9-1951

Gifts for Family and Friends

Anna D, Walker

Follow this and additional works at: http://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension_circ

Part of the Agriculture Commons

Recommended Citation

http://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension_circ/548
Gifts

FOR FAMILY AND FRIENDS

SEPTEMBER, 1951
Extension Circular 470

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE - - BROOKINGS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: Some of the material used in this publication is through the courtesy of the National Needlecraft Bureau, Inc., New York City; and the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.
Gifts for Family and Friends

By Anna D. Walker

Part of the joy in giving gifts comes from the making of something special for a friend or family member.

The giving of gifts to mark such events as anniversaries, Christmas and Easter is a long established custom. Looking back into history, we read that tribute was given to show homage to royalty and other people of importance. It was thought that the rarer and richer the gift, the greater was the love and respect shown. Rare spices, perfumes, gold and jewels obtained by the giver at great expense and often much hard-ship were considered suitable gifts for royalty. People who could not afford such exotic gifts would spend endless hours to produce a beautiful tapestry, fabric for a garment, a piece of pottery, a hand wrought object of stone, a woven basket or a carved wooden offering.

In these days of plentiful gift items in the shops, we are too often tempted to rush out and buy a gift without giving too much thought to the tastes and habits of the receiver but rather to our own tastes, and then with a sigh of relief, mark the name off our list.

Every child and every grown person wants to receive a gift which is suited to his own tastes and habits. The amount of money or time spent in the making or the purchase of the gift is not as important as the love and thoughtfulness which has gone into its selection. Perhaps you will find some suggestions in this circular which will add to your pleasure in giving gifts to family and friends.

A Good Kitchen Apron

Everyone enjoys an attractive kitchen apron. It takes about 1½ yards of print fabric to make the kitchen apron pictured on page 5. (See yardage requirement on pattern envelope for small, medium, and large.) This apron is one designed by clothing specialists in the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics in the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This apron is easy to make, covers well and is easily laundered. The pattern is a commercial pattern. Your home agent can tell you where it may be purchased. Follow the directions in the pattern envelope.

Print and Plain Apron

A different hostess apron which may be made of a solid color and a print in chintz or percale is pictured on page 4. It requires ⅔ yard plain and ⅔ yard print material. The diagrams in Figure one will show you how to cut it out.

Follow these directions:

Material:
- Upper section—one piece of solid material 16½ in. long x 36 in. wide.
- Lower section—one piece of print 29 in. long x 36 in. wide.
- Waistband—one piece of solid 4 in. wide x 19½ in. long.
- Ties—2 pieces of solid each 5½ in. wide x 36 in. long.
- Pocket—A large motif cut from the print or a rectangular pocket of solid and print repeating the curved lines of the apron.

Shaping the Apron Sections:

Lower section—Mark lengthwise center of print piece. Measure up 19 in. at the center and mark. Measure up 18¼ in. on side edge and mark. Measure in 8 in. at a right angle and mark. Draw curve with chalk, shaping along the marks and up to the opposite top corner in a gradual curve and trim off surplus.

Upper section—With side edges even, lap the lower section over the upper section piece. Shape edge of upper section to fit curve of lower section. Note that the upper section when complete measures 6 in. on one side and 16½ in. on the other. See Figure one, page 4.

Sewing Directions:

(½ in. seams are allowed.)
1. Seam two sections together and then top stitch ½ in. from seam line. Press.
2. Turn in raw side edges of apron and finish in narrow hems. Press.
3. Turn in lower raw edge of apron ¼

*Extension Clothing Specialist.
A Hostess Apron That's Different

4. Turn up a 5 in. deep hem and slip stitch. Press.
5. Run a gathering stitch at top raw edge of apron.
6. Turn in short ends of waistband 1/2 in.; press.

7. Place one long edge of waistband to gathered apron edge and adjust gathers to fit. Stitch seam.
8. Turn in long raw edge of waistband a half inch and baste in place along seam line on right side. Press.
9. Cut one end of each tie on a slant. Turn in long edges and slanted end of each tie and finish in narrow machine hems. Press.
10. Fold a soft pleat on raw end of each tie (to fit waistband); baste.
11. Slip pleated tie ends inside open waistband ends, Figure (2); baste. Stitch close to side and lower edges of waistband through all thicknesses.

Pot Holder Apron

To add an unusual appearance to a picnic apron and for convenience in handling hot dishes, try an apron with pot holders attached. (Pictured opposite page.)

**Material:**
1 yard of fabric such as denim or print will be enough for the main part of the apron plus enough for belt and ties.
1/2 yard of harmonizing check for the pot holders and bias for bindings.
Pot-Holder Apron at Left; At Right, the Print Apron
To Make the Pot Holder Apron:
2. Fold the fabric in half lengthwise and measure in from the selvage edges 7½ in. From this point cut up into the apron from the bottom 17 in. This forms the side panel for the holders.
3. Measure in from the folded edge at the bottom 4 in. and cut up into the apron 8 in. This forms a decorative panel in the center of the apron.
4. Cut two pieces of the check 11 in. long and the width of the side panel. Cut a number of thicknesses of outing flannel to fit the holder section—quilt by machine. Bind the top of the holder with bias and attach it to the side panel with the bottom of the panel even with the bottom of the holder.
5. Bind around the entire apron and panels with bias to match the holders.
6. Gather and attach to belt section. Ties may be added if desired, or the belt may be buttoned or snapped.

Party Apron
A lovely party apron is always a welcome gift. Make the one pictured below of organdy. It will take 1¼ yards for the apron and the appliqué facings.

This apron, including the appliqué and stitching on the leaves, is all done by machine.

To make the leaves: (Fine ribbed piqué makes attractive leaves.)

For the large leaves—From 12 pieces of cotton cut leaves by the pattern cutting on double fabric so you will have 6 leaves in reverse. Sew these pieces right sides down on a strip of organdy using ¼ in. seam allowance. Cut the leaves out. They are now faced with the organdy. (This is easier than cutting the organdy facings and sewing them together.) Clip, trim, turn and press all leaves.

For the Small Leaf—Cut one piece by the small pattern and face with organdy as described for the large leaf.

Cutting Directions for Apron:
1 piece 17½ in. long x 36 in. wide (organdy).
Waistband—1 piece 4 in. x 19 in. long.
Ties—2 pieces each 5½ in. wide x 36 in. long.

Sewing directions:
(½ in. seams allowed on apron; ¼ in. on appliqués.)
1. Trim off selvage edges on apron section (17½ in. edges). Turn in raw side edges and finish in machine hems.
2. Turn lower raw edge of apron ¼ in. to the right side; baste and press.
3. Run a gathering stitch at top raw edge of apron. Pull up gathers to measure 18 in.; fasten threads.
4. Matching centers and adjusting gathers evenly, place gathered edge of apron to one long raw edge of waistband. Pin and then stitch seam the width of apron. Clip in almost to seam line at the ends of stitching. Trim seam, press up.
5. Fold each waistband end so that right sides of fabric face, and edges are even. Stitch seams across at raw edges as shown. Trim seams, turn waistband ends right side out. Turn in long raw edge of waistband and baste in place along seam line on right side. Press.
6. For each tie, turn in long edges and one end and finish in machine hems. Press.
7. Fold soft pleats at raw end of each tie (to fit width of waistband).
8. Turn in raw waistband ends ½ in.; crease with thumb nail.
9. Insert pleated end of each tie inside an open waistband end. Stitch close to side and lower edges of waistband through all thicknesses. Press.

10. Transfer embroidery lines (veins) onto right side of the twelve large leaves as follows: slip a sheet of carbon paper face down, between fabric and tracing. Go over design using a fairly hard pencil.

11. Transfer embroidery lines onto right side of small leaf in same way. Stitch the veins in the leaves using darker sewing thread. Stitch on the machine with fairly short stitch, stitching twice very close together.

12. See Below. Placing two large leaves and the one small leaf on waistband, right side up, centers matching; baste. In a continuous operation, stitch entirely around each leaf close to edge through all thicknesses; use darker thread.

13. See below. Arranging the remaining ten large leaves along lower edge of apron, right sides up; alternate direction as shown; baste or pin. Stitch close to edges of each leaf same as for waistband leaves; when stitching embroidery lines, continue the stitching up in a stem effect onto apron as shown. Stitch twice.
Choose a heavy cotton fabric such as drill or denim. It will take 1 ¼ yards of 36 in. material for apron and bias binding.

Notice that the apron is cut from the diagram in Figure 1. To shape the apron, fold the fabric lengthwise with right sides
together and the edges even. Pin, measure, and cut following the directions in the illustrated diagram.

**Sew as follows:** Turn in side and lower edges of apron ½ in.; turn in raw edges and finish in machine hems. Stitch twice. Press. Hem the top edge of bib part of apron with ¼ in. hem double stitched. Press. Figure 2.

**Figure 3.** Turn in raw ends of binding ¼ in.; press. Mark the center of the binding strip. Measure 9¼ in. each side of center and mark. Slip raw apron edges ¼ in. inside open edges of binding, the 9¼ in. marks in line with the top edge of apron. Pin or baste. In a continuous operation, stitch close to open edges of binding forming ties and halter.

**Figure 4.** Turn a top hem on each pocket and finish with two rows of machine stitching. Turn in remaining raw edges on each pocket ½ in.; press.

**Figure 5.** Place pockets in position on apron as shown. Pin. Stitch close to side and lower edges. Divide pocket (A) by stitching to make 2 sectional pockets. Reinforce corners of the pockets with double stitching.

**Plaid Mats**

**Crocheted and Woven**

These articles are very colorful and fun to make for those who like to crochet.

Notice that the foundation for the weaving is of carpet warp crocheted in filet. The weaving is done with cotton rug yarn. The same method might be used to make a rug doing the weaving with fine rags or stockings cut in strips.

Color combinations should be chosen to harmonize with other room furnishings. For convenience, the following directions are given in a rust, natural, orange, black and green combination.

The directions follow:

**Materials:**

3 tubes of Natural, 1 Black, 1 Rust and 1 Orange. Crochet Hook, size 5. Rug Yarn. 2 skeins Emerald Green, 4 skeins Beige, 1 skein each of Rust and Lt. Green. (Sufficient material for 1 Runner, 16 in. x 72 in. and 4 plate Doilies, each 12 x 18 in.)

**Place Mat—With Natural Carpet Warp,** ch 141, dc in 9th st from hook, (ch 2, dc in next 3d st) repeated to end of long ch (45 spaces). Check gauge to see if it is desired width.

**2nd Row—Ch 5, turn, skip last dc, dc in next dc, (ch 2, dc in next dc) repeated to end of row (45 spaces). Repeat this row 10 times, 12 rows in Natural. Fasten off by threading end to a sewing needle and fasten securely. * Turn, join Black Carpet Warp, and make 2 rows. Fasten off. Continue with 2 rows in Rust, 3 rows in Orange, 1 row Natural, 3 rows Orange, 2 rows Rust, 2 rows Black and 12 rows Natural. Repeat from *.

Stretch and pin doily to desired size on ironing board or large piece of cardboard. Cut a strand of Emerald Green Rug Yarn about 8 inches longer than doily. Thread this to a bodkin and weave through 1st lengthwise row of mesh on one side of doily. Take it over 1st ch at end, under next bar, over next, and so on to end of row. Weave another Emerald Green strand through this same space but over-and-under opposite bars to 1st strand. Weave an Emerald Green strand through the next space, over-and-under the same bars as last strand. Weave another Emerald Green strand through this same space but over-and-under opposite bars to last strand. Continue across in same way, 2 strands to each space, always weaving the 1st strand in a space over-and-under the same bars as the last strand in previous space. Let the yarn extend out at each end of doily at least 3 inches, for a fringe. Make the next space in Lt. Green Yarn, then 1 space each in Beige, Rust, Emerald Green, Rust, Beige and Lt. Green, and 2 spaces in Emerald Green, to complete colored stripe. Then make 6 spaces in Beige, then another colored stripe, then 6 spaces in Beige, and a final colored stripe.

Without unpinning doily, steam it with a wet cloth and hot iron, then press through a dry cloth until perfectly dry. Remove from card. **Fringe—** Hold the ends of 2 strands of yarn in 1st space together as if 1 strand, wrap it around itself, making a single knot. Pull knot up tight and close to end of crochet. Repeat with the 2 strands in
each space across end. Trim ends to an even 1¼ in. fringe. Repeat on other end.

Runner—With Natural Carpet Warp, ch 192, dc in 9th st from hook. (Ch 2, dc in next 3d st) repeated to end of ch (62 spaces).

2nd Row—Ch 5, turn, dc in next dc, (ch 2, dc in next dc) repeated (62 spaces). Repeat this row 10 times (12 rows in Natural). Fasten off. (Then make a colored stripe the same as in Place Mat, then 12 rows in Natural) repeated until there are 11 colored stripes (or any other desired length). Complete Runner with 12 rows of Natural. Runner may be made shorter, but keep length in proportion to width.

Weave the yarn lengthwise through the crochet in same way as doily, cutting strands about 12 inches longer than runner, and making 4 colored stripes separated by 6 spaces in Beige. Steam and press, tie and trim fringe on ends.

Crocheted Gloves

The pair of hand crocheted gloves illustrated are easy to make and would make a welcome gift.

They may be made of wool or nylon yarn for winter wear or of crochet cotton for summer. If cotton thread is used, it will take about 2 balls of cro-sheen to make a medium or large pair. Use a steel crochet hook No. 6.

Directions:

Gauge 8 single crochets make 1 inch. 8 stitches make 1 inch.

Be sure and check gauge so size will be correct.

Left glove—Back of Hand. Starting at little finger side chain the number of stitches required to reach from wrist to t
of little finger. This may be measured on the hand. The number of stitches will be about 59st for small; 65st for medium and 71st for large. The three numbers given in each case in directions are for small, medium and large sizes.

1st Row—Sc in 2nd ch from hook and in each ch across. Ch 1, turn. Mark this end for tip of finger.

2nd Row—* Sc in back loop of next sc, sc in front loop of next sc. Repeat from * across. Ch 1, turn. Repeat the 2nd row throughout for pattern—sc in back loop falls over sc in front loop and sc in front loop over sc in back loop of previous row. Now work in pattern, increasing 1 sc at tip of finger on 3rd row—to inc 1 sc, make 2 sc in 1 sc—and decreasing 1 sc at tip of finger on 5th row—to dec. 1 sc, work off 2 sc as 1 sc. Continue until 6 rows in all have been made—work is at wrist edge. Measure glove against hand frequently to insure proper fit.

RING FINGER—Work across to last 16sc (18sc) (20sc), chain 21sts (23sts) (25sts).

Next row: Sc in 2nd ch from hook and in each ch across, sc in each sc across. Ch 1, turn. Work straight in pattern over these sts for 7 rows, increasing 1 sc at tip of finger on 2nd row and decreasing 1 sc at tip of finger on the 6th row. The 7th row brings work to wrist edge.

MIDDLE FINGER—Work across to last 20sc (22sc) (24sc), chain 23sts (25sts) (27sts). Work as for Ring Finger.


Left Glove, Palm—Starting at Little Finger side, work as for Back of Hand until Middle Finger is complete. Work is at wrist edge.

FRONT of THUMB—Work in pattern over the next 32sc (34sc) (36sc), chain 19sts (21sts) (23sts). Turn.

Next row: Sc in 2nd ch from hook and in each ch across, work in pattern over the next 32sc (34sc) (36sc). Work over these sts only as for Ring Finger, increasing and decreasing at tip of Thumb until 7 rows are made. Break off.

BACK of THUMB and INDEX FINGER—Attach thread to ch at tip of Thumb. Working along opposite side of Thumb chain, make sc in each ch across, work in pattern to within 22sc (24sc) (26sc) from tip of Middle Finger, chain 21sts (23sts) (25sts). Sc in 2nd ch from hook and in each st across to tip of Thumb. Ch 1, turn. Work 6 more rows of pattern as before over these sts only, increasing and decreasing as before at tip of both Thumb and Index Finger. Break off at end of 7th row. Hold Palm...
How To Cut and Make the Mittens

and Back pieces together and sew around edges. Make a small inverted pleat on back of hand at wrist. Sew button in center of pleat.

RIGHT GLOVE—Same as Left Glove, making it to fit Right Hand.

Mittens

Your teen-age friends will love a pair of wool fabric and felt mittens.

To make these mittens, you will need about a half yard of 36 in. wide material or enough scraps of wool to cut 8 sections (See the layout, next page.

A piece of felt 9 in. x 12 in. will be enough to cut the backs. A piece of elastic ¼ in. wide will be needed for the gathers at the wrist on the palm side and some embroidery floss or yarn for the blanket stitch around the felt.

Directions: Cut according to layout. Transfer cutouts to the felt tops and trim out with a razor blade or very sharp pointed scissors.

For the wool sections (jersey or flannel):

1. For each mitten half, place 2 jersey sections together right sides together and sew with a ¼ in. seam leaving an opening for turning Figure C. Turn section right side out. Slip stitch open edges together and press.

2. For the palm section, place one section right side out as in Figure D. Cut a 2 in. length of elastic and place ends at the X’s on pattern, stitch twice through all thicknesses stretching elastic as you work.

3. Place the top and palm sections together, elastic inside, edges even, pin. Using matching thread whipstitch edges together.

4. Place top felt section on jersey or flannel top section, edges even, pin securely in place all around edges or baste. Figure F. Tack edges of cutout invisibly to jersey or flannel. Using pearl cotton or wool yarn attach edges of felt to jersey or flannel palm section, with blanket stitches as shown Figure F.

Bedroom Slippers

The bedroom slippers which are pictured to the right require 3 one ounce balls of 4 ply worsted. Crochet them with a plastic crochet hook No. 4. They will fit a 2, 4 or 6 year old and keep his feet warm and cozy.

Gauge—5 single crochets (sc) make 1 inch. 6 rows make 1 inch.

Directions for sizes 2 yrs., 4 yrs., 6 yrs.

SOLE (Make 2)—Starting at heel end, ch 6sts (8sts) (10sts).

1st row—Sc in 2nd ch from hook, sc in each ch across. Ch 1, turn.

2nd row—2 sc in first sc (an increase), sc in each sc across to last sc, 2 sc in last sc. Ch 1, turn.
The Bedroom Slippers Worn by the Little Girl, the Soft Blocks on the Table, the Bedtime Doll, the Finger Puppet, the Toy Basket and the Card Display, Are All Homemade Gifts.
3rd row—Sc in each sc across. Ch 1, turn. Repeat 2nd row once more. Repeat 3rd row until 9 rows (11 rows) (13 rows) have been completed. Decrease 1 sc at beginning of next 2 rows—to dec 1 sc, work of 2 sc as 1 sc. Now increase 1 sc at beginning of every row until there are on row 14sc (16sc) (18sc). Work without increasing for 4 rows (6 rows) (8 rows). Dec 1 sc at beginning of next 4 rows. Dec 1 sc at beginning and end of every row until 6 sc remain. Break off.

UPPERS—Heel Section—Starting at center back chain 6sts (8sts) (10sts).
1st row—Sc in 2nd ch from hook, sc in next 2ch (3ch) (4ch), 3 sc in next ch (3 point sc’s), sc in each remaining ch. Ch 1, turn.
2nd row—Sc in each sc across, making 3 sc in the center sc of the 3 point sc’s. Ch 1, turn. Repeat 2nd row until there are 9 sc (11 sc) (13 sc) before and after the 3 point sc’s. Inc 1 sc at beginning of every row, continuing to make 3 sc in the center sc of the 3 point sc’s until 15 rows (17 rows) (19 rows) have been completed. Break off.

TOE SECTION—Starting at center toe, chain 6 sts (8 sts) (10 sts).
1st row—2 sc in 2nd ch from hook, sc in each ch across to last ch, 2 sc in next ch. Ch 1, turn.
2nd row—2 sc in first sc, sc in each sc across to last sc, 2 sc in next sc. Ch 1, turn. Repeat 2nd row until 9 rows (10 rows) (11 rows) have been completed.

Next row—Sc in each sc across. Ch 1, turn. Repeat last row until 15 rows (17 rows) (19 rows) have been completed.

Next row—Work across to within center sc, 3 sc in next sc (point sc’s), sc in each sc across. Ch 1, turn. Repeat last row 5 times (6 times) (7 times). Break off.

Press pieces through a damp cloth. Sc 2 sole pieces together. Work 1 row of sc around lower edge of Heel and Toe section. Sc these pieces around edge of sole neatly.

Crocheting Abbreviations
sc—single crochet
ch—chain
dec—decrease
inc—increase

Shampoo Mitt
To add a touch of glamour to the shampoo for the teen-ager give a pair of shampoo mitts. It’s fun to dry the hair with a mitt on each hand.

Materials for one: 2 terry cloth washcloths or a towel or yardage from which circles may be cut. Two may be made from a piece of terry cloth 12 in. x 48 in. or 24 in. x 24 in. Matching sewing thread. A bone ring.

Method: (See Figure Below.)
1. Spread cloth out on a flat surface.
2. Trace around a plate at least 2 in. wider in diameter than the span of the hand. Place the plate face down on the cloth, and trace two circles with chalk.
3. Cut out circles and machine stitch them together with a half inch seam. Leave a 3 in. or 4 in. opening on the seam at one side for the mitt cuff and for turning.
4. Stitch a hem at cuff. This may be done by turning once and stitching by machine before turning right side out.
5. Turn and flatten out nicely.
6. Place the hand with fingers outspread on the mitt with the wrist at the opening. Trace around the hand with chalk, allowing a half inch on both sides of wrist (or to the edge of the opening).
7. Pin to keep from slipping and machine stitch along the traced lines.
8. Sew a bone ring to the corner of the cuff so the mitt can be hung up to dry.
A Child's Poncho

For shelter from showers an Indian style rain cape may be made of a square of shower resistant cotton fabric.

This fold-up-and-tuck-away cape is a new addition to functional garments designed by Clarice L. Scott, Clothing Specialist in the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Miss Scott's design takes a cue from South American Indians, who made a poncho, or cloak, by slitting a blanket to put the head through.

Loose hanging and umbrella-like, the Indian style cape slips on equally well over winter wraps or summer dress. It isn't warm, and so is a good protective garment for summer wear.

The poncho hood is styled to give the wearer clear vision at the sides—for greater safety at street crossings. The visor protects eyes against sprinkling rain—a safety feature.

Quick and easy for a young wearer to put on, the poncho fastens with a chest-to-chin zipper. Put a sizable pull tab on the zipper to help the child to manage a zipper.

Wrist straps are provided so the child may slip her hands into them to keep the cape more securely in place.

The poncho may be cut from any shower resistant cotton fabric or from rain proof plastic film. Sizes 8 to 10 require 1 3/4 yard of 40 in. material. Sizes 5 to 7 require 1 1/2 yard of 36 in. material. These amounts of material provide enough to cut a perfect...
Learn To Use Buttons Through This Toy square with the remainder of the material for hood and wrist straps.

Select bright colors not merely for attractiveness but also for safety. A child dressed in bright color is easier for motorists to see on a rainy day.

Follow the directions for making the garment which appear in the pattern envelope. Commercial patterns are available from a number of sources—available in sizes 4-10.

Baby Play Shoes

Play shoes for the baby with gay rattles securely sewed to the toe will delight both the baby and its mother.

Follow the directions on the pattern and see how easily these shoes can be made from felt.

Your home demonstration agent has a mimeographed sheet with the pattern and directions on it.

Doll Shoes

Doll shoes patterned after the baby play shoe will find a welcome place in the wardrobe of your little girl’s favorite doll.

They are easily altered to fit a foot of any size by lengthening or shortening the sole and top and back sections.
Button-Ons

While a youngster is learning the mysteries of buttons and buttonholes, he can have fun making various objects such as rabbits, cats, dogs and funny men with the "button-ons" you might make for him of scraps of felt.

Cut different shapes from the colorful felt scraps. Don't cut them too small or they will be too hard to handle. Cut slits for the buttonholes in some with a razor blade. Sew buttons (3/4 in. to 1 in. size are easier to handle than small ones) on some pieces. Use your imagination and you will have fun.

See illustration for suggested shapes.

Hobby Horse

Your little cowboy or girl will ride many a mile on a hobby horse. The one pictured is attached to a belt and is worn around the waist. You will be glad that it isn't fastened to a stick as most hobby horses are. You will have no problem of marred furniture or bruised shins regardless of how skittish this horse becomes.

It may be made of wool fabric, plastic upholstery material or oilecloth. Follow these directions:

1. Cut sections according to directions on pattern. Paint features, mane, and trappings with quick drying paint—or if wool is used, a bridle of oilecloth or plastic could be used or embroidery may be used.
2. Sew ears in place. Slip a ring in the circle loop at the end of bit for attaching reins and sew in place.
3. Sew sections together leaving an opening on back of neck for stuffing.
4. Sew head to marked line on body section. Insert the cardboard reinforcement.
5. Stuff with soft material such as cotton rags, old hosiery, cotton or kapok.
6. Attach the belt. If a plastic belt is used, it may be stitched on. A casing may be made across top (as indicated on pattern) and the belt inserted. Belt fastens in back as horse is worn.

A Bed-Time Doll

A soft cuddly doll to share a nap with a small friend is picture on page 13. It can be cut from a piece of pink glazed chintz or percale 17 in. x 25 in.

The outing flannel pajama requires about the same amount of material plus a little for facing the hood. The ties may be of bias tape, folded and stitched. The face may be embroidered or stenciled.

Follow the pattern directions for its construction. Stuff with kapok or cotton.

A Christmas Stocking

(See Cover Picture)

A Christmas stocking which may be treasured from year to year and hung up each Christmas may be made from felt or a similar wool fabric.

Materials needed: Green and red felt enough to cut the two sides of the stocking and for the stitched-on trim. (See traced design on pattern.) Sequins or beads for decorating tree, stars, etc.

Here's how you make it:

1. Cut one side of green felt and the other side of red. Cut with pinking shears if you have them for an attractive edge. Cut cuffs for top and tab for hanging up.
2. Trace tree, star and wreath designs and cut them from contrasting felt with pinking shears. Sew beads or sequins or both on the tree, stars and wreaths.
3. Place the finished decorations on the stocking and stitch around by hand or machine to stocking front.
4. Sew the cuffs on with machine, and sew tabs at the same time the top is stitched.
5. Embroider in chain stitch the name of the child. The date (1951) could be embroidered on the cuff on the back. Nice for a keepsake after the child is grown up. Do the embroidering before the cuff is stitched on.
6. Put the two wrong sides of the stocking together and stitch.

A Finger Puppet

(See Picture Page 13)

A simple finger puppet will furnish amusement for a child who likes to play with animated toys. Buy a small sponge rubber ball and paint a face on it with enameled or other quick drying paint. Select a piece of print 12 in. square for its dress.

The directions which follow will help make one.
1. Cut a hole in a sponge rubber ball big enough so the middle finger fits into it snugly and deep enough so the finger may be inserted up to the first joint.
2. Paint a face on the ball.
3. Cut a circle from a 12 in. square piece of cloth. This will be the puppet’s costume. In the middle of the circle, cut a hole as big around as your middle finger.
4. Two and one-half in. on each side of the center hole, snip another hole the same size. Hem the edge of the circle (skirt) and around the holes so they will not tear out in use. A scrap of cloth may be tied on the head and a necktie or scarf around the neck.
5. Put your middle finger through the center circle for the neck. Put your first and third fingers through the other holes for arms. Place the puppet’s head on the neck finger and she is ready to perform for you.

Kaleidoscope
A kaleidoscope would make a wonderful gift for a convalescent.
Kaleidoscopes were invented about 1817. They are used quite extensively by designers in mosaic work and fabric designing.

The variety of beautiful designs which can be seen through a kaleidoscope is endless. They are so easy and inexpensive to make everyone will want to try her hand at making one.

Supplies needed to make a kaleidoscope:
2 pieces of glass (single strength) 9 in. x 1 1/2 in.
1 mailing tube 2 in. in diameter and 9 1/2 in. long.
2 pieces of No. 20 plastic 2 1/4 in. square.
1 piece of cardboard 9 in. x 1 in.
Black lacquer or enamel (quick drying).
Small pieces of colored cellophane, seeds, bits of cloth, sequins, glass beads, or any kind of small object for color and shape such as colorful stones.
Oilcloth or paper for outside finish.
Masking tape.

Steps in making a kaleidoscope:
1. Polish the glass pieces, and apply lacquer or enamel to cover one side of each piece. Allow to dry.
2. Use the end of the paper tube as a pattern and cut a piece of cardboard to cover one end of the tube. Make a hole about the diameter of a pencil in the center. Fasten over the end of the tube using masking tape.
3. Sandpaper both sides of one piece of plastic so it has an opaque appearance and cut it to fit the other end of the tube.
4. Cut a circle from the clear piece of plastic just big enough to fit snugly inside the tube.
5. The lacquer on the glass should be dry by now so put the two pieces of glass and the cardboard together with masking tape to form a triangle.
6. Push the triangle into the tube. If it does not fit snugly wrap it up in newspaper to pad it. Push the triangle clear into the tube leaving a head space of 1/2 in. at the end.
7. Place the circle cut from the clear plastic, so that it lies flat across the end of the triangle which is now in the tube.
8. Line the head space around the edges with a strip of cardboard and fasten with tape.
9. Put into this head space the small colored pieces of cellophane, etc.
10. Cover the end with opaque plastic and tape it in place.
11. Cut oilcloth or paper and paste to the outside for covering.

Now peek through the hole at the cardboard end and by turning the tube in your hands see the delightful designs it offers you.

Soft Blocks for Baby
A set of soft colorful blocks would be a different gift for a small child. They have no sharp corners and are easy to keep clean.

To make the blocks you will need a number of colors of oilcloth, five would be good. Cotton, kapok or nylon hose cut up fine, is good for filling. Embroidery floss or yarn is
Cutting Directions for the Beach Bag

used to blanket stitch the sections together. Follow these directions: (See Figure on page 18.)

1. Cut exact 2 in. squares of assorted colored oilcloth.

2. Arrange the squares so that the sides of the block which meet are different colors.

3. Put the wrong sides of the blocks together and blanket stitch or machine stitch together with a narrow seam (1/16 in. or 1/8 in.). A machine zig-zag attachment would work fine if you have one. Sew the blocks as in Figure on page 18 first and then do the sides and top.

4. Leave two sides at the top open for stuffing. Stuff with kapok or cotton and complete the seams to close the block.

A Beach Bag

For the friend who enjoys swimming, make a beach bag to hold the swimming togs and any number of things. The same directions with some variation could be used for a shopping bag.

Materials:

½ yard of sailcloth, denim, etc.
About ½ yard of plastic for lining.
Ric-rac for trim.
4 plastic or bone rings.
Scraps for appliqued trim or stencil design if you prefer to use stencil paint.

Materials:

2 yards of heavy cord to match some color in trim.
Choose a color scheme to go with the bathing suit.
Make a pattern like the drawing. The dotted lines show the pointed end of the bag section. Note the cutting line for the lining.
These directions will help you make a beach bag:

1. Cut 4 sections by the pattern.
2. Cut 8½ in. square of cardboard for reinforcement. Cut a stencil and apply design with stencil paint,

OR
Cut fish designs and applique one on each side with ric-rac for waves. Use your own ideas for design. After designs are applied sew as follows: (quarter inch seam.)

3. Place 2 bag sections right sides together. Stitch seam at long side edge continuing down to pointed end; leave seam allowance free at pointed end. Figure (drawing). Con-
This Collar Pillow Is a Good Traveling Companion

continue to sew sections together in this way until all 4 sections are joined. Clip corners and press seams open. Hem top with 4 in. hem.

4. Join the lining sections together in same way as for bag. Turn in top edge of lining ½ in.; press.

5. Slip cardboard base inside bag and then place lining in position, right side out; match seams and slip stitch lining to bag around top.

6. Attach a ring at top center of each bag section with overhand stitches.

7. Cut the cord in 2 equal pieces. Beginning at one ring, pull drawstring through the ring and around through rings bringing out at first ring. Knot ends of drawstring together. Repeat with second drawstring beginning at opposite ring. Knot ends together.

See picture on page 19. Wouldn’t your teen-ager like to have one?

A Relaxing Pillow

A collar-shaped pillow for use when riding on a train, bus, in a car or when just resting at home may be made according to the pattern. It will require approximately ½ yard of material 36 in. wide.

Cut two pieces according to pattern. Sew around with ½ in. seam leaving a small opening for stuffing on the neck side. Stuff with kapok, nylon hose, feathers or any suitable material until it is quite firm but comfortable.

Ribbons may be attached to the ends so that it will be easy to carry. Insert the ribbons while stitching the seam so that when the pillow is turned they will be sewed in.

Corduroy, velveteen, chintz or cretonne are good fabrics to choose for this pillow.

A Hurricane Lamp

For a friend who enjoys a painted wooden article and for her convenience and en-
joyment when a candle light is needed, a simple hurricane lamp to protect the candle flame may be easily and inexpensively made from a block of wood 4 x 4 x 6 in. A doughnut cutter which may be purchased from a hardware department serves to hold the chimney and candle, and a bit of quick drying enamel and colorful paint for the design completes the lamp.

Follow these directions when you make one:

1. Sand the block so that it is smooth.
2. Break or clip the handle from a tin doughnut cutter (the kind with the removable center section is all right).
3. There are two holes outside the center section of most cutters. If the wood is hard, place the cutter in place in the center of the top of the sanded block—mark the position of the holes for the screws. Remove and drill in these marks enough so the screw will start into the wood with no trouble.
4. Put the cutter back in place, put the screws in place and tighten them very tight. If the wood is fairly soft the slightly raised area where the handle was snipped off will be drawn down into the wood as the screws become tight. If the wood is hard, you may have to gouge out a little wood to accommodate this slight bump.
5. When the block has been fitted with the cutter (which is the holder for the chimney and candle), sand again to remove any splinters or marks and paint the block—top and sides, and the metal of the doughnut cutter, too. Apply as many coats of enamel as is needed to give it a smooth even finish.
6. Trace a simple design (peasant type) on the sides and paint with colored paint or enamel. When the design is finished and dry, the surface may be protected with repeated coats of clear shellac—sanding between each coat. If the wood is nice, the enamel could be omitted and the wood finished and design applied much the same way as was used in finishing any wood. Choose a design which fits the space nicely.

**Bird Cage Bag**

A clever laundry bag, which may be used for handkerchiefs or other small articles while waiting for the laundry or mending, may be easily made as follows:

**Materials:**
- Select a colorful chintz, plastic or other washable material.
- Yardage depends upon size desired—20 in. in diameter is good.

![Fig. 1](image1)

You'll Find This Clever Laundry Bag Useful
1 bone or plastic ring.

**Directions:**
Cut two perfect circles. The size will depend upon the size of bag desired. Make a bound or faced slit on one of the circles. See illustration below. A good way to do this is to apply a patch of material to the right side and stitch the shape of the slit. Cut between the lines of stitching and turn the facing to the wrong side and stitch around slit on the outside. Sew a bone or plastic ring to the end of the slit at the center of the circle.
Place the two circles together and sew with double or triple rows of stitching.
The finished bag will look like Figure 2.

**For Card Display**
An attractive hanger to display Christmas cards received from friends may be simply made as follows:

**Materials:**
- Wire clothes hanger.
- Christmas greens or artificial holly leaves and berries.
- Green paper or rope for covering hanger.
- 4 strips of ribbon a yard or so long. Small bells.

**Directions:**
Twine green paper rope or paper around the hanger to completely cover it. Add the leaves and holly berries. Attach ribbons to the bottom of the hanger so they will hang down and so they may be used for the display of cards. Add Christmas bells or any other decorations which will add to the completed article. See photograph page 13.

**Jewels in Your Button Box**
Do you realize that there are jewels in grandmother’s button box? Some day when you have time, look through that old box of buttons and perhaps you will find some lovely old mother-of-pearl, cut steel or jet buttons. These will make beautiful ear rings when glued with household cement to ear ring screws.
Snip off the metal loop on the back so that the button may be fastened to the ear ring screw securely.
Granddaughter will treasure a pair of ear rings made from the buttons worn in Grandmother’s day.

**A Bushel of Fun**
A bushel or half bushel basket can be transformed into an exciting gift for a friend to use for a children’s toy basket, for waste paper, for a gay kindling basket for the fireplace, for magazines or with a plastic cover slipped over the top for a picnic basket. See picture cover and page 13.

**Materials:**
- Bushel or half bu. basket.
- Quick drying enamel and brushes for background and stenciling.
- Stencil paper and brush. Scotch tape.
- Scraps of clothes line.

**Directions:**
1. Clean the basket.
2. Decide on a color scheme.
3. Apply two coats of quick drying enamel inside and out.
4. Paint hoops in contrasting color.
5. Stencil designs on basket using gay contrasting colors. Put designs both above and below the center hoop.
6. Paint border motifs free hand with a simple repeat design on hoops, top, center and bottom both inside and out.
7. When work is thoroughly dry, the basket handles are wound with sturdy clothes line for a practical and decorative finish.

**A Cat-Nip Fish**
How would it be to make a gift for your favorite cat? No doubt you have a few scraps of felt left over from making some other article. Cut a pattern about 6 inches long and about 1½ in. wide at the widest part and shape a small fish. Cut two pieces of felt by this pattern. Stitch the two sides together with a seam on the outside. Leave a small opening for stuffing and fill it with catnip which you can buy at a drug store or may be you have some in the garden.
Sew up the opening and sew a small round Christmas bell on the nose.
It will take about ten minutes to make this gift and the cat will love it.