

to take care of it, and the use of the different attachments.

There are many things to learn in connection with sewing that are very important. One must learn the proper position in sitting. A careless position will cause cramped arms and hands and otherwise be detrimental to health.

The position should be erect and free and the work never nearer to the eye than absolutely necessary. The better our position the more interest will we take in our work.

I will speak of the dress maker tools next, and begin with the needle. Good steel needles are necessary. If the steel is not of the very best the needles are not good, and poor needles try the user's patience. To help the needle, we want a good fitting thimble. The thimble was made first in Holland and in 1695 John Loftinton went from Holland to England, and manufactured thimbles. At that time and for many years after thimbles were made by hand and worn on the thumb, and from its shape called a thumb sill.

It takes a beginner a long time to thoroughly learn the necessary details that are essential in saving time and material. After the different stitches have been well learned by the pupil, and she knows how to sew on buttons and make button holes, then she is promoted to the next higher class and learn how to operate a sewing machine.

We use our sewing machines here every day. We oil them three times a week, and thoroughly clean them once a week. Dear old Elias Howe! How grateful we are to him for inventing the sewing machine.

In this class pupils are taught common sewing, and the cutting of simple

garments and trained to economize in using material.

In the third or last class here, we are taught cutting and fitting. Fitting is very important. A badly fitting garment is most unsightly and decidedly uncomfortable. Hence great care must be taken in fitting. In fitting a waist the arm holes should never be trimmed out too large nor left too small, nor should the shoulders be pulled up too much, for the waist will not set pretty.

In making a shirt never pull it too high in the back, for then the front will never hang right. Experience in fitting will teach better than anything else.

There are a great many different systems in drafting patterns. In the Artistic Ladies' Tailor System there are seven measurements required. The bust measure is the first. It is taken once the prominent part of the bust and well over the shoulder blades at the back. This measurement is not tight, and one inch is added when drafting. The waist measure is then taken around the smallest part of the waist and one inch is deducted. Measure next from the collar bone to the waist line in front and add one inch. In the back measure from the joint in the neck to the waist line. The under arm measure is taken well under the arm and down to the waist line $\frac{1}{4}$ inch less than the measure for drafting. A neck measure is taken around the bare neck easy. The arms eye is measured snug around the arm just over the front of the shoulder. These are all the measurements using the square ruler and the curve. The complete instruction is given in the book on the system. There are four measures taken for drafting a sleeve pattern, but I will not give them.