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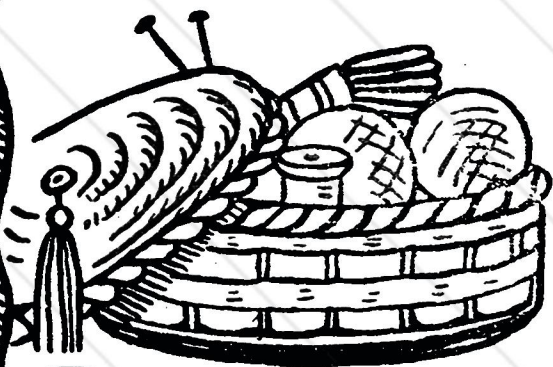
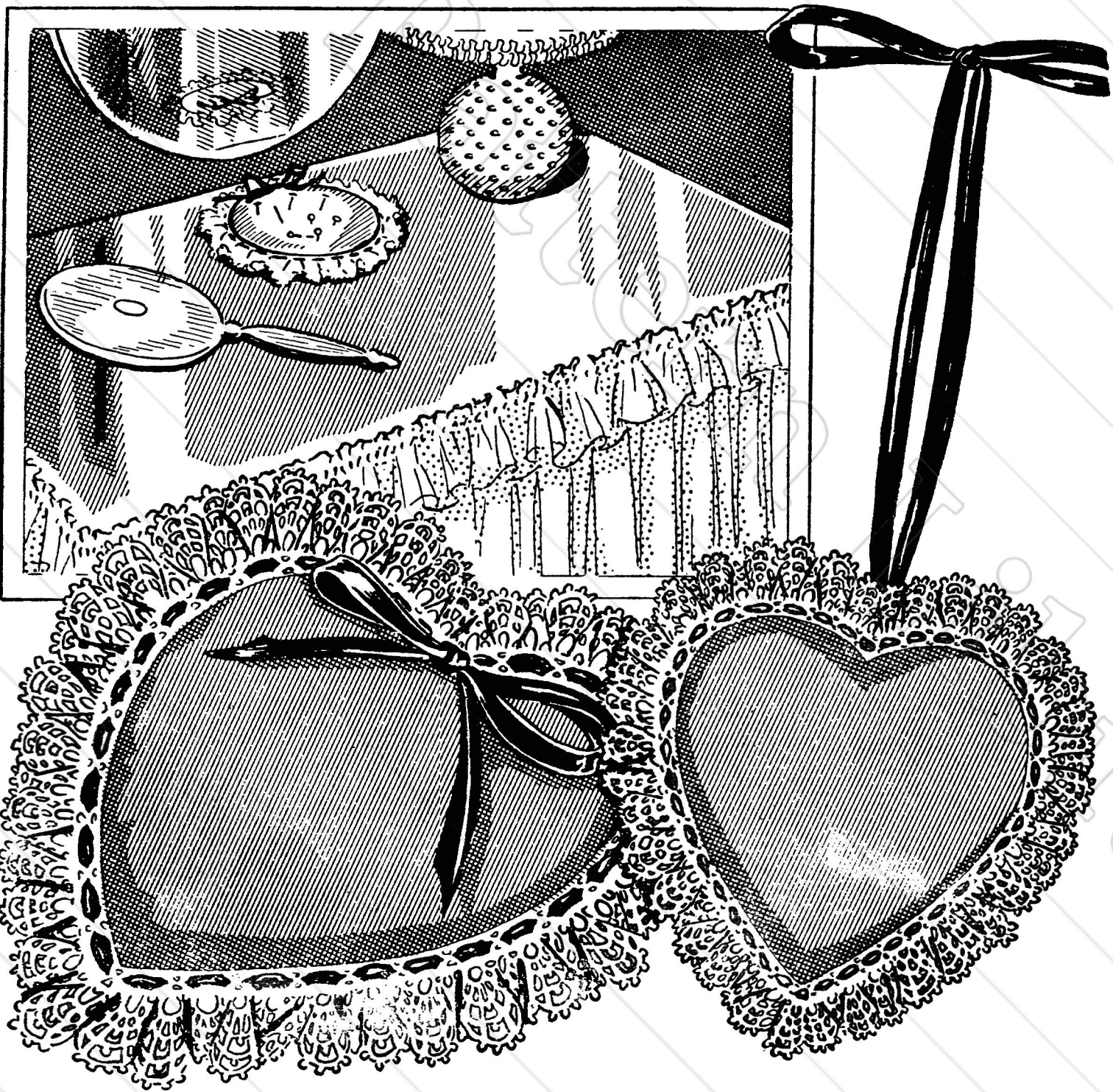
# Work Basket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT  
For PLEASURE and PROFIT

VOLUME 9

(2-905)

NO. 9



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

## CROCHETED FRILLS ON PINCUSHIONS AND SACHETS

Give a June bride a frilly pincushion for her dressing table with a set of matching sachets to lend delicate fragrance to lingerie or dresses. Your scrap bag will probably contain materials suitable for the pincushion and sachets. Taffeta or satin scraps would be appropriate but fine-checked gingham or small-figured prints would also be attractive. With the latter, narrow black velvet ribbon threaded through the lace frill would be charming.

First, make paper patterns. For the circular pincushion make a circle 6½" across, for the circular sachet a circle 3¼" across. To make a pattern for the heart-shaped pincushion cut a rectangle 6½" (3¼") long and 6" (3") wide. (For the heart-shaped sachet, use numbers in parenthesis.) Fold lengthwise. On the fold, make a dot ½" from the top. Place a dot at the center of the top, that is, 1½" (¾") from the folded side. Along the outside edge (opposite fold), make dots 1½" (¾") and 2½" (1¼") from the top. Using the dots as guides, draw half a heart. Beginning at the dot on fold, curve line up to dot at center top, curve down to first dot along outside edge, follow along the edge to the second dot, then curve the line down to the bottom of the fold. All curves should be well rounded so the heart will appear "fat," as it will take up some in stuffing.

From the paper patterns, cut a back and front for each article to be made. In cutting the heart, place the fold on the lengthwise or crosswise of the goods. If the pincushion material is light weight, cut another back and front from a firm piece of material, such as firm muslin, for an inner lining. Lay the back and front together, right sides facing, baste and seam, taking ⅜" seams on pincushions and ¼" seams on sachets. Be careful not to stretch in seaming as the edges are bias. Leave an opening along one side for turning and stuffing. If the pincushion is to be interlined, baste the front and back to front and back inner linings, then

place right sides together and seam. Clip seam at inner point of heart so it will not draw, turn work right side out. Crease seam edges on right side and press if necessary.

The pincushions may be stuffed with cotton, finely cut rags covered with a layer of cotton, dried coffee grounds, or dried sawdust. After stuffing, baste edges of opening and whip together. On sachets, baste edges of opening but do not close at this time.

Crocheted frill: For the pincushions use No. 30 mercerized crochet cotton and a No. 11 or 12 steel hook. The same size thread may be used for sachets but they will be daintier if No. 50 or finer thread is used. The frills may be white or a color; delicate pink or blue, or whatever shade is pleasing with the material used.

Make a beginning chain slightly longer than the distance around article at seam line. Rnd 1: (crossed trs for beading) sk 4 sts of ch, dc in 5th st from hook, ch 4, dc in top of last dc, ch 2, \* thread over twice for a tr, sk 1 st of ch, draw loop through next st, thread over and draw through 2 loops, thread over, sk 1 st of ch, draw loop through next st (5 loops now on hook), thread over and work off 2 loops at a time, ch 1, dc in center loop (top) of crossed tr, ch 2. Repeat from \* until work at foundation ch measures exact distance around article, having an odd number of crossed trs around. Ch 2, sl st in 3rd st of 4-ch skipped at beginning of rnd.

Rnd 2: \* ch 9, sk 1-ch between crossed trs, sc in next dc, ch 9, sk 2-ch, sc in next tr. Repeat from \* around, fastening last 9-ch in base of 1st 9-ch with a sl st. Rnd 3: turn (wrong side up), and sl st in each of first 5 sts of 9-ch, turn (right side up), \* ch 3, dc in next 9-ch loop (this loop is over a crossed tr), ch 3, dc in same loop, ch 5, sl st in 4th st from hook to form picot, ch 1, dc in same loop, ch 3, dc in same loop, ch 3, sc in next loop. Repeat from \* around, fastening last 3-ch to base of 1st 3-ch with sl st.

Rnd 4: sl st in each st of next 3-ch, sl st in next st (dc), ch 7, \* dc in next dc, ch 6, sl st in 4th st from hook to form picot, ch 3, dc in next dc, ch 3, tr in next dc, tr in next dc, ch 3. Repeat from \* around. To close rnd: after tr of last shell, sl st in 5th st of 7-ch made at beginning of rnd. Rnd 5: \* ch 3, dc in next dc, ch 3, sl st in top of dc to form picot, (ch 6, sl st in 4th st from hook to form picot) 2 times, ch 3, dc in next dc, ch 3, sl st in top of dc to form picot, ch 3, sc between next 2 trs. Repeat from \* around, fastening last 3-ch to base of 1st 3-ch with a sl st. Fasten off. Wash and starch frill lightly; press on wrong side on a padded surface.

On hearts, pin place where frill was fastened off at inner point of heart, pin center tr of beading at lower point. Cut off excess length of foundation ch. With right side of frill against top of article, whip foundation ch of frill to seam. Thread ribbon of a contrasting or harmonizing shade through the crossed trs of beading, going over one crossed tr and under the next. Tie ends in a bow over 2 trs (at inner point of hearts). If pincushion is to be hung, sew two pieces of matching ribbon about 3" apart toward top of pincushion on wrong side. Tie ends in a bow about 5" above pincushion.

To finish sachets: sprinkle sachet powder between thin layers of cotton trimmed to shape of sachet. Insert in sachet and close opening. If sachets are to be suspended from hangers to scent dresses, make ribbon hangers at top as described for pincushions. Seal sachets in cellophane or tissue paper if they are to be given as gifts, making the wrapping as nearly airtight as possible.

Go back to the old custom of having a scrap bag for odds and ends. Save your zippers, flowers from hats, bits of ribbon, old collars, and scraps of fabric, pretty buttons, and the like. They'll help waste wardens later on in making over clothes and save many pennies on trimmings.

To prevent lumping, store brown sugar in a moist place — the average bread box will serve this purpose — but keep powdered sugar in a tightly covered tin or glass container.

Sprinkle a little cinnamon over the top of cocoa before serving it.

For red hands, wash your hands in water and a little vinegar several times a day. At night put on cold cream and wear an old pair of gloves. Always wear an old pair of cotton gloves when sweeping and a pair of rubber gloves when cleaning. Save your hands at all times. The vinegar acts as a bleach.

Glass spoons are better for medicines than metal ones, but a small medicine glass is best, of course. They can be purchased for a very few cents and are more accurate for measuring than teaspoons which vary in size.

To soften hard butter without making it oily, rinse out a small basin in very hot water and invert over the butter.

When boiling rice add a teaspoon of lemon juice to a quart of water. It will make the rice white and the grains will be separated when it is boiled.

Taffy and other sticky candies can be kept from becoming soft by wrapping each piece in wax paper and storing in a covered tin or glass jar.

The shine on wools and wool mixtures isn't necessarily there to stay. Try this anti-shine treatment when you press woollens. Dip the pressing cloth in a solution of one part vinegar to one part tepid water.

A scrubbing brush with stiff bristles is invaluable when washing badly soiled collar bands, mud-splashed hems, or other stains on white clothes. Lay the cloth smoothly on the washboard, wet the brush, rub it across a bar of soap, then scrub the garment with the brush.

Finished quilt with a 2" border of white measures about 84" by 95½". There are 56 blocks of white, 12" square. Cut and piece fans as directed on pattern and applique in corners of white blocks. Piece white blocks together, seven across and eight up and down.

Cut two strips of white for side border 2" by 96" and two strips for ends 2" by 84½". Seam to quilt mitering corners. Bind in color.

Quilt around inside pieces of fan about ¼" from edge.

A wide variety of colors will make a lovely quilt. "A" pieces of prints matching the color of the "B" pieces of each fan would be most attractive.

Materials required to make this quilt top need not exceed more than 6 yards and 20 inches of white, 2½ yards plain color, and 6 yards of print.

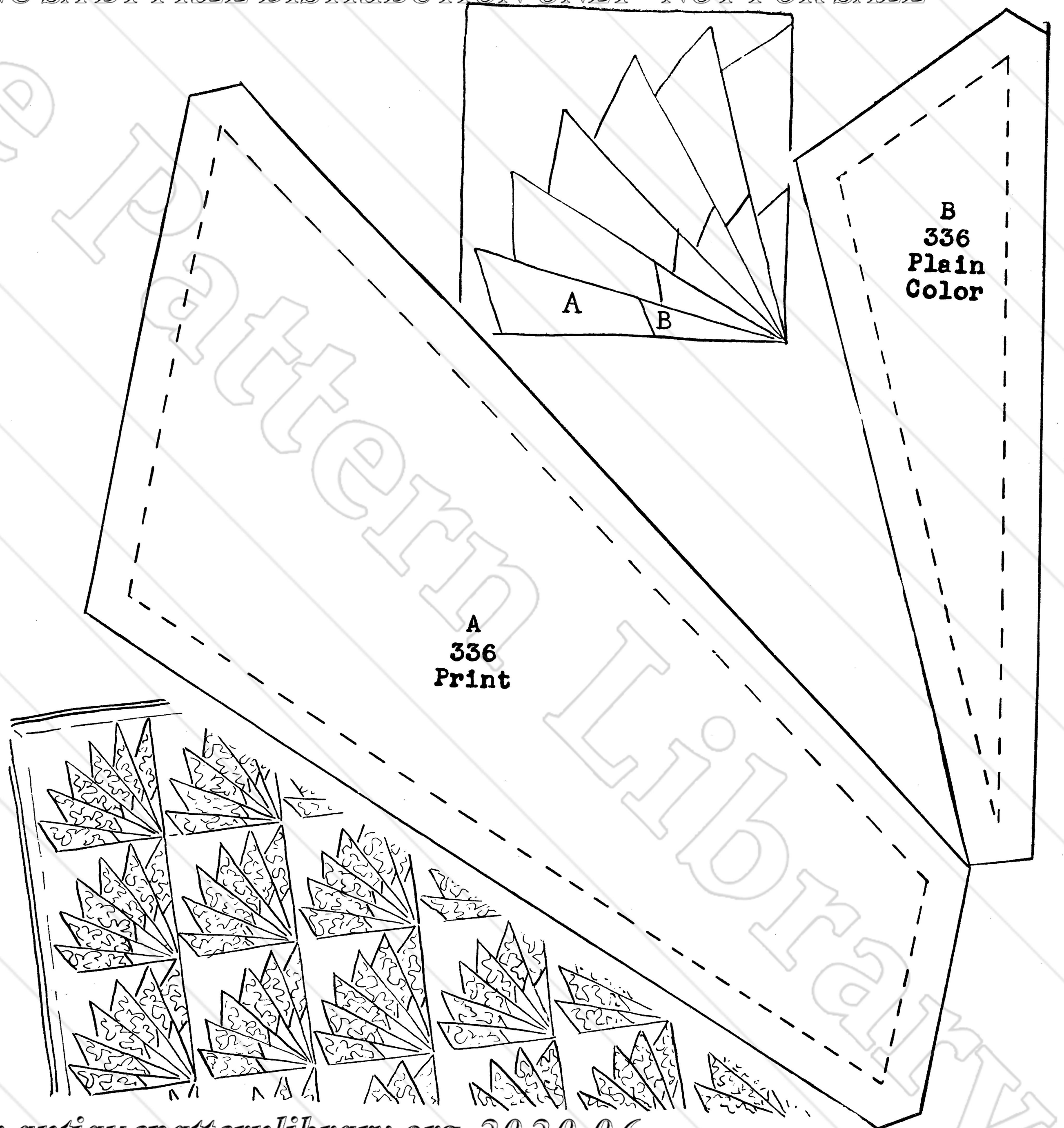
Worried about washing baby's wee bonnet? Wash angora bonnets and mittens in warm suds made of white soap flakes to which one teaspoon of ammonia has been added. Rinse in several waters of the same temperature. Squeeze out water in a Turkish towel and dry as quickly as possible in the house in cold weather.

A marshmallow rolled in cinnamon makes a delicious addition to a cup of cocoa or chocolate.

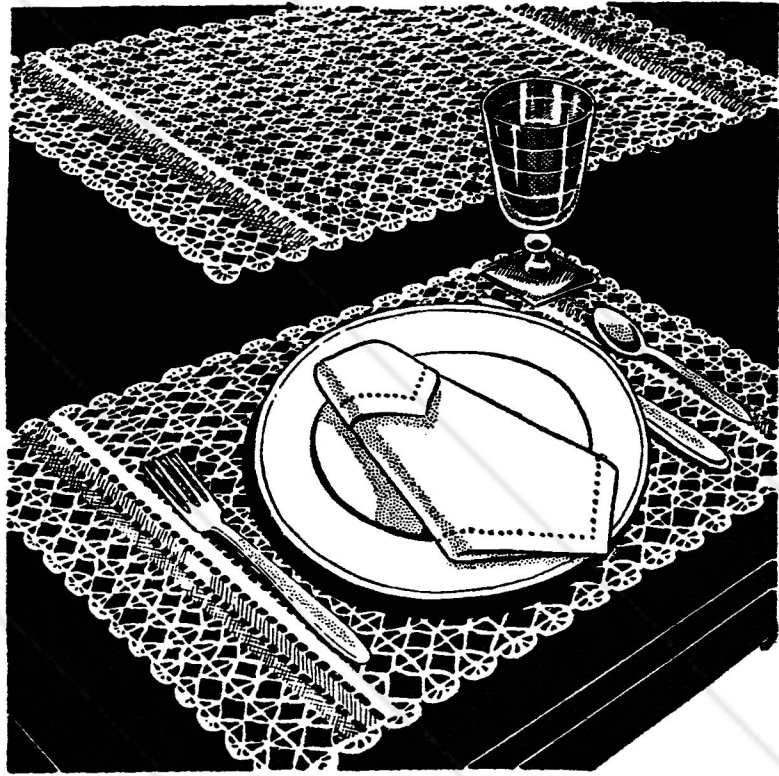
One way to use up the odds and ends of soap is to let them dry out thoroughly, and then put them through a food chopper. The resultant powder can be used readily in the dishpan or washer.

### **NOTICE TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS**

Due to the shortage of help we have gotten behind with our mailing. In order to catch up we are mailing your June and July issues together.



**"FIESTA" TABLE RUNNER AND PLACE MATS**



These colorful table mats solve the summer tablecloth problem. Crochet them in a jiffy of mercerized, string weight thread. The body color may be beige or any pastel color you choose, with stripes in gay colors. The set illustrated was crocheted of pale yellow with the outer stripes of red, the center stripes green, and the inner stripes orange. The shell edging was green. This color scheme, borrowed from our Mexican neighbors, may be used, or you may choose your own. The center runner, 12½" by 23" without the edging, requires approximately 240 yards of the basic color and 30 yards each of three different colors for stripes, plus an additional 45 yards of one of the colors for edging. Each mat, 11" by 18" without the edging, requires approximately 160 yards of the basic color, 20 yards each of three different colors for stripes, plus an additional 30 yards of one of the colors for edging. Use a No. 6 steel crochet hook.

Mat: ch to equal 12", sk 8 sts of ch, sc in 9th st from hook, \* ch 3, sk 2 st of ch, dc in next st, ch 3, sk 2 sts of ch, sc in next st. Repeat from \* 16 times, ch 3, sk 2 sts of ch, dc in next st. Cut off excess length of ch. Row 1: ch 10, turn, dc in next dc, \* ch 7, dc in next dc. Repeat from \* across row, making last dc in 4-ch at end

of past row. Row 2: ch 5, turn, sc in middle (4th) st of 7-ch, \* ch 2, dc in next dc, ch 2, sc in middle st of next 7-ch. Repeat from \* across row, ending row with sc in 4th st of 10-ch at end, ch 2, dc in 8th st of 10-ch. Row 3: ch 6, turn, sc in next sc, \* ch 3, dc in next dc, ch 3, sc in next sc. Repeat from \* across row, ending row with dc in 3rd st of 5-ch at end.

Repeat Row 1 and Row 2. Draw color of outer stripe through last st of last dc of Row 2. Cut off basic color leaving an end long enough to thread into a darning needle and weave into back of work later. As colors are changed, fasten all loose ends in this way. Ch 4, turn, \* 2 trs over next 2-ch, tr in sc, 2 trs over next 2-ch, tr in dc. Repeat from \* across row, making last tr in 3rd st of 5-ch of past row. On last st of last tr draw the basic color through, ch 5, sk 2 trs, dc in next tr, \* ch 2, sk 2 trs, dc in next tr. Repeat from \* across row. Draw color of 2nd stripe through last dc and follow directions given for making the 1st stripe. On the last tr, draw basic color through and work a row of filet meshes like those made after the 1st stripe. On last dc of this row, draw color for 3rd stripe through and work a 3rd stripe like the other two.

Draw basic color through last st of last tr and return to pattern. Ch 6, \* sk 2 trs, sc in next tr, ch 3, sk 2 trs, dc in next tr, ch 3. Repeat from \* ending row with dc in 4-ch at end of past row. Repeat Rows 1, 2, and 3 until there are 13 rows of diamond stripes. The last row of the 13th row of stripes will be Row 3. Repeat Row 1 and Row 2. Fasten off. With right side of mat up, attach color of inner stripe and work stripes to correspond with similar stripe of first end. Work two more stripes separated by rows of filet meshes and finish the mat keeping the work in the pattern so the two ends will be identical.

Edging: with mat right side up, attach contrasting thread along one side (center portion) with a sc in center st of outer edge of any hexagon (the hexagon is the 6-sided figure between

stripes), \* ch 2, tr in end st of ch running through center of next diamond stripe, ch 2, tr in same st, ch 2, tr in same st, ch 2, sc in middle st of next hexagon. Repeat from \* along side. When color stripes are reached, make shell in center st of end of 1st stripe, sc in center of next stripe, shell in center of next stripe, sc in next hexagon. When the corner is reached, work a shell in corner st making 5 trs (instead of 3) separated by 2-chs. Across end: \* sk next 2-ch (when starting across end, this will be 2-ch at corner), sc in 1st st of next 2-ch, sk next sp, shell in next sc, sk next 2-ch, sc in 1st st of next 2-ch, sk next sp, shell in next dc. Repeat from \* across end. Work other side and end to correspond with those already worked.

Runner: make a beginning ch of 13½", sk 8 sts of ch, sc in 9th st from hook, \* ch 3, sk 2 sts of ch, dc in next st, ch 3, sk 3 sts of ch, sc in next st. Repeat from \* 18 times, ch 3, dc in next st. Cut off excess length of ch. There will be 19 half-diamonds across row, with a quarter-diamond at either end. Follow directions for the mat but make 19 rows of diamond stripes in the center portion instead of 13, as was done for the mat. Stripes and edging are worked in exactly the same way. When work is completed weave all loose ends of threads into back of work, fastening securely. Starch the mats heavily and pin into shape and leave until dry. If there is no convenient place for drying, the mats and runner may be left unstarched, pinned into shape face down on the ironing board, then thoroughly moistened with a cloth dipped in starch and pressed until dry.

Runners of any size may be made from these directions using any size of thread. You may vary the length of beginning ch, the number of colored stripes, and the number of diamond stripes. To make the edging work out evenly, the number of half-diamonds worked on the beginning ch should be an odd number, with a quarter-diamond at either end of ch.

Cloth window shades may be painted with any of the flat-wall paints. Do not coat the back of the shades until the front is thoroughly dry. A five-inch flat wall brush is the most effective tool for the purpose.

Potatoes that are to be French fried should stand in water for at least an hour before cooking. But be sure they are quite dry before putting them into the hot fat.

After using a scrubbing brush, rinse it in cold water and then turn the bristles downward. The water will run out and the brush will dry quickly. If allowed to dry on its back the water will soak into the wood and thus loosen the bristles.

A bare ironing board makes a good table on which to clean men's clothing, though the ordinary kitchen table will serve very well. All spots and stains should first be brushed off. If they are greasy they should be rubbed with gasoline, using a pad underneath. This pad should always be placed under the stains so that it will take up the dirt forced through by the vigorous rubbing.

Keep a clothes hanger right in the sewing room when making a new dress. Then the half-finished dress may be placed on it when not working on it. There is no sense in bundling it up in a knot to cause wrinkles when this small step will prevent them.

If water from your flower vases should cause white spots on your polished furniture, rub spots lightly with a little household ammonia applied with a cloth, then quickly cover that spot with furniture polish and rub it well with a soft cloth. Be sure to apply the ammonia only to the spot.

When buying colored or figured blankets inspect them carefully all over to see that there are no uneven woven places or mottled dye spots. Unfold new blankets and inspect the edges, bindings, and corners.

## TO BIND WORKBASKETS

For the convenience of new subscribers who may wish to bind all 12 Workbaskets of a volume together, we reprint binding directions which appeared several years ago.

Stack the numbers to be bound, backs together in a straight line, and remove any transfer patterns. With hammer and slender nail or automatic drill, using a small bit, puncture the stack of magazines. Begin about an inch from top or bottom and make six holes an inch apart (always use an even number). Keep holes about  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch from back edge.

Thread heavy needle with light cord or heavy thread, point needle down in first hole; make stitch on bottom, up in second hole, and so on, drawing the thread tight, and leaving enough of an end to tie. When you have sewed through the last hole, come back again in reverse order, this time taking the stitch on top first; always draw thread tight. Knot the ends of threads.

Covers of two sizes are suggested, the larger one will take care of the Workbasket and any unused portion of your transfer, while the smaller fits the magazine portion only. To make the cover, cut two pieces of heavy cardboard  $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8$  or  $6 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$  inches. The back remains semi-soft and requires no cardboard. This is the section which goes over the back or left hand edge of the magazines, and holds the two cardboard covers to-

gether, but allows them to be flexible. For the back and the covers, use bookbinder's cloth or any firm material and glue. A nice effect is gained by using darker material for the back than for the covers. Cut a strip for the back  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Lay cardboard covers on flat surface, open and parallel, an inch apart. Glue strip to cardboard, lapping  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch on each cover. Turn over and lap ends in. glue to covers. Cut strip to line inside of back  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch shorter than cardboards, and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide and glue to inside of cover. No glue is used between back and lining strip.

The covers are next: lay cloth 1 inch from back edge of cardboard; cut so it is an inch larger, top, front, and bottom, than cardboard, and glue. Lap edges to inside, mitre or lap corners, and glue. Cover the inside with paper of harmonizing or contrasting shade, cut  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch smaller all around than cardboard.

Fit covers neatly over bound magazines, all edges even, back pulled snugly, and stitches through holes as before, in matching thread; this time begin inside the back cover, so that the final knot will be on the inside. Stitch through the soft back just at left hand edge of cardboard cover to fasten cover to magazines. Any unused portions of the transfers may be slipped back into the pages of the Workbasket.

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