

the place they are sewn on the garment. The setting on of the ruffle to the garment is known as ruffle setting.

In tucking, the formation of the folds and the number of tucks desired depend upon the tucking combination and the number of needles attached to the machine.

For scalloping, automatic scalloping machines are employed to embroider scallops of various forms or festoons on materials which are to be used on petticoats and other lingerie. The style of embroidery desired can be produced by the use of cams which can be fitted to the machine.

11. Buttonholes are nearly all made by machines, the hand method being slow and expensive. However, there are certain delicate materials in the high-priced garments which require the buttonholes to be made by hand.

12. Button sewing is performed either by hand or by machine. When by hand, it is done by an unskilled worker who is a learner in the industry. Button-sewing machines, however, are supplanting handwork. These machines make a specified number of stitches and strongly attach the button to the material, then tie and cut the thread.

The above description of processes conveys an idea of the importance that the development of the machine has played in the white-goods industry. The machine companies are constantly planning and building new machines and devices to lessen the work of the operator and increase the speed and efficiency of the operation. Practically all machines in the industry are run by electric power.

*Finishing department.*—After the machine operations have been performed the work is sent to the finishing department. In this department only hand labor is employed. The divisions are:

1. Ribboning and rosette making.
2. Cleaning and finishing.
3. Examining.
4. Pressing.
5. Boxing.

Ribboning consists of drawing ribbons through lace beadings and insertions on corset covers, gowns, slips, and skirts. It includes the making of rosettes and bows and sewing them on. The work does not require a high grade of skill. The ribboners may also do the work of finishing and cleaning. The finishers and cleaners look over the garments, remove threads and rough seams, and clean them. The garments then go to the examiner, who looks after the workmanship and checks up the sizes to see that the measurements are correct. The examiner may also do cleaning. All these persons are usually time workers. The process of pressing is the last one performed on the garments. The pressers are fairly skilled and are usually piece-workers. They use either electric or gas irons in pressing the garments, after which they fold them, placing tissue paper between the folds and pinning them together. In some factories the pressers put the garments in pasteboard boxes, while in others the boxing is performed by time workers, who are usually attached to the shipping department. The style, lot number, and size are marked on the outside of the box. The garments are completed when they leave the finishing department, from which they are sent to the stockroom and shipping department.