The Kimono Night Dress is very popular for its simplicity and the ease with which it can be made. The attractiveness and beauty of underweard depends upon the fineness of the material and the carefulness of the work, rather than an overloading of laces and embroideries.

The night dress may be made of long cloth, cambric, nainsook, batiste or cotton crepe. Cotton crepe is very popular and makes a very serviceable night dress.

Cotton crepe is a crinkly material, the crinkly effect being secured in the weaving or by treatment with acids after weaving. The material does not require ironing, and for this reason is much used for waists, kimonos, and underwear by tourists during the summer. If the crinkly effect is secured during the weaving process it will remain during the laundering process, but if the crinkly effect is produced by the use of acids after the weaving it will gradually straighten out in time in the laundering.

Select a plain Kimono Night Dress pattern according to your bust measure. Read very carefully the directions that are on the pattern envelope. Examine the chart or diagram, if the pattern includes one, that you may clearly understand all the markings, joinings and notches indicated on the pattern. Be sure that you know the markings indicating the length of the goods as this is important.

NOTE—Refer to discussion of Commercial Patterns in Corset Cover project.

Test your pattern for its length. Measure it across the shoulders and across the chest so that you are sure as to its size.

If it is too long after the hem has been allowed take out the extra length by pinning a tuck in the pat-
tern below the hip line. Refer to Alterations in Corset Cover project. Do not try a "Square neck" for the first night dress.

Place the pattern on the material according to directions and cut. Mark the notches, showing the joinings with a colored thread or marking chalk. Cutting the notches often prevents the finishing of the seam without trimming the seam off the entire length to the depth of the notch. It is well to form the habit of marking the notches in some other manner than cutting. Pencil is used by some, but the lead rubs off on the material, leaving it in a soiled condition. There is no excuse for getting your sewing soiled. Always keep the material as new and clean as possible.

Baste the seams on the right side of the garment and slip it on to see if any alterations are needed. Undergarments should be fitted very loosely.

Stitch the seam and trim off as close as possible without injuring the strength of the seam. Turn to the wrong side and crease on the stitching.

Baste the French seam deep enough to take in the raw edge. You will now see the necessity of close and careful trimming of the first seam.

Stitch the seam and remove the bastings.

The neck and sleeves may be finished in one of the following ways:

(1) Faced with a narrow facing and a narrow linen lace or a lace and beading combined, overhanded on.

(2) The edges scalloped.
(3) Embroidery beading, using the muslin edge for facing, and a narrow lace edging, overheaded on.

(4) A crochet yoke set on and hemmed down on the lower edge. Then cut away the extra material under the yoke and turn in the raw edge and hem down. (Refer to Finishing in Corset Cover project.)

Slip on the Night Dress and mark the required length.

Baste along the lower edge, thus keeping the marking of the length.

Make a gauge for the width you wish the hem. (Refer to the Cooking Cap project for gauge.)

Cut the turned-up part of the hem even and turn in one-fourth inch and baste.

Hem the bottom of the Night Dress.

TERMS USED IN KIMONA NIGHT DRESS PROJECT

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Term</th>
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<tr>
<td>Valenciennes</td>
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</tbody>
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STUDENT'S RECORD

Secure such samples of hand made lace as you can and compare with machine made imitations. Record the price of each.

Secure samples of embroideries and insertions showing good and poor selections.

Illustrate two good ways of finishing the Kimono Night Dress.

Collect pictures from fashion sheets and current magazines showing good and poor use of decoration; the simply made and the over trimmed underwear.

HOME APPLICATION OF THE KIMONO NIGHT DRESS PRINCIPLES

There are other garments that can be made at home using the Kimono Night Dress principles. With a little thought and experimenting you can use the same pattern for a Kimono; and Kimono Cover-All-Apron or the Kimono Dressing Sacque.

For the Kimono, open the garment down the front after the under arm seams are sewed. Face the neck, front and sleeves with a bias facing two or two and one-half inches wide.

For the Cover-all-Apron allow an extra inch in each side of the back and open the garment down the back, making a hem or facing it as the size may require. Face the neck and sleeves with a narrow bias facing, on the right or wrong side. If faced on the right side, the stitching is done by machine as the facing forms a trimming and may be done in contrasting colors if you wish.

The Kimono Sacque is cut to come a little below the hips and is opened down the front like the kimono and may be finished in the same manner or trimmed with lace. By looking up the garments in the fashion magazines, a variety of styles and finishes will be suggested to you. If the use of these projects make you independent and original enough to be able to design a garment and make it in a creditable way, then you may feel that your sewing course is fulfilling the plan for which it was designed.
Fig. 73.

Suggestions.

Fig. 74.
QUESTIONS

Which garment have you enjoyed making the most?

Did you find the Kimono Night Dress difficult?

What points did you find hard to understand?

Where did you look for additional information about lace and embroideries?

Are there any lace industries located in the United States?

Locate the cotton raising districts of the world.

What kind of cotton thread would be used for lace making?

What do you understand by a Commercial Pattern?

How does a commercial pattern differ from any other pattern?

Name five cotton materials suitable for underwear and give the wearing qualities of each.

How do you distinguish cambric from long cloth?