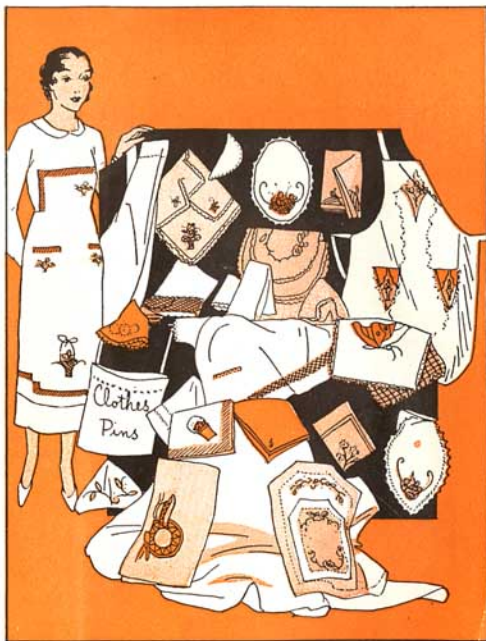


MAKE THESE  
ATTRACTIVE  
AND  
PRACTICAL  
THINGS OF  
*Cotton*  
*Bags*

Aprons  
Smocks  
House dresses  
Beach coats  
Combing jackets  
Pajamas  
Romper  
Children's aprons  
Sunsuits  
Middies  
Mattress covers  
Card table covers  
Luncheon sets  
Tray cloths  
Jelly strainers  
Handkerchiefs  
Table runners  
Garment covers  
Laundry bags  
Shoe cases  
Broom covers  
Pot cloths  
Dish towels  
Dusters  
Bedspreads  
Pillows  
Curtains  
Pillow cases  
Ironing board covers  
Vanity table drapes  
Crib covers  
Toast pockets  
Bibs  
Stuffed animals  
Dolls  
Refrigerator bags  
Suitcase sets  
Broom covers  
Collar and cuff sets  
Handbags  
Yardstick holders  
Book covers  
Scrap books  
Dress form linings  
Hooked rugs  
Muffin covers  
Bean bags



This handbook on the uses of cotton bags has been prepared by the association as one of its educational projects and is offered to home-makers, sewing instructors, home demonstration agents, club leaders and other interested groups to show what can be done with what is apt to be regarded as a waste material. The patterns listed in this book are particularly adapted for use with flour and other cotton bags. For your convenience, they may be purchased through the Beauty Pattern Co. at 10c or 3 for 25c. In ordering patterns, send the order blank or write to The Beauty Pattern Co., Dept. T.M., 11 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*If additional copies of this booklet are desired you may secure them by sending 10c in stamps or coin to The Textile Bag Manufacturers Association, 100 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.*



SEWING WITH  
*Cotton Bags*

# SEWING WITH *Cotton Bags*

Not all empty cotton bags, such as are used for flour, feed, meal, salt, sugar, etc., end their lives as humble dish towels. Many of them find their way to the sewing room to hobnob democratically with silks and satins and laces. From there they emerge in a variety of forms so practical in use and attractive in appearance that their lowly origins would never be suspected.

This book is a catalog of articles for household and personal use that can be made out of various cotton bags. These articles have all been actually made, and directions for making them have been carefully worked out. Where patterns and embroidery designs for articles shown here are necessary, they may be purchased for the small cost of 10c each. An order blank appears on page 28. Where the articles are so simple that no pattern is required, dimensions and full directions for making are given.

The 98-pound flour or 100-pound cotton bag will be found the most satisfactory for making garments and household articles. Use the bags in which you get flour or sugar for home use, or bags may be had for a few cents apiece from almost any baker. The smaller sacks in which food-stuffs are purchased are also of fine material and can be used for making the smaller articles described in this book. See back cover for additional suggestions.

## TO RIP BAG

Most cotton bags are sewn with chain stitching. This stitching usually starts in the lower corner near the fold. By cutting the chain close to the bag and taking hold of

the ends of the upper and lower threads at this point and pulling both, the stitching is ripped in a few seconds. If any difficulty is experienced, the bag has perhaps been stitched from the other end.

## TO REMOVE PRINTING

The ease with which printing ink may be removed from cotton bags depends on the kind of ink that has been used. Under ordinary circumstances, it is sufficient to cover the inked places with lard or soak them in kerosene overnight. Then wash out in lukewarm water.

If only a faint, barely discernible marking may still be seen, it is safe to assume a few washings will remove the remaining traces.

## SCHEDULE OF SIZES OF *Cotton Bags*

Below is shown the approximate amount of material in various bags:

FLOUR BAGS Sizes	SUGAR BAGS Sizes	SALT BAGS Sizes	MEAL BAGS Sizes	FEED BAGS Sizes
6 lb. 15 x 19	5 lb. 13 x 16	13 x 14	15 x 16	
12 lb. 18 x 23	10 lb. 16 x 21	16 x 17	18 x 22	
24 lb. 26 x 26	25 lb. 22 x 27	18 x 26	26 x 27	
49 lb. 30 x 34	100 lb. 36 x 40	30 x 36	36 x 44	40 x 46
98 lb. 36 x 42				

## AN IDEAL MATERIAL

You now have ready for use a strong sturdy piece of material, ranging in size from about 18 inches square to 36 x 42 inches, with two parallel selvage edges. It is firm, closely woven, and pre-shrunk. Muslin of equal quality, bought in a store, would cost considerably more. It will stand repeated tubbings and boilings and, since it cannot fade is exceptionally satisfactory for aprons and children's frocks, two articles of apparel which make frequent trips to the washtub.

## HOW TO MAKE THESE ARTICLES

The color of the larger cotton bag material is a light cream, but smaller sizes are usually white. The cream material will contrast very well with such materials as gingham, linens, and chambray in solid colors, checks or figured patterns. In making aprons, children's dresses and pajamas, the collars, cuffs and belts are usually of the contrasting material. So little is required that one can buy short remnant lengths very cheaply or use up pieces left over from making house dresses and the like. Curtains, luncheon sets and bedspreads made from flour bags often have borders of checked gingham.

Bias tape binding is the simplest way of finishing off the edges of many of the articles shown here. It can be had in a variety of weights, widths, materials, solid colors and checks or stripes.

## SIMPLICITY THE KEYNOTE TO TRIMMING

Elaborate trimming would be out of place on these things. A little simple and quickly worked embroidery is just as effective and far more in keeping. Outline stitch, lazy daisy and cross-stitch are among the best. Buttonholing is an alternative to binding the edges with the bias tape. On the whole, embroidery in striking colors—red, green and royal blue—will work up much more effectively than the pastel shades. Another very satisfactory means of decoration is to cut out motifs from cretonnes and appliqué them on, as in the case of the girl's pajamas, the kitchen curtains and the vanity table drape. A quarter of a yard of some juvenile pattern will trim several rompers, bibs and aprons.

## DYEING

The woman who is handy with dyes will find this material takes the dye admirably. The colors are deep, solid and lasting. Some very clever tie-dyeing has also been done. In dyeing cotton, however, it should be borne in mind that the dyes must be stronger and be applied longer than with thin silks.

## SIMPLE STITCHES

The novice in sewing will find helpful, illustrated instructions in the various sewing and embroidery stitches on pages 29 to 31 of this book.

## HOW TO ORDER FROM *This Booklet*

When ordering patterns be careful to write your NAME and ADDRESS plainly, also the name of TOWN, COUNTY and STATE. Give PATTERN NUMBER AND SIZE WANTED and enclose the price of the patterns either in money or postage stamps.

When ordering patterns, send the order blank on page 28 or write to *The Beauty Pattern Company, Dept. T.M., 11 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

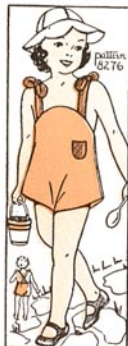
# Sun Suits FOR LITTLE TOTS

# YEAR 'ROUND Play Suits



**7925.** Beach Set. Has serviceable pockets and a very convenient closing, so necessary to the "self helping" child. Shoulder extensions on the back hold the front in place. The hat goes well with the dress and provides shade from the glare of the sun.

Designed in sizes, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 3 will require 2 small flour bags 26 x 26. Five and one-half yards of bias tape is required for trimming. Price 10c.



**8276.** Sun Suit and Hat with shaped shorts and waist part cut all in one, only the straps are sewed on in the front. The back straps fasten with invisible buttons underneath and the bows on the shoulders are made separately and tacked to straps.

Designed in sizes, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 3 requires 3 small flour bags 26 x 26 or one and a half large bags. The straps and pockets in contrast require  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard—35 inches wide. Price 10c.

**7894.** A pleasing Beach Pajamas cut with comfortable body fullness and has a delightfully cool waist. A crosswise opening is provided for in the back, so that it is also a convenient, practical model.

Designed in 5 Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 will require 3 flour bags 30 x 34. To finish with bias binding requires 5 yards. Price 10c.



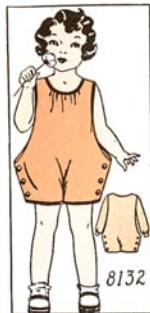
**8244.** Shorts and suspenders and a little dress that is smart and simple. The "set" may be made in a few hours of work for there is nothing tricky or difficult in either garment.

Designed in sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 6 requires 5 small bags 26 x 26 for both garments or three large bags. If collar and cuffs of dress and front of sun suit is desired in contrast,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard, 35 inches wide is required. Price 10c.



**7898.** This dainty little play garment ties on the shoulders. It has a drop back fastened to the back waist portion under the belt which holds the fullness over the front.

Designed in sizes, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 2 will require 2 bags 30 x 34. Tie facings, pockets and belt would be nice in contrast— $\frac{1}{4}$  yard, 32 inches wide is required. To bind edges with bias tape requires  $5\frac{1}{4}$  yards. Price 10c.



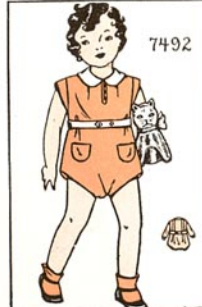
**8132.** Note the quaint Dutch pockets and a round neck, and wide leg portions which are buttoned at the sides and at the inner seam. The sleeve is in wrist length, gathered above a narrow band cuff.

Designed in 3 Sizes: 6 months 1, and 2. To make a 2 year size with long sleeves requires 3 small bags 26 x 26 or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  large bags. To finish with bias binding requires  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards. Price 10c.



**8373.** The babies' romper suit sketched is one which will be much in favor with busy mothers, because it is so simple, a time-saver in washing and ironing and best of all, is so easy to put on a wriggling baby.

Designed in sizes 6 months, 1, and 2 years. Size 1 requires three small bags 26 x 26 or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  large bags. Price 10c.



**7492.** Dainty Romper Model is also very simple and easy to make, either with sleeve caps or with sleeves. Designed in Sizes: 6 months, 1 and 2 years. One year size requires 3 small 26 x 26 flour bags. If the collar belt, pockets and sleeve caps are made in contrast, it would be very effective—it would require  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard 32 inches wide. Price 10c.



**8229.** A pattern which is equally desirable for small sister not yet of school age. The sort of frock which looks tailored, smart and distinctive, but at the same time retains its feminine charm. Designed in sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 flour bags 30 x 34. If collar is desired in contrast— $\frac{1}{4}$  yard is required of 35 inch material. Price 10c.

**8312.** Mother will be delighted with this dainty dress, for the capelet sleeves make it easy to put on, and ever so easy to make. Panties to match the dress give a complete outfit.

Designed in sizes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 4 small 26 x 26 flour bags or two large bags. Price 10c.



# WHEN THEY Want to Help



7871

## APRON FOR THE LITTLE HELPER

7871. This is a good protective model, and one that is easy to make and easy to launder. The pockets are not only ornamental, but large enough to be of service.

Designed in sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 8 requires 2 flour bags 30 x 34. To trim entire edge with bias binding requires  $6\frac{3}{4}$  yards. Price 10c.

## PINAFORE FOR PLAY DAYS

8207. A neat simple cool little apron dress to slip into on a hot day is useful to any small girl, and one would look long and earnestly before finding a more desirable apron than this. A mother could have this pinafore all finished in about two hours after cutting from the pattern, by following the step by step sewing instructions given which clearly explains each step necessary in making the garment.

Designed in sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 10 requires 2 large flour bags, 36 x 42. Price 10c.

Nothing in a little boy's life quite corresponds to what a pinafore is in a little girl's. A clean "pinny" slipped on when she's dressed for best means she can play a little, but not hard enough to muss the pretty frock underneath, while a pinafore put on after meal times signifies that she has grown up enough to be trusted with the important task of helping mother wash the dinner things.

She cannot have too many and she need not have too few, because they can be made for a few cents apiece from the simple patterns shown here.

## CLEVER KITTEN PINAFORE



8338. Of course the feature which so greatly intrigues the world of childhood, is the Cheshire cat which forms the pocket.

It can be used as an apron over a frock, which must be kept clean, or worn instead of a frock.

Designed in sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. Size 6 requires 2 flour bags 30 x 34. Join one end of two bags together—place shoulder center of pattern on seam and cut. To trim with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch bias binding it requires  $2\frac{3}{4}$  yards. Price 10c.



Pattern 8207

# THREE PRETTY Pajamas

## GOOD STYLE IN NIGHT ATTIRE

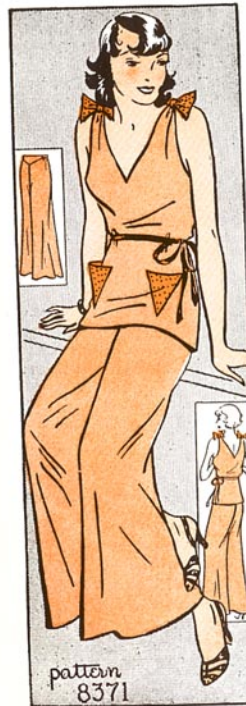
8352. Has feet for cold weather, though for warm weather the pattern has provided a cutting length with short sleeves and no feet.

The suit is trimmed with plain banding, which buttons all of the way down the front, allowing plenty of room to get into when being put on. It has a panty back, which fastens to the waistband in the back with three buttons.

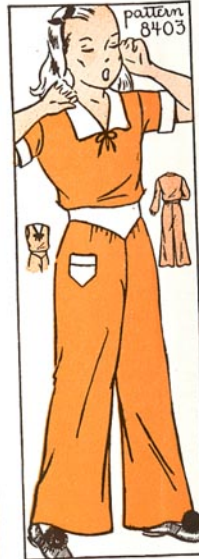
Designed in sizes, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 3 requires 2 large flour bags. If contrast is used— $\frac{1}{3}$  yard is required. Price 10c.



8352



pattern 8371



pattern 8403

## VERSATILE SLEEPING PAJAMAS

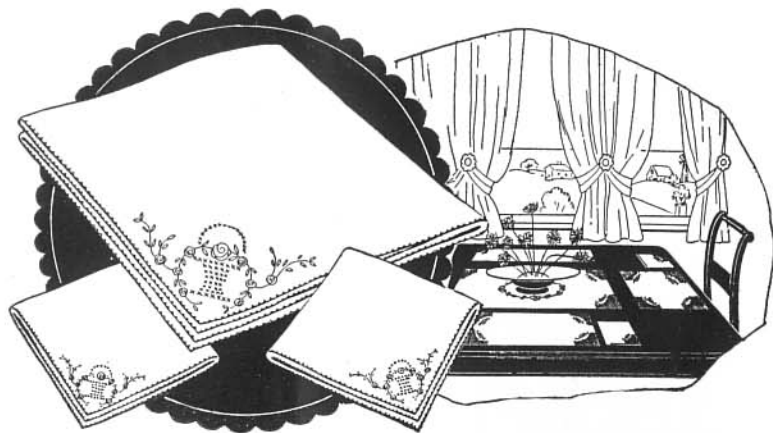
8403. Can be made with long sleeves or short. The short sleeve blouse with any time and becoming too. The third suggestion shows sleeves and collar omitted for warm weather. They have a neat yoke in front and are held up by an elastic insert.

Designed in Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years and 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 bust. Size 10 requires 5 flour bags 30 x 34 and size 38 requires 6 of the large bags. If you would like collar, sleeve bands and pocket trimming, of contrast, it will require  $1\frac{1}{3}$  yard of 35 inch material, for the 10 year size, and  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard for 38. Price 10c.

## PAJAMAS MAKE A NICE GIFT

8371. These pajamas are so simple to cut and make they will not take a great deal of time or labor and they do not require a great deal of material either, which means a less expensive present. The blouse consists merely of a front and back with pockets and the bow may be made of gay ribbon. Pajamas too, are simple, having a yoke in the front for a slim fit, and are held up by means of the elastic inserted in the back. Designed in sizes 14, 16, 18 and 20; 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42. Size 18 requires 6 large flour bags—36 x 42. The bows and pockets in contrast require  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard. Price 10c.

"Cotton material dyes readily. Illustrations in color show effects."



## TASTEFUL Luncheon Sets

Gone are the days when the housewife spent a solid hour ironing a white linen tablecloth into a state of glistening stiffness, or when a blob of gravy on the clean cloth was a domestic tragedy. For all except formal occasions the small family today sits down to a table laid with a tea cloth or with a centerpiece and individual place cloths, and napkins to match. The saving in labor is considerable as is the original cost, and nothing need be sacrificed in the way of attractive appearance.

For everyday use, these cloths are easily made out of cotton bags, which almost any baker will sell for a few cents apiece. Two or three such cloths will make a complete set, depending on the size of the table. Use oblong centerpieces and tray cloths for an oblong table and round ones for a round table.

### PEASANT COLORS EFFECTIVE

One effective style is embroidered in peasant colors, bright red and blue. The edges are buttonholed with blue and a simple cross-stitch design worked in each corner

with the red and blue. A simple edging crocheted in cream-colored thread to match the cloth is another style. The border design is then worked in lazy daisy and outline stitch in pastel shades.

A plain hemstitched edge is a good finish, too, while for the breakfast room a colored border to match the color scheme is sufficient decoration with perhaps some simple insert of the color in the corners. The border for the tea cloth is about two inches wide, for the napkins half an inch.

### COMBINED WITH LACE

Muffin and toast covers may be made to match the luncheon sets. Sideboard runners and tray cloths are treated in much the same fashion. A long sideboard runner is made by cutting one large cotton bag in half. One of the halves is cut in two again. These quarter sections are placed one on each end of the uncut half of the bag. Coarse lace is put all around the runner and inserted at the joins. This makes a runner two yards long.

## FOR YOUR *Next Party*

Card tables have a variety of uses when their green baize or leatherette surfaces are hidden with attractive covers. Plenty of covers is one of the secrets of a successful bridge party. Not only must there be a clean, smooth one on each table for playing but the really fastidious hostess likes to put on fresh ones before refreshments are served. Again, when sewing on very delicate, perishable materials, as party frocks and dainty lingerie, the card table can be covered this way and used as a work table.

For Sunday suppers and for an informal tea or Sunday evening supper around the fire in the living room, nothing is simpler than to drag out the card table from its hall closet retreat, set it up, and cover it with a pretty cloth.

There is no reason why the thrifty housewife should not have a number of these always on hand since they can be very easily made at slight cost by using cotton bags. Cut the bag to the size of your table top. The corners are usually snipped off in order to make the cover fit more tightly. The edges are bound with bias tape

in some bright color or may be hemmed and buttonholed. Plain white tape is used for the ties.

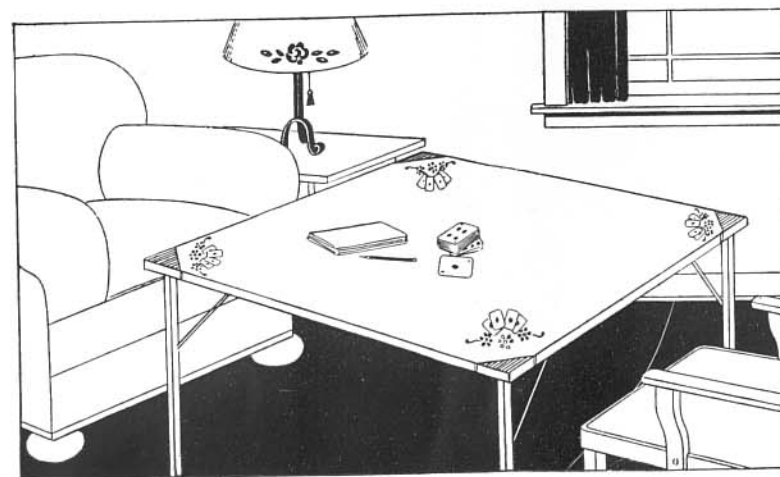
### A TOUCH OF HANDWORK

The cover may be decorated in a number of ways. One is to appliqué to it a three-inch heart, spade, club and diamond cut out of some solid color bits of cotton you may have in your scrap bag. Another is to cross-stitch some simple but effective design into each corner. Still another idea is to insert crocheted medallions, but embroidery and decoration should be confined to the corners of card-table covers as otherwise the cards are apt to catch in it.

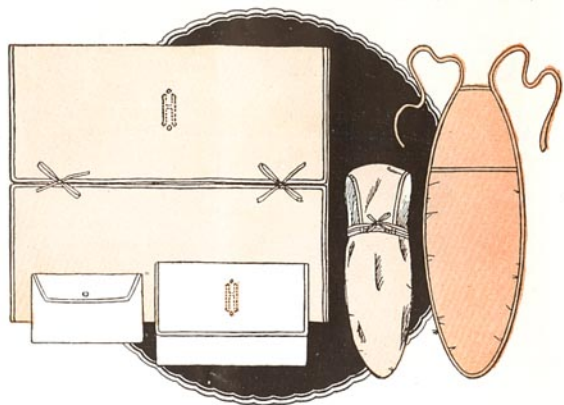
If you want napkins to go with the cover another cotton bag will make nine twelve-inch ones which are buttonholed and decorated to match.

### ATTENTION BAZAAR WORKERS!

A novel and fast selling bazaar booth is one displaying only articles made out of cotton bags. These things cost little to make, are quickly worked, and sell rapidly because they are so practical and can be reasonably priced. Try it for your next Church or Club bazaar.







## A CLEVER IDEA FOR A *Charity Bazaar*

Next time you are called on to help with a church or charity bazaar, suggest having a booth of articles made solely out of cotton bags. Not only will the novelty of the idea attract attention but the extreme practicality of the articles will make them sell readily. The slight cost of material and the

small amount of labor involved will enable you to sell them at more moderate prices. Interested persons can usually be found who, though unable to give their time, will donate the bags, so that the cost is practically nothing.

Most of the articles shown in this book can be made for such a booth, but a few especially suitable ones are shown on these pages.

### FOR THE TRAVELER

The suitcase set—a joy to the experienced traveler—consists of a cover for frocks or blouses, a pair of shoe cases, handkerchief, washcloth and glove cases. All four may be made for about fifty cents, using two flour bags, two bolts of binding tape and a small piece of gum rubber for lining the washcloth case.

### SURE TO SELL

The clothespin apron takes one bag and two yards of binding.



Four refrigerator bags such as shown here may be made from a single bag. The cross-stitch letters will be found in transfer patterns that can be secured at any Embroidery Counter. Or can be had in transfer patterns at almost any pattern counter.

Collar and cuff sets are quick sellers. They may be buttonholed, embroidered with colored cross-stitch, edged with Chinese lace medallions or with a touch of handwork in the corners, or they may be strictly tailored with only pearl buttons for trimming.

### ... AND THESE

Other articles that melt away on a bazaar booth table are yard-stick holders, removable covers for school books and telephone directories, combing jackets and handbags for sports wear. These are interlined with canvas. The front is embroidered, stenciled or adorned with filet appliqué. Clever handles are made by braiding strips of the material.



# Clothes Closets MUST BE MODERN

If you have been modernizing the rest of your home and neglecting the bedroom closets, here is your chance to bring them up to date at very little effort and less cost. Eleven flour bags will make you a complete set of three full-size garment covers, a four-pair shoe case and a personal laundry bag.

## A HOME FOR SHOES

First, the shoe case. The kind that hangs on the inside of the closet door is the cleanest and most convenient way of keeping shoes off the floor where they get dusty and scuffed. One bag, five yards of bias tape and two small brass or celluloid rings are all you need to make a case that would cost at least a dollar in any of the shops.

Cut off a strip 32 by 22 inches and fold in half so that you have a piece 16 inches wide by 22 inches long. This is the back of the case. The pockets are made out of two strips of the cloth, each 9 by 36 inches. The top edges should be bound with tape, which should be of some bright color, and the lower edge laid into four box pleats and then bound. The pockets are stitched down to the back, four inches apart. The outer

edges of the case are then bound with tape all the way round. A narrow strip of the goods stitched about two inches from the top of the case holds the small strip of wood—a piece of old window blind slat will do—that keeps the case taut.

Sew one of the celluloid rings at each top corner and the case is finished. It will hold four pairs of shoes. By slipping out the strip of wood the case can be easily laundered.

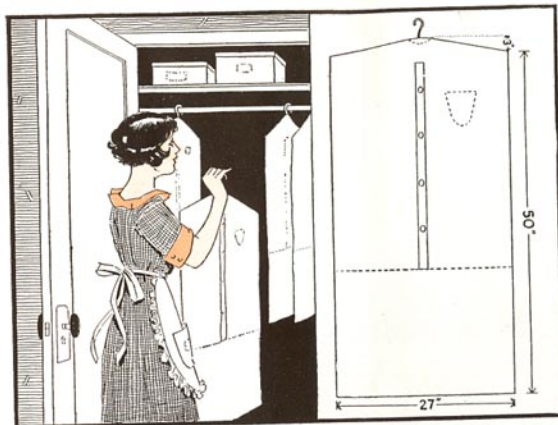
## KEEP OUT DUST

Then, the garment covers.

When you open your closet door do you see your best party frocks all jammed in with your everyday dresses, and dainty light voiles rubbing against heavy dark street dresses? If so, start today and make a set of garment covers for every closet in the house—three at least for each member of the family.

Flour bags afford excellent material for these covers because it is closely woven and will keep out the dust, is washable and inexpensive.

Three bags will make a full-size garment case. Cut the three pieces of cloth to a



width of twenty-seven inches. One of them, to be the front of the bag, is slashed up the middle to within six inches of the top. One slashed edge is faced back and the other has an extending facing to form a placket. Sew on snap fasteners at three-inch intervals. The top edges of the front and back are sloped down three inches to conform to the shape of the coat hanger, and are stitched, leaving an inch opening in the middle for the hook.

The third flour bag is folded in half along the twenty-seven inch width, and the long edges sewn to the bottom of the other two pieces. The sides are then stitched up and the bag is complete except for the addition of a small pocket stitched on the inside to hold a perfumed sachet or a few moth balls.

## A BAG APIECE

A personal laundry bag for every member of the family is one of the marks of a well-ordered household and when one as attractive as this can be made for as little as ten cents, there is no reason for not having them.

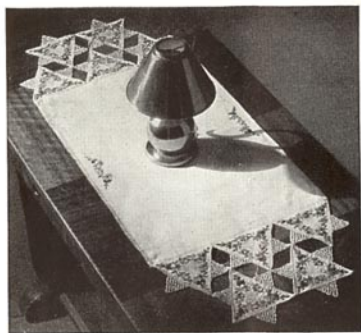
A single sack, folded in half, is large enough for the ordinary laundry bag for personal use. Two probably will be needed if the

bag is for household use, such as for sheets and tablecloths. This bag has several good features. The top is stitched closed, with a heading and a case for inserting a small rod or narrow slat of wood, such as are used for window blinds.

Soiled articles are put in through the slash in front and taken out by undoing the flap at the bottom. The word "Laundry" may be worked in cross-stitch or the personal element can be emphasized by working the owner's initials. The sides of the bag, the flap and the slashed opening are bound in colored bias tape.







The design used for this table runner also is attractive on a wide variety of other articles.

## Old-fashioned Needlework

### TABLE RUNNER

This particular design recommends itself because it has the rich appearance that distinguishes the fine gift, combining the beauties of the quickly-finished lazy-daisy cross-stitch with lightning crochet work.

One of the very attractive features of the design is that it may also be used in making of bedspreads, table cloths, chair backs

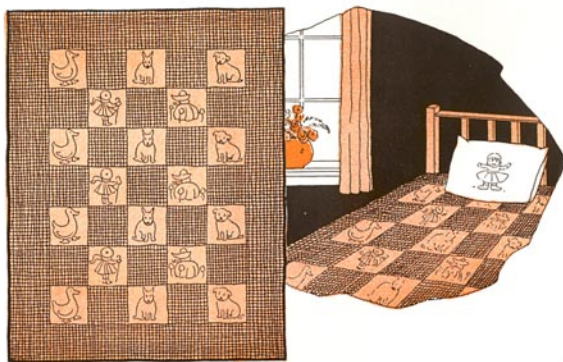
and similar articles. Where a number of gifts have to be completed in a hurry, the versatility of the design will prove a boon to the needleworker.

The detailed instructions for working out this design, No. 287, including the necessary transfer patterns, will be delivered to your home by fast mail for only 10 cents. The instructions suggest certain colors, but these may be varied to suit the color of the room in which they are to be used.

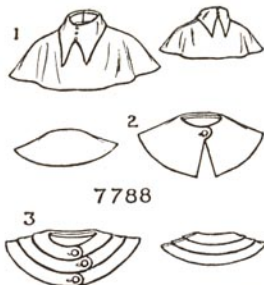
### CHILD'S BEDSPREAD

For the child's bedspread use two bags and a yard and a half of checked gingham. Cut out eighteen 6-inch squares of cotton bag material and outline the nursery figures. Assemble them checkerboard fashion with

eighteen similar squares of gingham. Line the back with one and a half flour bags. Put a 6-inch folded border of the gingham all the way round.



## HERE ARE TWO *Welcome Gifts*



### A SET OF STYLISH COLLARS

7788. These comprise a capelet collar with high turnover portions shaped with long points over the center of front and back, also a broad collar in Puritan effect, and a triple collar with over-lapping ends. All smart and becoming models.

Designed in three neck sizes: Small 12½, medium 13½, and large 15.

To make all three collars will require 3 bags, 26 x 26. If the neck edges of No. 1 and No. 2 are finished with bias binding, it will require 1 yard for both. Price 10c.

As a shower present for a bride, a Christmas gift for some housekeeping friend, or as an addition to your own working equipment, the gifts illustrated here are among the happiest inspirations you could have. Nothing could be more simple, useful or inexpensive to make.



### DISTINCTIVE LITTLE SACK

8058. This little sack will be found both useful and comfortable besides being very attractive. It is cut with long shoulders that form a short sleeve extension over the top of the arm, and to this the flare sleeve is joined. The fronts of the sack have tie ends.

Designed in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48. Size medium will require 4 bags, 26 x 26.

To finish with ½-inch bias binding, it requires 7 yards. Price 10c.

### NO WASTE TO SEWING WITH COTTON BAGS

There is no waste to sewing with cotton bags. In making curtains, luncheon sets, quilts, card table covers, garment covers and laundry bags, the entire bag is used. Small pieces left over from cutting out dresses, aprons and rompers can be utilized

in making a variety of useful articles, such as pot cloths, collars and cuffs, bibs, book covers and tray cloths. Very small pieces of odd sizes can be cut into small snips and are better than bran or sawdust in stuffing dolls and animals.



## WHERE TO SECURE Cotton Bags

First of all, every housewife buys certain supplies regularly, which may be had in cotton bags. Flour, cornmeal, sugar, and salt are examples of the products that are packed in cotton bags.

### ORDER SUPPLIES IN LARGER BAGS!

By watching her purchases, the housewife can easily make sure that many of them are packed in cotton bags. Also, by buying in larger quantities—the more economical way, as a rule—she can secure the large size bags which are so desirable for certain types of garments shown in this booklet.

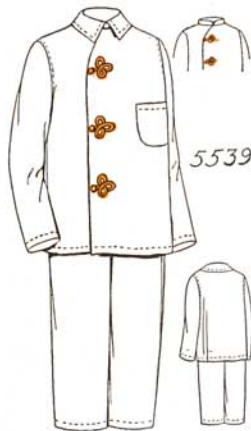
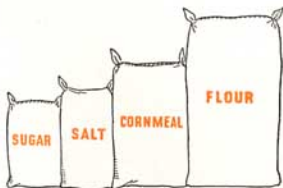
### BAKERS HAVE COTTON BAGS

Every bakery uses supplies that come in cotton bags. As a rule, they are glad to sell these bags for a few cents apiece, and the

bags generally are of the larger sizes that cut to excellent advantage. Ask your local baker about cotton bags!

### ASK YOUR FRIENDS!

In nearly every household of your acquaintance, cotton bags are acquired from time to time. Frequently, these are not considered of much use—but you know they are! So, ask your friends to save their cotton bags for you, if they are not making use of them.

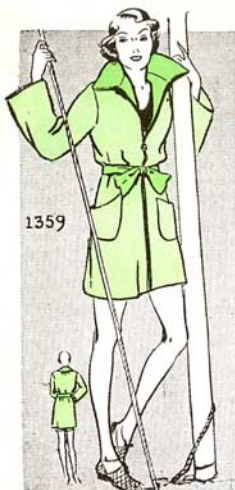


### SMARTLY TAILORED PAJAMAS!

It takes five bags to make the suit of nightwear shown here. The cutting is planned so carefully that no piecing is necessary. The only decorative note is the silk frogs and pearl buttons down the front of the coat. These are to be in color harmonizing with the creamy color of the material.

The excellent wearing quality of the cotton bag material fully justifies making pajamas out of them. Simple and rather tailored styles work out most effectively. The pattern from which these pajamas are made is shown here. Patterns for children's, misses' and ladies' nightwear are shown on page 13.

5539. Men's Pajamas. Cut in 5 sizes: 32, 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches chest measure. Size 36 requires five flour bags. May be made with or without standing collar. Price 10c.



1359. An attractive Beach Coat, for Misses and Ladies. Designed in sizes, 14, 16, 18 and 20, and 32 to 42 bust. Size 18 requires 3 cotton bags 36 x 42. Price 10c.

## FOR Summer

Cotton bag material is particularly well adapted for beach coats, as it is soft, closely woven and, unlike some of the wearers, not a bit afraid of getting wet!

The foundation pattern is a beach coat. Three bags are required, without piecing. One suggestion is to tie-dye the coat in brilliant colors and novel designs after it is made up. (See note on dyeing, page 3.)

Another model might have some striking crotone motif applied on the back, or amusing juvenile figures on the front and sleeves. Brilliant bias binding stitched flat makes an admirable finish.

A pretty beach parasol is made by covering an old frame with a cover dyed or decorated to match the owner's beach coat. This cover is cut from a single flour bag and has no troublesome seams. The edges are hemmed or fringed.

## FOR Sports Wear

### SIMPLE SPORTS ENSEMBLE

8246. The shirt pictured is universally becoming, the shorts are full enough and snug enough to look trim and allow free movement. Skirt can be buttoned on over shorts and removed at will. Simple and easy to make. Clear instructions step by step are given with the pattern.

Designed in Sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20, with bust measures 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 and 42.

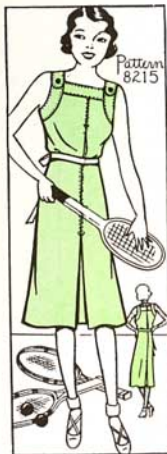
Size 18 requires 6 large cotton bags. Price 10c.

### COOL AND SHORT FOR TENNIS

8215. Neck and sleevebands are a firm finish, preventing slipping. Inverted pleats at front and back contribute to chic as well as usefulness.

Slash the back to the waist, if you like, it will not ruin the design.

Designed in Sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 requires 3 large cotton bags. Price 10c.



"Cotton material dyes readily. Illustrations in color show effects."

# Aprons AND



Utility is the first duty of an apron, unless you are talking about those little beruffled affairs of voile or dimity that are sometimes worn for serving tea or when doing dainty sewing. But for honest-to-goodness housework in and out of the kitchen, something sturdier is needed, something that can stand being washed or even boiled every week.

The edges may be hemmed, buttonholed or bound with some bright colored bias tape. Patch pockets are bound in the same way. String ties are not used much on aprons as they take too much material and

**7937.** Apron. The panel front hangs from a square yoke, made with a deep round neckline, and joined to a round back yoke. The apron is widened over the sides and back by skirt sections. The sash may be omitted.

Designed in 4 Sizes: Small, Medium, Large and Extra Large. Size Medium will require 2 large flour bags.  $8\frac{1}{2}$  yards of bias binding is required to trim all edges. Price 10c.



**8220.** Frock. Tailored and smart are the pleated sleeves and the stitched belt of this dress with the yoke in the waist having a flattering line of closing, trimmed with buttons. The lines of this yoke are repeated in the skirt and are slenderizing in their effect. The skirt flares just sufficiently at the lower edge. Designed in sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52. Size 46 requires 4 large and one small flour bag. Price 10c. Bind the yoke of waist and skirt, also belt with a cheerful binding and buttons on the yoke to match, in color.  $4\frac{1}{2}$  yards of binding is required.

**8146.** Apron. The back and front are cut with comfortable fullness, and serviceable pockets trim the front. But the best part of this apron is the back part of the waist in one with the front, which prevents it from falling off the shoulders. A simple tie fastening at the back is also a good feature.

Designed in 4 Sizes: Small 34-36, Medium 38-40, Large 42-44, and Extra Large 46-48 inches bust measure. It requires 2 large cotton bags, and if trimmed with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch bias binding, it requires  $7\frac{1}{4}$  yards. Price 10c.



# HOUSE Frocks

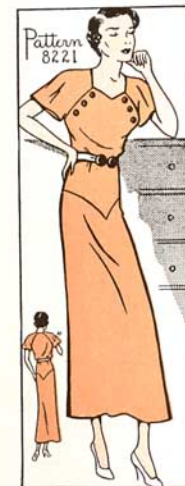
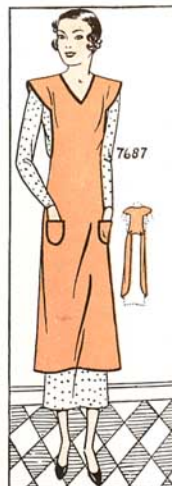
mean extra ironing. Slip-over straps or a straight band across the back, with snap fasteners, are more satisfactory.

A charming but practical house dress is another work-time suggestion. The cotton bag material can be dyed or used as it is, with colored pockets and collar.

When making these aprons for Christmas gifts, bridal showers or bazaars, they can be quickly and effectively decorated with conventional designs worked in outline, running or cross-stitch or with the popular appliqued motifs.

**7687.** Apron. This model may be finished to slip over the head or may be fastened with buttons or snap fasteners at the back, as shown in the small view. Useful pockets trim the front.

Designed in one Size—Medium. It will require 2 feed bags— $40 \times 46$ . If edges are trimmed with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch bias binding, it will require 9 yards. Price 10c.



**8221.** Frock. Why not try making the frock sketched, which, in every truth, is a frock for beginners, young or old, to start on, and is just child's play for the experienced seamstress. There is no sleeve more easy to make than the raglan sleeve, or more becoming and comfortable. The waist and skirt yoke are cut in one so that they offer no problem to make. The large buttons in bright contrasting color and belt buckle to match make an attractive trimming.

Designed in Sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44. Size 38 requires 4 large cotton bags. Price 10c.

**8120.** Apron. This pretty apron model is easy to make, economical of material and very comfortable. It hangs from the shoulders, leaving the neck unhampered by a yoke or yoke band. It is lengthened and trimmed by a straight ruffle, which may be omitted.

Designed in One Size—Medium 38 to 40 inches bust. It requires one large cotton bag. If trimmed with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch bias binding, it requires 10 yards. Price 10c.



"Cotton material dyes readily. Illustrations in color show effects."



# LET YOUNGSTERS *Play Hard*

Sackcloth and ashes are not being worn very much nowadays but sackcloth and sashes—that's a different matter. Even the youngest can wear them and be in anything except a penitential mood. Each of the little frocks shown here, and many other styles besides, can be made out of ordinary cotton bags.

This material is particularly suitable for children's wear because it will wash and iron perfectly and stand any number of hard tubbings. One or two bags are needed for each frock or play-suit, depending upon the size of the child and whether or not you want little knickers to match.

Other possibilities include combining the cloth with checked gingham or plain chambray for hem, yoke and sleeve bands, or using white Peter Pan collars and cuffs, buttonholed in red, green or blue.

For the older child, the ever-useful middy blouse can be made of the flour bag material, dyed a French blue.

## SMALL BOY'S ONE PIECE PLAY SUIT

**7250.** The back is in two parts, and joins the front at shoulder extensions that form a front yoke. Inserted pockets in the trousers portions at the side seams, and small patch pockets trim the fronts, which are lapped from left to right below the rolled collar. The leg portions are wide and short. The drop portion of the back buttons to the waist portion under the belt.

Designed in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 3 year size if made with long sleeves will require 4 flour bags 26 x 26. Price 10c.

## DESIGNED FOR WEE MODERNS

**8284.** A clever outfit with simple and pretty dress and even more simple panties to match. Pleats are held in place by cross stitching on the shoulders and the full sleeves are gathered into the armhole and trimmed with bias binding which also trims the neck.

The little panties are cut in one piece and held in place by an elastic inserted in the hem at upper edge.

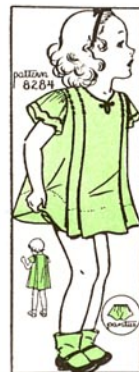
Designed in Sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Size 4 requires 3 flour bags 30 x 34. Two yards of 1½ inch bias binding is required to trim neck edge and sleeves. Price 10c.

## FOR SUMMER AFTERNOONS

**8259.** Mothers of small children will love the frock pictured here. Once the bows are tied to suit them the dress can be slipped on over the head—no buttons to bother with.

The making is so simple that two or three will not take much more time than one more fussy style.

Designed in Sizes: 6 months, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 2 years requires 2 flour bags 30 x 34. The bows on the shoulder may be trimmed with bias facing, for which 1½ yard is required. Price 10c.



Pattern  
8149



## LITTLE GIRLS' DRESS

**8149.** Note the inverted side pleats at each side which are simple to make and give lots of freedom of movement to the small wearer while at play. The berth would be pretty made of contrasting material.

Designed in Sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. Size 2 requires 3 bags 26 x 26. The collar could be made of contrasting material,—½ yard 19 inches wide is required. 4¼ yards of lace edging is required to trim collar. Price 10c.



## FOR A TINY TOT

**7454.** This design is simple and charming. The raglan sleeve is very comfortable and dainty in the puff formation of the illustration. A neat collar, and pleasing pockets complete this style.

Designed in 4 Sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. To make the dress for a 2 year size will require 3 small bags 26 x 26, or 1½ large bags. The pockets and collar would be nice in contrast —¼ yard 27 inches wide is required. Price 10c.



## PINAFORE FROCK

**8205.** The side pleats with bows below the kimono sleeves are attractive points in this little dress and the pinafore effect is very appealing.

Designed in Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5. Size 4 requires 2 flour bags 30 x 34. The sleeve trimming and pockets would be interesting with a touch of contrast, for which ¼ yard of 32 inch material is required. Bows of ribbon require one yard. Price 10c.

## A POPULAR BLOUSE FOR BOYS

**7138.** It is made with attached collar. The sleeve is a regulation shirt sleeve. A comfortable yoke holds back and front portions of the shirt with slight fullness.

Designed in 6 Sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It will require 3 flour bags 30 x 34 for a 10 year size. Price 10c.

7138

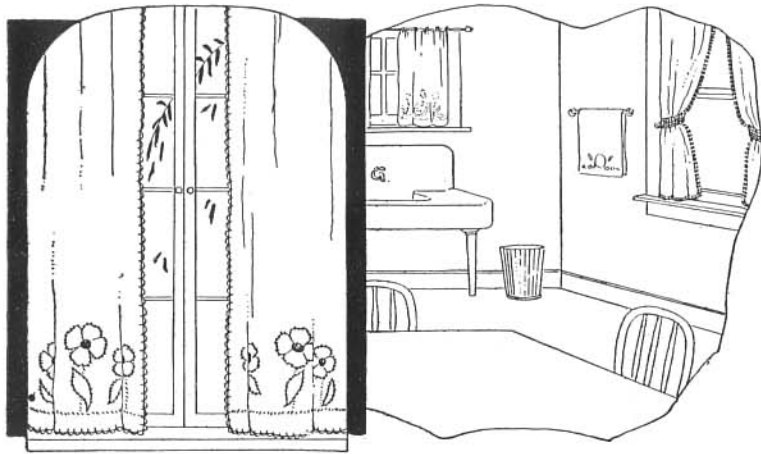


## TEACH THE CHILDREN *To Sew*

They can't learn too soon to set simple stitches and make attractive little articles. Give them each a flour bag, a thimble and needle and thread and let them try their hands at this fascinating new pastime. Dolls, animals, bean bags and pot cloths are good for them to start on.

Simple sewing and embroidery stitches are described and illustrated on pages 29 to 31 of this handbook.

"Cotton material dyes readily. Illustrations in color show effects."



## BE YOUR OWN *Decorator*

### DO YOU NEED CURTAINS?

No set of curtains in the house is so apt to be neglected as those in the kitchen. They are the first to get soiled and the last to receive attention, on the general grounds that "anything does for the kitchen." Yet that is where the housewife spends a good many of her waking hours and should therefore have bright, attractive surroundings.

Have at least two pairs for the kitchen so that you can put up clean ones at a moment's notice. Two bags will usually make a pair.

Putting a 2-inch fold of gingham or percale around three sides is a pretty trimming and will give extra length and width if these are needed. Tie-backs to match are a useful and popular addition.

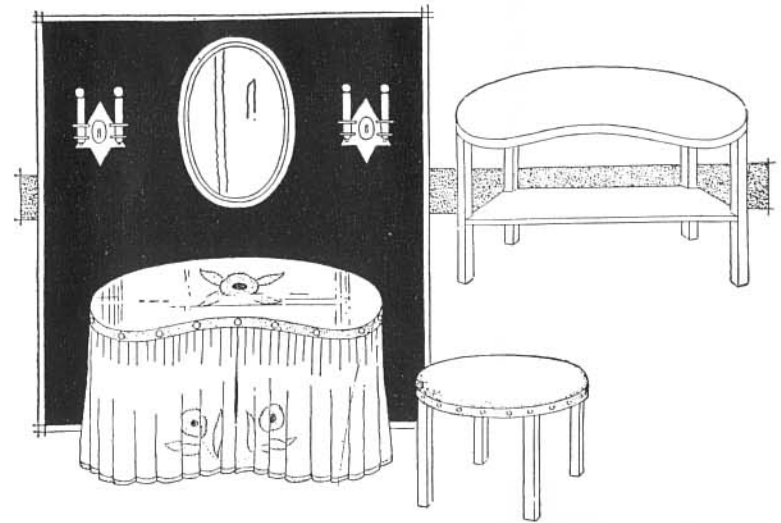
There are several other ways of finishing the curtains. You may bind the edges with bias tape, or buttonhole them, adding a quickly worked and effective design in outline stitch. Or you can simply hem them and put some quaint appliqué design at the bottom, using up scraps of goods you have

about the house. Sewing brass or celluloid rings to the back of the hem at the top, in place of a casing for the rod, will make the curtains easier to draw.

The same kind of curtains are equally suitable for the bathroom and nursery. In the case of the children's room, appliqué or work in simple outline stitch the animals or nursery rhyme figures that children enjoy so much. Quilts, cushions, bureau runners and chair covers to match may also be made out of the flour bags and will transform a dull, characterless bedroom into a place of charm and distinction.

### A DAINY DRESSER

A vanity table for the guest room or for Sweet Sixteen's own boudoir is a really attractive piece of furniture that can be made at home. Expert workmanship and expensive materials are not required. Any man at all handy with tools ought to be able to make the frame, or else it can be made by any local carpenter. It consists simply of four sturdy legs and a kidney-shaped top. No drawers are needed, but a shelf will be found useful.



The drapery is made out of four or five flour bags and a yard of contrasting material. Apple green glazed chintz is a happy choice or some figured cotton goods or checked gingham. The top and the apron are first decorated in conventional or floral designs either by stenciling or, simpler, by appliqué motifs cut out of cretonne. First cut out a piece of material to fit the top, stretching it tightly in place by means of thumb tacks.

The apron should be made just the height of the table. If there is to be a shelf, leave the drapery open in front but slightly overlapping. Instead of a hem, stitch a narrow strip of the glazed chintz around the bottom. Lay this apron in even pleats around the frame, again using thumb tacks because you will want to take it off for washing. Another narrow strip of the chintz is put tightly around the edge to cover the raw edges, and for this a few gilt upholstery tacks are needed.

Plate glass cut to fit the top is rather costly, but double strength window glass will be as satisfactory and costs very little. The mirror should be of a good shape but need not have an expensive frame. An inexpensive one can be enameled apple green to match the chintz.

In the same way an attractive little bench may be painted and the seat covered with chintz, held down by a narrow band and some of the gilt tacks.

### HOOKED RUGS IN VOGUE

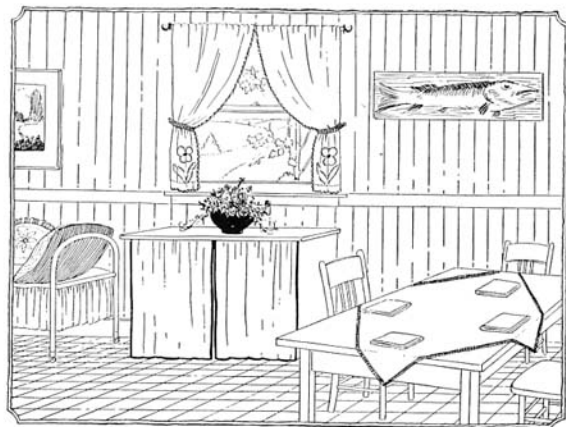
The popular hooked rug can be made as well with cotton bags as with wool, and costs less. Dye the bags (see page 3) without removing the stamping. Cut into strips one-third inch wide. It is not necessary to sew or tie the ends together. Use a coarse hooking needle.

### A NOVEL SHOWER

How about a cotton bag shower? Get the bride's friends together, asking each one to bring a couple of cotton bags with her. Then go through this book and make out a

list of your gifts and divide the work up among you. One or two afternoons of sewing and chatting over the tea cups will produce a small hope chest full of lovely useful gifts to present at the shower, that will please the prospective bride.





## Summer Cottages May Be Charming

A cottage in the woods, mountains or sea-side is tucked away in the back of almost every family's dreams. Much of the furniture can be made by the man who is at all handy with the hammer and saw, or can be bought second-hand and painted, if the attic back home doesn't yield us enough treasures.

When it comes to the smaller furnishings, they must be able to stand lots of hard wear, be sunfast and easily laundered. A few dozen used cotton bags will make a great variety of articles especially suitable for the summer home.

Curtains are one of the first considerations. They are trimmed with appliqué or stenciled designs, or with a border of contrasting material. Small brass rings are sewed

on, because the curtains are drawn to at night to avoid the need of window shades.

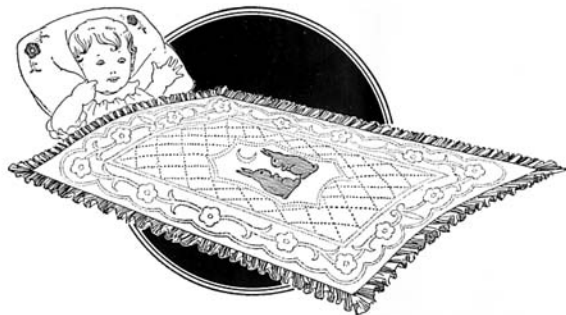
### A VARIETY OF USES

Cupboards for dishes, utensils and personal effects are made out of crates and covered, sides and front, with curtains, similarly decorated or dyed. The tablecloth and napkins have borders of checked gingham, and can be safely boiled to remove stains.

Then there are pillows to be made, and perhaps a runner or two, not to mention a goodly supply of dusters, dish and face towels, all of which are made out of the used bags.

When it comes to personal apparel, the cotton bag kitchen apron, described in the front pages of this book, is admirably suited to summer cottage wear.

as seat covers, for emergency bandages and slings, and, of course, as towels and dish cloths and in a hundred other handy ways. Throw them away as they become soiled.



## ALL FOR *The Baby*

Up-to-date Baby Buntings are not necessarily wrapped in rabbit skins. A quilted crib cover like the one shown here, with two alert pink or blue bunnies standing guard on it, answers the purpose just as well. The vogue for quilted things is particularly keen right now, only instead of the old, laborious quilting which required a frame to work on and the tiniest of fine stitches, present-day quilting has been much simplified.

The materials required for making this attractive baby's quilt are two flour bags, three-quarters of a yard of wool batting, half a yard of plain gingham, pink or blue, and mercerized embroidery twist to match. Use any suitable transfer pattern, which may be purchased at any Embroidery counter. Ordinary sheet wadding will do, but the kind that comes already quilted to cheesecloth will be easier to work on and will launder well.

make the back and bind all the edges with a 2-inch fold of the gingham.

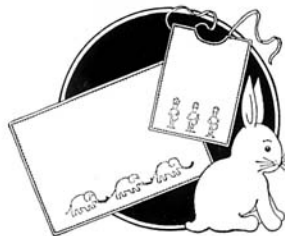
A small baby pillow to match, only worked without the wool lining, can be made out of the strips left over from cutting out the crib cover.

### AMUSING BIBS

Milk and mush take on quite an air of military authority when three wooden cross-stitch soldiers stand on guard to see that they are all eaten up, while not even the fussiest child can help eating a heavy meal with such an imposing array of elephants in front of him. One bag will make three bibs, one cover and a small animal pillow. The beauty of these articles is that they can be washed any number of times, or even boiled, and only grow softer and whiter with time.

### QUILTING GOES QUICKLY

The bunnies are first cut out of the gingham and applied to the stamped cloth. The eyes are embroidered in black. Then the wadding is pinned or basted to the top and the quilting is begun, always working from the inside outwards. A fairly short running stitch is used going all the way through the wool sheeting. When the quilting is done, use the second flour bag to



On your next motor or camping trip, take along a quantity of used cotton bags and see how many places you can use them and how many emergencies they meet! Use them for cleaning the car, protecting food,

# BEFORE THE Sandman Comes

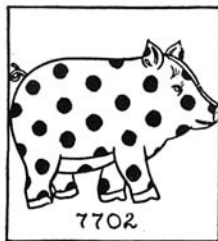
## A NEW KITTY CUSHION FOR THE NURSERY



7703

This Kitty will serve as a pillow friend or as a play or cushion. A thing of beauty and of comfort. Stuffed with cotton, kapok or excelsior.

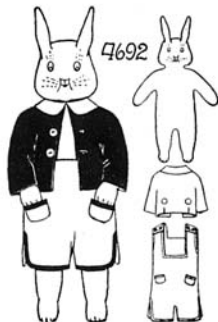
It is designed in one size and will require two small 16 x 18 bags or one 30 x 34 bag. The bow of ribbon will require 1 yard. Price 10c.



7702

## A NEW NURSERY TOY

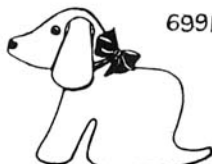
7702. This little pig can go to market or stay at home and with a little pneumatic whistle in its inside it may even cry "wee wee." Little boys and girls who have read the nursery rhymes or the story of the Painted Pig will long to possess this pet. It may be made from 3 small 16 x 18 flour bags or from one bag 30 x 34, and stuffed with kapok, wool, wadding or excelsior. The Pattern is designed in one size—Medium. Price 10c.



4692

## "PETER RABBIT" AND HIS WINTER SUIT

4692. Here is a well known nursery friend, with a new Jacket and Overalls. The Pattern includes the "doll" and the garments. It is cut in 3 sizes: Small 12, Medium 16, Large 20 inches in length. A 12 inch size requires for the doll and garments, 2 small 26 x 26 flour bags. If Peter Rabbit's jacket is made of contrast—it will require  $\frac{3}{4}$  yard 35 inches wide. Price 10c.



6991

## A NEW TOY FOR THE NURSERY

6991. Every tiny boy and girl should have a dog like the one shown in this design. Filled with down or kapok, it makes a soft toy.

The Pattern is in One Size. It will require 2 small 16 x 18 flour bags or one 30 x 34. The bow of ribbon will require 1 yard. Price 10c.

## A POPULAR NURSERY TOY



7758

7758. Stuffed goose that may be made to look attractively real. It may be a favorite toy, or a comfortable cushion if filled with down. Designed in One Size: 15 inches in length. It requires 3 small flour bags 16 x 18, or one large bag, and a piece of gingham or contrasting material,  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard long, and 7 inches wide for the bonnet. The tie strings of ribbon require  $\frac{1}{2}$  yard. Price 10c.

## A NURSERY TOY

7337. This chubby dog will delight the heart of the little boy or girl for whom it may be fashioned. It may be stuffed with cotton or kapok. Designed in one size only. It will require 3 16 x 18 flour bags or one large bag. The ribbon bow will require 1 yard,  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches wide. Price 10c.



7337



## A HELP TO HOME DRESSMAKERS

Every woman who has done her own sewing knows that sinking feeling that comes, even after years of experience, as she picks up the scissors, to cut into yards of costly, shimmering silk, especially if she is using the pattern for the first time.

Cutting the pattern out first in used cotton bags will forestall many such a tragedy. In using them simply for tryout patterns, it is not necessary to remove the stamping. They should be ironed smooth for successful pattern cutting. After cutting out the pattern on this cloth, pin or baste the parts together and have a fitting. The alterations are made and the pattern laid out on the material from which the garment is to be made.

In cutting exceedingly fragile and thin materials, such as chiffon, pin or baste the goods to the cotton bag material to keep the thin material from slipping out of place.

## A SECOND "YOU"

In making linings to go over a dress form of the pneumatic type, use Pattern 8448 for cutting the lining out of the cotton bag material and have it properly fitted to you, with a high neck line and no sleeves. Stitch very firmly. When this lining is put over the case of the pneumatic form and the form is then blown up, an exact model of your figure is reproduced, which is an inestimable help to the home dressmaker. One of these linings may be made for each feminine member of the family and put on the form as occasion requires.



Foundation Pattern 8448

8448. Foundation Pattern. Designed in sizes 14 to 20 and bust measures 32 to 54. For use on dress form fit carefully and snugly. Price 10c.



(PATTERN ORDER BLANK)

Pattern Dept.

The Beauty Pattern Co., Dept. T. M.  
11 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Please send me the following patterns:

No. .... Size .....  
No. .... Size .....  
No. .... Size .....  
No. .... Size .....

I enclose ..... in (stamps)  
( coin ) (10c each or 3 for 25c)

Name .....  
Street .....  
Town .....  
County ..... State .....

(PATTERN ORDER BLANK)

Pattern Dept.

The Beauty Pattern Co., Dept. T. M.  
11 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Please send me the following patterns:

No. .... Size .....  
No. .... Size .....  
No. .... Size .....  
No. .... Size .....

I enclose ..... in (stamps)  
( coin ) (10c each or 3 for 25c)

Name .....  
Street .....  
Town .....  
County ..... State .....

(PATTERN ORDER BLANK)

Pattern Dept.

The Beauty Pattern Co., Dept. T. M.  
11 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Please send me the following patterns:

No. .... Size .....  
No. .... Size .....  
No. .... Size .....  
No. .... Size .....

I enclose ..... in (stamps)  
( coin ) (10c each or 3 for 25c)

Name .....  
Street .....  
Town .....  
County ..... State .....

# IMPORTANT Sewing Stitches

Five ordinary but important stitches in sewing are the Basting Stitch, the Running Stitch, the Back Stitch, the Overcasting Stitch and the Hem or Slanting Stitch.

The Basting Stitch is used in preparing material and joining parts of garments for sewing.

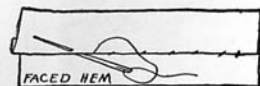
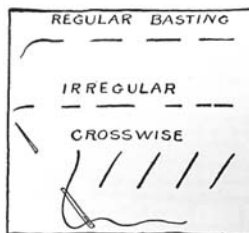
Basting Stitches may be divided into three classes: Crosswise, Regular and Irregular. The Crosswise are run diagonally, and are best for interlinings, such as canvas. The Regular are formed by long, even stitches, and are required on goods that need to be held firm. The Irregular consist of one long and several shorter ones, and are suitable for hems and parts that do not require to be firm.



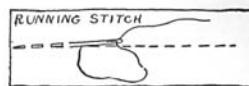
Over-Casting is employed to finish raw edges or seams so as to keep them from fraying. The stitches are made over the edge of the seam from right to left.

The Slanting of Hem Stitches are made very small and slanted, and should not show on the right side. Hems are made by folding the material twice, the first fold to be as narrow as possible, and the second of a width suitable to the style of the work.

Hems may be Faced, Rolled, Slip Stitched or Narrow Basted.



A Faced Hem is made where material is scant, or where not advisable to use the material itself. It may be used on straight or bias cloth, and be of self or contrasting material.



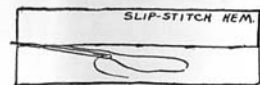
Running Stitches are good on parts where there is little strain, for tucking, plaiting, cording, shirring or trimmings.



A Rolled Hem is narrow and need not be basted. The Basted Hem may be of any width, but must be basted, then sewed.



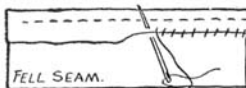
Back Stitches take the place of machine sewing. They are formed by taking a backward stitch on the upperside of the material, and a stitch on the underside again as long. A Half Back Stitch may be made by taking the back stitches only one-half as long.



A Slip Stitch Hem is good for woollens, velvet, crepe or silk where stitches should not show at all. The hem is basted, and the thread is fastened under the first fold; then one or two stitches are made on the first fold of the hem, and a little beyond these one or two stitches are made on the material. The stitches should be straight with the thread of the cloth so as not to be visible.



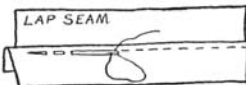
A French Seam is employed to make a neater finish on the inside of the garment. It is made by joining the two pieces in a running seam, on the right side, cutting it closely, turning and basting the cut edge and stitching again, on the wrong side.



To make a Fell Seam, stitch same as running seam, trim off on one edge only, turn in, baste and stitch the remaining edge down flat.



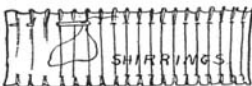
For a Welt Seam, stitch as usual, press the free edges over to one side and stitch flat.



To make a Lap Seam, fold over the edge of the material in tuck effect, to the width desired, and baste, then stitch.



Gatherings are formed by a running stitch, with which the material may be drawn into any desired space.



Shirrings consist of a number of rows of gatherings either on tucked or plain material.



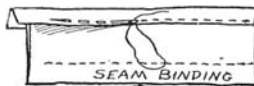
Cording is made in the same way as shirring or gathering. Fold the material in tuck effect over a cord and stitch with a running stitch.



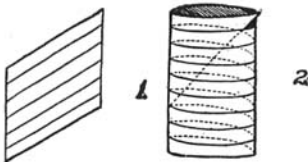
Ruffling is hemming widths of material and gathering on the one edge.



Ruching is made like ruffling, but usually is not wide, and is hemmed on both edges and gathered or pleated at the center.

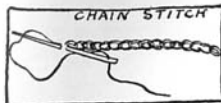


To Bind Seams, use a small running stitch, holding the tape or other binding down over the seam edge, while sewing.

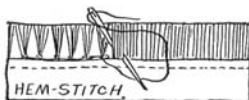


To cut a true bias band or fold, fold your material on a true bias, that is, cornerwise, so that the selvage falls on line even with the cut edges. The fold is the bias; cut through the fold, and measure the strips desired, so as to have them of even width. It is well to mark the width with chalk or pencil every few inches, and then rule a line to connect the markings. Now join the ends of the material together, so that the ruled lines meet. Press the seam open, and then begin to cut on the ruled lines, round and round. You will have a long bias strip.

# SIMPLE *Embroidery* Stitches



Chain Stitch—Resembles links in a chain and is made loose. Hold the material over the index finger of the left hand; begin with a small knot; work toward you, bringing the needle from underneath. Hold the thread to the left with the thumb. Put the needle into the same place from where it came out, and then make a stitch through the stitch and over the thread. Each new stitch must be made with the needle inside the loop of the foregoing stitch, and into exactly the same place from which the thread came, with the same amount of material on the needle at each stitch. Fasten on wrong side with a back stitch.



Hemstitching—Is used on linen and for various kind of dainty work. Draw threads and baste a hem down even with the outer thread drawn. Hide knot in fold of goods. Place needle under the desired group of threads, bring it over the thread so as to form a loop around each group, then make a plain slant stitch between groups so as to hold the loop firmly. The work is done from left to right and the same number of threads are used for each group, so as to make the work even.



French Knots are made as follows: With the knot of the thread on the wrong side of the material, draw the thread through, winding it over the needle end two or more times, insert the needle again into the material and draw it through, thus forming the knot.



Catstitching forms a sort of seam finish; it is made with a slanting stitch from left to right, with a short stitch from right to left, having the needle point in the direction opposite to the direction of the thread; draw out the needle and continue the slanting and short stitch alternately.



The Blanket Stitch—Has a single purled edge and is worked from the left-hand side to the right. Begin on the wrong side of the material with two small stitches. Point the needle toward the left and take the little stitches  $\frac{1}{8}$  of an inch above the edge of the material. Bring the needle through to the right side, with the needle toward you. Hold the thread down with the left thumb, and insert the needle,  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch to the right, on a line with the first stitch, but do not draw the thread too tight. Fasten the thread by putting the needle through to the wrong side and make a few running stitches to the left. Care should be taken not to show the fastening threads on the right side, and to keep the beginning and fastening even. Varying the depth of the stitches makes an attractive design.



Feather Stitch—To make it, start at a point farthest from you, and bring the needle up through the material, make a short stitch in the direction in which you are working, and slip the silk under the needle point, as you draw the needle through. Make the second stitch in the opposite direction, and so slanted that it will be the reverse of the stitch just made.