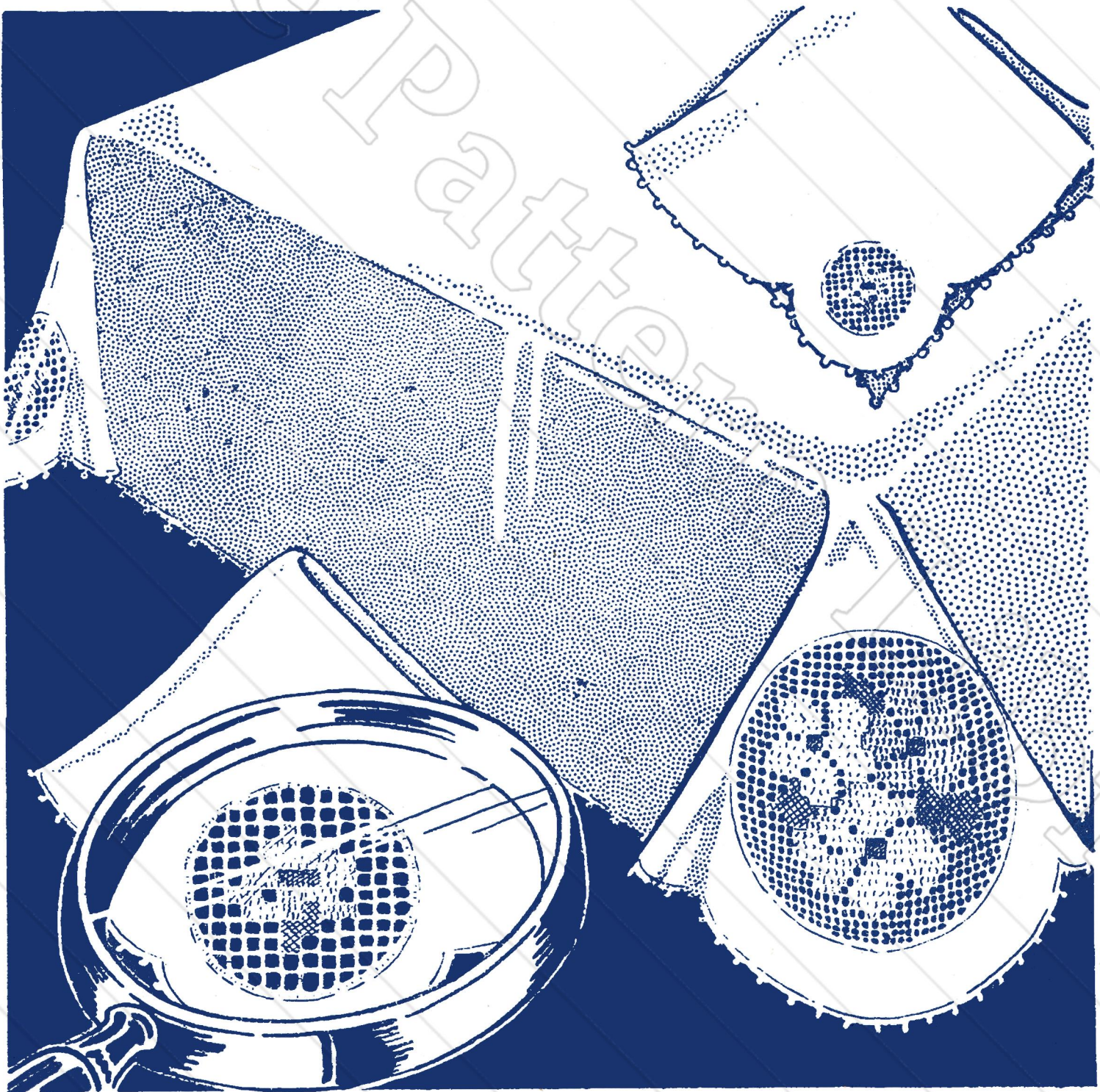


# The Work Basket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT  
For PLEASURE and PROFIT

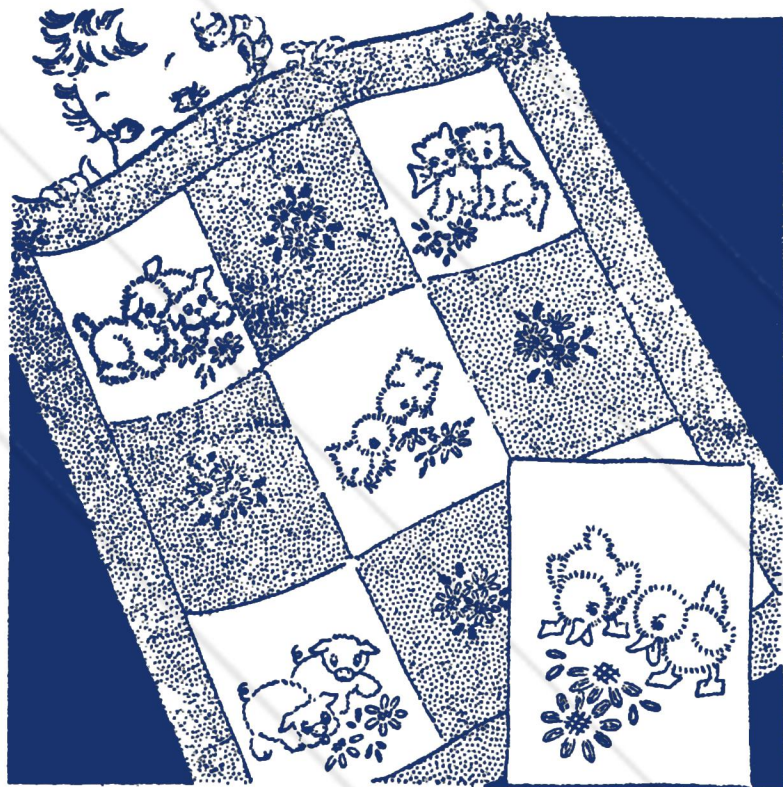


**IDEAS for the Bazaar, the Home,  
Gifts and Sparetime Moneymakers  
-- with Many Inexpensive, Easily  
Made Articles that find a Ready Sale.**



COMING NEXT MONTH

Your WORKBASKET for next month brings an interesting collection of fall fancywork.



On the transfer there are frolicsome ducks, pups, chicks; in fact a whole group of gay animal and flower motifs for embroidering a crib quilt. In addition there



is a chair back and arm set whose dainty flower sprays are worthy of exquisite embroidery. This could also be a vanity set.

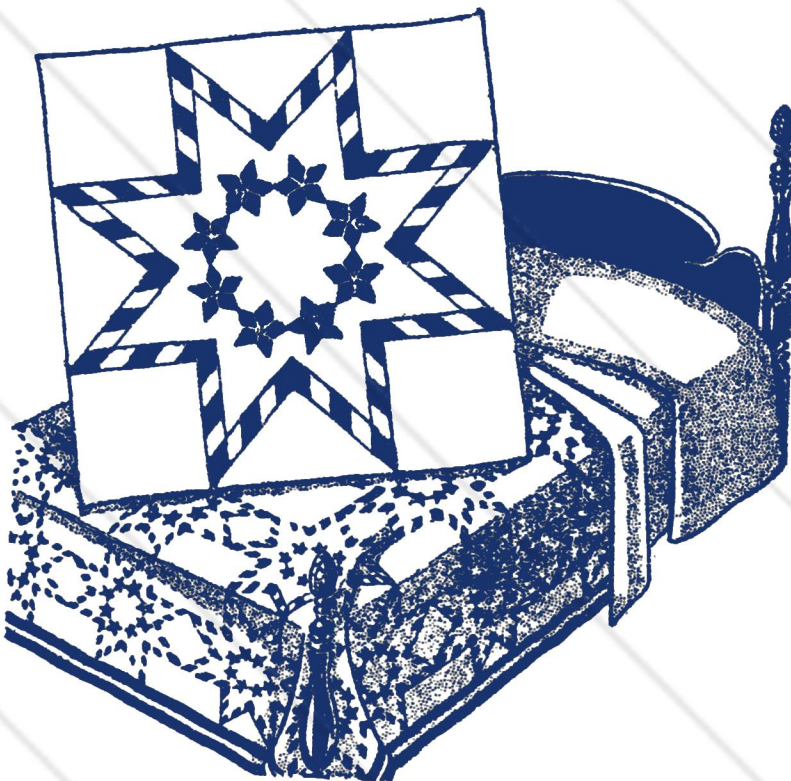
In knitting you will find a clever hood with matching mittens to delight a junior miss. We think little girls, as well, and even big ones, too, would like this outfit for



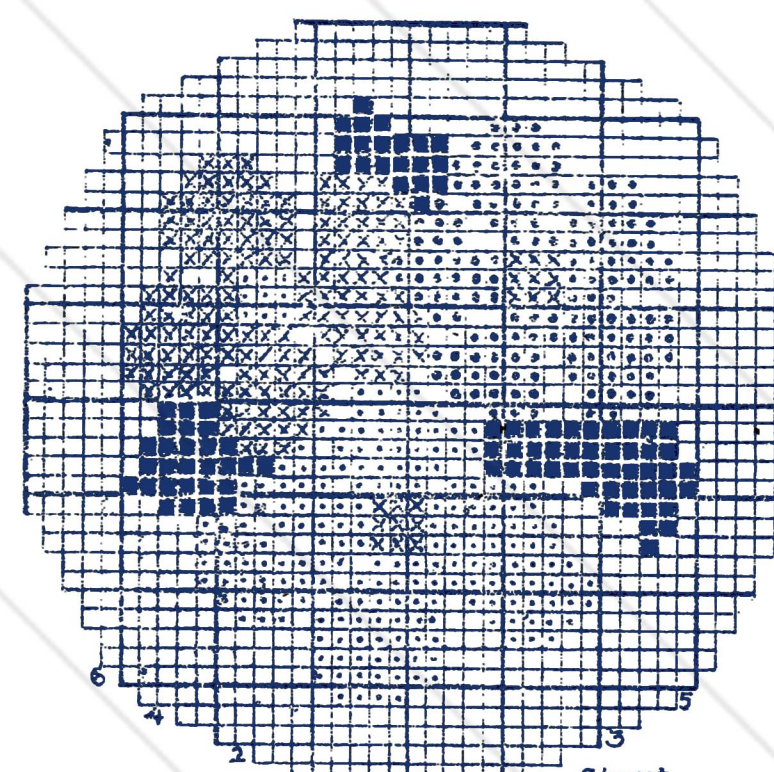
winter wear. The Dutch bonnet hood has tricky yarn braids which form the ties.



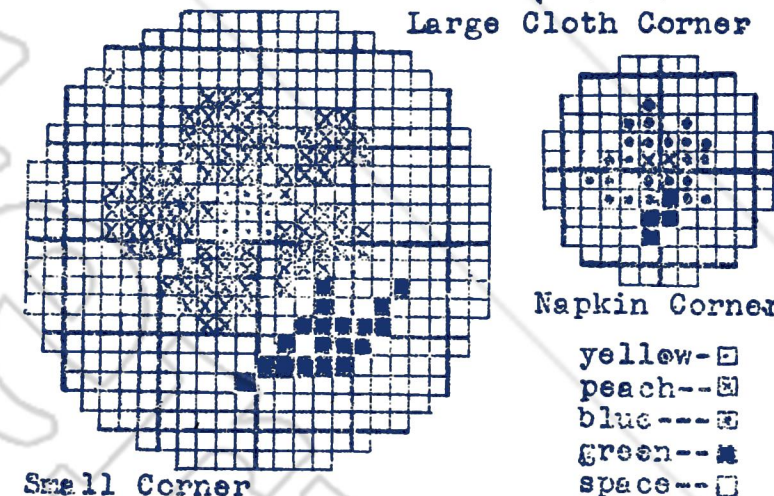
Directions are given for crocheting rag strips into rugs with that smart, shaggy look. Three styles are given.



The quilt is a beautiful, new adaptation of the patriotic theme. It is prophetically called Star of Victory.



Start  
Large Cloth Corner



Napkin Corner

Small Corner

- yellow--□
- peach--□
- blue---□
- green--■
- space--□

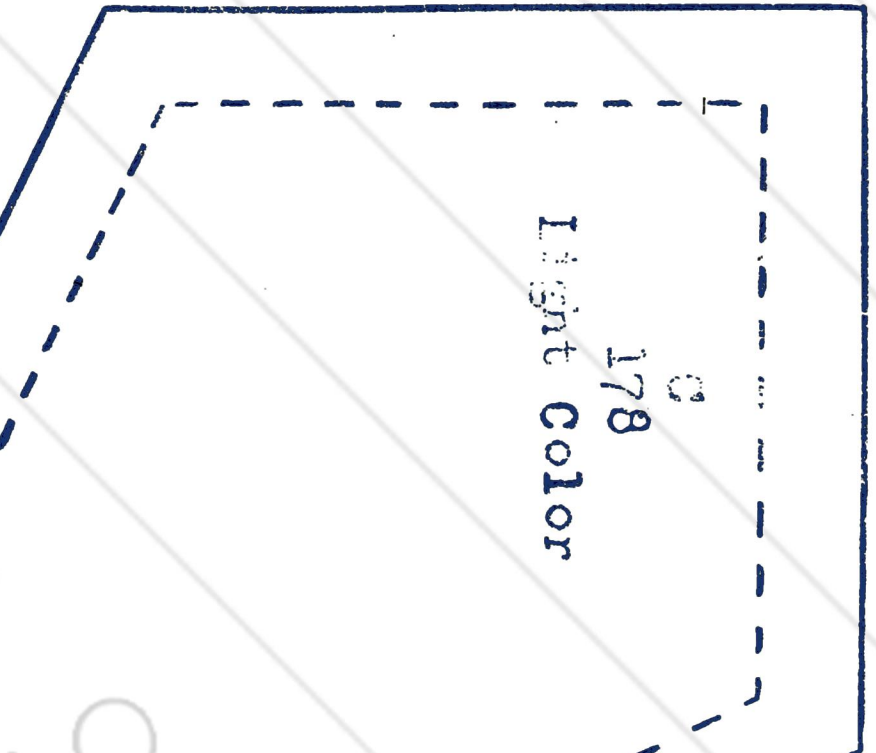
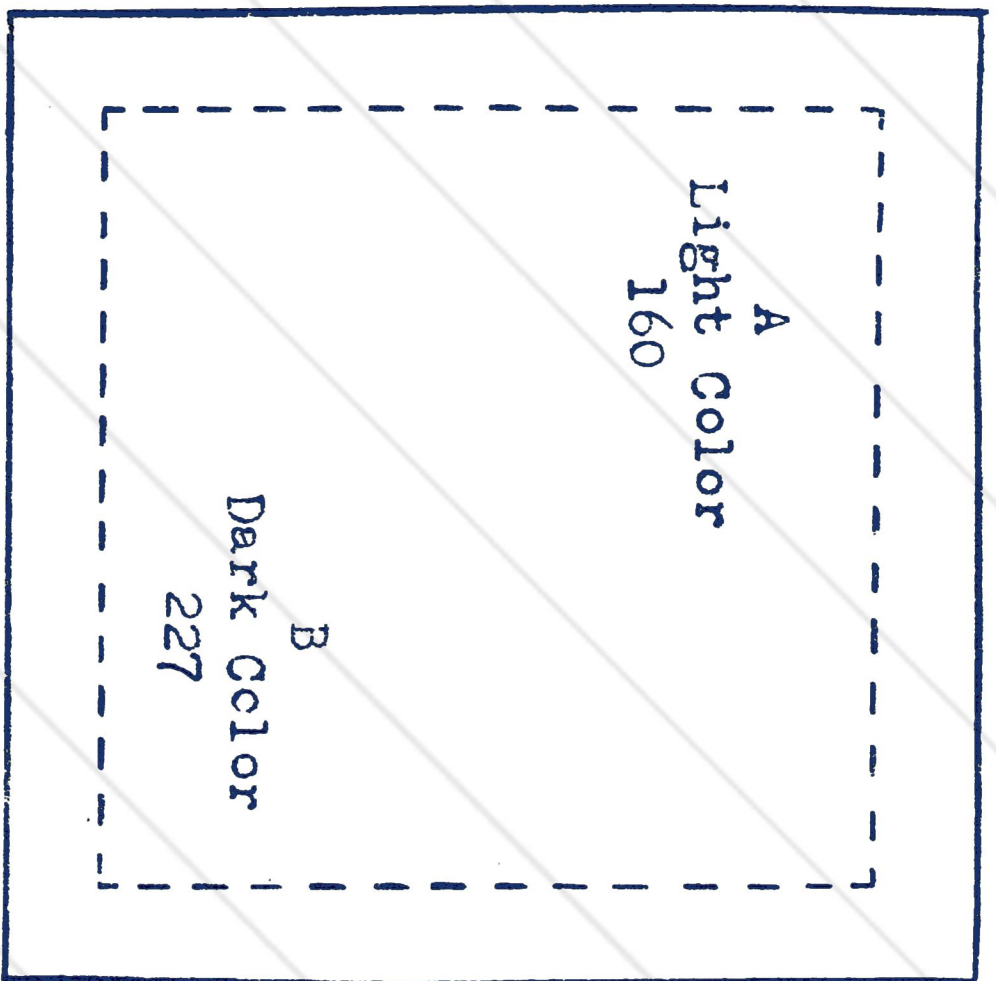
LUNCHEON SET

This set may be made of linen, linen crash, or heavy cotton. It is trimmed in "color crochet" in a simple but effective filet pattern which will use up those odds and ends of colored crochet thread you have accumulated. The model illustrated was made in ecru linen. The colors used were those given in the key to the chart for the large corner of the luncheon cloth. One of the small corners has a peach flower with yellow center, a second has a blue flower with peach center, and the third has a yellow flower with peach center. The leaves and stems of all are green. The same color combinations were used for three napkin corners and a fourth had a peach flower with blue center. The background thread for all the crochet and also for the borders was boilfast ecru mercerized crochet thread, number 20, using a number 11 steel crochet hook. If these colors are used you will need 60 yards each of green, yellow, peach, and blue, and 300 yards of ecru. However you may mix or match the colors to suit your fancy provided your threads are of approximately the same weight.

Filet crochet is composed of spaces (sp) and blocks (bl). A foundation chain is made into which blocks and/or spaces are worked. In subsequent rows the blocks and spaces are worked over the blocks and spaces of the previous row. A space is formed by a double crochet, ch 2, dc in 3rd st of previous row. A block is composed of 4 dc over the dc of the previous row or, if over a space, a dc in dc of previous row, 2 dc in sp, 1 dc in next dc of previous row. To begin, multiply the number of bl and sp in the first row by 3 plus 5 to turn with a sp. The large corner has 12 sp in Row 1 so ch 41, 1 dc in 8th st from hook, ch 2, sk 2 of ch, 1 dc in 3rd st of ch. Continue with filet spaces to the end of row (12 sp), ch 10, turn, dc in 8th st from hook, ch 2, dc in last dc of previous row, continue across row. To add 2 sp at the end of this row, as shown by the chart, ch 2, thread over hook 3 times, insert hook in base of dc which was just made, thread over, and work off 2 st at a time (4 st worked in all). For second sp, ch 2, thread over hook 3 times, insert hook in 2nd st of double treble just worked and work off 2 st at a time. All increases are worked in the manner described. Use the first directions given if inc is at the beginning of a row and the second set if inc is at the end of a row.

Work according to the chart, beginning at row marked "1", until ready to begin the color on Row 5. After working the first thirteen spaces, ch 1 for the beginning of 14th sp, on ch 2 draw the yellow through leaving an end of about 1". Drop the ecru at the back of work. Thread over (yellow), insert hook into dc of previous row, thread over (yellow), and draw through two loops (making half a dc). Now draw ecru and 1" end of yellow taut and lay between hook and yellow thread, complete dc. Continue to work in yellow for four bl keeping ecru and end of yellow laid along top of previous row and working over them. Excess length of yellow thread may be trimmed off after a few stitches. On last st of last dc in yellow, pull ecru taut, drop yellow to back and pull ecru through two loops on hook to complete the dc. Work to end of row in ecru. Cut yellow thread leaving a 1" end. Work back in ecru making nine spaces and in ch 2 of 10th sp draw a new end of yellow through and proceed as described above. All attaching ends are worked

Edge of quilt



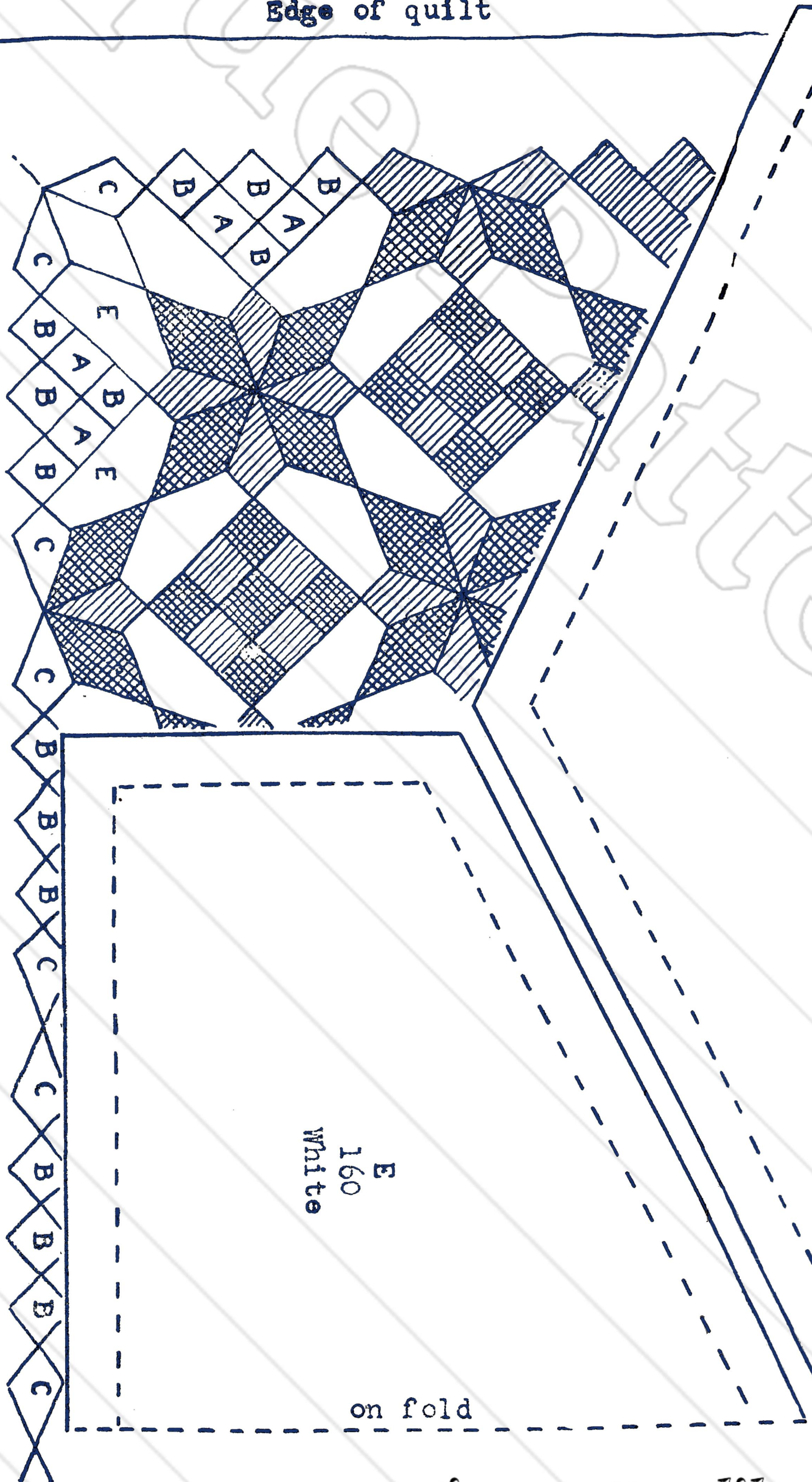
CHAIN OF DIAMONDS

Finished quilt measures about 96 1/2" by 81, 1/2" including a 6" border of white.

D Dark Color 160

E White 160

on fold



CHAIN OF DIAMONDS QUILT

While this quilt is not made up of separate blocks (see sketch), there are however, 31 full-size "nine-patches" and 32 "stars". These could be made up separately, then set together with E pieces,

filling in corners and edges with necessary pieces. Top edge of pieced quilt from one corner across to other corner begins with one C, then three diagonal B squares, two C, three B, two C, three B, two C, three B, and one C—twenty pieces in all. Side of quilt from one corner down to other corner begins with a C piece, then three B pieces, two C, three B, two C, three B,

two C, three B, two C, three B, and one C—twenty-five pieces in all. Opposite sides of quilt are the same. Cut two strips of white 6x100" for side borders and two strips 6x83" for ends. Applique edges of pieced quilt on top of border as shown in sketch. You will need: 2 1/2 yards light color, 3 3/4 yards dark, 8 1/2 yards white.

over. The background thread is never broken but is carried throughout. It must be drawn taut each time to keep it from showing and also to keep the work even. The finishing ends of thread, cut to about 1" in length, are dropped. Some will fall on the right side. Later all ends should be drawn through to the wrong side, pulled through three or four stitches, and excess length cut off. If this is neatly done, it will be difficult to see a right and wrong side to the work. Continue working according to the chart. To decrease at the beginning of a row, as shown in the upper half of chart, turn, put hook through last st of ch, draw thread through st and loop on hook (a slip stitch). Repeat on next st of ch and in dc. This is a decrease of one space.

The irregular corners are rounded with chains to form a base for the finishing rounds of single crochet. Directions are given for rounding the large motif. The smaller ones are rounded in a similar way. To round the large corner, do not break the thread but continue around toward the lower left according to the following directions: Ch 2, 1 dc in next sp, ch 2, 1 sc in end sp (hereafter called point), \* (ch 3, 1 dc in 2nd sp from end, ch 3, 1 sc in point) 3 times, ch 3, sc in point, repeat once, \*(ch 3, 1 dc in next sp, ch 3, 1 sc in point) 3 times, ch 3, sc in point, sp, ch 2, fasten to next point. Break thread. Fasten in next point to the left and repeat directions given above until all corners are completed. With work right side up, attach thread and work a row of single crochet around edge, putting 2 sc in each sp and 1 sc in each dc and each sc of previous row. Ch 1, work a second round with a sc in each sc of first round. When round is completed join with a slip stitch to the 1st st and fasten off.

After all corners are completed find the average distance across each set of corners and also the large one. Cut circles of white paper of the same diameters. Place on an ironing board and pin each crocheted circle into place using pins generously on the border so that each piece conforms to a perfect circular shape. Lay a dampened cloth over the work and steam lightly with a warm iron.

To shape the edge of the cloth and napkins fold the circles of paper used for blocking and find the exact center. On a 36" square of paper place the large circle

and a smaller circle in corners 1½" from edge. Using a string and pencil measure the distance from the center of the circle plus 1½" and swing an arc touching the edges of the square. This gives the line for the scalloped corner. Curve a line back to the straight edge. Make an arc for the smaller corner and trim the other two to match. For the napkin use a 12" square and make the pattern in a similar fashion placing the motif 1" from the edge.

Baste the motifs in position on the luncheon cloth and napkins and apply by whipping neatly, catching the outer stitch of single crochet to the cloth. Cut out the material beneath the crochet leaving enough width for turning under on the wrong side. Using the point of the needle, turn the edges under and whip neatly to the borders.

Trim the outer edge of the cloth to conform to the shape given. Roll a narrow hem and whip. Using the same crochet thread used for the background work, make a picot edging by making \*9 sc over this hem, spacing them evenly, ch 5, sc in same place as previous sc, repeat from \* until cloth edging is completed. Finish the napkins the same way.

These crocheted motifs may be used for a refreshment set using the large motif for the pitcher mat and the smaller cloth corners for glass mats. If used for this purpose, make a third round of single crochet around each motif making picots as directed for luncheon cloth edge.

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Your WORKBASKET is arranged in booklet form. Fasten the pages together at the left hand fold, slit the upper folds of the leaves, and you will find the pages in consecutive order.

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In using a ruler or yard stick to measure a dress hem, or when hanging a dress, if a rubber band is snapped around it once or twice, at the desired place, you will never lose the mark, and it is much easier to see than figures. The job can be done much more quickly.

★

Cocoa should always be cooked with a small amount of water before milk is added in order to cook the starch and give a smooth well-blended mixture.

## MUFFLER AND TIE SET

The muffler and tie are knitted in a simple allover pattern which gives a pleasing textured effect. For the set you will need number 3 steel needles and three 4-oz. balls of 2 or 3-ply yarn in a deep shade; navy, wine or dark green. A yarn with a thread of white silk woven through it makes an especially handsome set. The muffler alone requires 2 balls. The muffler is 9" wide and 45" long without the fringe and the tie is about 47" long, but these sizes may be varied to suit the individual.

Four rows make the pattern and are repeated in order throughout the work. Row 1: k 2, p 2 across row. Row 2: Same as Row 1. Row 3: p 2, k 2 across row. Row 4: Same as Row 3. To make the rows easier to keep track of, mark one edge with a safety pin, which can be moved up as the work progresses. When working away from the marked edge, change the stitch. Work knit stitches above purl stitches and the reverse. When working toward the marked edge keep the stitches the same; that is, knit stitches above knit ones, and purl stitches above purl stitches.

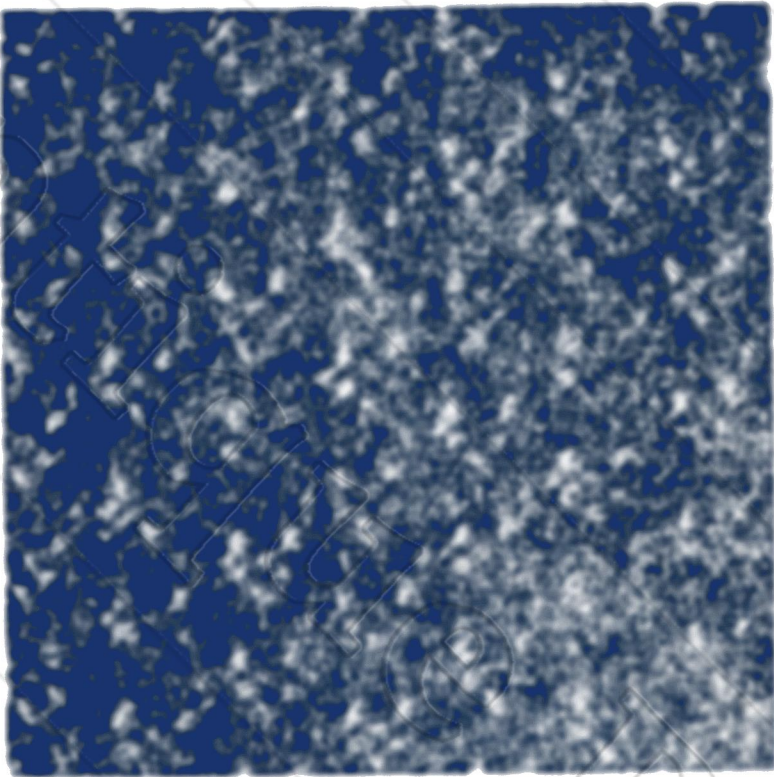
Before beginning an article you should check your gauge by knitting a trial square. Cast on 30 st and k in pattern until you have a square. Cast off loosely. Pin the sample to your ironing board stretching it slightly and pinning in a square. Block by pressing it lightly under a damp cloth. Measure 1" and count the number of stitches. This determines your gauge and will enable you to figure the number of st to cast on. In knitting a muffler and tie the finished articles will be less bulky if a fine yarn and moderately loose tension are used. If you knit closely, use needles a size larger than recommended. This will give "springiness" to your work. With 3-ply yarn number 3 steel needles should give a gauge of 7 st to 1".

Muffler: Multiply the number of st per inch by 9 to get the number to cast on. Make it a number that can be divided evenly by 2. If your gauge is the same as that given, cast on 64 st rather loosely and begin the pattern in the 1st row of knitting which will be called Row 1. Row 1: k 2, p 2 across row. Row 2: Same as Row 1. Row 3: p 2, k 2 across row. Row 4: Same as Row 3. Repeat these 4 rows for 45". Cast off loosely.



Thread a darning needle with the yarn used. In each st of muffler ends draw through a single thickness of yarn and knot with a slip knot. Draw the knot close to the muffler leaving the fringe slightly longer than the desired finished length. Lay the muffler on a smooth surface, brush the fringe out straight and trim to an even length of about 1½". Pin the muffler into a rectangular shape on the ironing board stretching it slightly. Use pins generously along the edges. Lay a damp cloth over it and steam lightly without resting the weight of the iron on it to destroy the ridges of the stitches. Leave pinned down until perfectly dry.

Tie: The tie is knitted as a shaped strip which is folded in from either edge and whipped together down the center back. Directions are given for shaping cardboard strips which are slipped into either end of the tie to aid in blocking it to the correct size and shape. Cast on 32 st loosely. This will begin the wide end of the tie, which will be 2¼" wide when seamed and blocked. Knit in the pattern for 11", then begin to narrow. To narrow, k the 1st st, k 2 tog, work pattern to within 3rd st of end of row, k 2nd and 3rd st from end tog, k last st. In working next row, work in the pattern. Since you have decreased 1 st at either end there will now be only 1 st in end pattern. \*Work 7 more rows in pattern without dec. On next row dec as before, placing dec 1 st from either edge. Repeat from \* 6 times (8 decreasing rows in all). About 4½" will be knit between 1st and last decreasing rows. After last dec, k the 16 sts on needle in the pattern for 15". Then begin increasing. K 1st st, on 2nd st, k st but do not slip off needle. Insert needle in back loop of same st



and k (2 st k in 1), slip st off needle. Work across row increasing in the same way in next to last st. \*Work 17 rows in pattern without inc. On 18th row inc in 2nd and next to last st. Repeat from \* twice (4 increasing rows in all). About 4½" will be knit between 1st and last increasing rows. K the 24 st on needle in pattern for 12" and cast off loosely.

Bring the knit edges together matching the rows carefully. Whip the edges together using the same yarn used for the knitting. Do not seam the ends. The stitches will not show on the right side as this seam will come at the center back but care should be taken that the stitches are not drawn tighter than the tension of the knitting. When seamed, turn the tie so that the whipping stitches are on the inside.

Blocking: To make a tie pattern for blocking cut a strip of paper 47" long and 2¼" wide and fold it lengthwise making a width of 1½". Starting at one end mark off 11", 4½" beyond that, then 15", 4½" and there should be 12" left. Mark the following widths for these sections:

Leave the 11" section the full width of the folded strip, 1½". Make the 15" section ½" wide. Make the 12" section ⅞" wide. Using a straight edge draw lines connecting the widths of the various sections and with the paper still folded cut on the lines. When opened, the paper guide will be the shape of your finished tie, the wide end 2¼" wide, the narrow end 1¾", and the center strip 1", with shaped sections connecting them. Use this paper guide to cut a cardboard blocking form for each end that will reach well up into the neck strip.

Slip the cardboard forms into the tie ends and straighten the pattern stitches. There will be 8 groups of stitches across the wide end, 6 on the narrow end, and 4 on the neck strip. See that the seam falls directly down the center back. Lay a damp cloth over the tie and steam well on both sides. Leave the cardboard forms in the tie until it is thoroughly dry, even leaving them in for a day or two. These forms may be kept for use in the future for blocking other ties you might knit or to use in pressing this one. After removing the forms you may lightly catch the tie ends together.

If your stitch gauge is different than that given in the directions and you prefer to use your own gauge, figure the number of st to an inch and multiply this by 4½ to find the number to cast on. Make the number the closest one that can be divided evenly by 8. In decreasing for the neck strip decrease to a number evenly divisible by 8 planning the strip so it will be 1" or less in width when folded. Make the narrow end also a number of st evenly divisible by 8. By using multiples of 8 for the main portions of the tie, you can press a sharper edge as the creases will come at breaks in the pattern stitch.

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