### The Country Homemakers

se-making blunders occur

during cutting out.

The first blunder likely to be made by The first blunder likely to be made by the inexperienced is that of cutting outsome or all patterns "the wrong way of 
the stuff." For example, sleeves from 
top to bottom must "run" selvedge 
way; a shirt yoke must "run" the other 
way—that is, across the material. In 
striped fabrics the error is quickly noticeable. Some fabrics, too, have an "up" 
and "down" way. Velvet, for instance, 
shades light one way and dark the other. 
Before cutting out any parts, make sure 
that the dark effect will be obtained by 
each piece when made up.

each piece when made up.
"Facing"
Another serious blunder is to cut both Quality Butter That's the kind you make with Maxwell's 'Favorite' Churn .--Hand & Foot 1





sleeves for the same arm, or two fronts or backs for the same side, right or left. This error cannot happen if you cut both sleeves, etc., at once out of two pieces of material placed with their right sides

A common blunder is to cut the arm-A common blunder is to cut the armhole too large or too small. If too small,
the blouse will wrinkle up under the armhole. If too large, the blouse will "drag
up" from the waist. The latter error
can be remedied only by taking up the
blouse under-seam, an alteration which
may spoil the "set" of the whole garment.

#### The Shoulder

A blunder which results in a bad fit across the top of the front as well as an ill-fitting collar, is that of hollowing out the neck too much at the sides, and so making the shoulder too short. To cut out an eighth of an inch too much may permanently spoil the set of the collar and shoulder portions.

It is a blunder to give a collared blouse a mere apology of a collar in the way of a narrow bit of insertion. A properly-cut. placed and boned collar can quite redeem a home-made blouse.

#### Sleeve-Placing

The blunder which makes a seemingly perfect blouse unwearable is the placing of the underseam too far back or too far forward in the arm-hole. About four inches in front of the blouse under-seam is the general rule, but the distance must be proportionate to the size of the arm-hole. The safest plan is to "place" the sleeve when on the arm, and to see if the sleeve then "seta" without any wrinkling when the elbow is bent.

### The Waist-Tape Slot

A very usual blunder is that of making too long the slot in which the waist-tapes run. The result is that the blouse drags from the side seams when the tapes are crossed to tie.—Selected.

PRETTY DRESSES



7416—Girl's Empire Dress, 10 to 14 years, with straight edges, skirt to be tucked or gathered, aleeves in elbow or three-quarter length. For the 18 year size will be required 2½ yds, of bordered material 30 inches wide, and three yards 15 in. wide, with ½ yard of all-over lace 18 inches wide to make as shown in back view.

7407—Girl's Dress, 10 to 14 years, with round or high neck, with elbow or three-quarter sleeves. For the 12 year size will be required 3½ yards of material 36 inches wide, with 4 yards of wide lace. 3½ yards of banding as shown in front view, 5 yards of edging, 10 yards of insertion and ½ yard 36 inches wide for frill as shown in back view.

7413—Empire Semi-Princess Dress for Misses and Small Women, 16 and 18 years. For the 16 year size will be required 2½ yards of flouncing 18 inches wide, ¾ yard of plain material 36 inches wide, 1 yard of satis 21 inches wide, ½ yards of shouncing 17 inches wide, and ½ yards of tucking 18 inches wide for chemisette.

6986—Child's One-Piece Dress with Bloomers, 2, 4 and 6 years, with square or round neck. For the 4 year size will be required 2½ yards of material 36 inches wide with bloomers, 1½ yards of banding.

6908—Child's French Dress, 2, 4 and 6 years. With straight skirt. For the 4 year size will be required 1½ yards of banding.

It is only the great hearted who can be true friends; the mean, the coward-ly, can never know what true friend-ship means.—Kingsley.

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