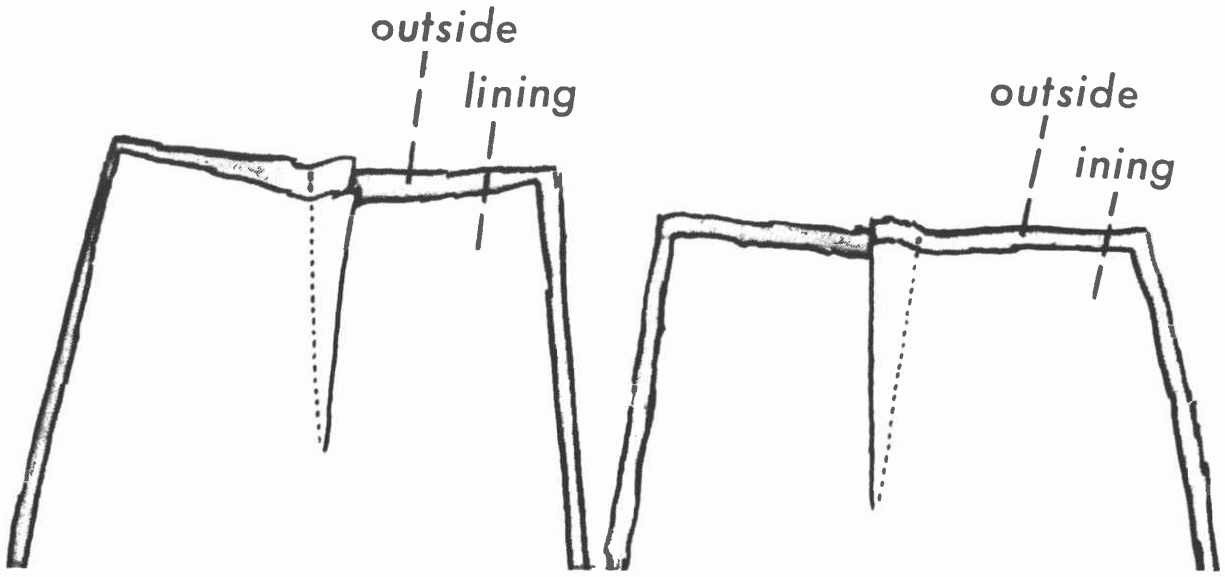

AT LEFT are drawings showing the method termed underlining. Note that ← each piece of lining is attached to each cut piece of the garment before any stitching is done.

Linings for a Fashionable Look

Ruth Allen

Even though Dame Fashion says that for summer and fall, 1962, skirts will be fuller with a little flare at the hemline, she may not be saying that linings are no longer needed. Indeed, they can be needed for body and style of the garment, as often as for keeping the shape and preventing the shirt from stretching.

Linings may, in addition, serve as shadow-proofing devices, particularly in shorts, bermudas or any of the tapered pants styles if some of these garments are to be included in the sewing for family members.

There are at least three methods of inserting linings. The results of all three will be comparable, leaving the choice largely one of individual preference. The first one, illustrated above, is referred to as *Underlining* and means that each section of the garment will have a comparable piece placed on the wrong side of the fabric before any sewing is done. Darts, gathers, and seams will be sewed as if only one piece of fabric is being used.

Has Distinct Advantages

The advantage of this method could be that the two pieces of fabric in each section of the garment will remain exactly the same size, with no variations in breadth or length. This method may also be advantageous if the garment is to be laundered frequently, since the two layers are fastened together in more places and should result in easier ironing. One disadvantage of this method will be experienced if the fabric is heavy or thick, since darts are difficult to taper sharply when more than one piece of fabric is stitched at the same time.

The second method of inserting a lining, illustrated at left, below, suggests that the outside front of a garment be sewed together as a unit, the same done for the front lining and then the two fronts are placed together, wrong sides together. After the respective backs of the garment are treated similarly, the fronts and backs are sewed together with common side seams. This method can be used easily if only the back of the garment is to be lined. Zippers or other kinds of plackets are relatively easy to put in by this method, and the darts are much easier to stitch since only one piece of fabric is treated at a time. It is possible that the lining may not be the same width as the outside fabric unless care is taken.

Smooth — But Difficult

The third method to be used for linings, illustrated at right, above, may be the most difficult for inexperienced seamstresses. In this case, the outside of the

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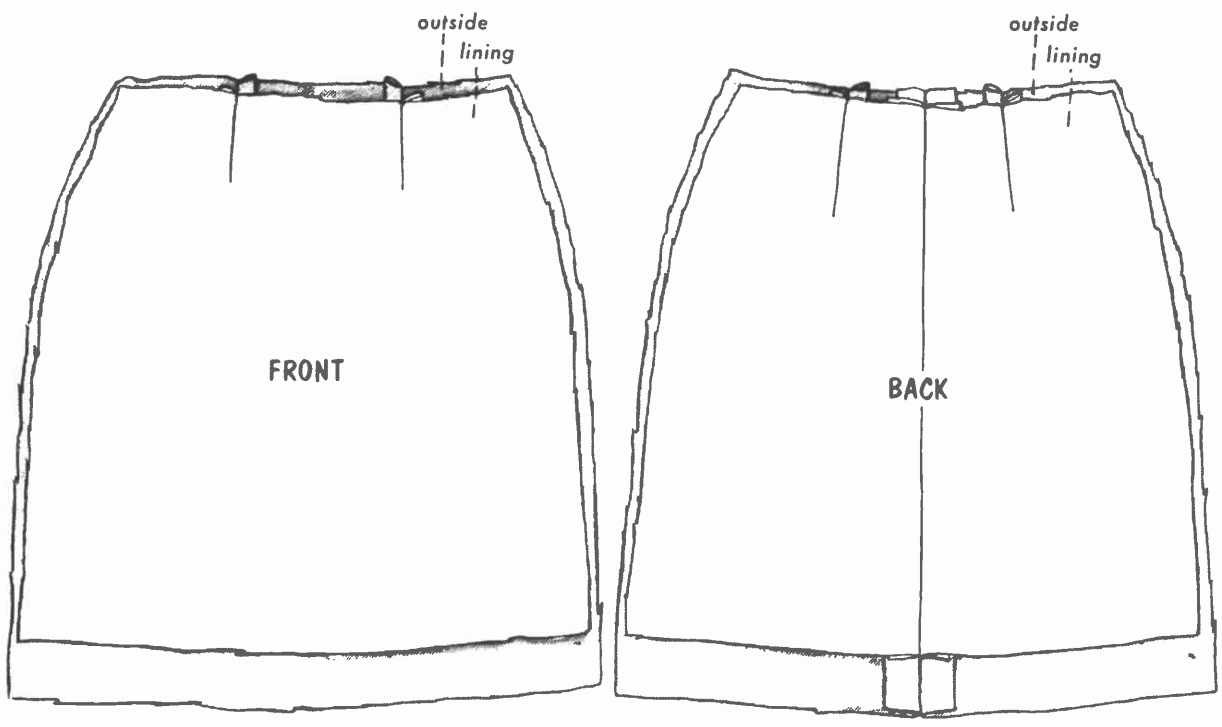

THE SECOND METHOD is shown here, front and back. Note that we complete ← the stitching on the front or back units of the garment and on the lining before joining the units.

Miss Allen is a Professor of Home Economics.

IN THE THIRD method, we stitch together all the units of the outside of the garment and all the units of the lining, then join at the waistline.

Water Use

The per capita use of water is skyrocketing at a far greater rate than our population growth.

In 1900, a total of 76 million Americans used only 40 billion gallons of water a day, an average of 526 gallons per person per day.

In 1960, 180.1 million Americans used 312 billion gallons of water daily, an average of 1732 gallons per person per day.

A conservative projection of the population growth shows that by 1975 there will be about 230 million Americans, and they will need 453 billion gallons of water per day, or 1963 gallons per person.

In 1900, before any of the big dams and reservoirs were built, Americans used only 8% of the water available to them.

In 1960, we used 60% of the water available.

By 1975, under today's conditions, we will use 88% of the water available to us.

To maintain today's ratio of water use to water available we must increase our supply to 755 billion gallons per day — a one-third increase. We have already begun to feel the pinch of the water shortage. In 1957, more than 1,000 communities in 47 states — about 15 out of every 100 Americans — suffered from restricted water use.

Yet, in that same year, water in great quantities roared through many sections of the country in flash floods, causing millions of dollars in damage, and making thousands homeless.

Americans now use only about one-eighth of the natural water supply available to them through rain and runoff. Due to natural and man-made pollution and depletion of water we have only about 515 billion gallons available to us out of a total potential of 4,330 billion gallons. In many areas our underground water supply is being depleted at a rapid rate also.

The growth of industry and electric power is putting an increased burden on our supply. Today, one out of every four gallons of water used in the United States is used by industry.

(Continued from Preceding Page)

garment is completed to the point where the waistline is to be finished. The lining is finished to the same degree. Then the lining is slipped inside the garment and the waistline finish is applied to both at the same time. In this case, the lining must be carefully turned under around the zipper or placket on the appropriate line, which can be a difficult technique for those people not used to it. This method does, however, present a completely smooth and finished appearance on the inside of the garment.

The selection of fabric for a lining will be of importance. The choice may depend on the reason for using a lining. As a general rule, the lining ought to be lighter in weight than the outside fabric, so that it does not interfere with the style or the natural performance of the garment.

Fiber Content Important

The fiber content of the lining should be considered, also. Taffetas, satins, twill linings, and flat crepes are suitable for wools, silks or synthetic fabrics, while cotton linings may be more suitable for cotton garments. The size of the finished lining must be controlled carefully, so that it is neither too large for the outside (thus creating wrinkles in the lining) nor too small, which will place undue stress on the lining and possibly produce unsightly wrinkles in the new garment.

PRETTY GIRLS are useful in the promotion of many agricultural products, with queens and princesses attending the merchandising of all kinds of foods and fibers. If gracious good looks are an index, none could be a better salesman than Miss Karen Carter of Yuma, Arizona's Junior Maid of Cotton.

(Photo courtesy ARIZONA FARMER-RANCHMAN)