

The Revived Shirt Waist And How To Make It

By MAY MANTON

THE simple, untrimmed, plain blouse is one of the best; it gives the high neck finish that makes an important feature of prevailing fashions and gives the long sleeves with the new turned-over cuffs, while at the same time, these sleeves can be cut off and made shorter for real warm weather. The collar is of the turned-over sort and the band beneath is full length, but the over-portion can be either cut full length with the ends meeting at the front or a little shorter to allow for adjusting a ribbon or some similar finish over the neck band and under the ends of the over-portion. Suitable materials are many, but crepe de chine, handkerchief linen, cotton crepe, voile and rice cloth are the favorites. Pongee will be used for travelling and for many occasions and many women like the washable silk crepe that is a little heavier than crepe de chine, and there is also a taffeta that is much liked for the purpose. Whatever the material, however, the process of making is always the same.

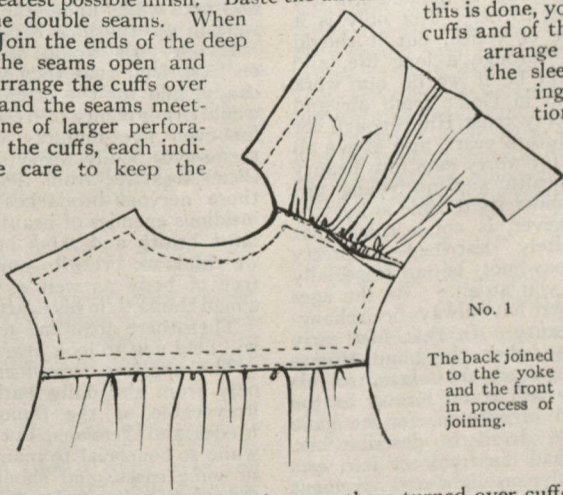
First, lay the pattern out carefully on the material, and make sure that you follow the directions on the envelope. Mark all round it with a tracer or with a crayon and cut seams, allowing as great width quire. For lawn, crepe de chine, eighth of an inch should be materials that are apt to fray, a able. It will be well to line the same, and if you lay your terial, you will be able to cut otherwise would be waste, but the outside, with the indication faithfully followed.



A Good Tailored Shirt
Price of Pattern 15c.

waist, fold all the portions of the each larger piece separately and first step, turn the front edges forations and stitch the hems. upper edge between the double the yoke over the back, the right edge of the yoke meeting the carefully, distributing the gathers the under side of the back in the seam, taking care to follow tern, then turn two portions of the yoke and the lining together, Gather the fronts at their upper edges between the double crosses and join to the shoulder edges of the lining yoke; turn the seams up and fell the shoulder edges of the outside yoke over the seams, turning the seam allowance under to make a firm edge. In diagram No. 1, you will see this part of the work in progress and the back already in place. Make the finish by stitching on the outside close to the edges of the yoke at front and at back.

Next, you must sew the sleeves to the arm-hole edges, for they are what is known as set-in sleeves and must be joined in this way before the under-arm seams are sewed up. Baste the sleeves carefully to the waist, meeting the edges, the notches and the large perforations exactly. Sew first on the right side with a very narrow seam, then turn and stitch again on the wrong side, making the second stitching on the marked outline of your pattern and taking up just the seam allowance, for it makes what is known as a French seam and the neatest possible finish. Baste the under-arm and sleeve edges together and this is done, you will be ready cuffs and of the lining separate the lining over the sleeves, the right ing and remem- tions in the sleeve cate the upper upper parts to- the outside of the sleeves, full seam al- stitch and fell the seams down and you for the over- range the lin- outsides with together, pin place and the ends and edges, then seams and Stitch around



No. 1

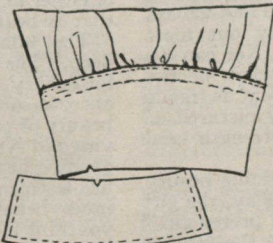
The back joined to the yoke and the front in process of joining.

all the edges for the ornamental finish. Arrange these turned over cuffs over the deep cuffs, with the line of large perforations in each at the seam and the notches meeting. Stitch both edges of the turned-over cuffs to the outer portions of the deep cuffs. Turn the seams up and fell the lining of the deep cuffs into place over the seams, and you will get a perfectly neat as well as strong finish. Seam the curved edges of the lining and get a perfectly neat as well as strong finish. Turn the seam allowance of the neck edges of the band under, then slip the neck edge of the blouse between the two thick- nesses with the centre backs and the front edges exactly meeting. Baste carefully and stitch. Join the ends of the outer edges of the collar and of the lining, turn and stitch. Join the ends of the lining and turn, then of both long edges un- place. Slip the over- tween the two thick- the seam allowance, and the notches exactly Baste as indicated in stitch close to the edge the remaining edges of Sew a button on the centre back and sew edges of the perfora- button-holes on the collar band to match these buttons, or work button-holes in the neck band as well as in the collar band and use studs in place of the buttons. Lap the neck band on the fronts with the large perforations meeting. Make button-holes through the hem on the right front and sew buttons on the hem on the left front. Gather the blouse on the perforations it on the wearer and pin adjust the gathers becom- after removing the waist from



No. 2—The neckband and the collar ready to be attached.

If you desire to make the with the over-portion open, the pattern off on the line on the goods and then follow the shorter sleeves, cut over- the material of any width ends and seam to the sleeves side, the seams of the sleeves meeting. Turn up over the blouse on the upper edges



No. 3—The cuff attached to the sleeve and the turn-over portion in position.

For the medium size of the material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36 inches wide, or 2 yards 44 inches wide.

Patterns of styles shown above will be mailed to any address upon receipt of price. When ordering be sure to state clearly your name and address, number of pattern wanted, age or bust measure, and address, Pattern Department, Everywoman's World, Toronto, Ont.

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