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COLLECTION

Oregon Agricultural College Extension Service

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BOYS' AND GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL CLUBS

Oregon Agricultural College, United States Department of Agriculture, and
State Department of Education, cooperating

Extension Bulletin 171 Corvallis, Oregon December, 1916

SEWING CLUB LESSON NO. 4--Div. I

Circular No. 7.

HEMSTITCHING.

This lesson may be applied to a guest towel or a tray cloth. Either one should be made of linen, since linen is better adapted to these articles than any other material. Linen has a gloss that makes it very beautiful. It wears a long time, absorbs moisture readily, and is soft.

Materials. Guest Towel. Linen, huckaback. (Do not get cotton material, as cotton huckaback soon becomes linty, is hard to wash, wears out quickly, and hence, does not pay to make up).

Tray Cloth. Art linen, damask, butchers' linen.

Amount of Material. Guest Towel— $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of 15" material. Tray Cloth—1 yard of 18" material.

Method of Making. Draw a thread to cut by. Be sure to draw the first thread that will go entirely across the material. Cut along the line thus formed.

Examine the material carefully to determine the right side. The right side will be a little smoother in the case of huckaback; the more prominent groups of threads will run lengthwise of the material. In damask the side on which the pattern is satiny is the right side. After determining the right side, make a $\frac{1}{4}$ " fold toward the wrong side of the material. For the *guest towel* make a second fold $1\frac{1}{4}$ " wide. Draw out the thread where the edge of the first fold touches the main part of the towel. For the *tray cloth* make the sec-

ond fold $1\frac{1}{2}$ " wide above the edge of the hem. Draw from 2 to 4 threads, depending on the fineness of the material and the size of the threads.

If it is difficult to draw out the threads, rub a little soap on the material and you will find it much easier to get out the threads.

When the threads are all drawn, baste the hem in, so that the edge of the hem just comes to the edge of the drawn space.

Follow the instructions for hemstitching found in the last paragraph before "Patterns, Seams, etc." on page 9 of the Sewing Bulletin for the actual hemstitching.

Overhand the ends of the hems, taking care to tuck in all raw edges. Be careful to cut off all ends of thread.

If you wish, you may double hemstitch the towel or tray cloth that you are making. There are two ways to double hemstitch. (1) Take up the same group of threads on each side of the drawn space. (2) Hemstitch the side which fastens down the hem. On the opposite side, fasten the thread at the left hand side of the towel when the end of the towel is away from you. Take up one half of the first group for the first stitch, then for the second stitch, take up the remaining half of the first group and the first half of the second group. You see, in this way you will always be taking up the same number of threads as you did on the first side, but instead of making straight lines lengthwise of the towel you will make diagonal lines.

You are required to make only *one* of these articles, and you may take your choice.

When you have finished this lesson, fill in your report card and mail it to the State Club Leader while instructions for Lesson No. 5 are being sent to you.

HELEN COWGILL,
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