Garment-Making Club

NUMBER 1

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This circular contains directions to club members for making articles and garments simple in construction and design. Directions for doing the hand work required and the principles of sewing involved are presented in Circular 89, Sewing Processes, which should be used to supplement this circular.

Some time should be devoted to the study of materials suggested for making the articles and garments. The names and characteristics of the different goods should be learned in order to be familiar with different kinds of material. The width, price per yard, shrinking, fading, and wearing quality of the material should be considered in order to aid in choosing textiles intelligently.

Any material to wear well must have the following qualities: Lengthwise and crosswise threads of about the same weight, and both threads strong enough for the purpose for which the material is to be used. Firm weave. Nothing in the material that can be easily picked off or pulled out. Circular 83, Economical Selection of Textiles and Clothing, discusses these qualities and describes simple tests to determine adulterations.

BAG

Any type or kind of bag may be made, as a laundry bag, school bag, or sewing bag; the principles involved will be the same.

Material.—Linen, cretonne, chambray, poplin, gingham, crash, denim, or substitute material.

Size.—A good size for a sewing bag is 18 inches wide by 15½ inches.
long when finished. This will take a piece of cloth 18 inches wide and 36 inches long. Desirable sizes for laundry bags are 27 inches wide and 36 inches long when finished, or 18 inches wide by 30 inches long when finished. The laundry bag 27 inches wide will require 2 1/4 yards of material 27 inches wide. This will allow for a 4-inch hem in top. The laundry bag 18 inches wide will require 1 5/6 yards of material 18 inches wide. This will allow for a 3-inch hem in top, or the material may be 36 inches wide by 33 inches long and this will allow for a 2 1/2 inch hem in top.

Making bag.—Straighten all edges. Overcast raw edges on sides one-eighth inch deep. Make a one-fourth inch turning on all edges to wrong side of material, and baste. Turn a two and one-half inch hem at each end. Baste and hem, using hemming stitch. Begin with fastening stitch instead of knot and take four or five stitches to make the fastening at both the beginning and the end of all hand stitches used on bag. Beginning at the side of the bag (measuring up from stitched edge of hem one-half inch) make a row of running stitches in hem to form a casing in top of bag for draw string. Place the hems together and fold the material in halves with right sides together. Overhand the sides. Overhand the ends of the hems from the running stitches to the top of the bag. Cut two pieces of tape four inches longer than twice the width of bag. Insert tape in opening on the sides of the bag. Run one tape in from each side. Each tape should come out the same hole it enters casing so that bag can be drawn up at top. Ends of tape may be fastened by tying or sewing in flat felled seam.

CAP

The cap may be made for use as a house or dust cap or it may be made of white material and used for club demonstration work.
Material.—Galatea, Indian head, Linenweave, suiting, or any cotton material with smooth finish.

Cutting.—From the illustration it will be seen that the cap consists of two pieces, the crown and the brim. For the crown use a piece of material 18 inches square and draw a circle 18 inches in diameter. Lay a rule across the circle so the distance measured is 11 inches and mark points A and B. From these points measure down 3½ inch to points C and D. Connect points C and D with a straight line.

For the brim take two pieces of material 6 inches by 15 inches. Measure in from each end on one edge ½ inch as shown in diagram. This will leave one edge 17 inches and the other 18 inches.

Making.—Hem across the straight edge or back of crown turning a half-inch hem. This forms a casing in which to run the tape or elastic. Cut two pieces of tape seven inches long. Fasten at both ends AC and BD and run thru an opening left in the middle of the hem. If this is done the cap can be drawn up to fit the head and let out for laundering. The opening cut in the hem for the tape should be finished with a buttonhole stitch. Divide the rounded portion into halves and gather evenly on a single coarse thread.

Place the right side of the brim pieces together. Beginning at the end of the two pieces for the brim sew one-fourth inch from the edge around both ends and the narrow side, using the combination stitch. Turn right side out and divide the open side into halves. Place one raw edge of the brim to the gathered edge of the crown and pin in position. Baste, using even basting stitches, holding the gathers toward you. Sew, using the back stitch. Turn the other raw edge of the brim under one-fourth inch and bring it forward just to the stitching of the seam. Baste it down flat. Sew, using the hemming stitch.
APRON

This may be made as a work apron for home use or as a demonstration apron for club work.

Material.—Kind—Indian head, linen finished suiting, firm grade of muslin or any cotton material with smooth finish. Flour or feed sacks, if well bleached, may be used. Amount—Length from base of neck in front to bottom of skirt. This allows for hems. One bolt of one inch cotton tape. One spool white thread No. 70. Narrow bias binding if desired.

Making pattern.—Measure from base of neck in front to bottom of skirt. This measure minus three inches equals AB.

\[AC = \frac{1}{2} \text{ width of material}\]
\[AD = \frac{1}{4} \text{ of } AC\]
\[AO = \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } AB\]
\[OH = \text{Drawn parallel with } AC\]
\[DE = \text{Drawn parallel with } AO\]

Connect E and C with straight line.
\[EF = \frac{1}{2} \text{ of } EC\]

Draw curved line through F from D to H.
\[M = 2 \text{ inches up from } G\]

Draw curved line connecting B and M.
Cut out pattern AOBMIFD.

Cutting and making the apron: Fold the material lengthwise. Place pattern on material with AB on fold and HM on selvage. Allow two and one-half inches for hem at BM. Allow one-half inch for hem at AD.

The curve DH may be finished by turning in one-half inch hem, or by facing with a bias tape. Turn two and one-half inch hem at BM and one-half inch hem at AD. Baste and sew on machine or by hand, using hemming stitch. Attach tape twelve inches long under hem at H for ties. Also attach tape at corners of bib, point D; these should be long enough to cross in the back and tie to the four-inch piece of tape which should be attached at point F as indicated in pattern.

From the pieces DFIIC small square pockets may be cut. Hem across the top and turn one-fourth inch around other three sides. Sew in desired position.

KIMONA NIGHT GOWN

Measurements.—Length of front, measure from highest point of shoulder to the floor.

Bust measure taken loosely.
Desirable width around the bottom, two and one-fourth yards for thirty-six inch bust measure. Figure bottom for other bust measure in the same proportion.

Material.—The amount of cloth needed is twice the length of the front plus twice the width of the hem. Desirable width for hem is two inches.

Making pattern.—Draft pattern upon paper according to directions, using diagram as a guide.

AB—length from neck at shoulder line to floor.
AC—right angle to AB at A, equals one-fourth bust measure plus eight and one-half inches.
AD on AB—one-fourth bust measure.
DR—parallel and equal to AC. Connect C and R.

DE—one-fourth bust measure plus four inches measured on DR from D.
BF—at right angles to AB at B, equals one-fourth desired width, at bottom of gown.
Connect F and E with a straight line.
EG—one-half inch measured on FE.
Connect B and G with curve.
EQ—two inches measured on ER from E.
ET—two inches measured on EG from E.
Connect Q and T with a curve.
AH—one-ninth of bust measure measured on AB from A.
HI—one inch measured down from H on AB.
AJ equals AL measured on AC.
Connect A and E with straight line.
AO equals AH measured on AB, from A.
Connect JO and H with curve. This forms line of neck in back.
Cut out pattern following line BDHJRQTGB. This gives the correct outline.

Making.—Fold the material in half, crosswise. (This will form the line AB in the diagram.) Place the pattern on the goods so that the line AB of the pattern will be on lengthwise fold and line AC will be on crosswise fold.

Cutting.—Cut out carefully, allowing one-half inch for underarm seams. Make the point I indicated on the pattern on goods in order to cut the neck of gown lower in front than in back, and cut in front from I to J.

If the width of goods does not allow for the desired width at the bottom of the gown take the triangular piece cut from under the arm and apply it at the bottom by overhanding the two selvages together. Sew underarm seams, making French seams.

Make two-inch hem in bottom.

Finish neck and sleeves with one-fourth-inch hem or bias tape turned to wrong side and stitched or with shaped pieces finished with fancy stitching as in illustration.

Edge may be trimmed by sewing on a narrow lace edge or by making a simple fancy stitch such as feather stitch, chain stitch, or outline stitch, on right side. If a fancy stitch is used, the bias binding can be fastened down by it and will not need to be stitched.

BLOOMERS

Bloomers are recommended as a very desirable garment for girls of all ages. They may be worn instead of either drawers or petticoats. Bloomers are easily laundered and when used as a petticoat may be made of colored material to match the dress. They are inconspicuous and comfortable.

Material.—Sateen is well adapted for wear under woolen dresses when replacing a petticoat. Bloomers may be made of wash material like the dress or apron with which they are to be worn. These are usually of gingham, chambray, poplin and other cotton materials.

Pattern.—Purchase a pattern of the proper size and design. Bloomers for general wear are either plaited or circular at the top.

Placing of pattern.—Place the pattern on goods according to directions given on the pattern envelope and cut out carefully.

Making bloomers.—Read directions on pattern envelope carefully for
construction of bloomers. Make plackets first. Plain bound plackets are the simplest to make. Finish around bottom of each leg with a plain hem into which elastic is run, or by gathering into a narrow, plain band at the knee, which is fastened to the side with a button, or a buckle and tongue. Bloomers should not be trimmed.

Make flat felled seams one-fourth inch wide. Baste and stitch along upper front and back seams first; match these seams and baste and stitch inside leg seams. Place in band at top, distributing plaits carefully, or place on yoke.

Try bloomers on to see that the length is correct, also that garment fits smoothly at the waist. If too full, take out extra amount in darts.

Place a button on the ends of the front band at each placket and buttonhole without a worked bar at each end of the back band. When bloomers are to be buttoned on an underwaist, buttonholes instead of buttons are placed at center back and front, and on end of bands.

**GIFT SUGGESTIONS**

When making something for a gift it is well to decide first to whom it is to be given. If a definite need or desire can be supplied the gift is usu-