

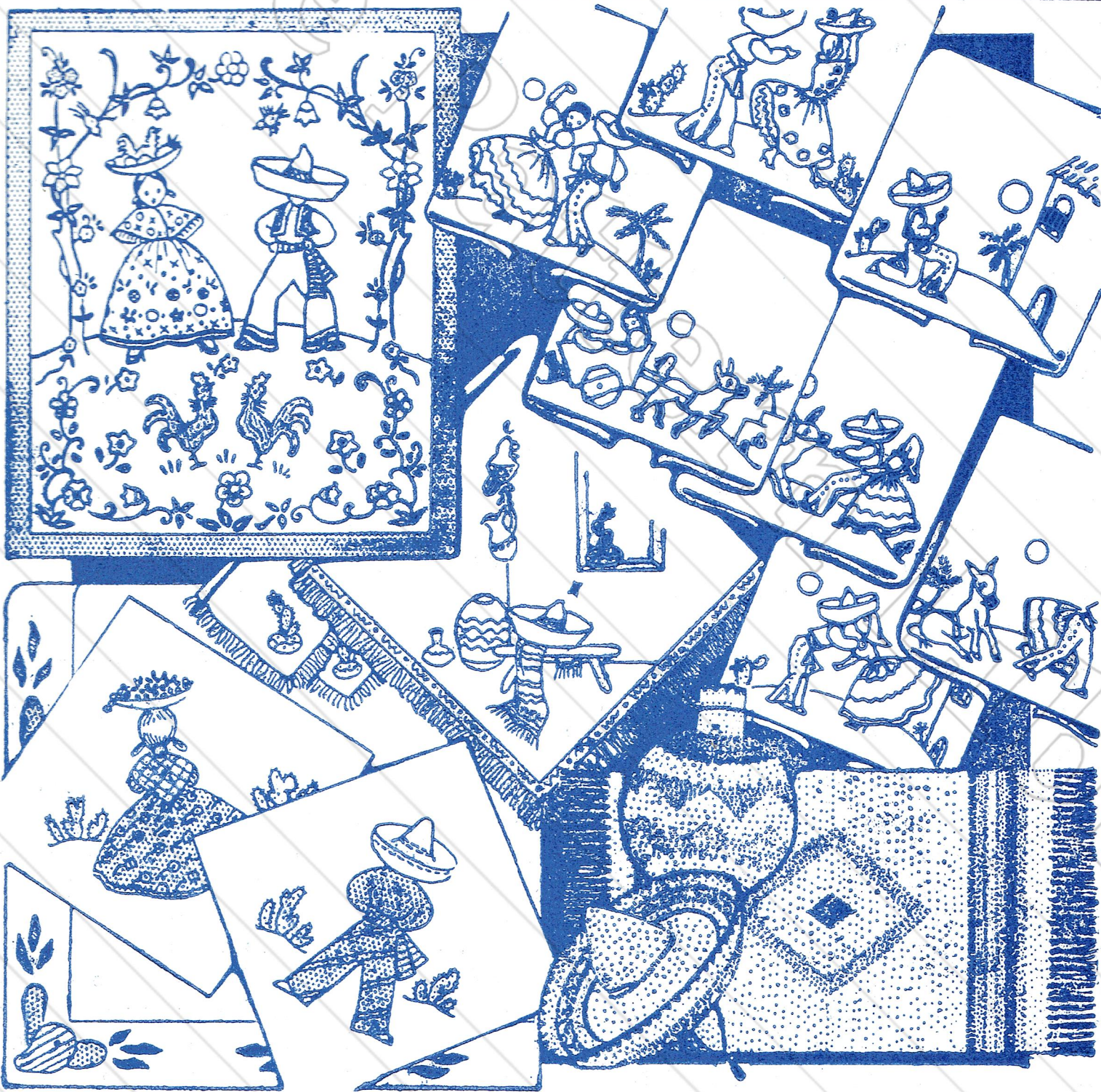
Aunt Martha's Work Basket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT
For PLEASURE and PROFIT

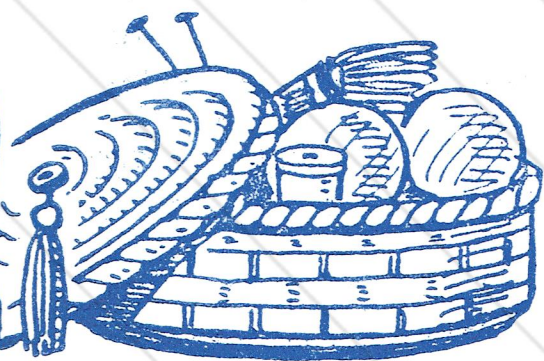
VOLUME 4

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NO. 5



These Items in the Next Issue.



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

The Forthcoming Issue

(Illustrated on cover)

"Give us more Mexican motifs," has been the constant request of our readers since the C934 WORKBASKET, which featured a varied collection of such items. So, in the next issue, we do give you more. This time . . . new and original designs which could have been inspired only by that romantic and colorful country, Mexico, home of our nearest neighbors to the south.

A story without words is told in a set of seven tea towel designs. This is the love story of a maid and a man, and the designs are so realistic that you almost expect the burro with the baleful eye to pull his cart right off your tea towel, and drag it, clumpety-clump, across the kitchen sink.

A trip to Old Mexico would indeed be incomplete if one did not see a cock fight . . . a sport typically Mexican, even though it is losing favor. The good old days when nearly everyone had a fighting cock to pit against that of his neighbor, are depicted here on a wall hanging which is about 12x15 inches.

Possibly the continued popularity of these motifs may be attributed to the use of so many gay colors which characterize all things Mexican. Here a luncheon cloth and napkins, edged with fringe, give opportunity for using all of your brightest floss.

In the lower left hand corner of the illustration, you see Sombrero Pete and his Rosa. Applique or embroider these quaint figures on nine-inch blocks for a quilt of unusual coloring and beauty. A delightful border design is also given.

If you crochet, you might prefer to make your luncheon set of crocheted mats like the one shown at right, below. Such a set is a perfect complement to the many-hued pottery dishes now being used. Each mat is a replica of a hand-woven rug and measures about 10x16, without fringe. A longer mat, to be used as a center runner is easily made. These mats are made from ordinary string with a few yards of several different colors worked into the design. The centers may be left plain if preferred, or the center motif may be replaced by two more rows of the stripes. This is an especially easy stitch which goes fast and resembles weaving.

In the same stitch you may make the jug shown. This is made double and is by far the most practical pan holder you can imagine. Its companion, the sombrero, is to be used as a lid lifter. Simply drop the crown of the hat over the knob on the lid, and you will be able to remove the lid without fear of burning your fingers.

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.

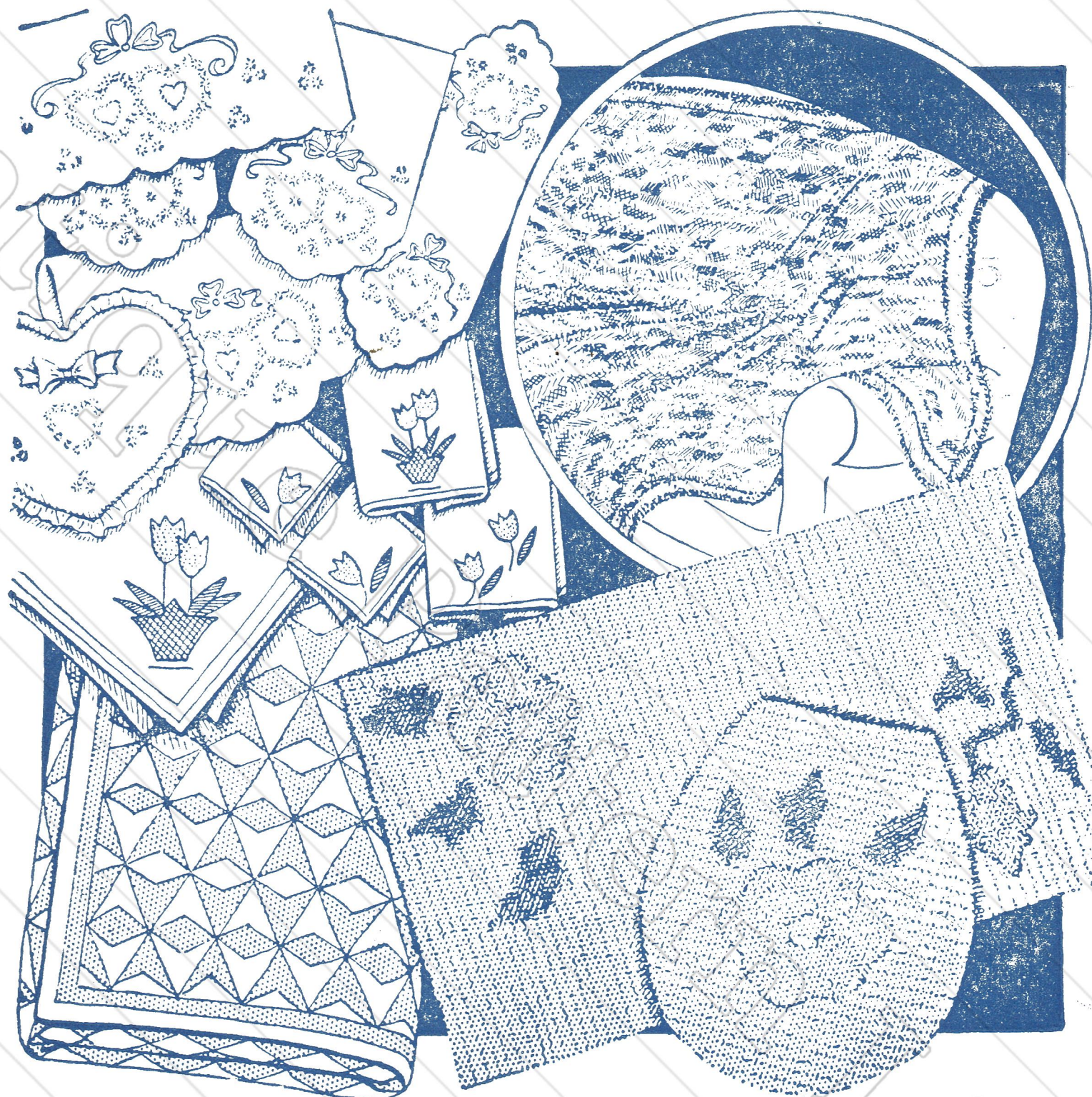
NUMO patterns stamp in blue and give best results on light cotton materials. Silks do not withstand hot temperatures and most heavy linens contain large amounts of dressing which cause it to scorch easily. For use on dark materials rub chalk or lump starch on back of pattern and then trace lines as stamped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



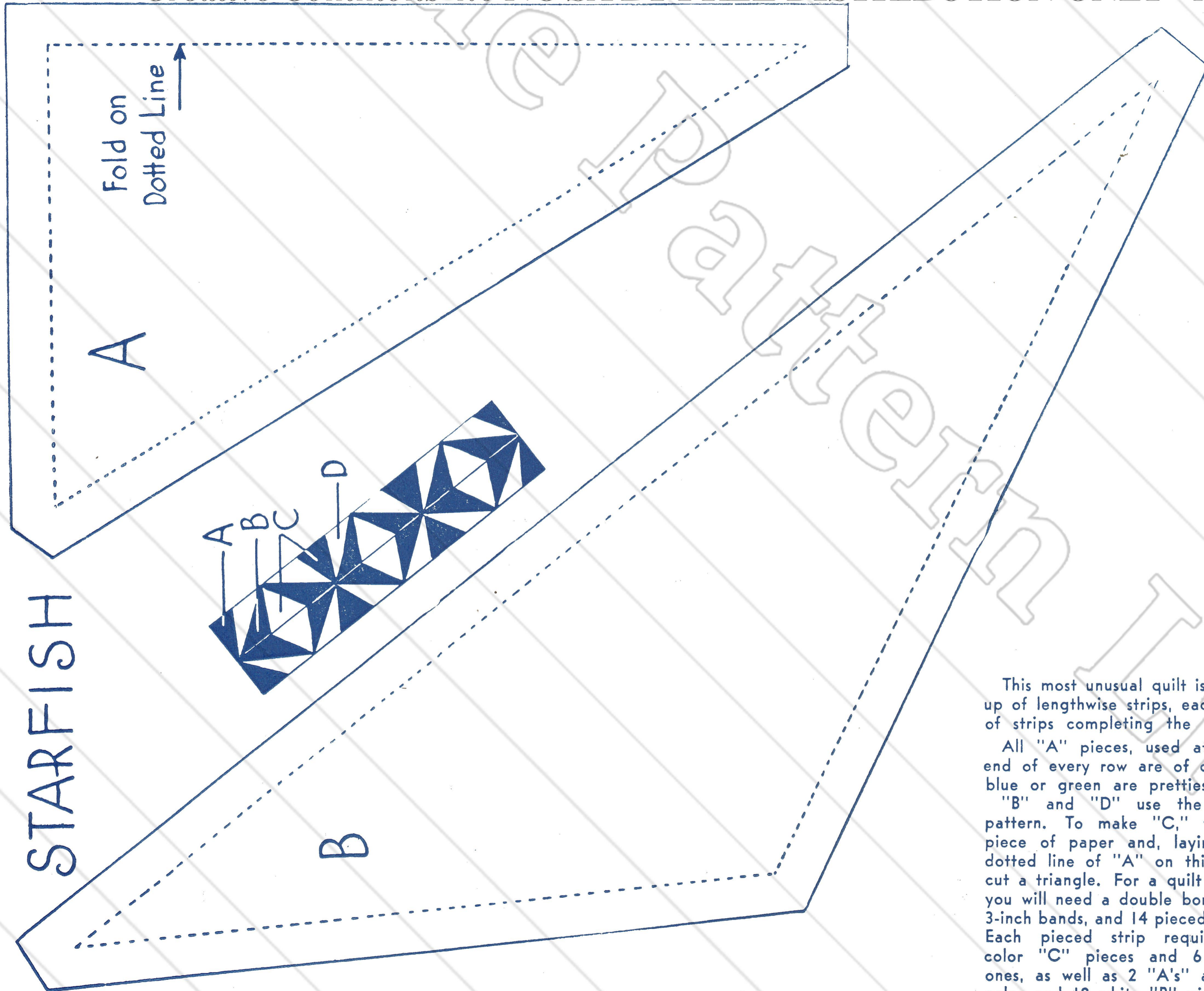
Directions for the NUMO Transfer

Stamp the pillow slip motif on end of tubing and re-stamp for the second slip. The vanity set, scarf and curtain tie-backs may be made of muslin, linene, linen or a pastel percale. These pieces may all be finished with buttonholed scallops, or they may be hemstitched along the inside lines of scallops and a crocheted edge worked into the hemstitching.

The flowers are pretty if worked in different shades of pastels . . . pinks, orchids and blues, alternating them to suit your taste. The petals are of lazy daisy stitch, as are the green leaves.

The flower centers are yellow French knots. Work the bows in blue satin stitch. The pillow is worked the same and may be bound or finished with a ruffle of material or lace.

Various uses for the tulip designs are suggested on the transfer. These are prettiest if applied in bright prints. A gay cloth and napkins might have red pots, yellow tulips and green stems and leaves. Finish the edges with bias tape, in one or more of the colors. Attractive curtains for breakfast nook, kitchen or bath may be made with these motifs, using any colors desired.



"Distinctive Crochet Designs"

In this unique collection you will find a wide variety of crochet motifs and hot iron transfer designs for embroidery. There are edgings, and scallops of various sizes to go with these. Four pairs of pillow slip designs, a scarf, luncheon set, napkins, and other motifs not shown—all may be used several times.

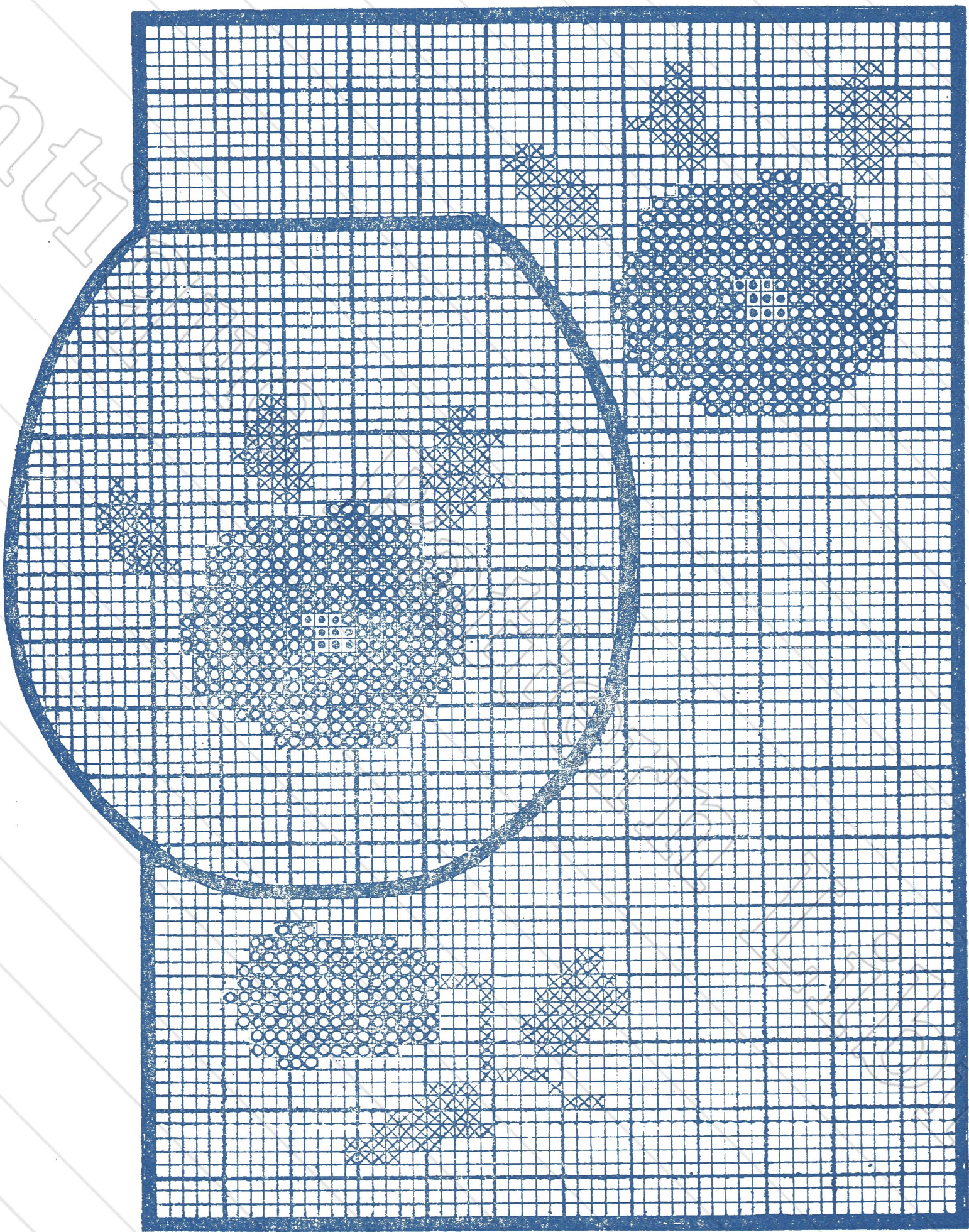
The illustration can give you only a peek into what to expect—crochet bedspreads, a tablecloth of Wild Rose medallions, and a nine-piece luncheon set. Doilies, a dresser scarf, arm and chair back set, medallions for combining into rectangular mats, and a diamond-shaped medallion for pillow case insertion complete the collection. These directions with illustrations and instructions on "How to Crochet," and the hot iron transfers, come as C8950, 25c.

This most unusual quilt is made up of lengthwise strips, each pair of strips completing the design.

All "A" pieces, used at each end of every row are of color—blue or green are prettiest.

"B" and "D" use the same pattern. To make "C," fold a piece of paper and, laying the dotted line of "A" on this fold, cut a triangle. For a quilt 76x96, you will need a double border of 3-inch bands, and 14 pieced strips. Each pieced strip requires 5 color "C" pieces and 6 white ones, as well as 2 "A's" and 12 color and 12 white "B" pieces.

You will need about 6½ yards of color and 9 yards of white.



Bath Mat and Lid Cover

Almost any old material may be used in crocheting this bath set, but for the best results we suggest hose and rayon lingerie. The width of your strips will be governed by the weight of the material. Cut hose around and around to get the greatest possible length to each strip. When necessary to join pieces, cut ends on the bias and whip together. Medium weight hose should be cut in strips about

1 inch wide; lighter hose should be cut a little wider to keep all strands of corresponding size. Hose in light browns and tans work up nicely in background, or they may all be dyed the same shade. If lingerie is to be used, cut it narrower if necessary to keep weight of strands equal. Slips, gowns and such large items may be dyed any desired color and used for background of the mat and lid cover. Smaller pieces work into the design.

The set shown is of apple green with dark green leaves, flowers of rose with yellow centers.

The charts show you how to crochet your set—stitch by stitch in single crochet (s c)—each square representing a st across work and a row in length. By counting these squares it is possible to follow the design without difficulty. All plain squares on chart represent light green or background color; those marked X indicate dark green; O squares are of rose, and ● represents yellow.

A bath mat crocheted of strips about 1 inch in width and made 59 sts x 88 rows as given on chart will be about 20x32 inches when completed. A wooden hook large enough to carry the strand easily is best for this work. You will find it necessary to crochet rather loosely as the strands will stretch when being used, but will spring back when released.

The art of crocheting with two or more strands is really very simple, once you have learned how. One may, of course, carry all strands through the work, crocheting over them. This method makes a bulky piece of crochet, however, and the various colors will show through in places. For the best results in multiple color crochet, it is advisable to drop off the various colors of the design when they are not in use. The background thread must, of course, be carried completely through the design as it will be needed on the other side.

Dropping the thread off is easy—if you will follow the chart closely. For instance, in beginning the rug; turn chart so bud design is nearest you, ch 60, with color to be used for background, 1 s c in 2nd st from hook, s c to end of ch, ch 1 to turn (there will now be 59 sts in work to correspond with number of blocks on chart), work 3 more rows of s c. At beginning of 5th row, hold dark green in, crocheting over it. Work 14 s c in light green, bring dark green thread through last half of 14th st, 4 s c in dark green, working over light green thread, bring light green thread through last half of 4th st of dark green. Your chart will show that on the next row the dark green begins 3 sts sooner than on previous row, therefore, work 3 s c in light green over dark green thread before dropping dark green. Now s c to end

of row in light green, ch 1, turn and s c back, picking up the dark green thread on the last half of 4th st before dark green of previous row—3 sts in dark green will bring you to first dark green st of previous row. Hence, whenever the chart shows that on the next row the design begins in advance of that portion already worked in previous row, carry thread under the s c for the desired number of sts before dropping.

In some parts of the design it is necessary to work over two threads—for instance in putting in the yellow center, the light green and rose are carried through.

Always begin a new color by crocheting over the end of new thread for a few sts before it is used; after you have made a few stitches in the new color, clip the end which protrudes. When through with color, cut strand 2 or 3 inches from last st and crochet over it. This eliminates knots.

Begin the lid cover at the straight end. Ch 27, s c in 2nd of ch, s c back and forth for 9 rows, working 2 s c in last st of each row to increase. A paper form cut in the shape of the lid to be covered will be of help. Cut it slightly larger than lid and use this as a pattern for shaping your cover. In some cases an extra s c in first st of row above 2 s c at end of last row is advisable. Continue increasing thus until half of cover has been made (working the design in as indicated by chart), then the work begins to taper off. To do this, skip the last st of each row, turn, ch 1, s c in 2nd st of previous row, continue, decreasing until end of cover appears nearly rounded, and measures about 17 inches from straight back edge to front.

Break off thread, and beginning at one back corner, s c around circular outside edge going from end of one row to next. This will bring the irregular ends of rows into line and at same time decrease the outside edge of cover so that it cups to fit over lid. It is not necessary to run a draw string through the cover if this row of s c is made tightly enough to fit over lid snugly. A short piece of elastic attached to the two back corners will allow the cover to slip on easily and remain firmly in place.



Hit and Miss Afghan

Here is an opportunity to dispose of those very short pieces of yarn—the ones you have considered just too short for anything at all. They will make a most colorful afghan—the Joseph's Coat type; the stitch is easy; the work goes fast and you'll have something for nothing if you have enough short lengths about.

For an afghan about 38x48 inches without border, ch 190 sts, using a number 3 hook and black yarn. If your pieces are longer, cut them into 18-inch lengths and knot, leaving ends uniformly long from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. Change to color, joining with a knot, ch 3 with color and proceed along ch with d c. Always ch 3 to turn and leave all knots on same side of work;

this gives one side a fuzzy appearance. The other or right side shows ridges or ribs, produced by taking up the back thread of each stitch when working from the right side. Continue d c until your piece is of desired length or about 105 rows.

With ordinary Germantown yarn 5 sts will equal 1 inch and 9 rows equal 4 inches. With right side of work toward you, or up, begin at beginning of black ch, with black yarn to s c into each st on other 3 sides. A border of colors as in the afghan may be worked into this to any desired width—3, 5 or 7 rows. Work 3 to 5 sts into corner to turn. Finish with a row of d c in black all around.

Address All Correspondence and Send Orders to

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