

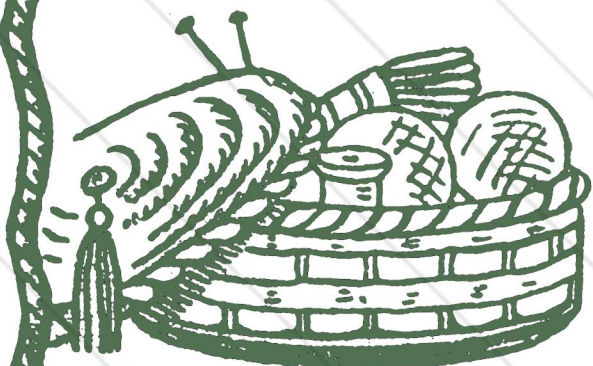
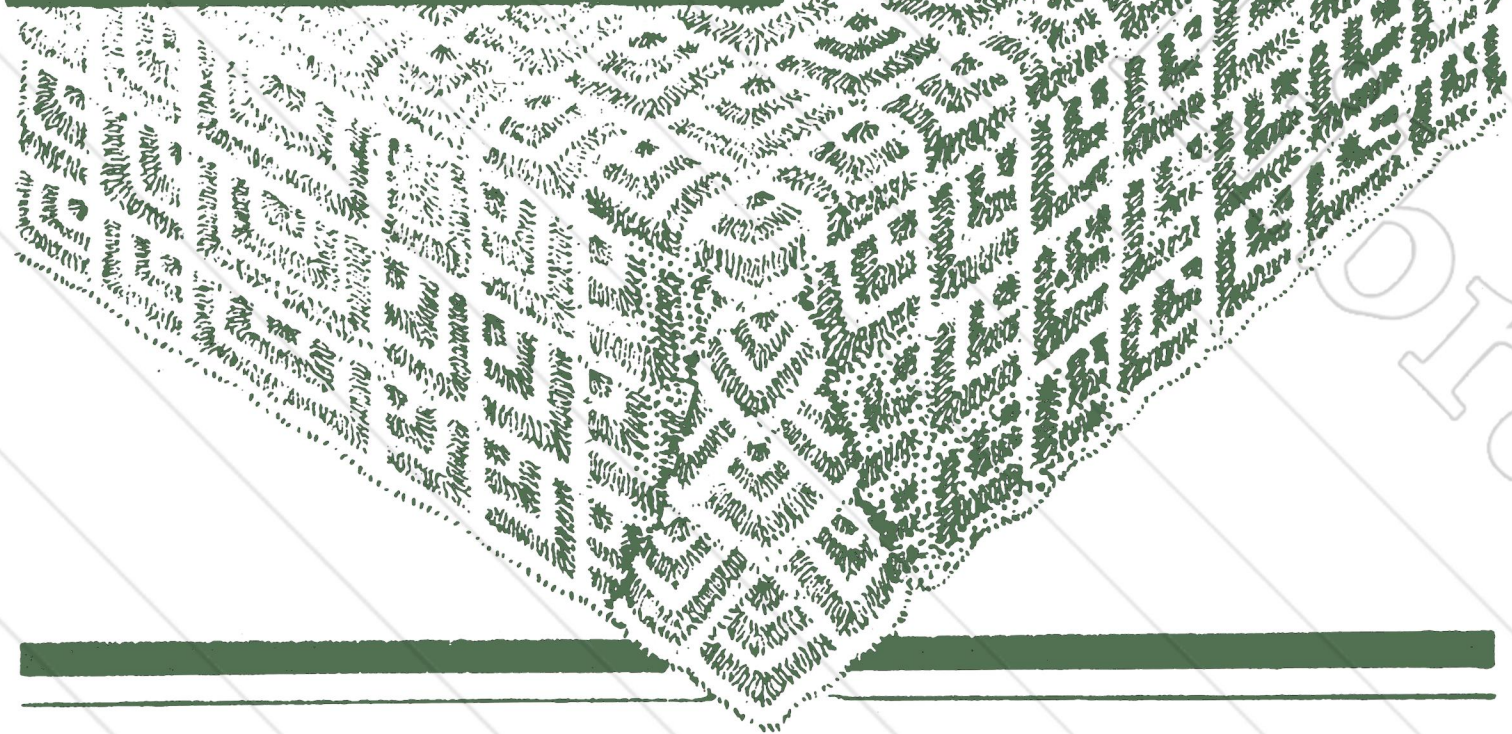
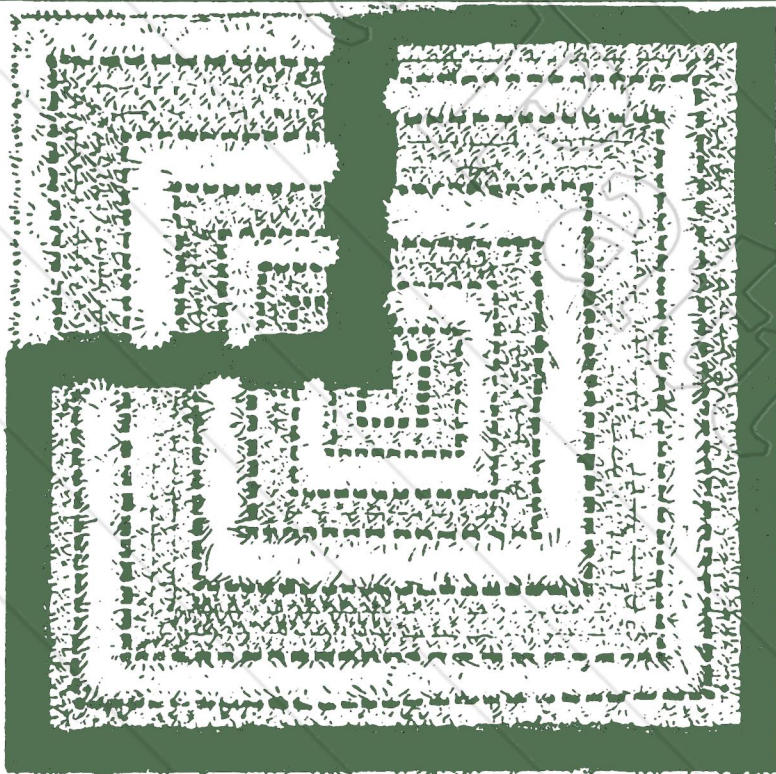
The Work Basket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT
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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.

THE NEXT WORKBASKET

On the next transfer there will be a group of Mexican motifs arranged in a



blocked border which is suitable for aprons, luncheon sets, curtains and many other items.

There will also be a number of cutout flower box holders. These offer possibili-

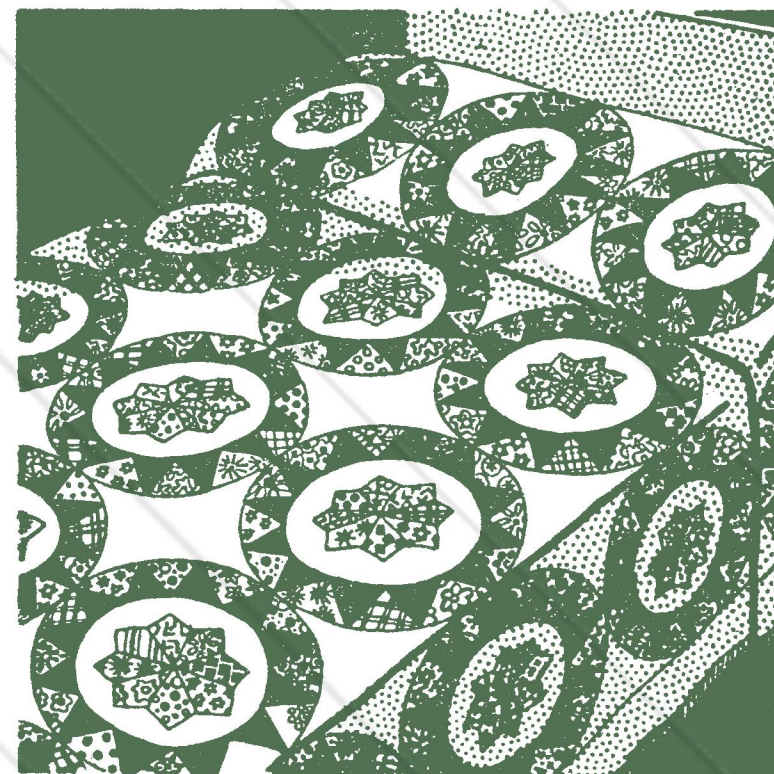


ties for toys as well—merely by cutting round wheels for the train you can make very acceptable playthings.

In crochet there will be a new version of that quaint and flattering headgear known as the fascinator. This may be

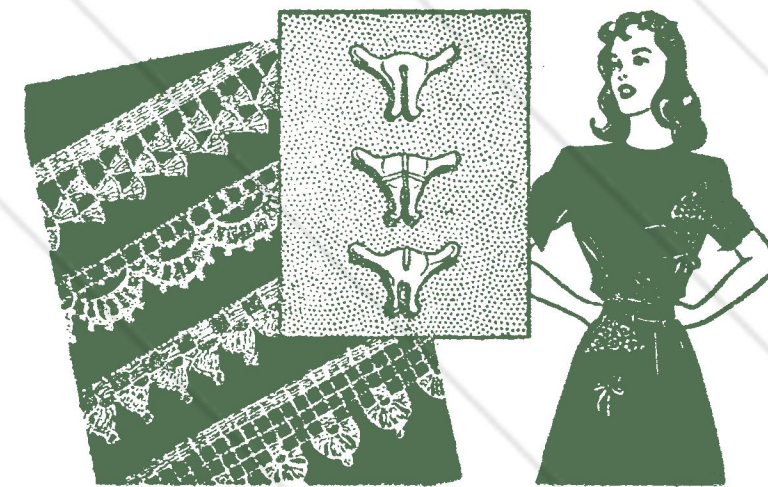


worn in difference ways as illustrated. Two crocheted "hats" are pictured at right, one is heart-shaped and the other semi-wedge-shaped. Each has a ruffle of floppy yarn loops around the edge.



The quilt will be the brand new Party Plate; this is pieced in 14½" blocks, and combines plain colors with prints and white.

Additional crochet will include four narrow edges, and an ornamental pocket filled with gay wool flowers to brighten up an old dress. Flowers may also be worn in the hair or joined to fashion necklace and bracelet. The buttons shown are—of



all things—made of the vertebrae from the backbone of a turkey. This is a novel idea for an unusual button.

CHENILLE SPREAD

Use white or cream mercerized crochet cotton of string weight (about number 5) for a spread with a sheen. Regular bed-spread cotton of the same weight may be used if you prefer a dull finish. For a really gorgeous effect we suggest that the body of the spread be white and the loop or chenille rows of color.

The spread pictured on the cover is large, measuring about 96x108". For this you will need thirty-six 900-yard skeins, or the equivalent if using white and color you will need about half and half. A favored setting features a center panel made up of half blocks approximately 6x12" (see illustration), 6-inch quarter blocks are added to the panel row by row. Make 18 half blocks and 252 quarter blocks. A quarter block is shown in upper left hand corner on cover.

QUARTER BLOCK—to make the small square at one corner, ch 6, sk 1 st of ch, 5 sc in ch, ch 1, turn, 5 sc in 5 sc, ch 1, turn, 5 sc, ch 1, turn, 5 sc, ch 1, turn, 5 sc. Row 1: ch 4, turn, sk the sc at base of ch and the next sc, dc in next, ch 2, sk 1 sc, dc in corner, ch 5, dc in same corner st, ch 2, dc in center of next side, ch 2, dc in next corner.

Row 2: ch 2, turn, 2 dc in sts of 2 ch, 1 dc in dc, 2 dc in ch, dc in dc, 2 dc in first 2 sts of 5 ch, 3 dc in next st of ch to turn corner, 2 dc in remaining 2 sts of ch, dc in dc, 2 dc in 2 ch, dc in dc, 3 dc in first 3 sts of next ch. Row 3: ch 2, turn, 8 dc, 5 dc in center st at corner, 9 dc on other side. Row 4 ch 4,

turn, sk st at base of ch and sk next dc, dc in next, ch 2, sk 2, dc in next, ch 2, sk 2, dc in next, ch 2, sk 2, dc in next, ch 5, dc in same, repeat on other side, with last dc in end. Row 5: ch 2, dc in each ch and dc to corner, 5 dc in 3rd st of 5 ch, dc across other side.

Row 6: ch 1, turn, insert hook in first dc as though to work a sc, hold hook between thumb and first finger of left hand, wrap thread around tip of first finger loosely, three times. Now draw the 3 threads through to side nearest you, remove finger and draw a loop through all 4 loops on hook. Repeat in each st all around with no inc at corner.

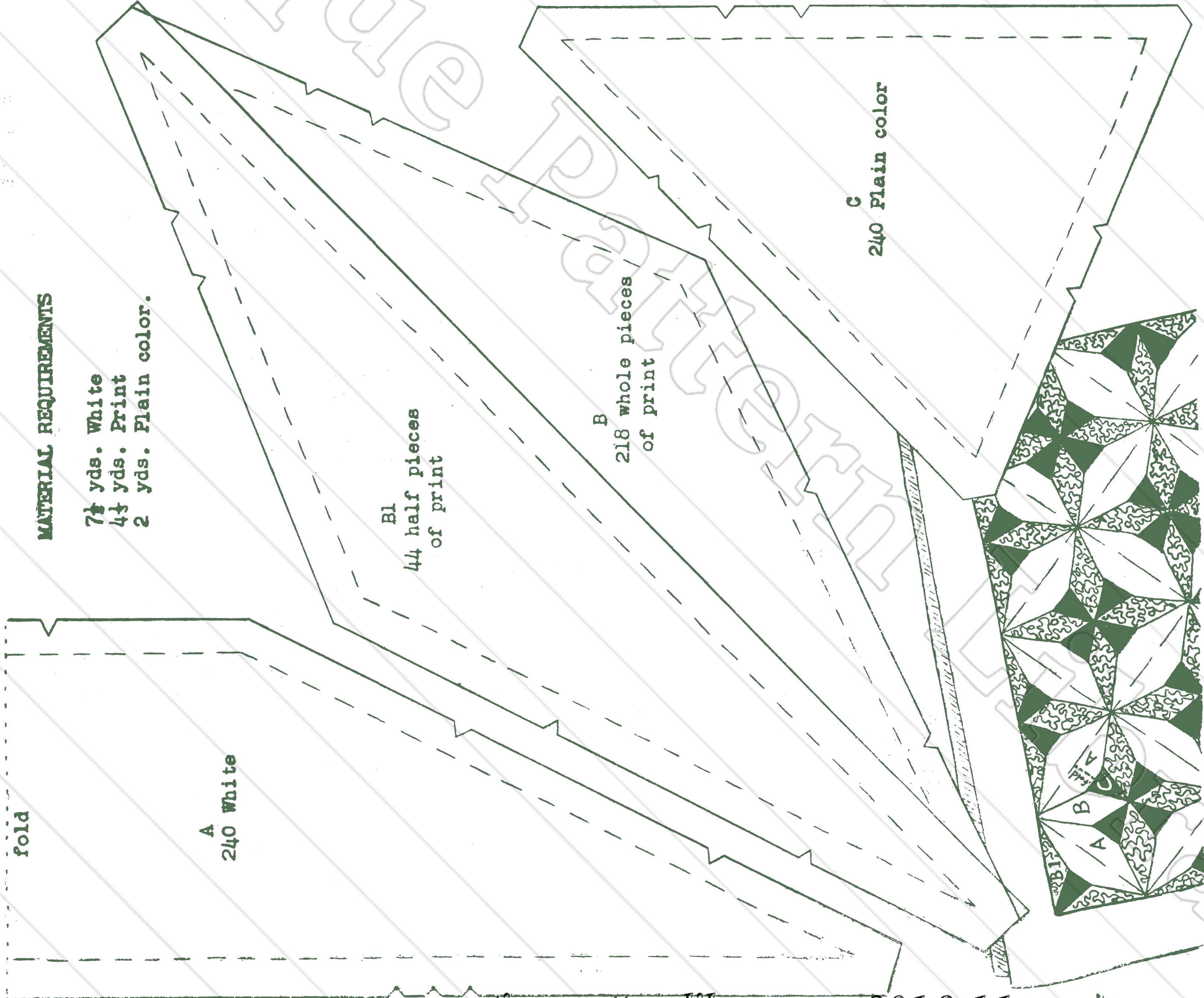
Row 7: sc with 2 sc in corner. Row 8: loops as in row 6. Row 9: sc as row 7. Row 10: openwork as rows 1 and 4. Row 11: dc as rows 2 and 5. Rows 12 and 13: dc with 5 sts in corner. Row 14: openwork. Row 15: dc. Row 16: loops. Row 17: sc. Row 18: loops. Row 19: sc. Row 20: openwork. Row 21: dc. Row 22: dc. Row 23: dc. Row 24: dc. Row 25: dc. Row 26: openwork. Row 27: dc. Row 28: loops. Row 29: sc. Row 30: loops. Row 31: sc.

Clip loops carefully and fluff up by shaking. Trim slightly to even up ends. Dampen block in warm water, squeeze out and shake so threads are straight. Trim to about ¾ of an inch in length. Now wash the block thoroughly in lukewarm suds, rubbing the fringed rows to separate the strands of the thread and give a soft chenille effect which will become prettier with each washing. Shake well, dry and clip or trim any uneven ends.

HALF BLOCK—ch 11, sk 1, 10 sc in ch, ch 1 to turn; work 4 more rows of 10 sc to form rectangle at center. Row 1: work as for quarter blocks but continue across long side (5 dc with 2 ch between on long side) then 3 dc with 2 ch between on other short side.

Other rows are worked as for the quarter block but are continued on around to end of long row 1 on rectangle.

TO SET SPREAD TOGETHER—sew half blocks together with the unfinished long side at top, add unfinished side of next half block to the finished long side of first block, and continue until all 18 blocks have been joined. Sew 18 quarter



MATERIAL REQUIREMENTS

- 7½ yds. White
- 4½ yds. Print
- 2 yds. Plain color.

A
240 White

B1
44 half pieces
of print

B
218 whole pieces
of print

C
240 Plain color

Diamond Solitaire

Finished quilt with border measures about 96x113. There are 50 pieced squares set all over diagonally with 18 triangular half squares and 4 triangular quarter squares. Borders are two strips of white, 6x97, and two strips of white 6x114. Miter corners.

Sew 4 of B and 4 of C together matching notches to make center star motif. Sew 4 of A around this to make 12" square. Triangular halves use two B1, two C, a B, and two A pieces. Triangular quarters use two B1, one C and one A piece.

blocks together in the same manner and add to side of the center panel. Continue until there are 7 rows of quarter blocks on each side of panel—see illustration.

If you prefer you may make a spread of 13-inch squares or complete blocks, a portion of which is shown under the quarter block on cover. You will need 56 blocks to make a spread about 91x104"

SQUARE—begin as for the half block and work 10 rows of sc to form center square. Work rnd 1 as for Row 1, continuing all around, ch 2 at end and sl st into 3rd st of 4 ch to close rnd. Turn work at the end of each rnd. Close ends of all sc, dc and loop rnds with a sl st.

After rnd 31 work a rnd of openwork and then 2 rnds of dc to finish block. These extra rnds around the outside will separate the chenille rows when the blocks are set together and more clearly define the pattern. As an extra finish, you may work 3 rows of loop st with a row of sc between, around the spread after the blocks have been set together, and clip as for other rows. If you prefer you may finish with a fringed edge instead.

To remove mildew from white linen, boil in water to which two tablespoons of peroxide have been added to each quart of water.

Wax may be removed from an old floor with a strong soap or alkali solution. Be certain all soap is removed before refinishing, otherwise the finish will be spoiled in the process.

When sewing on buttons, make a finishing-off stitch occasionally. The button will remain firm even if several threads wear through.

Before washing colored handkerchiefs for the first time, soak them for ten minutes in a basin of cold water to which a tablespoon of turpentine has been added.

Egg stains on table linens should be soaked in cold water before the linens are laundered. The stains come out easily if treated in this way, but hot water sets them and makes them doubly hard to remove.

Ammonia will remove stains caused by lemons and oranges.

CHILD'S HOOD

MATERIAL—3 oz. of 4-ply knitting worsted in desired color, and ½ oz. of contrasting color for trim—this will trim both the hood and the mittens. The knitting worsted makes a heavy set suitable for the coldest weather; if you prefer a lighter weight yarn you may use Zephyr or Shetland. If worked rather loosely with a number 3 hook to conform to the gauge given, the size of the finished article will be approximately the same as that of the heavier items. For closer work with the light weight yarn, use a smaller hook and add sts to increase size as explained in the following paragraph.

The directions (if worked with knitting worsted) will result in a medium size hood which should fit head sizes 19 to 22. For smaller size begin with fewer sts in the ch (gauge—4½ sts to the inch), and omit rows to correspond (2 rows to the inch). It is wise to try the hood on head as you work for a better fit. For larger size, add sts according to gauge given. The larger size may require a bit more yarn than specified.

Ch 33, (ch should be about 7" in length) sk 3, work 1 dc in each st to end of ch, turn around end of ch and work 1 dc in each st on opposite side of ch—do not work extra sts in end of ch when turning, this should be a square turn to form a peak. Ch 3, turn, and work a dc in each dc of previous row (60 dc). Ch 3, turn at end of each row and continue until there are 13 rows of dc, cut and fasten.

With contrasting color, work a row of sc tightly into dc of 13th row, sk every 7th st to draw edge in so it will fit snugly around face.

RUFFLE—draw color through the first sc, ch 4, (this counts as 1 tr), 2 tr in first st of this 4 ch, *1 tr in next dc, 1 tr in next dc, 2 tr in first loop of last tr, this makes 3 tr in a group having 1 base—to prevent spreading edge of cap. Repeat from * all around over sc row. Cut and fasten.

Fasten contrasting color which was used for the sc row in the 4th st of ch 4 at beginning of ruffle, *ch 3, sc in next tr, ch 3, sk 1 tr, sc in next, repeat from * all around ruffle.

With same color which was used for hood, ch 60 (for tie) work 1 sc in end of



contrasting sc row and work a row of sc around bottom of hood, making 1 sc in the end of each dc row. This row should be worked tightly and will draw the bottom of hood (which originally measured 12") in to about 10". At other side of hood ch 60 for the other tie. Ends of ruffle are left free.

Sk 2 sts of 60 ch and work 1 dc in each st of this ch, 1 dc in each sc on bottom of hood, and 1 dc in all but last st of other 60 ch, work 1 sc in last st of ch. *Ch 1, turn, 1 sl st, ch 2, and dc back in all but last st, work 1 sc and repeat from *. Continue working rows in this way until ties are 6 rows wide (or wider if desired). Work 1 row of sc tightly into last dc row to make this side of ties correspond with beginning.

Ends of ties will finish to a point—work a row of sc of same color as ties across the ends to even off. With contrasting color finish end of ties with a 3-ch edge like that worked on ruffle. Embroider a flower on each side in contrasting color. Flower and stem are about 2½ inches in length. Center of flower is a French knot, petals and leaves are lazy daisy, and stem is running stitch.

MITTENS

Directions will make mittens of medium size—about 9½" long and 3½" wide (inside measurements). This should fit hands having glove sizes 6 to 7¼". For larger or smaller mittens use more or less sts in beginning ch. Gauge—4½ sts to the inch. This is based on 4-ply knitting worsted. You will need about 3 oz. for the pair.

Ch 40, sk 2, dc in each st of ch, 5 sts in end of ch, turn around end and work a dc in each st from other side going in with dc already worked. At end, ch 2, and turn, work a dc in each dc on side, work

2 dc in each of 7 sts at end (7 inc around end) dc to other end, ch 2, turn. In this row inc in each of 9 end sts, dc to other end, ch 2, turn. Next row has 5 inc at end, with 2 dc between each inc (that is—2 dc in one st, dc in each of next 2 dc, 2 dc in next, etc.) An extra row may be added if needed for size. Make another section just like this.

If you like a snug fitting wrist you may work 1 hdc, 5 sc, 1 hdc, in place of the dc at wrist position in several rows—if this is done on the under side of the mitten it will not be noticeable.

THUMB—ch 14, sk 4 sts of ch, 2 dc very loosely in next st of ch, 1 dc in each of the next 2 sts of ch, 1 hdc in next, 6 sc to end of ch, 5 sc in end of ch. Into sts on other side of ch work 6 sc, 1 hdc, 2 dc, 3 loose dc in one st at end. Ch 3 loosely, turn, 2 loose dc in at base of ch, 6 dc, 1 hdc, 14 sc even, 1 hdc, 5 dc, 3 dc loosely in 3rd st of 3 ch at end, ch 3 loosely, turn, 2 loose dc in st at base of ch, dc around even with 3 loose dc in end st, ch 3, turn, work another row just like the last row.

Place the 2 hand sections together and begin at one side of straight end with contrasting color, sc through both edges to join—work down one side, around end and up other side about to center. Try on hand with thumb through the open side, the end of finger section should fit well up into the space between thumb and palm. Cut and fasten. Stretch the diagonal end of thumb as much as possible and pin a side of thumb to each side of hand section. Join thumb and hand section (on the outside) by working a row of sc in contrasting color through the edges of both.

Begin at the other side of straight end of mitten and work sc to the end of thumb to join. Make the other mitten the same, but join in reverse so the joining row will be worked from the top and the thumb will be on the opposite side. Work a flower on each glove, or if you prefer you may work a row of flowers down the center back of mitten.

To get rid of that shine in garments, sponge with water to which a dash of ammonia has been added—about one teaspoonful to a quart of water. Then press on the reverse side.

If you will cover silver that you are putting away with dry flour it will keep it from tarnishing.

Before applying polish to furniture, it should be wiped with a cloth wrung out of lukewarm water to which a little vinegar has been added. This cleans the wood, and a clean surface will take a much more brilliant polish than a dirty one. To remove fuzz on table, cover the spot with lemon oil, then gently rub off with a soft cloth. The fuzz will come away without injury to the table.

Save old blankets for padding for the ironing board. Wash them and then tack firmly over the board. Over this stretch a piece of unbleached muslin.

Iodine stains can be removed from the skin by washing with alcohol.

Use a damp newspaper on which to empty the contents from a vacuum cleaner bag. Hold the bag close to the paper to keep any dust from flying about.

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

When wrapping packages for mailing, wet cord thoroughly before tying. The cord shrinks and tightens as it dries, and your gifts arrive safe.

If you are not sure about the color fastness of a garment, wrap it in waxed paper after it is sprinkled and it will not fade on the other pieces in the basket.

If lipstick stains do not come out of linens or washable clothing easily, rub the stains with white petroleum jelly. Roll the garment up for an hour, then quickly sponge the stain with carbon tetrachloride and rinse in cold water.

Don't throw away discarded toothbrushes. Scald them well in soda water and use them to clean cut glassware and dishes that have deep crevices in them in which dust collects. They are also convenient for cleaning silverware.

Vases or flower pots may leave marks on your polished tables even though the bottoms may seem smooth. To prevent this, cut a piece of felt or woolen cloth the size needed and glue it to the bottom of the jar or vase. This will effectively prevent marring any polished surface.

In cleaning blankets for storage, place them in a tub of cold water softened with borax, 6 tablespoons ammonia and 4 ounces dissolved soap flakes. Let stand overnight. Drain off all the water, add cold or warm water, rinse well, hang on line, pull straight, and brush down with clean broom.

To remove tea, coffee or chocolate stains from table linen, sprinkle with borax and soak in cold water. Then stretch the linen over a bowl and pour boiling water upon the stained parts.

The creaking of a door may be stopped by rubbing the hinges with the lead from a pencil.

When sealing fruit butters or preserves, place circle of thin cheese-cloth on top and sprinkle with ground cinnamon. The spice prevents mold from accumulating on the fruit.

Address All Correspondence and Send Orders to

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Kansas City, Mo.