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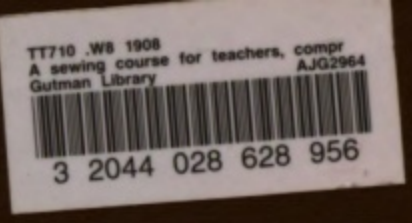

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No. 3. WEAVING.

MATERIALS FOR PRACTICE.

CARDS (TWO), 4x2¾ INCHES. DOUBLE ZEPHYR, OR WOOL. FLAT BODKIN, OR COARSE TAPESTRY NEEDLE.

APPLICATION.—(1) Cards ready for weaving can be purchased or the classes can prepare their own cards in connection with their number work. Rugs, bags, hoods, muffs and sweaters can all be woven on cards by slight changes in the shape of the cards. (2) Simple looms of wood can be made by any of the early grades. Portieres, rugs, hammocks, covers and mats can be made.

USE.—Weaving is adapted to the ability of even very young children. They are interested in the process and also in its connection with the manufacture of their clothing. The method of darning worn material can be taught through weaving.

This subject may be made valuable to various grades of children, and if rightly presented will serve to increase thought as well as skill. The teacher should understand the principles and simple terms of weaving that she may develop clear ideas of processes of construction and widen the interests of her class.

PRACTICE.—First Card. Prick at both ends of one of the cards ten or a dozen holes which shall be directly opposite one another. Thread the needle with wool and make a knot in the end of it. Bring the bodkin or needle through the card in the first hole at one end, and then take a stitch across the card to the hole opposite. This will make a long stitch across the face of the card. Take a short stitch on the back into the next hole, and again across the card in a long stitch; continue this until all the holes are filled, and then fasten off the thread. These long stitches represent warp threads, or the threads which are placed first in the loom. The woof, or filling, is now to be put in. Begin at one end, going under and over the warp threads, until the warp thread on the other side is reached; return by going over the last warp thread, and forming the selvage, and alternate the stitch across to the place where the woof began, continue going back and forth, pushing the threads close together to make a solid piece of cloth. Be careful to keep the cloth the same width.

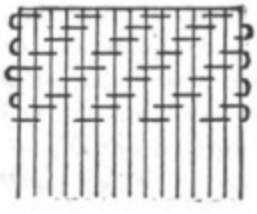

FIG. 1—TWILL WEAVING.

FIG. 2—PATTERN WEAVING.

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No. 14. HEMMING.

MATERIALS FOR PRACTICE.

UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, 6x2½ INCHES. COLORED COTTON, No. 60. NEEDLE, No. 9.

WHITE VICTORIA LAWN, 4½x1 INCHES. WHITE COTTON, No. 100-150. NEEDLE, No. 10-12.

APPLICATION.—Washcloth, handkerchief, apron, kimono. See No. 23.

USE.—A means of finishing the raw edges in clothing and other articles such as aprons, dusters and towels.

FITNESS.—The double fold of material and the slanting stitch make a strong finish.

RULE.—The stitch is worked from right to left on the edge of a folded hem. When the hem is well turned down and when necessary carefully basted, lay the work across the first finger of the left hand, with the fold turned toward the outside of the hand. Make a small knot and conceal it under the hem or point the needle to the right into the extreme end of the folded hem, and draw through all but a little end of thread, which must lie along the hem to be sewed in with the first stitches. Now point the needle toward the left, first into the material and then through again into the edge of the hem. Make slanting stitches. (The hemming stitch is sometimes made straight with the hem instead of slanting; it is less strong in this way.) Uniformity of slant and size are more important than small stitches for beginners. If pupils are taught to notice carefully, they will observe that in a correct position the two thumbs

FIG. 12.—HEMMING STITCH ON CANVAS. FIG. 13.—HEMMING. TAKING OF NEW THREAD.

are at right angles with each other. When the thread has been pulled through the fold on the wrong side, be particular not to begin the next stitch directly under it, but a little in advance. The stitch is composed of two parts, slanting toward each other, and in close hemming forms a tent shape, the two sides of which are equal. (See Fig. 12.) The needle should go fully through to

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Nos. 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28. BUTTONHOLES, EYELETS, LOOPS, SEWING ON BUTTONS, and BLANKET STITCH.

MATERIALS FOR PRACTICE.

WHITE MUSLIN, 4x4 INCHES (two pieces). WHITE COTTON, No. 60. NEEDLE, No. 9.
Small pearl button.

APPLICATION.—On aprons, bags, cases, doll's clothes and full sized garments.

USE.—To fasten together parts of clothing or to give a strong edge to material.

FITNESS.—The character of the buttonhole stitch is such that both durability and beauty may be secured in the buttonhole.

RULE.—Buttonholes are worked on the right side of double material. The work may be done from right to left, or from left to right, the only difference is the manner of making the purl (the twist given to the thread about the needle). The thread must be turned about the needle in the direction in which the work is advancing. (Fig. 19.) The slits are cut at intervals about a quarter of an inch from the edge of the cloth; for flat buttons they should be cut the length of the diameter of the button, for round buttons, somewhat longer, and always even to the thread. Begin work at the lower end of the slit (farthest from the edge of the cloth). Hold the buttonhole slanting across the first finger of the left hand, with the edge of the cloth toward the outside of the hand. Make two or more stitches across the lower end, if a bar of buttonhole stitches is to complete the buttonhole; this crossbar is to keep the sides of the buttonhole from stretching.

The following description is from right to left, and is a usual method of making buttonholes in cotton material: First strand the buttonhole by taking one or more long stitches to the extreme end of the slit and back again on the opposite side; the buttonhole stitches will cover these, and will be strengthened by them. As double material is used for buttonholes, the two raw edges should be lightly overcast together, over the stranding; this overcasting must not be deep, or it will show. After finishing the overcasting on both sides, bring the needle to the right side close to the edge of the slit at the end of the buttonhole furthest from the edge of the cloth. Take the

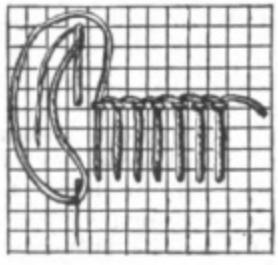

FIG. 19.—BUTTONHOLE STITCH.

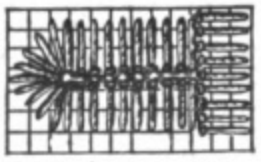

FIG. 20.—BUTTONHOLE.

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Nos. 36 and 37. DARNING.

MATERIALS FOR PRACTICE.

STOCKINET, 4x4 INCHES. FINE DARNING COTTON. NEEDLE, No. 7-10 OR
WARP THREADS OF MUSLIN. LONG-EYED DARNER.
COLORED CASHMERE. WARP RAVELING OF CASHMERE.
4x4 INCHES. SILK OF THE SAME COLOR.

APPLICATION.—Stockings, knitted underwear or sweaters brought from home.

USE.—Darning is the repairing of fabric by inserting new threads into a place which has been rubbed thin or worn into a hole. It differs from patching in that the broken part is woven back, while in the latter a piece of the same cloth is inserted into the hole. Knitted and woven materials are both usually mended in this way.

FITNESS.—As it imitates the original texture it is almost invisible and the manner of weaving the threads makes it strong.

VARIETIES.—(1) Running Darn. Thin places in stockinet or in woven material, and broken places in the latter may be strengthened by running darns. A number of lines of running stitches are placed close together over the worn part on the wrong side and the stitch and the space alternate in succeeding rows. In stockinet, small loops should be left at the end of each row to allow for stretching or shrinkage, and the edges of the darn should be waved or diamond-shaped so the strain will be distributed. (Fig. 32.) The plain running stitch may be used in stockinet or ascending and descending loops may be taken with each stitch. In woven material the shape of the darn may be square and the loops need not be long.

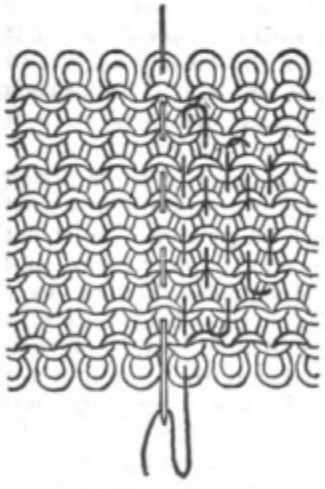

FIG. 32.—RUNNING DARN IN STOCKINET.

(2) Stocking-web Darning. This manner of darning reproduces the original knitting of the garment. It is the method employed in factories where the machinery has torn the fabric. It is much used in countries where hand-knitted garments are used. It is a more difficult process than the ordinary way of inserting warp and woof and unnecessarily tedious where the darning of ordinary stockings or sweaters is concerned. The method is to clear away loose ends of the stockinet until the hole is square or oblong. Strands of thread are then stretched across the hole from the ascending and descending loops and the knitting stitches are built up with darning cotton on these strands. The strands are carefully removed when the knitting is completed. This method is difficult and is not taught generally in the schools of the United States.

(3) Warp and Woof Darns. This is a method in general use for repairing both stockinet and woven material. It may be plain weaving or it may accurately reproduce the pattern, as is often done in fine damask. (See Weaving.) In stockinet the warp threads may be inserted in the ascending

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Nos. 43 and 44. FEATHER OR CORAL AND CHAIN STITCHING.

MATERIALS FOR PRACTICE.

STRIPED FRENCH FLANNEL. (½ inch stripe) 4x4 INCHES. SILK (color of the stripe). No. A—B. NEEDLE, No. 8-9.

APPLICATION.—On underclothing, baby clothes and small articles such as collars, cuffs and cases.

TERM.—The term Feather Stitch is derived from the graceful form of the stitch. Coral stitch is a more angular variety of it.

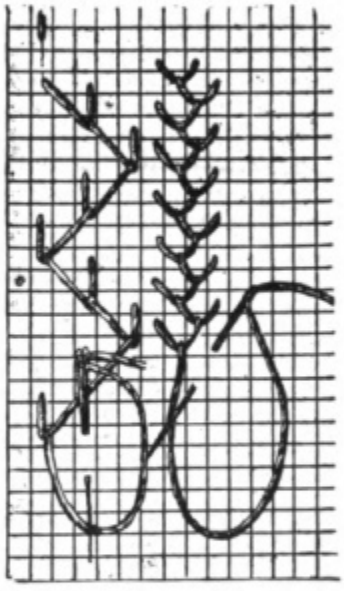

FIG. 38.—FEATHER STITCHING.

FIG. 39.—FANCY FEATHER STITCHING.

USE.—An attractive stitch for ornamenting all kinds of needle-work.

FITNESS.—The form is attractive and can be modified to suit different occasions. It can be merely ornamental or can be made strong enough to hold down a hem in place of the hemming stitch.

RULE.—The work is done on the right side of the material, toward the worker. In the single varieties of it the stitch is taken alternately on the left and on the right side of the pattern. The thread is caught in a loop with each stitch as in the blanket-stitch. The number of threads taken up each time depends on the pattern chosen. Feather stitching proper is taken diagonally across warp and woof threads. (Fig. 38.) In the coral stitch variety the needle goes along a thread of the material. (Fig. 38.) (In the design the coral stitch is made double.) The stitch must be made accurately to look well. The width and relation of one stitch to the other never varies during the progress of the work. The position is over the first finger or first two fingers of the left hand. The work is begun with a knot or an end of thread

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Sew a tape or ribbon to the hem at the center of the lap and tie it around the case (Fig. 40), or sew flat linen or lace buttons to the pocket below the lap on either side of the middle of the front and make loops of buttonhole-stitches in the lap to fasten over the buttons.

COVER FOR TRUNK TRAY.

Measure the length and width of a trunk tray or of the bottom of a bureau drawer. Add 2½ inches to the dimensions in each direction to allow for the hems and cut from soft finished cotton material or from denim. Turn one inch hems up on the right side of the material (two opposite sides first and then the ends over them). Square the corners, overhanding the sides, or miter them according to Miter No. 2. (See No. 5.) Choose a variety of feather-stitching (see No. 43-44) or the herring-bone (see No. 45) and hold the hems down with it instead of the hemming stitch. Work on the edge of the hem, but not extending beyond. The stitches should continue to the end of the hems in order that they will cross each other at right angles at the corners. This cover can be made in small size (⅛ of the usual dimension) to serve as an example of the use of the stitch, if the teacher wishes to place it in an interleaved copy of the Sewing Course.

Such covers are very useful for they keep the clothing in place and clean in travelling and the bottom of the drawer neat when at home. A soft green chambray with white feather-stitching is serviceable, but white soft finished cotton cloth ornamented in colored stitches is more attractive. The children should measure, select materials and stitches and decide on cost.

APRON. (See Whipped Hem.)

The hems on each side and across the bottom of this apron can be held down by feather-stitching instead of hemming.

CHAIN STITCHING.

USE.—As an ornamental finish on material and for marking linen.

RULE.—The stitch is made vertically and should be very regular. It is in the form of the links of a chain. (Fig. 41.) The needle is put back into the material in the same place, from which it came out. One stitch is taken directly below the other (toward the worker) and the thread is caught under the needle with each stitch. (In this way it resembles both the feather-stitch and the blanket-stitch.) Chain-stitch machines reproduce this appearance. The position is the same as in feather-stitching, but in each stitch the thread is held in place by the thumb. (Fig. 41.) Begin and end as in feather-stitching. The stitch must not be drawn too tightly.

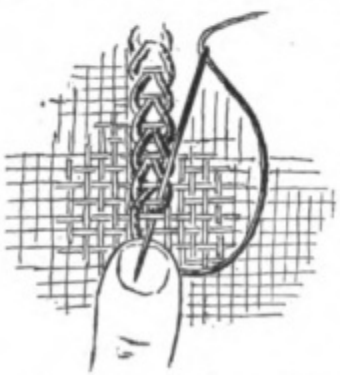

FIG. 41.—CHAIN STITCHING.

PRACTICE.—(See Practice, Feather-Stitching.)

SUGGESTION.—The stitch may be utilized in the classes on such articles as towels, napkins, bags, underclothing and face cloths, where a letter can be drawn and the chain stitch used for outlining it. Cotton in fast colors should be used for this marking, and the stitch should be made small.

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Nos. 46 and 47. HEMSTITCHING. DRAWN WORK.

MATERIALS FOR PRACTICE.

LINEN (very fine and sheer), COTTON, No. 100-150. NEEDLE, No. 10-12. 4x4 INCHES.
LINEN (moderately fine for drawing threads), 5x4 INCHES.

APPLICATION.—On handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs, towels, doilies and fancy articles.

USE.—For an ornamental finish for hems on handkerchiefs, household articles, such as towels, bureau scarfs and table covers; bed linen; fine baby clothes and underwear. Designs in Drawn Work more or less elaborate are used to decorate surfaces as well as hems. Hemstitching is used as a foundation for these designs.

RULE FOR HEMSTITCHING.—There are many ways of making the stitch which are equally good. Some of the more rapid ways do not hold the threads as distinctly apart as as the slower ones. The method selected is strong and satisfactory. In hems for handkerchiefs it is not desirable to draw many threads as the washing will loosen the undrawn ones and keep the stitch from looking distinct. Each stitch should have a clear wedge-shape. Determine the width of the hem and draw out carefully several threads from the material where the double fold of the hem will come (*i. e.*, allow for double the width of the hem and also for the little fold on the edge). Turn a hem on the linen to the edge of these drawn threads and baste carefully. If corners have to be folded the drawn threads in the hems will be double. The corners need not be mitered. Unnecessary material may be cut from underneath (see Miter No. 1), the ends squared and overhanded neatly. Begin as in hemming on the wrong side of the material. Decide the number of threads to be taken up each time and keep to that number (it is not necessary to count the threads, the eye may be the guide). Fasten the thread in the fold without a knot. Hold the work as in hemming or turn the hem toward the body and draw the stitch well up to it. The object is to keep each stitch distinct from the other; some workers prefer one position and some another. Put the needle under the number of threads selected and bring it out without catching it in the threads. Put it back over these same threads and under again as at first, but this time the needle should go through the folded hem beside the last thread. (Fig. 43.) The following stitches are taken in the same way. In hemstitching the corners of handkerchiefs more threads must be taken as the threads here are double. Make the hemstitching in the corners look as distinct as possible.

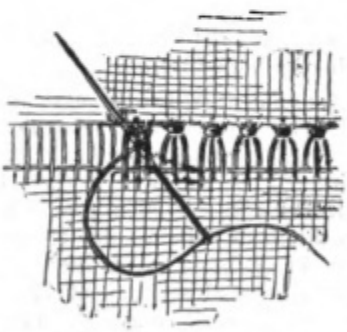

FIG. 43.—HEMSTITCHING.

RULE FOR DRAWN WORK.—The basis of drawn work is hemstitching. The threads are drawn and fastened down on each edge with hemstitching. They may then be fastened or woven together in various ways to form a lacework.

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FITNESS.—The soft rope-like appearance of couching makes an attractive outline and also a good covering to the edge of materials. The stitch which crosses the cord not only satisfactorily holds down the materials beneath, but lends itself to excellent decorative effects. The ease and rapidity with which beautiful results can be obtained by the use of various materials cut into designs and laid on other cloth makes applique a valuable, economical and artistic means of decoration.

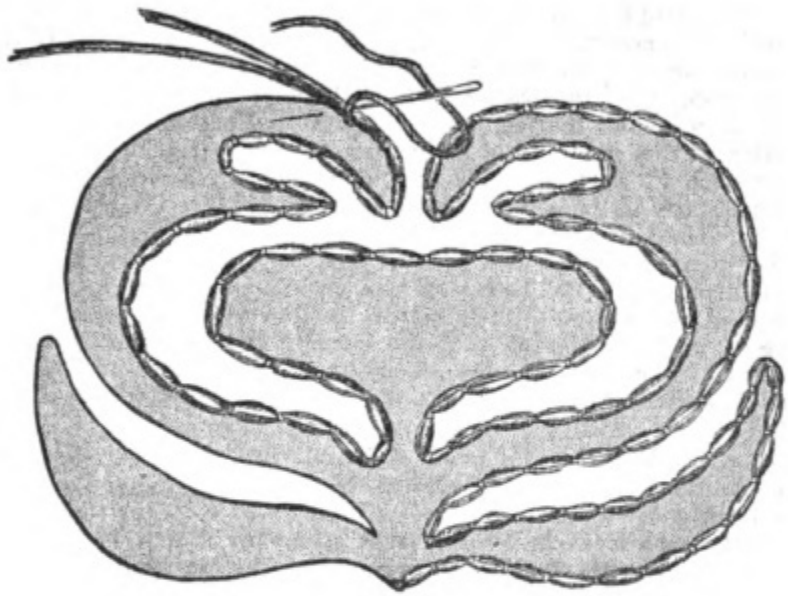

FIG. 49.—COUCHING.

RULE.—Couching is a species of overhanding, or of over-casting, made over a cord or group of threads into the cloth beneath. The strand or strands must be as long as is needed for any part of the design where no break in outline can occur without injuring the pattern. The strands are held close to the outline or the edge of the pattern. If the couching is to cover another material which is to be appliqued by it to the foundation, the cord must completely cover the raw edges. The stitch which holds down the strands is made across the cord at right angles to it and into the cloth beneath. The distance between the stitches is a matter of choice, or according to the importance of this stitch across the cord as strengthening the applique beneath. To finish the end of the cord when the termination of the pattern is reached must depend on the wisdom of the worker. The strands can be the same size throughout and be held down so neatly and yet strongly that the raw ends of thread will not show; or they can be reduced gradually until invisible; or a hole can be made in the material below and the cord can be fastened securely on the wrong side; or the ends of the strands can be pushed under the applique and fastened. Innumerable threads and yarns are used for the cord, such as crewel, filoselle, mercerized yarn, jute and various wools. The

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IV. DECORATION. Simple and attractive, designed by the students and applied to under and outer clothing.

V. MILLINERY. Making bows and trimming, renovating materials, trimming a bought felt hat, making a wire frame and using it for a lingerie hat or lining and trimming a bought straw hat. This work can be given in the fall in order to make a winter hat, and in the spring for a summer hat.

VI. ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS. Darning, patching and making over old garments and repairing table linen and bed linen, shortening and lengthening skirts, and other practical home mending can well take the place of some of the garments of this course, especially in localities where the homes need such practical work.

VII. CONNECTED THOUGHT. Planning of each garment, style, material, amount to purchase, decoration ad cost. How to change and make patterns. Taking out stains and renovating materials. Planning economical wardrobes, underclothing, gowns and hats. The laundry as a factor in expense of clothing—tearing, fading and shrinking. The number of garments needed and the cost as related to income. Materials, their uses, values and cost. Health and the relation of clothing and material to it. The care of clothing—brushes, hangers, drawers and closets. Working girls in garment factories and their lives, work and wages. Bargain sales. Practical problems in arithmetic connected with the purchase and making of garments, the changing of patterns and division of income; making out of bills and percentage in wholesale and retail buying, and in the relation between wages in different trades for women.

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