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Isabel McGibney

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McGibney, Isabel, "Christmas Gifts to Make for 1950" (1950). *Cooperative Extension Circulars: 1917-1950*. Paper 426.
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Christmas
GIFTS TO MAKE
for 1950



Extension Circular 459--June 1950
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
South Dakota State College-U. S. Department of Agriculture

In Memoriam

Mabel Bryan, 1902—1950

To she who took such an interest in the Christmas Gift projects of South Dakota Home Demonstration Clubs and worked so untiringly to make them useful and interesting, this 1950 edition is respectfully dedicated.

Christmas Gifts

TO MAKE FOR 1950

By ISABEL MCGIBNEY*

Do you remember when families put up the Christmas tree behind the closed double doors of the front parlor? For days the adults hurried in and out with mysterious looks and arms filled with surprises. But the children were barred. When all was ready the doors were thrown open and the fun was supposed to begin.

At some time in our generation someone realized that the fun didn't begin at this point at all. It had been going on for days, behind the parlor doors. We woke up to the fact that the children would have far more fun if they were let into the parlor to help and the same thing is true about the fun of Santa Claus.

It is more beautiful to think of Santa as a symbol of the Love and Good Will that is all about us at Christmas time. Children realize that if they have this spirit they, too, can be Santa Clauses. He is no longer a

trick to be played on them, but a lovely secret to be shared. No one likes to seem to be made a fool and children may feel this strongly when the myth is revealed.

All families have traditions for this season. The most satisfying is when giving love and kindness is emphasized rather than receiving presents.

Opening the gifts is such fun and over so soon. If one gift is opened at a time it will last longer. If small children have too many toys at once, soon nothing pleases them. Save a few things to be opened later in the day, thus Christmas will last all day instead of an hour or so.

Children will be richer if taught to enjoy giving as much as receiving—by not just believing in but **being** Santa Claus.

With this in mind the family will be Santa Claus and make things for family and friends.

The Juniors Can Make These

Youngsters like to make things which are cute and catchy, and yet they need to be simple for the unskilled fingers.

Purse. The purse is made from a small strawberry box and material. The box may be painted or varnished, decorated or plain. The material could match a dress or go with a costume. Cut two squares the size of the inside bottom of box plus seam allowance. A straight piece of the material $8\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and about 18" long is made into a tube with a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " hem for top. Two parallel lines of stitching about one-half inch apart and one

inch from top is made for the draw strings. The remaining raw edge is stitched to one square. The other square is sewed over the first square so that all raw edges are turned inside. Place the finished piece inside of the box. One button hole is made on each corner the height of the strawberry box from the bottom. Narrow ribbon ties the material to the box. This will be easy to launder as the material can be removed.

Sachet. Attractive sachets which can be hung in the closet can be quickly made. Tea balls from a hardware store or dime store are used. Each may have a different painted

design. Here the youngster has an opportunity to use his or her imagination. The small holes in the tea ball should be free of paint except those in the lower half. These can be allowed to be closed with paint so the sachet powder will not sift through. The larger tea balls will have to be lined with a sheer material.

Belts. Two dog collars fastened together make a cute belt. The initials or name can be etched on the silver plates on each side.

Another belt can be made of narrow gros-grain ribbon. The fastener can be brass hinges or hasp with a tiny padlock. The belt may be fastened by snaps underneath or by the padlock. In case the padlock is the fastener the key should be fastened to the belt with a small chain.

Scarf. An attractive scarf to pep up a dress can be made in the form of an arrow or both ends can be the same. This may be worn

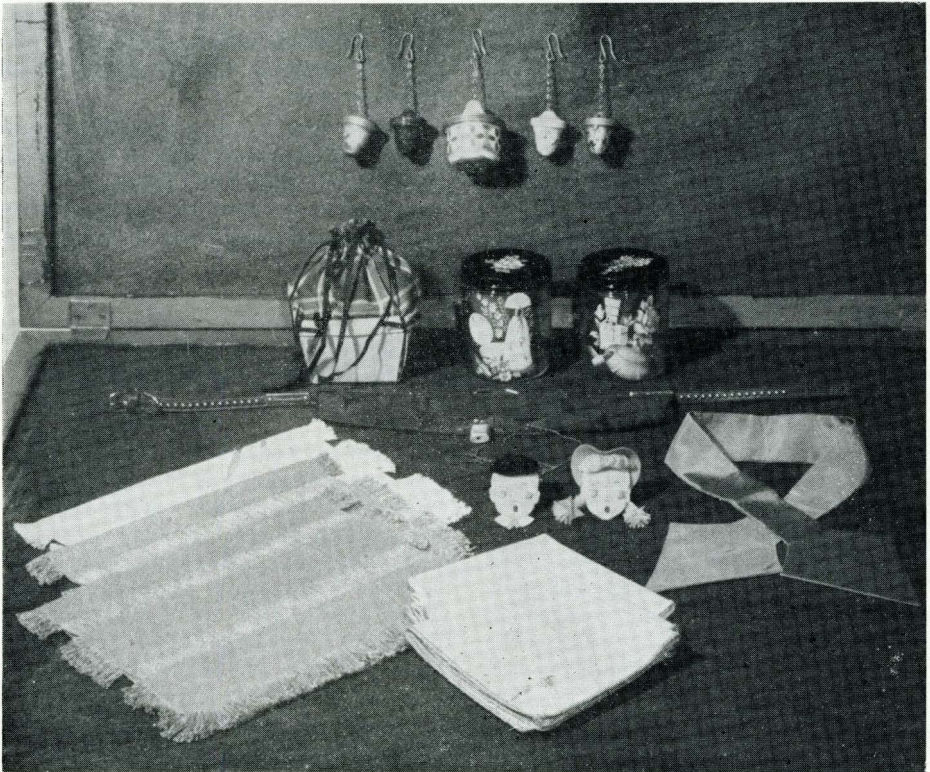
tied or crossed and pinned. Cut two pieces. Place right sides together and stitch. Turn and press.

Useful Decorated Jars. Small jars with straight edges and large mouths can be decorated and used for bobby pins, scatter pins, ear rings, hair ribbons, etc. This can help keep dresser drawers neat as well as being handy.

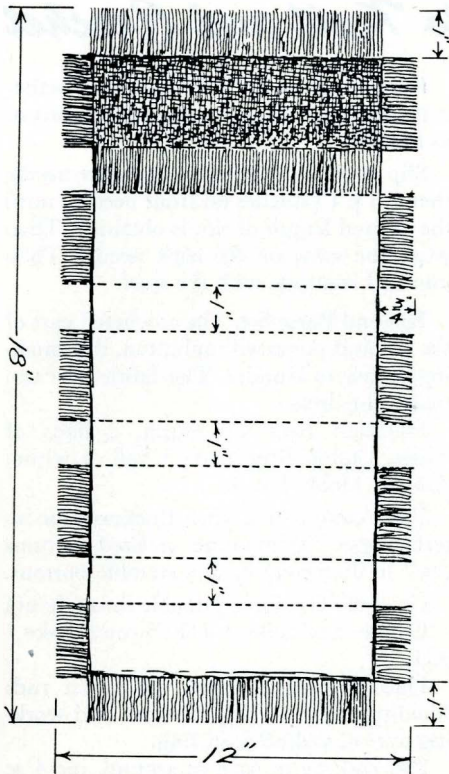
A set might be decorated for the new baby's oil, powder, cotton, etc.

Place mats. Coarse materials from the drapery department will make lovely place mats. They are colorful and easily laundered. Two-thirds of a yard of 54" material will make six mats approximately 12" x 18" in size. The mats may be all one color or several colors.

Remove both selvages. Divide material into three parts across the 54" and into two parts down. If threads are drawn to make these divisions the mats will be straight and



Tots and 'teenagers will find that the purse, sachet, belts, scarf, decorated jars, place mats, and coin purses of felt illustrated here are easy to make and will be a delight to their friends.



How to make the place mat

will be easier to cut. Cut apart, thus making six mats. Make divisions by drawing a thread on each mat as shown in illustration. Machine stitch with matching thread around each solid section. Draw out remaining threads.

Napkins are made of Indian Head or any suitable material of a neutral color. Edge the napkins with a single crochet using threads drawn from the mats.

Coin Purse of Felt. A purse for carrying soda or movie money or pinned on the lapel of the small fry's coat holds the Sunday school pennies. They are made from pieces of felt to look like children's faces.

Bathrobe. This can be used at home or at school. It is wonderful for a quick slip-on after bath or shower.

You need: 2 bath towels 22" x 44" for sizes up to 14; larger towels for sizes 16 or over.

2 yards of heavy cable cord
 $\frac{3}{4}$ yard bias tape
 Sewing thread to match
 Front Section: a. Cut one towel in half lengthwise.

b. Face cut edge with tape for $10\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Back Section—other towel

a. Turn in selvage for $10\frac{1}{4}$ ". Stitch.

Join fronts to back at sides. Make a flat felled seam, lapping selvage towards front on inside.

Join fronts to back at shoulder for $7\frac{1}{2}$ ".

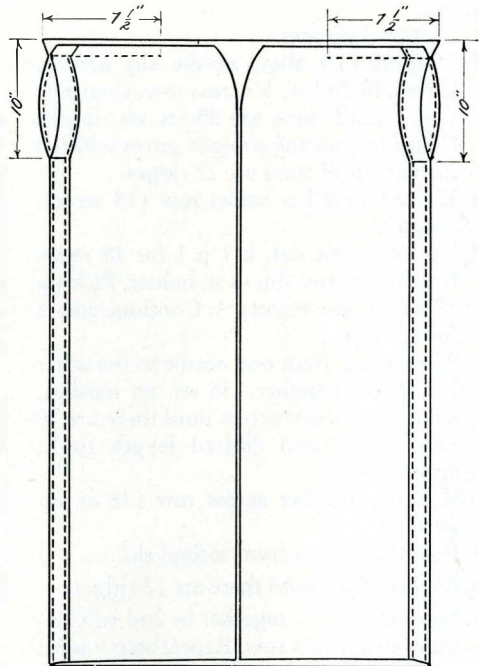
Fold points to outside and tack in place above border.

Attach cord at waist across back for about $6\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Make a knot at ends of cord.

Fasten around waist.

This can also be made of terry cloth which can be purchased by the yard.



Three towel bathrobe (Courtesy Cannon Mills)

Grandmother Loves to Knit and Crochet

Grandmother has raised her family so now she has time to enjoy the grandchildren and do some of the things she has not had time for. She likes to knit and to crochet.

Knit Baby Booties. Quick and easy to make.

Material—baby yarn. Needles—size 2.

Gauge 8 sts.—1 inch. 16 row—1 inch.

Starting at sole, cast on 60 sts. k 20 rows in garter st. Row 21—k 35, turn. Row 22—k 10, turn. Row 23—k 9, k 2 tog, turn. Repeat Row 23 until 46 sts. remain, k to end of entire row. K 2 rows on 46 sts. Next row, work beading as following: k 2 * YO, k 2 tog, repeat from * across row. Work in k 2, p. 2. ribbings for 1¾ inches. K 2 rows (k first row on wrong side of work) bind off loosely. Sew seam. Draw ribbon through beading.

Cute doll booties can be made by cutting the directions in half.

Ascot scarf. The ends slip through each other which makes a snug fit around neck.

Material: 2—1 oz. balls 3-ply fingering yarn.

1. Cast on 3 stitches.
2. Holding yarn above needle, slip first st., k 2 sts. in 2nd st., k across row. Continue step 2 until there are 35 sts. on needle. Continue knitting straight across without increase until there are 22 ridges.
3. K 2 sts. together across row (18 sts. on needle).
4. To form first slot, k 1 p 1 for 18 rows. Break yarn and slip to st. holder. Pick up 19 sts. at base of Step 4. Continue step 4 for 18 rows.
5. Alternating from one needle to the other k 2 pieces together (36 sts. on needle). Continue to knit across until there are 70 stripes (or until desired length to fit around neck).
6. K 2 sts. together across row (18 st. on needle).
7. Repeat step 4 to form second slot.
8. Repeat step 5 until there are 22 ridges.
9. Slip first st., k 2 together in 2nd st. Continue to k across row. Repeat step 9 until there are 3 sts. on needle. Bind off 3 sts. and fasten all loose ends.

In making the slot it is optional whether it be made according to these directions or as follows:

Slip every other stitch on another needle then k 1 p 1 (stitches on front needle) until the desired length of slot is obtained. Then work the same on the back needle. Then join and continue with the scarf.

Hat and Purse Set. The crocheted part of the hat and purse will unbutton, thus making it easy to launder. The fabric part can match the dress.

Material: Knit Cro-Sheen, 2 balls of white; Cotton Rug Yarn, 1 ball of white; Crochet Hook, No. 4.

Plaid cotton—1¼ yds.; Buckram for interfacings; Twenty-nine covered buttons (⅜" in diameter) or any suitable buttons.

Crochet (Use thread double throughout)

Gauge: 5 sc make 1 inch; 5 rows make 1 inch.

Hat—Sarting at center, ch 6, 1st rnd: Holding rug yarn close to work and working over it, make 9 sc in ring.

2nd rnd: Sc in each sc around, inc 4 sc evenly around—to inc 1 sc, make 2 sc in 1 sc.

3rd rnd: Sc in each sc around, inc 8 sc evenly around.

4th and 5th rnds: Sc in each sc around, inc evenly to keep work flat. Drop rug yarn at end of 5th rnd and turn.

6th and 7th rnds: Work in pattern around, inc evenly to keep work flat. At end of 7th rnd turn.

8th rnd: Pick up rug yarn and work in pattern as before, increasing evenly around.

9th rnd: Work as for 8th rnd. Drop rug yarn and turn. Repeat 6th to 9th rnds incl. until piece measures 5½ inches in diameter. Continue working in pattern as before without increasing until piece measures 5 inches deep from starting point. Break off rug yarn.

Next rnd: * Sc in next 6 sc, ch 2, skip next 2 sc (buttonhole made).

Repeat from * around.

Following rnd: Sc in each sc around, 2 sc in each buttonhole loop.

Break off.

Bag—Starting at center of bottom, work exactly as for hat, increasing evenly around until piece measures 7 inches in diameter. Continue working in pattern around without increasing until piece measures 6 inches deep from starting point. Work huttonholes as for hat. Break off.

1 piece 19" long x 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide. Base 3 circles each 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter (2 of plaid, 1 of buckram); 1 plaid is used for facing. Drawstrings—Cut bias strips of fabric 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

wide and 52" long (piece as necessary).

Fold in half lengthwise, right sides together, edges even. Stitch seam (forming cylinder). Seam will be on 19" edge.

Fold bag in half crosswise, wrong sides together, seams and raw edges even; run a gathering stitch at raw edges.

Baste buckram base to wrong side of base, edges even. Place gathered edge of bag to base section, right sides together, raw edges even. Pull up gathers to fit. Stitch

Grandmother will like to exercise her skill to knit or crochet this knitted shoulder cape, hat and purse set, Ascot scarf and baby booties. (Hat and purse, courtesy Farm Journal.)



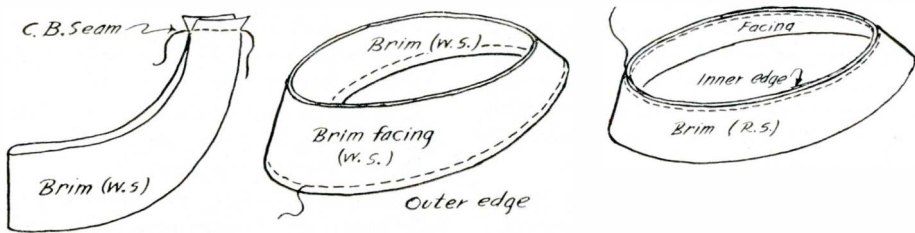


Diagram of brim for the hat.

seam adjusting gathers evenly. Press seam toward base. Turn bag right side out.

Turn in edge of base facing circle; press. Place to position (inside of bag). Pin and slipstitch along seam line.

Run a parallel stitching line 1" from top edge of bag. Repeat with second stitching 1" below (this forms drawstring casing). Mark slits $\frac{3}{8}$ " each side of bag seam the width of casing and cut through top fabric layer only. Cut two matching slits on opposite side of bag (casing). Buttonhole stitch raw slit edges.

Fold drawstring strip in half lengthwise, right sides together, edges even. Stitch a $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide seam. Do not trim seam but turn strip right side out. Cut into two equal pieces. Beginning at one slit, pull a drawstring through a slit, around casing and out adjacent slit. Knot ends. Repeat with second drawstring beginning at opposite slits.

Sew remaining buttons to bag (up $2\frac{1}{2}$ " from base seam); space evenly. Button onto crocheted section.

Hat. Fold brim in half right sides together, edges even. Stitch center back seam. Press open. Repeat with buckram and brim facing sections.

Baste buckram to wrong side of brim, edges even. Place brim and facing right sides together, edges even. Stitch seam at outer edge. Trim seam, turn brim right side out. Baste and press. Trim off $\frac{3}{8}$ " on raw inner edge of buckram. Turn in raw inner edges of brim and facing $\frac{1}{2}$ " (toward each other); clip in along edge if necessary. Baste and stitch close to inner edge through all thicknesses.

Sew twelve buttons along inner edge of brim ($\frac{3}{8}$ " from edge) spacing evenly. Button onto crocheted section.

Knitted Cape to Keep Shoulders Warm.

When the stitches are cast on it is necessary that they be the kind which will ravel completely.

2 Number 8 needles with guard (one point)

4 oz. each of the two colors (8 oz.)

Light yarn: Cast on 59 stitches for front edge; *K 1 row, Purl 1 row, for 6 rows; Drop light yarn and join darker color.

Dark yarn: Knit 2 rows, then; Purl 1 row, Knit 1 row for 6 rows; Carry yarn not in use loosely along edge of work.

Repeat from * until there are 27 stripes of dark color. Break dark color and finish with 6 rows light.

Last Row—Bind off 5 stitches loosely. *Take ball of yarn through the loop on right needle, pull tight. (Thus binding off another stitch).

Drop the next two stitches from left needle, and allow them to ravel out. Leave a sufficient length of yarn ($1\frac{1}{2}$ ") across the dropped stitches to keep work flat. Bind off next three stitches, repeat from * across row, ending last repeat. Bind off last 5 stitches. Ravel the dropped stitches down to the cast-on row. Purled side of dark color is right side.

Neck Edge—With separate strand of dark color run a gathering thread up long edge where yarns were carried, holding it into 15".

Crochet—With D. color and working from right side, work 1 sc on gathered edge, holding into 15". Working an even number of stitches. Break dark color, join light color. Chain 4 turn. *Skip 1 sc, work 1 tr in next st., 1 tr. in skipped stitch. Repeat from *, ending 1 tr. st. in last stitch. Break yarn; join light color at beginning of last row.

Work 1 sc in 1st st. * skip 1 st, 2 dc. in next st; chain 1 sc in same stitch. Repeat from *, ending with a slipped st. in last stitch—fasten off.

Cord. Use what dark yarn is left and twist two ropes (6 strands each) 1½ to 2 yards long. Then twist the two ropes together to make one.

Baby Sweater with Attached Hood. Material: Baby yarn, 3-1 oz balls. Needles, 1 pair No. 4. 5 buttons.

Sweater—Back—Cast on 66 sts. Work tightly in ribbing of k 1, p 1 for 1 inch. Now work in pattern as follows: 1st row: P 2, * k 2, p 2. Repeat from * across. 2nd row: K 2, * p 2, k 2. Repeat from * across. 3rd row: P 2, * k into the back of the 2nd st on left hand needle, k into the front of the 1st st on left hand needle, slip both sts off together (a twist), p 2. Repeat from * across. 4th row: Same as 2nd row. These 4 rows constitute pattern. Repeat pattern until piece measures 7 inches in all.

To Shape Armholes: Bind off 2 sts at beginning of next 2 rows. Dec. 1 st at end of each row until 56 sts remain. Work straight until piece measures 4½ inches from 1st row of armhole shaping. Shape shoulders by binding off 8 sts at beginning of each row until 24 sts remain. Bind off for back of neck.

Left Front. Cast on 37 sts. Work in ribbing of k 1, p 1 for 1 inch. Then work as follows: 1st row: (P 2, k 2) 7 times, p 2, k 7. 2nd row: K 5 (front band), (p 2, k 2) 8 times. 3rd row: (P 2, make a twist) 8 times, k 5 (front band). 4th row: Same as 2nd row. Repeat these 4 rows until piece measures 7 inches.

To Shape Armhole: Starting at side edge bind off 2 sts once. Then dec. 1 st at armhole edge every other row until 32 sts remain. Work straight until piece measures 3½ inches from 1st row of armhole shaping.

To Shape Neck: Starting at front edge bind off 7 sts once. Bind off 3 sts at neck edge every other row until 16 sts remain (piece should measure 4½ inches from 1st row of armhole shaping). Starting at arm-



This cute knitted sweater with attached hood for the little boy or girl for cool days. Daddy can make train. (Sweater outfit, Good Housekeeping.)

hole edge bind off 8 sts every other row twice.

Right Front. Work to correspond with Left Front making a buttonhole 2 sts in from front edge when piece measures 1 inch and every $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches thereafter until 5 in all are made—to make a buttonhole, on one row bind off 2 sts and on next row cast on 2 sts to replace those bound off.

Sleeves. Cast on 42 sts. Work in ribbing of k 1, p 1 for 1 inch. Now work in pattern as for Back until piece measures $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in all. Inc 1 st at both ends of next row and every 7th row thereafter until there are 54

sts. Work straight until piece measures 8 inches in all. To shape top, bind off 2 sts at beginning of next 2 rows. Dec 1 st at end of row until 42 sts remain. Bind off 3 sts at beginning of each row until 12 sts remain. Bind off. Sew underarm and shoulder seams. Sew sleeve seams and sew sleeves in. Sew on buttons. Work a row of sc along neck edge holding in to fit.

Hood. Starting at front edge cast on 98 sts. Work in pattern stitch as for Back until piece measures 5 inches. Bind off 7 sts at beginning of each row until 14 sts remain. Bind off. Fold piece in half and sew shaped

This basket weave embroidery is lovely done in white on pastel linen. The apron is tucked organdy. (American Home, the tablecloth; apron by Vogue.)



edges together for back seam. Work a row of sc along front edge. Then work a row of sc around lower edge holding in to fit neck edge of sweater. Sew longer edge of hood to neck edge of sweater. Attach yarn at front neck edge and work beading along inside of neck edge as follows: ch 4, * skip ½ inch, dc in neck edge, Ch 2. Repeat from * around. Fasten off.

Ties. Make a chain 1 yard long. Run this chain through beading. Make 2 tassels for each end of chain. To make tassels, wind yarn around 4 fingers of left hand 50 times. Slip off fingers. Pass a length of yarn through loops and tie. Cut other end of loops. Then wind yarn several times around tassel near top and tie securely. Trim tassels and sew to ends of chain-tie.

Cloth with Basket Weave Decoration. Linen with about 20 threads to the inch should be used. It is important there be close to the same number of threads per inch each direction (warp and woof). 2½ yards of 42" wide linen will make a nice cloth and four 12" napkins. Perle cotton No. 5 and tapestry needle No. 22 is used for the embroidery. Straighten ends of fabric by pulling thread and cutting on the line. Turn and baste ½" hem all around, mitering corners. Hem by hand.

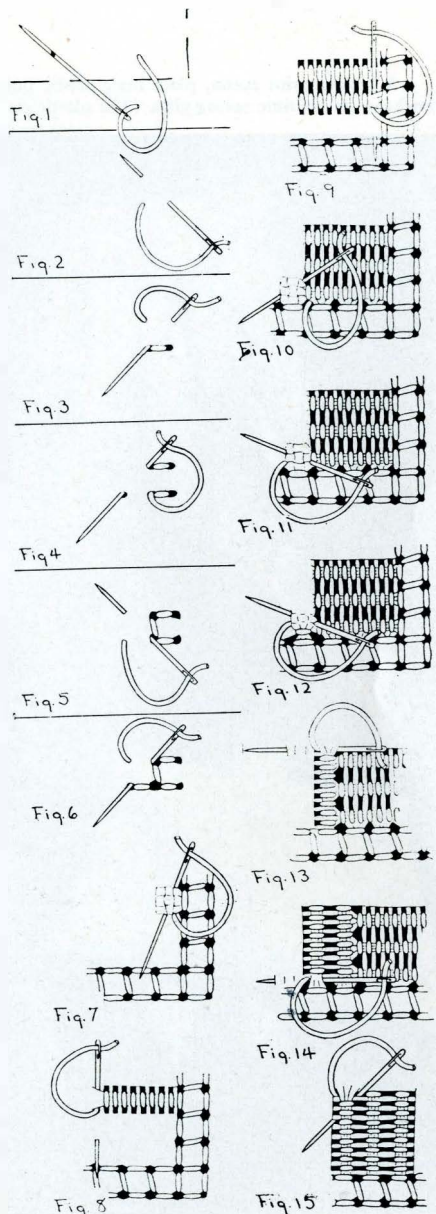
Tablecloth — Embroidery Directions — With one thread of perle cotton, start at one corner directly above lower hem and three threads in from top of end hem (see Fig. 1). Working from right to left and always over three threads of the linen, follow the stitch diagrams Figs. 1 through 6, to make the Square Open Work Stitch around the cloth at the top of the hem.

Now follow stitch diagrams 7 through 16 and work a row of Ground Stitch Squares all around the mat just above the Square Open Work Stitch. Count threads and always work over 3 threads. Work a short row inside of this at corners only. Work a third row inside of this to fill in the corner.

Work another row of the Square Open Work Stitch to make a border along the inside of the ground pattern. Turn corners at right angles. If linen with less than 20 stitches per inch is used it would be advisable to work over 4 or 5 threads.

Dainty Apron. A dainty apron made of organdy, batiste or similar sheer material. Materials: 2 yards organdy. Cut a bib 18" x 11½". Roll hem long edges. Make 1½" hem at top. Make two 1½" tucks 2" from hem and 2" apart. Cut a skirt 36½" x 36". Make a 3½" hem at bottom. Make two

The basket embroidery



tucks $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide, $1\frac{3}{4}$ " from hem and $1\frac{3}{4}$ " apart. Cut pocket $15\frac{1}{2}$ " x 11". Make a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " hem at one 11" side. Make a $1\frac{1}{2}$ " tuck, $1\frac{3}{4}$ " from hem. Turn under raw edges and topstitch to skirt $5\frac{1}{2}$ " from top. Cut two

pieces for waistband 18" x $11\frac{1}{2}$ ". Cut sashes 38" x $6\frac{1}{2}$ " and roll hem. Insert bib in center of waistband and sashes at sides, pleating to fit. Sew waistband to skirt gathering skirt to fit.

A border print apron, place mat, plastic purse, baby sachets, and the sewing machine embroidered luncheon set are time saving gifts. (The plastic purse courtesy The McCordi Corporation.)



Time Saving Gifts for Mother

Mother is busy with the tasks of raising a family and caring for a house so she likes to do the things which will not take much time, be practical and yet pretty.

Baby Sachets. These will keep baby things sweet and dainty. Use a rayon thread which comes in white, pink and blue. If a smaller gauge thread is used it should be used double. Chain 4, join to make ring; Row 1. 6 single crochet in ring, join ch. 1; Row 2 sc 12, evenly spaced around previous ring, join ch. 1; Row 3 sc 18; Row 4 sc 24; Row 5 sc 30; Row 6 sc 30; Row 7 sc 33; Row 8 sc 33; Row 9 sc 36; Row 10 sc 36; Row 11 sc 39; Row 12 sc 39. To make beading along top ch 3, tr c in 2nd stitch of previous row, Thus skipping one stitch.

Gather narrow lace along the edge of beading. Stuff with cotton and sachet powder. Fold and thread ribbon through beading so that the bonnet is held tightly closed. Tie ribbon ends into a bow.

Place Mat. Press-on mending tape can be decorative as well as practical. Hem the mat by turning single edge to right side. Do not double hem. Miter corners. Cut design from mending tape and press on mat over hem following directions given with the tape. Amount of tape depends upon the size of the mats or cloth and width of design. Different types of material can be used—from Indian Head to organdy.

Embroidery with Sewing Machine. It is more satisfactory if this is used on place mats, lunch cloths, dresser scarfs, etc. It is hard to handle if large things are made. Firm material such as Indian Head is best to use. Trace design on back of article. Fill bobbin with crochet cotton of color desired, the upper thread is ordinary sewing thread matching the color of the crochet cotton. Stitch along lines of design. Pull thread to

back and tie with square knot or work under machine thread. Hem or fringe.

Border Print Apron. With so many attractive border prints on the market now complicated looking aprons can be made without much effort.

$\frac{2}{3}$ yard material with thread to match. Along one selvage tear off two strips $3\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and one strip 5" wide and 19" long. These are the ties and front band. Narrow hem sides of remaining large piece and put in a 2" hem. Gather or pleat top edge onto waist band piece. Hem ties and stitch to waistband piece. Fold waistband piece in half and stitch thus covering the raw edges at the top. A cute apron in about 45 minutes.

Plastic Purse. A purse of plastic is inexpensive and enables one to have several. The designs are interesting. The material is durable and easy to clean. It is not too difficult to stitch. Lengthen the stitch and treat as any stiff fabric.

It would be advisable to use a simple pattern.

Wooden Train. Men like to work with tools and wood. Toys for the children would be easy for them to make. A train with coal car, flat car and caboose is fun. Imagination can run wild when the painting is being done. A good quality lead-free paint will be most satisfactory. The quick drying enamels come in lovely colors and are easy to apply. See picture on page 9.

Spool Board. A carefully painted board with dowels and spools will help teach the small children how to match colors and aid in the development of muscle coordination.



The denim apron is tough and sturdy. It can take it.

Denim Apron. Denim is sturdy and practical and comes in lovely colors.

For pattern, use a regular 4-gored skirt pattern, shortened to apron length. Stitch seams leaving entire back seam open. Narrow hem bottom and sides. Sew onto narrow band. Make narrow ties. The large pockets are made from one long piece of double thickness. Finished, the pocket piece measures $8\frac{1}{2}''$ x $25\frac{1}{2}''$.

The amount of material used depends

upon the size. The apron in the picture took two yards.

If a bib is desired a straight double piece can easily be added to the waistband.

Party Apron. This is a cute apron for a party or it might be used for a wedding using the brides colors.

The apron is in three colors. The waist band takes $6''$ of one color; top ruffle and one shoulder strap take $\frac{1}{3}$ yard in second color; bottom ruffle and other strap take $\frac{1}{3}$ yard in third color.

For waistband cut strip about 6" long from full width of 36" fabric. Cut tapered ends. Try band around your waist, lap in back and pin for snug fit. Mark overlap wanted and at proper spot sew button on one tab and make buttonhole in other tab.

For shoulder straps, cut two 24" strips 6" wide at one end and tapering to a point at other end. Hem sides and run gathering thread across wide end. Join gathered ends in seam with center top edge of waistband.

For ruffles, cut two 36" long strips, one 12" wide and other 8" wide. If extra full ruffles are desired, piece strips so they'll be 48" long. Cut rounded end on each strip. Run gathering thread along straight edge and small hem along other edge of each strip. Pin gathered edges of ruffles in a seam with lower edge of waistband; baste and stitch. Hem unfinished edge of waistband.

This party apron and "basket" pocket apron are a good way to make use of colorful remnants. (Party apron by Better Homes and Gardens.)



"Basket" Pocket Apron. This is an apron to use small pieces for band and pockets. This apron is made the same as the border print except that basket shaped pockets of a contrasting material are added.

Apron of Stripe. The stripe is dark enough so the soil will not readily show and yet is bright and cheerful. A commercial pattern is used.

Child's Dress with Hanky Yoke

MATERIALS REQUIRED:

An extra-pretty handkerchief.

A card of bias binding.

$\frac{3}{8}$ yard 36" material.

Cut material as shown:

1. Sew skirt sides at notches.
2. Measure child's chest with bias binding. Add 2" to length. Gather skirt to this.
3. Cut neck hole in handkerchief 4" wide and $3\frac{1}{2}$ " deep. Split down back. Face opening with bias binding and join at back with embroidered loops and buttons. Make 2 small tucks on each shoulder.

Dark stripe apron suitable for a larger person.





A dainty handkerchief used as the yoke for a baby dress with a bonnet to match. A cute stuffed toy made from terry cloth. (Hanky dress courtesy of Country Gentlemen.)

4. Sew to skirt at front and back.
5. Gather sleeve ruffle to bias the length of the handkerchief; sew to sides of handkerchief and across side portion of skirt.
6. Hem to length.

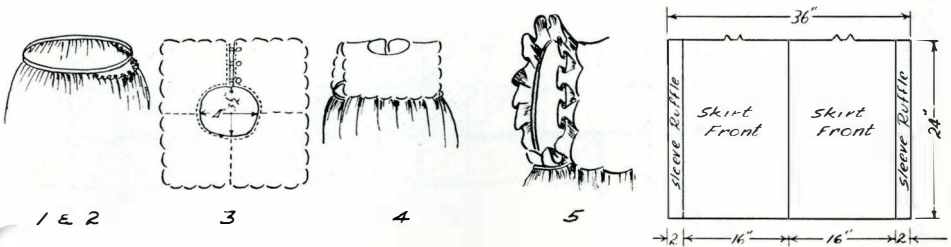
A larger hanky can be made the same way for an older child.

Bonnet. Using a commercial pattern it can be made from the same material as the

dress. The one which will open flat will not take much ironing time.

Stuffed Toys. They are always delightful for children. Made of terry cloth the doll is easy to wash and soft to touch. The long slender legs and arms enable the child to grasp and carry the toy without difficulty. A commercial pattern is used.

Diagram for making baby dress with handkerchief yoke.



Fun for the Family

The family gathered around a good sized working space can make attractive decorations and cards. Even the smaller ones can be included in this fun. There isn't a relative who wouldn't be proud to receive a card made by the small child.

***Cards.** Christmas cards may be made from construction paper, colored foil paper or note paper. The decorations may be stenciling with water color or textile paint; sequins; stars; seals; notary seals; paper doilies; felt; tarlatan; or anything the imagination of the maker desires.

Decorations. Colored Christmas tree balls look like a pert ballerina when a lacey paper doily is added. Colored cups used for baking can be used the same way.

Aluminum foil cut in the shape of a star taped around a colored ball is lovely.

Used camera flash bulbs make attractive tree decorations. Make a loop of wire so the bulb can be hung on the tree. Cover the bulb with shellac or varnish and before it is dry sprinkle on some glittery material.

Folded Paper Stars. Attractive eight pointed stars are made of paper. Colored foil is bright and pretty. Stars made of white paper can be treated the same as the flash bulbs to make them more interesting.

**Courtesy of Better Homes and Gardens*

To make a four-inch star, cut accurately four strips of paper 1 inch wide and 30 inches long. Use colored paper, plain silver or gold or many colored Christmas wrappings. If the paper is colored on one side only, cut twice as wide and fold evenly down the length so that color is on both sides. Fold strips in middle as shown, and trim ends to form blunt points. Cut strips wider and longer to make larger stars.

1. Place four folded strips in interlocking position to form a basket weave. Dotted lines in drawings indicate continuation of strips throughout these instructions.

2. Tighten the basket weave until the four strips are firmly interlocked. Turn over. Holding in left hand, turn down front strip at upper left. Crease and turn star clockwise.

3. Fold down 3 remaining top strips to form a second basket weave, turning clockwise. When you turn down the fourth strip, weave it through the first strip as shown here.

4. Fold upper right strip away from you to make right angle triangle 1. Fold strip toward you to form triangle 2. Fold triangle 2 over 1 to form flat point as in 5.

5. Weave end down through basket weave as shown. Turn clockwise and make

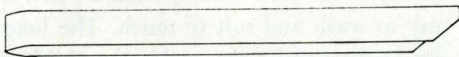
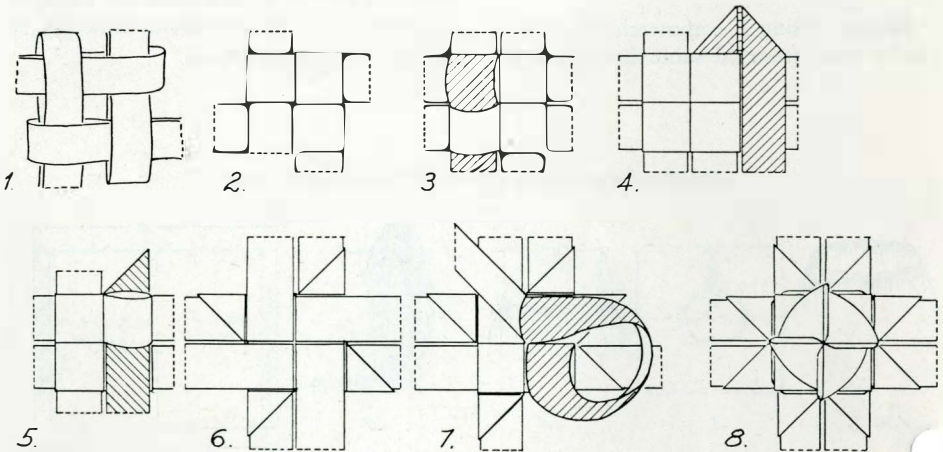


Diagram for making eight-pointed star.



points on three remaining upper righthand strips. Push loose strip out of your way for last weaving.

6. Turn star over and repeat steps 4 and 5 until you have 8 points. Your star will then look like this—4 strips showing back of 4 points and 4 strips covering 4 points.

7. To make center points take end of lower righthand strip in right hand and with a loop motion, keeping right side up, push through upper lefthand basket weave and flat point.

8. Pull strip tight to form point. Turn star clockwise and continue until you have four points at center. Turn over and repeat

on other side. Trim ends. Hang with thread or fine wire.

Crinoline Tree. One and one-half yard of crinoline will make a pretty table decoration. Colored tarlatan can also be used. Cut 20-30 stars and decorate each with seals, small bits of paper doilies, gummed stars and glitter. Place on candle with largest star on bottom, gradually working up to smallest.

Plastic Foam. Plastic foam may be purchased from the florist or dime store. It can be cut with a kitchen knife into any shape desired. When cutting, a sawing motion is

The family can make Christmas cards, candles, plastic foam tree, crinoline tree, table and tree decorations. (Cards and plastic foam tree courtesy Better Homes and Gardens.)



best. After the shape is cut, decorate it any way desired. Paint and decorate with seals and stars.

Candlemaking. Attractive candles can be made in the home—fun for the whole family—to add a glow for family living. You will be surprised how easy it is to make attractive candles from old candle stubs and paraffin. For forms use different shape boxes, butter boxes, ice cream cartons, mailing tubes, tin cans, interesting shapes of glass jars. Anchor the wick, medium weight string, tied to a washer or burr, held straight with a string at the top of the form. Using an old salt box for a form—punch a small hole in the center of the bottom. Put a knot in the end of wick, thread it up through the hole in the box, leaving the knot outside. In the top end of the wick put a stick or pencil across the top of the box, and your mold is ready. When wax is hardened you will find it has drawn away from the wick at the top. Just melt more wax and fill. When hard, carefully tear off the cardboard box and your candle is ready to use. Melt wax or paraffin slowly in the top of a double boiler. Wax crayons can be used to color warm wax. Pine and bayberry may be used to scent warm wax. Just put in wax for a few min-

utes. Pour small amount of melted wax over anchor. Different colors may be used on the same candle, adding each color gradually. It is interesting to build up a candle of many colors, after it is set put it in another form and enclose it with white wax, when burning the colored center drips down. Center candles may be dipped in wax. Lovely! A red candle can be used for the center of a candle enclosing it with white wax.

Frosted Candles. These are simply made from bars of paraffin—four bars making one short candle or eight making one twice as tall. Materials needed are: paraffin bars, heavy string, egg beater, pan, hot iron, crayon for coloring “frosting.” Two bars are ironed together with a warm iron. A piece of string for the wick is laid up the center (a groove can be cut for it) and pressed to two more bars. The “frosting” is made by melting one bar of paraffin with colored crayon for desired shade. This is beaten with an egg beater until frothy and put on the candle just like frosting.

Fill a pleasing shape bottle with sand, put in a candle stub of different colors, until the bottle is completely covered with drippings, keep adding candles until built up double height of bottle. Thrilling!

Agricultural Extension Service

South Dakota State College and United States Department of Agriculture, cooperating

In Furtherance Acts of Congress May 8, June 30, 1914

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