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University of Arizona

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

SECOND YEAR 4-H CLOTHING CLUB

BY

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FOREWORD

There is nothing which adds to one's personality more than an attractive appearance. An attractive appearance does not necessitate much expenditure of money, but it does require the choice of becoming and appropriate clothing, good posture, personal cleanliness, and neatness. These are ideals toward which each girl should strive.

In many cases it is impossible to have suitable clothes if they must be purchased ready-made. The club girl should be able to make her own clothes, and if she uses a definite plan and persists in her efforts she will have a much more attractive appearance than would be possible otherwise.

This circular is planned to help the girl achieve a suitable wardrobe which otherwise might be impossible.

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CLUB EMBLEM

The four-leaf clover with an H on each leaflet is the national Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club emblem. The four H's represent the fourfold development of head, heart, hands, and health.

CLUB PLEDGE

As a true club member I pledge my head to clearer thinking, my heart to greater loyalty, my hands to larger service, and my health to better living for my club, my community, and my country.

CLUB MOTTO

Make the Best Better

CLUB CREED

The Arizona 4-H Club creed is:

I believe in boys' and girls' club work because of the opportunity it gives me to become a useful citizen.

I believe in the training of my head because of the power it will give me to think, to plan, and to reason.

I believe in the training of my heart because it will help me to be kind, sympathetic, and true.

I believe in the training of my hands because it will make me helpful, skillful, and useful.

I believe in the training for health because of the strength it will give me to enjoy life, to resist disease, and to become efficient.

I believe in the great trinity of club work: the community, the home, and achievement.

I believe in my country, in the state of Arizona, and in my responsibility for their development.

To the fulfillment of all these things I am willing to dedicate my service

REQUIREMENTS FOR 4-H CLOTHING CLUBS

SECOND YEAR

1. Choice of shorts, bloomers, combination suit, or French panties
 2. Slip
 3. Cotton or linen school dress with set-in sleeves
 4. Stockinet patch on a garment if possible
 5. Mending and care of own clothing
 6. Study of linen fabrics
 7. Record of all expenses
 8. Removing stains from cotton and linen
 9. Laundering and pressing cotton and linen
- Elective: A shoe pocket, laundry bag, or garment bag

THIRD YEAR

1. Pajamas or smock
2. Dress—sport type in wash silk or a summer afternoon cotton dress
3. Child's (two to six years of age) sun suit or play suit
4. Hemmed patch on a garment
5. Learning to regulate the sewing machine
6. Color and design applied to choice of fabric and design of garment
7. Care of clothing not in season
8. Study of fabrics of synthetic fibers
9. Taking clothing inventory
10. Making clothing budget
11. Keeping own clothing in repair
12. Learning to launder and press wash silk and fabrics of synthetic fibers
13. Removing spots from wash silk and fabrics of synthetic fibers

FOURTH YEAR

1. Wool dress, or wool skirt and tailored blouse
2. Remodeling one summer dress
3. Child's (under six years of age) outfit—one undergarment and a dress or suit
4. Garment darn in wool material
5. Color and design continued
6. Learning to use four sewing machine attachments
7. Taking clothing inventory and making a budget
8. Keeping time record of all clothing work
9. Removing spots from wool and silk material
10. Study of fabrics made from wool
11. Care of own clothing

FIFTH YEAR

The fifth year girls compete in the state dress revue for the privilege of representing Arizona in the national dress revue which is a part of the annual 4-H Club Congress which is held in Chicago. The national requirements permit a girl to select a dress or suit from the following:

1. Wash (tub material) dress or suit (for school or sport)
2. Wool, silk, or rayon dress or suit for school
3. "Best dress" (wool, cotton, silk, rayon)
4. Informal party dress

The slip and panties worn in the dress revue must have been made by the contestant. The shoes, hose, hat, brassiere, girdle, and accessories must have been made or selected by the contestant. The selection may have been made with or without adult guidance.

Additional requirements are:

1. Overhand patch
2. Color and design applied to the choice of the individual garments and the complete costume
3. Fabrics of silk
4. Laundering and pressing silk garments
5. Clothing budget
6. Care of own clothing
7. Points to consider when purchasing ready-made garments

SECOND YEAR 4-H CLOTHING CLUB

BY
MARGARET ENNIS WATSON

The requirements for construction in the second year are listed in the order in which the garments are to be made. The other subjects probably will not be considered in the given sequence but will be interspersed whenever needed. The suggested program of work gives an example of the way to use the other requirements.

After having completed the first year's work the girl should be ready for the second year and be able to apply her previous knowledge and techniques to the processes and subject matter which she will learn during the second year.

SHORTS, BLOOMERS, COMBINATION SUIT, OR FRENCH PANTIES

Material: The material chosen must be suitable for the purpose of the garment. If the shorts are to be worn for sports they may be made of a print, percale, or gingham. If they are for underwear, nainsook, longcloth, lingette, or a similar material is better.

Pattern: Choose a simple commercial pattern. Sizes are based on waist measurement.

Construction:

1. Study the pattern.
2. Check the size of the pattern.
 - a. Measure by a garment which fits correctly.
 - b. Pin the pattern together and try it on.
3. Lay the pattern on the material.
4. Pin and cut.
5. Put on necessary markings.
6. Pin and baste.
7. Fit.
8. Stitch seams.

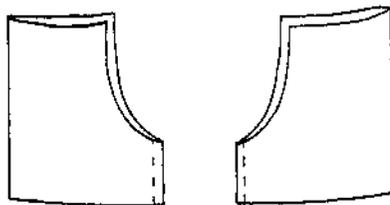


Figure 1.—First step in seaming shorts.

Stitched fell seams are the best for these garments (see Arizona Extension Circular No. 78, *Clothing Construction*). There are two different methods of putting the garment together, but the crotch seam is easier to make if each leg seam is made first, then one continuous seam made to join the two front pieces and the two back pieces. Be sure that all of the center seams meet exactly.

9. Finish the top. The method of finishing is determined by the style of the garment.

- a. If it is closely fitted, a placket will be necessary. This may be either bound and faced or continuous bound (see Clothing Construction circular). The top may be finished either with a bias or a fitted facing. If a placket is made small buttonholes and flat buttons should be used for fastenings.
- b. If the garment has a facing across the front and elastic across the back, put the facing on first. This may be on either the right or wrong side of the front. Make a hem and a casing across the back for the elastic.

10. Finish the lower edge with a plain hem, a shell edge, or bias or fitted facing.

11. Press.

SLIP

Patterns for slips change as often as the design of the dress. To have a well-fitting dress, the undergarments must fit well. Choose a pattern which will be suitable for the kind of wear that the slip will have. It is not advisable for the average second year clothing club girl to select a pattern which requires material on the bias.

Material: Longcloth, nainsook, a lightweight muslin, or other suitable nonclinging fabric.

Pattern: Choose a commercial pattern according to bust measure, or a pattern may be adapted from the one-piece dress pattern of the First Year Clothing circular or drafted from the accompanying directions.

Drafting a two-piece slip pattern: Make the following measurements (see First Year Clothing circular) before drafting the pattern: (1) bust, (2) length of garment from armpit to lower edge plus hem width, (3) hip, and (4) width at bottom.

See Figure 2 for drafting the pattern:

1. Measure *AB* the desired length of the slip.
2. Locate point *C*. *AC* is equal to one fourth the bust measure plus 1 inch.
3. Locate point *D* which is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the lower edge. *BD* is one fourth the distance around the bottom of the slip.
4. Connect *BD* with a slightly curved line.
5. Locate points *E* and *F*, the depth of the hem above *BD*. Connect.
6. Check the hip measure. *GH* is equal to one fourth the hip measure plus 1 inch.
7. Connect *CHD*.
8. Measure down 2 inches from *C*. Make an underarm dart 3 inches long and about $\frac{3}{8}$ inch wide at the edge when completed.
9. The slip will fit a little closer if it is fitted in at the side seams at the waistline and if small darts are taken on each side of the center front and back at the waistline.
10. To make a rounding or V neckline, measure over 4 or 5

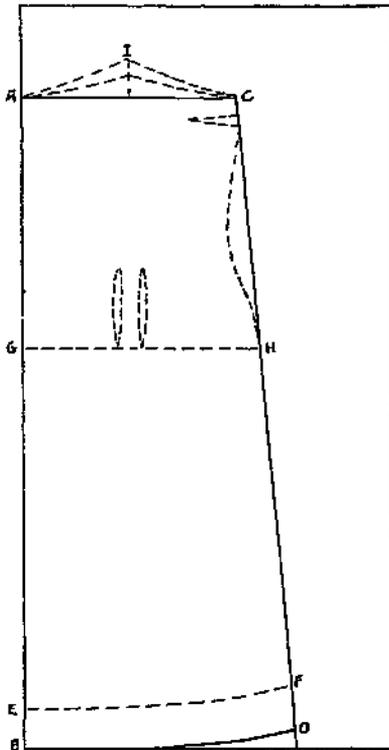


Figure 2.—Draft for slip.

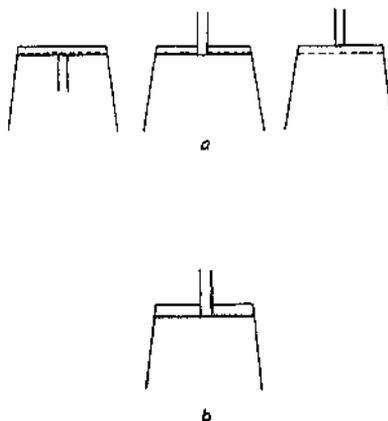


Figure 3.—Two methods of attaching straps to slip.

inches from A, then up 2 to 4 inches, depending on the amount of V desired.

11. The back is made exactly like the front except that AC is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch shorter and BD is 1 inch shorter. The back CD is the length of the front CD minus the amount taken out for the underarm dart.

12. If the top of the slip is to be straight around and hemmed, this hem allowance must be made on the pattern.

Reference: *Clothing Construction* by Brown, Gorham, Keever.
Construction:

1. Check the pattern for fit.
2. Lay the pattern on the material and pin.
3. Cut.
4. Put in all necessary markings (darts and hem).
5. Baste darts.
6. Pin and baste skirt (French seams are the most suitable; see *Clothing Construction circular*).
7. Fit.
8. Stitch and finish seams.
9. Top finish may be: (a) a very narrow hem if the top is shaped or a wider one if the top is straight, (b) shell edge, (c) chain stitch or feather stitch used in place of the hemming stitch. Whatever decoration is used should not be conspicuous through the dress when the garment is worn.

10. Straps may be either purchased or made. If made, cut them lengthwise of the material. Make and turn as a belt. There are two methods of attaching the straps: (a) put the end of the strap under the edge of the hem. Stitch the hem. Turn the strap up and hem it to the top of the hem from the right side of the slip. (See Fig. 3, a.) (b) Turn in the raw edges of the ends of the

slip. (See Fig. 3, a.) (b) Turn in the raw edges of the ends of the

strap. Baste. Hem to the lower edge of the hem. Fasten on the right side as in (a). (See Fig. 3, b.)

11. Hem (see directions in the Clothing Construction circular).

STUDY OF LINEN FABRICS

Whether or not linen is used as the fabric for the dress, the study of linen fabrics, their source, and characteristics should be intensely interesting. Linen is such an old, old fabric and has been so universally used for so many centuries that it is of great importance in the fabric world. See the circular on textile fabrics for the detailed subject matter.

COTTON OR LINEN SCHOOL DRESS WITH SET-IN SLEEVES

Material: Any cotton print, gingham, or firm dress linen.

Pattern: Any commercial pattern which is simple and appropriate. It may have a waist and skirt which are sewed together at the waistline.

Construction:

1. Study the pattern.
2. Make the work plan for construction.
3. Check the size of the pattern.
4. Make any necessary alterations in the pattern.
5. Lay the pattern on the material.
6. Pin and cut.
7. Put on any necessary markings.
8. Pin and baste. The type of seam to be used determines the way the garment is basted. Baste the entire garment together before the first fitting.
9. Fit the garment. Check the following:
 - a. Location of shoulder seams (straight along top of shoulder and a little to the back).
 - b. Location of underarm seams (perpendicular to floor from armpit).
 - c. Location of waistline.
 - d. Fit at bust and hips.
 - e. Size and shape of neckline.
 - f. Size and location of armhole (see Clothing Construction circular).
10. Finish seams.
 - a. If cotton material is thin enough, French seams will be good, otherwise blanket-stitched seams may be better. (Consult the Clothing Construction circular for suggestions for seam finishes.)
 - b. On linen material, a plain seam blanket stitched will probably be the best.
11. Cut out collar or other neck finish, sleeves, cuffs, belt, and other necessary parts.
12. Finish neckline.
13. Make sleeves (see Clothing Construction circular).

14. Set in sleeves, baste, and fit.
15. Finish lower edge of sleeves.
16. Make and attach belt.
17. Mark the hem line.
18. Finish hem.

If a placket is necessary it should be put in and appropriate fasteners used.

This dress should not be much more difficult than the one made during the first year. Special care should be given to the fitting of the sleeves.

STOCKINET PATCH

This type of patch is good to use on any knitted material where great flexibility is desired. Stockings which must be patched instead of darned, knitted underwear, and sweaters are much more usable if the patch will stretch with the garment which surrounds it. If possible, the patch should match the garment in both color and weight. The thread used should match the garment in color and texture. Trim the edges of the hole so that they are even and regular. Cut the patch so that it is the same shape as the hole and about 1 inch larger. Baste the patch to the garment, both from the garment side and from the patch side. Use the catch stitch on the edges of both the garment and the patch (directions for making the catch stitch are in the Clothing Construction circular).

MENDING AND CARE OF OWN CLOTHING

This should be a continuation of the care which was suggested for the first year's work. Because of added experience in sewing, it should now be possible to do some forms of mending and fixing clothes which were not possible in the first year's work. If the hem of a dress rips, if a facing or some other trimming pulls out, if a seam rips or needs repairing, it should be mended as quickly as possible.

The care of clothing includes any pressing which is necessary to keep garments looking fresh and neat and the laundering which is necessary when certain garments cannot be put in with the regular family washing.

Each girl should keep her own clothing picked up and put away in its proper place. Shoe bags, laundry bags, and garment bags will help to make it easier to keep clothing put away and in good condition.

This work should be reported at several of the meetings. Each girl should keep an accurate record of what she has done.

RECORD OF ALL EXPENSES

In the First Year Clothing club each girl was required to keep a classified record of her clothing expenses only. In the Second Year Clothing club she is required to keep a record of all expenses. This means a record of all money spent during the entire year. Each girl should classify the clothing expenses as outlined

in the First Year Clothing circular and add any classification which is necessary, such as food, school expenses, social activities, church, etc.

REMOVING STAINS FROM COTTON AND LINEN

As a rule it is not necessary to send cotton and linen dresses to a commercial cleaner to have them cleaned, for they can be cleaned and pressed or laundered very successfully at home. Since cotton and flax are both vegetable fibers, they can be treated in the same way. It is always easier to remove a stain while it is fresh.

It is important to know the nature of the stain because the remover may set one stain as readily as it will remove another. Boiling water will remove fruit stains but will set stains caused by egg, milk, or blood and make them much harder to remove. The color of the fabric must be considered. Some stain removers have a bleaching action.

Cotton and linen are destroyed by strong acids. Weak acids will affect the fiber. If an acid stain remover is used it must be thoroughly rinsed out of the fabric or neutralized with an alkali (as ammonia or soda).

The most common stains are listed with methods for removing each. There are other approved stain removers or reagents, but the ones given are materials which the average housewife has in her kitchen. Only a few of the ingredients would have to be purchased especially for stain removal.

Do not purposely stain a garment to practice the use of reagents. In the course of a year there will be times when there will be stains on clothing and household linens. If the club girl takes advantage of her opportunity, she should have practice on several different kinds of stains.

The record of this work should include a statement as to the kind of stain, reagent, method used, and result.

Stain	Reagent	Method
Blood	1. Cold or lukewarm water	Soak in the water until stain is a very light brown color, then wash in usual manner.
	2. Ammonia	If stains are old, soak in a solution of 2 tablespoons ammonia to 1 gallon water.
	3. Hydrogen peroxide	Sponge with hydrogen peroxide to remove last traces of stain after soaking and washing. To use it see "Directions for Stain Removers" in the following pages. Rinse thoroughly as it will affect cotton and linen fibers. If using on colored fabric, try it on another piece of same material to see how the color is affected.

Stain	Reagent	Method
Candle wax	1. Paper and a warm iron	Remove wax by placing blotting paper, brown paper, or a soft cloth over the stain. Apply a warm iron until the wax is melted and absorbed.
	2. Alcohol	If some coloring matter still remains, sponge the spot with alcohol.
	3. Carbon tetrachloride or chloroform	If some traces of grease still show, sponge with either reagent. Be sure to use out of doors.
Chewing gum	1. Ice	Apply ice to the gum until it is hard enough to crumble.
	2. Egg white	To remove the gum stain soften with egg white, and wash.
Cocoa and chocolate	1. Soap and hot water	Use as in laundering.
	2. Borax and boiling water	Cover the stain with borax and soak in cold water. Rinse thoroughly in boiling water.
Coffee	1. Boiling water	If the stain is only a few hours old, it can usually be removed by pouring boiling water on it. Place the stain over a bowl or pan. Hold the water 2 or 3 feet above and pour gradually.
	2. Soap and water	As in laundering.
	3. A bleach—sunshine, or lemon juice and sunshine	If a light stain shows after the other methods have been tried, it may be bleached. Sometimes sunshine is sufficient. Lemon juice applied before it is put in the sunshine may hasten the bleaching action.
Flypaper	Carbon tetrachloride, turpentine, or benzol	Apply until sticky part is dissolved.
Fruits (fresh or cooked)	1. Boiling water	Pour boiling water from a height. This may need to be repeated several times. Sometimes rubbing will help.
	2. Lemon juice and sunshine	If the stain still shows after the boiling-water treatment, saturate it with lemon juice and place in the sunshine. (This bleaches. Be careful of the color of the fabric.)

Stain	Reagent	Method
Fruits (continued)	3. Acetic or oxalic acid and boiling water	If the stain is very difficult to remove, moisten with a 10 per cent solution of either acetic or oxalic acid. Alternate this with boiling water. Neutralize the effect of the acid by exposing stain to fumes from a bottle of strong ammonia or by sprinkling baking soda on both sides of the stain. Moisten with water and allow to stand until the effervescence ceases. Rinse in water.
Grass or green foliage	1. Hot water and soap 2. Lard, soap, and hot water 3. Alcohol	As in laundering. Rub the stain thoroughly with lard. Let stand for several minutes then wash with soap and hot water, rubbing vigorously. Sponge with either wood or de-natured alcohol.
Grease or oil	1. Soap 2. Carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, or cleaner's gasoline (noninflammable)	Wash the garment with a soap containing naphtha or kerosene and hot water. The first two reagents may be rubbed into the stain or the stain may be soaked in either. If gasoline is used, be sure to use it out of doors but do not rub; soak the stain.
Ink	1. Milk 2. Lemon juice	Soak in raw milk. Change milk as it becomes colored. Two or three days' soaking may be required before the stain disappears. Keep stain moistened with lemon juice and exposed to sunlight. (This is a bleach.) Lemon juice may be used with either salt or soda.
Iodine	1. Soap and water 2. Dilute ammonia 3. Alcohol	If the stain is fresh, soap and water will usually remove it; rinse thoroughly. Sponge with the ammonia and rinse in water. Sponge with either wood or de-natured alcohol. Rinse in water.
Iron rust	1. Salt and lemon juice	Cover the stain with salt. Saturate with lemon juice. Expose to sunlight. Saturate with lemon juice as often as the salt dries. Repeat until stain is removed.

Stain	Reagent	Method
Iron rust (continued)	2. Hot water, oxalic acid crystals or solution	Put the fabric over a bowl of hot water. Apply a saturated solution of oxalic crystals or put the crystals directly on the stain and moisten with hot water. Rinse in hot water. Repeat until the stain disappears.
Mildew	1. Soap and water	If possible treat the fabric while the stain is fresh. Wash with soap and water. If only a little of the stain is removed, sunshine will help to bleach it.
	2. Sour milk	Soak the stain overnight in sour milk. Place in sunshine without rinsing. This treatment may need to be repeated if stain does not come out easily. This bleaches.
	3. Lemon juice	Use the same as for iron rust.
Perspiration	1. Soap and water	In most cases a good washing in soap and water is best.
	2. Hydrogen peroxide	Sponge. (See directions below for using hydrogen peroxide.)
Scorch	1. Soap and water	If the scorch is slight, the garment can be washed in soap and water.
	2. Soapy water and sunshine	Wet the scorch thoroughly with soapy water. Place in sunshine. Repeat wetting until the scorch is removed.
	3. Laundry starch and sunshine	Moisten starch with enough cold water to make a thick paste. Cover the scorch with the paste. Put in sunshine. Repeat if necessary after the starch dries.

Reference: U. S. Department of Agriculture Farmers' Bulletin No. 1474.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING STAIN REMOVERS

Saturated Solution of Oxalic Crystals

Dissolve as many of the crystals as possible in lukewarm water. One cup of water is enough to make up at a time. If this is sealed tightly it will keep indefinitely. The container should be marked *Poison* and not be kept with any medicines. After using this solution rinse the spot thoroughly in clean water and then in ammonia to neutralize the effect of the acid.

Hydrogen Peroxide

Add a small amount of ammonia to the solution, as the hydrogen

peroxide is slightly acid. If litmus paper can be used for the test, add just enough ammonia to turn the red paper slightly neutral in color. Fifteen drops of household ammonia to a pint of hydrogen peroxide is sufficient.

LAUNDERING AND PRESSING COTTONS AND LINENS

Cotton and linen are the fabrics most commonly used for household purposes and for personal garments. Since the two fibers and the fabrics are so similar the laundering processes are the same. If the laundering is carefully done, there is no reason why the garments will not continue to be attractive when fresh and clean. The following is the suggested procedure for laundering:

1. Sort the clothes so that the cleanest ones will be washed first and similar types of articles will be washed together.
2. Be sure that all stains have been removed.
3. If there are places on the garments which are especially dirty it is best to soap them and let them soak for a while before they are washed.
4. White things may be washed in very hot water. Use plenty of soap.
5. Colored clothes should be washed in warm water. Use a mild soap.
6. All clothes should be rinsed at least twice in order to remove all traces of soapsuds. Warm water is better for rinsing than cold water.
7. A little bluing may be put into the last rinse water.
8. Many cotton clothes are improved with a little starch. This makes them easier to iron, and they will stay clean longer. Too much starch makes them stiff and they muss sooner. Linen does not need starch.
9. If the articles are hung on the line hang them so that there is no strain on places which will pull or stretch. Colored clothes should be hung in the shade. Many dresses dry best when hung on a clothes hanger.
10. If the garments are folded neatly after they are dry, the ironing will be much easier.
11. The garments should be dampened as evenly as possible, rolled tightly, and allowed to stand until the moisture has penetrated throughout. If warm water is used for the sprinkling, it will dampen much more evenly and quickly.
12. The iron should be hot for cotton and linen garments.
13. Iron the parts of the garment first which will not wrinkle while other parts are being ironed. For example, ruffles and belts should be ironed first then the waist of the garment, and then the skirt if the garment is so long that the waist and skirt cannot be ironed together. When ironing a slip the straps should be ironed first.
14. Iron until the garment is thoroughly dry and smooth. Either fold or hang neatly and carefully.
15. Be sure to iron with the warp of the material— not with the woof.

16. Some garments should be ironed and pressed on the wrong side instead of the right. An eyelet material, or any other which has a raised design, will look better if the design stands out from the rest of the fabric as it will if pressed on the wrong side. In other cases the shiny appearance which comes from ironing on the right side may be undesirable.

Many times the freshness of a cotton or linen garment can be renewed by pressing. If the material is not too limp, it may be rubbed or patted lightly with a cloth which has been dipped into warm water. If the garment needs a little body the sponging may be done with starch water instead of plain water. Use about 1 teaspoonful of starch to 1 cupful of warm water. Mix thoroughly and keep it well mixed while using.

SHOE POCKET

Material: Cretonne, ticking, gunny sacking, crash, denim, or any material which is firm and durable. If the color is not too light the bag will look better.

Method: Each shoe requires a separate enclosure. Decide on the number of shoes which will be put into the large pocket.

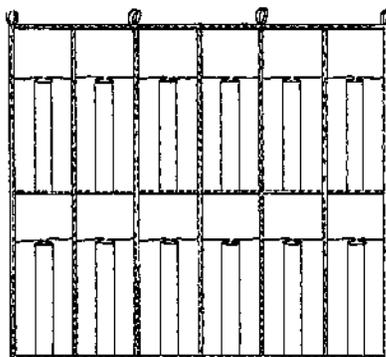


Figure 4.—Shoe pocket.

Measure the closet door or the space where the pocket will be hung. The width of the space determines the number of shoes which can be put across each row. The strip for each row of shoes should be 9 or 10 inches deep with 8 inches allowed for the width of each enclosure. For example, if there are to be six shoes in the row, the strip should be 10 by 48 inches. Rows should be about 4 inches apart. Hem or bind the top edge of the strip, mark it into 8-inch sections, and lay a box pleat $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide in each section. Each section may be attached to the foundation

piece by either of the following methods: (1) place on the foundation, baste, and stitch a flat piece of bias or straight piece of cloth over the lower edges, or (2) turn the lower edge of the section under once, baste, and stitch in two rows, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart. This stitching will hold the box pleat in place.

The division between each enclosure should be stitched. If the strips are put on with flat bias tape, other bias tape can be put on which will go the entire depth of the foundation piece, separating each enclosure. This will reinforce the entire shoe pocket (Fig. 4).

Tape loops of the material may be placed at each upper corner and at each place where the tape comes to the upper edge. Brass or other rings may be used instead of the loops. In case rings are

used, the edge of the foundation piece should be finished before the rings are sewed on.

LAUNDRY BAG

A laundry bag provides a storage place for soiled clothes, but it can be so attractive in appearance that anyone will enjoy using it.

Material: Unbleached muslin, print, gingham, flour sacks, or similar material which can be laundered easily.

Construction: Decide on the length of the bag. Eighteen inches is a good width. If possible use one long strip of material which is 36 inches wide.

Double this material, making a crosswise fold.

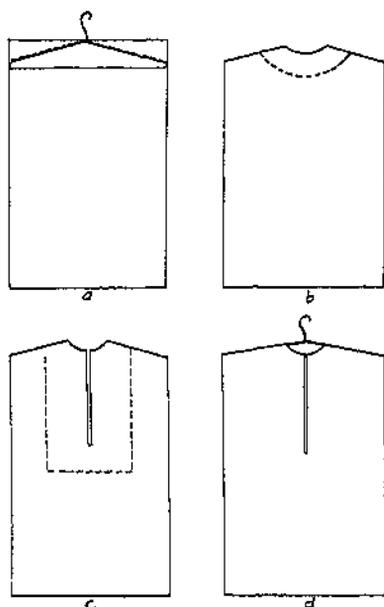


Figure 5.—Laundry bag.

Lay a coat hanger at the raw-edge ends of the material. Mark around the upper part of the hanger. Cut on this line. (Fig. 5, a.)

Cut 10 inches down the center of one side (Fig. 5, c).

Cut a 2-inch semicircle out of the center of the top of both sides (Fig. 5, b).

Sew the sides and shoulder seams together with plains seams. These may be overcast or blanket stitched together.

Cut a fitted facing 3 inches wide for the back (Fig. 5, b).

Cut a facing for the front (Fig. 5, c). This will need to be as wide at the shoulders as the back facing and extend from the shoulders (plus a shoulder seam allowance) until it is 2 inches longer than the slit. Cut the top of it as a fitted facing.

Make plain shoulder seams, pressed open flat.

Lay the right side of the facing next to the right side of the bag, matching the shoulder seams. Baste.

Stitch around the neck and down the front. Stitch square corners at the end of the slit.

Clip the corners at the end of the slit.

Turn the facing to the wrong side, being careful to keep the seam exactly on the edge of the garment.

Turn the edge of the facing under about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Stitch once.

Tack the shoulder seam of the facing to the shoulder seam of the bag.

To fasten the neck edges together, sew on a hook and eye or insert tape ties as the neck seam is being made.

Hang up by inserting a hanger through the neck opening (Fig. 5, d).

GARMENT BAG

A garment bag protects dresses from dust and is especially good to use when dresses are not being worn very often.

Material: Any closely woven material which will be as dust-proof as possible, such as percale, print, cretonne, or glazed chintz.

Construction: The cover should be about 24 inches wide and about 12 inches longer than the longest dress which will be put into it.

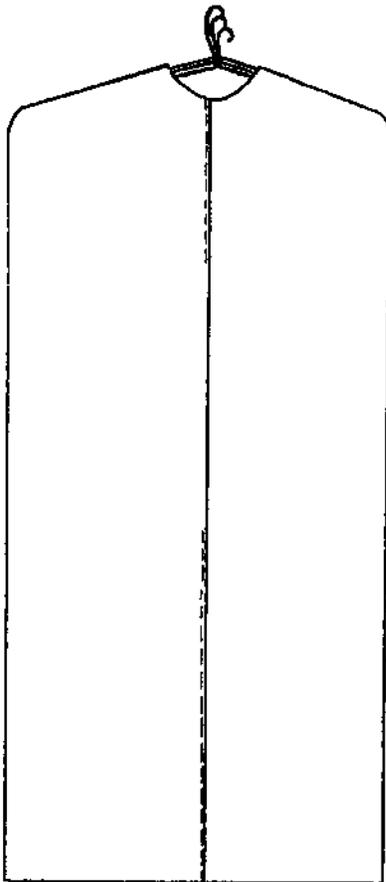


Figure 6.—Garment bag.

The cover may be shaped as the laundry bag was (Fig. 6). It may be opened either down the front or on one side. If it is opened down the side, face one side with a strip 1 inch wide when finished and put a 1-inch wide binding on the other side. It does not need to be opened the entire length but can be seamed for about 12 inches at the top and 18 inches at the bottom.

If it is opened down the front, use the binding and facing instead of the facing used on the laundry bag. The neck opening may be bound with bias tape. Seams may be plain and finished by overcasting.

Use enough snap fasteners to keep the bag well closed. Perhaps one every 8 or 12 inches will be sufficient.

Two or three hangers can be used in this type of bag.

JUDGING

All garments or articles made should be judged in the manner described in the First Year Clothing circular.

EXHIBIT REQUIREMENTS

1. Shorts, bloomers, combination suit, or French panties
2. Slip
3. Cotton or linen dress with set-in sleeves (see the directions for this dress for exceptions)

4. Stockinet patch
5. Record of expenses
6. Record of stain removal
7. The elective article, if made

SUGGESTED PROGRAM OF WORK

This program is merely suggestive of the way in which the year's work should be definitely outlined. More time may be given to certain phases if it seems necessary. The club meeting is generally divided into three parts: the business meeting, the educational or work phase, and the social period at the close. This order need not always be followed.

First Meeting:

- Organization
- Discussion of work for the year
- Plan the work meetings
- Plan the pattern and material for the first garment

Second Meeting:

- Study pattern
- Check size
- Make work plan
- Lay pattern on material
- Pin and cut
- Put in markings
- Pin and baste
- Discuss the record of all expenses

Third Meeting:

- Continue construction
- Plan for the slip
- Report on care of own clothing

Fourth Meeting:

- Suggestions for pressing garments
- Finish and judge garments
- Begin study of linen fabrics
- Complete plans for the slip

Fifth Meeting:

- Begin the slip
- Make the pattern if it is to be drafted

Sixth Meeting:

- Fit the pattern
- Cut out the garment and baste

Seventh Meeting:

- Fit the slip
- Finish seams
- Study of linen fabrics
- Report on care of own clothing
- Discuss stain removal

Eighth Meeting:

- Make the straps
- Finish the top edge and attach the straps

- Begin to plan for the dress
- Report on stain removal
- Ninth Meeting:
 - Put hem in and press
 - Judge the slips
 - Complete plans for the dress
 - Study of linen fabrics
- Tenth Meeting:
 - Study the pattern for the dress
 - Make the work plan
 - Fit the pattern
 - Discuss laundering of cottons and linens
- Eleventh Meeting:
 - Lay pattern on material
 - Pin and cut out pieces which can be cut now
 - Put in markings
 - Pin and baste
- Twelfth Meeting:
 - Continue basting
 - Fit the garment
 - Discuss fitting
 - Finish seams
 - Report on care of own clothing
 - Check expense accounts
- Thirteenth Meeting:
 - Continue seam finishes
 - Cut out rest of garment
 - Finish the neckline
- Fourteenth Meeting:
 - Make sleeves and put them in
 - Demonstration and discussion of locating the armseye, setting sleeves in, and fitting sleeves
- Fifteenth Meeting:
 - Finish sleeves
 - Make belt
 - Put hem in
 - Begin stockinet patch
 - Begin to make plans for Achievement Day
 - Report on care of own clothing
- Sixteenth Meeting:
 - Finish dress and press
 - Judge dresses
 - Complete stockinet patch
 - Complete plans for Achievement Day
- Seventeenth Meeting:
 - Achievement Day
 - Garments finished
 - Exhibit requirements ready