

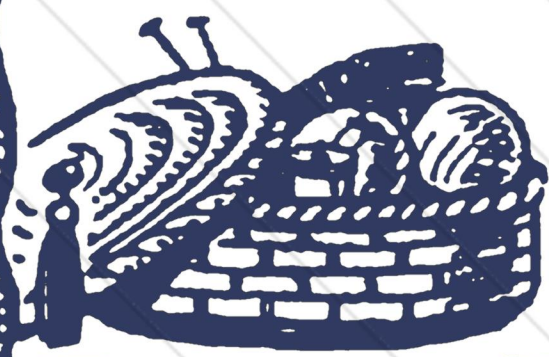
# Aunt Martha's Work Basket

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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.



# 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 patterns 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.**

## Next Month



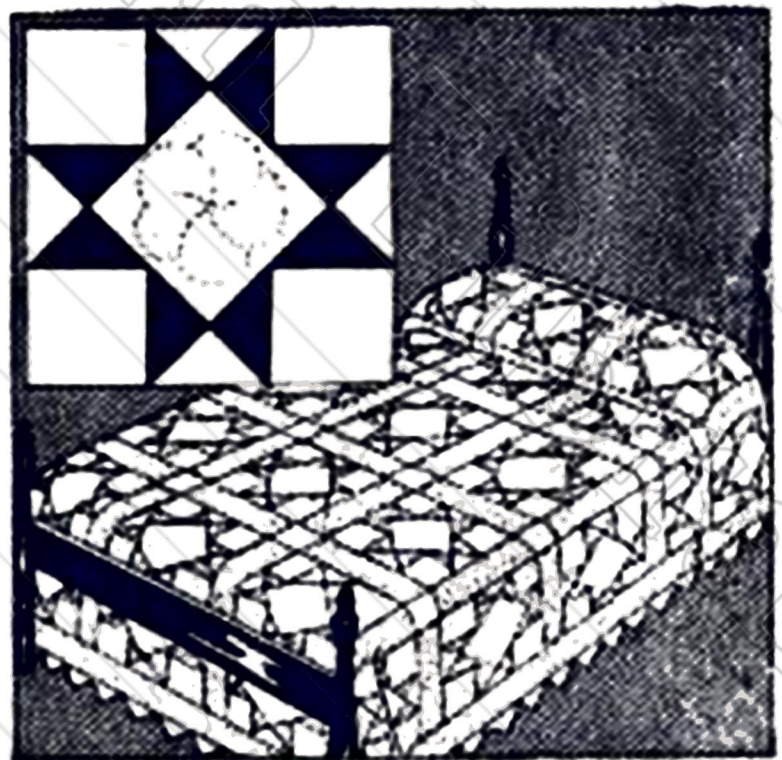
On your next **WORKBASKET** transfer there will be a clever set of monograms

which may be arranged to resemble sail boats and others which form basket-



ets. Also on the transfer there will be a group of baby designs.

A lovely cobwebby collar and cuff set in crochet, and a very attractive and practical wash cloth which is knitted add variety to next month's needlework. These are shown on cover.



The quilt of the month will be the pieced Aunt Eliza's Star.

To prevent pies and cakes from running over and messing up ovens, place a larger pie tin under the receptacle.

Stale cake can be freshened by dipping into cold milk for an instant and then baking slowly.



## On the Transfer

Suggestions for working up the four pillow slip motifs are given on the transfer.

To piece the quilt you will need: 6 yards white, 2 yards color for strips and 1 1-3 yards color for diamond border. 1 1/4 yards print for butterflies, 7" yellow for centers, 14" green for leaves, 15" pink for flowers.

Half of the 18-inch applique block is given on the transfer. The other half may be stamped or traced. Twelve of these are needed to make a quilt about 76x100 without the diamond border, which is optional.

Cut out applique pieces on dotted line and turn under to solid line. Round edges will turn under more evenly if they are snipped at intervals. Baste edges under, place on corresponding outline on 18-inch block and whip edges down. If desired, the butterflies' bodies, flowers and even the leaves may be padded slightly to give a raised effect—go around body of butterfly in running stitch with black or brown floss.

Cut twenty 6-inch squares of white, stamp and applique 10 each with the butterfly and flower as shown in illustration. Cut 62 strips of color 18 inches long and 2 3/8 inches wide, and 31 strips of same length and width of white. The colored strips may be of the same pink, green or yellow used in flowers and leaves, or another color may be used. Consult the chart on transfer before piecing border.

Sew three 18-inch strips together with a white strip between two of color. Sew one of these strip sections on each side of an 18-inch square, then sew corner squares in place. There will be butterflies on each corner of the finished quilt—2 flowers together on inside corners of top and bottom rows. Down the sides the butterflies and flower blocks alternate—with the inside 2 blocks on each row the same. Three 18-inch blocks are used for width—four for length of quilt.

If the diamond border is used, piece as shown on diagram, using same color as for strips.



## Skating Set

The stitch used in this set is an adaptation of afghan crochet. If you have done straight afghan crochet you will find that this stitch differs slightly. This difference is explained later. If you are not familiar with the stitch it may be helpful to know before beginning that it resembles knitting both in method and appearance.

A No. 5 straight shank afghan crochet hook may be used, or a size 6 bone hook with a straight handle will do. 1 oz. of zephyr yarn in navy and 1 oz. of white will make the helmet.

Any article made in this stitch may be used with either side out. The two sides are entirely different—the top, or side from which it is worked is squared off and mesh-like in appearance, with the stitches of each row exactly above the stitches of the previous row.

The skating helmet is made in sections. One section about 4 inches wide



begins at center top of cap and extends into the ear flap. One side, from center top to end of flap is worked first, and the other side worked on the top end of this. The entire section is of navy in the original. White was used for the front and back sections, but any two colors may be used. This size will fit 21 to 23 head sizes.

To begin, chain (ch) 21 loosely. **ADAPTED AFGHAN CROCHET**—1st row: insert hook in next stitch (st) of chain and draw a loop through as for single crochet (sc), but do not work loops off hook. Hold both loops on hook, insert hook in next st of ch and draw up a loop. Repeat in each st of ch, holding all loops on hook. At end of ch you will have 21 loops on hook.

2nd row: holding all loops on hook without turning work, loop yarn over hook and draw through one loop at left end of hook—this works off one st; \* yarn over hook and through 2 loops (the one just made and the next one on hook), repeat from \* to end of row.

In most afghan stitch directions, the next row of loops (which is the first row of pattern stitch) is drawn up through the vertical stitches of row below. This, however, makes a very firm piece of work which would not be adjustable to various head sizes. So to make the cap more elastic we bring this row of loops up through the horizontal sts which run along edge of previous row and which correspond to sts of ch at beginning.

3rd row: having one loop on hook at end of row (this st becomes 1st st of next row), insert hook under horizontal st along edge of row below, yarn over hook and draw through. Continue across, working from right to left, making a loop in each horizontal st along edge of previous row. 4th row: work back from left to right without turning as for 2nd row.

The 3rd and 4th rows make up the pattern stitch of afghan crochet, and are repeated throughout the work. These will be referred to as "pattern rows." Decreases (dec) and increases (inc) are explained as they occur. Repeat the pattern rows 23 more times each. This will make 25 wide ribs on top (2 rows make a rib), and work should measure about 7½ inches in length and 4 inches wide.

The next row begins shaping for ear flaps, by dec 1 st in center of row. Draw up loops as before to center of row, then skip (sk) 1 horizontal st, draw up a loop in all remaining sts. Work back as for 2nd row. Next row: draw up loops sk 6th st from each end. Work next row back. Next row: draw up loops sk 8th and 10th sts.

In working the next row back, draw the first loop over hook through 1st 2 loops on hook (instead of one as before) to dec at beginning of row. Work back as before until there are only 3 sts left on hook, then draw a loop through all 3 loops to dec at end of row.

Next row: draw up loops sk 1 st at center. Work back as in next to last row, dec at both ends. Repeat the last 2 rows three times. Fasten and cut yarn.

To make the other side of this section, work in sts of beginning ch along straight end of work and draw 21 loops through for 1st row, then continue as for other side. Be sure to have the side with the squared openings toward you when beginning the other side.

To make the **BACK**, ch 27 with white. 1st row: draw a loop through each st of ch. 2nd row: work back as before. 3rd row: draw up loops. 4th row: work back (these are the pattern rows mentioned above). 5th row: draw up loops in 1st 4 sts, then in 5th st, to increase, loop yarn over hook, insert hook in same st with last drawn up loop and draw another loop through. Each inc adds 2 loops to work. Continue across, drawing loops up in each st as before to middle of row, inc again at middle and again in 5th st from other end of row (3 inc in row).

6th row: work back, treating the two extra loops at each inc in the same manner as other loops. Repeat the pattern rows 8 times. This completes 22 rows. 23rd row: draw up loops sk 7th st from each end. 24th row: work back. 25th and 26th rows: repeat pattern rows once. 27th row: draw up loops sk 4th st from each end and 1 st in center. 28th row: work back. 29th row: loops, sk 6th st from each end. 30th row: work back. 31st row: loops, sk 1 st at center. 32nd row: work back, dec at both ends as on ear flap. 33rd row: loops, sk 5th st from each end. 34th row: work back. 35th row: loops, sk 1 st at center. 36th



row: work back, dec at each end. 37th row: sk 5th st from each end. 38th row: work back, dec at each end. 39th row: sk 1 st in middle. 40th row: work back, dec at ends. Repeat 39th and 40th rows twice. Fasten and cut yarn.

**FRONT SECTION:** with white, ch 38. 1st row: draw up loops. 2nd row: work back. 3rd row: draw up loops inc in 19th st. 4th row: work back, dec at each end. 5th row: draw up loops. 6th row: work back, dec at each end. 7th row: draw up loops, inc at center. 8th row: work back, dec at ends. Repeat 7th and 8th rows three times. 15th row: loops. 16th row: work back, dec at ends. Repeat 15th and 16th rows. 19th and 20th rows: repeat 7th and 8th rows. 21st row: draw up loops. 22nd row: work back, dec at ends. Repeat 7th and 8th rows. 25th and 26th rows: pattern, dec at each end on 26th. 27th row: loops, sk 6th st from each end. 28th row: work back decreasing at ends. 29th row: repeat 27th. 30th row: work back. 31st row: loops, sk 1 st at center. 32nd row: work back, dec at ends. Repeat 31st and 32nd rows once. Fasten and cut yarn.

Fold and mark the navy strip with the ear flaps through center and fit front and back sections in place. Whip together with strong thread, being careful that seams do not pucker.

To make chin strap, fasten navy in end of right ear flap. Ch 26, sk 5 sts of ch, draw up loops in 6th and all remaining sts of ch. Slip stitch (sl st) into end of flap to make strap more secure, pull loop of sl st through 1st 2 loops on hook, and work off to end of ch. Fasten and cut yarn. The 5-ch loop at end of strap serves as a buttonhole, sew button in place on left flap.

To make pompoms: wrap white yarn around 2½-inch cardboard 65 or 70 times. Slip off, tie tightly around center, clip loops and round off. Repeat with navy and sew pompoms on top of navy panel, one behind the other.

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## Scarf

The scarf shown is all white and is done in adapted afghan crochet also. If you wish to match the helmet, make half the scarf white and the other half navy. 4-oz. of white zephyr yarn will be required to make an all-white scarf, or

2-oz. of each will make a two-color scarf. Half the scarf is worked at a time—from center to one end—and the other half worked on this, as the ear flap section of cap was made. The scarf is conveniently narrowed at center to fit around neck.

Ch 30. 1st row: draw up a loop in each st of ch. 2nd row: work back. 3rd row: draw up a loop in each st of previous row. 4th row: work back. Repeat these two pattern rows 18 times. \* 41st row: loops, inc at center as for cap. 42nd row: work back. Repeat pattern rows 5 times \*. Repeat from \* to \* six times. (This will finish your scarf on the 124th row.) Fasten and cut yarn. A strip about 18 inches long, 5 inches wide at one end and 7 inches wide at the other end results from the above directions. To make the other half of scarf, draw 30 loops through sts of small end of scarf and repeat directions for first half of scarf. Make small pompoms as described for cap, and add to ends of scarf.

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## "Dink"

To make one of those small sectional skull caps currently known as "dinks," you may use odd bits of yarn in many colors. Zephyr yarn is ideal. Six of the sections are needed and each may be of a different color, or you may alternate two colors. Others prefer a number of plain-colored "dinks" to match different outfits.

Adapted afghan stitch is used for the sections which are made separately and sewed together. To make a section: ch 18. 1st row: draw up a loop in each st of ch. 2nd row: work back. 3rd row: draw a loop through each st of previous row. 4th row: work back. 5th row: repeat 3rd row. 6th row: work back dec at ends of row. Repeat 3rd and 4th or pattern rows 4 times. 15th row: repeat 3rd row. 16th row: repeat 6th row. Repeat pattern rows once. Work the 3rd and 6th rows alternately 8 times until work tapers off to a point. Fasten and cut yarn.

Make six sections and join. Care should be taken not to draw joining thread too tightly. Seams should retain natural curve of sections. A pompom may be added at center top.





## Cluster Doily

For finer lacy doilies, use number 30 white crochet cotton and a No. 10 hook. If you prefer coarser pieces number 10 or 20 cotton may be used with a No. 5 hook. 150 yards of number 30 thread will make a cluster doily about 9 inches across. Material requirements for other sizes may be gauged from this.

Chain (ch) 4, slip stitch (sl st) over 2 threads in 2nd stitch (st) of ch to form 3-ch ring. 1st round (rnd): • ch 8, sl st in 3-ch ring, repeat from • 3 more times, sl st in 1st st of 1st 8-ch to make center firm.

The 2nd rnd is begun in the center of 1st 8-ch loop of previous rnd. As the thread is at the base of last loop at end

of 1st rnd, it is necessary to get to the end of 1st loop before beginning 2nd rnd.

Do not break thread as this will leave ends or knots. At the end of each rnd, draw out the last loop of thread on hook until the ball will pass through, remove hook, put ball through loop and then pull tight to fasten as you would if you intended to break thread.

Insert hook in the 1st 8-ch loop, draw a loop of thread up from under side of 8-ch loop and begin 2nd rnd. The "carried" thread will be behind one side of the 8-ch loop.

2nd rnd: work 1 cluster: • ch 3—this 3-ch forms the 1st double crochet (dc) of cluster, work 2 dc on same ch



loop, ch 3, and sl st on ch loop (this last 3-ch forms the 4th dc of cluster), ch 8, sl st in end of next 8-ch loop and repeat from \* all around. Sl st in at base of 1st cluster to close rnd.

All the following rnds begin in center of 1st dc cluster of previous rnd. Fasten thread as at end of 1st rnd. 3rd rnd: insert hook between 2 center dc of 1st cluster of previous rnd and draw a loop of thread through from under side. \* Work 1 cluster in center of this 1st cluster of previous rnd, ch 4, sl st on loop of 8-ch between clusters, work 1 cluster over 8-ch, ch 4, sl st in center of next cluster, and repeat from \* all around. On each rnd fasten thread at base of first cluster of rnd and carry to center top of same cluster to begin next rnd. 4th rnd: \* Work 1 cluster in center of 1st cluster in 3rd rnd, ch 8, sl st in center of next cluster of previous rnd, repeat from \* all around. 5th rnd: \* Work 1 cluster in center of 1st cluster of previous rnd, ch 10, sl st in center of next cluster of previous rnd, repeat from \* all around.

6th rnd: work 1 dc cluster in 1st cluster of previous rnd, \* ch 6, sl st on 10-ch between clusters, 1 cluster on 10-ch, ch 6, sl st in center of next cluster of previous rnd, 1 cluster, repeat from \* all around.

Made of number 30 crochet cotton, the work will measure about 4 inches across after the last (6th) rnd when starched and stretched. This size is nice for glass doilies. If heavier thread, 10 or 20, is used, the doily will be correspondingly larger, but the work may be stopped after any rnd to make doily of desired size.

A nicer edge results, however, if doilies are finished with 6th, 10th, 14th and corresponding rnds as doily grows larger. These rnds will have 1 dc cluster between each rnd of clusters, which makes a firmer edge.

7th rnd: work 1 cluster in center of 1st cluster of previous rnd, \* ch 8, sl st in center of next cluster, 1 cluster, repeat from \* all around. 8th rnd: Repeat 7th. 9th rnd: 1 cluster in 1st cluster of previous rnd, ch 10, sl st on next cluster, repeat around. 10th rnd: 1 cluster in 1st cluster of previous rnd, ch 3, sl st on 10 ch between clusters,

1 cluster on 10-ch, ch 3, sl st on next cluster, 1 cluster, repeat around. 11th rnd: 1 cluster in each cluster of previous rnd, with 4 ch between.

12th rnd: 1 cluster in each cluster of previous rnd, with 5 ch between. 13th rnd: 1 cluster in each cluster of previous rnd, with 6 ch between. 14th rnd: 1 cluster in each cluster of previous rnd, with 8 ch between.

Go back and repeat 10th and following rnds through the 14th—as many times as necessary to make doily of desired size.



## Chain Loop Doily

A lacier doily may be made in the same manner, merely by making chain loops instead of dc clusters as before.

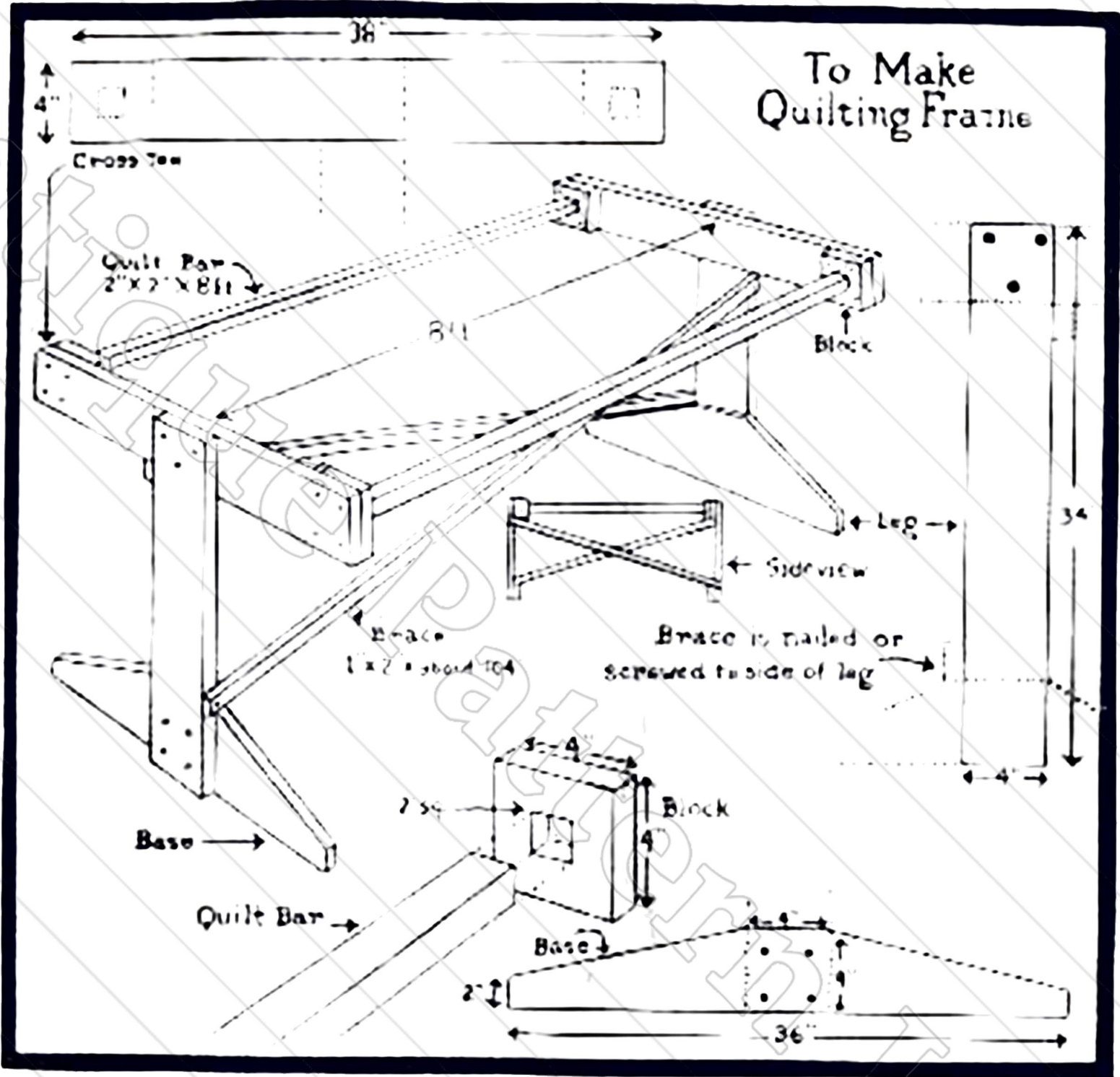
Begin doily in the same way, working 1st rnd as for other doily. Fasten thread in end of 1st 8-ch loop, as in cluster doily, but instead of working a dc cluster in end of this loop, \* ch 8, sl st back in same loop, ch 8, sl st in end of 2nd 8-ch loop of 1st rnd, repeat from \* all around.

The remainder of the doily is worked by directions given for other doily, with an 8-ch loop replacing each dc cluster.

When completed the small doilies and luncheon sets may be dipped in thick starch or sugar water, then stretched with loops pinned tight and dried.

A full size table cloth for a round table may be made by continuing to desired size. The weight of such a cloth will stretch the loops and starching is unnecessary.





You will find it quite simple and easy to make this practical quilting frame. The sketch is really self-explanatory. White pine or a similar easy-to-work wood is best. You will need two 1x4, 10 feet; two 2x2, 8 feet; and two 1x2, about 9 feet long.

Cut the base, leg and cross tee as shown for each end and set up with the diagonal cross braces. These pieces can be put together with nails, but screws will hold tight longer. Then cut four square blocks. Cut a 2-inch square hole in the center of each. Make these so the ends of the quilt bar fit in them very tight. Now drill, or with a nail,

make four holes in each block and in the ends of the end tee. Put a smaller finishing nail through these holes to hold bar in place. To tighten, remove nails and turn.

If you wish to make the quilt bars permanent, drive a nail through the outside cross tee and into the center of the quilt bar. This will soon work loose enough to turn this bar easily, and insert the finishing nails to hold in place when quilt is stretched.

Sandpapering edges and corners, then painting or staining, will make a neater job.

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