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GOODWIN'S COURSE IN SEWING

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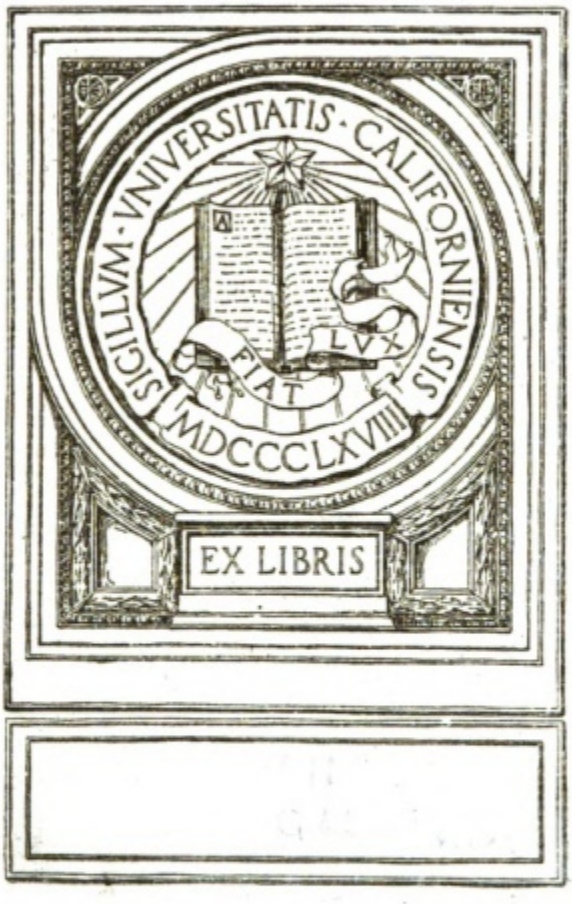
BOOK II



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I. STOCKING DARNING

Materials.—Stockinet 3 x 3 inches; square of cardboard 4 x 4 inches, long-eyed darning needles and darning cotton of contrasting colors, for practice.

Baste the stockinet firmly to the cardboard, with the wrong side out. Use darning cotton without knotting.

Darning for thin place.—Begin at the lower right side and work upward, running the stitches in the direction of the ribs of the stockinet.

Take six or seven stitches, the first one under and the next one over the threads of the stockinet.

Turn at the top and run parallel stitches back, taking up the threads of the stockinet that were passed over in the first row of stitches.

Run one more stitch at top and bottom in this second row, and continue to increase the length of the rows at top and bottom until near the center of the darn.

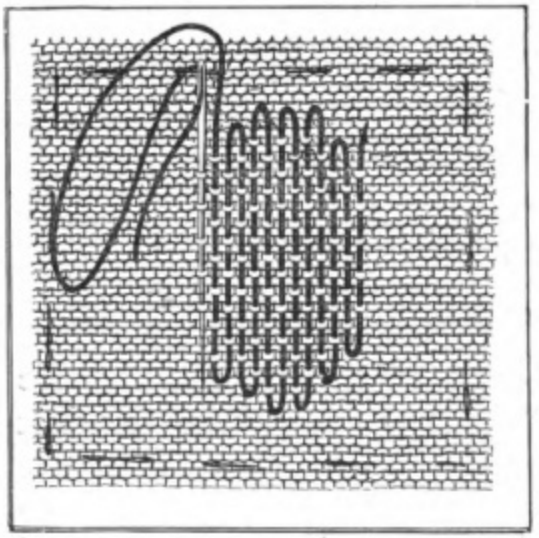

Fig. 1.—Darning for Thin Place.

Run three or four rows of the same length and then decrease to the length of the rows at beginning.

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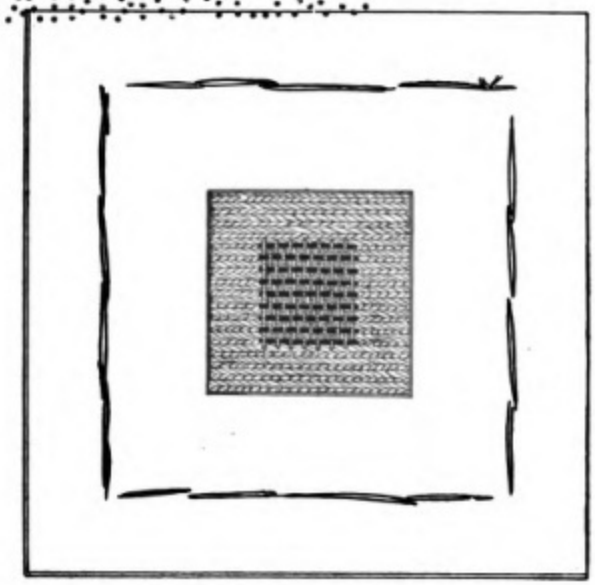

Fig. 2.—Darning for a Hole, Right Side.

Leave small loops of thread at the turning of the stitches to allow for shrinking. Stretch the darned place slightly to take up these loops.

Materials.—Stockinet 3 x 3 inches, with a small hole in the center; square of cardboard 4 x 4 inches and two colors of darning cotton.

Darning a hole.—Baste the stockinet firmly to the cardboard with the wrong side out.

Cut an opening in the cardboard back of the hole in the stockinet so that the darning may be seen from the right side.

Begin as in darning thin place, about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from the edge of the hole. Run the threads parallel with the ribs of the stockinet.

When the hole is reached be careful to take up on the needle each loose stitch of the stockinet at the edge of the hole, in order that the loop may come up on the wrong side of the finished darn.

When sufficient threads are run up and down, run threads of a different color at right angles to the lengthwise threads, over

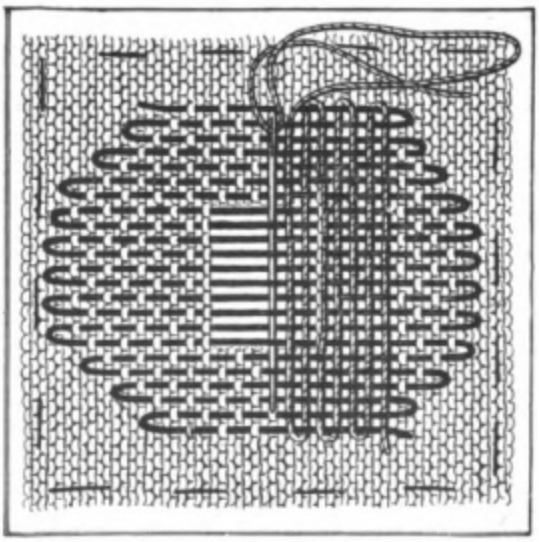

Fig. 3.—Darning for a Hole, Wrong Side.

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II. GRAFTING

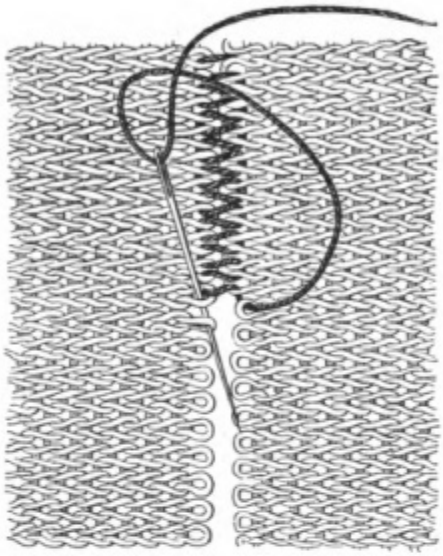

FIG. 4.—GRAFTING STITCHES.

Materials. — Stockinet 3 x 3 inches, square of cardboard 4 x 4 inches and cotton yarn most nearly matching in quality the thread of the stockinet.

Grafting stitches.—Baste the stockinet firmly to the cardboard with the right side out.

Cut across the ribs of the stockinet through the middle, and pull out the loose threads until the loops are perfectly clear.

Place the edges together so that the loops of one are opposite the openings in the other edge.

Begin at the right and fasten the end of the thread by running several stitches back and forth at the edge, as in darning.

Put the needle in through the first loop and out through the second loop in the upper edge.

Put the needle in through the first loop and out through the second loop in the lower edge.

Put the needle in through the second loop and out through the third loop in the upper edge.

Return to the lower edge and put the needle in through the second loop and out through the third, in the same way.

The needle is put twice through each loop and one new loop is used each time.

Fasten the end of the thread as at the beginning.

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III. WORK-BAG

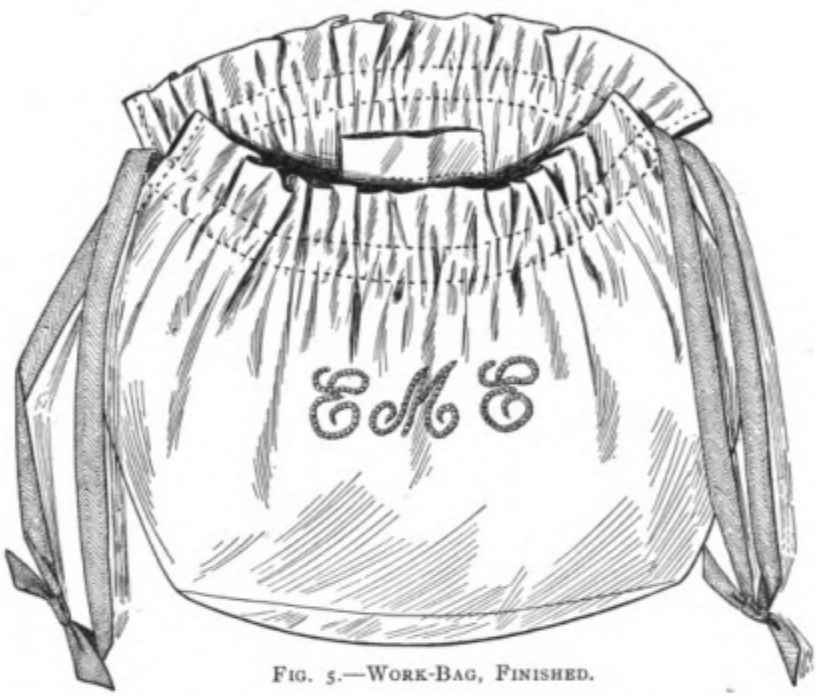

FIG. 5.—WORK-BAG, FINISHED.

Materials.—Dark-colored gingham or print, two pieces 10 x 19½ inches, cut crosswise of the warp; one piece 3½ x 4½ inches, for pocket, cut lengthwise of the warp; one piece 10 x 10 inches, for bottom of bag; two tapes 1¼ yards each.

(*Note:* Pin all edges evenly together before sewing.

From ¼ to ½ inch seams are usually taken in wash goods.

To cut lengthwise of the cloth, follow the warp threads.

To cut crosswise, follow the woof threads.

To cut bias, follow across both warp and woof threads, a diagonal line, which is found by laying the warp threads parallel with the woof and creasing the fold.)

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