

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
EXTENSION DIVISION

E. J. IDDINGS
DIRECTOR

FOURTH CLOTHING BULLETIN

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME
ECONOMICS OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, UNIVERSITY OF
IDAHO COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

JUNIOR EXTENSION CLUBS

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NO. 60 JUNIOR EXTENSION CLUBS
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THE problems are presented in the form which the experience of the extension agents in their sewing club work in the past has proven to be most easily grasped.

Directions are given in detail so that any girl can understand them. The Fourth Clothing Bulletin includes stitches and seams which have been presented in the other three bulletins and takes up advanced problems in garment construction.

Deviation from the bulletin on directions for construction and on design, as different neck lines, cuffs, etc., may be made under careful leadership. Individuality and originality should be encouraged.

Any girl who will work out carefully the problems outlined in the four bulletins will find herself very efficient in garment construction work. She will owe her new ability not merely to her own endeavors but also to the opportunities that her leaders have given her. She can show her appreciation by being just as helpful to someone else as her leaders have been to her.



FOURTH CLOTHING BULLETIN

TO THE CLUB GIRLS OF IDAHO: Every girl who completes the four years' sewing club work should be able to make attractive clothes for herself. Many of the problems taken up in the three previous years are reviewed in this bulletin. In addition, the new problems of making children's clothes, a man's shirt and a hat for herself are taken up.

It is hoped that every girl who finishes the sewing work outlined in the four bulletins will be efficient in garment construction, will be able to purchase wisely and will have an appreciation of what constitutes an artistic and becoming costume.

Clothing problems to be worked out in the fourth year clothing work are these:

1. Child's cotton garment—may be either of the following:
 - a. Dress
 - b. Rompers
 - c. Boy's wash suit
2. Dress for herself—may be either of the following:
 - a. Remodeled silk or wool
 - b. New wool dress
3. Collar and cuff set.
4. One of the following:
 - a. Man's soft shirt
 - b. Boy's blouse
 - c. Lady's tailored blouse
5. Hat—may be either of the following foundations:
 - a. Wire
 - b. Buckram
 - c. Panama

Equipment: Package of needles, 6 to 9 sharps, paper of pins, thimble, tape measure, pin cushion, emery bag, shears, thread and sewing kit in which to carry equipment.

CHILDREN'S GARMENTS

Number of Meetings: Two.

Materials: Gingham, percale, crepe, sateen, Devonshire or Indian head.

Suggestions: As children's clothes must be laundered often, the material must be durable, the color fast and the

design simple. The decoration used should be pleasing, but not conspicuous, as over-dressing tends to make a child conscious and self-centered. All contrasting colors and embroidery threads should be tested before using. Select any suitable design and follow construction directions given on pattern, taking care to finish the seams well, either with French seam or fell.

SILK OR WOOLEN DRESS

Number of Meetings: Three.

Materials: This garment may be either remodeled silk or woolen, or may be new woolen. The suggested materials are serge, tricotine, broadcloth, taffeta, crepe de chine or satin.

Preparation of Material: If an old garment is to be used, it should first be ripped all apart and brushed. If necessary, it should be cleaned according to directions in mimeographed circular of the Extension Service, entitled "Directions for Dry Cleaning," sent free upon request. If new material is to be used, it should first be tested for spotting. Place a drop of water on the corner of the material and see if the spot shows after it is dry. If so, the material should be sponged. Woolens may be sponged at the same time they are being shrunk, covering them with a damp cloth and pressing with a hot iron. Broadcloth and velvets are best sponged by a tailor. Silks should be dipped in a bowl of clear water and lifted out carefully, taking care not to squeeze or wring. Shake until almost dry and iron on the wrong side with a moderate iron.

Design: Before selecting the pattern, the material given in Extension Bulletin No. 57, "Designing Your Own Costume" should be carefully considered. The aim should be a simple garment well constructed.

Construction: The material given on pages 22 to 26 of the "Second Clothing Bulletin" should be carefully reviewed and followed in the making of this problem. The following finishes will be given as special problems of woolen and silk dresses.

LININGS

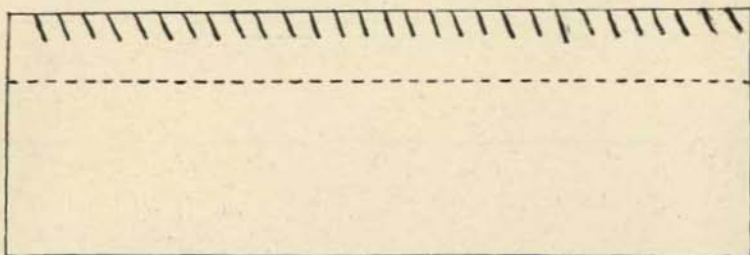
As all materials absorb the secretions of the skin, a washable lining which can easily be removed for laundering should be placed in silk and woolen dresses. Linings are also

used for attaching sleeves and adjusting fullness, as in a long waisted blouse. Tub silk, lawn, silk and cotton mixtures and net make very good linings. The neckline should be a little lower than the neckline of the dress and should be finished with binding, narrow lace or picoting. The lining should be basted across the back of the neck and to the inside of the belt.

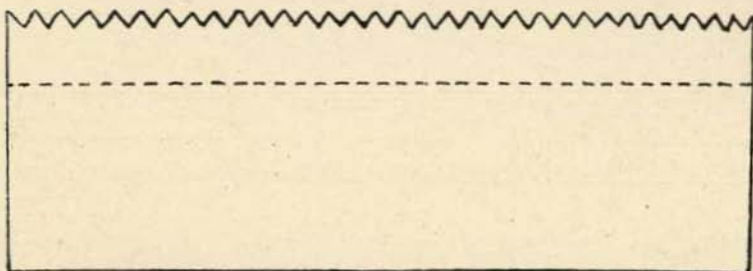
STITCHING AND FINISHING SEAMS

The material and design of the dress will determine the seam finish to be used, the aim being to have as smooth and durable a seam as possible. It is sometimes necessary to sew soft silks by hand, as the seams draw. In this case, use a combination stitch—two or three running stitches and a back stitch.

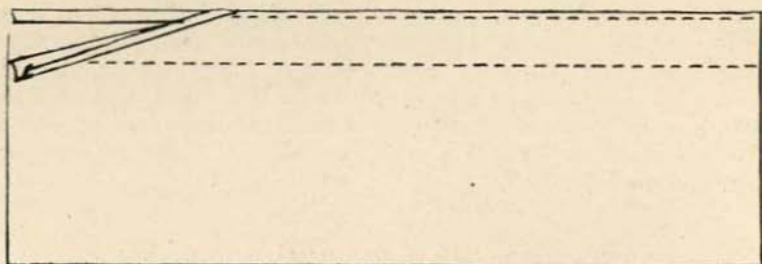
The cuts below show the five seam finishes most commonly used on silk and wool:



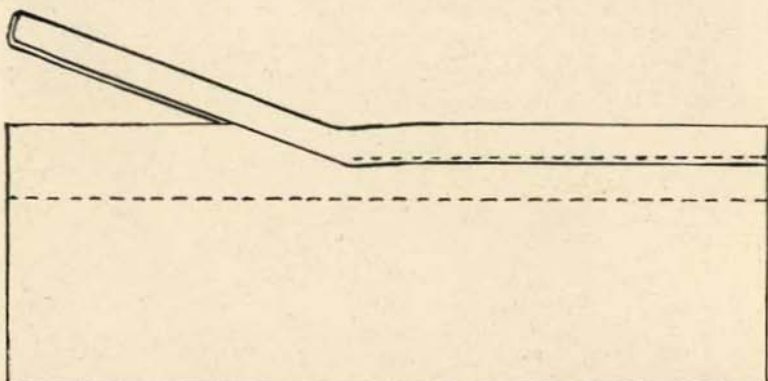
1. Trim and overcast raw edges, either pressing seams open or keeping them together.



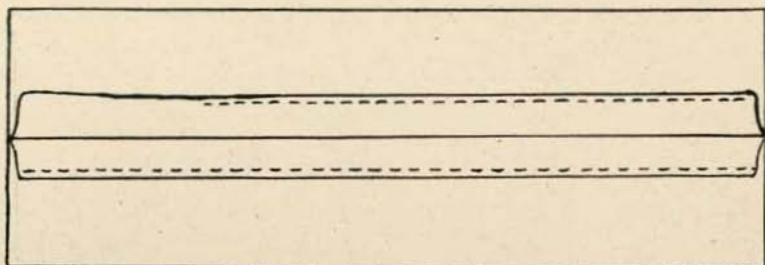
2. Edges which do not fray—broadcloth and taffeta—may be pinked.



3. Edges may be turned down toward each other and run.



4. Edges may be bound with seam binding, either open or together.



5. The seams may be pressed open, the edges turned back on themselves and run.

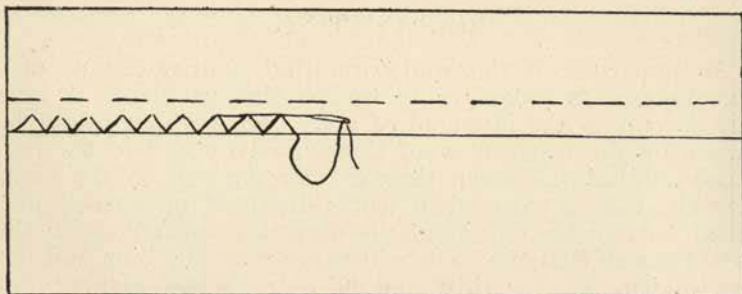
PRESSING

Press seams before and after finishing. It is best to use a small seam board so that only the edge of seam receives the hard pressure of the iron. Then lay on flat board and press whole seam very lightly. On silks, draw the seam over the face of a moderately warm iron. When necessary to press seams open or in pressing hems, use a soft cloth underneath so as not to mar the soft surface.

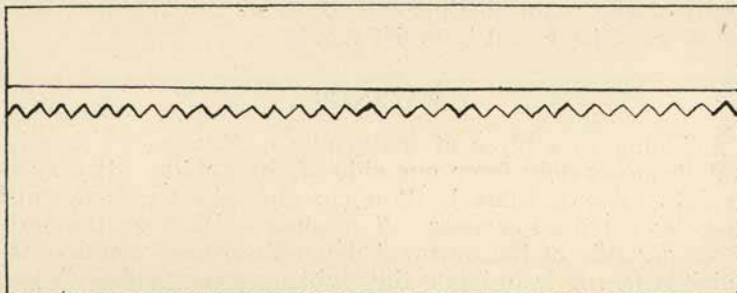
HEMS

The line at the bottom of the skirt should be turned and the hem marked in the manner given in the "First Clothing Bulletin."

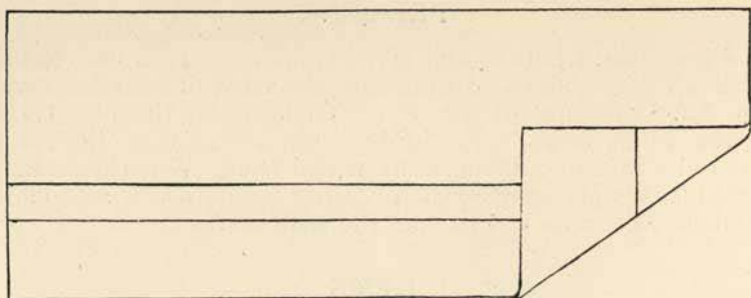
There are several ways to finish the hem at the top, depending upon the material. First remove fullness by darts or gathers, then shrink out fullness. Soft materials may be turned in and hemmed by hand. For heavier materials, any of the following finishes may be used:



1. Broadcloth and like materials may be catchstitched.



2. Materials which do not fray may be pinked at the top.



3. Baste a strip of Prussian or bias binding to top of hem, holding binding very easy. Stitch and press. Baste upper edge of binding to skirt and blind hem.

NECK AND SLEEVE FINISHES

The following directions should be observed in finishing the edges of neck and sleeves and collars and cuffs.

BIAS CUTTING

As numerous finishes and trimmings require the use of a true bias, it is necessary to review this problem. A true bias is one on the diagonal of any square which might be drawn on the warp or woof threads. To cut, fold the material so that the warp threads run parallel to the woof threads, taking care when using diagonal or twilled material, to fold the corner of the material toward which the twill runs so that the twill will run across the bias and not lengthwise. Press lightly and cut along folds. Measure, at right angles to the edge, the depth desired for the bias strip. Cut necessary length. To join biases, place the right sides together at right angles, allowing the points to extend the depth of the seam so that the edges of the finished seam are even. Stitch and trim off points.

FACINGS

A facing is a piece of material so attached to an edge that it shows only from one side of the article. It may be straight, bias or shaped. It is cut once the finished width plus two seam allowances. It is placed either on the right or wrong side of the garment depending upon whether the finished facing is to be on the right or wrong side. A bias facing is held even with the straight edges, a little full on the concave curves and a little tight on convex curves. It is

then stitched, bastings removed and the seam creased toward the garment. Turn the facing back, crease exactly on the stitching and baste close to the folded edge. The outer edge is then turned in, basted and fastened either by hand or machine.

A straight facing is used on straight edges or on a bias edge to help prevent stretching. It is cut lengthwise and attached in same manner as given above.

When a shaped facing is desired, the pattern or garment is placed on the material and the facing cut of the same shape and on the same thread as the part to be faced. It is attached the same as a bias facing.

BINDINGS

A binding is a piece of material attached to the edge in such a way that when finished, it shows from both sides of the article. It is cut twice the finished width plus two seam allowances. It is basted on just opposite of a facing, a little full on convex curves and a little tight on concave curves. Place the right side of the material and binding together. Baste and stitch. Crease seam out on the binding. Turn in the outer edge and fold the binding over so that the second fold comes directly over the first stitching. Baste and hem by hand. If second stitching is to be done by machine, place right side of binding on wrong side of material and follow above directions, making second stitching by machine.

COLLAR AND CUFF SET

Number of Meetings: Two.

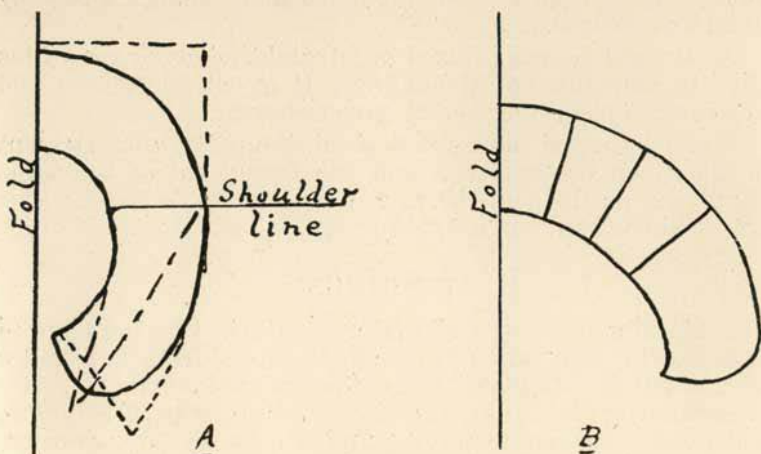
Materials: Organdy, linen, voile, batiste and net.

Design or Style: Any design which suits the garment and needs of the individual may be selected.

Pattern for collar may be made as follows:

1. Fold neck of dress or pattern for which collar is intended in center back, front or shoulder, depending where opening of collar is to be so as to get exactly half. In using pattern, place shoulder seams together.
2. Fold strip of paper 15 inches by 15 inches in half.
3. Place center back or front, depending on where opening is to be, on fold of paper and pin so that the neckline curve will be smooth.
4. Mark around neck line and down center front.

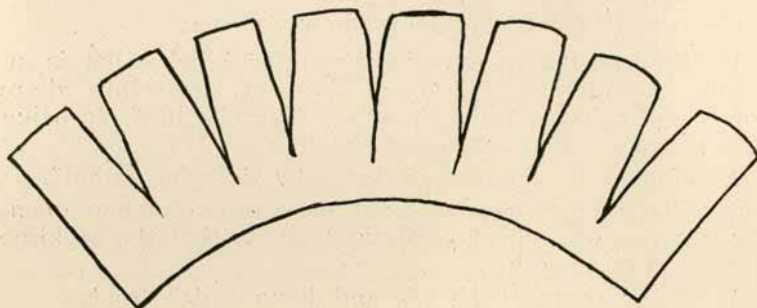
5. Remove garment or pattern and measure out from neck line curve the size and shape desired, as cut below shows:



- A. Showing various shapes cut from same neckline.
 B. Showing 3 one-fourth inch darts taken to make collar roll.

As the pattern now is, it will be flat upon the garment. As most collars are more becoming when rolled slightly, it is necessary to take some of the fullness from the outside edge. This is done by taking $\frac{1}{8}$ inch darts at even distances around the collar, being careful not to make the neck line smaller. Roll the pattern as desired.

For a bell shaped cuff or flaring turned back cuff pattern, take a piece of paper as long as the sleeve measure around and as wide as cuff desired. Fold in four or eight equal creases. Slash on creases and spread apart until the desired curve is given to the upper part. Shape as desired.



The outer edge of cuffs and collars may be bound, faced, picoted, scalloped, hemstitched, rolled hemmed with lace, or hemmed with a decorative stitch.

MAN'S SHIRT

Number of Meetings: Four.

Materials: Madras, shirting, percale, gingham, tub silk, pongee or shantung. The amount depends upon size and design, but for 15½ neck and 36 chest, 3½ yards will be required.

Design or Pattern; Any standard pattern may be used, or an old shirt may be cut apart on seam lines.

Directions for Construction; If necessary, the material should be shrunk and the color set, according to directions on page 22 of the "Second Clothing Bulletin.

Place the pattern on the material so that the back, pocket and plait for the front are on a single thickness of material, and the front, sleeves, yoke, cuffs and neckband should be on a double thickness. Neckband should be placed so that it goes lengthwise around the neck, cuffs going lengthwise around the wrists and yoke lengthwise across the back. Pin, mark seam allowance and cut. First prepare cuffs, pocket and neckband. The latter may be purchased ready made, if desired. The French or turned back cuff—popular now—is not interlined when material is firm.

Next, make the front opening. This may be either a hem with a strip of muslin for interlining or it may be a plait made as follows: Cut a strip of material twice width of finished plait, plus ½ inch. For the right hand side, cut strip 2 inches wide. On both facings, this allows ¼ inch seams and material enough for interlining. The facing should be long enough to extend from neck to waist line, plus ¼ inch for seams. The plait should be 1 inch longer to allow for the point at the bottom of the plait. In applying the plait, place the right side to the wrong side of the shirt, on the left hand side, and stitch. Press seam open and turn plait to the right side, creasing ¼ inch from the seam line. Next, 1¼ inch from the outside creased edge, crease the strip for the plait lengthwise and stitch down the free edge. Then add stitching to outside edge to correspond with outside stitching. Face the right opening on the wrong side, turning in surplus material for an interlining.

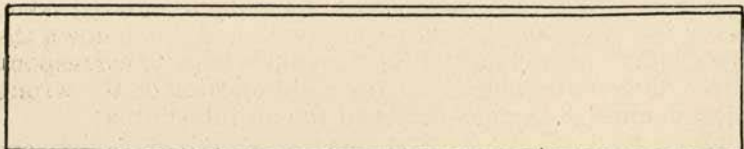
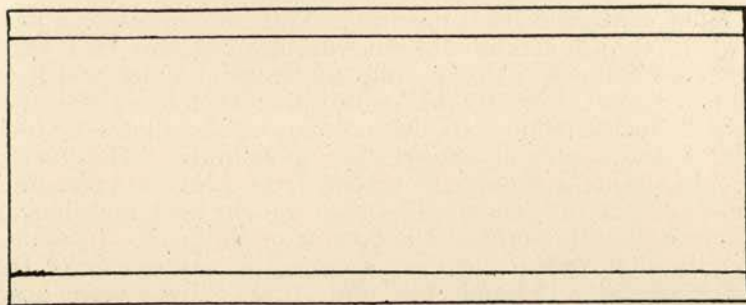
To attach yoke, place back portion of the shirt between two thicknesses of yoke. If fullness is allowed, arrange it in

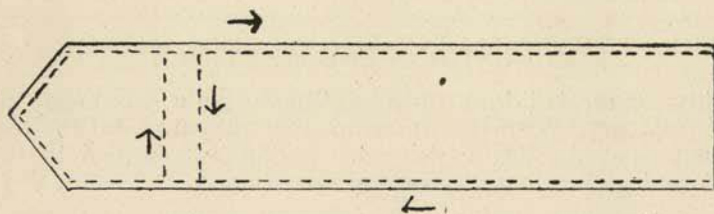
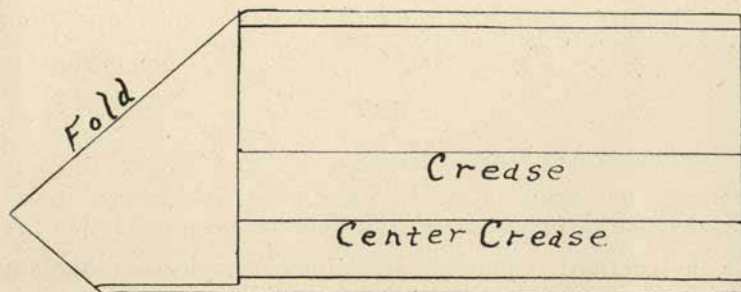
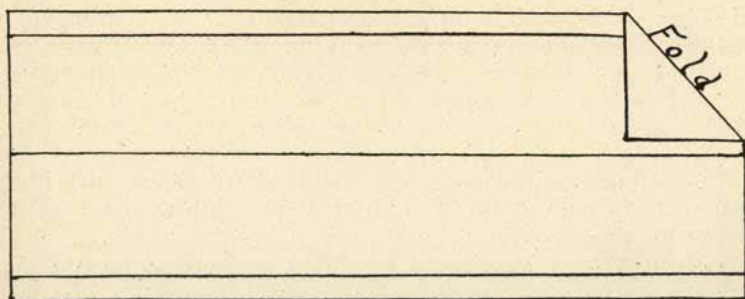
the yoke, so as to come over the shoulder blades or three or four inches each side of center back. Pin and baste. Bring edges of yoke together so that armhole and neck edges of yoke portions come together and baste around outer edge one inch from the edge, taking care to keep the yoke perfectly smooth. Stitch across the yoke, joining directly on the edge, then stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above, so that the stitching will look like felled seams. Join front portions of yoke, concealing seam between the two thicknesses of yoke.

Sleeves: The sleeve placket should be finished in the following manner:

1. Finish under side with straight placket, taking a strip of material 2 inches wide; turn in $\frac{1}{4}$ inch on each side and fold in center lengthwise so that under edge extends slightly and is certain to catch in stitching. Baste in place and stitch. For upper part, take a strip of material 10 inches long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Turn $\frac{1}{4}$ inch on each side and fold lengthwise so that under edge extends slightly. Open up and fold down corners on upper portion at right angles to edge, not bringing edge quite to center fold. Crease top half to find center of point. From here fold under portion over so that side portion is parallel to bottom edge and at right angles to side as in following illustrations:

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN MAKING SLEEVE PLACKET





Crease on original fold to make completed placket. Make similar point on the other end and cut in two in the middle, thus forming placket for both sleeves. Slip over upper part of sleeve so that it comes directly over lower placket. Stitch as follows: Fold back underneath placket. Begin stitching at outside edge. Stitch up to intersection. Stitch across lower under side, down $\frac{1}{4}$ inch, across and around point and down in direction of arrows. Care must be taken to match stripes and also to place placket so that the last stitching will not catch lower portion.

Attach cuff and stitch all around. Sew in sleeve and sew up underarm seams, using fell seam. Put in a gusset at bottom of each underarm seam to reinforce them. For each seam, cut a square of material that measures $1 \frac{3}{4}$ inch on

all sides. Fold each square diagonally thru the center, turn the raw edges to the inside, making a narrow turn, then baste the turned edges together. After the underarm seams are stitched and the hems at the bottom of the shirt are in place, place the gusset with the folded or diagonal edge down and the straight edges joining the underarm of the shirt at its termination. Stitch gusset in place, stitching twice—thus preventing the shirt from ripping or tearing at the underarm seam.

Attach collar band and sew on pocket. About six buttons and buttonholes are needed down the center front and one on each sleeve placket. Four buttonholes will be required in each cuff. For making buttonholes, follow directions given on page 8 of the "First Clothing Bulletin."

HAT

Number of Meetings: Three.

Design or Style: May be either wire, buckram or panama, depending upon season and preference.

Construction: Complete directions for selection and construction will be found in Extension Bulletin No. 51, entitled "Making Your Own Hat."

SUGGESTIONS FOR MEETINGS

It is suggested that the clubs have some discussion at each meeting. With this in mind, the following outline has been prepared. These subjects should be assigned to the different girls who will lead the discussion.

1. Attractive designs for children's clothing.
2. "Designing Your Own Costume"—Extension Bulletin No. 57.
3. Study of various kinds of laces—samples and prices may be obtained at dry goods stores.
4. Simple tests for adulteration of silk and woolen materials—Extension Circular entitled "Textiles."
5. Renovation and pressing of silks and woolens—Extension Circular entitled "Dry Cleaning."
6. "Making Your Own Hat"—Extension Bulletin No. 51.

RECORD PAGE

Kind of Article Made	How Many	Kind of Material Used	Cost of Materials	Total Cost of Finished Article	Value of Finished Article	Net Profit	No. Meetings Held	No. Meetings You Attended	No. Demonstrations Seen or Taken Part In	Was Article Exhibited

NameAddressName of Club.....

