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OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

EXTENSION SERVICE.

RALPH D. HETZEL, Director.

SEWING

by

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This bulletin is the third and last of this series that will be sent you this year, and if you accomplish all that has been outlined, there can be no doubt that you will be ready for more advanced work another year. Moreover, having accomplished this work, you will have received as a lasting prize, aside from any other award, that confidence in your own ability to accomplish things, which certainly is worthy of all the effort it cost.

Work Offered for the Contest. The first two Project bulletins have prepared you for attempting these more difficult articles. In the Club contests, classes A and C may offer any three of the articles outlined in any of the three bulletins, excepting the hemmed towel. Class B may offer any three articles, one of which may be the hemmed towel. Classes A, B, and C may all offer darning, patching, and a strip of not less than three buttonholes.

Do not forget the Project Record requirement: a short, clear account of all the work you have done, with answers to the few questions asked. The composition called for in the first bulletin will not be required.

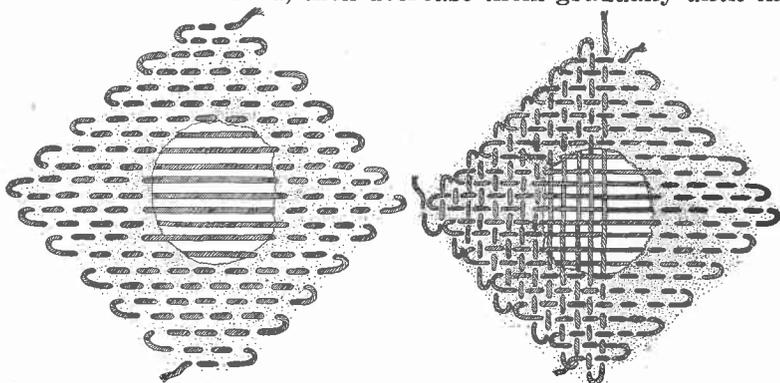
STOCKING DARN.

Materials. A stocking to be mended.

Darning cotton; darning needle.

Darning is the weaving in of threads across a hole or worn place in a garment in the endeavor to replace the original material as nearly as possible. The warp or foundation threads of a darn are running stitches; the woof or filling threads are woven over and under the warp threads, evenly and closely. The hole to be mended should be made a symmetrical shape by

trimming away the worn threads. Begin the darn on one side, a little distance from the center, by taking two or three small running stitches; return, making the second line a little longer. Continue increasing the number of stitches, making each line a little longer than the one preceding it, until the center of the darn has been reached, then decrease them gradually until the



threads are all placed. The end stitch in each line should never be drawn tightly; this is to allow for shrinkage in washing and also for the strain caused by the movement of the foot in the stocking. The wool threads are woven in after the same manner. This will make the finished darn diamond shaped, in which the strain of the threads is distributed instead of being placed on the corners, as in the square darn.

UNDERSKIRT.

Materials. Muslin; Cambric; Gingham; Cotton Crepe.

No. 80 white thread for light weight materials.

No. 8 needle.

No. 70 white thread for heavier materials.

No. 7 needle.

Pattern. Select a plain pattern of any standard make. Test it to be sure it is large enough; pin the pieces together and hold them against the figure.

Cutting. Read the directions very carefully on the outside of the pattern.

Do not cut out the notches as indicated, but mark them with thread or pencil.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING. *Seam.* Pin the gores together before basting, matching the corresponding marks. Baste, (always from the top down) and finish with French seams as in the apron in Sewing Bulletin 1,

Placket. The skirt opening should be eight inches deep; when finished, the placket should be from one to one and one-half inches wide. Either of two kinds of plackets may be used, each made of one long strip of material cut lengthwise and a little longer than twice the depth of the opening. Placket No. 1, in the illustration, is an extended hem on the left side and a facing on the right. Apply the strip of material to the right side of the entire length of the placket opening, and baste be-



fore sewing on the machine. This brings the seam to the wrong side. Make $\frac{1}{8}$ inch turn, and, beginning at the top on the left side, baste directly over the seam just made until $\frac{1}{8}$ inch past the middle of the placket. This makes an extended hem. Before applying the remaining half as a facing on the left side, cut away the underneath fold, leaving only enough to make it the same size as the extended hem, plus $\frac{1}{8}$ inch for a turn. Placket No. 2 is an extended hem on both sides.

Top of Skirt. There will be no gatherings to be considered, if the pattern fits closely. If any are necessary, they

should be made with small running stitches very near the edge of the top of the skirt, the fullness being placed toward the back.

Band. When finished, the band should not be wider than 1 inch. Apply to the wrong side first, as this makes the seam come to the right side, the final stitching being on the right side. If Placket No. 2 is made (the extended hem) it should be folded back on the right side, on the inside of the skirt before the band is applied. The left side extends.

Directions for buttons and buttonholes were given in Sewing Bulletin No. 2. Hooks and eyes may be used as in the model, the hooks being so placed that they are $\frac{1}{8}$ inch from the edge of the placket when fastened. They should be sewed in with the buttonhole stitch.

Bottom of Skirt. If the ruffle is applied on the skirt and the top finished with braid or insertion, the hem should first be made. Two inches is a good width for the hem. In the model, the ruffle forms the bottom, being applied under a $\frac{1}{4}$ inch tuck of the skirt as a finish. The ruffle should have all most no fullness.

KIMONA NIGHTDRESS.

Materials. Muslin; Cambric; Cotton Crepe.

No. 70 or 80 white thread.

No. 7 or 8 needle.

Pattern. Use any standard pattern, and test it for size, as with the underskirt, before cutting it out. Follow the directions given with the pattern, marking the notches, as before, with thread or pencil. If the material is too narrow to make the garment in one piece, the portions cut out under the arms and along the sides may be used as gores for the bottom on each side of the front and back.

Seams. Pin the seams together, placing one edge $\frac{1}{8}$ inch below the other. Baste $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the lower edge and sew on the machine, sewing always from the top down. Fold the long part of the seam down over the lower part and baste this flat upon the goods; then sew on the machine. This kind of a seam is called a flat fell, and is used a great deal on underwear because it is not only smooth but neat in appearance. It will be a little difficult to manage it under the arm.

Finish of the Neck and Sleeves. The top should be large enough to slip easily over the head; both the neck and sleeves may be finished in several ways:

- (1) With a plain hem $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide, sewed on the machine, hemmed by hand or feather stitched down.
- (2) Narrow lace may be whipped on the edge of the hem.
- (3) It may be stamped and scalloped with white mercerized cotton, if one already knows how to embroider a scallop.
- (4) Beading or narrow embroidery may be used. If the material is not wide enough to make the sleeves as long as



the pattern calls for, they may be made up as short sleeves, or pieced with the same material and then finished.

Bottom. Even the bottom curves, measuring the two sides from the arm hole to the lower edge, to be sure they are even. The widest hem should not be more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Caution in Choosing Trimming. Beading or embroidery that is rather solid (as in the skirt model) will wear much longer than that made up of much open work.

MIDDY BLOUSE.

Materials. Galatea or any of the heavier weight cotton goods. Light weight flannel is also suitable; but as it frays easily, it is more difficult to sew.

Pattern. Choose the pattern, of any standard make, by measurement, which is taken over the fullest part of the bust. The directions will guide you as to the amount of material to



buy. Test the pattern and read and understand all directions for cutting out before beginning.

Shrinking. All wash goods will shrink a little when washed. It is best, therefore, to shrink them before cutting. Put the material in the folds as it comes from the store, in hot water, then roll it up and squeeze gently. Do not wring

hard. Hang it to dry, on the clothes line, fastening the edge with enough clothes pins to keep it from sagging. Do not stretch it, but before it is quite dry, iron it, ironing until entirely dry.

Cutting. To be sure you understand directions, and also that you have enough material, pin every piece of the pattern in position. Remember to mark all notches instead of cutting them.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING. *Seams.* Flat fell seams are used frequently in making such gaments, because they make a smooth finish; the stitching should also be very even, as it is so plainly seen. In slipping the blouse over the head, while fitting it, be very careful not to stretch the neck out of shape. Do not stitch until you are sure it fits well.

Collar. The collar will be easier to roll if it is lined with the same material as the blouse. Always baste, then try the garment on before doing any stitching.

Sleeves. Place the sleeves according to the marks in the arm's eye, holding the sleeve toward you as you work. Baste it in and then try it on. The sleeve seam should fall easily on the inside of the arm; and the top of the sleeve should be in a line with the top of the shoulder. The lower part of the sleeves can be finished at any desired length.

Bottom. A hem usually 2 inches deep finishes the bottom.

With this blouse, as a school suit for winter, many young girls wear a short skirt and a pair of bloomers, which take the place of skirts and are warmer. This makes a sensible, healthful, and comfortable school suit.