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Oregon Agricultural College Extension Service

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BOYS' AND GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL CLUBS.

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SEWING CLUB LESSONS Nos. 4 and 5--Div. 2 Circular No. 7.

COMBINATION OR PRINCESS SLIP.

Up to this lesson you have always had instructions for just one garment, which you could make in any one of several ways. Since you are so far advanced, you may take your choice between a combination suit or a princess slip.

If you choose the combination suit, it may be either an envelope chemise, a corset cover and drawers, or an underwaist and drawers. The first two are suitable for large girls, and the latter for girls under 14 years.

If you choose the princess slip, it may be a true princess slip with the fitted waist, or it may be a waist and skirt, or it may be straight from the shoulders with just a slightly fitted belt. The type of skirt you make will also depend quite largely on your age and size.

Materials. Either of these garments may be made of nainsook, longcloth, cambric, or light-weight muslin.

Pattern. Choose a pattern with as few pieces as possible, because a complicated pattern is much more difficult to use and the finished garment is more difficult to iron.

Follow the directions given in lessons 6 and 7 of Course I in Sewing, for determining the correct size of pattern.

Be careful to place on the material all pieces of the pattern before cutting any part. See that the perforations for the straight of the material are on the warp of the goods or your garment will not hang well.

Basting. The method of basting will depend on the kind of seams you use. For a French seam, baste the first time so that the raw edges are on the right side of the garment. For a flat fell, have the raw edge to the wrong side of the garment.

Fitting. COMBINATION SUIT. See that the garment hangs well from the shoulders, that it is not too long nor too short and that it is large enough in the armseye and low enough around the neck so that it will not show above the dress. If the suit is a corset cover is long enough to prevent drawing and that the drawers are long enough in the crotch for comfort.

PRINCESS SLIP. This should be fitted around the neck, shoulder and armseye like the combination suit. See that it hangs straight.

Seams. Flat fell seams are really the best for underwear, as they lie more smoothly than any other kind. A garment made with them irons more easily than any other. Sometimes French seams are used, and at times the French fell is also used. All of these seams are described in your Sewing Bulletin on pages 9 and 10.

Placket. Use the skirt placket on either garment. See Sewing Bulletin, page 13.

Finishing. Neck and armseye of either garment.

A bias facing is a good finish for the neck and armseye. See Sewing Bulletin, page 13. Instead of cutting the facing, you may use the lawn bias binding that comes in packages.

An easy way to finish the neck and armseye is by the use of stickerei braid. Turn a $\frac{1}{4}$ " fold toward the wrong side of the garment. Baste the braid in place so that the scallop shows above the edge of the fold, having the right side of the braid toward the right side of the garment. Stitch close to the edge of the garment from the right side of the garment and near the edge of the braid from the wrong side of the garment.

The bottom of the envelope chemise or the legs of the drawers may also be finished with this braid, or they may be hemmed and trimmed in some other way. The bottom of the princess slip may be finished with a flounce or with a plain hem.

Buttons and Buttonholes. Always make the buttonholes so that the greatest strain will come on the end. See Sewing Bulletin, p. 11.

Trimming. Either garment should be very simply trimmed, because they are intended for practical wear.

Simple, narrow, machine-made lace is always in good taste, but it should be used sparingly. A narrow piece of crocheted or tatted lace may also be used. *Never* use colored thread

for lace to be used on underwear. A narrow embroidered edge is good.

A tatted or crocheted yoke is also attractive. Choose a pattern for such a yoke, however, that is free from large holes.

The bottom of either garment may be simply hemmed, trimmed with a ruffle or flounce which may be lace trimmed, tucked or feather-stitched. Feather-stitching may also be used effectively around the neck and armseyes.

If tucks are to be used, be sure to make allowance for them when cutting the garment. Allow twice the width of the tuck for each one. For example, if you plan to have three $\frac{1}{4}$ " tucks allow $1\frac{1}{2}$ " on the width of your material for a ruffle, or on the length of the material if the garment itself is to have tucks.

There are two ways of attaching a ruffle.

1. Make a tuck in the garment so that the edge of the tuck comes a trifle below the place where you wish to stitch the ruffle. Have the tuck on the right side of the garment. Baste the ruffle on so that the draw edge of the ruffle is under the tuck.

Baste the edge of the tuck down smoothly over the ruffle and stitch near its edge.

2. Sew the ruffle onto the garment so that the raw edge is to the right side. Cover the raw edge with a piece of the bias lawn binding. The best width for this purpose is the $\frac{3}{8}$ ".

To Set in Insertion. Method 1. Sew in place, either by hand hemming or by machine stitching, near the edge. Cut the material back of the insertion through the center. Fold it back so that none of it shows under the insertion; then turn under the edges and either hem down by hand or stitch on the machine.

When you have finished either garment, fill in your report card and mail it to the State Club Leader, then begin working on lessons 6 and 7, while instructions for lessons 8 and 9 are being sent to you.

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WOOL.

Next in importance to cotton among the textile fibers comes wool. Until the invention of the cotton gin it was of greater importance than cotton.

Wool is the fleece of sheep, and the hair of certain goats and

camels. Climate, breed, and food influence the quality of the wool.

The preparation of wool for spinning is quite a long process. The sheep are first sheared. This work is done by men who are expert at the business and are able to shear from 100 to 200 sheep a day. The wool comes from the sheep's back in one piece which is called fleece. After shearing, each fleece is rolled up by itself and packed in a large wool sack. Each sack holds from 250 to 400 pounds. It is then shipped to the buyers. In the warehouses it is sorted according to kind and then each fleece is pulled apart and the different parts are put into separate piles according to its quality. After it reaches the mill it has to be thoroughly cleaned. There is a greasy substance on wool called yolk. This has to be washed out. One hundred pounds of wool "in the grease" as it is called, usually yield only about 35 pounds of clean wool.

Even after it has been cleaned once, it is often necessary to clean it again. This process is called scouring and consists of washing usually in three baths.

For many kinds of cloth, the wool is dyed at this stage, then each fleece is pulled apart and the different parts sometimes by a process called carbonizing. The latter process consists of putting the wool into an acid which has no effect on the wool but which will burn up the burrs and other vegetable substances.

After burring comes blending. Blending is the mixing together of various grades or qualities of wool to obtain the combination best suited to the material which is to be made. After the blending comes the oiling. This is necessary because after washing the wool becomes too brittle to handle well.

It is now ready for picking apart, carding, and spinning. It depends on the kind of material to be made just how it will be prepared for spinning.

There are a great many different kinds of material made from wool but they are all classed under two general heads—woolens and worsteds.

Woolens are made from soft, dull, loosely twisted yarn of short wool and include blankets, sweater materials, broadcloth, melton, kersey, and many flannels.

Worsteds are made from carefully combed, long, more or less lustrous wool, made into closely twisted yarn and woven into serges, covert cloth, mohairs, worsted suiting and diagonals.