


With the next copy of the Workbasket we anticipate the cool days which are not so far ahead of us. An indoor garden is the happy solution to that desire for flowers about you throughout the year. So let us look ahead to those first days of fall when the most perishable plants must be brought inside. And here is good news, your indoor garden can be made the most attractive part of the house. Untidiness is a thing of the past, for your NUMO sheet brings you an interesting group of designs which are to be used in making decorative flower pot holders. These are cutout figures of plywood, with containers for the pots attached at the back. Among them you will find a turtle, frog, squirrel, puppy, bunny, and a basket of flowers. These designs will also make attractive panholder or stringholder covers while the frog and turtle will be welcome guests around the lily pool. Cutout or stuffed toys made from some of

the motifs would delight a child. Your transfer will include a number of fruit and vegetable designs suitable for use on breakfast or luncheon cloths and other items.

With the gift season in mind the Workbasket will bring you the directions for working the six crocheted medallions shown. They are suitable for almost any purpose. Bedspreads, tablecloths, vanity sets, scarfs, buffet sets, doilies and chair back and arm sets are a few of the ways in which these lovely medallions may be used. There are various shapes to suit your needs, and the intriguing names of this group suggest the individual charm which is theirs. They are the Wheel, Pine Tree, Pin Wheel, Wild Rose, Jewel and Oval medallions.

Your quilt pattern will be a pieced block for the Wild Goose Chase."





## Your NUMO Transfer

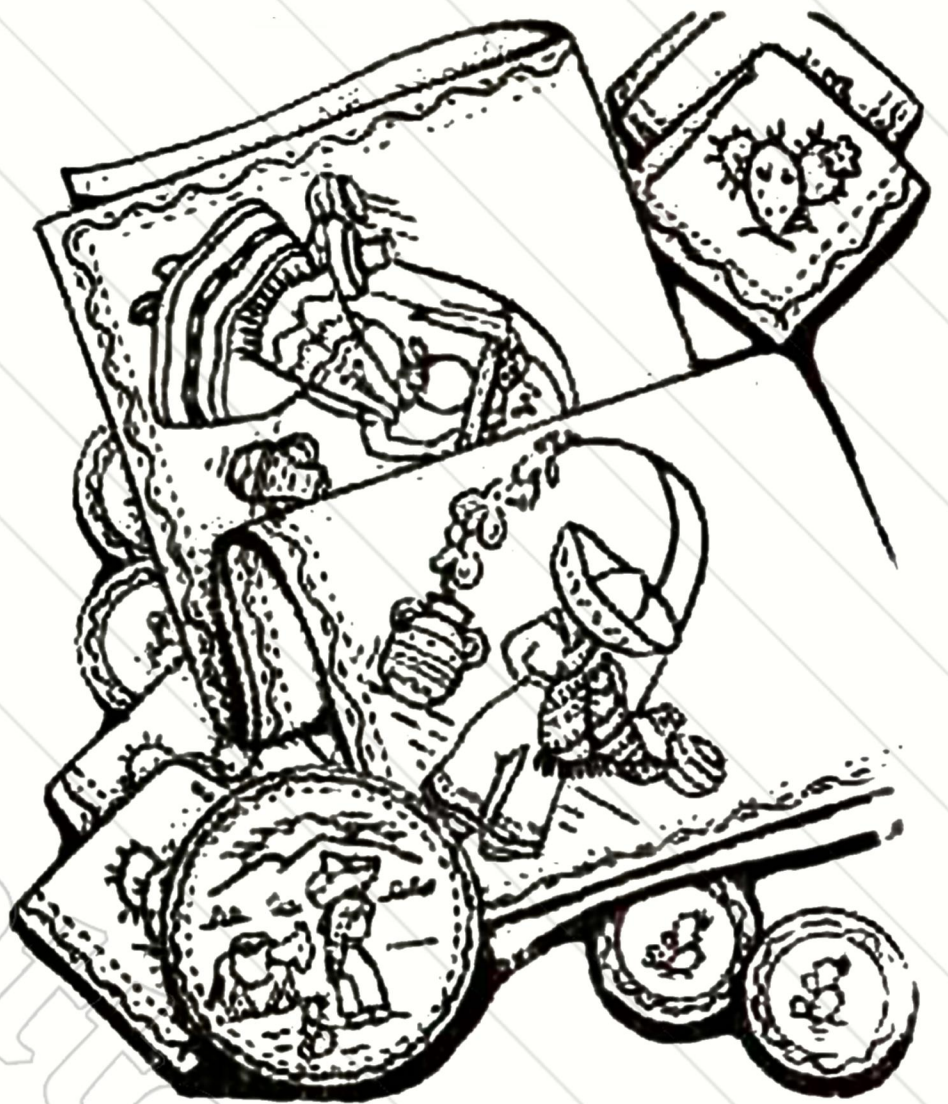
(Tea towel designs shown on cover)

These designs offer an opportunity of using that riot of colors so popular for the home just now. All of the many short pieces of embroidery floss which you have accumulated may now be put to use, so long as they are bright.

Stamp the tea towel designs on corners or ends of tea towels and embroider in outline or small running stitch. A set done entirely in red or another color would be pretty, but these designs are especially attractive if done in many bright hues. A rich sun-tan shade is prettiest for the hands, sombreros and earth. Cactus should be green, with flowers, trousers, rug and sash of the gayest possible colors. Names of the days might be red, blue, green or orange, as preferred, or combine red, black and green, or yellow for a novel effect. The hems of the tea towels may be put in with long running or blanket stitch to match the names of the days, or in a contrasting color.

Make the basket pan holder of muslin to match your tea towels, or a color may be used. An interesting set results if three pan holders—one each of green, red and blue—are worked in a profusion of gay colors. Parts of the design might even be appliqued if you want something really different. The design for the pitcher mat also makes a clever pan holder, as well as a hot dish mat. For both your pan holders and hot dish mats it will be necessary to cut a back and several thicknesses of padding. The edges may be whipped together, blanket stitched or bound with bias tape.

The refreshment set—consisting of a pitcher mat and any desired number of coasters, may be made up in many different ways. Plain material in a natural shade makes a lovely set. One color, perhaps yellow blue or green, may be used for all pieces of the set, and the design worked in gay colors, or a different color might be used for each coaster. The edges may be



hemmed, finished with blanket stitch, buttonholed or bound.

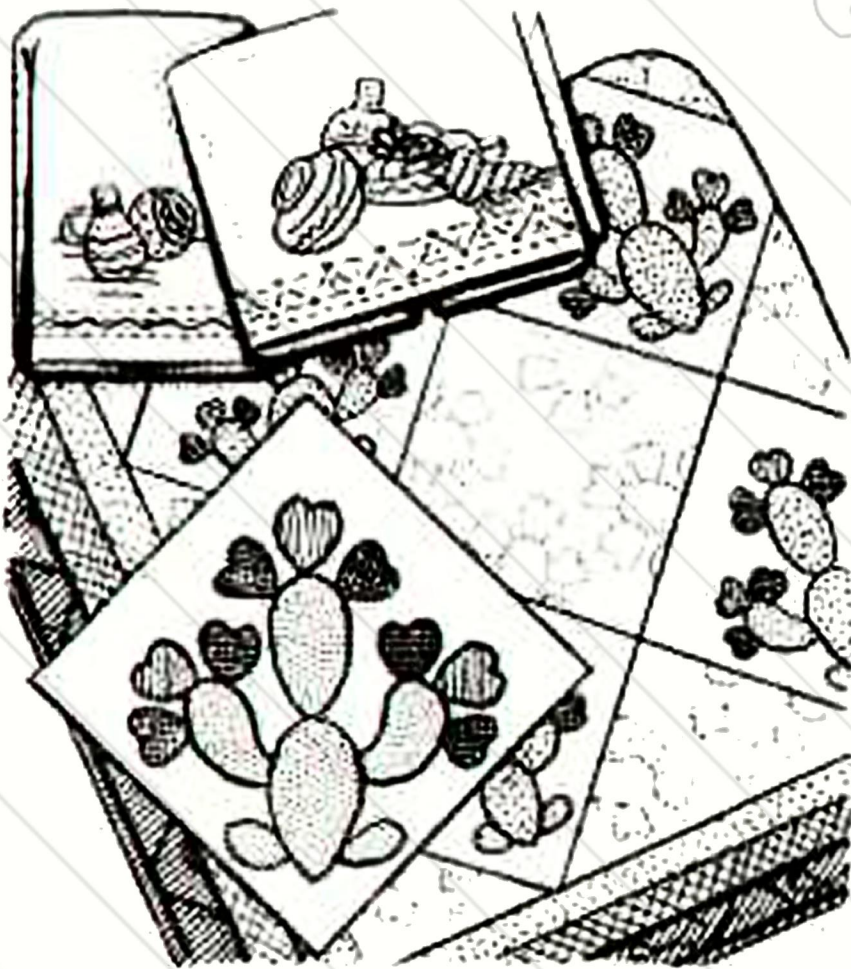
Perhaps the most unusual set is made from old felt hats. Any color or colors will serve, and the designs are done in yarn. The idea is to carry the yarn along over the design and catch it in place through the felt with plain sewing thread or embroidery floss (couching stitch). These sets are especially clever, for they do not have to be hemmed. If you have a pair of pinking shears, try cutting out your mats and coasters with these. Your felt mats will be charming as a chili set later on.

Still other sets are made of plywood—cut out with a jig or coping saw. The design is then traced on the wood and painted. Poster or oil paint may be used; then paint the pieces with shellac or varnish to make them water-proof, or lacquer may be applied on the design. A really handy man may fashion a sort of stall from plywood, in which the set of coasters will stand on end when not in use. Such a set is most attractive for use on the bridge table and entirely acceptable as a gift.



On your luncheon set you may let your imagination have a free hand. Almost any material would be suitable, muslin, crash, linen or a plain color with napkins of several different colors. One set which is especially clever is made from natural colored crash which has small bits of thread in a bright color showing all through the material.

In embroidering these designs be sure to use heavy enough floss to make a good clear line. Three strands are best for most parts, but four would be better for the border designs. Work the design on the border before turning under the hem, then whip or blind stitch the hem in. The towel ends are clever on crash or barred toweling for the kitchen, or on plain or colored material for guest towels. The ends may be hemmed or fringed.



## The Cactus Quilt

The applique pattern for your cactus quilt is given on the transfer. Only half of the design is shown, and this should be traced on a large sheet of paper and cut double to complete the pattern. The design is to be appliqued diagonally on 12" blocks of white. We suggest that you trace your completed design on cardboard or sandpaper and make

your cutting pattern of that. You will then be able to duplicate the pieces should they become lost or worn. Allow about 3-16 of an inch all around applique pieces for seams. The portions marked as green may be cut in one piece, or in several as indicated by lines for a more economical use of material. Turn under all edges and baste down before appliqueing.

Your appliqued blocks should be set alternately with plain white blocks. For a quilt about 65"x81" (when seams have been taken out), you will need 20 appliqued blocks, 12 corresponding white blocks, 14 triangular pieces ( $\frac{1}{2}$  the size of square) to fill in sides and ends; and 4 smaller triangles ( $\frac{1}{4}$  the size of the square) to fill in the corners.

The quilt may be increased to any desired size by adding a border of strips of white, green and the color used for the blossoms. Pink, yellow or orchid makes pretty flowers. A three-inch strip of each of the white, green and color will result in a quilt about 82"x98". You will need about:

- 6 yards of white.
- $\frac{3}{8}$  yards of green.
- $1\frac{1}{4}$  yards of color.

About  $\frac{5}{6}$  of a yard will be required of each of these for a three-inch strip all around quilt.

You might find it easier to applique your design if the outline is traced to each block first. In doing this, trace only the design shown in solid outline, as the dotted line indicates the seam allowance. The same motif may be traced for quilting as illustrated.

---

## Protect Your Oven

In case the juice of a pie begins to run out in the oven, take a piece of clean cloth about one and one-half inches wide and long enough to reach around the pie. Wet, place on edge, leaving about half above and half below edge. Press down firmly and replace pie in the oven. When the pie is baked you can easily remove the cloth.



## 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.**

---

### Fasten Loose Nail

A loose nail in a plastered wall can be made firm by this method: Saturate a small piece of cotton with glue. Wrap as much as possible around the nail. Reinsert the nail in the hole, pressing firmly, and remove excess glue with a wet cloth. When dry, the nail will be rigid. Any loose chunk of plaster can be fastened in place with the glue.

## Wooden Dishes

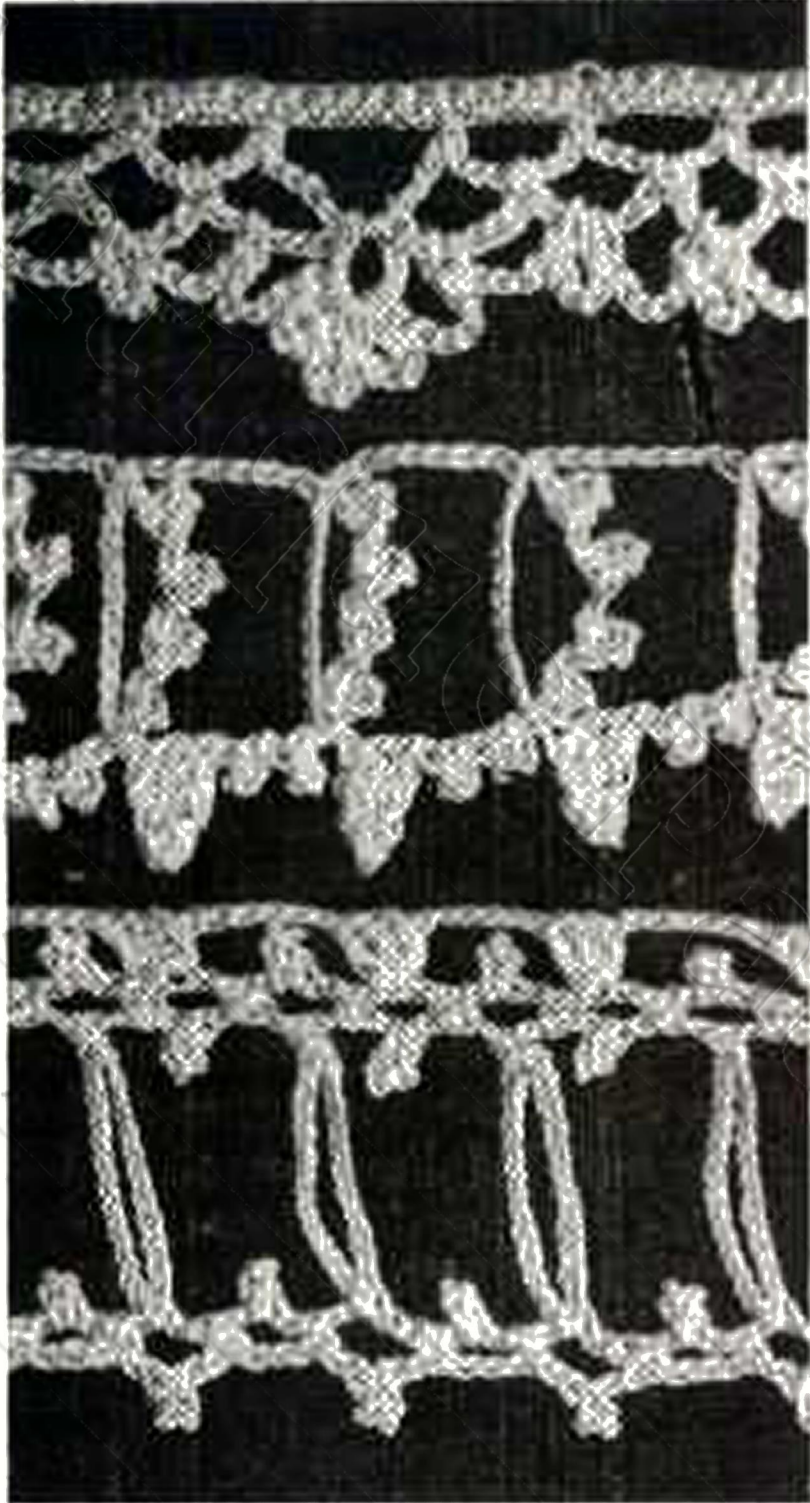
Of course, you have admired the lovely wooden plates and bowls being shown, but have you thought of making them yourself? It's really easy, although one should have access to a turning lathe if a creditable job is to be done. A flat piece of wood of a size that will turn on the lathe will do, and it may be quite thin or several inches thick, depending upon the depth you wish to make your plate. Of course, you fasten this to the face plate of the lathe head with short screws to make the plate as thin as possible. You may begin first by using up scraps of lumber you may have on hand, then when you have become more adept, purchase a few feet of lumber and make a set of plates. Your dealer can, no doubt, advise you as to the material which would be best suited to this use.

A bright band of green, red, blue, orange or yellow makes a pretty trim and an initial may be stenciled on if desired. Clear shellac is then applied and you have the handsomest set imaginable. There is also a process by which the wood may be oiled to make it moisture proof. An extra large wooden bowl, simple in design, makes an ideal container for a group of decorative gourds, which we will tell you how to make in a later issue.

Pieces of wood as small as 3 inches square make clever ash trays, and are used singly or in sets. Other large bowls have smaller ones to correspond and are used as nut or popcorn sets. For these items you will find that portions of the designs given on your transfer will make attractive decorations.



## Useful Edges in Crochet



**No. 1—Loop Edge:** Use Daisy number 10 crochet hook. Make a length of ch required. 1st row: 10 ch, miss 4 ch, s c in 5th ch, \*, 6 ch, miss 3 ch, s c in 4th ch, 6 ch, miss Mercerized thread, No. 30, and a 5 ch, s c in 6th ch, 6 ch, miss 3 ch, s c in 4th ch, 10 ch, miss 4 ch, s c in 5th ch, \*, turn with 5 ch. 2nd row: In 5 ch loop work 2 cro, 5 ch, \*, s c in next loop; 5 ch, s c in 10 ch loop, 5 ch, s c in same loop; 5 ch, s c in next loop, 5 ch, 2 s c in 5 ch opp 5 ch, \*. 3rd row: In loop of 5 ch at top of 10 ch loop, work 3 picots of 5 ch, 6 ch, \*, s c in next loop of ch, 5 ch, 1 s c in next loop, 5 ch, s c in same loop of ch; 5 ch, s c in next loop of ch, 5 ch, s c in same loop of ch; 5 ch, s c in next loop of ch, 6 ch, 3 picots of 5 ch in picot on top of 10 ch, 6 ch, \*. Work s c in each ch of heading.

**No. 2—Picot Edge:** Ch 16, 1 s c in 5th st from hook for a 5 ch p (ch 6, a 5 ch p) 3 times, ch 2, sl st in 1st st of work, \* ch 23, a 5 ch p (ch 6) 3 times, ch 2, 1 sl st in 8th st of 23 ch counting from previous p loop. Repeat from \* for required length. Fasten off. Edge: Join to the 2nd ch st previous to 1st p of 1st loop, \* ch 6, sk last ch st, 1 s c in next, 1 h d c in next, 1 d c in next 3 sts (ch 5, 1 s c in 1st st for a p), twice, ch 1, 1 sl st in 2nd ch st previous to 1st p of next loop. Repeat from \* to end of lace and fasten off.

**No. 3—Bar Edge:** Ch 7, 1 s c in 5th st from hook to form a 5 ch p, \* ch 30, 1 sl st in 5th st of 30 ch, counting from p, ch 8, a 5 ch p. Repeat from \* for about 1/3 more than required length. 2nd row: After final p, ch 5, 1 s c in 2nd st of 3 ch between last p and the base of long loop, \* ch 6, a 5 ch p, ch 2, 1 s c in 2nd st of next 4 between base of long loop and next p, ch 3, 1 s c in 2nd st of next 3 ch space. Repeat from \* to end of row. Fasten off. 3rd row: ch 7, p, ch 4, 1 s c in center of 1st long loop of 1st row (ch 8, a p, ch 4, 1 s c in center of next long loop), repeated to end of lace. After s c in final long loop, ch 8, p, ch 3, and fasten off. 4th row: Join to start of last row, \* ch 3. Now turn all chs of last row over so that the ps point downward. Make 1 s c in 3rd st of next 4 ch space, ch 6, p, ch 2, 1 s c in 2nd st of next 3 ch space. Repeat from \* to end of row. Fasten off. 5th row: Join to 2nd st of 1st 3 ch of last row, ch 4, a 2 d c cluster in same st (ch 6, a 3 d c cluster in 2nd st of next 3 ch loop), repeated to end of row. Fasten off.

### Repairing Gloves

To repair glove seams which have pulled apart, first buttonhole the edges with a matching thread, then whip the buttonholed edges together. This makes a neat smooth job, while allowing more room inside the glove for the fingers—lack of which was probably the cause of the rip.





## Corn Huck Directions

Even corn husks may be made into lovely and useful articles if you are handy with a crochet hook. Sun hats, clogs, porch mats, bags for every purpose, baskets—all of these may be crocheted with this seemingly useless item as a foundation. Iris leaves may also be pressed into service if corn husks are not available. The leaves are a little more difficult to handle and less satisfactory because they are not as tough as the husks. The dry husks or leaves are more easily handled if soaked in hot or warm water and kept damp until you are ready to use them. Cut your leaves or husks into strips about 1 inch wide, tapering toward a point as the leaf or husk tapers. Discard the midrib of the leaf for it is not pliable enough to use.

When joining the husks or leaves, always insert the point. It is well to cut the thick end slightly on the diagonal for it is too heavy to work in well. Use about three pieces of husk at one time, and keep this foundation of uniform thickness.

One of the cleverest and easiest uses for husks is in making the new sun or garden hats on the order of Chinese coolie hats. Very little

shaping is required for some of these, as the center of the work will naturally push upward to form the crown when you have finished. String, carpet warp or perl cotton are worked in single crochet over a twisted roll of the chosen material. For any item which is to be made by working a continuous round, begin by ch 3, and join with sl st into a ring. Begin now to insert the foundation material, tip first, and make sc over it into the ring, taking 2 into the same stitch occasionally to keep the work growing and flat.

Any desired color or colors may be used. A hat all of one color, striped or hit and miss, is the easiest to make, but if you are experienced in crochet, a definite pattern may be worked out with your thread.

A plain coolie type hat with sloping crown and brim is the simplest to make, but one on the sombrero order may be achieved if a little attention is given to the shaping. For this kind of hat, begin after the first round or so to pull the husks tight to give the crown a peaked effect. Fit the crown to the head occasionally to get the desired shape and size. When the crown



is the proper depth (6 to 8 inches, or higher if desired) begin the brim by crocheting a row of husk around over the outside of the last row of the crown. Crochet very tightly over this row, and force in enough fullness to keep the brim extended from the crown. Continue the brim, keeping it flat for about 3 inches, then begin to draw husks in tightly and proceed until brim measures about 7 inches and gradually rolls up, as in illustration. A cord around the crown and under the chin completes the hat.

Husks crocheted into a large flat mat for the porch is a novel idea, and a cool floor covering will result. Your mat may be any size you wish from chair seat size to that of a rug—colors may be used in stripes, or a definite design may be worked in with several colors of thread. Husks may be boiled in dye if desired.

A shopping bag, either round or square will come in very handy. The round ones are made from two flat round mats with several rounds of husks left free on one side to form the handle, as illustrated. To make this handle, keep its first strand separate from the basket, crocheting one or two strands to it. Join two mats together with s c or whip the edge together a little more than half way around bag. For the square ones, s c over a husk foundation for about 30 inches. Join ends of piece and continue round and round until your work is as deep as desired (12 to 18 inches). Now your bag is tube-shaped. Sew the bottom together and add a handle at the top made of several rows of husks crocheted together and fastened securely to the bag at the sides. A good method of fastening the handle is to crochet your husk to the side of the bag for a depth of an inch or more, turn, work back to the top of the bag and crochet the next row across the handle. Repeat at the other side. This will give your handle additional strength.

Baskets may be made in the same manner, and if shellacked when finished they will hold their shape. A wastebasket of this type is ideal for the den.

Clogs, those sandals with the wooden soles, are fine for the beach or for the garden on a damp morning, and they are easily made. With a jig or coping saw, cut out the soles from a one-inch board. The shape can be traced around a pair of sport shoes of the desired size. Leave the full thickness of the wood at the heel, shaping down for the instep and into the sole which should be about  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick. Dress the surface down until smooth and cut a slight indication of heels on the under side if desired. Straps or full toe sections may be made from your husks.

For the straps crochet 3 rows of husk cord together for the length required to fit across sole, allowing ample foot room. The straps may be attached straight across sole from side to side or may be crossed in the middle. A solid toe section should be shaped to fit the foot. A piece of husk cord about 7 inches in length will fit across the average instep, and as the succeeding rows are added toward the toe, the work should diminish on each side until about 3 inches across, when piece is of desired length to fit foot. This allows a small opening at tip of toe to give a toeless effect. The straps or toe section are attached to the soles with strong cord stitched through small holes drilled in the wood along the sides. Place holes in groups of two, and cut a groove between each group of two on the under side of the sole. This will make a small trench in which the cord will fit to protect it from wear in walking. Sew in and out through groups of holes, drawing thread into grooves on under side of the soles.

---

*Address All Correspondence and Send Orders to*