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Oregon State Agricultural College Extension Service

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Bachelor Sewing

By HELEN COWGILL



Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics
Oregon State Agricultural College, United States Department of Agriculture, and State
Department of Education, Cooperating
Printed and distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914

Bachelor Sewing

Your enrollment for the Bachelor Sewing Club project has been received. Enclosed you will find all of the instructions required for completing the project, your Record Book, and five report cards.

What to do first. *Read carefully* the instructions in the bulletin. *Note* that you have a choice in several places and that in others you are all required to do certain things.

If you are interested in carpentry you will wish to make the articles in the carpentry group. If you are fond of camping, of course you will want to make the camp outfit. Whichever interests you most, you will want either the knife or hatchet sheath. All boys should know something about the selection and care of their clothes.

Reports. When you complete an article, fill in the space for it in your Record Book and then fill in a report card. Keep the Record Book until you have completed your project, but send your report card to your county Club agent or to the State Club Leader, if you have no county Club agent, as soon as you complete an article.

Exhibit. You are asked to exhibit at a local, county, or state fair, the following:

- (1) All the articles made for either camp or carpentry.
- (2) (a) A patch, (b) a darn, and (c) a piece of cloth on which you have sewed a four-eyed button and a two-eyed button, (d) a statement by your leader that you have cleaned and pressed a pair of trousers.
- (3) Either the knife or hatchet sheath.

THE SCORE CARD FOR BACHELOR SEWING

1. Exhibit	75 points
(1) Camp or carpentry articles.....	35
Camp apron (15), holder (10), kit (10); or	
carpenter's apron (25), kit (10)	
(2) (a) Patch	5
(b) Darn	5
(c) Button sewing	5
(d) Record of cleaned and pressed trousers.....	10
(3) Knife or hatchet sheath	15
2. Record book	25
Possible score	100

GROUP ONE—CAMP OR CARPENTER'S ARTICLES

Make either the camp or carpentry articles.

CAMP ARTICLES

(*Hot-dish holder, emergency kit, camp apron*)

HOT-DISH HOLDER

Suggested materials. Canvas, denim, ticking, khaki, flour sacking, or other heavy material.

Cutting. Cut material $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide by $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, also cut a 6-inch square of outing flannel for additional padding.

Making. *Method 1.* Fold material to form a square. Put padding on the inside. Stitch from corner to corner crosswise on machine. Bind sides with material cut on the bias, or with bias tape. Sew a small piece of tape to one corner for a hanger.

Method 2. Pin the material and flannel together in several places. Turn in the raw edges and baste the sides of the holder.

Stitch close to the edge around the holder and from corner to corner in both directions.

16 inches

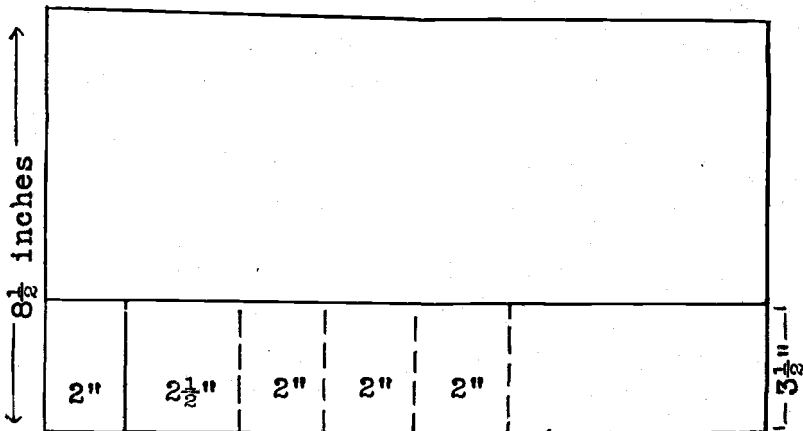


Diagram for an emergency kit

AN EMERGENCY KIT

Every boy who plans to spend one or more days in camp should carry with him an emergency kit so that he may be ready for whatever comes in the way of minor accidents.

Dr. A. Zieffe, Dean of the School of Pharmacy, Oregon State Agricultural College, says that the following articles should go into such a kit and gives their uses.

1. A small bottle of mercurochrome for cuts and scratches.
2. One package of 1" gauze for bandaging.
3. One spool of $\frac{1}{2}$ " adhesive tape to hold bandages in place.
4. A yard square of gauze to use where the narrow gauze won't do and to use for a sling.
5. A small amount of baking soda for burns, poison oak, mosquito bites.
6. A small tube of carbolated vaseline for burns, or favorite burn medicine.
7. A small bottle of aromatic spirits of ammonia for fainting, overeating, and mosquito bites.
8. Three or four safety-pins to use in making a sling.
9. If you are going where there are rattlesnakes, the kit should also contain a small bottle of potassium permanganate.

Material. Oilcloth, because your supplies are thus protected against moisture. Cotton tape one inch wide.

Cutting. Cut the oilcloth 16 inches by 12 inches.

Making. Bind one 16-inch side with the cotton tape.

Fold the bound edge so that it forms a pocket $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. Have the shiny side of the oilcloth on the outside of the kit.

Beginning at the left-hand side measure in from the edge 2 inches. Stitch from the edge of the fold to the top of the fold to form a small pocket. Turn at the top and stitch part way down again to strengthen the edge.

Measure toward the right from this row of stitching $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches and put in another row of stitching like the first.

Make three more pockets each 2 inches wide, leaving the rest of the space for a large pocket for the bandages, adhesive tape, and safety-pins.

The first pocket is for the vaseline, the second for the bottle of mercurochrome, and the other small pockets for the rest of the bottles.

Bind all around the edge with the tape.

Attach a piece of tape for tying the kit when rolled.

The top of the kit will fold over to the edge of the lower fold and the kit will roll up from left to right.

CAMP COOK APRON

Material. Light-weight canvas, denim, unbleached muslin, khaki, a flour sack or any material that is strong and durable. Cotton tape for straps and ties.

Cutting. Use a straight piece of the material long enough to reach from the chest to just below the knees and wide enough to come within six inches of meeting in the back at the top.

Make a hem about $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide on all raw edges, taking care to have the corners neat and strong. These hems should be stitched on the sewing machine.

Straps are made from cotton tape $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide. Turn in the ends of the tape and sew an end to each of the two upper corners so that the long ends extend beyond the top of the apron. Put the apron on and bring the straps over the shoulder, crossing them in the back. Pin them in place in front so that they are from 4 to 6 inches apart in front. The distance will depend on the size of the boy for whom the apron is made.

Near the waist-line sew on two more pieces of tape for ties. Since these pieces of tape must all be sewed on securely they should be stitched straight across and then stitched diagonally also. Fasten all ends of thread securely, cut them off close, and your apron is complete.

CARPENTER'S ARTICLES

(*Carpenter's Apron, Tool Kit*)

CARPENTER'S APRON

Explanation of diagram.

Length of apron—from chest to knee.

Width—from hip to hip.

Width at top—from 4 to 6 inches depending on size of boy.

- (a) Note-book and pencil pocket.
- (b) Utility pocket.
- (c) Big pocket across center of apron for nails and small tools, made of a separate piece of canvas and divided into three pockets by stitching.
- (1) A tape from upper right corner over shoulder to left corner in the back.
- (2) A tape from upper left corner over shoulder to right corner in the back.

(3) Tapes to tie in the back.

(4)—(5) Tapes to snap around knees.

(6) Short loops of tape to hold hammer and square.

Materials. Light-weight canvas, khaki, or heavy denim.

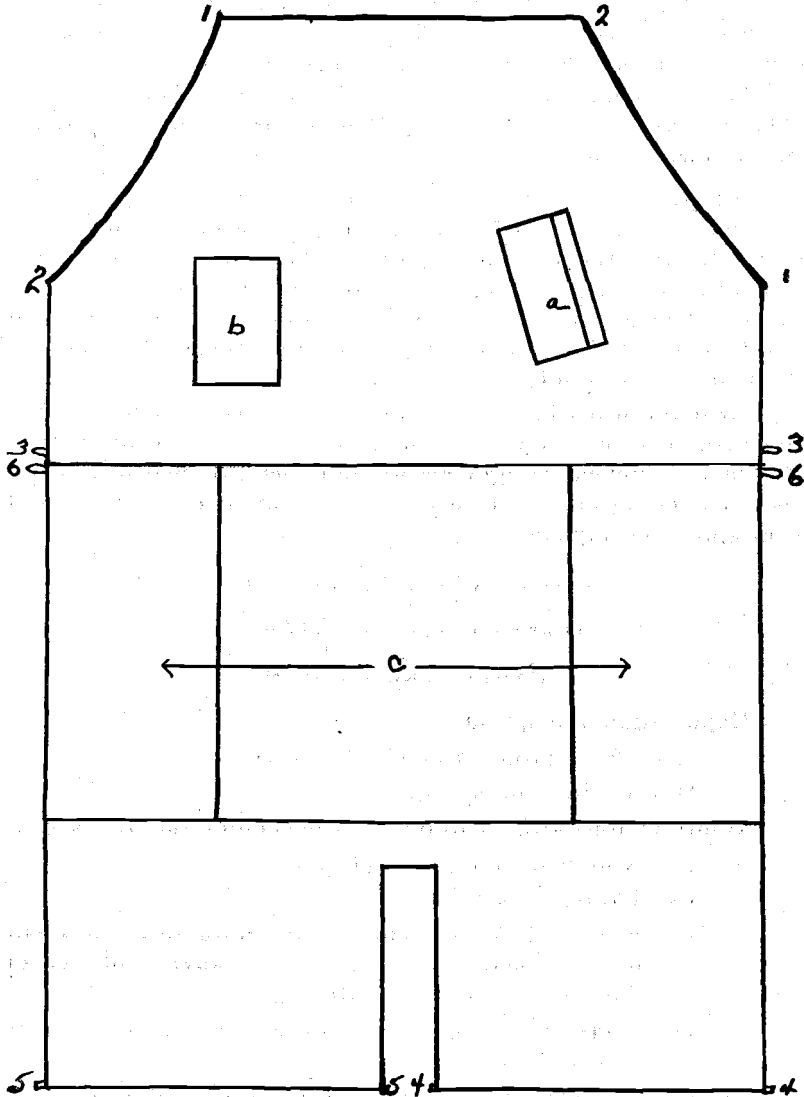


Diagram for carpenter's apron

Cutting. Cut according to diagram.

Making. Hem top of pockets before putting them on the apron. Put on pockets stitching securely and where possible strengthen with rivets at corners of the small pockets and at the tops of the large pockets. All straps will be more secure if riveted on.

Finish the edge with a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch hem or a cotton-tape binding.

TOOL KIT

Material. Either canvas, denim, khaki, or heavy unbleached muslin.

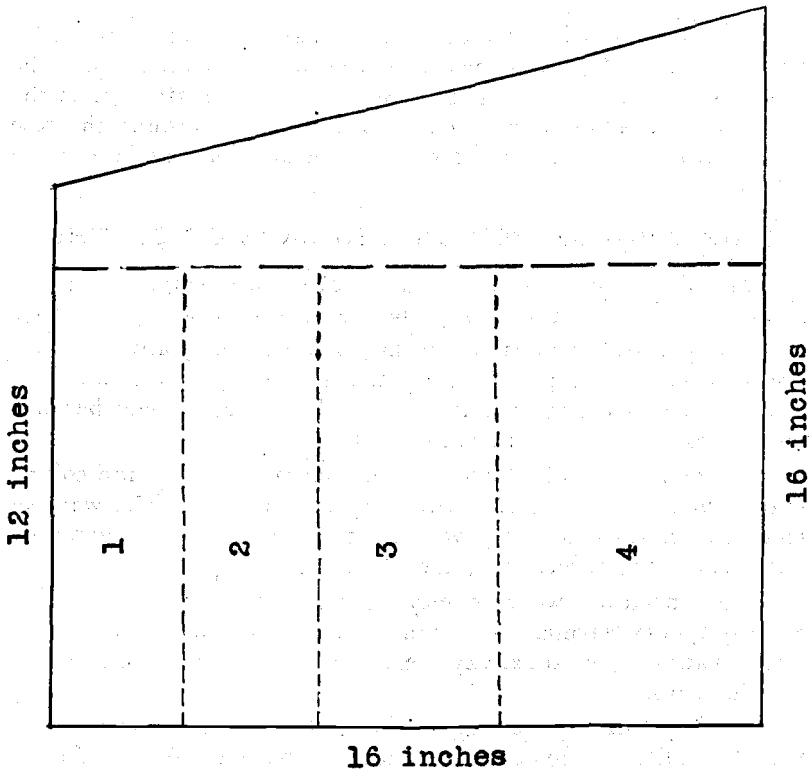


Diagram for a tool kit

Cutting. The back should be cut as the diagram indicates. Make it 16 inches long by 16 inches wide at the wide end and 12 inches wide at the narrow end. Cut the front 18 inches long by 10

inches wide at both ends. The extra two inches in length are to allow a little fullness in the pockets.

Should you need a larger kit, keep the same proportions.

Divide the space for pockets according to the size of the tools to be put into them.

Making. Hem the top edge of the pocket piece having the finished hem not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. Put the pocket piece on the outside piece so that the raw edge of the pocket piece and the straight long edge of the back are together and both right sides are up. Baste together along both short edges, then divide the extra two inches between the various pockets and baste across the bottom.

Stitch the divisions for the pockets making two pockets at the narrow end each three inches wide, the third four inches, and the fourth six inches wide. If possible, use rivets to strengthen the stitching at the top of the pockets. Bind entirely around the case with cotton tape. Put on a piece of tape to tie up the case when rolled.

GROUP TWO—SELECTION AND CARE OF CLOTHING

Mr. Tom Nolan, merchant in Corvallis, who caters to college student's trade, has this to say about selection of a boy's clothes.

"Do your trousers bag at the knees and are they always out of press? Have you stopped to think that perhaps you were not only a bit careless with them, but that you had bought them because they were cheap and of a novelty style?"

"A well-dressed boy will wear conservative styles and colors, will be neat and clean, and will carry himself well. The way we wear our clothes, the way we care for them, and the materials used make a big difference in their wearing qualities.

"One need not wear novelty clothes to be well dressed. The novelty type of garment is seasonal and is worn only a short time. Conservative styles are always best and can be worn with a feeling of satisfaction.

"A boy can buy quality clothes from a reliable firm. They may cost a little more at the time he buys, but he will have clothes that will be serviceable, look well longer, be more easily cared for, and last longer.

"The price of a garment depends upon a great many things. The materials used may vary much. You might have a very good piece of wool or a cotton and wool mixture. Of course the woolen

material would cost more than the mixture. The tailoring of a garment for boys and for men is about the same. Good tailoring is not noticeable in itself, but if the tailoring is good the pieces of the garment seem to belong and it has the semblance of a whole.

"When you pick out your clothes do so for quality rather than style and color. Buy good substantial shoes for school and work—the kind that will wear well and will be good in rainy weather. Oil your boots and heavy shoes.

"For school wear, a good pair of cords, a sweater, and a woolen waterproof jacket make a good combination. You will have an outfit which will last you a long time, will be good looking, will be practical, and will be less expensive than a suit of like quality materials. Such a combination in a good grade could be bought for from \$8 to \$12, whereas a suit would cost \$15 and up.

"Choose subdued, dull tones for your suits, with perhaps a little brighter color for your sweater. Tans and browns are better for boys than grays; they have more life and are youth's colors. In wools the pattern is made by the weave of the material. Smaller patterned weaves are more conservative and in better taste than larger, novelty ones.

"Do you think when you buy a tie whether it will look well with your suit and will be becoming to you? Or do you buy it because you like the color? Colors look differently on different people and with different colored garments. If a color makes you appear to your best advantage and harmonizes with your suit, wear it. Solid color ties are harder to wear than striped or mottled ones. Good ties have better colors and combinations of colors than cheap ones. A little cleaning and pressing will help any tie.

"Slickers are being worn a great deal now. They keep out the wind, giving warmth; keep out the rain, keeping one dry; and are durable. A good slicker that may be bought for \$3.50 and up will take the place of an overcoat which would cost \$15.00 or more.

"The same is true for undergarments, socks, shirts, and overalls as for outer clothing. You can buy good quality clothes which will outwear poor ones and be money ahead in the end."

GOOD GROOMING

Sometimes boys think it is silly to take any notice or care of themselves or their clothes. Of course when boys are working on the farm or with tools or equipment they will get dirty; that is why they wear overalls and old shoes. Hard play is also an ex-

cellent way to get dirty, but there are occasions when every boy owes it to himself and his friends to be clean and well groomed.

The following true story of a young man who did not consider clothes of any importance will emphasize the point. A well-known business man tells that once a young man came to him for a position. He was wearing a suit that needed cleaning and pressing. His collar was soiled. He needed a shave and his hair was not combed. His shoes needed a shine and his finger nails were dirty. Although he had the training that would have made it possible for him to fill the opening, he was not employed and the place went to a young fellow with somewhat less training but who was well groomed. This story is being repeated much oftener than one might think. It seldom happens that the careless one is told the real reason for his failure to get the desired position.

The habit of being well groomed is worth forming and is more easily formed while still young.

Good grooming includes care of one's person as well as care of clothing. A fine suit and brand new shoes do not cover or hide dirt. Since this is true, let's start with the care of the person.

Care of the person includes frequent bathing, hair well cared for and brushed, clean hands, nails, and teeth.

Two warm baths a week are none too many and where possible the daily cold shower is desirable in addition.

The hair should be shampooed at least once in two weeks and kept trim.

Boys who have farm work to do or who are around machinery have difficulty in keeping their hands clean, but usually a good scrubbing with warm water, mechanic's soap, and a brush will remove the grime. The results repay the effort. Strong scented soap or highly perfumed hair oil is never in good taste.

Teeth should be brushed morning and evening.

Finger nails should be cleaned and kept fairly short.

CARE OF CLOTHING

After care of the person comes the care of the clothing.

Care of every-day shoes. Shoes are expensive and it is only fair to father to take reasonable care of them so that they may last as long as possible. Shoes that are worn in the wet and mud can be kept in good condition if they are carefully dried at night. First wash off the mud, then stuff the shoes with crumpled paper which

will absorb part of the moisture and will keep them from turning up at the toes. Do not put shoes very close to a hot fire, for wet leather burns easily. When nearly dry, grease, rubbing it in thoroughly. Besides preserving the leather, the grease makes the shoes somewhat waterproof.

Best shoes really require polishing. A professional bootblack who gives a shine that lasts several days does it in the following way:

1. Wipe or brush off the dirt or mud.
2. Wipe with a small cloth dipped in soapy water.
3. Wipe with a dry cloth.
4. Rub on a very little polish.
5. Brush thoroughly.
6. Put on polish three or four times brushing it on well.
7. Rub briskly with a soft cloth stretched between the hands and draw back and forth across the shoes.
8. Sprinkle a few drops of cold water on the toe and lightly brush again, finishing with a final rubbing.
9. If you have any liquid polish, use an old tooth brush and carefully go around the heel and edge of the sole.

Care of a suit. Brush the suit before putting it away. Always put your coat on a hanger and if the hanger has a rod across the bottom hang the trousers over it or use a regular trousers hanger. Do not hang trousers by a strap at the waist-line.

Removal of spots. Lay the garment to be cleaned on a flat surface, such as a table or the ironing-board. Have several thicknesses of clean cloth under the spot. Use a sponge or a piece of cloth as near the color of the garment as possible. Dip it in the cleaning fluid and rub the spot with a circular motion. You need not rub very hard because the cleaning fluid will dissolve the grease. Repeat the sponging with clean fluid, until the spot disappears. If the whole garment is badly soiled, it will be necessary to clean it all or you will have a clean, light-colored spot in a dirty darker garment.

Grease spots. Carbon tetrachloride is a non-explosive cleaner that can be bought at drug stores. Gasoline may be used, but as it is highly explosive it must always be used out of doors and with as little friction (caused by rubbing) as possible.

Milk spots. Wash the spot first with a cloth dipped in cold water, then wash with warm water and soap. Rinse the soap out well. Use very little water—only enough to dampen the cloth well.

Mud. Let dry and brush off. If all the stain does not disappear sponge with wood alcohol.

Grass stains. Wash with cold water and soap. If this does not remove the stain use ether or wood alcohol.

Perspiration. Use soap and water. Remove the odor with chloroform.

Egg. Wash first with cold water, then with warm water and soap.

Pressing trousers. Fold trousers so that the crease will come where it was originally; lay it smoothly on the ironing board. Wring a heavy piece of muslin out of water. Lay it smoothly over one leg of the trousers. Have the iron hot enough so that it will not stick to the damp cloth, but be careful not to have it hot enough to scorch the cloth. Press by putting the iron down and lifting it up to put it down again a little farther on. Repeat until the whole surface has been covered, then iron back and forth a few times, pressing fairly heavily. Do not iron until the trousers are dry as this leaves woolen materials shiny.

Remember that wool scorches easily so do not have the iron too hot.

Pressing the coat requires much more skill and experience. It will be well for you to wait for this until you have had considerable practice on other things.

Never let the iron touch the goods of the trousers; always use a pressing cloth.

REPAIR OF CLOTHING

Repair of clothing includes darning socks, patching overalls, and sewing on buttons.

DARNING SOCKS

Trim away all ragged edges around the hole. If the material around the hole is weak, it may be strengthened by weaving the darning thread in and out. Begin this weaving a few stitches to the side of the hole, and when the hole is reached, weave in and out below the hole. Carry the thread to the opposite side, and weave in a few more stitches. Continue until the hole is covered and then fill in, weaving over one and under one; in returning, go under

those you went over before. Continue in this manner until the hole is filled in. Heavy socks require three or four strands of darning cotton, and thinner ones require two strands. Match the color of the sock with the darning cotton.

Darn at least four holes in your socks, then make a darn in an old sock which you may cut up. From this sock cut a piece four inches square so that the darn will be near the center. Mount this and your patch and piece of cloth on which you have sewed the two buttons, on one piece of light-weight cardboard so they will be ready to exhibit.

PATCHING OVERALLS

Materials. Overalls needing patching, a piece of cloth matching the overalls.

Cutting. Straighten the sides of the hole by cutting on the straight of the goods to form either a hollow square or a rectangle. Nick the corners. Cut the piece for the patch one to two inches longer and wider than the hole. Be careful to have the lengthwise threads in the patch go in the same direction as the lengthwise threads of the overalls.

Making. Turn in the edges of the patch $\frac{1}{4}$ inch on all sides turning them to the right side. If these folds are basted down, the patch will be neater when finished. Turn the edges around opening on the overalls to the wrong side and baste in place.

Place the patch under the hole and baste in place so that the patch will extend the same distance beyond the hole on all sides.

Stitch on the sewing machine close to the edge of the hole on the right side and close to the edge of the patch on the wrong side. If thread matching the color of the overalls is used, this patch will be very neat and the stitching will make it strong.

Patch two holes in your overalls, then make a patch on a 4-inch piece of old overall material to mount with the darn and buttons. Cut the hole $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches square.

SEWING ON BUTTONS

Materials. Buttons matching the others on the garment as nearly as possible.

Process. Use double thread of the color which will show least.

Knot the thread. Run the thread through the cloth so the knot is on the right side.

For a two-hole button. Lay a pin across the button and sew over it each time. This allows a little give and the button will be

easier to fasten. When enough stitches have been taken pass the needle down through one hole of the button, but not through the cloth. Remove the pin, and wrap the thread around under the button four or five times. Then fasten the thread neatly and securely on the wrong side of the garment.

For a four-hole button. Either cross the stitches or make them in two parallel lines. Use the pin as for a two-hole button and proceed as described for a two-hole button.

Sew on six buttons on your garments, then take a 4-inch square of old overall material and sew on it a two-hole button and a four-hole button. Mount this sample on the same cardboard that the patch and darn are on and put it with your things for the fair.

GROUP THREE—KNIFE OR HATCHET SHEATH

In this group you are to make either a knife sheath or a hatchet sheath.

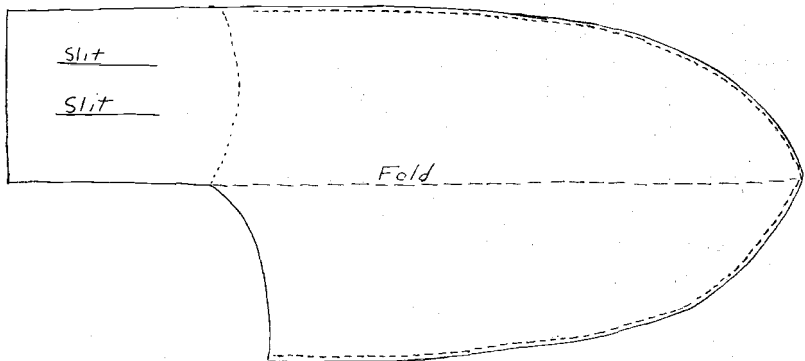
KNIFE SHEATH

Material. Rather heavy leather.

Pattern. Fold a piece of paper. Lay the knife for which the sheath is to be made on the paper with the dull edge along the fold. Draw around the blade. Let the back part of the fold extend up higher than the front to allow for slits for the belt. Cut the pattern $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond the pencil marks.

Cutting. Open the pattern out and lay it on the leather. Cut carefully and accurately.

Making. Fold the leather as the pattern was and stitch the edges together.



Knife sheath

The leather stitch. The proper stitch to use on leather is most easily made with two needles each carrying a thread.

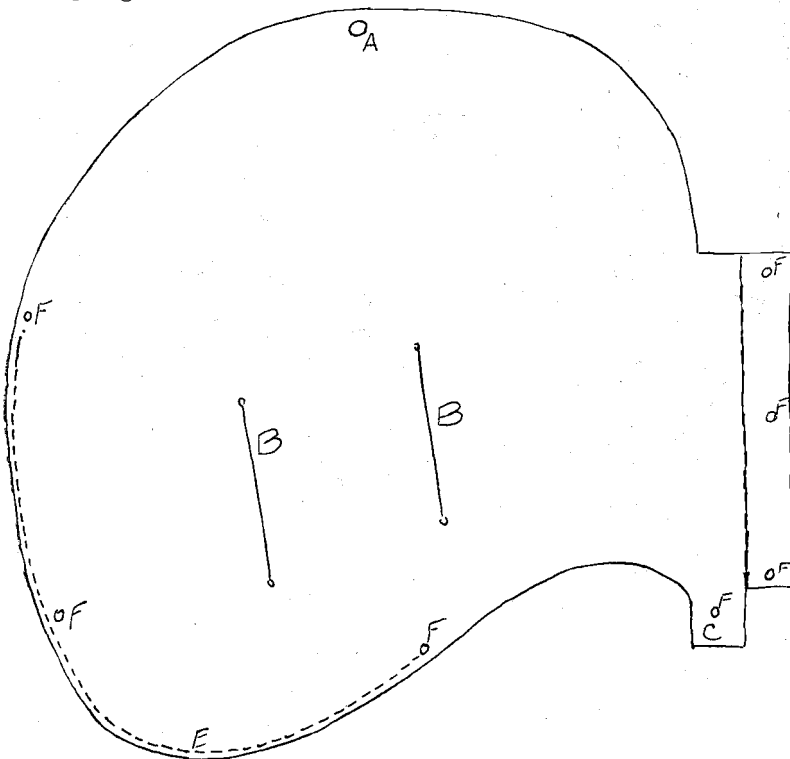
Put one needle up through a hole and the other one down through the same hole. Continue in this way until all the stitching is finished. Use a leather awl to make holes for the needle or have holes punched by a shoemaker on his machine. The awl is to be preferred.

Heavy linen thread, waxed, is best to use.

HATCHET SHEATH

Material. A piece of rather heavy leather.

Cutting. Lay your hatchet on a piece of paper and draw around it. Cut out, allowing $\frac{1}{4}$ inch beyond the pencil marks at the cutting edge and the bottom.



One side of hatchet sheath

A—snap fastener.

B—slits for belt.

C, D.—flaps to fold over and rivet to other piece.

E—stitching to join two pieces.

F—rivets.

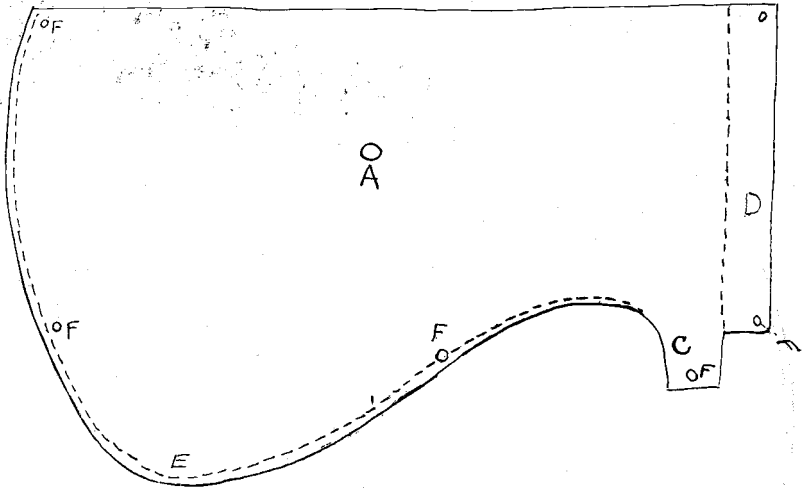
At the opposite end, allow enough paper beyond the pencil mark to fold over and allow for the thickness of the head of the hatchet.

Cut a second piece like the first at the bottom, but round it up over the top to form a flap. (See the illustrations for help in cutting.)

Cut the two pieces out of an old piece of cloth and baste up to see if it will fit your hatchet.

When you have it just right, use the cloth sheath as a pattern and cut the pieces out of leather.

Rivet the flaps at the head end first, then stitch as indicated at E.



Second piece of hatchet sheath