

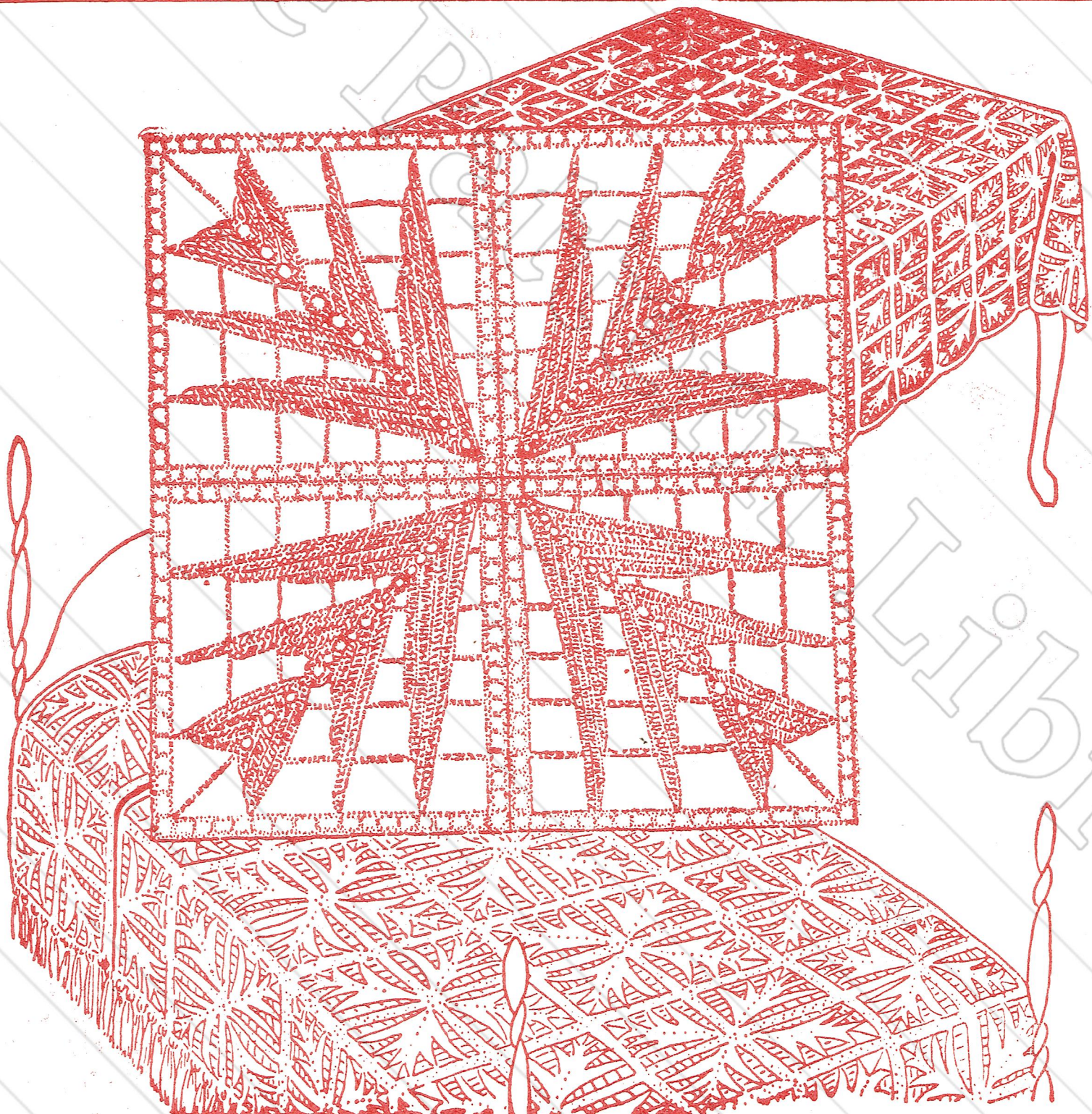
Aunt Martha's Work Basket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT
For PLEASURE and PROFIT

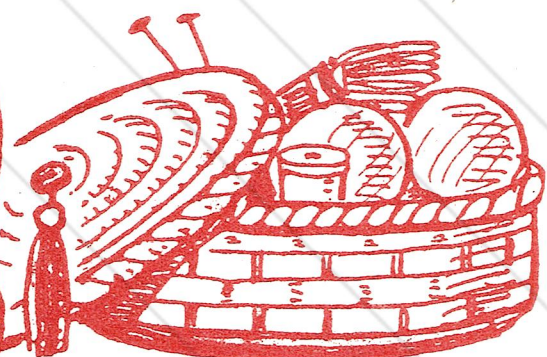
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Directions for this fascinating design will be given in the next issue.



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

In the Future

The next issue brings you directions for the beautiful Palm Leaf motif shown on the cover. Here is a most unusual and attractive design, fairly simple to crochet and most effective when completed—making a tablecloth, an afghan or a bedspread.

If made of mercerized crochet thread or perle cotton not much heavier than number 5, the bedspread block will measure about 10 inches and the row of d c around adds $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. For a tablecloth use ecru, cream or white thread in size 10, 20, or 30. Your block will be smaller according to the thread used.

A handsome afghan will result if yarn is used, especially if the leaf design is done in green. The directions include instructions for the use of two colors if desired, as well as for setting your blocks together and for making fringe for the spread.



On the transfer you receive the cutting pattern for the Flower Basket pieced block quilt and a set of twenty different flower designs which are to be placed in the baskets. The flowers may be appliqued or embroidered as desired. A suitable quilting design is given. You will no doubt find many other uses for the flowers as they are pretty on luncheon cloths, curtains and other linens. These are NUMO designs which means they may be stamped several times.

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.

Cushions of Rag Rugs

Attractive, inexpensive chair pads and cushions for the recreation room or sun porch can be made of rag rugs. These rugs come in attractive colors and all sizes. Use them as you would any fabric, sewing with coarse thread. Such cushions and chair pads are extremely durable and, for as little as one dollar, pads and pillows for a large-sized chair can be made.

To clean rugs that are only slightly soiled, use cornmeal. With a stiff brush work the cornmeal into the pile of the rugs, then remove it with a cleaner.

Sombrero Pan Holder



With white, work 6 s c in center st of 3 ch, sl st to close round, ch 1, work 7 s c in next round. Always close ends of rounds with sl st and ch 1 to begin next round. Next round increase 1 st in 5th, 8th, and last sts. Next round, increase every 3rd st; next round every 9th st; next round in 4th, 8th and 14th sts; next round also in 4th, 8th and 14th; next round in 6th, 16th and last sts; next round in every 16th st; next round in every 6th st; next round every 15th st; next round every 5th st. Work 9 rounds even; then a round increasing every other st to start the brim.

Next round, increase every 5th st; next round even; next round increase every 10th st; next round even, next round increase every 15th st; next round even; next round increase every 10th st. Close round and break off thread. With red, work a round increasing every 8th st; then a round of white increasing every 20th st; next round of white even. When adding another color always crochet over the ends of thread.

Break off white and with blue work a round increasing in every 9th st; next round, add yellow thread, 4 sts in blue (work these over yellow thread and bring the yellow through on the last half of the 4th st); work 2 s c in yellow, 4 in blue and repeat all around. Next round begin with 2 yellow s c (these

should fall directly after the 2 yellow sts at the beginning of last round, work 4 blue, 2 yellow and repeat. Next round work five blue, 2 yellow; (these yellow sts should come before yellow sts of previous row and directly above two yellow sc in first row). The increase in blue should be made in third st of each blue group.

Work 1 row of blue even, 2 rows of white even and 1 row of red even. Break off red thread.

Make a ch about 12 inches long of red, put it around crown of sombrero, cross at back and bring ends back to sides. Pull ends of ch through to under side of brim, and tie for hanging.

Directions for the Jug Pan Holder

The jug is crocheted double, work progressing around in separate rows. String and mercerized crochet thread may be used.

With string, ch 26, sl st in first st of ch to close. This makes a beginning circle for neck of jug. Ch 2, 1 s c in next st of ch, * ch 1, skip 1 st on ch, 1 s c in next, repeat from * to end of row, and close with a sl st into top of 2 ch at beginning. Ch 2, 2nd row: 1 s c in the first 1 ch of previous row, * ch 1,

1 s c in next 1 ch, repeat from * to end of round, always close end of round with a sl st and ch 2 to begin next round, work rounds the same until there are 11 rows of white.

Break off white thread and knot to red, keep ends on inside of work; ch 2, work 1 s c in same st with beginning 2 ch, (this makes an increase); ch 1, 1 s c in next 1 ch of previous row. Make three more increases in this row, 1 about every 5th st, (to increase, s c in 1 ch, ch 1, and s c back in the same 1 ch with the last s c). This completes neck of jug and you now begin increasing for the large part. Next row has nine increases, one about every other st. This makes 30 s c in the round.

If you will lay the neck of the jug flat on the table, folding it so that the seam formed by joining the ends of the rounds is in the crease at one side, and fasten a small safety pin through both the front and back, it will be easier to determine the position of the side seams in making increases and decreases.

The next round has 2 increases, these are made at each side, (this round has 32 sts). You now have three rows of red.

Break off the red and tie on blue; work 1 row with 2 increases, one at each side (34 sts in row). The next row is of blue, with two increases, one at each side (36 sts in row). Break off.

Tie white on, work a row with 3 increases, one every 12th st (39 sts in row). Work 3 rows even, increase 2 sts in the next row—one st at center front and one at center back. (41 sts in row). Next row, increase 3 sts, one every 13th st. (44 sts in row). There are now 6 rows of white in the last group. Break off.

Tie blue on, work 1 row with 4 increases—one at each side and at center front and back (48 sts in row). 1 row of blue even. Next round, work 4 blue sts, bring white thread through on the 1 ch between s c, 1 s c in white, bringing the blue thread through on the 1 ch between, work 8 sts in blue over 7 ch sts of previous round (this gives you an increase of one st in the blue group),

work 1 st in white, 8 in blue (over 7), 1 white, 8 blue, 1 white, 8 blue, 1 white, 8 blue, 1 white, 4 blue, to beginning of row. Each of these groups of 8 blue sts has an increase of 1 ch 1 s c, 8 sts being worked over 7 in the previous row, make increase in 4th st of each group (54 sts in row).

It is necessary to work over the blue or white when either is not in use; the thread which is carried through will show at first, but on the next row, when going under 1 ch to make a 1 s c, be sure also to go under this thread and crochet over to cover it.

In the next row, work in blue to the next to the last 1 ch before the white st, then draw white through on 1 ch (there will be a long carry over thread and the next s c should be worked over this), work 1 s c in white on 1 ch before 1 white s c of previous row, ch 1, 1 s c in white on other side of white s c of last row. There are now 2 white s c in this row, always finish each s c with the color being used, and start a new color on the 1 ch between. In the blue sections of previous row there are 7 spaces, but in this row 1 increase should be made in each section, to keep 7 blue sts in the row. The additional white sts made in each group will automatically decrease the blue, on both sides, and from now on any increases made in total number of sts to the row, must be made in the center of either color, so that the sides of sections will remain straight.

Next row, increase the number of white sts on each side to make 3, make an extra st in each blue section to keep 7 sts in each. Next row, the white would automatically become 4, but add an extra st in the 3rd st to make a total of 5 sts in each section, work 7 sts in blue. Next row, white 7 sts to each section, blue 6. Next row, white 8, decrease the blue to 4 in each group, by skipping one (1 ch, 1 s c). Next row, white 9, blue 3; next row, white 10, blue 2; next row, white 10, blue 1 (66 sts in row) break off the blue.

In the next round, decrease 1 st at each blue point. To do this just skip 1 ch beside the point, make 1 s c in the next 1 ch, and draw tight. Work 3 rows of white even. Next round, work in white to a stitch directly below and in line with the 1 white st in the points below (this should be about the 4th st of the row if you have kept your joining seam straight). Bring red through on 1 ch at this point and work 1 st in red, bringing white through on 1 ch.

In adding each red point, watch white point below and keep them in line. There should be about 7 groups of (1 s c, 1 ch) in white, between each red point or st, with one decrease in each white section. That is, skip one (1 ch, 1 s c) in making the 7 white sts, covering 8 sts of the previous row (48 sts in row). Work the next 6 rows without increasing or decreasing in total number of sts to the row, but continue to increase the number of red sts and decrease the white sts until only 1 st remains (48 sts in row). Break off white thread.

Next round, work red with 4 decreases, 1 at each side and at front and back to make 44 sts in row. Work 4 more rows of red, decreasing 2 sts in each row, first at sides and then at front and back. On the last row of red you should have 36 sts. Break off red. With white work a row of 34 sts, 5 more rounds white with 2 decreases in each row as below.

Hold the jug flat with the design centered on the top side, and work across bottom to close as follows: ch 1, work 2 s c through both the front and back of jug, then 13 or 14 d c across bottom (going through both front and back), 2 s c at the other side, break off thread and draw through to inside.

Around top of neck work a row of blue s c with 2 sts in each 1 ch. Break off. Ch 61 in blue, close ends of ch, s c closely over the ch. Fasten end of this cord to neck of jug at one side and knot at the other side to make a loop for hanging.

News From Our Readers

We are always glad to receive letters from our readers, and particularly ones such as that recently written by E. M. S., of Illinois. This enthusiastic fan ordered more transfers for wood cutouts and says in part, "I used a lot of your Spanish designs to make washable wood plaques for kitchen and dinette. These were painted with enamels in bright colors and I sold nearly a hundred for Christmas gifts. Now I will try the lawn ornaments, and have them ready for garden time."

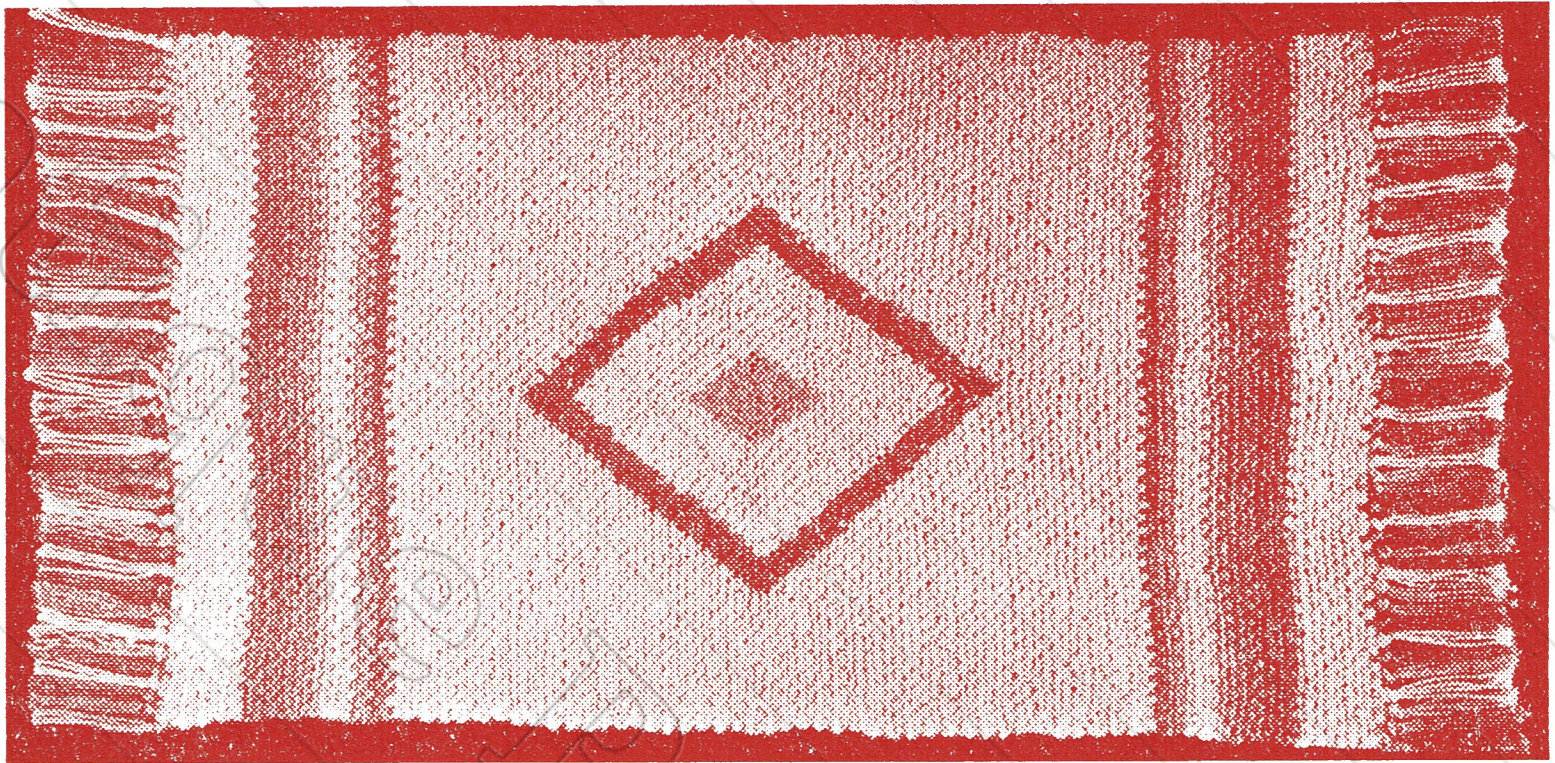
Another reader, Mrs. G. H. C., of W. Va., who is a Workbasket subscriber, writes, "I think Aunt Martha's Workbasket gives great ideas and wonderful illustrations. I enjoy it every month. I read all of the articles and lay it aside, then as soon as possible I get material and make the fancywork items."

These letters are typical of those which we receive each month, many containing expressions of gratitude to some friend who first brought the Workbasket to the attention of the writer. If you are a Workbasket reader and enjoy your copy, why not pass the good word along. Show your issues to friends and see how pleased they will be with them. Better still, take their subscription for a year, and send the dollar to us along with their name and address.

Each additional subscriber to the Workbasket helps to make it possible for us to build a bigger and better magazine, and give you more of the things you want.

Chamois and doe skin gloves should be washed off the hands. Wash in two soapy waters without rinsing. Never rub soap on the gloves, use a suds instead. When they are dry, moisten the hands with water and rub the gloves between them until they are soft and pliable. By taking a little time to study the most efficient ways to clean garments and articles at home, the homemaker can save money, a lot of time, and also lengthen the life of the garments.

Crocheted Luncheon Mats



Materials: The background of these mats may be made of ordinary string as was the original. Or if you like material with more sheen use Lily Mercerized Crochet Cotton in ecru, as this thread in various colors is used for the stripes and fringe.

Each mat requires about 250 yards of white string or ecru Mercerized, 60 yards of red or other color you wish to predominate, 20 yards of bright blue, 10 yards of yellow, and 15 yards of green. The fringe may be made of string or ecru, or of the various colors as shown, and is not included in the above yardage estimate.

The mat should measure about 10x16 inches without fringe.

To begin mat, with string or ecru mercerized thread make a chain $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length (about 90 sts), work 1 s c in 3rd st from hook, * ch 1, sk one st of foundation ch, s c in the next st, repeat from * to end of ch. Ch 1, turn, 2nd row: ** s c under the next ch 1 loop, ch 1, and repeat from ** to end of row. Always end with 1 s c in the beginning ch 1, and ch 1 to turn. Repeat the 2nd row until there are 9 rows in white or ecru. Break off thread. Work 4 rows of red, 3 of blue, 2 of yellow, 4 of white or ecru, 2 of green, 2 of red.

In joining each color, draw new thread

through ch 1 at end of previous row, ch 2 and continue as for second row, crocheting over end of thread of previous color and beginning thread of color being used. Clip ends off close to work after you have crocheted over them for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Fasten white or ecru back on after two rows of red. There are several different ways to complete this mat—a plain white or ecru center of 86 rows may have a corresponding colored border on the other end. Or you might like to work 9 rows of white or ecru and then repeat the stripes, work 18 of white or ecru in center, then two sets of the colors in reverse on the other end.

If you wish to make the diamond-shaped center shown, work 15 rows in white or ecru after the two rows of red. Fold the work to find the center and mark with a pin. On the 16th row, work to the center in white or ecru, draw the red thread through on the 1 ch between sts, take 1 red s c in the center st which you marked, draw the white or ecru through on the 1 ch between. You should have three red sts on the edge of the work but only 1 red s c going into the last row. Drop the red thread when not using it, work to the end of row in white or ecru, ch 1, turn, work back to the last 1 ch before the 1 s c in red on previous row. Bring the

red thread through on the ch 1 (there will be a long carry over thread—crochet over it on the next st). Working over the white or ecru thread, ch 1, 1 s c in red over 1 ch of red, ch 1, 1 s c over the next 1 ch of red, bring the white or ecru through on the 1 ch (you now have 2 s c in red, 1 on each side of the 1 red s c on previous row, and there should be four sts in red along the edge).

Work four more rows, increasing red sts at each side and dropping off red thread as in the last row. The 3rd row will have 3 red s c, 4 in 4th row, 5 in 5th, and 6 in 6th. In the 7th row, work 3 sts in red, the 4th in white or ecru, 3 more in red, finish the row with white or ecru, turn, work back, and in red (ch 1, 1 s c) 3 times, beginning 1 st before the first 1 ch in red of last row. Work 2 in white or ecru (1 on each side of 1 white or ecru on last row, carrying red thread through the light and the light through the red). Work 3 sts in red and finish row with light.

Continue the design in this manner with 3 red (ch 1, 1 s c) in group on each side. Always begin red 1 st before the first red st on last row on the first red group in row to form a diamond shape; work the white or ecru between, increasing at each end. This makes 1 white or ecru, then 2, 3, 4 and so on in each row. The white or ecru increase will force the second red group over automatically, and there will always be 3 red (1 ch, 1 s c) on each side. This works out in V shape. Continue this way for 21 rows.

Find center of work, and on next row, work to center in white or ecru, work

1 s c in green in center (the same as you began the red). Continue rows with red moving out, and green increasing on both sides of each row. This makes a green diamond in center of mat. Work 8 rows after you begin using green. You should now have 8 s c in green across the center of the work, 7 in white or ecru on each side of this, and 3 in red on each side of white, with more white or ecru to the edges. You have now reached the center of mat and should begin to decrease design for other half.

To do this: Merely work in reverse to the side just finished. In the first row of second half, work in white or ecru to first 1 ch in red BEYOND first red s c and begin red on white or ecru 1 ch before the first red on other side of design. Work in white or ecru to end of row, ch 1 and work back, continuing design as above in each row, working red sts on each side 1 st nearer center in each row. The design now moves "IN" in V shape. The green diamond is handled in the same manner, with first row of second half 1 st shorter on each side. Repeat in each row until only 1 st remains.

After center is completed work 15 rows in white or ecru and reverse colored rows to correspond with other end. To make fringe, cut strands of white or colored thread about 10 inches long, double these and draw the loop through sts of first row of s c on ends of mat. Pull ends through until they are the same length, and knot close to the work.

Address All Correspondence and Send Orders to

The Home Friend
549 W. Randolph, Chicago, Ill.