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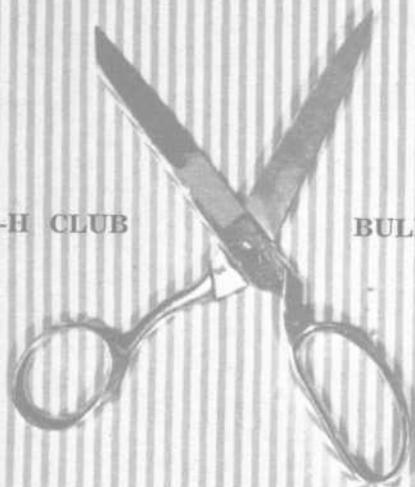
University of Arizona

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE

SECOND YEAR CLOTHING

4-H CLUB

BULLETIN



By

LORENE DRYDEN



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College of Agriculture Agricultural Extension Service
Chas U Pickrell *Director*

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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 school, 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.

CONDUCTING THE 4-H CLUB MEETING

The club meeting as a rule has three parts: (A) business meeting, (B) project work, (C) recreation program.

A. Business meeting

1. Songs or yells
2. Meeting called to order by the president
3. Roll call answered by short report from each member
4. Reading of minutes of previous meeting
5. Old business—bring Record Books up to date
6. New business
7. Adjournment of business meeting

B. Project work

1. Instruction on new work being done
2. Demonstrations
3. Judging

C. Recreation program

1. Songs, talks, features, or games

SECOND YEAR CLOTHING—4-H CLUB MEMBERS' BULLETIN

BY LORENE DRYDEN

What can you as a clothing 4-H member do to help out during the war?

1. Collect all sewing equipment at home and arrange it in a convenient place. We do not want to lose or waste any pins, needles, or other sewing materials.
2. Collect all used buttons, hooks and eyes, snaps, zippers, and belt buckles and store in a convenient place ready for use by the family or someone else.
3. Make some of your clothes to save money and to give mother more time for her many jobs.
4. Take care of all your clothes so they will last as long as possible. This also helps mother and dad, too. It also helps the soldiers and sailors by giving them more material.
5. Keep in good health so that you will be cheerful and can help make all the family happy.
6. Take part in club and community activities.

The second year clothing 4-H Club is prepared to cover work on construction and a selection of clothing, care of clothing, good grooming, health, and club activities. There are choices of articles to make or things to do in each division.

The work on care of clothing, good grooming, and health is carried in a circular called *Health and Attractiveness*. At the meetings emphasis is to be given to this at the roll call, during the business meeting, and in the members' demonstrations or talks.

GOALS FOR CONSTRUCTION AND SELECTION OF CLOTHING

In your first year of clothing you checked what you had learned. You will learn more ways of making clothes, selecting patterns and materials, and caring for clothing during your second year of clothing.

As you learn something well enough to demonstrate it to someone else and have made a garment using the method of sewing and have cared for your clothes, place a check mark in Column A. Have your leader help you decide when you are ready to check.

Column A

1. Have necessary sewing equipment.....
2. Use thimble.....
3. Have good sewing habits
 - a. Correct posture.....
 - b. Good light.....
 - c. Keep sewing box neat.....
4. Select a style that is becoming to you.....
5. Know the lines that make the figure appear taller and more slender and those that will make the figure appear shorter and broader.....
6. Select a material that is becoming to you.....
7. Have garment fit well.....
8. Know the meaning of at least four markings on a pattern.....
9. Be able to alter a pattern if it is too large or too small in the bust or too long or too short.....
10. Cut out a garment correctly.....
11. Make the following construction processes according to standard:
 - a. Stitched fell seam.....
 - b. French seam.....
 - c. Shell edge.....
 - d. Hem.....
 - e. Collar.....
 - f. Neck finish.....
 - g. Buttons.....
 - h. Snaps.....
 - i. Hooks and eyes.....
 - j. Set-in sleeves.....
 - k. Belt or straps.....

SECOND YEAR CLOTHING REQUIREMENTS

Write in the column "What I am going to do this year" the articles you decide to make and the things you decide to do. Read the first two pages of the *Health and Attractiveness* circular before you select what you will work on to improve your health and attractiveness.

	What each member may do (suggested requirements)	What I am going to do this year
Construction of clothing	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Slip 2. Cotton or linen school dress. 3. Choice of shoe pocket, laundry bag or garment bag. 	
Selection of clothing	Lines and designs that are becoming to you.	
Club activity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take part in demonstrations. 2. Take part in judging. 3. Victory 4-H Club work. 	
Health and attractiveness (Choose two or three things under each group)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health 2. Care of clothing 3. Grooming 	
Check goals	<p>Goals for construction and selection are set up on page 3.</p> <p>Goals for health and attractiveness are on the first pages of the <i>Health and Attractiveness</i> circular.</p>	
Records	A record of work done, time spent, cost of articles, and care given to your clothing is to be kept in a separate book, the Clothing 4-H Record Book. The completed Record Book must be given to the leader before pins are awarded.	

SLIP

Material:

Longcloth, nainsook, a lightweight muslin, or other nonclinging cotton fabrics are suitable materials. Shrink the material before cutting unless it is marked "Sanforized shrunk" or "Shrunk within 1% or 2% of U.S. Standard." To shrink material let it stay in lukewarm water for 3 or 4 hours, hang out to dry, and press. White, flesh, or pale pink are colors that will blend with most dresses.

Pattern:

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. For younger and smaller girls a built-up shoulder style is usually better fitting and more comfortable. (See Fig. 1.)

Construction:

1. Check the pattern for fit.
2. Lay all parts of the pattern on the material and pin in place. Check to be sure that each part of the pattern is placed with the thread of the material.

3. Cut out the slip after the club leader has approved the way the pattern is laid on the material. All notches should be cut out from the line of the pattern instead of into the seam of the garment. See *First Year 4-H Clothing Bulletin*.

4. Mark all darts and hem lines with tailor's tacks. See *First Year 4-H Clothing Bulletin*.

5. Baste darts.

6. Pin and baste parts of the slip together. Follow the guide of the pattern or work out a plan with your leader.

7. Fit the slip by checking
 - a. Shoulder seams or straps
 - b. All other seams
 - c. Width of bust, waist, and hips

8. Stitch and finish seams.

Stitched fell seam.—Stitched fell seams are usually made on the right side of tailored garments.

- a. Place wrong sides together and baste.
- b. Stitch close to basting.
- c. Cut off upper edge to within $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from stitching and

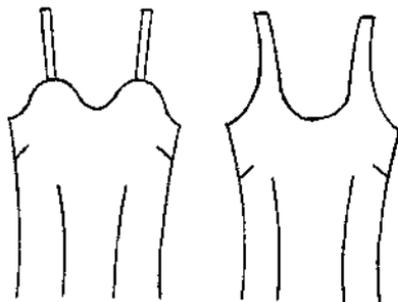


Figure 1

the under edge to within $\frac{3}{16}$ inch of stitching.

- d. Crease both edges flat and in direction seam is to be turned.
- e. Fold upper edge over lower evenly.
- f. Baste to main part of garment, pulling the material smooth so there will be no fullness in seam.
- g. Stitch close to folded edge.

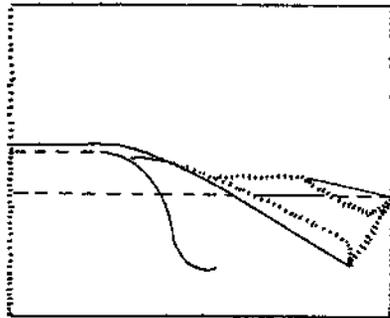


Figure 2

French seam.—A small French seam, less than $\frac{1}{4}$ inch finished may be used if material ravels badly or is lightweight material. It should be used only on straight or slightly curved seams. Place the wrong sides of the material together and stitch about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from the edge. This seam is creased open on the wrong side allowing the two edges of the material on the right side to turn in the same direction. The material is then turned back sharply on the seam line and basted with the two right sides together. Stitch. This second stitching is on the wrong side and completely incases the raw edge.

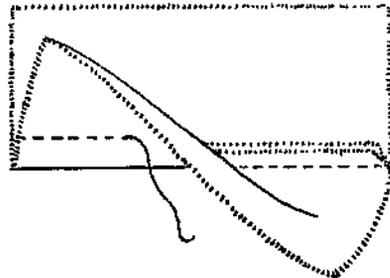


Figure 3

9. Top finish. Whatever decoration is used should not be conspicuous through the dress.

- a. A very narrow hem if the top is shaped.
- b. Shell edge. Turn and baste a hem $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide. Take two or three hemming stitches to hold the hem in place and then take a stitch completely over the hem, pull the thread tight, and draw hem down with this stitch to form a scallop. Take another stitch over the hem on top of the first stitch, drawing this stitch tight also. Repeat this way until the hem is finished.

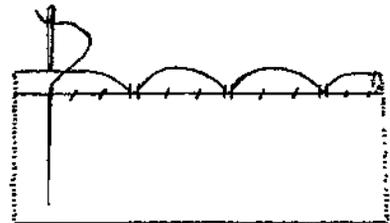


Figure 4

10. Straps. The straps may be either purchased or made. If they are made, cut them lengthwise of the material and wide enough to make approximately a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch strap finished. There are two methods of attaching the straps:

- a. Place the end of the strap under the edge of the hem. Stitch the hem. Then turn the strap up and sew it to the top of the hem from the right side of the slip.
 - b. Turn under the raw edges of the ends of the strap and baste. Hem one end along the lower edge of the hem and fasten on the right side to the top of the hem.
11. Hem. Measure from the floor the desired lengths and mark by pins or chalk. Turn up the hem on the pin line and baste, being careful to get a smooth hem line around the bottom. Find the narrowest place in the hem. Trim hem this width or narrower if you desire a smaller hem, allowing from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch to turn under. Make a hem gauge. Baste this raw edge under using small basting stitches if there is extra fullness to be drawn in. If desired, this top edge of the hem may be machine stitched before putting hem down to the body of the garment. Pin hem to the body of the garment, pulling up basting threads or folding in small tucks evenly to take up any extra fullness. Baste hem to dress. Hem by using slip stitch or hemming stitch.

COTTON OR LINEN SCHOOL DRESS

Selecting the pattern:



Figure 5

Vertical lines near the center of the dress will be becoming to the girls who are stout

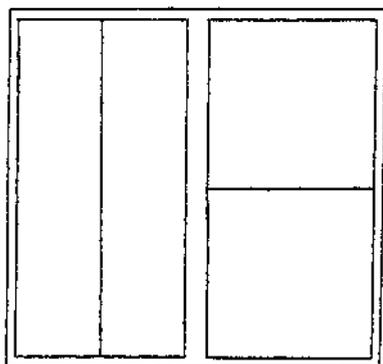


Figure 6

The two rectangles are the same size. The one on the left looks longer because of the vertical line, and the one on the right looks broader because of the horizontal line.



Figure 7

Horizontal lines on the dress will be becoming to the girls who are too slender.

Choose a simple pattern with few seams that you can make well. The ones pictured in Plate I are very attractive and suitable.

Fullness above and below a curved line of the figure will make it appear straighter.

If you are too slender or too stout, fullness in the dress will hide your size. Those who are stout need only enough fullness, however, for the dress to hang straight.

Material:

1. A firm good quality print, gingham or firm dress linen is best because it is easy to work with and makes a good looking garment.

2. The print design should be a small or medium all-over design.

3. A design which must be matched or which has a distinct up and down will cause difficulties in cutting and sewing the dress.

4. A design which carries the eye up and down the figure will make the figure appear taller. A design which carries the eye around the figure will make the figure appear broader.

5. Shrink the material before cutting (see p. 6).

Construction of the dress:

1. With the help of your leader, check the pattern with your own measurements. You may need to make the pattern smaller or larger. Follow the diagrams (Figs. 9, 10) to make the necessary changes.

2. Pin all parts of the pattern on the material before cutting. Your dress will fit much better and look more attractive if you are careful to lay all parts of the pattern straight with the thread of the material.



Plate I

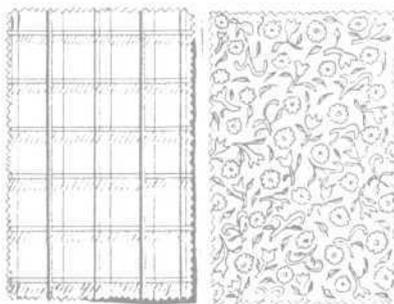


Figure 8

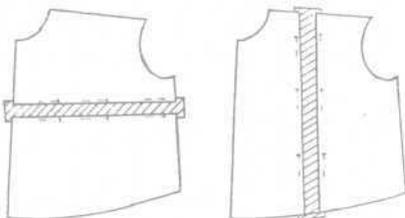


Figure 9

If the pattern is too small

the pattern straight with the thread of the material.

3. Cut out the dress, taking long even strokes with the scissors. Cut notches out instead of in as given on the pattern. Mark perforations for darts and decorations with tailor's tacks, tailor's chalk, or pencil (see *First Year 4-H Clothing Bulletin*).

4. Follow the directions given in the pattern for the order in putting the dress together or follow a plan which your leader and you may work out.

5. Pin and baste all parts of the dress together.

6. Fit the dress (Fig. 11).

- a. The shoulder line of your dress should be in a straight line from the highest point at the neck to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch back of the highest point on the shoulder. If you have round shoulders the seam should be slightly to the back. This will make your shoulders look straighter.
- b. The armseye line should pass over the highest point of the shoulder bone.
- c. The neckline should lie smooth around the neck.
- d. The underarm seam of your dress falls in a straight line down the side and is perpendicular to the floor.
- e. You like to play and work and when you do you throw your arms about probably, stoop down, jump, and go through many active movements. Allow a comfortable amount of fullness across the shoulders, the bust, the hips, and the arms of your dress so you won't pull out the seams or tear the dress easily when you play or work.
- f. The hem line. Do have the hem line even. Your dress will be much more attractive. Look at some hem lines on dresses that are even and some that are uneven. What do you think about hem lines?

7. Select the seam finish according to the kind of material which you have. See the seam chart on page 11. Directions for mak-

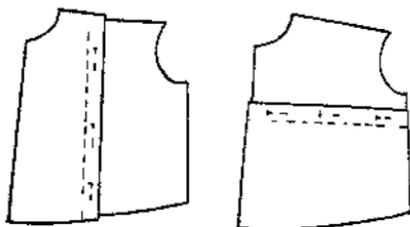


Figure 10

If the pattern is too large



Figure 11

ing the seams have been given to you in the *First Year Clothing Bulletin* and on pages 6 and 7 of this bulletin and in the *Clothing Construction Book*.

Type	Examples of fabric or style	Seam
Material does not ravel	Firmly woven percale, print, and broadcloth	Unfinished edge Pinked edge Edge stitched Edge turned and stitched
Material does ravel	Crash, basket weave, Indian head, loosely woven percale, print, most rayons and rayon combinations	Bound Edge turned and stitched Overcast French Imitation French
Transparent material	Voile, sheer, dimity	Small French Edges rolled and overcast Imitation French Standing fell
Style with curved lines	Curved or pointed yoke Armseye Princess style	<i>Nonravel:</i> any of suggestions <i>Ravel:</i> Bound Edge turned and stitched Overcast Imitation French <i>Transparent:</i> Edges rolled Standing fell

8. Neck finishes—faced placket:

- a. Place the right side of the facing to the right side of the dress.
- b. Baste down the center line where the slash will be.
- c. Stitch around each side of the basting about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from line of basting bringing stitching to a point at the center.
- d. Cut line of basting to end of the point.

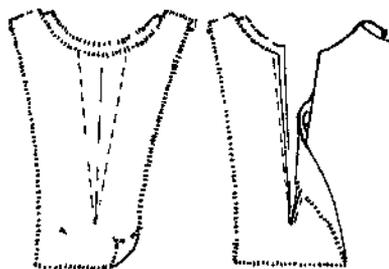


Figure 12

- e. Strengthen the point with several buttonhole or over-casting stitches.
 - f. Turn facing to the wrong side and press.
 - g. Finish raw edges of facing by the same method you used to finish your seams and tack to dress in a few places with invisible stitches.
9. Collars and cuffs. A nonconvertible collar is one that is worn closed at the neck. Example of this style would be the Peter Pan collar.

- a. Make the collar double or if single hem or bind the edge.
- b. Place the wrong side of the collar to the right side of the dress and pin in place.
- c. Cut a bias strip about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide and 2 inches longer than the distance around the neck.
- d. Place one edge of the bias strip along the neck line allowing 1 inch to extend at each end. Baste and stitch.
- e. Turn bias strip to the wrong side covering the raw edge of the collar. Pull it tightly on the line of stitching.
- f. Turn under the raw edge of the bias strip. Pin and baste in place. Finish with an invisible hemming or slip stitch.

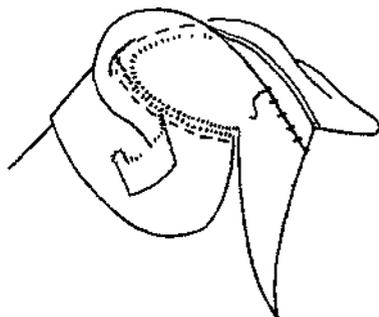


Figure 13

Cuffs should be put on in the same way as the collar after the sleeve seams are finished.

10. Fasteners

Buttons

- a. Mark location of the button.
- b. Take several back stitches under the button to fasten your thread.
- c. Draw the needle through the button. Place a pin across the top of the button and take several stitches over it.
- d. Remove the pin. Bring the needle out between the button and fabric close to the center of the button. Wind thread tightly around three or

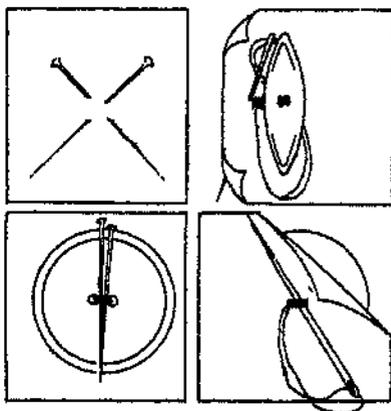


Figure 14

four times and then stick the needle through to the wrong side of the material and fasten the thread.

Snaps

a. Place the ball part of the snap on the wrong side of the upper edge of the garment. The lower side of the snap will be placed directly opposite.

b. Sew snap to garment by taking several over and over stitches or button-hole stitches in each hole, picking up only one thickness of the material with the point of the needle. Then run the needle under the snap and up to the next hole. Continue in this way until stitches are taken in each hole.

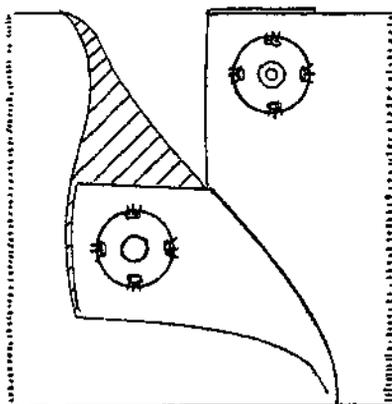


Figure 15

Hooks and eyes

a. The hooks go on the right side of the opening and the eye on the left. You should place them so they will not show on the right side when the garment is fastened.

b. Make over and over stitches or button-hole stitches in the loops. Fasten thread securely.

c. Take several stitches through the hump or through the hook end to hold the hook in position.

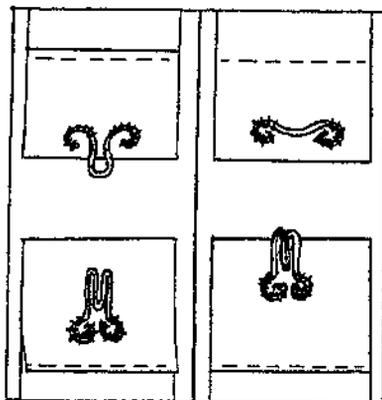


Figure 16

11. Hem (see hems of slips, p. 8).

SHOE POCKET

Material:

Cretonne, ticking, gunny sacking, crash, denim, or any material which is firm and durable.

Construction:

1. Decide on the number of shoes you want to put in your shoe

pocket. Each shoe requires a separate section in the large pocket.

2. Plan the size of the foundation piece of material. Measure the closet door or the space where you are to hang the pocket. The width of the space will determine the number of shoes which you can put across each row. For the width allow 6 inches for each shoe. For the length allow 8 inches for each row with 4 inches at the top and between each row. For example, if there are to be six shoes in each row and two rows, the foundation piece would be cut 36 inches by 24 inches.

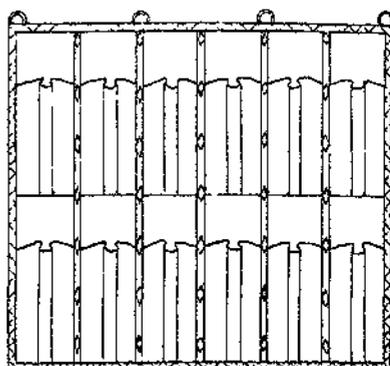


Figure 17

3. Cut the strips for the shoe sections. The strip for each row of shoes should be 10 inches deep with 8 inches allowed for the width of each enclosure. For example, if there are to be six shoes in a row, the strip would be cut 48 inches by 10 inches.

4. Hem or bind the top edge of each strip and mark it off into 8-inch sections. Lay a box pleat 1 inch wide in each section.

5. The strips may be attached to the foundation piece by either of the following methods:

- a. Turn the lower edge of the section under once, baste, and stitch in two rows about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch apart.
- b. Place on the foundation and baste. Stitch a flat piece of bias or straight piece of cloth over the raw edge.

6. The division between the sections making an enclosure for each shoe should be stitched. Use one of the methods suggested for finishing the bottom of the strips above in 5.

7. Hem or bind the shoe pocket. Tape loops of material may be placed at each corner and the top of the sections and sewed on with the binding. Rings may be used instead of the loops and will be sewed on after the edge of the foundation is finished.

LAUNDRY BAG

Material:

Unbleached muslin, print, gingham, flour sacks, or similar durable material which can be laundered.

Construction:

1. Decide on the width and length of the bag. One to fit a coat hanger is a convenient type. Other types may be selected to be made by the leader and the club members.
2. Double the material making a crosswise fold.
3. 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. 18 a).

4. Cut 10 inches down the center of one side. Then cut a 2-inch semicircle out of the center of top of both sides.

5. Cut a fitted facing 3 inches wide for the back. This is cut just the shape of the neck edge of the bag (Fig. 18 b).

6. Cut a facing for the front. This will need to be as wide at the shoulders as the back facing (3 inches) and extend from the shoulders down 12 inches. Cut the top the shape of the neck opening (Fig. 18 c).

7. Sew the sides and shoulder seams of the bag with plain seams. If the material ravel's finish the edges as you were taught to finish dress seams (see table p. 11).

8. Sew the shoulder seams of the facing together and press open.

9. Lay the right side of the facing to the right side of the bag matching the shoulder seams.

10. Baste and then stitch around the neck and down around the 10-inch slit in the front of the bag making square corners at the end of the slit (Fig. 18 c).

11. Clip diagonally to the corners at the end of the slit.

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

13. Turn the edge of the facing under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and stitch.

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

15. To fasten at the neck, sew on a hook and eye or insert tape ties as the facing is sewed on.

16. Hang up by inserting a hanger through the neck opening (Fig. 18 d).

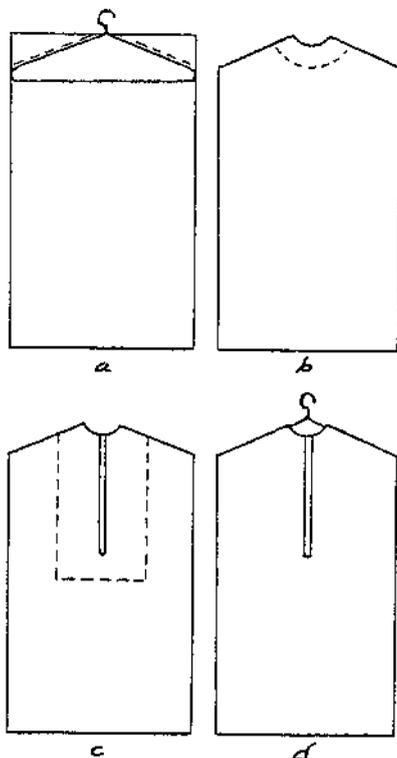


Figure 18

GARMENT BAG

Material:

Any closely woven material which will be as dustproof as possible such as percale, print, cretonne, or glazed chintz.

Construction (Read directions given under laundry bag):

1. Measure and cut material for the bag. It should be about 24 inches wide and about 12 inches longer than the longest dress which will be put into it.

2. The top of the garment bag may be shaped with a clothes hanger like the top of the laundry bag was.

3. The openings may be down the front or on one side.

- a. If the opening is down the side, face one side with a strip $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and bind the other side with a strip $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. The facing will lap over the binding.

The opening need not be the full length of the side but may be seamed about 12 inches from the top and 18 inches from the bottom.

- b. If the opening is down the front, a facing may be put around the neck and down one side and a binding may be put on the other side.

The opening need not be the full length of the front but may be seamed up about 18 inches from the bottom.

4. Fasten with enough snaps to keep the bag well closed. One every 8 or 12 inches should be sufficient.

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

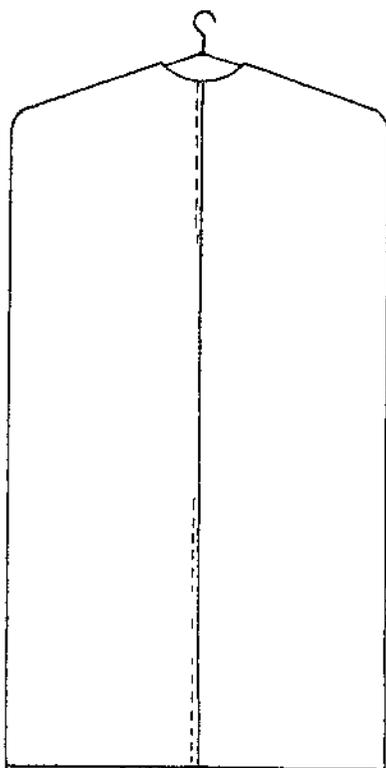


Figure 19

STOCKING DARN

The best time to darn a stocking is when there is only a thin place or only a small hole. Examine your stockings often and darn them when they first need it. This will save you work and make your stockings last longer.

Material:

Mercerized darning cotton the same color as the stocking, a darning egg (a cup or glass may be used instead), a slender needle, and a thimble.

Construction:

1. Darn on the right side.
2. Begin the darn on firm material, putting in lengthwise threads first. Continue back and forth until the hole or thin place is filled with threads close together (Fig. 20).
3. Weave crosswise by going over and under the lengthwise stitches (Fig. 20).

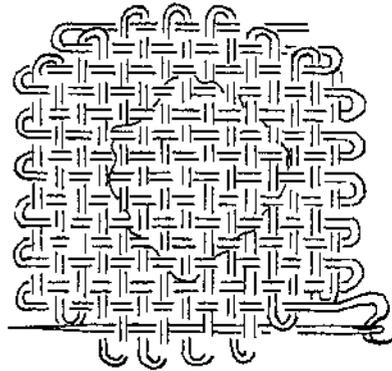


Figure 20

REMOVING STAINS FROM COTTON AND LINEN

You may treat cotton and flax in the same way since they are both vegetable fibers. Remember, it is always easier to remove a stain while it is fresh.

It is important for you to know what made the stain because a remover may set one stain as readily as it will remove another. For example, 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 which will take out the color in the material as it removes the stain.

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 with materials which we usually have at home.

Stain	Reagent	Method
Blood	1. Cold or lukewarm water	Soak in the water until stain is 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. Rinse thoroughly as it

Stain	Reagent	Method
		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.
Candle wax	1. Paper and a warm iron	Remove wax by placing blotting paper, brown paper, or a soft cloth under and 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 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.
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
Grass or green foliage	1. Hot water and soap	As in laundering.
	2. Lard, soap, and hot water	Rub the stain thoroughly with lard. Let stand for several minutes then wash with soap and hot water, rubbing vigorously.
	3. Alcohol	Sponge with either wood or denatured alcohol.
Grease or oil	1. Soap	Wash the garment with a soap containing naphtha or kerosene and hot water.
	2. Carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, or cleaner's gasoline (non-inflammable)	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 <i>do not rub</i> ; soak the stain.
Ink	1. Milk	Soak in raw milk. Change milk as it becomes colored. Two or 3 days' soaking may be required before the stain disappears.
	2. Lemon juice	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	If the stain is fresh, soap and water will usually remove it; rinse thoroughly.
	2. Dilute ammonia	Sponge with the ammonia and rinse in water.
	3. Alcohol	Sponge with either wood or denatured 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
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.
Scorch	1. Soap and water	If the scorch is slight, the garment may 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.

JUDGING

In judging the articles, check them according to the following suggestions. Put the best articles together, the poorest ones together, and rank the others in two groups which come between the best and the poorest, making four groups in all. Then you should compare your article or garment with the ones in the best group. In this way you will see how your work could be improved.

Slip and dress:

1. Is the garment clean and well pressed?
2. Will the material still be strong when it is washed often?
3. Is the seam suitable for the type of material?

4. If a French seam or stitched fell seam is used:
 - a. Is the stitching straight?
 - b. Has the material been pulled tightly between the two rows of stitching so there is no fullness?
 - c. Are there no threads showing from the seam on the right side?
 - d. Does the stitch seem to be well regulated with no loops?
5. If other seams are used, are they durable, well made, even, and neat with straight stitching?
6. Are the finishes at the neck and arm neat and even with invisible stitches on the right side?
7. Is the hem made correctly, a good width, even, fullness well cared for, and stitching even and invisible on the right side?
8. Are the fasteners put on neatly and securely?
9. Are all ends of threads tied?
10. Is the garment attractive in style and suitable to the girl?
11. Does the garment fit well with the threads of the material straight, the seams correctly placed, a comfortable amount of fullness, and an even hemline.

Shoe pocket, laundry bag, garment bag:

1. Is the material durable?
2. Is the stitching straight?
3. Are the finishes neat and durable?
4. Will the article serve its purpose well and be easy to use?
5. If seams are used, are they even and well made?
6. Are all threads tied?
7. Are the fasteners put on neatly and securely?
8. Is the article attractive, clean, and well pressed?

Darn:

1. Is the thread the color of the stocking and the right weight?
2. Are the stitches even and close enough together to make the darn strong?
3. Is the work neat with treads smooth and well fastened with no loops or knots?
4. Is the work clean?