

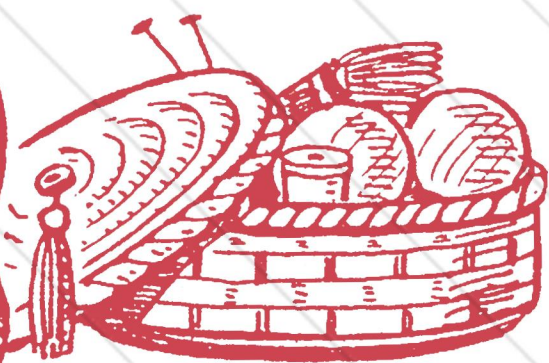
Aunt Martha's Work Basket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT
For PLEASURE and PROFIT

VOLUME 7

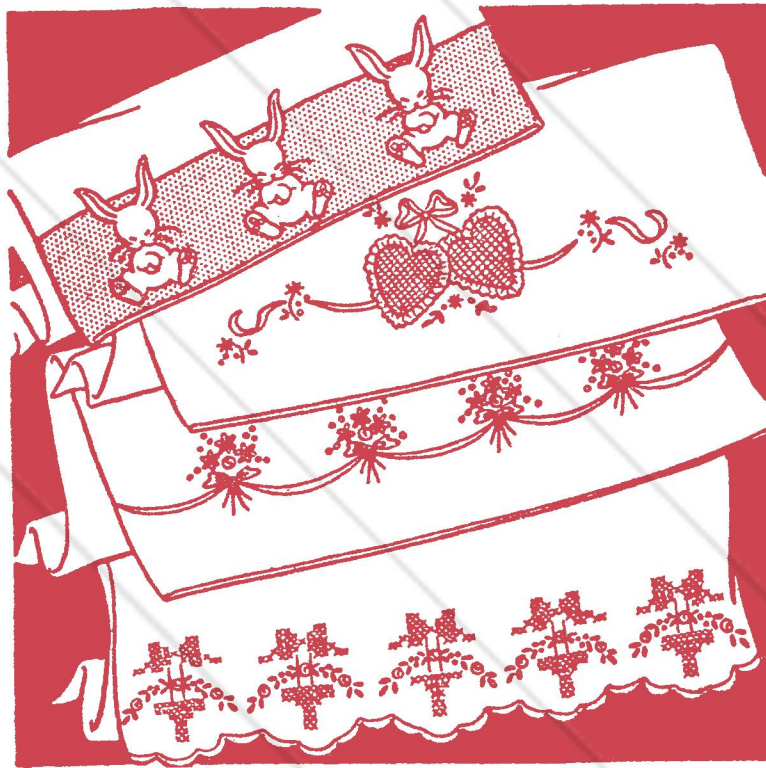
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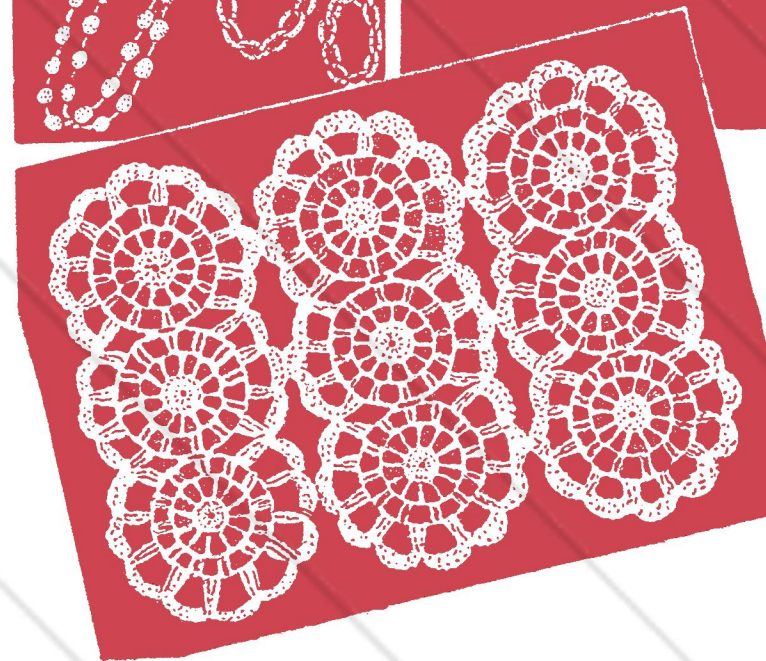


IDEAS for the Bazaar, the Home,
Gifts and Sparetime Money-makers
—with Many Inexpensive, Easily
Made Articles that find a Ready Sale.

Part of next month's transfer will consist of a group of cross stitch fruit motifs suitable for teatowels, luncheon cloths, curtains and many other purposes (see



cover). The remainder of the transfer will be devoted to the four beautiful pillow slip designs pictured.



In crochet we feature an interlocking medallion which lends itself with equal

beauty, to tablecloth, bedspread, chair set, curtain tie backs and other items too numerous to mention.

A lovely crocheted basket in the classic pineapple pattern will add a note of gracious living to any home. This basket is about 8 inches tall when starched.

A group of crocheted beads should prove interesting—two strands are of yarn and were designed for wear with sweaters and woolen frocks. The others, of mercerized crochet cotton, may be worn now with cotton blouses, and later will find their way into many a summer wardrobe.



The pineapple quilt is a pieced block and is set in an all-over design. Note the unique quilting motif which contributes greatly to its beauty.

Iron napkins on the wrong side first. Then fold the selvages by placing the hems together. Keep all edges even in the final fold.

The bottom of the scouring powder can will not leave rust marks on the bath-room fixtures if it is dipped in hot paraffin.

When suede shoes become mud stained, let them dry thoroughly and then use a stiff wire brush and carefully brush off the dust.

To remove adhesive tape stains from fabrics, apply kerosene or carbon tetrachloride and then wash the stain with warm suds.

Suet will go through a food chopper easily if the chopper is dipped in boiling water and used while hot.

Jack Tar Bib

Use mercerized crochet cotton about number 5 weight, and a number 4 steel hook. You will need about 150 yards of white, 20 yards blue and 1 yard red.

With white, ch 49, sk 1 st of ch. Row 1: sc in each remaining st of ch, ch 1, turn. Always ch 1, turn at end of each row. The stitch used for the rest of the bib is really sc, but sts are worked into previous row a little differently. This difference will be explained carefully and if directions are followed the resulting stitch will look somewhat like knitting.

Row 2: work just like ordinary sc, except that instead of inserting hook in the two threads between sts along the edge of last row, the hook is inserted deep into last row going in between the two up and down threads or into the very center of st of previous row. This makes closer and firmer work than regular sc. Work 44 rows counting the 1st row which was worked into ch in this manner.

In Row 45, begin reducing gradually. Sk first st, sc across with last st in the ch 1 at end of previous row. Work 6 more rows like Row 45, skipping first st and with last sc in ch at end. Row 52: sk first st, work across skipping st just before ch 1 at end, sc in ch 1. Work 5 more rows like Row 52.

In the next row, space is left at center for neck opening, and the shoulders are worked one at a time.

Ch 1, turn. Row 1: sk first st, 13 sc, ch 1, turn at end of each row. Row 2: sk first st, 11 sc, sk 1, sc in 1 ch. Row 3: sk first st, 10 sc, sk 1, 1 sc in 1 ch. Row 4: sk 1, 9 sc, sk 1, 1 sc in 1 ch. Row 5: sk 1, 8 sc, sk 1, 1 sc in 1 ch. Row 6: sk 1, 7 sc, sk 1, 1 sc in 1 ch. Row 7: sk 1, 3 sc, sk 1, 2 sc, sk 1, 1 sc in 1 ch.

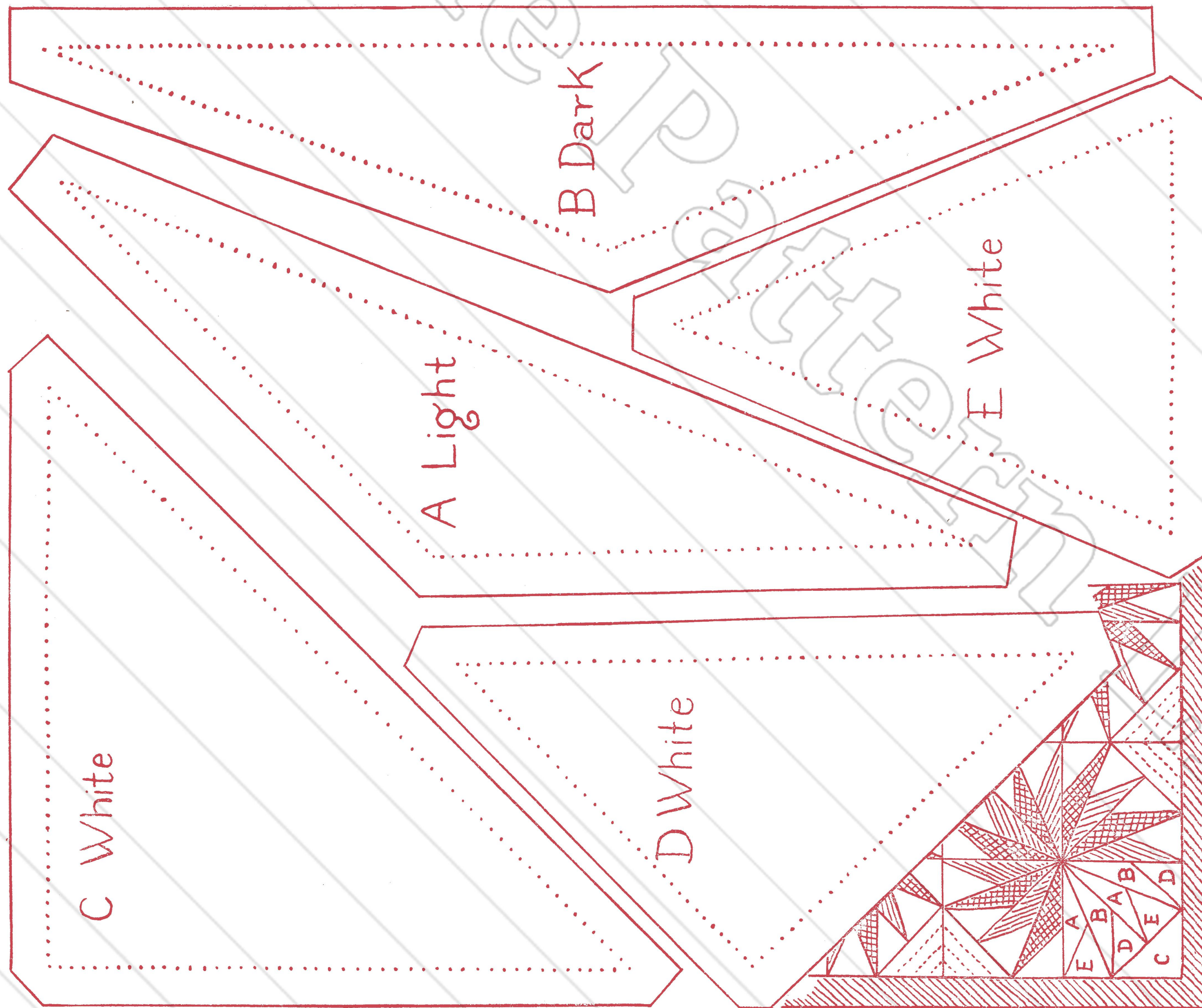


Row 8: sk 1, 1 sc, sk 1, 2 sc, sk 1, sc in ch. Row 9: sk 2, 1 sc, sk 1, sc in ch, cut and fasten.

Other side of shoulder—sk 12 sts in center of bib, fasten in next st, 12 sc, sk 1, 1 sc in end. Repeat Row 2 through Row 8, ch 1, turn, then sk 1, 1 sc, sk 2, 1 sc, cut and fasten.

Fasten white in at inner end (near neck) of last short row on left side of work, ch 1, 1 sc in same st to build up at back of neck, and sc down side of bib. This row should even up ends of rows in bib, and an inc or two may be necessary around curved portion at top. Be sure to space sts so that bib holds its shape; too few sts will draw edge up too short, and too many will stretch it out. Work to end of first row on bottom of bib, cut thread and fasten in at bottom on other side, work up to top in same manner and work 2 sc in last st at neck.

(Continued on Page 6)



New Shaded Star Block

There are many color possibilities in making this attractive and original Star block. One color, using two shades, or 3 or 4 harmonizing colors might be used with white or eggshell. Twelve different prints, small and dainty, all blocks alike, is pretty. The design is suitable also as a memory, or friendship quilt using no two prints alike for the stars in the various blocks.

While the pattern suggests white, the "C" pieces might be made of a very delicate pastel color that is accented in the room scheme. The resulting square may be quilted as suggested in the sketch or with a feather circle. Quilt along the edge of all pieces.

The block resulting from these pieces as given will be about 12 inches square. It is prettiest when set as an all-over design, and in this case, if a 3-inch border is used, a quilt about 78x90 would require 42 blocks. For a larger quilt add a row of blocks each way, or 14 blocks. Strips or sashes of white or color might also be used to separate the blocks. In that case, cut strips as long as the blocks and not more than 3 inches wide, 3-inch squares of the same color as used in D, if other than white was used there would be pretty. This will give an interesting windmill effect.

If it is desired to make fewer pieced blocks, plain squares might be used to alternate with them. Such an arrangement would require 28 pieced blocks and 28 plain ones, which should be quilted in a design, unless fine cross quilting or diamonds would be preferred. A border of narrow bands of several colors used in the quilt is much prettier than a single color. A fairly small quilt can be increased by 12 inches if 3 strips 2 inches wide are used in the border.

To piece the block, join 8 E pieces to 8 A and 8 B to 8 D. Sew these together in quarters as sketched and join C pieces to fill out the corners.

Fasten blue in at left side of work at neck, ch 1, work 1 sc in same st (as the next 6 rows are all worked in same direction, the st will appear a little different—more like stockinette st in knitting), continue going into the center of st, work 3 sc in 1 st at corners and work 2 sc in last st at neck.

In the same manner, always beginning at left side, work a row of white, one of blue, one of white and one of blue (3 blue in all with white between). Beginning in same place work a row of white around, ch 1, turn, work back around, ch 1, turn, and work around again to finish edge—do not cut thread.

Tie: ch 65, sk 1 st of ch, sc back in each st of ch to bib, sc around neck of bib, ch 65 at other side, and sc back into chain to complete other tie.

Small star for bib: with red, ch 4, sl st in end of ch to form ring, ch 3, sk 1 st of 3 ch, 1 sl st in next, 1 sc in next, sl st over ring, repeat 4 times. Make 2, and whip to bib corners.

If the cover of the ironing board is dampened and then tacked in place, it will be free of wrinkles when dry.

Child's Ensemble

This set is made of "sweater yarn," a 4-ply worsted or Germantown. The sweater requires number 7 needles, while number 5 needles are used for the mittens and cap or beanie. This will gauge about 5 sts and 6 or 7 rows to the inch. It is wise to make a small swatch to see how your materials, needles and workmanship check with this. For a size 2, the average chest measurement will be about 21 inches, back and sleeve are each 11 inches in length.

The following directions are basic and may be altered up or down; 4 sts added usually will make a garment one size larger.

For body: cast on 48 sts, k 2, p 2 for 2 inches (this may be k 1, p 1, if desired). Then knit in stockinette st (k 1 row, p 1 row) until garment measures 7½ inches from beginning.

For armhole: bind off first 5 sts, k 43, turn, bind off first 5 sts, then k in stockinette st 2½ inches, ending in a purled row.

Shoulder: k 9, k 2 tog, k 1. First shoulder may be slipped to stitch holder, safety pin or left on end of needle. Bind off loosely 14 sts for neck, k 1, k 2 tog, k 9. Turn and purl back; decrease in next 2 rows by knitting together 2nd and 3rd sts from neck. Work 14 rows in garter st (knit every row) ending at neck; break yarn; slip sts on holder, safety pin or leave on end of needle.

Work second shoulder to correspond; cast on (loosely) 20 sts for neck, and proceed with sts from other shoulder. Continue in stockinette st for 3½ inches. Cast on at underarm 5 sts at each end and continue in stockinette st for 5½ inches. K 2, p 2 (or k 1, p 1) for 2 inches.

Sleeves: around armhole, pick up 40 sts; work in stockinette st 4 inches. Then decrease at both ends of row, every inch, 4 times. Next row decrease 2 sts at both ends of row. This should leave 28 sts and measure 9 inches. Rib as in sweater for 2 inches.

Neck: around neck opening, pick up 54 sts and rib (k 2, p 2 or k 1, p 1) for ¾-inch. Bind off very loosely so neck will measure 9 inches across when held straight. This may be worked in two parts, across back, then across front, or with 4 needles as for sox.

CAP OR BEANIE (small size)—cast on 72 sts, 24 on each of three No. 5 needles. K 4, p 4 for 2½ inches. Knit plain for 3 inches.

K 6, k 2 together, repeat all the way around. K 3 rows plain.

K 5, k 2 tog all the way around; k 3 rows plain.

K 4, k 2 tog all the way around; k 2 rows plain.

K 3, k 2 tog all the way around; k 2 rows plain.

K 2, k 2 tog all the way around; k 1 row plain.

K 1, k 2 tog all the way around; k 1 row plain.

K 2 tog all the way around; break off yarn, thread through darning needle and draw through all stitches.

This may be knitted flat, sewing up side seam. In this case, purl alternate rows. Colored yarn may be used to make bright stripes if desired. Tassels or buttons may be placed on top for trim.



MITTENS (small)—cast on 28 sts, using No. 5 needles. Work in ribbing k 2, p 2 for 2 inches.

Hand—Row 1: purl. Row 2: k to within 2 sts of end of row; inc 2 sts in next st (k 1 st on front thread, 1 st on back thread) k the last st. Row 3: purl. Row 4: k to within 4 sts of end of row, increase once in next st, k 1, inc in next st, k 1. Work even in stockinette st for 3 rows. Row 8: k to within 6 sts of end of row, inc in next st, k 3, inc in next st, k 1. Row 9: purl. Row 10: k to within 8 sts of end of row, inc in next st, k 5, inc in next st, k 1. Purl next row, then k to within 10 sts of end. Slip these 10 sts on holder or safety pin. Cast on 2 sts at thumb end of hand and work stockinette for 1¾ inches from thumb opening, ending in a purled row.

To decrease: * k 4, k 2 tog; repeat from * to end of row.

Purl next row.

* K 3, k 2 tog; repeat from * to end of row; purl next row.

* K 2, k 2 tog; repeat from * to end of row; purl next row.

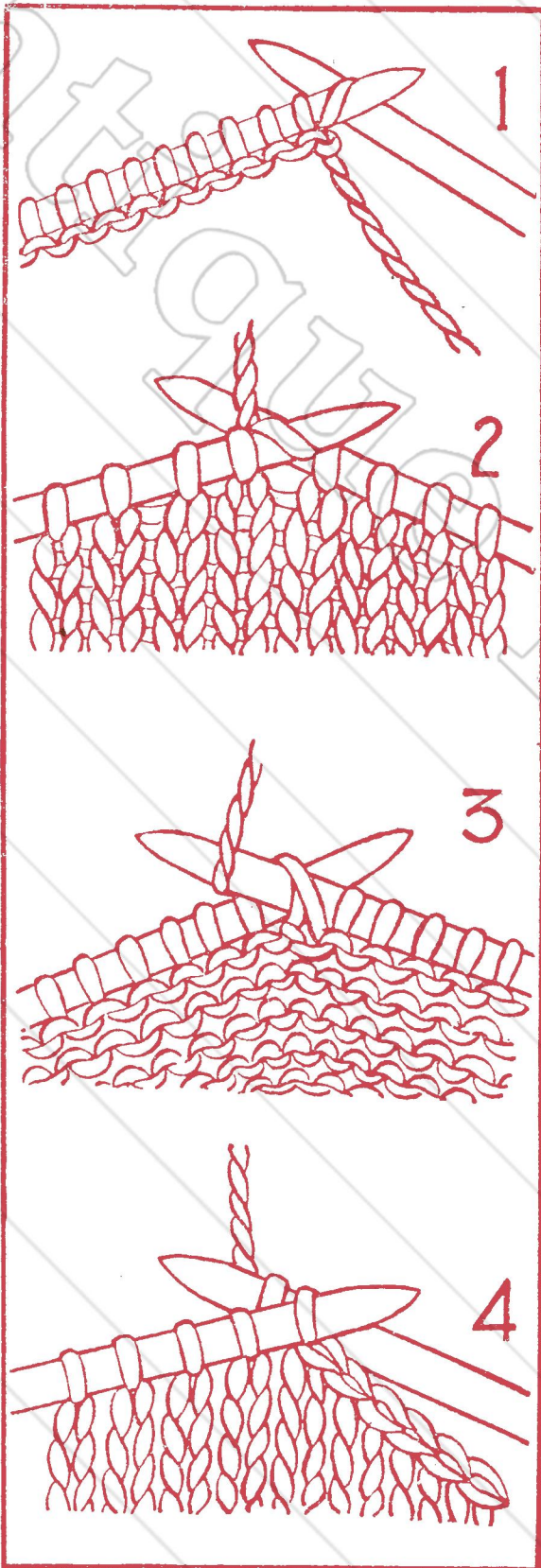
K 2 tog continuously to end of row. Break off yarn, leaving an end; draw it through the remaining sts twice, leaving end to sew after thumb is finished.

Thumb: beginning with inside edge of thumb, slip back on needle the 10 sts on pin or holder. Beginning at outside edge, purl 1 row and pick up and purl the 2 sts cast on over thumb sts. Work even in stockinette until thumb measures 1½ inches from picked-up sts.

* K 2 tog entire length of row. Break off yarn, leaving an end; draw remaining sts together lightly and sew thumb seam and hand seam. Work other mitten exactly the same.

Crochet a cord of desired length and fasten to top of each mitten.

How to Knit



(1) To cast on—Make a loop on left hand needle * insert right hand needle into loop, inserting it under left hand needle through front of loop, pass yarn around loop, thus making a new loop on right hand needle. Slip the stitch over to left hand needle, inserting left hand needle into the loop from right to left. Repeat from * for desired number of stitches.

(2) To knit (K)—Holding needle with stitches in left hand and yarn at back of work in right hand, * insert right hand needle into first loop, wrap yarn over right hand needle and draw a loop through first stitch, retaining it on right hand needle and let first loop on left hand needle slip off. Repeat from * The illustration shows right side of stockinette stitch, which is knit 1 row, purl next row.

(3) To purl (P)—Hold as for knitting but keep yarn to front of work. * Insert right hand needle through front of first stitch (from right to left), pass yarn around back of right hand needle and draw it through stitch on needle, backwards, thus forming a new stitch on right hand needle and allowing loop of left hand needle to slip off. Repeat from *. Purling has the same appearance as the wrong side of knitting and is the second row of stockinette stitch.

(4) To bind off—Knit first 2 stitches onto right hand needle, * slip the first stitch over the 2nd stitch, knit another stitch, making 2 stitches on right hand needle. Repeat from * until 1 stitch remains. Break off yarn and draw it through last stitch.

(5) To increase in knitting—Knit into the front of stitch as usual, then into back of same stitch before slipping it off. To increase at beginning of rows: knit 1 st first so that increases do not come on the edge; also increase at end of row in 2nd st from edge.

(6) To decrease in knitting—Work 2 stitches together.

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