

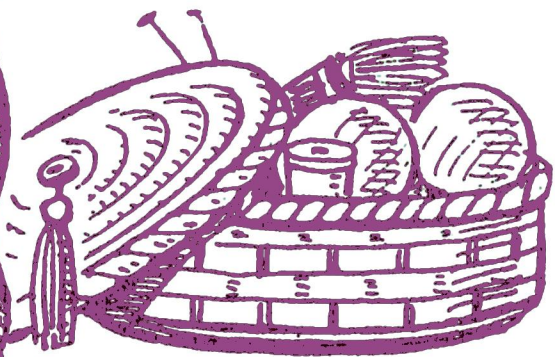
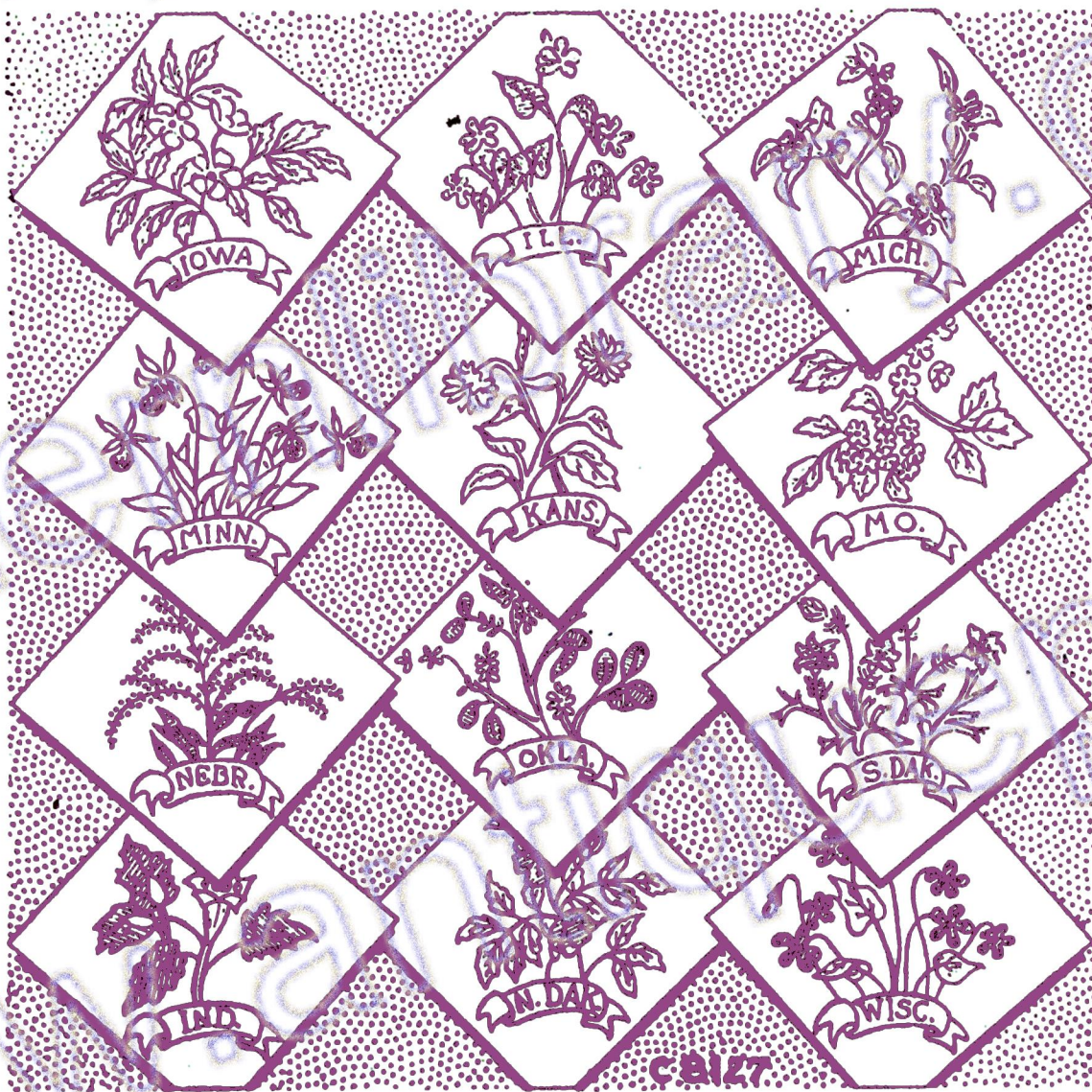
Aunt Martha's

Work Basket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT
For PLEASURE and PROFIT

VOLUME 1

NO. 8



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

The Flower Quilt Proves Popular

From the response we have received since our announcement of the State Flower quilt, we feel justified in having called it a prize-winning design. As always, flowers are favorites in every type of needlework because of the lovely effect that can be achieved by the delicate coloring of such work. In this unique quilt you have the beauty of the many dainty flowers, combined with an element of patriotism which makes it doubly interesting—both to make and to own. These designs, stamped in colors on soft white muslin may be done in outline, or if you choose you may embroider them solid.

In this illustration you are shown the third set of the Flower series, giving the official flowers for each of the Central States. For Missouri there is the hawthorn; South Dakota, the pasque flower; Wisconsin, violets; Oklahoma, mistletoe; North Dakota, the prairie rose; Illinois, violets; Indiana, the tulip tree flower; Michigan, apple blossoms; Kansas, the sunflower; Nebraska, the goldenrod; Iowa, the wild rose; and Minnesota, the moccasin flower.

You may outline your designs, or if you wish to make a quilt that is not only exceedingly lovely and colorful but different as well, why not work your blocks in solid embroidery—the effect is most unusual.

These designs come in hot iron transfers that stamp in ACTUAL COLORS. This group is number C8127T, 15c, or the set of 48 transfers, C8129T, 50c. Full directions with suggested ways of setting nine-inch blocks, using few or many, as you happen to have them made up.

Helpful Hints

When knitting or crocheting you will find the work goes much faster if you are comfortably seated and have a handy place to keep your thread. For instance, most women find it much easier to work in a chair which does not have arms, as they interfere with the movement of the elbows. Another good plan is to sit near a piece of furniture that has a drawer in which to keep your thread while you work. Put your ball or cone in the drawer and close it until there is just enough opening to allow the thread to escape freely. This method eliminates handling of the thread—keeps it from dropping to the floor and becoming soiled, and makes it feed into your work more easily. When you stop your work, it may be kept in the drawer until you are ready for it again.

If you are fortunate enough to own one of those metal bridge lamps which has a very slender standard, and the light is on an adjustable arm bracket, you are indeed lucky. You will find the lamp has a triple use. Your thread (if wrapped on cones or large cardboard spools) will slip right down the standard until it rests on the light bracket, and will unwind spool-fashion, as you work. A bag for your work hangs conveniently from the crooked arm of the bracket, and the light itself may be swung around directly over your work, and the shade tilted to protect your eyes from glare.

If the drawers in your vanity, buffet and tables are hard to open, rub paraffin wax or soap on the bottom runner and you will find that they slide easily.

From Letters from Our Readers

"Please send me a copy of the WORKBASKET, C901. I am anxious to obtain pattern for the crocheted dress as shown on the leaflet sent me. Made several of the corn and grape pan holders like the patterns I had from you, and they were so unique. Everyone admired them greatly," writes Mrs. C. D. R.

Mrs. J. B. says "I am saving my copies and when my subscription runs out I wish to keep on, so please if possible, send the 5 back numbers."

"Please keep on using nice quilt patterns" writes Mrs. J. S. "I like the old time quilts as well as the modern ones."

An Indiana reader, Mrs. S. R. says "I am so glad to get the rug transfer pattern as we farm ladies have plenty of burlap and you can hardly buy the patterns without being already stamped, and that makes them cost more. Thanks so much."

"I use your patterns lots and like them fine" states Mrs. O. E. D.

From Massachusetts, Mrs. F. E. C. writes "I have been looking over your quilting booklet and want to commend you on the variety and loveliness of the quilt patterns."

An enthusiastic reader, Mrs. G. L. says "I sure like the NUMO hot iron transfers because not only can we use them once but several times, and they are still plain."

Mrs. C. L. F. in ordering some patterns says "I am highly pleased with the patterns I used from one of your former collections."

In the Future

"Don't tell me you made it?" That is the instinctive comment this gorgeous dress brings forth. Words simply fail in trying to describe the cobwebby, lacy loveliness of this frock. In dainty colors it is suitable for dressiest occasions, and it has a certain elegance in black and dark colors.

Complete directions for cape and dress in this dainty stitch will be found in your next WORKBASKET.

The quilt pattern in the next issue is to be "Trip Around the World" — better begin collecting prints for it because it will be wonderful summer pick-up work.

On the hot iron transfer which accompanies the WORKBASKET you will receive an appropriate refreshment set in gay strawberry design. There will be a breakfast cloth and napkin set in butterflies and apple blossoms, and an attractive pillow slip as well.

The dress directions alone will be a prize, and you are quite certain to find much of value in the next issue. There may be space for a few transfer designs not listed here, but who is there to object to a surprise or two?

There will, of course be a quilt; it is almost heart-breaking to be compelled to decide which one it will be; there are so many possibilities, and but one can be used. The Parade of the Nations block will appear as usual.

A nice hem will be turned all ready for hand sewing if the line is run through the sewing machine hemmer without any thread in the needle.

Crochet One-Piece Dress

If your weakness for crocheting manifests itself in a desire for speed, this is the dress for you. It is made in sections, and the stitch works up fast. Changing to various sizes is quite easy.

The model was made of Lily Frost-Tone, a lustrous pre-shrunk material. Fine boucle or the sheer nubby threads may be used. If a number 6 hook is used, there will be 8 d c (double crochet) to the inch. If you crochet looser or more closely, count the sts (stitches) per inch and figure accordingly.

The directions given here are for size 16, which is considered standard for all knit garments. This means: bust 34, waist 29, hips 37, skirt length 31. Take your measurements and the gauge and work up or down from this scale. The skirt is 52 inches wide at bottom. Blouse—Center Back Panel is 6 inches wide, 11 inches long, 8½ inches to under arm. Back Side Section (1 for each side): 11 inches long, 6 inches wide at underarm, 4½ inches at bottom and top. Front Section: 14½ inches wide at bottom, 18 inches wide at underarm, 8½ inches long to underarm, total length, 11½ inches, 13¼ inches wide at top. Half of Sleeve: Entire length, 15½ inches; width at bottom, 9 inches; width at shoulder, 5 inches.

PATTERN

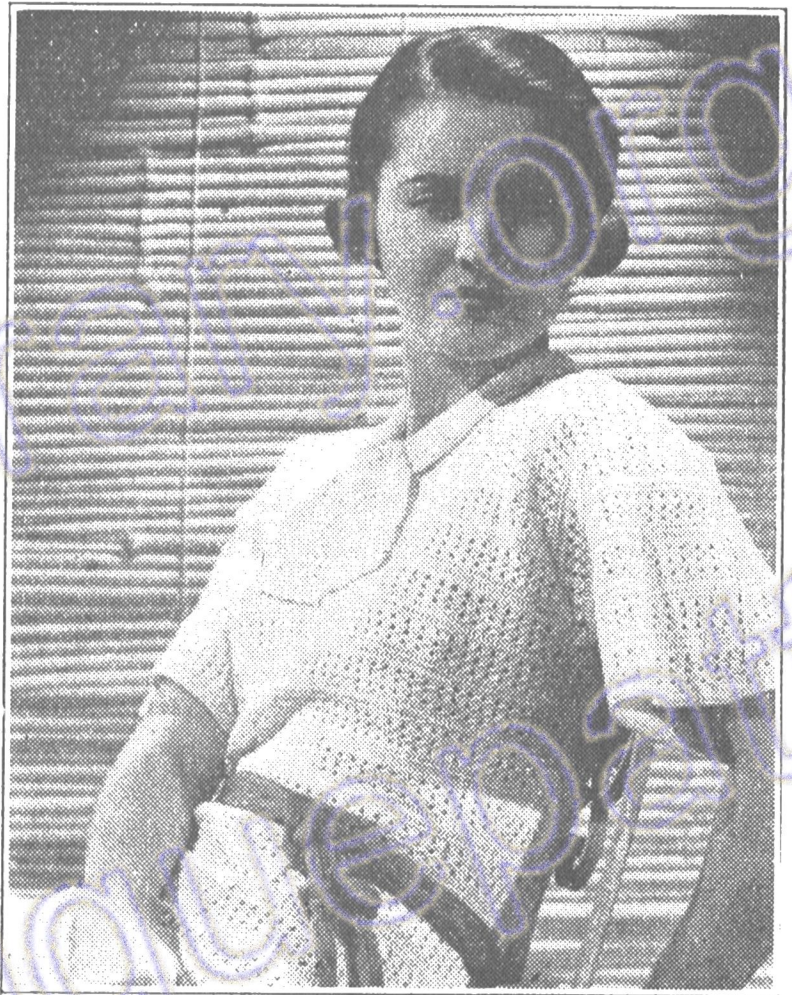
Row 1: D c across row, ch 3, turn. Row 2: Same as Row 1. Row 3: Skip 1 d c, * 3 d c into the 2nd st from hook, forming a shell, skip 2 sts, and repeat from * across row, ch 3, turn. Row 4: Same as Row 3. Row 5: Same as Row 3. These 5 rows form pattern.

SKIRT is worked in 4 sections, front and back panels and 2 side panels.

FRONT PANEL: Ch 64 sts to measure 8 inches and work even in pattern for 30 inches. Fasten off.

BACK PANEL: Work to correspond with front panel.

SIDE PANEL: Ch 144 sts to measure 18 inches and work in pattern. Work even for 3 inches. Then decrease 1 st each side every other row until work measures 13 inches from start. Work 2 patterns even. Then continue to decrease 1 st at every other row each side until work measures 23 inches from start. Then decrease 1 st each side every row until work measures 30 inches from start and 7 inches wide. Work another side panel the same. Crochet all 4 panels together. Then work 3 rows d c at bottom of skirt.



BLOUSE

BACK CENTER PANEL: Ch 48 sts to measure 6 inches. Work even in pattern for 11 inches. Fasten off.

BACK SIDE SECTION: Ch 36 sts to measure 4½ inches and work in pattern. Increase 1 st each row at underarm side on d c rows until work measures 8½ inches from start. Then start armhole. Slip-st back for 3 sts and continue across row. Then leave off 3 sts at armhole side on each row for 1 pattern. Then decrease 1 st at armhole side on the next 3 rows. Work next 3

rows even. Fasten off. Work another side section to correspond.

Front Section: Ch 116 sts to measure $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches and work in pattern. Then increase each side same as side section of back was increased at underarm; at the same time, when work measures 4 inches from start on a d c row, break yarn. Starting 3 inches in from one side work across row in d c to within 3 inches of other side and break yarn. Then start at beginning of work and work a complete row of d c. Finish pattern (3 rows of shells). Then work another partial row in the same manner. Then 3 more rows of shells. Then another partial row and 3 rows of shells and work measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches from start. Start armhole, decrease 2 sts each side 8 times and work 2 rows even. Bind off.

SLEEVES

BACK HALF: Ch 72 sts to measure 9 inches and work in pattern. Decrease 1 st at outside edge of sleeve every 3rd row until work measures 7 inches from start and work is 8 inches wide. Start armhole by decreasing 2 sts at underarm side every row 9 times. Then work 2 rows even. Then increase 1 st every d c row at underarm side until work measures $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches

from 1st decreased sts at underarm. Then increase 1 st at underarm side for the next 3 rows; at the same time decrease 1 st at shoulder edge every row 3 times. Then decrease 3 sts at underarm side on next row and decrease 1 st at shoulder edge. Then slip 1 st at shoulder edge and work to within 3 sts of other side. Slip st 5 sts at underarm side and work 1 row of shells and leave off 1 st at shoulder edge. Slip st 1 st at shoulder edge and work 15 d c and 6 h d c across row and 1 slip st. Fasten off.

FRONT SECTION: Work to correspond to back section of sleeve for $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Then slip st, leaving off 2 shells at shoulder edge. Work 2 h d c and 1 d c and continue shells across row. Next row work 14 d c and 5 s c. Slip st back 5 sts and work 6 s c and 7 d c. Fasten off.

Work another section of back half and front section of sleeves to correspond. Crochet all seams together and sew in sleeves.

TIE: Ch 24 sts and work in pattern for $35\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Fasten off. Sew to neck of blouse.

CORD FOR WAIST: With contrasting color, braid a belt desired length.

For Your Clothes Closet

If your skirts are properly hung up they will require very little pressing, but you must have hangers which will allow them to hang without being folded. Such hangers can be easily made by fastening two of the spring type clothes pins to the ends of a wooden hanger. This can be done by driving a small nail or tack through one side of the clothespin and into the hanger. The pins may then be opened and closed by the free side. Stretch your skirt tightly between the two pins, and fasten through thickness of skirt belt.

A Word About Purses

Old leather purses of the envelope type make excellent foundations for new purse covers to match your frocks. Slip-on covers may be crocheted, or made of material. For summer a linen cover in white or a color can be handsomely monogrammed and you have a purse you will be proud to carry. A cover crocheted in a single stitch is durable and attractive, and you may have several different colors for a few cents. The covers slip off and are easily laundered.

Old Hats Come in Handy

What do you do with your old "out-of-date" felt hats? Do they pile up and collect dust and moths for a number of years before you finally decide to throw them away? Ours used to—but not any more. Just as soon as a hat becomes definitely out-moded, or ceases for any reason to be of service, we have a half-dozen uses for the material in it. Get out your old felt hats and let's make something useful from them.

First split the crown up one side so that it will lie as nearly flat as possible. If the felt is soiled it may be cleaned with gasoline or washed with warm suds and a brush. While still wet it should be spread out to dry and weighted down with some heavy object. A good method is to place a clean bread board over smoothed out felt and weight it down with a flat iron. When the felt has dried out thoroughly it will be flat, and now you are ready to make things.

Perhaps you have only a black hat, so let's make pan holders. Just plain round ones are nice, or a black cat's head is clever. Cut two thicknesses for each holder, making them 5 or 6 inches across, according to the size of your felt. The two pieces may be stitched together on the machine, or you may whip around the edges with bright colored yarn. If you like—turn and whip back, making a cross stitch finish. If you have a contrasting felt, the cat's eyes and other features may be appliqued, or a floral design be put on the round holder. Equally attractive decorations can be made from prints, and appliqued, or you may work designs with yarn.

For a felt refreshment or coaster set, cut a 6 or 7-inch round mat for the pitcher, and 3-inch circles for

the glasses. Several colors of felt used in one set add a charming note to the bridge table. Edges may be cut in small scallops or points, as in pinking. If you are fortunate enough to possess a pair of pinking shears, these are ideal for cutting your mats.

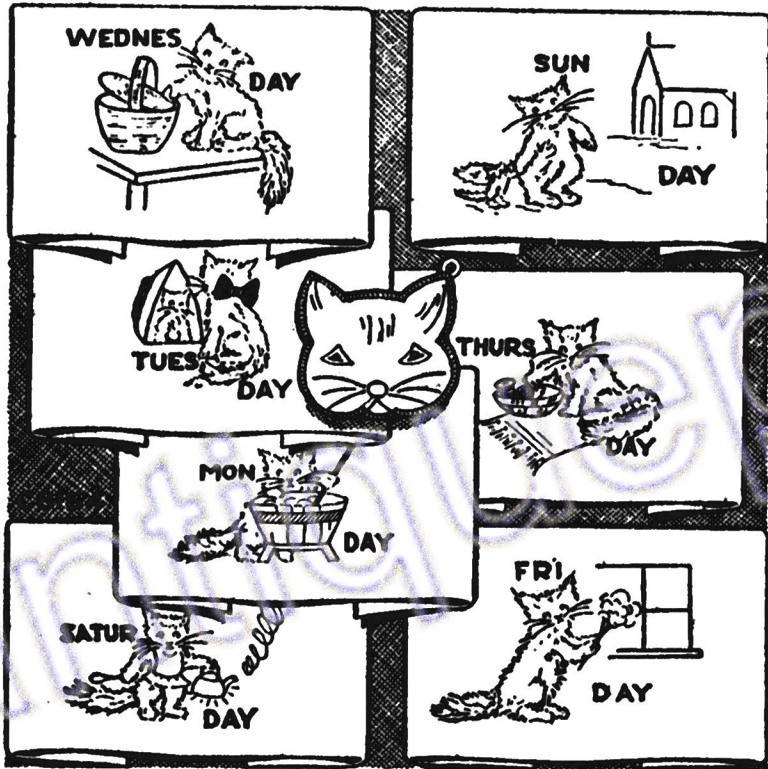
From the brims of your hats—which look pretty useless, let's cut straight strips $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch wide and as long as possible. These we will make into woven hot dish pads for your table. The pads may be of different sizes and shapes, some oblong, some square, some round. Seven by five inches is a good size, or a 6-inch square or circle. Short strips can be used on outside of round mats, and for larger mats the strips may be joined up. To join, put two strips end to end and whip together with strong thread. In weaving, be sure this seam is on under side of mat. Several colors may be used in a mat, and the strips woven together—basket fashion. Leave ends of strips loose for about one inch all around mat to form fringe. In weaving, you may find that it is easier to baste your strips to a sheet of paper to hold them in place. Before taking the paper off machine-stitch around the last row on all four sides, leaving the fringe free. This will hold your mat in shape and keep the strips from coming out.

Circles of felt glued to the bottom of vases, lamps, or bookends will keep the tops of your tables from becoming scratched, and small felt pads glued to the legs of chairs, end tables, smoking stands, and other pieces of furniture, will make them move more quietly, and keep them from marring your hard wood floor.

From small scraps of felt you may make flowers and other decorations to be appliqued on satin pillows. In an early issue, will be suggestions for making charming rugs and mats from discarded felt hats.

A Prize Winning Kitten

And seven prize winning tea towel designs as well—to say nothing of the clever pan holder, which will catch your eye at once. How



could you help being ambitious with this cute kitten capering about your kitchen. She is rather a vain miss, but we can forgive her if she takes time off to tidy up, and just see the results—such eyes, such long whiskers, and such a lovely tail. No doubt the bow she wears on Tuesday is a blue ribbon prize award—hence the well pleased expression. A hot iron transfer, C8154, may be had for only 10c—and you get several stampings from the one NUMO pattern.

Clean, fresh gloves are one of the indications of a well groomed person. Gloves should be laundered or cleaned frequently, because the embedded dirt is difficult to remove if left in too long. Do not wash gloves that are not sold as washable. Before cleaning, mend any rips or tears, since they are likely to become larger in washing. Use enough flakes to maintain a thick suds throughout the wash. Put gloves on the hands and wash by rubbing the hands and the sudsy water together, just as though washing the hands.

Paint Rugs and Linoleum

A little late, perhaps, for house-cleaning, but still in time to help you with your summer decoration of the porch, this suggestion is passed on from one who has tried it successfully. Rugs that are slightly worn and have passed to the porch, an old and faded grass mat, or linoleums that have seen better days may be quickly and easily renewed with paint.

For the porch, the same color as is used for furniture may be drafted into service on the rug. Paint border stripes; make diagonal stripes; use a plaid design, in case you happen to have more than one color handy. Circles, triangles and squares placed almost at random will add that modern touch that many of us have been tempted to try.

For fiber, rag and even woven rugs, it is best to dilute the paint with turpentine until it is quite thin. It will soak in better and will give softer color to your rug. When carefully applied, colors will not run; a small strip of the original color may be left between stripings if you like. For linoleums, thicker paint may be used and sometimes two coats are necessary. A very lovely effect results when black or dark blue paint is used, which, when dry may be spattered with small spots of many different colors. A coat of wax occasionally applied is wonderful in preserving painted linoleum.

A nice soap jelly may be made from the odds and ends of soap in the house. Dissolve the small pieces in sufficient water to cover them. Add one teaspoonful of borax for every pint of the mixture. Much better than throwing those small pieces away.

Grandmother's Flower Garden



THE names for this quilt are almost as endless as the number of ways of assembling it. At every exhibit of lovely quilts there is bound to be a sprinkling of this one. Recently, in fact, there was one on display, made of pieces smaller than an inch across, making the finished hexagon about the size of a thumb point. The conventional arrangement is a yellow center, dainty print, a row of matching color and a single row of white between these blocks as a set. The edge is left scalloped as the blocks leave it and bound. Some people, however, prefer to fill in to make a straight edge, cutting blocks in two for this purpose. A border of contrasting color may be set on.

Some quilt makers prefer to use a row of white or light green around each bouquet. In that case it is necessary to fill in certain gaps as shown just below the pattern, otherwise the blocks will be tip-tilted. Tiny diamond shapes of green may be used to edge or separate the blocks, which might also be arranged in diamonds, as shown at the top.

The quilt may be made entirely of diamonds instead of hexagons or a "path" arrangement of green or yellow may be used as in the lower right corner. Groups of six green pieces sometimes form "leaves" around each block and with the addition of a row or two of color, this might develop into a central star, surrounded by hexagons of various colors.

When this quilt is to measure about 74x88, you will need 238 blocks, using a row of print around each yellow center and a row of matching plain color around that, 6 prints and 12 plain for each block. These are to be set together with a single row of white or soft green between the blocks and around the outside edge of the quilt.

The edge of the quilt can be irregular or scalloped as it is made by the edges of the blocks, or this edge can be appliqued to a straight border of whatever width you wish.

To make the quilt with the scalloped border, you will need to make 19 rows from top to bottom of the quilt. The top and bottom row, as well as every other between, will have 13 flowers in them. There will be 10 such rows. Those between, 9 rows, will be made up of 12 flowers each. This gives one prominent scallop at each corner. These scallops should be bound either with bias material, or by turning your lining back a bit. Make seams $\frac{1}{4}$ inch or less.

To Piece the Block:

Start with the yellow center, and sew all around it 6 print pieces. Then sew up the seams between these, and

add around a row of plain. Make 238 such blocks and sew together with a row of white or green between. You can cut 529 pieces from a square yard of material, if you are using the small hexagon.

A very pretty way to vary the center, is to make the piece of black or brown and applique to that the yellow center, leaving a small edge of the dark color to show.

We also give you the larger hexagon, in case you prefer to use it.

To make this quilt, measuring about 78x86, set the flowers together in rows or 7 (every other row will take 6) across the quilt. Use 9 such rows from top to bottom. This will take 59 blocks and setting them together with one row of white or green between, as shown you will need:

	Small Size	Large Size	Large, White All Around
Yellow, pieces	238	59	45
Print, pieces	1428	354	270
Plain Color, pieces	2356	708	540
White or Green, pieces	2094	566	810

For Service Knit A Bathing Snit

Here is a bathing suit that is easy and quick to make, comfortable to wear, and in the height of fashion besides. Knitting worsted, Germantown or sock yarn are best; because of their twist, the garment will hold its shape better when wet. For best results, number 2 needles are recommended, although number 5 may be used. This will gauge about 5 sts to the inch. Larger needles will make the stitch too loose. With a skirt, in size 16, you will need about 10 one-ounce balls of yarn. Contrast may be used for cord.

Begin with the front of trunks; these may be made plain or shaped. For size 14-16 cast on 50 sts. K 1, p 1 for 1½ inches, then work in stockinette st (K1 row, p 1 row) for 4 inches. Knit other leg to match, then place all sts on circular needle and knit even for 5 inches. This makes trunks plain and exactly alike, front and back.

For shaped trunks, however, add a few rows of fullness: find center of each side and mark with basting thread. Knit to within 18 sts from basting, turn, slip first st, purl back to within 18 sts from other side, turn, slip first st; knit 3 rounds.

Next time repeat, but go to 16 sts from basting thread, purl back as above and knit three rounds between increase rows, and always working 2 sts closer to basting thread until you have made 6 pairs of increase rows. Continue knitting until required length.

If you plan to make a skirt (it may be omitted) transfer the trunks to a stitch holder. Cast on 116 sts for skirt on circular needle and work in stockinette stitch. If a hem is desired, a pretty effect is obtained by purling a row after

knitting 8 or 10 rows, then purling a row for turn of hem. Work until skirt is of desired length, then narrow, by knitting two together every 12th st.

Slip skirt over trunks, count sts on each, and knit off a st of skirt and one of trunks with each new st. If there are extra sts, distribute them evenly, taking up 3 sts instead of 2 to narrow, where necessary. Finish with k 1, p 1 for 2 inches; bind off.

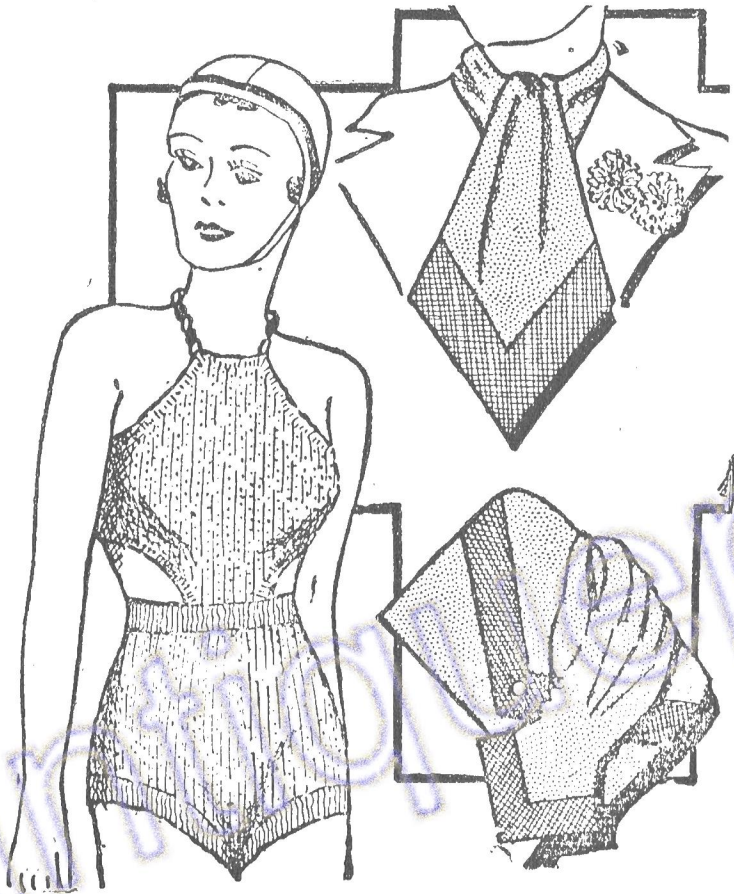
Make a gusset by casting on 2 sts adding 1 st at beginning or end of every row; knit until about 4 inches from point then decrease every row to make a square piece. This is to be sewed to trunks from band at bottom to point where work was done on circular needle.

To make the halter top, begin at lower front; cast on 28 sts, knit in stockinette st for 2 inches, then increase at beginning and end of every knit row until 18 inches wide. Knit even for 2 inches; then begin to add fullness as in trunks, making first turn 20 sts from edge, purling back to within 20 sts from edge, separating by 3 plain rows. Continue, working 1 st nearer edge each time, 10 times, and narrowing 1 st each end of knit row every other time, to shape top. Continue plain knitting and narrowing until desired length is reached, leaving top about 5 inches across. Knit 1 row on purl side for turn of hem, knit ½ inch in stockinette st and bind off. Whip hem to position and attach brassier top to trunks.

Crochet, wind or braid a cord about 20 inches long. Draw through hem, knot ends or add tassels. A cord, similar, may be drawn through band at top of skirt and trunks.

All edges may be finished with a row of single crochet to give body. If you prefer this finish to the k1, p 1 band, it is quite easily had by adding to the stockinette rows.

About the NUMO Transfer



As you will see, this pattern gives you cutting guides for three glove sizes with the complete pattern in medium only. To cut small or large glove extend sides to length desired and add gauntlet cuff, tapering out slightly at the top. It is well after selecting the size you wish to make, to use material that is not too precious for experimental purposes, for after having made one glove you will have learned many tricks about it.

For the very best fit in a fabric glove, cut it bias, as indicated by the arrow. This makes the glove "stay put." To mark for stitching on back, puncture pattern at each end of line and mark with chalk or starch; pencil leaves too permanent a mark. With your machine set for a very fine stitch, make tiny pin tucks. One often sees these tucks outlined with one or two rows of stitching, but it takes an accurate eye and a steady hand, and tucks alone are enough to begin with.

Fabric gloves should be stitched on the wrong side, then turned; or the seams on the back may be felled very close, and the palm seams

turned. Very serviceable gloves can be made of chamois, which is stitched on the right side, then clipped close.

The thumb comes in one piece; pattern is labeled S, small; M, medium; L, large. Stitch outside edges together. The seam is to be joined to thumb opening at V. All thumb openings are alike and V is given for each. A felled seam is usually used around this opening, and is stitched twice. A pointed or plain flared cuff may be used and a narrow strap may be added to the gauntlet. The trim may be contrasting. Either gauntlet may be evenly pinked, bound or hemmed.

The gussets between fingers are last: 1-2 is to be used between index or first finger and second, and so on; 3-4 between third and little finger. Sufficient seam allowance is made; in fact for slender fingers: these gussets are a half-inch wide and less at the widest point. If you stitch and turn right side out, it is easier to add gussets to palm side first. This applies also to the clipped seam. If you prefer a felled seam, do back of hand first.

In the upper left corner is a suggested pattern for a purse. Cut it from a piece about 9x16, point and two purse sections, all in one piece, cut also a silk lining. An interlining of buckram or light cardboard $\frac{1}{4}$ inch smaller all around is desirable.

Fold lower 6 inches up, and stitch up sides. An inverted box pleat may be used in side seams to make purse roomier if you like. Fold point down and button or snap. A point of bias material in contrasting color may be used as a trim, and also on the scarf, which is cut from the purse pattern, pointing both ends. Cut scarf as long as you like—36 inches will make a good Ascot length.

The waterlily design will make a refreshment set. Two flowers are

given for tumblers, and should stamp all the pieces you will need. Carry it out as cutwork if you like, or use color if you prefer—rose, pink, yellow, blue, red, with golden yellow centers and green for leaves, stems and buds. The edge may be hemstitched, rolled or crocheted.

There are various other designs, their suggested uses indicated, which may be used in others ways as well. These will be prettiest if worked out in lazy daisy, French knot and outline stitch, using dainty pastel colors.

Save and Bind

It is impossible to give you more than just a hint of things in store for you, but as a practical needleworker you will find these invaluable. Without fail, save every issue, later bind them, and I am sure they will become one of your priceless treasures. Later I will give you book-binding directions for these as well as others that will enable you to earn extra money.

Silk thread does not mark velvet when used for basting.

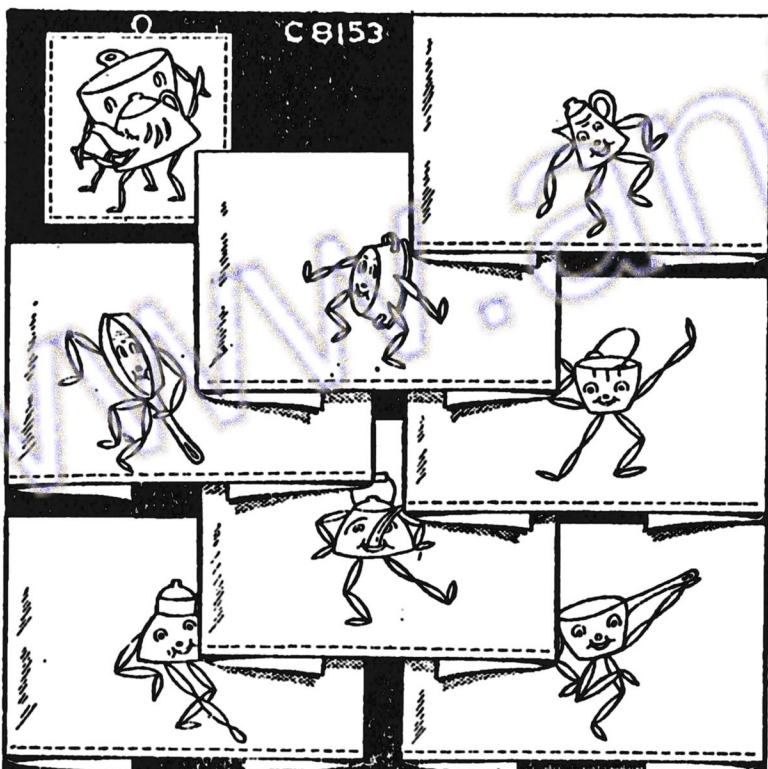
A Novel Shower Gift

For a shower it is the unusual gift which is most appreciated. Here is an idea for a stork shower gift which will get instant approval.

Buy five bars of good baby soap and make quintuplets. It's easy just draw features on one side of the bars. This can be done with an eyebrow pencil, and lipstick or rouge used for lips and cheeks. If lettering interferes it may be shaved off with a sharp knife or razor blade.

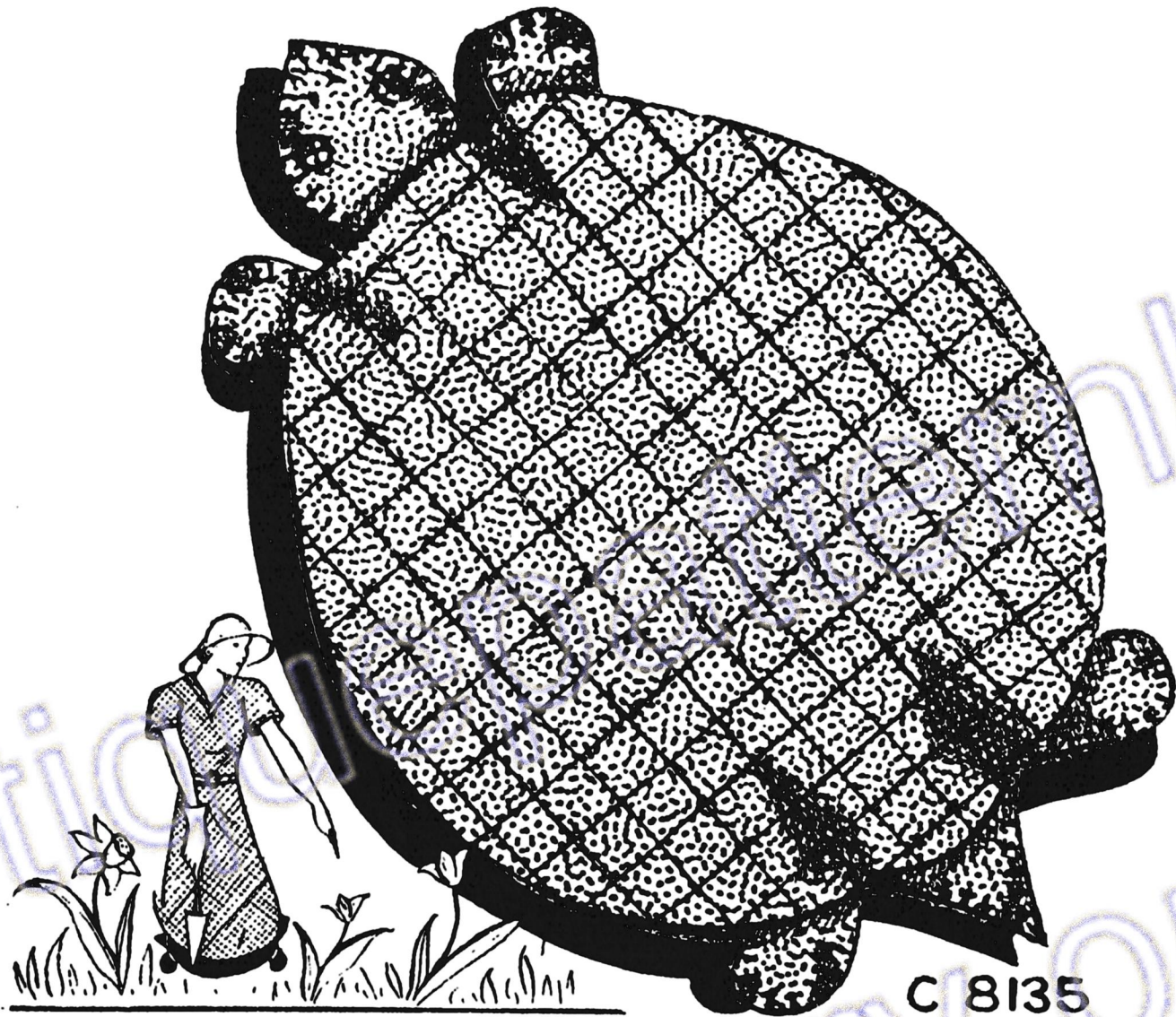
Arrange pieces of organdie around bars, framing the faces hood fashion, and tie a ribbon around cake of soap with bow beneath chin. Make a small outing-flannel holder with five pockets (similar to the shoe holders used on closet doors). These may be bound with ribbon or bias tape. Now tuck a soap baby in each pocket—the result is a set of rosy cheeked quintuplets, all bundled up in cozy warm blankets. The gift will prove very handy if hung on the bathroom wall.

Such Adorable Tea Towels



With the dishes all pepped up as you see them here, no doubt you

will feel a bit more enthusiastic about doing them. These seven designs for tea towels lend themselves easily to an almost infinite variety of color—let your imagination run riot if you will. The panholder is cunning and may be either square or round. As a matter of fact, if panholders happen to be your choice, there is not a single design that would be unwilling to serve. Number C8153, 10c, is a NUMO hot iron transfer. Those of you who have used them will know that you can depend upon several stampings from each design, so why not build up the supply of your gift hoard with a number of sets of these towels?



A Turtle for Your Garden

This turtle has a really practical purpose in life. Have you guessed it? He is a kneeling pad for you when working on the lawn or in the garden. You'll agree that he is about the most attractive bit of decoration you can have about the place, and he is especially orna-

mental as a porch or swing pillow. You may make this in cloth, but oilcloth is best as it is so easy to keep clean. You'll find this ever so easily and quickly assembled, for it is held together by blanket stitch. Ask for design number C8135, for only 10c; it makes a turtle about 22 inches long.

Carnations

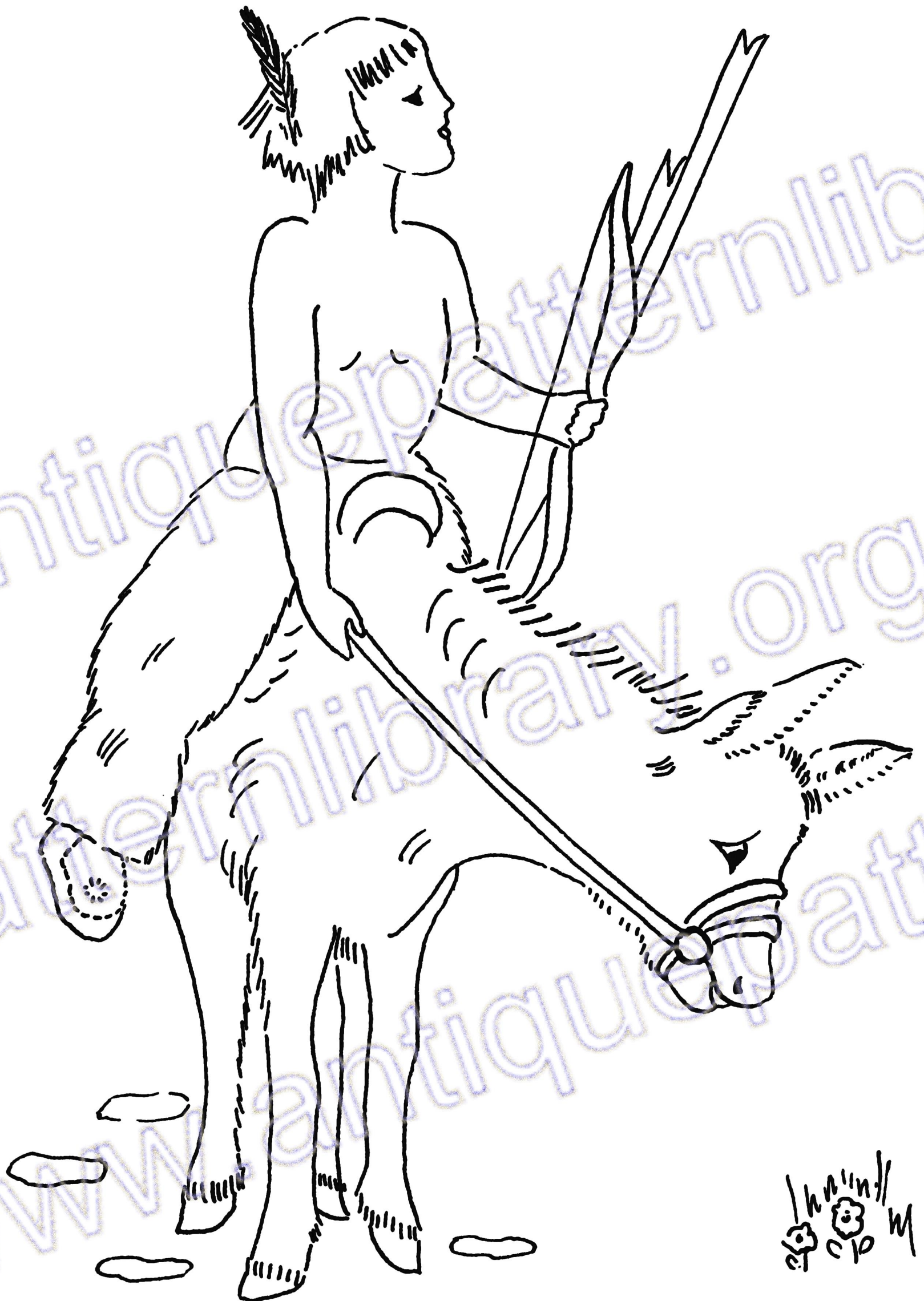
You will need a number 3 hook and about 24 yards of Frost-Tone for flower and 5 yards green for center and stem. Perle cotton not heavier than number 5 will do, as will also fine yarn.

Ch 5, join into a ring, make 45 d c in ring. 2nd row: ch 3, make 2 tr c in each d c of row below; ch 3 and sl st in between each tr c. This makes a lacy edge and completes the flower. For flower base and center—ch 3, join, make 5 or 6 s c in ring, join, make 3 or 4 rows like this. Then ch 3, s c in 1st

st, ch 3, 1 s c in each st around. Pull the loops through the center of flower and sew together, fastening wire in center of flower. Cover wire with thread by twisting stem with one hand and holding thread tight in the other.

Indelible pencil marks can be removed by soaking in alcohol (grain or wood) for a few minutes, then sponging gently with soap and water.

An old safety razor blade will rip seams easily.



Parade of the Nations

This sturdy little redskin is out with his bow and arrow looking for wild game—while the burro—usually such a sleepy eyed animal, has its attention focused on that invit-

ing bunch of flowers and grass. Tans and browns are good for working this block, and naturally all possible colors should be used. Make the boy's skin a reddish brown, his

trousers and moccasins tan with a touch of color, his hair black, and the feather blue, green or red. The bow might be red, with blue and green arrows, and the bridle and flowers offer an opportunity for more color. The burro should be gray or black.

It is only a short journey to Mexico, which we will visit on our next stop. There you will see a gay little Mexican singing boy with his guitar.

Crochet Curtain Tie Backs

As warmer weather approaches, housecleaning done, have you often wondered what to do about the nice fresh curtains? They soil so quickly when windows are open, and then there is also the added wear of blowing against the screens. Here is a timely solution, that will require but little effort and will use up odds and ends of thread you might have.

By making a series of colored medallions, a charming tie back can be quickly and inexpensively made. This one is as pretty as it is easy. Begin with a ch of 4, join with sl st into a ring. Ch 3, (this counts as first d c) 1 d c into ring, * 1 ch, 2 d c, repeat until you have 6 d c groups and join to top of ch 3 with 1 ch to complete the center. In each 1 ch space, make a group of 2 d c, 1 ch, 2 d c, with 1 ch between, (the first st of this group is ch 3 as above) and repeat for round; 12 or 15 medallions will be enough. Join with needle and thread or crochet the medallions together.

The edges may be finished with a row of s c all around, followed by a row of shells; ch 3, 2 d c in next s c, *skip 2 s c, 3 d c in next s c*. If you wish still more width, a row of picots may be added. A hook number 3 and fairly heavy thread or yarn will give prettiest effect.

Brown sugar will not become lumpy if it is kept in an airtight jar in a cool place.

For Serving Refreshments

Since June is the month of roses why not make this dainty set of doilies in rose design? It works up into just about the daintiest set you have seen and so quickly, too. Any rose color of your choice would be appropriate of course. The model was worked out in a golden yellow with green leaves. The edge may be rolled, hemstitched or crocheted.



This pattern, which stamps in two colors gives you designs for the corners of a cloth, for napkins, and a tray cloth or scarf—in fact you may find numerous other uses for these extra pieces. Number C8159, 10c, will transfer in the actual colors.

When sewing snaps on a garment sew them on by means of button-hole stitches and they will not pull out as plain over-and-over stitches do.

Coffee stains should be rubbed gently with a little glycerine, and then rinsed in luke warm water. Press with a warm iron on the wrong side until dry.

To keep jar tops from sticking, rub melted wax on the inside screw cover. When ready to open, pour hot water over the top to melt the wax.

Let potatoes stand fifteen minutes in hot water before baking and it will take half the usual time to bake them.

Our Home and Needlecraft SUPPLEMENT

Mrs. W. R. G. gave us a "pat on the back" which is greatly appreciated, for it is definite proof that we have succeeded in giving "Workbasketers" what they really want in needlework designs. This enthusiastic needleworker writes in part:

"Will you please send me your 'Workbasket,' number 907, which includes the cutting pattern for the 'Old Fashioned Lady' quilt block. I

saw the illustration of this quilt in your advertisement, and have always wanted such a pattern, as I am partial to applique work. This is the prettiest design I have ever seen, and I am sure all of my friends will want to use it, too."

We hope that the quilt designs we plan to give you in future issues will also meet with such hearty approval, and are endeavoring to choose patterns which you will cherish.

Address All Correspondence and Send Orders to

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Enclosed find \$..... for which please send me the following:

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