LESSON XIX.

How to design, make and trim two different styles of waists.

Waist No. 1. The Peasant Blouse. Select your plain peasant blouse pattern as nearly the proper size as possible. Cut a newspaper pattern from this that takes in the entire waist. Make the blouse of fine imported embroidered Swiss. This material is quite wide and you will see at a glance that you will require but one length for the garment. Four inches from the neck on either side put a cluster of eight or ten tiny tucks. Of course you can not stitch in tucks through embroidery designs so you will have to arrange your tucks accordingly. Extend them about 6 in. down in front and back from a line drawn down from the neck through the center of the sleeve. After your tucks are stitched, pin the center of your material to the center of your pattern; pin all around securely. On the opposite side of your pattern draw the design for scroll work. Lace 1 in. wide is used. Most all val. laces have a thread on each edge, that you can draw up and thereby use your lace for circles and curves. After you have your design drawn on the one side of your pattern, pin it together and use tracing wheel to mark other side and both sides of the material. In designing this scroll, it will be well to bring the first row of the lace well up around the yoke to make that portion of the garment lacy and pretty. The second line of lace should have the scrolls brought low upon the sleeves, giving the shoulder a broad effect. The bottom of sleeves should finish with two rows of the insertion put on straight and edged with lace to match. The insertion is used in a scroll effect about the low throat as a finish. The waist fastens in back with tiny buttons, about 1 in. apart. The front of the waist is left loose at waist line, and the back is gathered into tape that is long enough to form a tie across the front. Any lingerie waist is made in the same manner, except the sleeves, and they are made separately and then set in.

Waist No. 2. A white chiffon blouse for evening wear. Cut and make a tight fitted lining according to rules given. Put it on a bust form and you are ready to drape the out-
side. Use a straight piece of material the length of the front and back. Hold the material to the form and find out about where the neck, shoulder and armsize will come; pin line these. At the same time pin line (put a row of pins) a line that would give bolero effect. Then run in by hand a series of the tiniest of pin tucks. A pinch of these tucks about the yoke and in the sleeves would look well. For trimming we will use some very fine point lace motifs. These are applied to the chiffon by hand in artistic design, the cloth is cut away and edges of material run back by hand. This lace should be used freely on body of waist and sleeves. Cut another piece of chiffon same as this one and use as interlining. Now first drape the interlining to the tight lining by pinning center front of chiffon securely down center front of lining; pin all around neck and armsize and draw fulness in at waist, front and back. Cut out now for neck and armsize and pin into place under arm. Drape the outside on in the same manner.

The sleeves of such a garment should be very short, with crescent shaped clusters of tucks down center of sleeve on the cross and about 4 in. long. Between these clusters applique the lace. Use a short tight fitting sleeve lining, put it on the sleeve form and drape the outer sleeve on this; use interlining on chiffon. Finish neck and lower part of sleeve with tiny frills of very narrow val. lace and a piping of pale blue chiffon. Two sets of hooks close the garment in the back and the fulness at waist is fitted into a peplum of the silk. A deep girdle of pale blue messaline is worn with this charming blouse. A cluster of forget-me-nots caught up with pale blue velvet ribbon is worn at the belt.

How to design, make and trim two different styles of skirts.

Skirt No. 1. Four piece skirt in white serge. You can use a pattern and alter to fit or you can cut the skirt from measurements, the directions for cutting are given here. Suppose the measures are: Waist 24 in.; hips 38; length front 37 in.; length of side 38½ in.; length back 38½ in. Use a large piece of paper from which to cut your pattern. Measure down from top of paper on a straight edge ½ in. Put mark there; from this ½ in. mark measure down 37 in. Put mark here; this is the length of skirt in front. From the ½ in. mark measure down 6 in. Put mark there; from this 6 in. mark measure straight out and slightly up 4 in. for the
width of front gore. Measure out and slightly up from the 37 in. mark, 8 in.; this is width of bottom of front gore. Through the mark at hips on bias side draw a line from waist to the extended mark at bottom, 37½ in. long. Curve in from the hip mark at side to waist line until you have waist size for the front gore 3 in. Curve from the first mark to top of paper—this gives the curve at top of front gore. Now cut all around your drawings and you have one-half of the front gore of your skirt.

The side gore. On another straight edge of the paper, mark down ½ in. From this ½ in. mark down 37½ in. From the ½ in. mark down 6 in.; from the 6 in. mark out and slightly up 11½ in. From the bottom of the 37½ in. line mark out 18 in. Through the 11½ in. mark on the gore side, mark down from the waist to the 18 in. mark at bottom. This line must be 38½ in. long; 6 in. is the size of the waist for this side gore, then curve in from the 6 in. mark to the waist equally on each side until you have 6 in. for the waist size. Curve out the top around waist.

The back gore. It is cut the same as the front, except it is ½ in. smaller at hips and 2 in. larger at bottom. It is 38½ in. long on both sides. The top is cut straight across. Be sure and allow ½ in. for seams on each side where the goods is not cut on the double; if cut on the double, only allow ½ in. for seams. Of course the straight side of the pattern is laid to the fold of the goods for the front and the back gores. Both sides are cut at once. A hem is allowed at bottom to be 3 to 5 in. wide; ½ in. is allowed at top and bottom for seams.

To get the proportions for the cutting of any skirt, first know your hip measure. In this instance it is 38 in. We are cutting one-half the pattern, therefore 19 in. is the amount on which to reckon. All skirts are based on the hip measure. The waist is 24 in.; one-half of this is 12 in. And we are making the skirt 72 around bottom, then 36 in. is one-half the width. The width of hip and bottom depends on the prevailing fashion and should be cut accordingly. Sometimes fashion demands that this same skirt be 4 yards instead of two around the bottom, and again it will demand that the front and back gores be very narrow. But if you thoroughly understand the principle of this skirt you can cut any other style or gore.

Skirt No. 2. The straight plaited skirt. See Figure 43. Tear off straight strips of material the length of the
finished skirt plus the hem. Baste and stitch all but one near back—do not have seam in middle front. Baste and stitch in hem. Mark center front of cloth with colored thread. On each side of this and 2 in. from center baste 2 in. tuck the full length. Repeat this operation until entire skirt is basted into tucks. Have tucks with a 1 in. space between them. Lay tucks toward the back. Pin skirt into position on the person, baste and stitch to a depth just below the hips. Press thoroughly both before and after stitching; put on the band after the placket is finished.

How to design, make and trim two different styles of Dresses.

Dress No. 1. A boating frock of white nun’s veiling. The blouse is cut present style with large sailor collar like garment; sleeves laid in tucks at hand; pearl buttons down front, on sleeves and two on back of belt. The skirt is four piece and joined to the waist by a plain straight belt, and the garment closes in the center with hooks and eyes. The buttons are fastened to the straight band on this closing. A large black tie is worn at the V in front, a chemisette of white lace is worn with this frock.

Dress No. 2. Is a little afternoon gown of pink marquisette over pink messaline. The blouse is cut low square neck, short sleeves and on the peasant lines. The lining is not cut on the princess lines but is made like a corset cover and petticoat joined. The top of the corset cover is edged with lace and has ribbon drawn through beading. The waist has lace yoke and sleeves, the body portion meeting this yoke effect with a deep frilling of the marquisette, the marquisette extending out into sleeves. Tiny bands of chiffon are stitched into design on the lace. Buttons further ornament the yoke and sleeves. A wide silk fringe outlines the high waist, finishes the short sleeves and heads the wide hem in the skirt. The skirt of this model is narrow but fullled on to waist. If this style of garment is passe when this lesson is learned then select another style as near this as possible and make a garment that will be up to date. In fact, the author intends such to be done with all these lessons as styles change so rapidly it is almost impossible to select a garment that will do two seasons without alteration.

ADVICE TO THE LEARNER.

You are now familiar, if you have done your work well, with the principles involved in the making of most all of
finished skirt plus the hem. Baste and stitch all but one near back—do not have seam in middle front. Baste and stitch in hem. Mark center front of cloth with colored thread. On each side of this and 2 in. from center baste 2 in. tuck the full length. Repeat this operation until entire skirt is basted into tucks. Have tucks with a 1 in. space between them. Lay tucks toward the back. Pin skirt into position on the person, baste and stitch to a depth just below the hips. Press thoroughly both before and after stitching; put on the band after the placket is finished.

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