Easy-to-make apron from sugar bags

H M. Gloster
IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER

This document has been obtained from DAFWA's research library website (researchlibrary.agric.wa.gov.au) which hosts DAFWA's archival research publications. Although reasonable care was taken to make the information in the document accurate at the time it was first published, DAFWA does not make any representations or warranties about its accuracy, reliability, currency, completeness or suitability for any particular purpose. It may be out of date, inaccurate or misleading or conflict with current laws, polices or practices. DAFWA has not reviewed or revised the information before making the document available from its research library website. Before using the information, you should carefully evaluate its accuracy, currency, completeness and relevance for your purposes. We recommend you also search for more recent information on DAFWA's research library website, DAFWA's main website (https://www.agric.wa.gov.au) and other appropriate websites and sources.

Information in, or referred to in, documents on DAFWA's research library website is not tailored to the circumstances of individual farms, people or businesses, and does not constitute legal, business, scientific, agricultural or farm management advice. We recommend before making any significant decisions, you obtain advice from appropriate professionals who have taken into account your individual circumstances and objectives.

The Chief Executive Officer of the Department of Agriculture and Food and the State of Western Australia and their employees and agents (collectively and individually referred to below as DAFWA) accept no liability whatsoever, by reason of negligence or otherwise, arising from any use or release of information in, or referred to in, this document, or any error, inaccuracy or omission in the information.
Easy-to-Make Apron from Sugar Bags

By HELEN M. GLOSTER

SUGAR BAGS may be made into attractive and useful garden aprons. Scraps saved from summer dressmaking often come in useful for trimmings, straps, bands and so on.

There are a number of useful points worth considering when making a garden apron:—

1. It is desirable to make an apron which will wrap around the wearer sufficiently, to protect the dress when kneeling down or weeding. A good length is an advantage for the same reason.

2. A garden apron should have two pockets, a commodious one to carry string or raffia, scissors, secateurs and other odds and ends and a small pocket for packets of seeds.

3. Trimmings are of drip-dry non iron cotton, so that the apron will keep its "fresh" appearance much better than an apron trimmed with non treated cotton material which goes rough dry after wetting.

To prepare the material unpick the sugar bags, wash and iron. Pockets for seeds can be made in the shape of clay flower pots, as shown in fig. 1.
Measurements of pockets when finished are according to diagram. Allow extra for turnings.
Cut a piece of material on the cross to face the top of the pocket, making it one inch wide when finished.
Finish the facing on the right side to represent the top of the pot.
The apron illustrated requires two sugar bags.

**DIRECTIONS**

1. Cut a piece of canvas 36 in. x 30 in., fold in two lengthways. (See fig. 2.)
2. Measure across the top 4½ in. and down the single edge 10 in.
3. Draw a curve as in the diagram, from A to B; cut along the curve.
4. If desired, shape at the waist by pinning two pleats 9 in. apart.

The Large Pocket (Fig. 3)
Take a piece of canvas 26 in. x 30 in. fold in two lengthways.
Measure across the top 7½ in. and down the edge 5 in., draw a curve C to D as in the diagram; cut along curve.

Cut strips of trimming material 1½ in. wide.
Trimmings for curves should be cut on the cross. These are also 1½ in. wide.

To Make Up the Apron
1. Face the small pocket and machine to the large pocket 8½ in. from the base.
2. Face curves on pocket and apron with bias strips, finishing on the right side.
3. Place outer sides of apron and large pocket together and machine together at lower edge.
4. Turn to right side and join sides of pocket to apron with facings.
5. Put two pleats in top of pockets, 5½ in. apart until top measures 11 in. Pin to apron.
6. Sew top of pocket to apron and trim with band of cotton material.
7. Face top of apron.
8. Make and attach neck strap (21 in. long when attached).
9. Make and attach ties at waist.
Decorations can be put on by sketching with "Junior Lion" marking inks, which are available in a variety of colours at most chain stores and stationers.
Lube Logic

TIPS FOR MORE EFFICIENT MAINTENANCE

Tale your tail-pipe can tell you!

Next time you find yourself on your hands and knees behind one of your cars, peek into the tail-pipe. It has a story for you about what the engine's been doing with the gasoline you've been feeding it. Here's what to look for and a couple of probable causes for each symptom:

- **Greyish-white deposit** at the end of the tail-pipe means all is well. Go find another problem.
- **An oily black deposit** is a reliable indication of oil-burning. Better check the rings.
- **A sooty black deposit** could mean several things. Maybe you're running on a fuel mixture that's too rich; or maybe the air filter is clogged with dirt so that fuel mixture is actually richer than your carburettor adjustment would indicate; or, maybe the spark plugs are fouled or worn out and need replacing.

Don't let engines foul up!

If the fuel injector on a diesel drifts off or "dribbles," incompletely burned fuel will contaminate the crankcase. The result will be plenty of smoke—and probably engine trouble. The injector should be fixed immediately—but if it can't be, start shortening drain periods to remove the damaging oil-fuel mixture. Also, use an oil with full detergent and dispersion properties to keep other undesirable products out of the engine.

The inside story on outside storage

You're short-changing yourself if you skip these simple precautions: drums stored outdoors should be placed on their sides. When stored on end, expansion and contraction through temperature changes can suck in rain water that collects on top of the drum.

Want to warm up lubricants that have become still from cold? Don't heat them with an open flame. You might melt the sealing compounds and the drum will leak. You might also damage the products with too much heat in one spot. Put the drum indoors for a while before using.

Track-roll enemy No. 1 - sand!

If you're operating a crawler-tractor in sandy soil, the best way to keep sand from getting into the track-roll bearings is to keep purging the bearings with fresh grease. Most track-roll bearing seals are especially designed for this type of purge lubrication, and the grease that comes out around the edges of the seal during lubrication carries the sand out with it.