Aunt Martha's Work Basket

HOME AND NEEDLECRAFT
For PLEASURE and PROFIT

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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.

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The Next WORKBASKET

On the next transfer there will be a delightful pansy refreshment set, consisting of pitcher mat and coasters. These are appliqued and embroidered. Other pansy motifs for luncheon cloth and napkins are included. See cover.

A number of ecclesiastical motifs suitable for altar cloths and other church linens complete the transfer. There have been many requests for such items, and we include directions for a lovely crochet edge which may be used with these. This may be 5 inches or wider if desired.

The dahlia quilt, pieced and appliqued, is new and makes ideal pick-up work.

Here Is Something New and Better

With this issue of the WORKBASKET you are receiving a new and improved hot iron transfer. You will immediately appreciate its advantages.

For example, the directions on "How To Stamp" now appear right on the pattern. This is not only more convenient, but leaves more space in the magazine section. With these directions you will find illustrations of the articles as well as suggestions for making them.

As soon as you have had the opportunity of seeing how nicely this new type of pattern works, we would be pleased to have your comments.

To clean rugs that are only slightly soiled, use cornmeal. With a stiff brush work the cornmeal into the pile of the rugs, then remove it with a cleaner.

Vegetables will be free from insects if soaked for an hour in cold water to which a little vinegar and salt have been added.
Mesh Play Sandals

These clever sandals, quickly made from insoles, cork soles and a bit of crochet thread offer an easy out to a light-weight play shoe. They are so inexpensive that you may have several pairs in a variety of colors to match your different costumes.

Small amounts of left-over mercerized crochet cotton, as well as common string, may be utilized in this way. All of the straps may be of one color or each may be different, or they might be variegated thereby using up even shorter lengths of thread.

You will need a pair of insoles and a pair of cork soles of correct size—a size shorter than street shoes. These can be found at most variety, mail order or dime stores. Four ordinary rubber bands about 1 1/2 inches in size will also be needed. The toe strap is worked on these bands so that it will be elastic and adjustable to the foot. Sandals made from these directions will be of average size—to increase length or width, one row will add about 1/4 inch.

TOE—over one of the rubber bands, work 30 sc, ch 5, turn, sk 2 sc, sl st in next sc, * ch 4, sk 2 sc, sl st in next sc, repeat from * 8 times. Ch 3 and work 1 dc in end sc to make last space—there will be 11 spaces in row.

Ch 5 at end of row, turn and sl st into 1st space of row below, * ch 5, sl st into next space, repeat from * across. Make an additional space at end of row by ch 3, 1 dc, ch 5, turn.

Make toe straps 5 rows wide, 11 spaces long. After the 5th row of spaces has been made, finish the toe strap by working a row of sc over another rubber band of same size. First work 4 sc on rubber band, 1 sl st in or over first space of toe strap, * 4 sc on rubber band, 1 sl st into space, repeat from * to end. Fasten off.

SIDE STRAPS—fasten thread in sc above center or 6th space of toe strap, ch 4, sk 2 sc, sl st in next sc (3 times), ch 3, sk 2 sc, dc in next sc to make 4th space. Next row will have 3 spaces. Make 17 such rows, then slant the end by making only 2 spaces in next row, 1 space in last row. Fasten off. Make other side strap to match. Finish all around top of both side straps with a row of sc as on toe strap, working continuously from one side to other.

HEEL STRAP—this is the same width as side strap, but is pointed at both ends, with points running in same direction. Ch 8, join with sl st, ch 5, turn, sl st into ring, ch 3, dc into ring, ch 5, turn. Sl st into space below, ch 4, sl st into next space, ch 3, 1 dc, ch 5 to turn. Work 29 rows, each having 3 5-ch spaces. Finish other end with 1 row having 2 spaces and a point of 1 space so that both points are on the same side of strap. This strap may be edged with sc or not as desired. Make two sets of straps.

TO SEW TO SOLES—slip rubber bands of toe strap over insole so that front of strap is about an inch from tip of sole. Force all sc to top of insole so that only the rubber band is across bottom of sole. Whip ends of strap to sides of sole. Side straps are sewed on about two inches behind back of toe strap. Heel strap is attached about 2 inches from end of heel with points forward. Place bottom of insole over corresponding cork sole and blanket stitch the two soles together with stitches 1/4-inch deep.

Cut 3 or 4 strands of thread 90 inches long, twist, double and allow the two halves to twist into a cord about 45 inches long. Make two cords. Lace these cords through the 4th loop from center front of each side strap, cross over instep, bring cord through 6th loop from each end of heel strap, cross in back of heel, bring around ankle and tie in front, sandal fashion.
Queen's Parasol

Nice shading or contrast can make this a particularly pretty quilt. All parasols may be alike; each parasol may contain a different print, recalling a dress or the friends who contributed pieces. The block is made of wedges which are joined into the four quarters as indicated in the diagram.

The blocks may be assembled as shown, with plain blocks to be quilted in a spider-web, given on transfer. Or the plain blocks may be striped or sashed in white or a pastel color. These strips may be quilted with half spiderwebs to be found on the transfer; this design might be used also in a border.

You will need about 7 yards white, 1 1/2 yards light color, 1/2 yard dark color and 2 yards print.

Removing Stains

Many otherwise attractive garments and lovely linens are ruined by the presence of a single stain, easily removed in most instances.

While some common stains "will come out in the wash," many others do not, and furthermore they are set by the soap and hot water.

Stains are most easily removed when they are new. If the proper treatment is applied immediately, the spots will usually come out in no time. Each type of stain requires individual attention, and it is well to know what to do in such cases.

Fruit stains on white or fast color material will usually disappear completely if the material is stretched over a bowl, and boiling water is poured through it from a height of about three feet.

Small spots of oil, when they are fresh, will come out if cornstarch or talcum powder is put on quickly. The powder absorbs the oil before it seeps into the fabric. If this does not remove the oil, carbon tetrachloride is a good grease remover. It is perfectly safe, and just as effective as the more dangerous solvents. For the black grease from automobiles, try rubbing ordinary lard thoroughly into the spots. That loosens the grease, and the smudge can then be removed with carbon tetrachloride or some other good solvent. A final laundering with plenty of warm water and good soap will usually take out every bit of the spot. If the garment can't be laundered, sponge out the spots with the grease solvent.
To remove scorch from cotton or linen cloth, wet spots with water, expose to the sun as long as necessary. White fabrics: dampen a white cotton cloth in hydrogen peroxide, lay on the stain, then a dry cloth, then press with a medium-warm iron. Do not put the iron on cloth wet; with the peroxide as this would cause rust spots. For woolen materials, brush lightly with fine emery paper until stains disappear. A deep scorch will not yield to any treatment.

Iodine stains will remove much easier when freshly made. Soak in soap water, then rub vigorously. For non-washable materials, place on a cloth pad, and rub stains with wood alcohol. Some stains will not respond to this treatment, in such case immerse in water, with one tablespoon sodium sulphite to each pint of water.

Before sewing sleeve into armhole, run sewing machine stitching — with long stitch and tension loose — around curve at top of sleeve to draw it in slightly. Stitch along creases of any new slacks very close to edge for permanent crease.

Cut fur with razor blade or sharp knife — never scissors. Mark and cut on back, or skin side.

If notches are cut from edge of seam out instead of in, they may later be cut off, leaving a smooth edge in seam.

Sharpen scissors by cutting through sandpaper.

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Glass Muffs

Materials — Daisy mercerized crochet cotton size 10. One skein each of white, salmon rose and turquoise will make several muffins. One banded muff requires about 50 yards white, 45 yards of turquoise. Use a number 10 hook.

BANDED MUFF — Base—with turquoise, or other desired color, chain (ch) 5 making 1st stitch (st) 3 times usual size, work 1 double crochet (dc) in long st, slip stitch (sl st) in 4th st of ch at beginning to close round (rnd). Turn work over at end of each rnd and go in back loops only of sts, 2nd rnd: ch 3, dc in same st, (2 dc in next dc) 17 times, sl st in 3-ch. 3rd rnd: ch 3, dc in same st, (dc in next dc, 2 dc in next dc) repeated around. Sl st in 3-ch. 4th rnd: ch 3, dc in same st, (dc in 2 dc, 2 dc in next dc repeated around. Sl st in 3-ch. 5th rnd: ch 3, dc in same st, (dc in 3 dc, 2 dc in next dc) repeated around. Sl st in 3-ch. 6th rnd: ch 3, dc in same st, (dc in 4 dc, 2 dc in next dc) repeated around. Sl st in 3-ch. 7th rnd: ch 3, dc in same st, (dc in 5 dc, 2 dc in next dc) repeated around. Sl st in 3-ch.

8th rnd: ch 1, single crochet (sc) in same st, (sc in 6 dc, 2 dc in next st) repeated around. Sl st in 1st 1-ch. 9th rnd: ch 1, sc in each sc of last rnd. Sl st in 1-ch. Repeat this rnd 3 times. 13th rnd: ch 1, (skip—sk—1 sc, sc in next 7 sc) repeated around. Fasten off. Roll
edge over top of work, padding roll with 4 to 6 strands of heavy parcel post twine, and sew edge of final sc rnd to rnd of loops between rnds 6 and 7.

**MUFF**—with white, ch 99—about 7½ inches, to fit snugly around glass—sl st to 1st st of ch to form ring. Ch 1, sc in next 98 ch st, sl st in 1st ch. 2nd rnd: ch 1, turn, sk 1-ch and sl st, (sc in back loop of each sc of last rnd to make ridges). Sl st to 1st ch. Repeat this rnd 12 times which makes 7 complete "ribs." Fasten off. 15th rnd: join turquoise to last st, ch 3, 2-dc-cluster in same st—a cluster consists of 2 or 3 dc gathered together at top into a tight group, as follows: hold the last loop of each dc on hook, then loop thread over and draw through all loops on hook at once—(ch 2, a 3-dc-cluster in back loop of next 3rd sc) repeated around. Join final 2-ch to top of 1st cluster. Fasten off. Turn and join white to same cluster, ch 1, (3 sc over next 2-ch) repeated around. Join to 1st sc. Repeat rnd 2 and fasten off. Repeat these last 3 rnds twice.

**EDGE**—ch 1, (sc in next st, half double crochet—hdc—in next, 2 dc in each of next 2 sc, hdc in next, sc in next sc) 16 times. Fasten off.

Slip muff on glass, press base up against bottom of glass and sew lower edge of muff just inside rolled edge of base.

**FLOWER MUFF**—one muff requires about 65 yards of white, 50 yards yellow. Make base of yellow by same directions as for banded muff.

**MUFF**—with white repeat rnds 1 and 2 of "Banded Muff," then repeat rnd 2, 28 times, making 15 complete "ribs." Finish with edge. Fasten off.

**FLOWERS**—with yellow, (ch 3, 3 dc in 1st st, ch 2, sl st in same st) 5 times. Sl st at base of 1st petal. Fasten off. Make 8 flowers and sew one below every 2nd scallop of edge. With green embroidery thread or pearl cotton, make a large French knot in center of each flower. Sew base and muff together.

**SPIRAL MUFF**—one muff requires about 45 yards white, 60 yards salmon rose. Make base of salmon rose.

**MUFF**—with white, ch 96 and sl st in 1st st of ch to form a ring. Ch 1, sc with white in next 5 sts, drawing loop of rose through the 2 loops of final white sc. Work over white and starting end of rose, covering them up, * make sc with rose into next 6 sts, drawing loop of white through 2 loops of 6th rose sc, sc in next 6 sts with white, join rose. Repeat from * around, making 8 sections each of white and rose alternated, 6 sc in each section. Still with rose, make sl st in 1st ch. Turn work at end of each rnd and work all following rnds in back loops only.

2nd rnd: ch 1, turn, sk 1-ch and sl st, sc in next 4 sc, working over white, (join white, sc in next 6 sc, join rose, sc in next 6 sc) repeated around, ending with 1 sc in rose and a sl st in 1st ch. 3rd rnd: ch 1, turn, sk 1-ch and sl st, sc in next 3 sc, (join white, sc in next 6 sc, join rose, sc in next 6 sc) repeated around, ending with 2 sc in rose and a sl st in 1st ch. 4th rnd: draw white through loop on hook, making 1-ch, turn, sk 1-ch and sl st, (sc in white in next 6 sc, join rose, sc in next 6 sc) repeated around, ending with 5 sc in rose. Insert hook in 1st ch, catch white and pull through loop on hook. 5th rnd: with white, ch 1, turn, sk 1-ch and sl st, sc in next sc, (join rose, 6 sc, join white, 6 sc) repeated, ending with 4 sc in white, sl st in 1st ch. 6th rnd: ch 1, turn, sk 1-ch and sl st, sc in next 2 sc, (join rose, 6 sc, join white, 6 sc) repeated, ending with 3 sc in white, sl st in 1st ch. 7th rnd: ch 1, turn, sk 1-ch and sl st, sc in next sc, (join rose, 6 sc, join white, 6 sc) repeated, ending with 6 sc in rose, sl st in 1st ch. Beginning with rnd 2, repeat the last 6 rnds until muff is 26 rnds high. (13 complete "ribs").

**EDGE**—still with rose, turn, make a sl st in next 2 sc, join white, * sc in next st, hdc in next st, (2 dc in next st) twice, hdc in next st, sc in next st, * join rose and repeat from * to *, join white and repeat from * to *. Continue around in same way, alternating scallops in rose and white. Fasten off. Sew muff and base together.

Pitcher mats may easily be made to match any of the muffins. About 200 yards will be needed for each mat.

For the banded muff, make a white pitcher mat, beginning the same as for base. Continue in rnds, increasing sts as needed until mat is about 5 inches across, then add rnds of turquoise dc clusters with rnds of white between as on muff. Finish with scalloped edge.

The flower muff may have a white mat with a rnd of yellow flowers around the outside.

For the spiral muff, make a rose or white mat with a rnd of rose and white scallops around edge.
Practical and Decorative Cutouts

These clever designs are to be cut from plywood or wallboard with jig, coping or keyhole saw, then painted according to directions on each pattern.

A cutout pair from the Netherlands is first on the list. They make effective supports for pots of gay-colored tulips, for bulbs are to be planted in the boxes they hold. C9070, 10c, brings outlines for the 24-inch boy; C9071, 10c, is the 24-inch girl.

Barefoot, pig-tailed Joy Bell is very much occupied here with feeding her pet goose, Geraldine. Make this amusing cutout twosome from outlines given on C9122, 10c. Joy Bell is about 24 inches tall; Geraldine is about 15 inches.

The pots of cactus and other small plants placed here and there in homes these days are indeed attractive. From cutout pattern C9072, 10c, you can make your own holders for such plants. A burro holds flower pots on each side, the elephant boasts a howdah, and the donkey pulls a laden cart. (You provide the flowers, of course.)

General cutout directions accompany every pattern. It's easy, interesting and a lot of fun to make cutouts. You might make them to sell, thus realizing profit as well as pleasure from this hobby.

Any three 10c patterns may be had for only 25c.

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