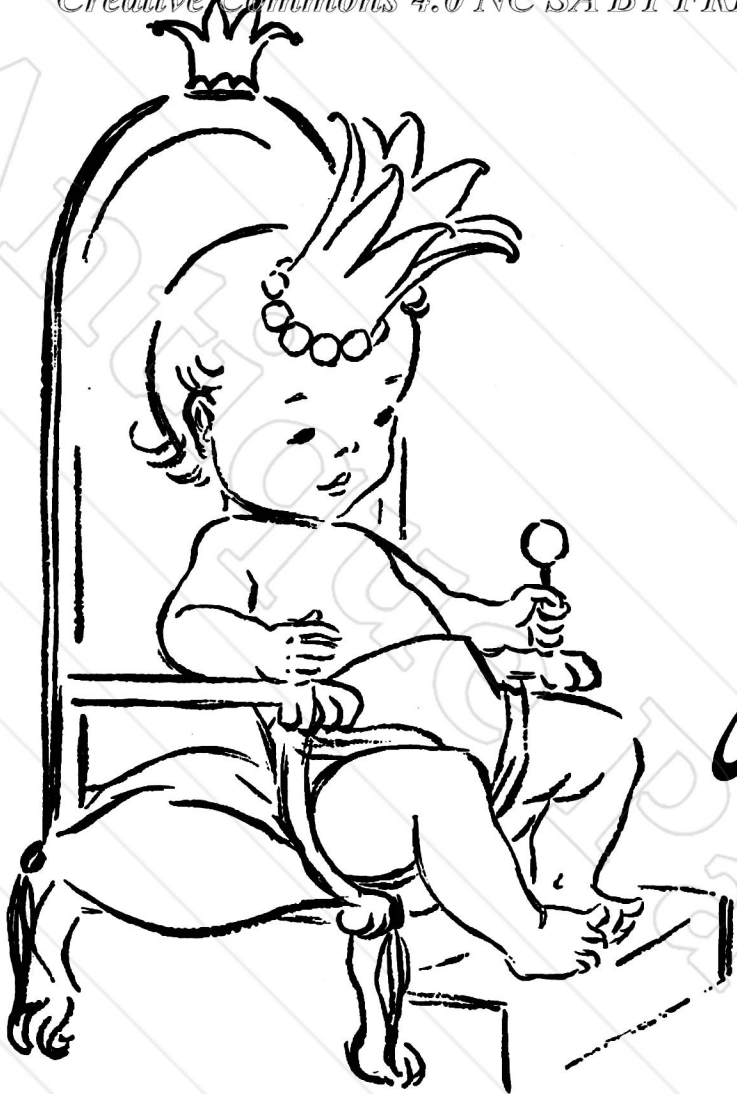


Sewing for Babies





Monarch of All He Surveys

This king has his subjects well in hand, owns a magic pass key to every heart. But he travels light, arrives without luggage and, along with a rousing welcome, expects a royal wardrobe. No matter how fussy His Nibs may be, he—or she—will be delighted with the layette we've planned. From booties to bonnets there's everything to keep a small visitor cozy and captivating. Designed with an eye to function as well as fashion, here's a wardrobe guaranteed to make every mother's little son and daughter a hit on the Home Front, the star of Public Appearances; also a complete nursery line—accessories, gifts, toys—to keep the monarch merry. Doting aunts, mothers and grandmothers-to-be—better get out that old kit bag and sew, *sew, SEW!*

GETTING THEM OFF TO A

Good Start

BASIC BABY LAYETTE

The number of layette essentials suggested below are all you'll need for the care of your baby. Needless to say, if you have a larger supply on hand, your laundering problem will be easier.

3 shirts.....

3 bands.....

3 gowns.....

3 wrappers.....

3 bibs.....

2 caps.....

3 sweaters.....

2 sacques.....

2 dresses.....

2 slips.....

bunting or hood shawl.....

3 wrapping squares—
36" x 36" flannelette.....

2 slumber robes.....

3 crib sheets—42" x 72"

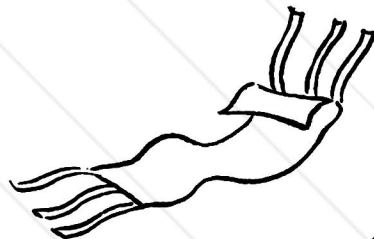
1 crib blanket—45" x 60"

waterproof sheets

2 lap size, 18" x 18"

1 bassinet size, 18" x 27"

1 crib size, 27" x 36", or 36" x 54"



pads

2 lap size, 17" x 18"

2 bassinet size, 18" x 34"

1 crib size, 27" x 40", or 34" x 52"

2 knit bath towels, 40" x 40"

2 knit wash cloths, 12" x 12"

12 diapers (20" x 40")



IT'S THE

Little Things in Life

THAT COUNT

A Few Hints To Make Baby Clothes Comfortable, Practical and Pretty

CHOOSE PATTERNS that are simple and well fitting, without any unnecessary seams. This insures comfort and freedom. A pattern should be selected to allow for growth. Flat, smoothly finished necklines are more comfortable than irritating collars and harsh lace or other decorative trim close to the face. Tucks also are irritating when they come near parts of the body not protected by underclothing. Shoulders and arms should be free in roomy armholes and sleeves. Raglan sleeves are comfortable and easy to make. Slips and dresses must be wide enough at the lower edge to permit freedom of the legs. And, from mother's standpoint, infants' clothes must be easy to put on and remove, with ample openings conveniently placed, and easy fastenings.

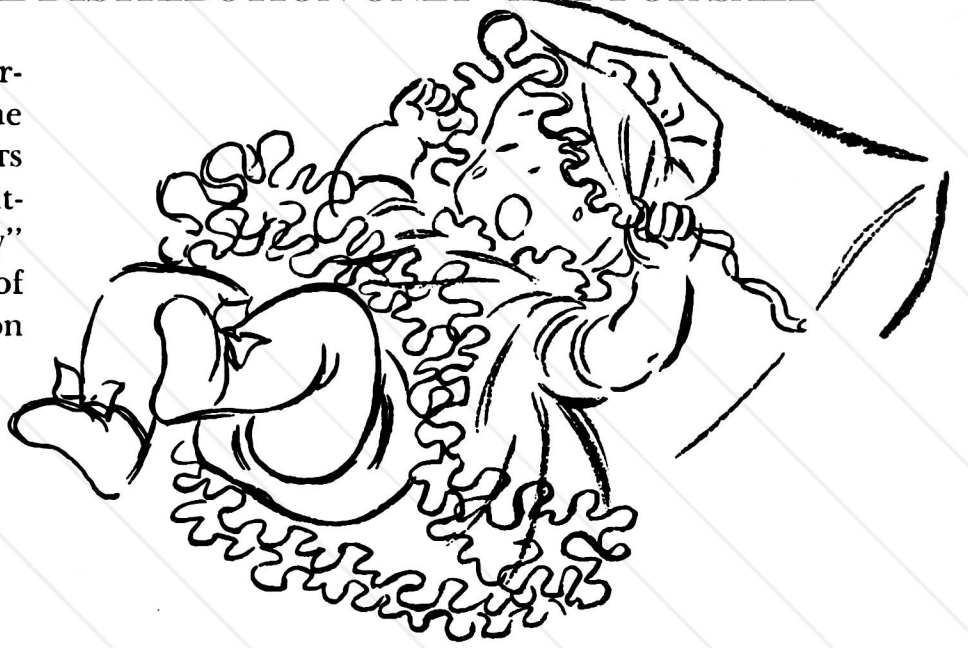
Patterns for infants' clothing usually come assembled in layettes. Every pattern company has several layette patterns included in its line which contain all the necessary articles. Some typical patterns are illustrated on page 5, and under the description for the making of various garments beginning on page 6, specific patterns are given.



SUITABLE FABRICS are just as important as appropriate styles. Because a baby's skin is sensitive, soft, smooth fabrics are the only ones which are comfortable. Even, firmly woven fabrics of a fine quality will give good service through repeated launderings no matter how lightweight the fabric may be. Durable fabrics do not necessarily mean heavy ones. A guarantee of pre-shrinkage is necessary when buying fabrics for baby clothes. Infants outgrow clothing all too quickly, and no valuable fabric or time should be wasted by making clothing which shrinks. If fabric is not labelled pre-shrunk, it should be washed before cutting. Suitable fabrics are suggested with the directions for marking all articles.



FINE WORKMANSHIP in baby clothing makes garments which will wear and launder well. Fine thread is important to fine work. J. & P. COATS OR CLARK'S O.N.T. THREADS come in sizes suitable to all fabrics and in a wide range of "baby" colors. Select a weight suitable to the weight of the fabric to make sewing easier. The chart on page 22 gives information on correct thread sizes. Bulky seams and finishes interfere seriously with a baby's happiness. For dresses and slips, French seams are best because they are narrow, flexible and well finished. Seams on undergarments and sleeping garments are



often catch-stitched to hold the edges flat so that they will not irritate. Hand rolled, shell stitched and whipped rolled hems and narrow bias bindings are edge finishes which are comfortable, firm and washable. Clothing can be both practical and pretty if simple embroidery, lace and tucking are used wisely where they cannot interfere with the comfort and practicality of the garments.



IT'S THE

Little Things in Life

THAT COUNT

SHIRT

(Pattern for shirt included in Advance 3453, 2415; Butterick 1778; McCall 4382; Vogue 2300, 2329)

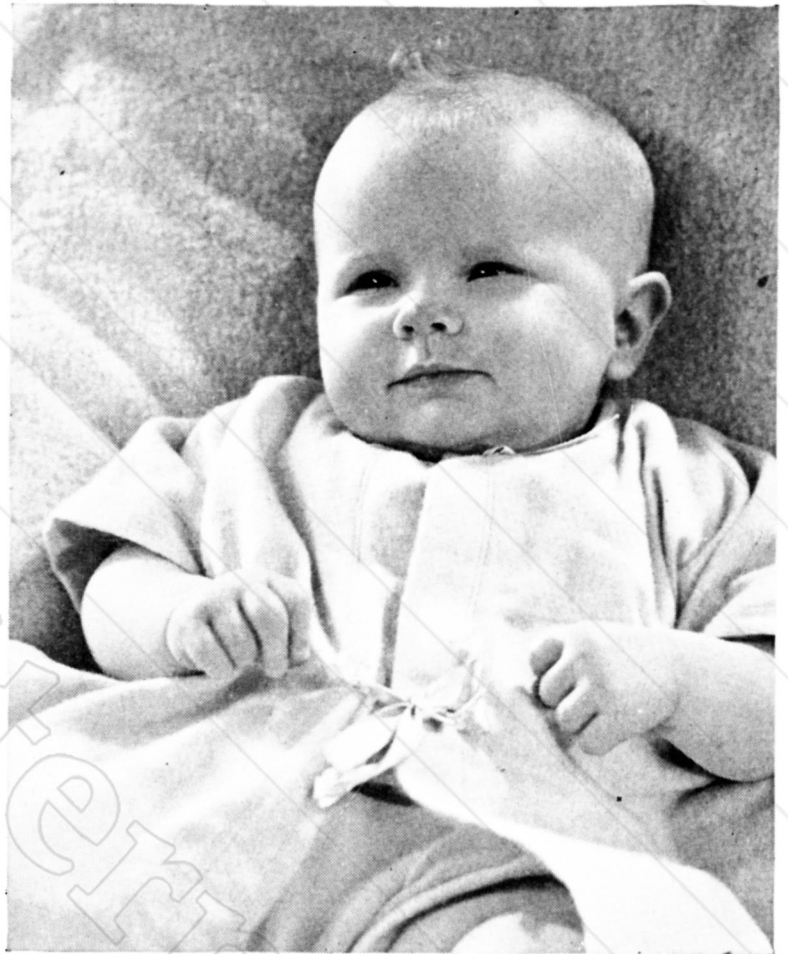
Select the fabric—Knitted fabrics of cotton, wool or rayon mixtures (use discarded underwear and sleeping garments), wool or part wool flannel, cotton flannelette. (See page 22 for correct thread to use with each fabric.)

Finish in this way—

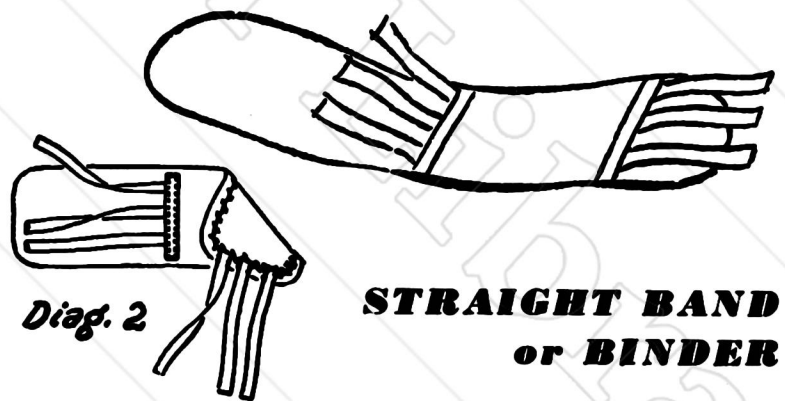
1. Sew plain seams at shoulders and sides (figure 1, page 21). Press open. Catch stitch seam allowance to body of garment on either side of seam (figure 2, page 21).

2. Catch stitch facings to inside of shirt on lines of pattern perforations in same way (diagram 1).

3. Finish neck, armholes and lower edge with narrow hand rolled hems (figure 3, page 21) or turn back seam allowance and catch stitch.



Diag. 1



Diag. 2

STRAIGHT BAND or BINDER

(Pattern for band included in Advance 3453, 2415; Butterick 1778, 3085; Hollywood 788)

Select the fabric—Wool or part wool flannel, cotton flannelette. (See page 22 for correct thread to use with each fabric.)

Finish in this way—

1. Machine stitch around piece $\frac{1}{4}$ " from edge.

2. If fabric is firm, pink edges, otherwise turn under and baste $\frac{1}{2}$ " around all edges. Catch stitch (figure 2, page 21) raw edges down (diagram 2).

3. Turn under $\frac{1}{2}$ " at ends of tapes and attach as indicated in pattern with whip stitch (figure 5, page 21), or by covering tape ends with a piece of tape and stitching close to edge as in diagram 2.



GOWN

(Pattern for gown included in Advance 3453, 3452, 2415; Butterick 1778, 3085; DuBarry 1957B, 5682; Hollywood 788; McCall 4964; Simplicity 3506; Vogue 2168, 2329)

Select the fabric—Knitted fabrics of cotton, wool or rayon mixtures (use discarded underwear and sleeping garments), wool or part wool flannel, cotton flannelette, birdseye. (See page 22 for correct thread to use with each fabric.)

Finish in this way—

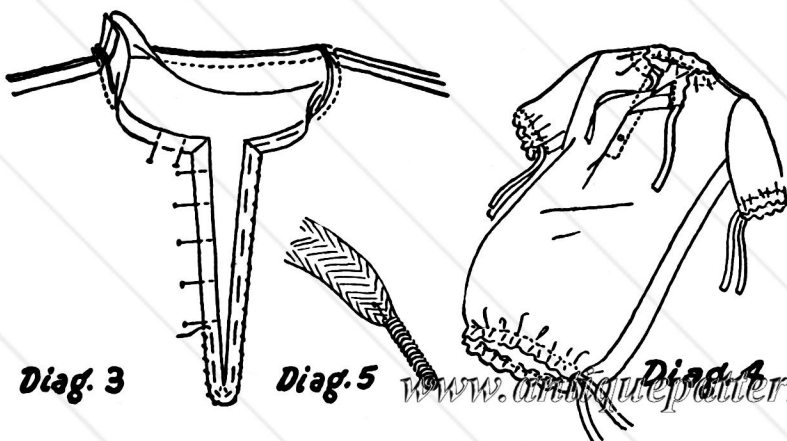
1. Make plain seams (figure 1, page 21). Press open and finish with catch stitch (figure 2, page 21). This makes a flat, comfortable seam for very young infants' sleeping garments. French seams (figure 10, page 21) may be used on larger babies' gowns.

2. Bind neck edge and neck opening as in diagram 3 with narrow bias strips of self fabric (figures 6 and 7, page 21) or with J. & P. COATS FINE LAWN BIAS TRIM. See figure 8, page 21, for directions for applying a bias binding.

3. Make tie fastenings of narrow, twistless cotton tape. Tapes are easy to manage, and they wear and wash better than ribbons. Turn under ends and whip stitch (figure 5, page 21) to inside of neck edge.

4. Neck opening of gown may be finished with the placket type of finish usually used on an infant's dress. For directions for making this placket, see figure 13, page 22.

5. Lower edge of gown, ends of sleeves and sometimes the neck edge are finished with a casing and drawn up with narrow cotton tape (diagram 4). See figure 9, page 21, for directions for making a casing. If desired, ends of tape may be wrapped tightly and stitched with thread to stiffen them so that ends will not fray and they will be easy to insert (diagram 5).



Diag. 3

Diag. 5

Diag. 4



**WRAPPER
or SACQUE**

(Pattern for wrapper included in Advance 3453, 3452, 2415; Butterick 1778, 3085; DuBarry 1957B, 5682; Hollywood 788; McCall 4964; Simplicity 4932, 3506, 4982; Vogue 2168, 2300, 2329)

Select the fabric—Cotton flannelette, wool or part wool flannel, birdseye. (See page 22 for correct thread to use with each fabric.)

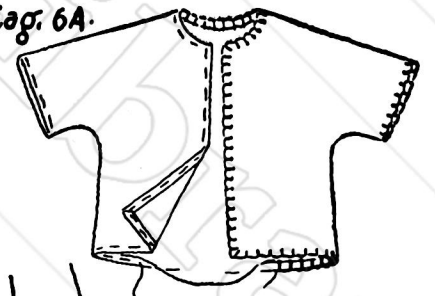
Finish in this way—

1. For lined wrapper, make plain seams and press open. For unlined wrapper, make French seams (figure 10, page 21).

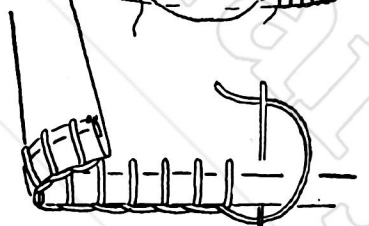
2. Neck, front, sleeve and lower edges of unlined wrapper may be finished in various ways. To bind with self fabric or with J. & P. COATS FINE LAWN BIAS TRIM in a contrasting color, see figures 6, 7 and 8, page 21. To apply ribbon (or

Continued on page 8

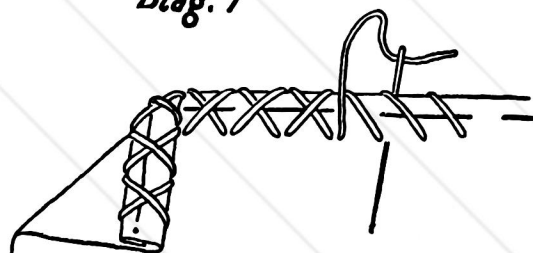
Diag. 6A



Diag. 6B

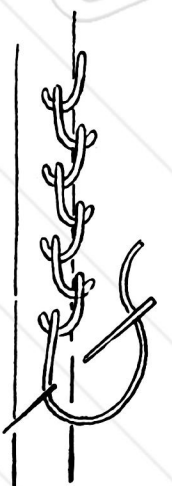


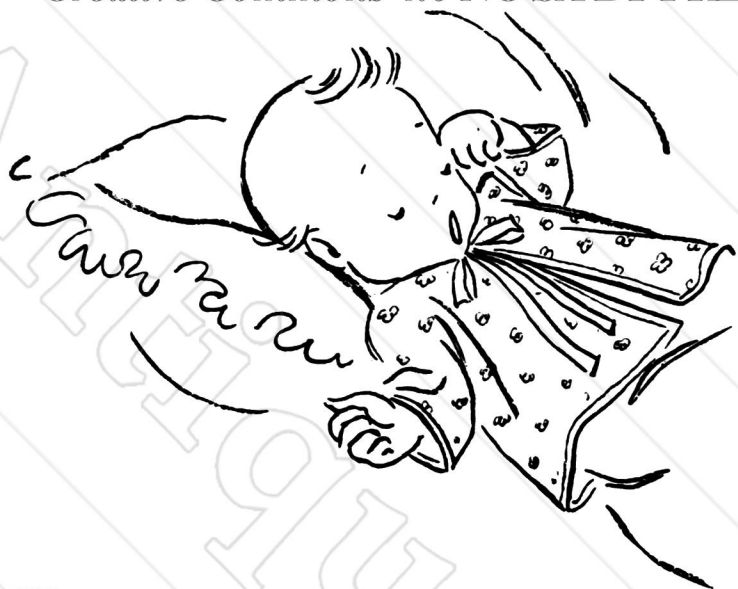
Diag. 7



Diag. 8

Diag. 9





WRAPPER or SACQUE

Continued from page 7

prepared bias trim) over all edges, see figure 11, page 21. To blanket stitch edge, turn under and baste a $\frac{1}{4}$ " hem. Work blanket stitch over hem (diagram 6). Variations of blanket stitch (diagram 7), double overcast stitch (diagram 8) and feather stitch (diagram 9) may also be used to hem and trim at the same time.

3. Make tie fastenings of narrow, twistless cotton tape or ribbon. (Tape wears and washes better than ribbon.) Turn under ends and whip stitch (figure 5, page 21) to wrapper at neck edge and at intervals below if desired.

BIB

(Pattern for bib included in Advance 3453, 2415; Butterick 1778, 3085; Simplicity 3506)

Select these fabrics — Batiste, nainsook, lawn, birdseye, linen, piqué, Turkish toweling. (See page 22 for correct thread to use with each fabric.)

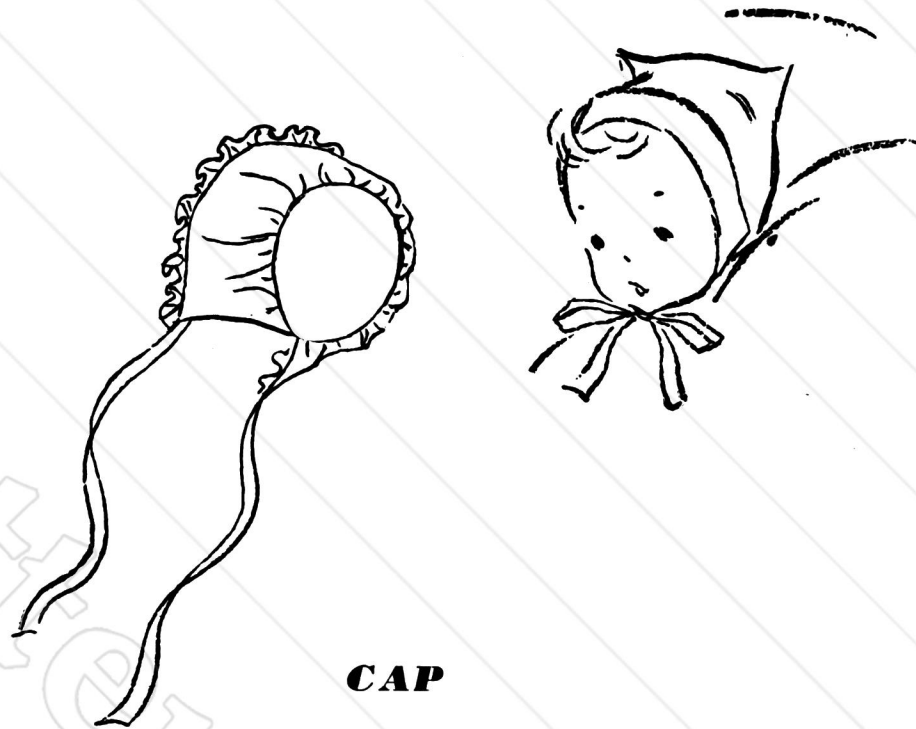
Finish in this way—

1. It is best to make sheer bibs of a double thickness. Face by stitching two pieces right sides together, all around edge, leaving a small opening to turn. Turn right side out. Crease along seam and baste close to crease. Turn under edges of opening and press. Slip stitch edges together



(figure 4, page 21). To apply lace edging, see figure 17, page 22.

2. The edges of heavy bibs, such as Turkish toweling feeding bibs, are usually bound (figure 11, page 21). Use J. & P. COATS PERCALE BIAS TRIM. Leave 10" ends for ties on piece used to bind neck edge. Stitch fold edges together at same time piece is stitched to bib.



CAP

(Pattern for cap included in Advance 3453, 2415, 3354; DuBarry 5682; McCall 981, 4964; Simplicity 3506, 4324; Vogue 2168)

Select these fabrics — Batiste, nainsook, lawn, handkerchief linen, silk or rayon crepe, soft woolen. (See page 22 for correct thread to use with each fabric.)

Finish in this way—

1. For unlined cap, make French seams (figure 10, page 21). For lined cap, make plain seams.

2. Make back seam first. Then make two rows of machine stitching or of hand running stitches around circular opening, one on the $\frac{1}{2}$ " seam line and the other $\frac{1}{4}$ " from edge. With right sides together, pin gathered edge to crown. Pull up gathers, pulling both rows at same time, to fit crown. Distribute gathers evenly. Stitch on $\frac{1}{2}$ " gathering line.

3. Make lining in same way and join two caps around front edge, inserting trimming ruffle (if desired) and ribbon ties in seam as it is stitched. Place trimming right side down against right side of cap, with edges together. Turn under seam allowance around neck edge and slip stitch (figure 4, page 21) edges together.

4. On unlined cap, stitch front trimming and ties to front edge of cap, right sides together, and finish entire raw edge with a flat bias facing (figure 12, page 21).



DRESS

(Pattern for dress included in Advance 3453, 3452, 2415; Butterick 1778, 3085; DuBarry 1957B, 5682; Hollywood 788; McCall 981, 4964; Simplicity 4932, 3506, 4324; Vogue 2168, 2300, 2329)

Select these fabrics—Nainsook, batiste, lawn. (See page 22 for correct thread to use with each fabric.)

Finish in this way—

1. If tucks are indicated in the pattern, stitch these on the outside. This is more comfortable for the baby. Crease on perforations and stitch $\frac{1}{8}$ " from edge by machine or by hand. When making tucks by hand secure stitching with several over-and-over stitches on wrong side.

2. Make French seams at shoulders (figure 10, page 21). Make second stitching by hand if desired.

3. To make placket for neck opening, see figure 13, page 22. Make a worked buttonhole as in figure 14, page 22.

4. Apply cuff bands and stitch in sleeves before stitching side seams. Then finish sleeves.

5. Suggested finishes for neck edge:

To bind edge with narrow bias strip of self fabric, see figures 6, 7 and 8, page 21. Cut strips only $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide and stitch $\frac{3}{16}$ " from edge. This makes a very fine, narrow binding.

To make shell stitched hem, see figure 15, page 22.

To attach entre-deux, see figure 16, page 22. See figure 17, page 22, for directions for applying lace to entre-deux.

To apply lace and roll hem edge at same time, see figure 17, page 22.

6. Suggested finishes for lower edge:

To make a plain hem, turn under $\frac{1}{4}$ ", turn up hem desired width (1" is a regulation hem), and slip stitch (figure 4, page 21).

To make a shell stitched hem, see figure 15, page 22.

To attach entre-deux or make lace insertions, see figure 16, page 22.

To apply lace edging and roll hem at the same time, see figure 17, page 22.

SLIP

(Pattern for slip included in Advance 3453, 3452, 2415; Butterick 1778, 3085; DuBarry 5682; Hollywood 788; McCall 4832, 4964; Simplicity 4932, 3506, 4324; Vogue 2168, 2300, 2329)

Select these fabrics—Nainsook, batiste, lawn. (See page 22 for correct thread to use with each fabric.)



Finish in this way—

1. Make French seams at sides (figure 10, page 21).

2. Very narrow binding with bias strips of self fabric makes the most durable finish for neck and armholes (figures 6, 7 and 8, page 21). Cut strips only $\frac{3}{4}$ " wide and stitch $\frac{3}{16}$ " from edge. This makes a very fine, narrow binding.

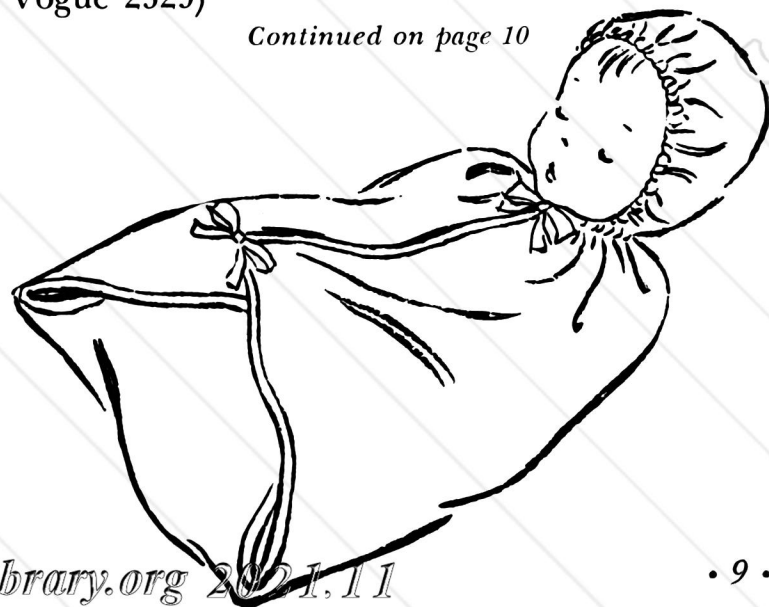
3. Specific directions are given in various patterns for hemming or facing shoulder edges. It is important to have hem or facing deep enough to include buttonhole on back shoulder. To make a worked buttonhole, see figure 14, page 22.

4. Lower edge may be finished with a wide hem, finished with slip stitch (figure 4, page 21), a hand rolled hem (figure 3, page 21) or a shell stitched hem (figure 15, page 22).

BUNTING or HOOD SHAWL

(Pattern for bunting included in Advance 3354; Butterick 2342; DuBarry 5682; Simplicity 4932; Vogue 2329)

Continued on page 10



BUNTING or HOOD SHAWL

Continued from page 9



Select the fabric—Eiderdown, blanket cloth, quilted fabrics, flannel. (See page 22 for correct thread to use with each fabric.)

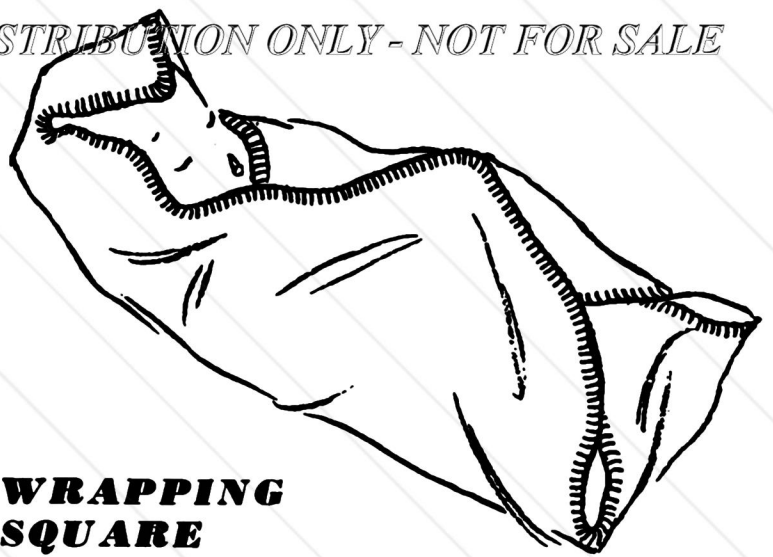
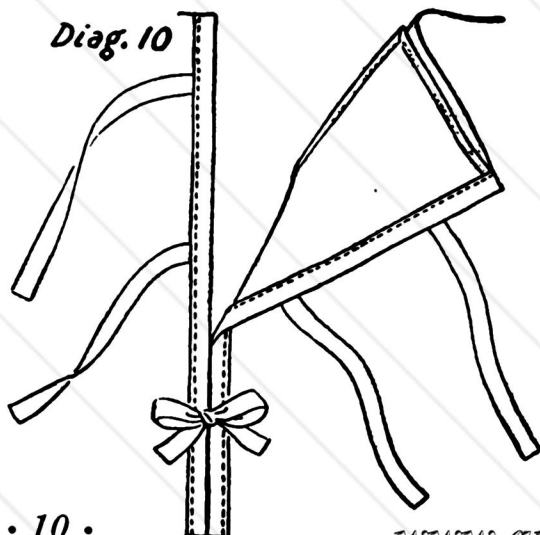
For lining, silk or rayon crepe, sateen.

Finish in this way—

1. Buntings are usually lined. The lining is basted to the fabric, wrong sides facing, and the edges are finished together, usually with a ribbon binding (figure 11, page 21).

2. Zippers may be recommended for closings on certain types of bunting. But if these are not obtainable, ribbon ties may be used. These are usually set under the ribbon binding at intervals on the outside and stitched fast when the binding is stitched. If ribbon ties are substituted for a zipper on a bunting, it is advisable to stitch a piece of fabric 6" wide and the length of opening in with the binding on the inside to act as a facing (diagram 10).

3. The hood of a bunting is often finished with a casing so that it may be drawn up snugly (figure 9, page 21). Make the opening at center front.



WRAPPING SQUARE

Select the fabric—Cotton flannelette, wool or part wool flannel. Allow 1 yd. of 36" fabric for each square. (See page 22 for correct thread to use, with each fabric.)

Finish in this way—

1. Cut square 36" x 36".
2. Turn under and baste a narrow ($\frac{1}{4}$ ") hem. Finish with blanket stitch or any of the other stitches in diagrams 6 to 9 on page 7.

SLUMBER ROBE

Material . . . $3\frac{3}{4}$ yds. of 36" fabric, 7 yds. cotton twill tape ($\frac{5}{8}$ " wide), $\frac{3}{4}$ yd. satin ribbon ($1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide), 18" zipper or 6 flat buttons ($\frac{3}{4}$ " diameter).

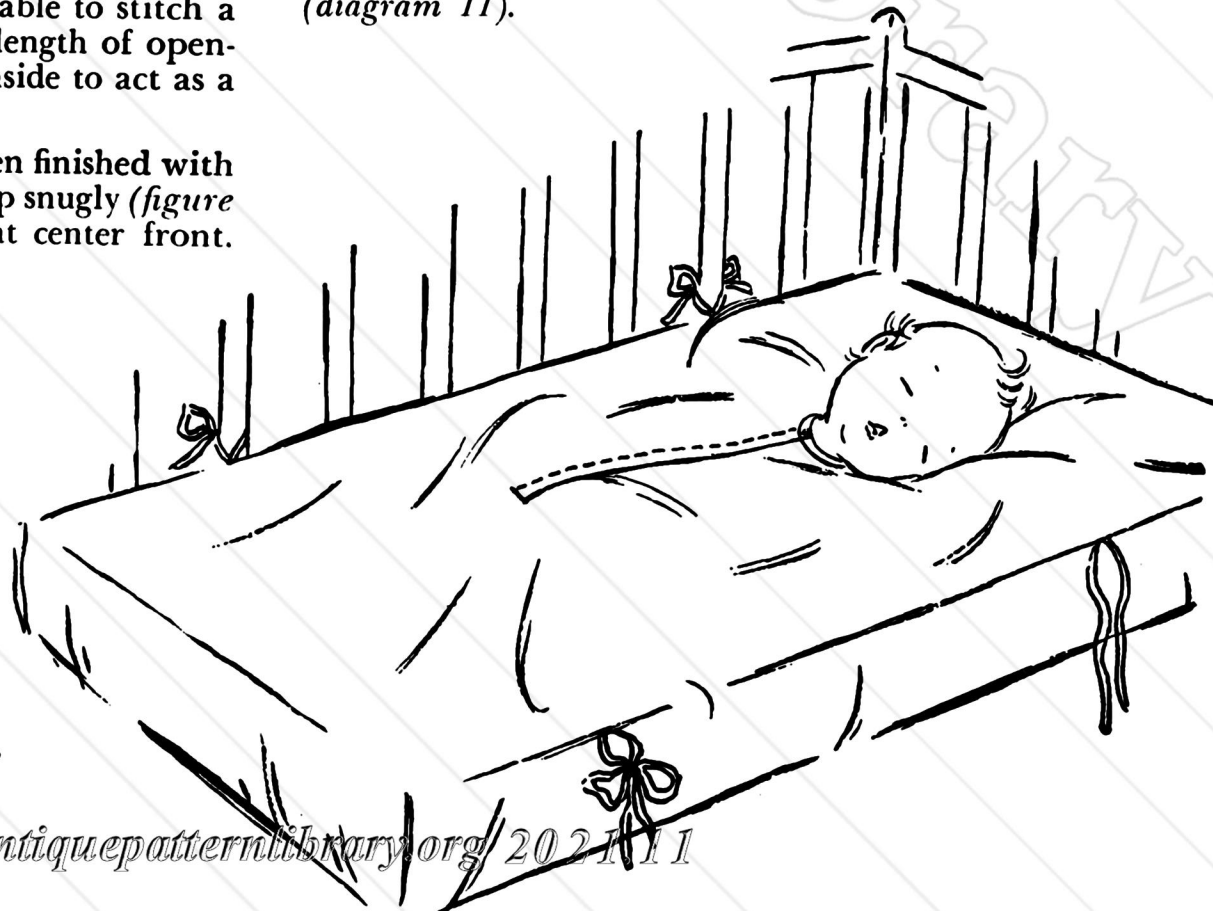
Select these fabrics—Cotton flannelette, birdseye. (See page 22 for correct thread to use with each fabric.)

Finish in this way—

1. Cut one piece 36" wide and 72" long. Cut two pieces each 6" wide and 60" long.

2. Fold large piece in half lengthwise and measure 23" from one end. Mark. Measure 23" from this mark along fold and mark. Run a basting line between marks along fold.

3. At end of mark which is 23" from end of piece, make a circular opening $4\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter (diagram 11).



4. To make zipper closing, baste cotton twill tape ($\frac{1}{2}$ " wide) along both sides of basting line on right side edge to edge (*diagram 12*). Stitch $\frac{1}{8}$ " from edge, tapering to a point at end of marking. Use a small stitch. Slash along marking, turn tape to wrong side along seam, baste close to crease, press. Baste edges of closing together using a slip basting (*figure 18*, page 22). Place center of closed zipper right side down exactly over basted opening on wrong side of garment. Top of pull should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ " from edge of circle. Pin and baste zipper in place (*diagram 13*). Using a cording foot, stitch left side of opening from right side. Make allowance for width of zipper slider and continue stitching at that width as shown down to point (*diagram 14*). Remove from machine. Pull thread ends through to wrong side. Tie. Cut a strip of fabric $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide and 21" long. Apply cotton twill tape over all edges as in *figure 11*, page 21. Place piece over zipper on wrong side as in *diagram 15*. Baste. Stitch this side as before down to point, through all thicknesses.

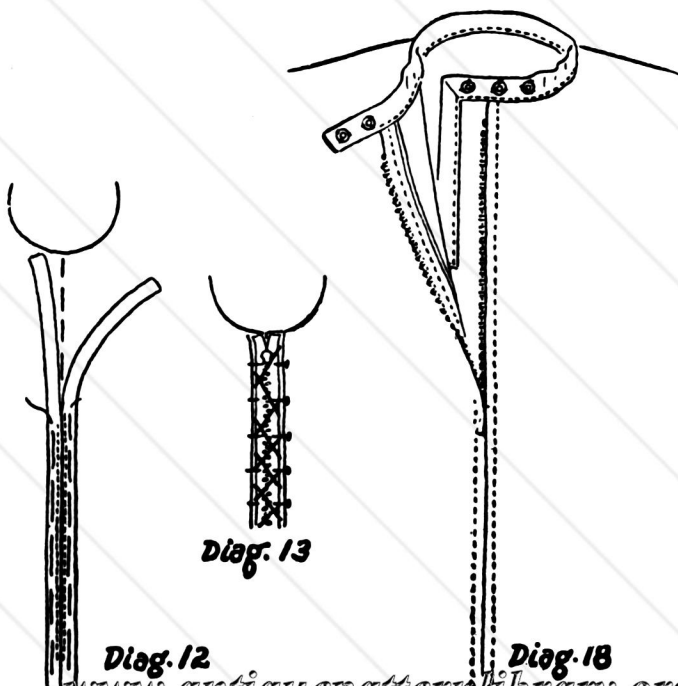
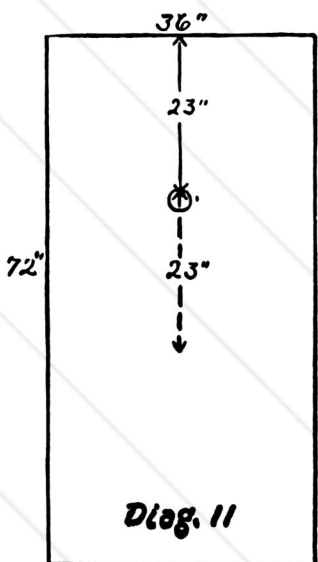
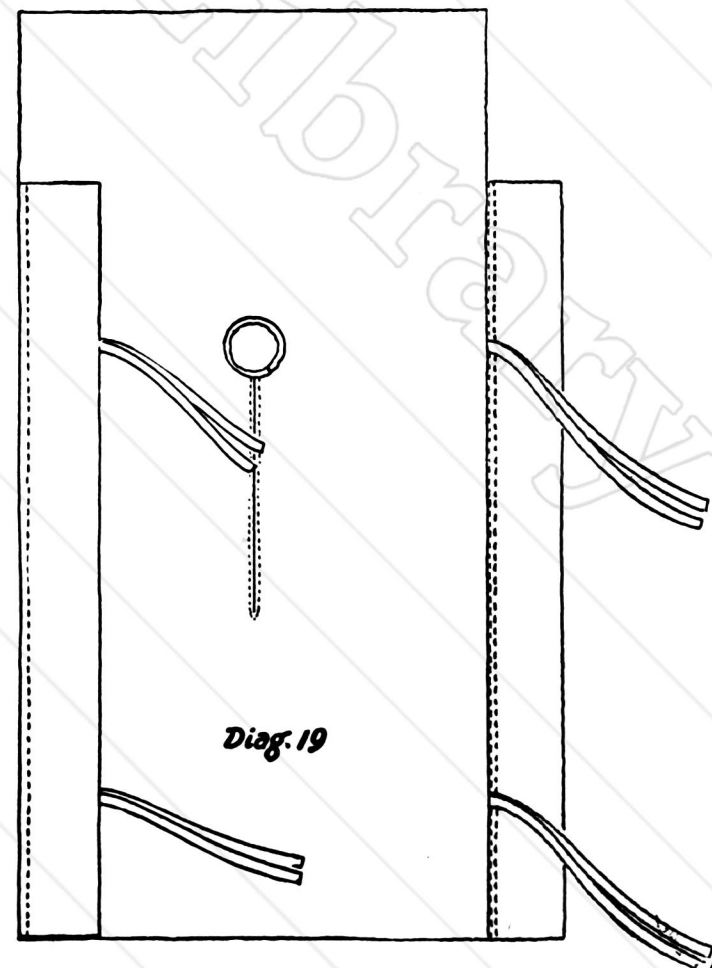
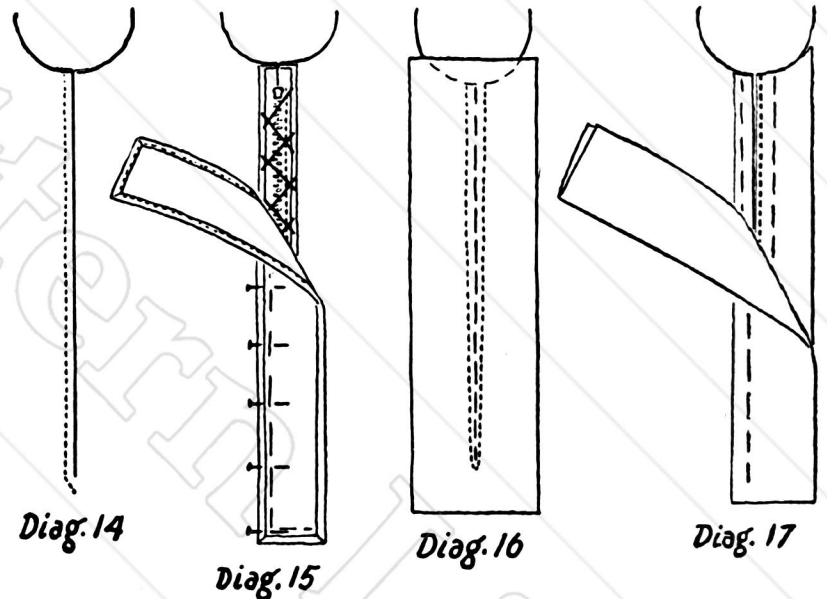
5. To make button closing, cut 2 pieces of fabric 5" wide and 23" long. Place center of one piece over marking line. Baste. Stitch $\frac{1}{8}$ " from marking line, tapering to a point at end (*diagram 16*). Use a small stitch. Slash along marking line, turn facing to wrong side on seam line, baste close to crease, press. Remove from machine, pull thread ends through to wrong side, tie. Stitch left side of opening $\frac{1}{4}$ " from edge down to point. Fold other piece in half lengthwise, press. Trim right side of facing to $\frac{3}{4}$ " on wrong side as in *diagram 17* and place folded strip over edge as shown. Baste. Stitch right side of opening from right side $\frac{1}{4}$ " from edge down to point through all thicknesses. Double overcast all raw edges (*see diagram 8*, page 7). Make worked buttonholes the first 2" down from top and the others at 3" intervals (*figure 14*, page 22). Sew buttons to extension piece to correspond.

6. Bind neck opening with a 2" bias strip of fabric, taking $\frac{1}{2}$ " seams (*figures 6, 7 and 8*, page 21). Do not trim seam as this makes a padded finish for neck edge. Cover binding with $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide satin ribbon applied as in *figure 11*, page

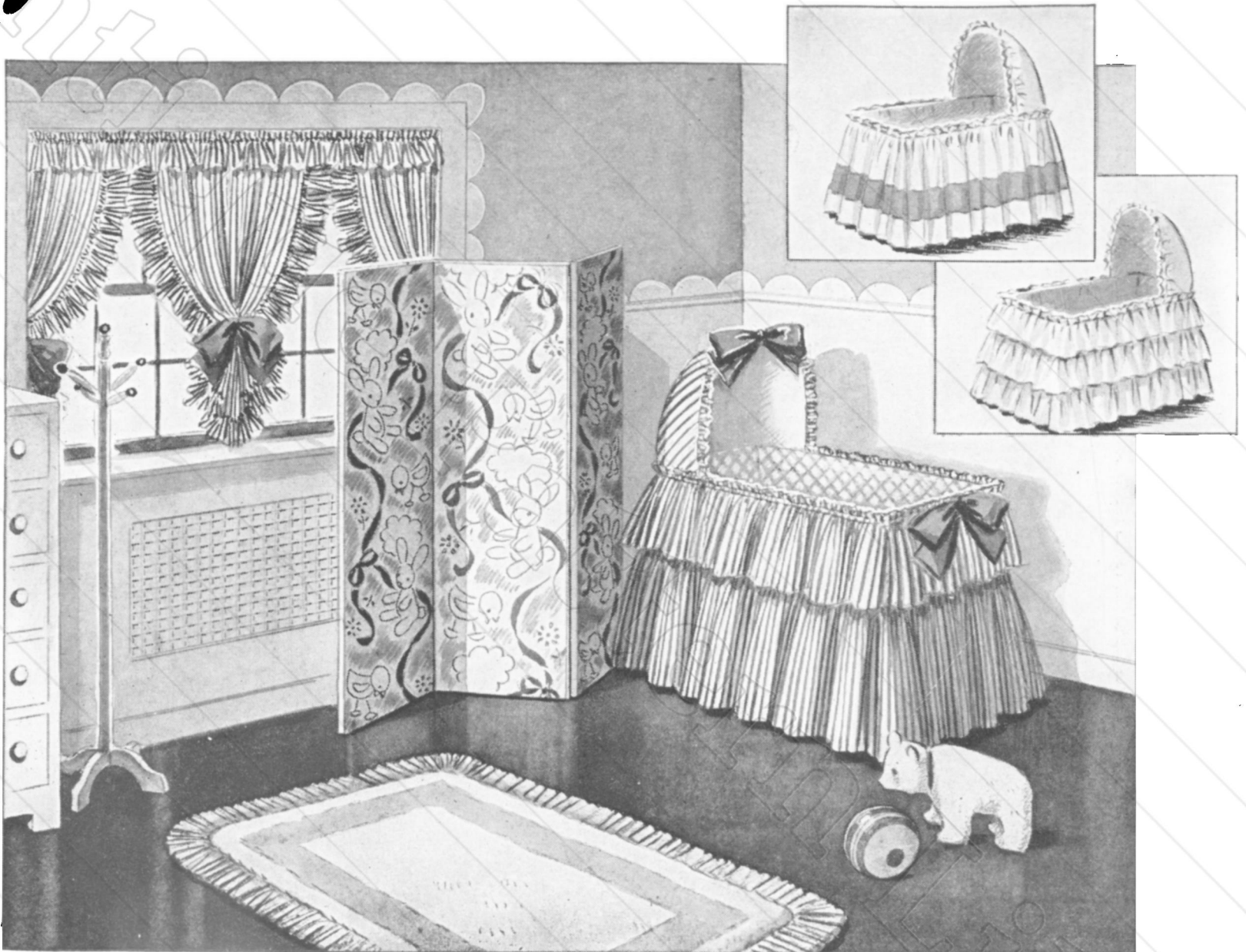
21. Extend ribbon 12" beyond left edge and miter corner and continue ribbon down edge of extension for about 6" as in *diagram 18*. Sew two flat halves of large snap fasteners on extending end of neck band and 3 matching halves at same distance apart on other side of band (*diagram 18*) so that neckline can be adjusted.

7. Cut 4 pieces of tape each 44" long. Fold in half. Pin folded ends of tapes against both selvage edges of large piece 10" up from lower edge and 24" down from end of piece (*diagram 19*). Pin and baste 6" side strips to sides of large piece (lower edges even), right sides and selvage edges together. Stitch seam. Press edges of seam toward sides, baste flat and finish with two rows of stitching through all thicknesses, one close to seam, the other $\frac{1}{4}$ " away.

8. Finish entire outer edge with a narrow machine hem stitched twice.



Heaven WAS NEVER LIKE THIS!



A RUFFLED BASSINET

Material . . . A wicker basket purchased in the baby department or a laundry basket 31" long, 18" wide, 11" deep; a folding stand to fit basket; a thin piece of wood 50" long for hood support; 1 large quilted crib pad (34" x 52"); 3 yds. plain percale lining, 7½ yds. printed percale (*Note: if sheer fabric is used an equal amount of lining fabric will be needed*); 12 yds. cotton twill tape; 2 yds. 4" ribbon for trimming.

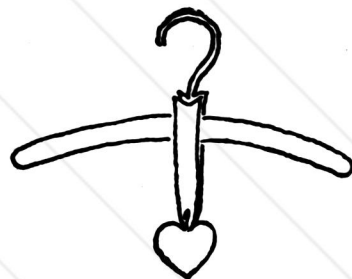
Directions for Making . . . 1. To prepare support for the hood soak wood for 24 hours until it is pliable, and then shape into a hood support (*diagram 20*). The hood should extend about 17" above basket, leaving about 5" to attach to basket. **2.** To pad basket, cut a strip of padding long enough to fit all around sides and 5" wider than depth of basket. Cut a similar strip of lining. Baste together. Quilt by stitching diagonally in both directions. Seam ends together to fit top of

basket. Bind (*see figures 6, 7, 8, page 21*) both edges with bias strips of lining fabric. Fasten padding to basket with 12" tapes folded in half and sewn at intervals around top edge (*diagram 21*). **3.** To make hood, cut length of lining fabric to fit length of support plus 4". Secure center of selvage at center of support. Then, following straight thread of fabric from this point, pin to center back of basket (*diagram 22*). Fit piece along support and around basket, taking off excess at corners (*diagram 22*). Trim to fit, leaving ½" seam allowance. Using this piece as pattern, cut outside covering. Cut a strip of outside covering for ruffle 1½" wide and twice as long as hood support. Roll hem (*see figure 3, page 21*) one edge and gather other edge to fit front edge of hood piece. Baste ruffling to front edge of outside covering of hood (right sides together). Lay right side of lining piece of hood over this. Baste all together. Stitch front edge to within 2" of each end through all thicknesses. Turn. Bind (*figures 6, 7, 8, page 21*) raw edge of outside cov-

ering and lining separately. Slide hood over support with wooden strip between cover and lining. Both lining and cover come on outside. **4.** To make ruffles, measure around top of basket. (a) For ruffles as in large illustration, for top ruffle cut strip twice this long and 13" wide. Make narrow hem at ends and along one side. Make a 1½" hem along other side. Run a stitching line through hem 1" in from fold to make a casing. Insert cotton tape and tie around basket just below top edge of basket and over hood with opening at back (*diagram 23*). To make lower ruffle, cut piece 23" wide and twice circumference of basket. Make narrow machine hem at ends and along one side. Make 1" hem along other side. Insert cotton tape and tie around middle of basket so that it just clears the floor with opening at back. Trim with ribbon bows. (b) To make three ruffles, make top ruffle 11" wide, as above. Make middle ruffle 13" wide and lower ruffle 20" wide. Finish as for lower ruffle above and tie on basket so that three ruffles are even in width. (c) To make ruffle with contrasting band, make strips of main color, one 16" wide and the other 8" wide by twice the measure of basket. Make an 8" strip of contrast. Join strips as shown and finish top of ruffle as top ruffle was finished above under (a).

COVERED HANGER

Material . . . Percale, chintz or satin scraps; ribbon (¾" wide)—½ yd.; coat hanger (cut ends off to desired size); cotton batting; sachet powder. *Directions for Cutting . . .* Cover—2 bias strips, each 2" x 10"; neck of hanger—1 bias strip, 1" x 7"; hearts—2 (about 1½" wide).

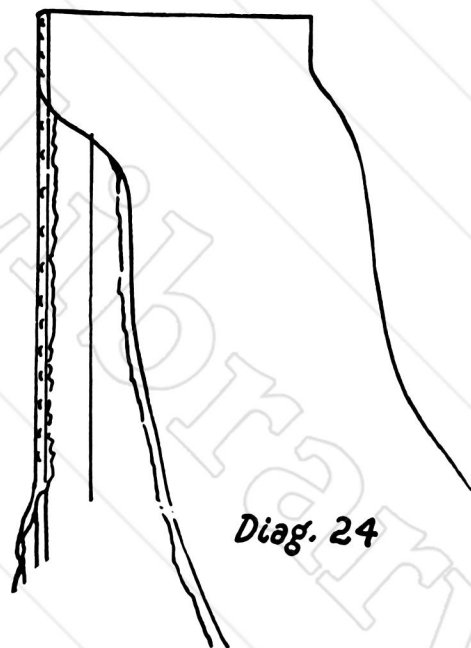
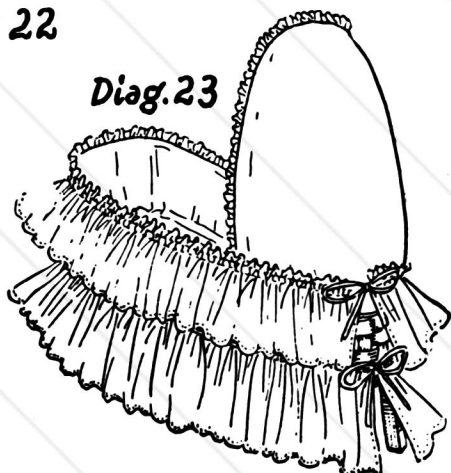
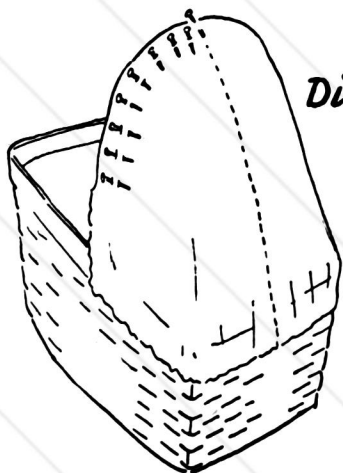
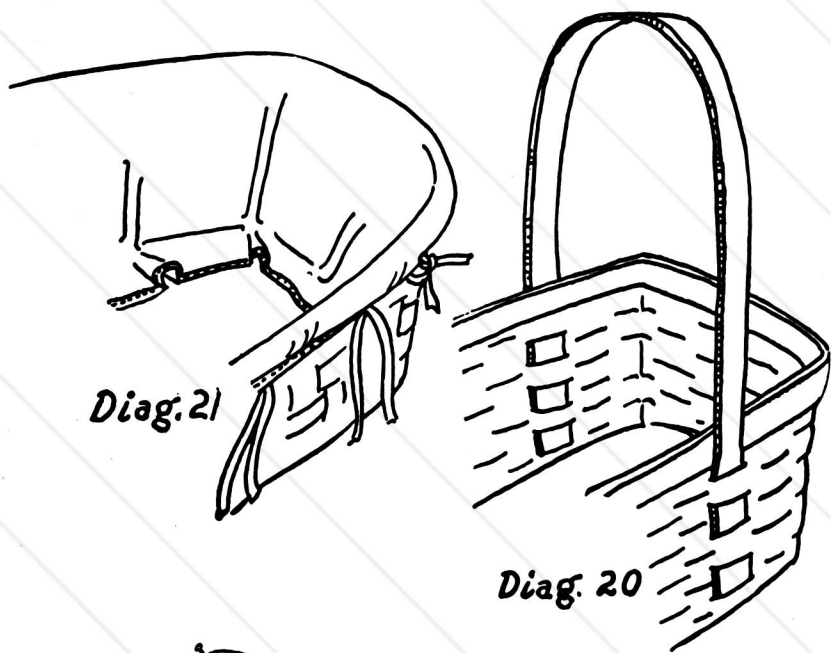


Directions for Making . . . **1.** Pad shoulders of hanger by cutting cotton fabric or cotton batting in strips and winding it around shoulders of hanger until they are 1½" in circumference. **2.** Fold each of the larger bias strips in half lengthwise, right sides together. Stitch sides. Turn to right side. **3.** Pull over end of hanger so raw edges of 2 strips meet at center of hanger. Turn edges of one to wrong side and hem over other side. Neck of Hanger—**1.** Fold small bias strip in half lengthwise, right sides together, stitch sides (¼" seam). **2.** Turn to right side and pull over neck of hanger. Tack to cover. Heart—**1.** Place right sides together, stitch (¼" seam), leaving small opening to turn. **2.** Turn and stuff firmly with cotton batting, generously sprinkled with sachet powder. **3.** Slip stitch opening. **4.** From ribbon, cut two 6" strips and notch both ends. **5.** On one side of hanger cover center seam with one end of 6" strip. Attach other end to heart. Repeat on other side of hanger.

A FABRIC-COVERED SCREEN

Material . . . A wooden screen—to make a frame out of 1" by 2" wooden strips, each panel should be 16" wide by 5½' high; enough printed percale or chintz to cover both sides of all panels of screen, No. 2 upholstery tacks, enough J. & P. COATS FINE PERCALE BIAS TRIM to cover all edges of screen.

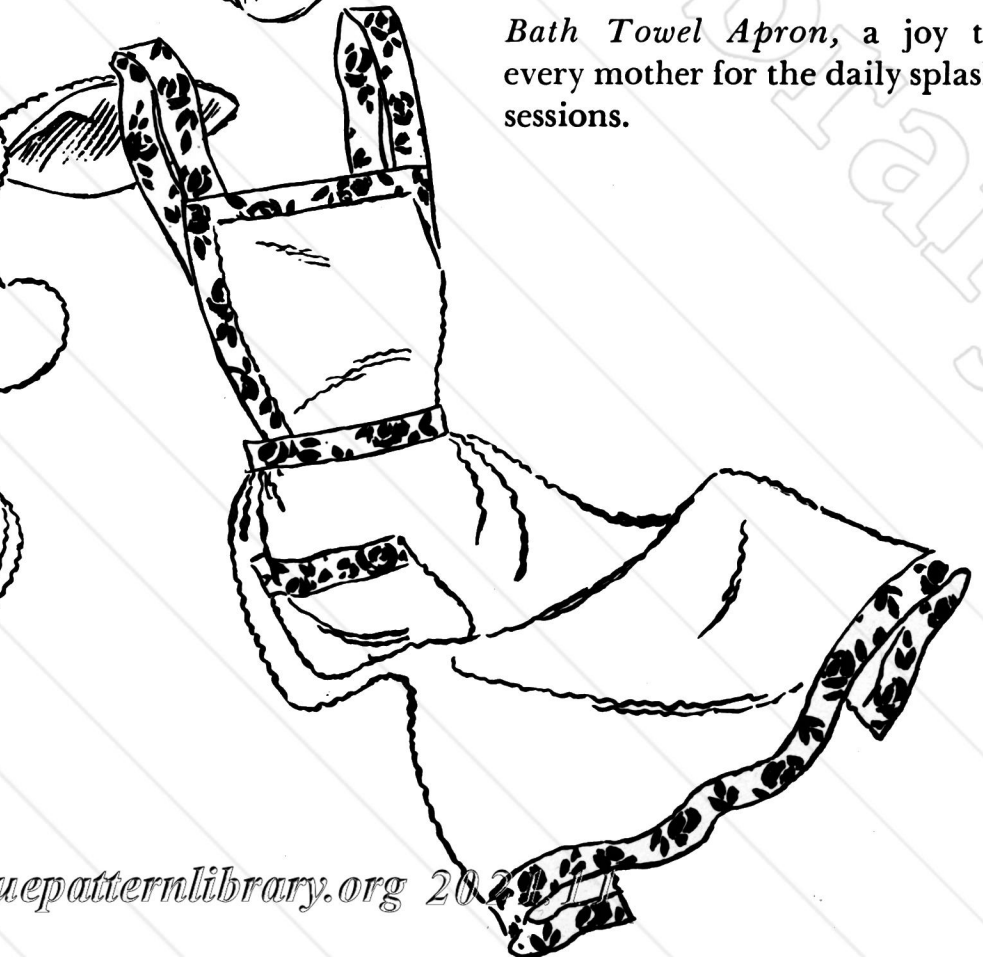
Directions for Making . . . **1.** Cover the panels before hinging together, or, if screen is ready-made, unscrew the panels for easier handling. Stretch the fabric taut over one side of the screen and tack in place along edges, using No. 2 upholstery tacks at 1" intervals (*diagram 24*). Cover other side in same way. **2.** Use J. & P. COATS FINE PERCALE BIAS TRIM to cover all the tacks. Stretch it smoothly along the edge. Pin in place and slip stitch (*see figure 4*, page 21), using matching mercerized sewing thread. **3.** When all three panels are complete, screw on the hinges.



Happy Landings

GIFTS TO MAKE

EVERY NEW MOTHER HAPPIER



Carry-All Bag, to hold all the necessities when baby goes visiting.

Feeding Apron, to keep baby clean at mealtime and also to make sure that he stays put in the high chair.

Terry Cloth Toys, a bear and a rabbit to delight every baby because they are so soft and cuddly.

Bath Towel Apron, a joy to every mother for the daily splash sessions.

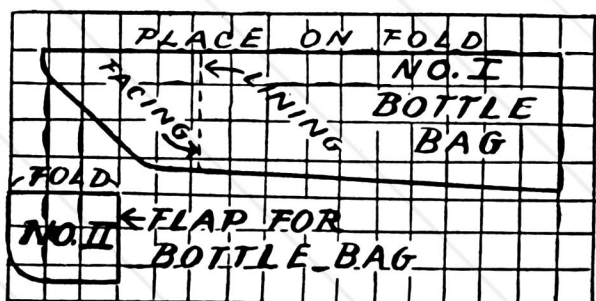
CARRY-ALL BAG

This is a washable four-sided bag with a pocket on the outside of each panel. Both bag and pockets are lined with rubberized cloth. Two of the pockets are flat, and two are extension pockets to hold feeding bottles. It is extremely handy for carrying bottles, extra diapers and miscellaneous supplies for the baby.

Material . . . Percale—1 yd.; rubber sheeting or oilskin— $\frac{3}{4}$ yd.; heavy cable cord.

Directions for Cutting . . . Cut from percale: Sides of bag, 4 pieces from *pattern No. I*; top of facing, 4 pieces, cut from upper part of *pattern No. I* (add $\frac{1}{2}$ " at dotted line for seam allowance); pockets, 4 pieces, each $7\frac{1}{2}$ " x 10"; pocket flaps, 2 pieces from *pattern No. II*; bottom, a $7\frac{1}{2}$ " square; loops for cord, 1 piece, 1" x 6". Cut from rubber sheeting: Lower part of lining, 4 pieces cut from lower part of *pattern No. I* (add $\frac{1}{2}$ " at dotted line for seam allowance); lining of pockets, 4 pieces, each $7\frac{1}{2}$ " x 10"; facings of pocket flaps, 2 pieces from *pattern No. II*; bottom lining, a $7\frac{1}{2}$ " square.

Directions for Making . . . **Pockets**—1. Place pocket pieces against pocket lining pieces, right sides together. 2. On 2 pockets stitch across one short end, and on the other 2 pockets, stitch around three sides, leaving one short side open. 3. Trim seams, turn to right side, press. 4. On the 2 pockets sewed up on three sides, make a pleat $\frac{7}{8}$ " deep on each long side (*diagram 25*). 5. Mark centers of panels and center of pockets. 6. With raw edges even at bottom, and lining of pocket to right side of panel, baste pockets to panels along centers. 7. On the 2 pockets stitched across one end only, baste in place around three



open sides and trim so that edges are even (*diagram 26*). (These are the flat pockets.) 8. On the other 2 pockets, baste first across the bottom so that pleat is caught in at each side, then baste up the sides on the free edge in line with the width at the bottom to $\frac{1}{4}$ " from top of pocket. (These are the extension pockets).

Flaps for extension pockets—1. Place flaps and lining, right sides together. 2. Leave straight edge open and stitch around remainder of flap. 3. Turn in $\frac{1}{4}$ " at open edge and slip stitch. 4. With right side of flap to right side of bag, insert straight edge $\frac{1}{4}$ " under top edge of pocket and baste. 5. Sew pocket to panel, stitching close to edge, making sure edge of flap is caught in side seams. 6. Stitch across flap on line with top edge of pocket (*diagram 27*).

Bag—1. Stitch four sides together along straight edges up to beginning of curve, right sides together (*figure 4*), so that a side with a flat pocket is next to a side with an extension pocket. 2. Stitch and press seams open. 3. Right sides facing, match bottom edges of bag to edges of $7\frac{1}{2}$ " square, stitch (*diagram 28*) and press. 4. Do not turn bag to right side.

Lining the bag—1. Assemble the lining pieces, 4 small curved pieces of percale (top facing), 4 larger pieces of rubber sheeting and one $7\frac{1}{2}$ " square of rubber sheeting. 2. Stitch each piece of percale to a piece of rubber sheeting right sides together and press seams open. 3. Put lining together in exactly the same way as the bag except that one side of the $7\frac{1}{2}$ " square is left open. 4. Turn lining to right side and place it inside the bag. 5. Stitch around scallops at top edge and trim seam. 6. Turn over the outside bag through opening in lining. 7. Slip stitch opening together. 8. Turn lining to inside of bag. 9. Cut heavy cable cord in half. Put 1 piece through loops, knot ends together. Put other piece through loops in same manner with knot at opposite side.

BATH TOWEL APRON

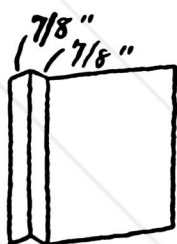
Material . . . Plain terry cloth towel, 27" wide x 42" long; chintz— $\frac{1}{2}$ yd.

Directions for Cutting . . . Cut away hems on both ends of towel. Skirt—1 piece, 26" long x width of towel (27"); bib—1 piece, 10" x 13"; pocket—1 piece, 7" x 8". Chintz—7 strips, each $2\frac{1}{2}$ " wide x 35" or 36" long.

Directions for Making . . . **Apron**—1. On one 27" end of skirt, place right side of chintz on wrong side of towel, edge to edge, stitch. 2. Turn to right side on seam line, press, stitch close to edge. 3. Turn free edge $\frac{1}{2}$ " to wrong side, edge stitch to towel. 4. On opposite end of towel mark center of width. Gather this end to measure 22". 5. Piece 2 chintz strips each to measure $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x 54". 6. Place 1 strip on unfinished end of towel, right sides together, edge to edge, matching cen-

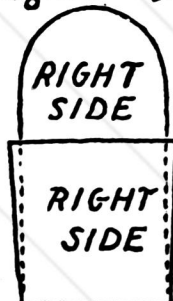
Continued on page 16

Diag. 25



To make patterns actual size, transfer diagrams as shown to large paper marked with 1" squares. One small square equals one 1" square.

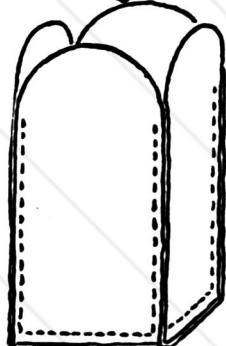
Diag. 26



Diag. 27



Diag. 28



BATH TOWEL APRON

Continued from page 15

ter of strip to center of towel. **7.** In same manner, place right side of other long strip on wrong side of apron, edge to edge. Stitch 2 strips together along top side including the apron, across ends, and on under sides as far as sides of apron. Turn tie ends to right side and press (middle section is open and raw edges are turned in).

Bib—**1.** Apply strip of chintz to two 10" sides and one 13" side as in steps 1–3 under apron above. (Pleat corners diagonally to make strip lie flat). **2.** On untrimmed side, 3" from center front, make 1/2" pleat on each side of bib. **3.** To sew bib to apron, insert bib in opening, matching centers. **4.** Baste and stitch all around band close to edge.

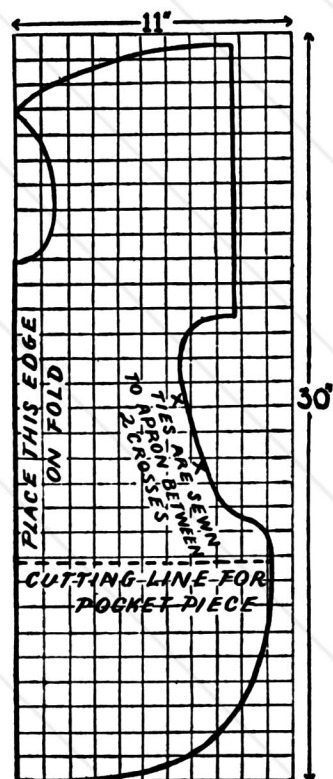
Strap for bib—**1.** From chintz strips cut one 2 1/2" x 20". **2.** Fold in half lengthwise. **3.** Stitch around one end and lengthwise edge, turn. **4.** Turn in raw edges at end and slip stitch. **5.** Attach ends to top corners of bib.

Pocket—**1.** From chintz strips, cut piece 2 1/2" x 7". **2.** On one 7" edge of pocket, apply chintz as in steps 1–3 under apron above. **3.** Turn raw edges of pocket 1/2" to wrong side. **4.** Apply pocket to apron in desired position. Stitch around 3 sides, close to edge.

FEEDING APRON

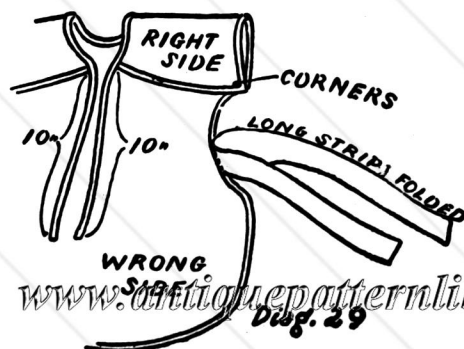
Material . . . Rubber sheeting fabric, or any lightweight waterproof material—1 1/4 yds.; J. & P. COATS PERCALE BIAS TRIM—1 card to match.

Directions for Cutting . . . **Apron**—1 piece pattern No. III (place on fold); pocket—lower portion of pattern marked off by dotted line (place on fold); straps—2 pieces, each 2 1/2" wide by 36" long.



PATTERN NO. III

Directions for Making . . . **Apron**—**1.** Bind straight edge of pocket. **2.** Place wrong side to wrong side of apron, pin. **3.** Bind all around apron except neck edge (figure 11, page 21). **4.** Bind neck edge, leaving 10" ends at each side (diagram 29). Fold tip of side edge to meet armhole edge, wrong sides together. Fasten together at corners (diagram 29).



Straps—**1.** Bind all around. Fold in half, wrong sides together. **2.** At marking on pattern, place folded edge of strap 1/4" under apron. Stitch along folded edge and along edge of apron.

TERRY CLOTH TOYS

Material for each toy . . . 1/4 yd. terry cloth or towel; scraps of percale; cotton batting; embroidery floss.

BEAR

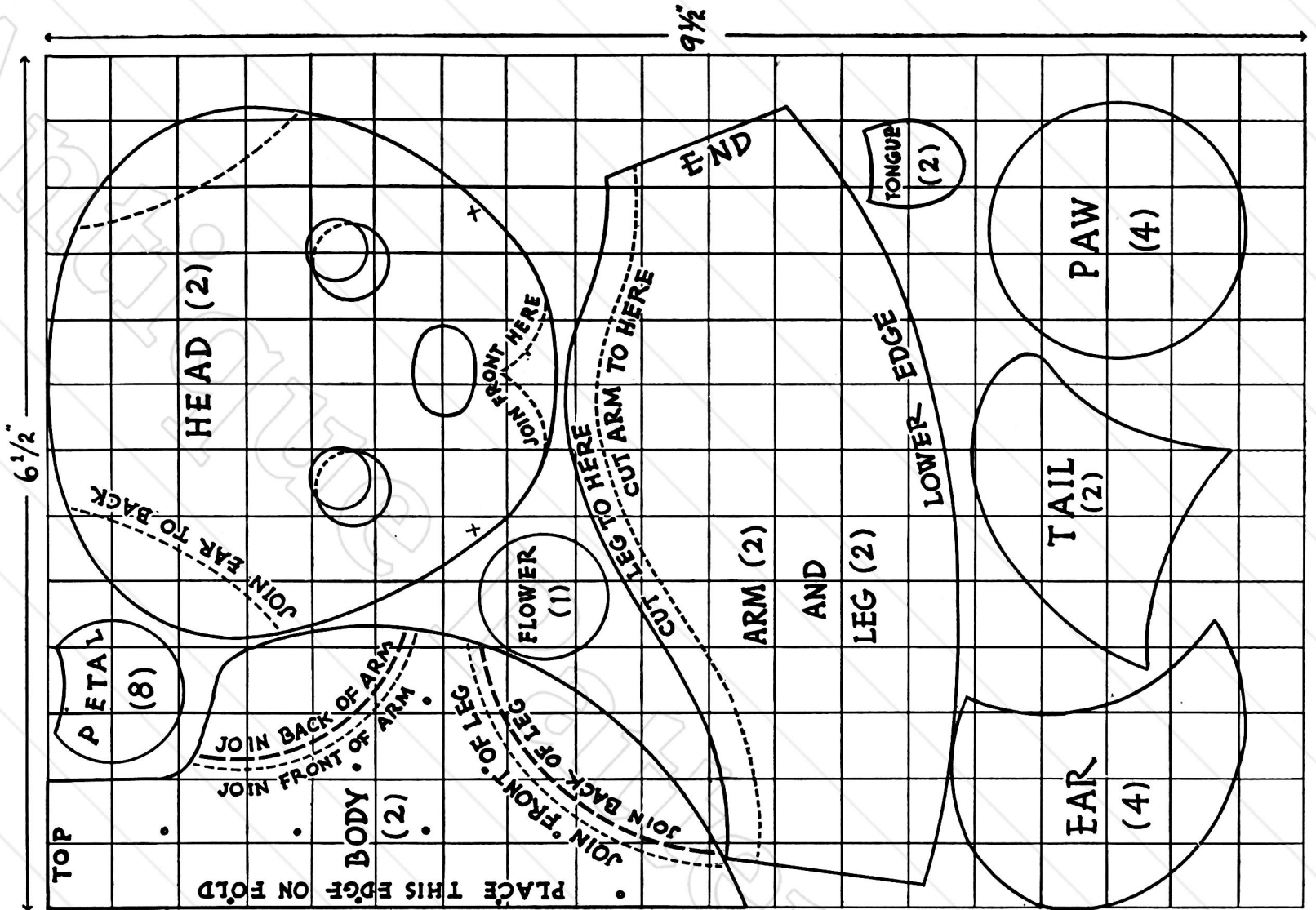
Directions for Cutting . . . From pattern No. IV cut the number of each piece indicated on pattern. Cut all from terry cloth except paws, eyes, nose, tongue, flower, petals and 2 ear pieces (percale). Allow 3/8" around all edges for seams. Mark joining lines on body and head with running stitches.

Directions for Making . . . **1.** Stitch both body pieces together, leaving top open. Turn. Stuff. **2.** On each arm and leg piece, stitch ends together. Stitch a paw piece into lower edge of each. Turn. Cut 4 circles of cardboard from paw pattern (no seam). Insert in end of each. **3.** Stuff to within 3/8" of top edge. Turn under 3/8" and fit to body on marked lines, adjusting stuffing. Whip in place (see figure 5, page 21). **4.** Stitch both tail pieces together, leaving straight edge open, turn, stuff, fit and stitch to back between legs as in step 3. **5.** Stitch tongue around curved edge, turn, stuff. Stitch head pieces together, leaving opening between X marks, and turn. Stuff and stitch head to neck as in step 3. Turn front under on dotted line and insert tongue, tipping head before whipping down. **6.** Stitch one terry ear to one percale ear around curved edge. Turn. Turn in raw edges and whip to back of head along marks. **7.** Stitch petal pieces together by two's around curved edge. Turn. Gather raw edges, lap together to make flower. Tack to head and cover raw edges with center piece turned under at edge of pattern. Whip in place. **8.** Cut out eye and nose pieces, allowing just enough to turn under, and appliqué in place, or embroider features. Make French knots evenly spaced to cover body. **9.** Cut a strip of percale 1 1/2" x 13". Fold lengthwise, stitch along edge, turn, press and tie around neck.

RABBIT

Directions for Cutting . . . From pattern No. V cut the number of each piece indicated on pattern. Cut all from terry cloth except 2 ear pieces (percale). Allow 3/8" around all edges for seams. Mark joining lines on body and head with running stitches.

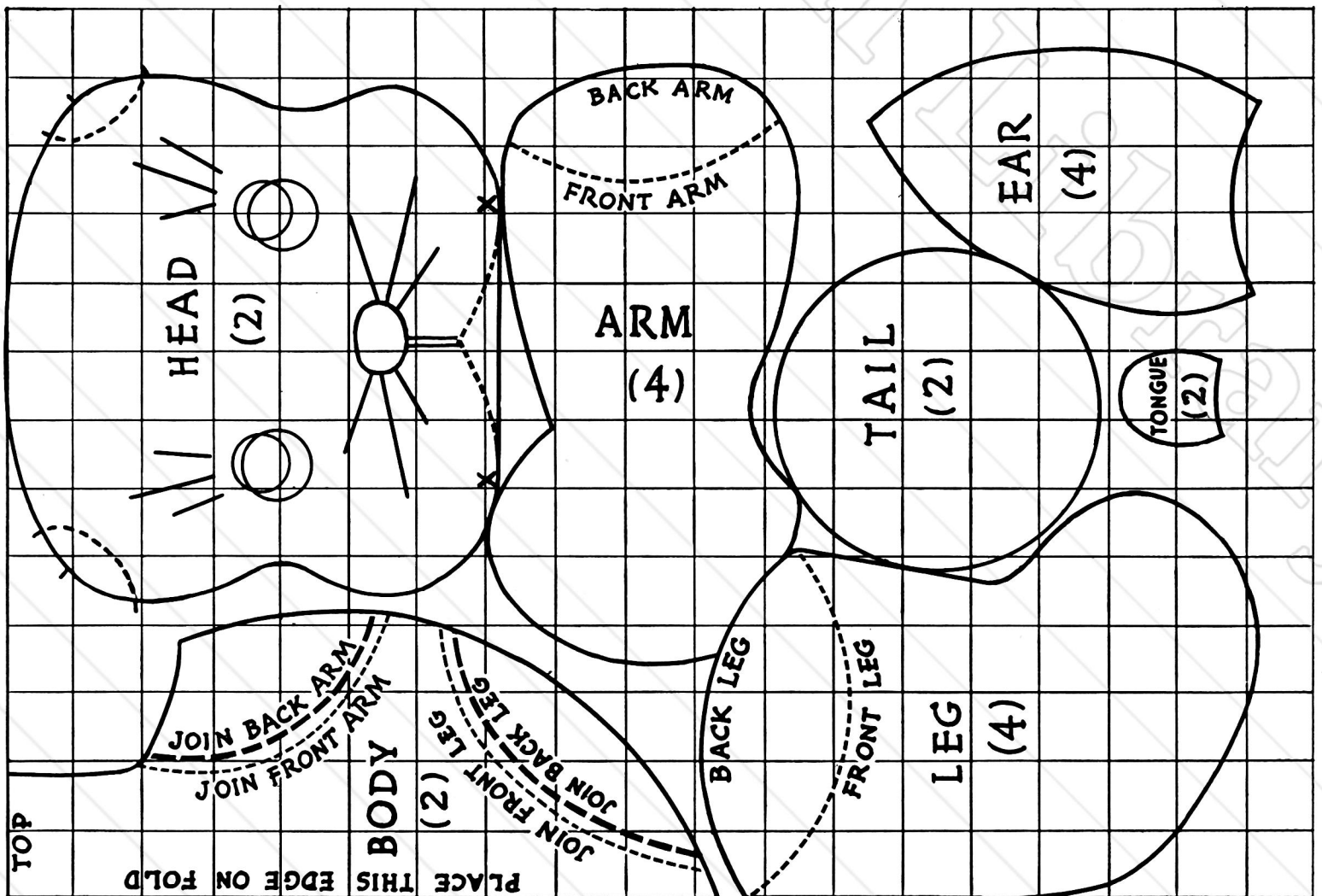
Directions for Making . . . **1.** Follow step 1 under Bear. **2.** Stitch both arm and leg pieces together around outer edge, leaving top edge open. **3.** Follow step 3 under Bear. **4.** Stitch tail pieces together, leaving small opening. Turn, stuff, whip (see figure 5, page 21) opening together and stitch to back between legs. **5.** Follow steps 5, 6, 8, and 9 under Bear.



PATTERN IV

To make patterns actual size, transfer diagrams as shown to large paper marked with 1/2" square. One small square equals one 1/2" square.

PATTERN V



WHAT

Dreams ARE MADE OF

An Appliqué Crib Quilt to Make Any Baby Want to Go to Bed

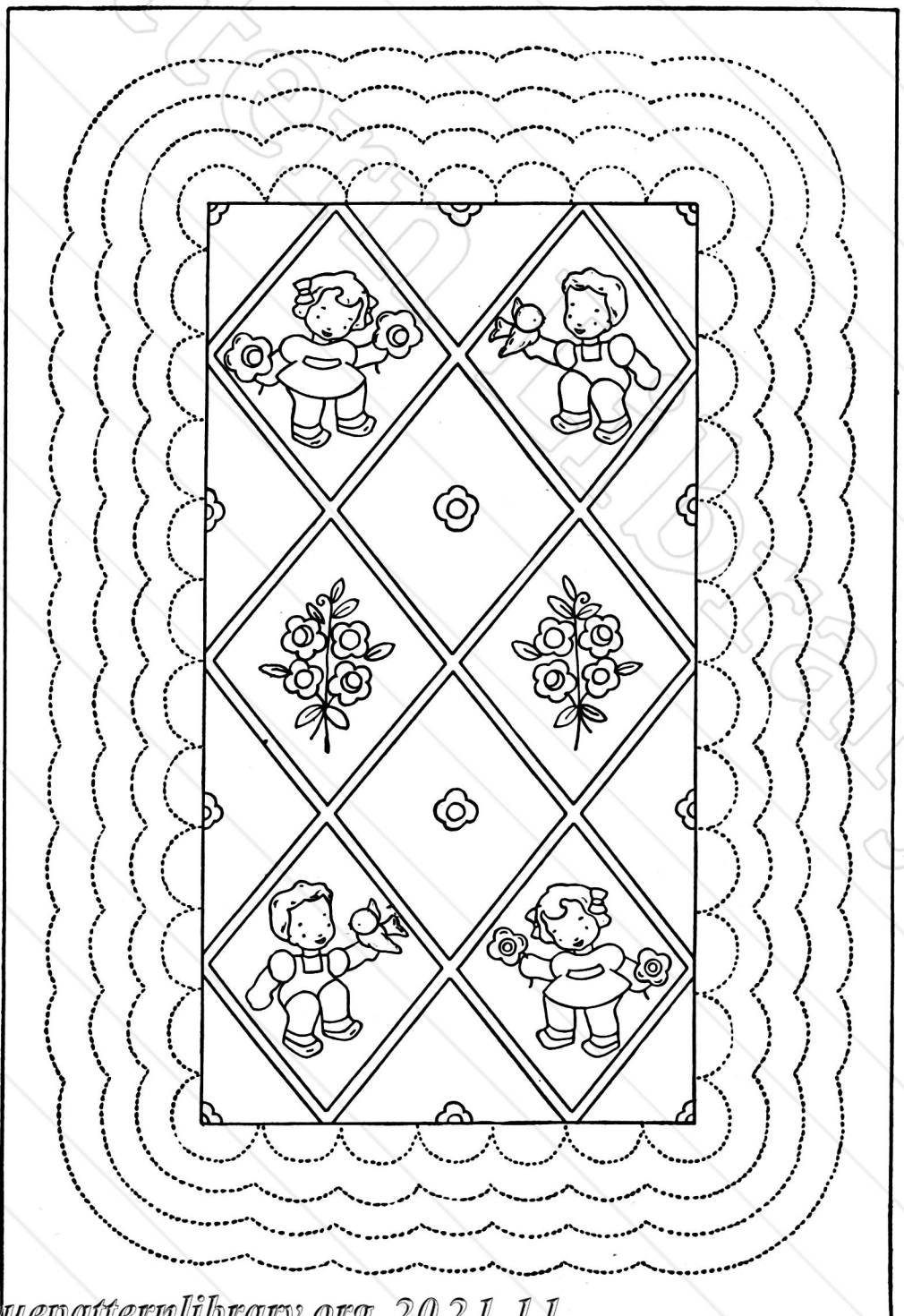
Material . . . 3½ yds. 40" fine white muslin; 1 yd. peach percale; scraps of blue, yellow, white, pink, green, print and polka dot percale; cotton batting 36" x 60".

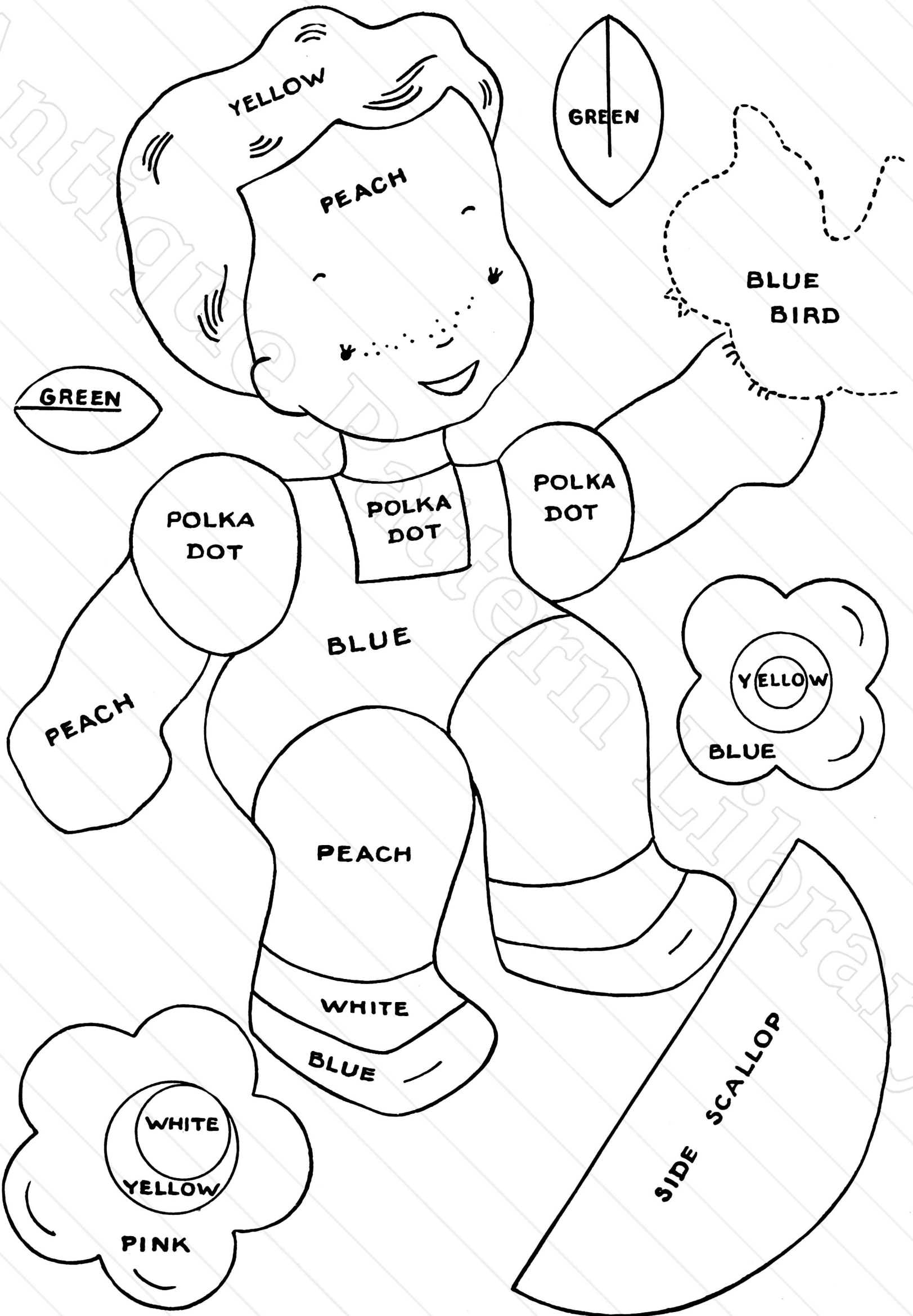
Directions for Making . . . Cut 2 pieces of white percale each 40" x 60". Mark off a rectangle 9" in from all sides on one piece. This will measure 22" x 42". Measure off and mark points across ends of rectangle 5½" in from sides and along sides at center and 7" down from end (*see diagram of quilt*). Cut 7 strips of peach percale each 1" wide by 36" long. Cut strips parallel to selvage edge of piece. Turn under, baste and press ¼" along both sides of all pieces. Pin and baste pieces to form diamond shapes by connecting points marked along edge of rectangle as shown in diagram. Slip stitch in place along both edges (*figure 4, page 21*).

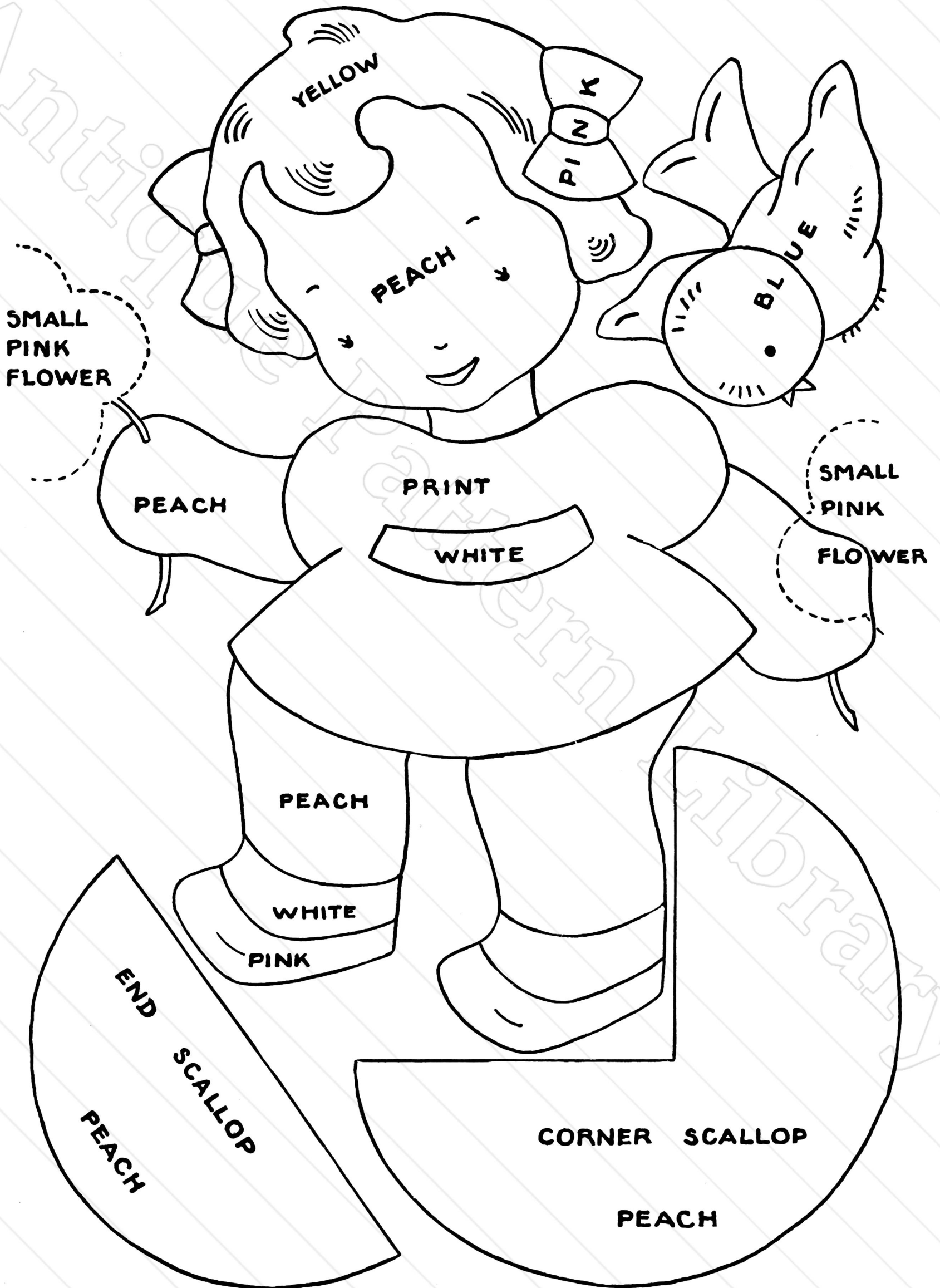
All pattern pieces for designs are given full size on pages 19 and 20. Pieces are arranged as shown in the quilt diagram on this page. Trace off outline of figure (along outermost line) and cut from peach percale allowing ¼" around all edges. Clip corners to make piece lie flat. Turn under, baste and press ¼" around all edges. (Note that figures are reversed in upper and lower squares.) Baste in proper squares and slip stitch around edge. Trace off other pieces and cut from colored percale as indicated allowing ¼" around all edges. Cut boy's blouse all in one piece. Turn under, baste and press ¼" around all edges except those which are covered by another piece. Baste in place and slip stitch. Make flower designs by tracing pieces, cutting and slip stitching in place following diagram. Embroider features, stems, etc.

Trace pattern for end scallops from pattern on page 20, cut 10 of these from peach percale allowing ¼" around all edges. Cut 4 corner scallops (page 20) and 22 side scallops in same way. Turn under, baste, press ¼" around edges. Baste in place on outside of marked line as in diagram. Slip stitch.

Place batting between two quilt pieces, baste all around edge, along diagonal strips and around rectangle. Quilt with small running stitches through all thicknesses along both sides of diagonal strips, and around outer scallops as indicated in diagram.







Figures ... HELPFUL SUGGESTIONS FOR EASY SEWING

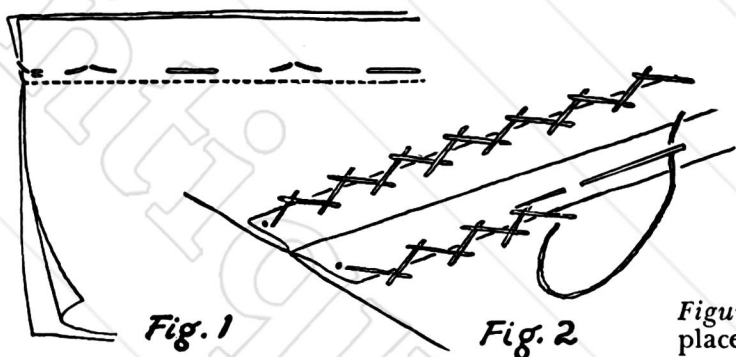


Figure 1—To make a plain seam, pin, baste and stitch pieces right sides together. Finished stitching line should be on seam line indicated on pattern. Clip and remove bastings.

Figure 2—To catch stitch, work from left to right. Take up a few threads of fabric, being careful not to have stitches show on right side. Take a similar stitch in seam allowance about $\frac{1}{4}$ " to the right. Continue making zig-zag stitch as shown.

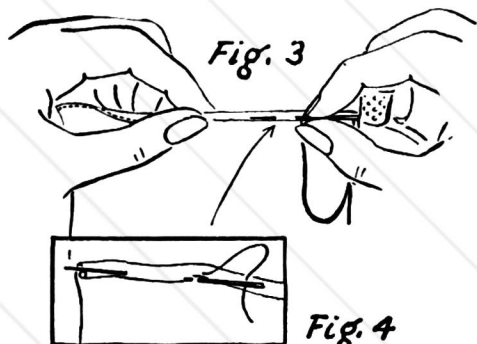


Figure 3—To make a hand rolled hem, first machine stitch close to edge. Roll edge between thumb and forefinger and slip stitch (figure 4).

Figure 4—To slip stitch, insert needle on fold, slip it along about $\frac{1}{4}$ " and bring it through. Take up 1 to 3 threads of fabric directly under point where needle comes through, draw thread through and begin next stitch.

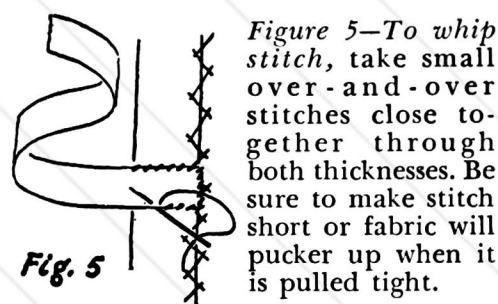


Figure 5—To whip stitch, take small over-and-over stitches close together through both thicknesses. Be sure to make stitch short or fabric will pucker up when it is pulled tight.

Figure 6—To cut bias strips, bring lengthwise straight of goods to meet crosswise. Pin along fold and press. Fold is true bias. Cut along fold, cut bias strips 1" wide from this edge.

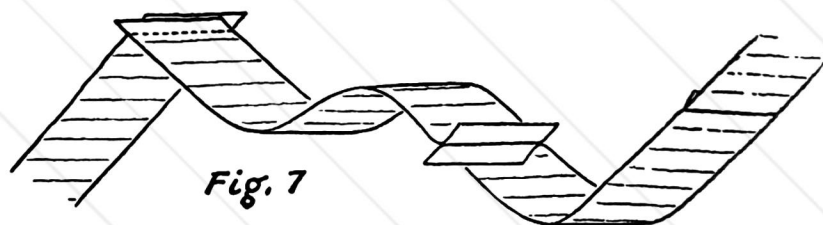
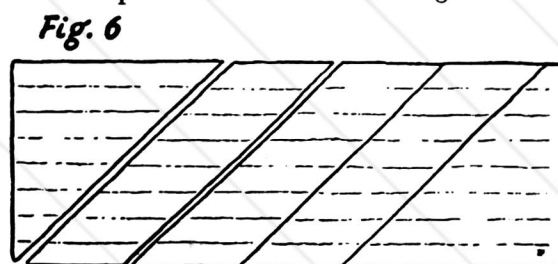


Fig. 7

Figure 7—To join bias strips, place the straight lengthwise (or crosswise) ends of two strips at right angles to each other, right sides together. Stitch with $\frac{1}{8}$ " seams. Press open and clip small triangles extending beyond strip.

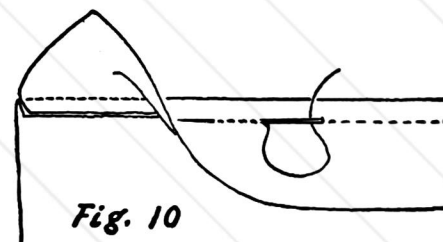


Fig. 10

Figure 10—To make French seams, baste edges to be seamed wrong sides together. Since most patterns allow for $\frac{1}{2}$ " seams, stitch by machine $\frac{1}{4}$ " from edge. If seam allowance is larger, stitch $\frac{1}{4}$ " nearer the edge than indicated seam line. Trim seam to $\frac{1}{8}$ ". Turn to wrong side. Fold on seam line. Baste close to fold, press. Stitch by hand or by machine $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " from fold edge, depending on type of fabric and fineness of seam desired.

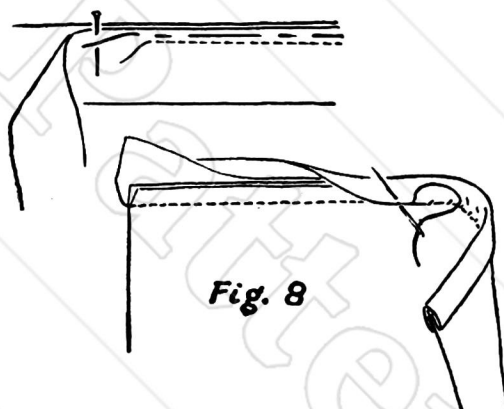


Fig. 8

Figure 8—To apply bias binding, baste and stitch 1" wide bias strip to raw edge (right sides together) $\frac{1}{4}$ " from edge. (Note: If pattern used does not call for a bias binding finish at neck or armhole edge, be sure to trim off designated seam allowance or opening will be too tight.) Press seam toward raw edge of bias strip. Turn raw edge of bias strip in $\frac{1}{4}$ " to meet raw edges of seam. Baste fold to stitching line, slip stitch (see figure 4), fold edge to seam on wrong side.

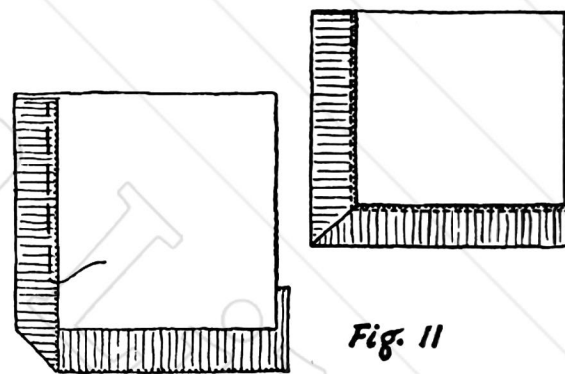


Fig. 11

Figure 11—To apply ribbon, prepared bias trim or cotton tape over all edges, press $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide ribbon or bias trim through the center. Baste over raw edge, half on one side and half on the other. Miter corners carefully as shown. Turn raw ends under and stitch by machine close to edge of ribbon, catching both sides at once.

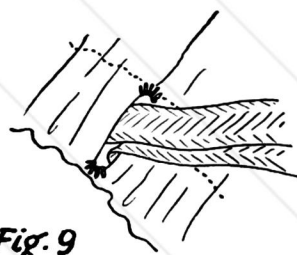


Fig. 9

Figure 9—To make a casing, turn up hem indicated width, stitch. For opening to insert tape, open seam at outside of casing and secure ends with several buttonhole stitches (see figure 14, page 22).



Fig. 12

Figure 12—To make a bias facing, cut and join $1\frac{1}{4}$ " bias strips as in figures 7 and 8, page 21. Stitch strip to edge, right sides together, mitering corners. Trim seam to $\frac{1}{8}$ ". Turn strip to wrong side, turn under raw edge and slip stitch (see figure 4, page 21) to inside of cap.

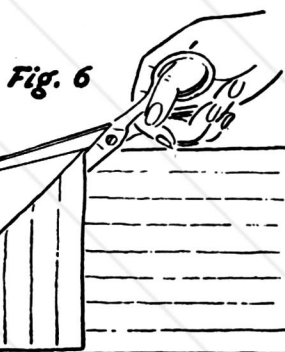


Fig. 6

FIGURES CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

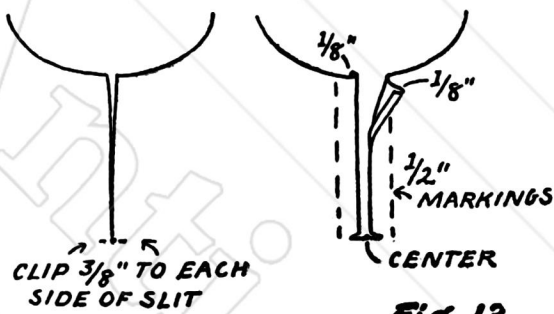


Fig. 13

Figure 13—To make placket for neck opening, at end of back slash and at right angles to it, clip $\frac{3}{8}$ " to each side. On both edges of slash, turn $\frac{1}{8}$ " to wrong side, baste. Along each folded edge mark $\frac{1}{2}$ " at intervals. Fold both sides of opening to wrong side along marked lines, baste, slip stitch (see figure 4, page 21). Lap right edge over left with fold edge of right meeting stitching line of left hem. This will form a pleat. Pin. Stitch placket closed across lower end with tiny back hand stitches, making a square of stitches. Make one worked buttonhole (see figure 14) on upper part of placket, $\frac{3}{4}$ " from neck edge. Make a second one 3" down from first.

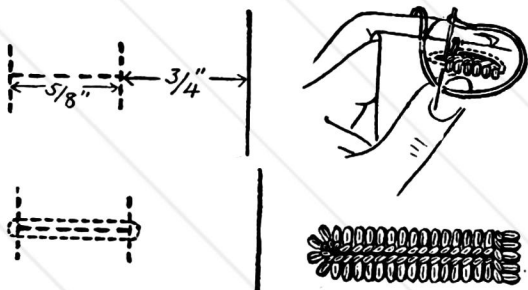


Fig. 14

Figure 14—To make a worked buttonhole, make small running stitches close around buttonhole, marking through both thicknesses. For fine baby garments, use a size 8 or 9 needle threaded with a double thread of J. & P. COATS OR CLARK'S O.N.T. BEST SIX CORD THREAD in White, size 80. Slash along marking. Hold buttonhole over forefinger and work from left to right from the inside corner. Take a few running stitches from left to right to anchor thread. Bring needle through from wrong side about $\frac{1}{8}$ " from slashed edge but do not draw it all the way through. Hold thread near fabric back over forefinger (with middle finger). Draw thread near needle to right and then left under needle. Pull needle through and draw loop to raw edge. Continue to make buttonhole stitches close together, working outside corner towards edge of garment in a fan-shaped curve. Finish at end with up-and-down stitches secured by buttonhole stitches.

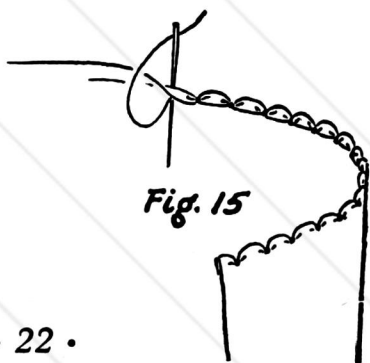


Fig. 15

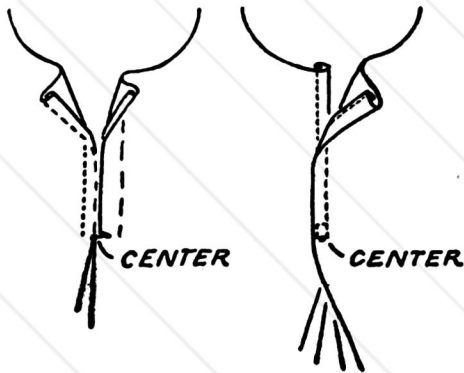


Figure 15—To make a shell stitched hem, a narrow hem is rolled as hem is stitched. Take two stitches as shown to secure each shell and slide thread along fold $\frac{1}{8}$ " to $\frac{1}{4}$ " to make next shell. The distance between shells depends on fineness of garment.

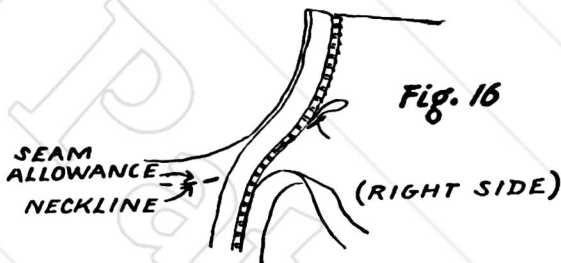


Fig. 16

Figure 16—To attach entre-deux, trim off one edge of entre-deux. Baste entre-deux to neck edge with cut edge along seam line ($\frac{1}{2}$ " in from raw edge). Whip (see figure 5, page 21) inner edge to garment. Turn to wrong side. Trim seam allowance of garment to $\frac{1}{4}$ ", hand roll and whip. Trim opposite edge of entre-deux.

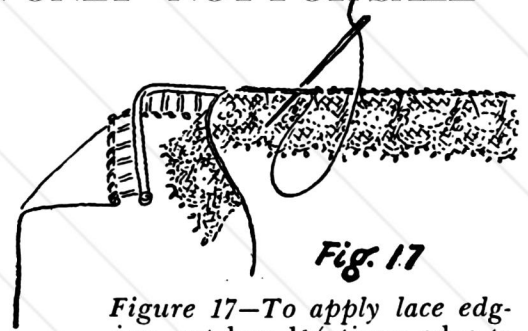


Fig. 17

Figure 17—To apply lace edging, cut lace $1\frac{1}{2}$ times edge to which it is to be applied. To gather lace, pull the strong, straight thread that lies along the straight edge. Gather to fit edge and fasten gathering thread. Distribute fullness evenly. To apply lace to entre-deux, place right side of lace against right side of entre-deux, edge to edge. Whip edges together. To apply lace and roll hem edge at same time, work on right side of garment. Roll hem away from you and hold right side of lace against right side of garment, edge to edge. Whip lace and hem at same time.



Fig. 18

Figure 18—Slip basting is done on the right side to join two fold edges or a folded edge to a flat piece. Slip needle along inside fold, push it through and pick up a few threads on the opposite side. Draw thread through and repeat.

Thread and Needle Sizes for Fabrics Used in Baby Clothes

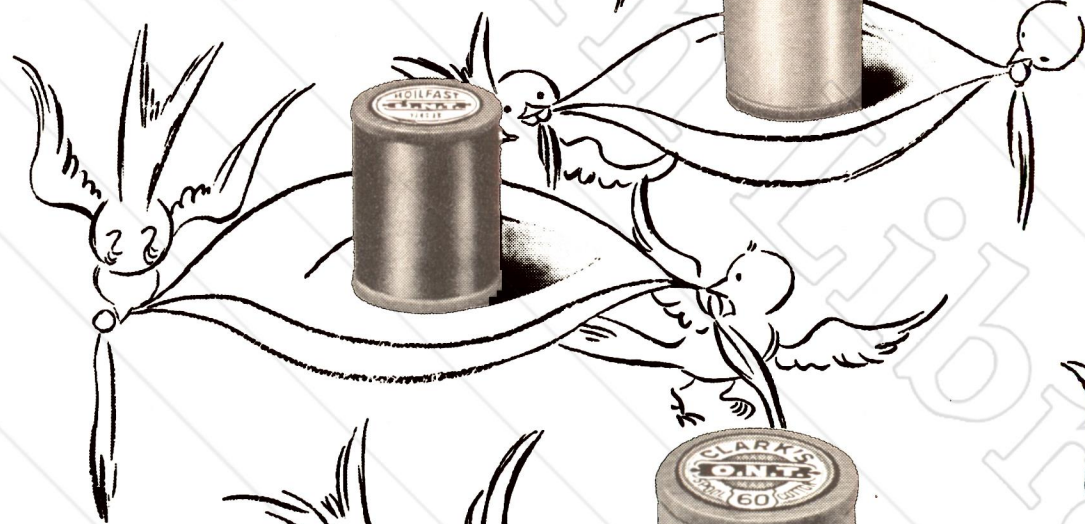
Sewing will be easier and results more satisfactory if thread and needles that are right in size for the fabric are used. J. & P. Coats and Clark's O.N.T. threads are made in all suitable sizes.

Best Six Cord White Thread Sizes	Hand Sewing Needles	Fabric	Machine Needles	Machine Stitches per Inch
50		Birdseye, blanket cloth, chintz, flannel, flannelette, knitted fabrics, linen, muslin, percale, piqué, rayon or silk crepe, rayon and wool mixtures, rubber sheeting, Turkish toweling. For colored fabrics use matching Boilfast* Mercerized Sewing Thread.	Medium	14
60	6			
70	7			
80	8	Dimity, handkerchief linen, lawn, nainsook, voile. For colored fabrics use matching Boilfast* Mercerized Sewing Thread.	Medium Fine	16
	9			18
100	10	Batiste, organdie, marquissette, net. For colored fabrics use matching Boilfast* Mercerized Sewing Thread.	Fine	20

*Trade Mark



**J. & P. COATS and
CLARK'S O. N. T.**
FINE SEWING THREADS
by appointment to
"His Majesty"



Sewing for Babies

