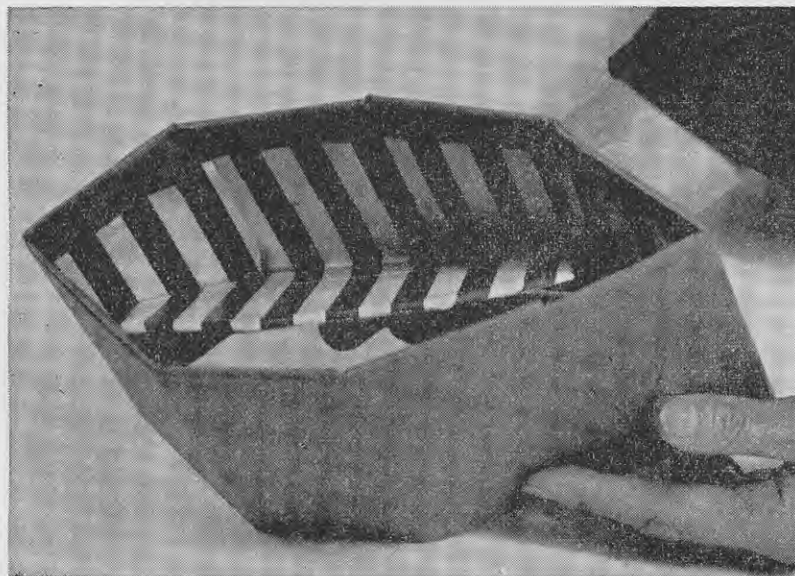


FOLDING WASTE BASKET



Folding the basket.

Before cutting is attempted care should be taken that the table is well protected, or that the surface is suitable for cutting on.

Once the pieces are cut into the correct shape the next step is to cover them.

For the octagonal base cut a piece of covering material exactly the same shape but about 1in. larger all round.

Place the cardboard base firmly in the centre of the material. If glue or other adhesive is being used, brush it carefully and evenly all over one side of the base and press that side down on to the material. Then, with a pair of scissors, make a neat cut in from the outside corner of each of the eight angles of the covering into the angles of the base. Brush the paste or glue evenly all round the edges of the card-

board base and then turn in neatly and stick down the covering on the top side. Then cut another piece of material or paper exactly fitting the base, apply the paste to the base, and stick the covering neatly but firmly on to it.

If self-adhesive plastic is being used, no glue or paste need be applied; gentle, even pressure of the plastic on to the cardboard will suffice. Care should be taken, however, to press it firmly all over, not allowing any air bubbles or wrinkles to form.

On one end of four of the rectangular pieces of cardboard glue firmly face to face one of the four small (2½in. x 1in.) pieces of cardboard as indicated by the dotted lines on the diagram on page 317. These four small pieces are steps to support the bottom. Be sure these are firmly set before covering. Cut eight strips of the covering material to fit each rectangular piece of cardboard and stick it on firmly and neatly. Crease the covering along the top edge of each step so that it forms a tiny ledge.

The next step is to cut the covering material for the outside of the basket. Cut a long strip of material 9in. or 10in. wide by 22in. long. Brush the glue or paste evenly on the backs of the rectangular strips of cardboard, then place the strips carefully and evenly in a row along the centre of the strip of material or paper. Each alternate strip of cardboard must be one with a little ledge on it.

An even amount of covering material should overlap the top and bottom edges of the strips, and these edges should be absolutely even. About 1in. to 2in. of material should extend from the end of the eight strips. If a very slight space is left between each rectangular strip of cardboard, this will ensure more ease in folding.

Pull the material over the top and bottom edges and stick down firmly. Then stand the pieces up and pull the two free ends together so that the whole forms a rectangular tube. Pull the free end of the covering material across neatly and stick it down firmly on to the adjoining strip. This should make a neat and invisible join.

Next push down the base into the centre so that it rests on the four little ledges already prepared. Cut a strip of the covering material, about 2½in. x 4in., to form a hinge. Stick one half firmly on to the inside of the basket, attaching the other end equally firmly to the base. This forms the hinge for folding the base.

To fold up the basket simply push up the base from the bottom and press the basket out flat.

Photographs by Sparrow.



Joining a Skein of Wool

THE reverse side of a hand-knitted garment is not always as neat as it might be because of protruding ends where a new skein of wool has been started. This method will not only get rid of the ends, but will avoid also those few, thickened stitches where the end of the old skein and the beginning of the new one have been knitted together.

For the last 3in. to 4in. at the end of the skein and a similar length at the beginning of the new skein split the wool into two strands. Break off one strand of each (A and B), then place the remaining strands alongside each other (as shown in diagram above), and roll them together between the hands. A continuous thread is formed which can be knitted without leaving any trace of the join.

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