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Club Series L-52

4-H Clubs

CLOTHING PROJECT FIFTH YEAR

# The Winter School Costume

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# The Winter School Costume

This bulletin and the one called "Best Dresses and Informal Party Frocks," replace the former Sewing III. This division may be interchangeable with "Clothing Club Project Fourth Year," if such arrangement will serve you best.

## GOALS

Every club early in the club year should decide on some worth-while goal toward which to strive. The following list is quite long, and no club will want to undertake the entire list. If the goals you want to strive for are not listed, please make your own list.

Some suggestions for goals worth striving to attain—

1. To be well dressed on what you can afford to spend for clothes.
2. To be able to choose becoming lines in clothing.
3. To know how to choose becoming colors for your clothes.
4. To know what to buy in the way of fabrics—how to recognize desirable qualities in them.
5. To know how to choose suitable patterns, how to use them and make needed alterations.
6. To be able to plan a complete winter costume for school.
7. To know how to cut, fit, make, and finish the various garments made.
8. To know how to keep clothes in repair.
9. To be able to renovate and remodel garments.
10. To keep an inventory of the clothing on hand.
11. To plan for the clothing requirements of the coming season or year.
12. To attain and keep good standing, walking, and sitting postures.
13. To be well groomed on all occasions.
14. To assist in leading a club or to lead one.
15. To take part in church, Sunday School, Grange, or any other community activities. To work with and for others.
16. To do more than the project requires.
17. To assume some home responsibilities.

## REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPLETION OF THE FIFTH YEAR CLOTHING PROJECT

1. Winter school costume.
  - a. Make at least two pieces of underwear.
  - b. Make a dress or suit suitable for school in winter.
  - c. Assemble or purchase shoes, hose, garter belt or foundation garment, and accessories to complete the costume.
2. Remodeled garment and care of clothing.
  - a. Remodel a dress, suit, or coat for self or another.
  - b. Keep clothing in repair, clean, and well pressed.
3. Good grooming, good looks, and charm.
  - a. Practice good grooming previously learned.
  - b. Keep good posture.
  - c. Be courteous and thoughtful.
4. Take an inventory of clothing.
5. Make a clothing budget.
6. Make a scrap book (optional).
7. Keep records of the work done.
8. Take part in demonstrations.
9. Model in a style revue.
10. Make an exhibit.

Each club member shall exhibit at a local county or state fair:

- a. Complete winter school costume.
- b. Remodeled dress.
- c. A poster as described below.
- d. A complete and accurate record of the work done.
- e. A story of the work.

The costume shall consist of all the articles of clothing to be worn at one time, as a winter school costume—including dress or suit, undergarments (two or more if needed), shoes\*, hose, hat or beret if desired, and any accessories needed to complete the costume.

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\*Shoes need not be new, but should be clean, polished, and in good repair. If it is inconvenient to exhibit them, a description of the shoes, giving style, material, and color, may be put on the poster. Only one of a pair of shoes, hose, and gloves should be sent.

The poster shall be 10 inches by 15 inches in size and shall bear the following information:

1. A statement of the purpose of the costume.
2. A picture\* of the girl wearing the costume.
3. A statement of the girl's age, height, weight, type, build, complexion, and color of hair and eyes.

#### BASIS OF AWARDS

Complete costume .....	60
Remodeled garment .....	15
Record of the work and story .....	25
Total .....	100

### PROGRAM OF WORK

Every club needs a program of work to help it to its greatest achievement. Since you have been in club work several years, it will be unnecessary to give a sample program.

It will suffice to say that time of meeting, place or places of meeting, topics for discussion, approximate date of the Achievement Day, and as much further detail as the club sees fit to plan should be put into the program. Where possible, the three-part plan for a meeting—business, subject-matter instructions, and social—should be carried out, although there will be some meetings all business, some all work, and perhaps one just for fun.

### DEMONSTRATIONS

Any subject given in the other years' work unless too simple for fifth-year girls.

1. Tailored finishes.
2. Seams for wool materials.
3. Pressing and finishing a dress.
4. Making and putting in sleeves.
5. Removal of stains.
6. Preparing material for remodeling.
7. Cutting a garment from old material.
8. Making a beret.
9. Making a purse.
10. Making gloves.

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\* A picture will greatly help in judging the costume and need not cost much if several girls will buy the film together and so divide the cost. The picture may be as small as  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches by  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

11. The hem in a wool skirt.
12. Tailored undergarments.
13. Fitting dresses.
14. How to care for clothes in the closet.
15. Dyeing materials.

Detailed directions for demonstrations have been given in earlier bulletins so need not be repeated.

Be sure to give several demonstrations at Parent Teachers' Association, Grange, community and any other public meetings, and plan to have a team compete in the county contest.

### THE CLOTHING INVENTORY AND BUDGET

Preceding the preparation of a clothing budget an inventory of the clothing on hand should be made. A place has been provided for the inventory in the Record Book. Ample space is allowed for the various kinds of garments but probably very few, if any, girls will need all the space.

After the inventory is made, consult with Mother as to what you are likely to have to add to the clothes you have on hand; between you decide on how much you will have to spend, what garments there are available that can be renovated or remodeled, and then make out your budget for the year.

A school girl need not have very many clothes to be well dressed. The type and number of garments depend on the school attended, the age of the girl, the climate, and to quite an extent on whether or not she is hard on her clothes.

The following list will guide you somewhat in your planning:

#### 1. For home wear—

Two or three cotton dresses. (May be dresses that were worn to school the year before, or they may be made especially for home wear.)

Two or three work aprons.

Two or three nightgowns or pajamas.

1 kimono or bathrobe or pajama coat.

1 pair bedroom slippers.

#### 2. For school wear—

Wool skirt, sweater, and cotton blouse or middy or a wool dress (if the climate demands).

Two or three cotton school dresses.

Three changes of underwear.

Three pairs of cotton or lisle hose.

A coat and beret.

One pair rubbers or galoshes. (In some localities, boots.)

One pair oxfords.

One pair warm gloves or mittens.

Rain coat or umbrella.

3. For best—

A light-weight wool, silk, rayon, or cotton dress.

One set of suitable undergarments to wear with the dress.

A pair of "best" shoes. (Desirable but not imperative.)

Often the school coat and beret are worn with every costume.

One pair of silk hose or better cotton ones.

4. For parties—

If you go to a good many parties you will enjoy having an informal party dress of sheer cotton or one of the many silk or rayon fabrics.

Accessories—handkerchiefs, a purse, a necklace, any other little extra you may have or receive as a gift.

Remember in planning your budget that it is not how much you have but how appropriate, becoming, and suitable your clothes are that determines whether or not you are looked upon as being well dressed.

It is not often necessary to buy all four types of dresses in one year.

## SCRAP BOOK

By this time you should have quite a collection of interesting scrap books, and if you have included a picture each year, it will be fun to compare this year's pictures with the rest. How you have grown! How different you stand and wear your clothes! Aren't you pleased with the improvement you have made?

See whether you cannot make this the best scrap book of them all, possibly drawing some comparisons. Use your own judgment as to the various things you think will be interesting to include. Suggestions have been made in the other years' bulletins and need not be repeated.

## PLANNING YOUR WINTER SCHOOL COSTUME

While the younger girls frequently wear washable dresses to school all winter, it is desirable to have at least one warmer dress or suit for wear in the coldest weather.

Oregon has such different winter weather in the various sections that different kinds of clothing are called for. In Southern Oregon, along the Coast, and in the Willamette Valley there are usually only a few very cold days, but the winters are likely to be quite wet; hence galoshes, rain coats, and umbrellas are very useful. In Central and Eastern Oregon the weather, in most years, is quite cold, with considerable snow; hence warm dresses, coats, berets, and woolen gloves or mittens are very necessary.

In planning your winter school outfit, it will be necessary to consider the probable weather as well as your age; whether you live in the country, a small town, or a city; whether you walk or ride to school; and whether you are in grade or high school. For of course it would never do to ask all of you to make one particular kind of costume when conditions governing your choice vary so greatly.

For wet, mild climates select materials that are light or medium in weight, will not shrink, spot, or wrinkle when wet, will keep a "good press," and require little care.

Your best selections will be tweeds, light-weight serge, or wool crepe. In addition to these, there are travel silk, silk crepe, and other materials to select from if they meet your needs.

For colder climates, heavier tweeds, serge, flannel, wool crepe, and similar materials will give the needed protection.

Winter undergarments should give more protection than those for summer. In some climates a knit union suit having elbow-length sleeves and extending just below the knees will give the needed extra warmth. Knickerbockers and bloomers that fit at the knee, worn with lisle, cotton, or woolen hose, are also practical. Winter school shoes need heavy soles and should be of calf skin or other heavy leather.

A warm coat, warm gloves, a beret, and on the coldest days a warm scarf, will help keep you well and ready for the day's work.

If you are dressed warmly enough, you will have no desire to wear your coat in the school room, a practice all too common and very unhealthful, since you are soon too warm, and then have no added protection when you go out doors again.

### SOME HELPS FOR SHOPPING

Plan your clothes before leaving home.

Make a list of just what is required.

Purchase only what is required.

It is economical to use standard materials, rather than fancy weaves.

Buy what you need rather than what you want.

Avoid fussy, overtrimmed garments, hats, and accessories.

### TEXTILE TESTS

Wool is a soft kinky fiber, a good conductor of heat, very elastic, destroyed by alkalis, absorbs a large amount of water, is not easily laundered, burns slowly with an odor like burning feathers.

It is adulterated with cotton, shoddy, and silk. To test for adulteration with cotton, put one teaspoonful of lye in one pint of water. Bring to a boil, put in a small piece of the material to be tested and leave fifteen minutes. Wool will become a jelly-like mass, but cotton will not be affected. To test for silk, put the piece of cloth in cold concentrated hydrochloric acid for from two to five minutes. The silk will dissolve but the wool will be very little affected.

The better the quality of the material you can afford to buy, the more wear and satisfaction you will get out of the finished garment. Cost alone cannot guide one, however, as so often "faddy" materials are poor in quality even though their popularity makes them expensive.

Silk is strong when pure, scorches easily, becomes yellow in washing, has a high luster, and is soft and light in weight.

Silk is adulterated by weighting with metallic salts. When only 18 to 20 per cent weighting is done, it is legal and makes the silk stronger.

Sometimes cotton is combined with silk. Spun silk, which is obtained from waste silk, is sometimes added. It is short in fiber and becomes fuzzy. Mercerized cotton is sold as silk. Artificial silk is sold as silk.

Silk may be tested by burning. It burns slowly and, like wool, has an odor of burning feathers.



Some tests can be made in the store. For wool, rub together between your hands; if much shoddy has been added it will rub out. The cloth would wear in the same way. Very loosely woven wool materials seldom give good wear. For silk, crush in the hand; if heavily weighted the crease will stay in.

### THE WINTER SCHOOL DRESS OR SUIT

Requirements of a winter school dress—

1. Adequate protection.
2. Durability.
3. Inexpensive upkeep.
4. Moderate cost.
5. Becoming to wearer.
6. Appropriate in material, line, and color.

Materials—

1. Wool serge, tweed, suitings, wool crepe, dress flannels, any similar wool material; canton or flat silk or rayon crepes, travel silk and similar silks, if climate and local conditions permit.

Style—

1. Suitable to build of girl, use of dress, present style trends.
2. A pattern with few pieces but good lines will prove more satisfactory than one with many pieces, not only from the standpoint of construction but also because the simpler garment will be easier to keep pressed and usually stay in style longer.
3. Select a tailored or semi-tailored design.

Colors—

1. Usually browns, dark or dull blues, dark and gray greens, dark red, plaids, stripes, or tweed mixtures are chosen for school wear, leaving the brighter colors and the delicate tints for sport, summer, and "best" wear.

It is desirable when purchasing material first to test a sample of several that seem suitable for quality. Several such tests are given elsewhere. If the pattern is purchased before the material it is often possible to buy more economically.

Construction problems to be met with in making wool dresses or suits—

Seams may be overcast, pressed open and both edges bound with binding ribbon or notched, or turned under and stitched close to the edge of the turn. The kind of material will determine the finish.

Armseyes are best bound unless the cloth is very soft, when overcasting or turning in the edges and stitching them together is sometimes preferred.

The garment will have a much better finished appearance if each seam is carefully pressed before proceeding to the next one. The seam should be dampened, a cloth laid over it, and the pressing done with a moderately hot iron. Animal fibers scorch easily, so take care! Do not press entirely dry if you wish to avoid a shiny appearance.

If the waist and skirt are separate, the skirt must have a placket which may be closed with snaps, or, at present in a sport type of skirt, with a zipper. A strip of silk or cotton belting is sewed to the inside of the top of the skirt.

The hem on the skirt will vary in width from  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to 3 inches with a preference for one to two inches. Extra fullness can be held in place with gathers and then steamed out in heavy materials. In wiry and heavy materials, a strip of seam binding ribbon or narrow bias tape matching the dress in color, should be stitched along one edge flat to the right side of the hem so that the raw edge is covered. The other edge of the ribbon, or binding, is then hemmed to the skirt by hand. Of course, the hem must be very carefully basted in place before the hemming is done. In light-weight materials, the edge of the hem should be turned in and stitched close to the turn, then after careful pressing, basted in place and then hemmed down by hand. Avoid having the hemming stitches too close together or far enough apart to catch the heel when walking.

Collar, cuffs, and belt should be very carefully pressed before being put on the dress.

Stitching, tailored pockets, bound buttonholes, buttons, clips, and similar tailored trims are suitable for this type of dress. For the girl who requires a little less severe style, a more feminine touch can be obtained with soft collars and cuffs, a crushed instead of a tailored belt, a bit of wool embroidery.

Directions for pockets and bound buttonholes will be found in the bulletin, *Stitches, Seams, and Sewing Processes*.

### UNDERGARMENTS

The undergarments to be worn with the winter school costume like those worn with the washable school costume should be tailored. For winter wear, somewhat heavier materials will add to the comfort of the wearer, so Berkeley cambric, the heavier lingerie materials, spun silk, rayon, and silk flat crepes and similar fabrics are preferable to lawns, etc. The instructions given in "Clothing III" should be followed. Briefly they are:

Seams that cross should be flat felled, other seams French seamed, edges faced, bound, or hemmed. Casing for elastic should be stitched both top and bottom. Plackets should be continuous. In panties, two buttons rather than one, placed one in front of the other rather than one below the other. Slips should be made of a smooth non-cling material. The neck line of the slip should be low enough to prevent showing under the dress. Very narrow straps over the shoulder are preferable to wide ones. It is possible to purchase the tiny slides so often found on ready-made slips, that make it possible to shorten or lengthen a slip.

### COLORS FOR UNDERGARMENTS

White materials are always satisfactory for undergarments. Both plain colored and figured materials are found on the market. Many of these become faded after several washings. Delicately colored materials if fast to laundering are suitable for some undergarments. Bright colors should never be used. Plain colors are more suitable than materials with colored designs for slips but dainty flowered materials are popular some seasons for shorts and bandeaux. Undergarments are the foundation for the costume, and therefore should never be conspicuous in color or design. If they attract attention through the outer garment they are in poor taste.

The slip should be as dark as the dress and preferably of the same color although if it is to be worn with several dresses, it should be of a neutral color that will be inconspicuous with all.

Long hose are proper for winter wear and therefore a garter, belt or foundation garment with garters attached is required.

Some girls like to roll their hose or use round garters. Either practise is inadvisable, since in order to hold the stocking in place, the roll or garter must be tight enough to retard circulation.

Older girls, especially those who are inclined to be stout, will find that a foundation garment greatly improves their appearance. There are models for all figures, so choose one that best meets your needs.

### SHOES AND HOSE

**Hose.** Lisle, cotton, wool, silk-and-wool or heavy service-weight silk hose should be worn to school in the winter. The silk hose is only for high school girls and then only for special, occasional wear. Tan, beige, gunmetal and brown colors are all good, but very light colors are not good with winter costumes.

**Shoes.** Low, broad-heeled and broad-toed oxfords or brogues with extension soles, and made of calf or other heavy leather are suitable for winter school wear. Brown or black is suitable. Avoid high heels, thin soles, light-weight kid shoes.

Care of shoes was given in "Third Year Clothing," but remember that mud and moisture are hard on shoes, so wear galoshes or rubbers, or be sure to clean the shoes, put in shoetrees and dry thoroughly when you come in from school. Wet leather burns easily so do not put shoes near a hot stove.

### ACCESSORIES

After a dress or suit is made, its success as an ensemble often depends on a wise choice of accessories. This is particularly true of the wool dress or suit, as it so often is worn on the street with hat, gloves, and purse, and without a top coat.

If a dress is made to wear under a coat, the hat, gloves, and purse should harmonize with the coat rather than the dress. For school wear a beret, either crocheted or made of cloth in a matching or a contrasting gay color, is attractive, useful and, in addition, at present very popular. This may be made by the club member or purchased. If a hat is chosen, it should be quite tailored, either of felt or if the dress or suit is a tweed or other suiting, the hat may be of the same material.

If you need to carry money to school, some kind of a purse will be a necessary accessory. This may be an envelope or zipper

purse made of the material like the dress or suit, or crocheted, or it may be a leather purse that goes well with the costume.

Gloves for school wear may be home-made, or purchased and may be of leather, kid, or wool depending on climate, age of wearer, and locality. Some girls in other states have tanned the skins and cut and made their gloves. It has been quite popular to make gloves to match the dress or suit. Use your own taste and judgment.

A simple bead necklace often gives a nice accent and lends color to a sober costume, but remember that much or fussy jewelry is quite out of place in the schoolroom.

#### SCORE CARD FOR INDIVIDUAL GARMENTS

This is the score card used at the National Club Congress and may be used for all garments made.

I. Suitability .....	30
To individual .....	15
To occasion .....	15
II. General appearance .....	25
Design .....	8
Individuality .....	8
Color combination .....	5
Texture combination .....	4
III. Workmanship .....	25
Cutting .....	4
Fitting .....	5
Quality of finish .....	8
Appropriateness of finish .....	8
IV. Economics aspect .....	20
Value in relation to cost in time and money .....	10
Durability of materials and design .....	5
Cost of upkeep .....	5
	<hr/>
	100

#### STYLE REVUE

Every clothing club member should plan to take part in a style revue, because after all unless a dress is becoming, is worn well, and serves the purpose for which it is planned, no amount of careful and beautiful workmanship will make it a success.

Plan to have a style revue on your Achievement Day in place of exhibiting your clothes on the wall.

Can you not make a little play of it? Probably without any dialogue, but with someone telling the plot, and announcing the

girls. Perhaps if your club is a high school one, the play might depict a basketball, football, or baseball game that the girls were on their way to see. Or again some of them may be on their way to or from school or to a club meeting or on the way to town to shop.

Another kind of a revue might be one in which each girl came out and told in a few words why she made her costume, how much it cost, the kind of material used, and any other interesting facts about it. Then if possible the girls could walk about among the spectators giving them an opportunity to ask further questions and to examine the dresses more closely.

Every girl in the club may enter the county dress revue, you know. Let's get ready!

SCORE CARD FOR 4-H CLUB GIRLS' STYLE DRESS REVUE  
(Used in the National Style Revue Contest)

I. GENERAL APPEARANCE .....		35
General design and color combination ....	5	
Individuality and style .....	5	
Posture and carriage (if worn by contestant) .....	10	
Personal neatness .....	5	
Fit of garments .....	5	
Effect of underwear .....	5	
II. SUITABILITY OF COSTUME TO INDIVIDUAL .....		20
Artistic aspects .....	10	
Becomingness of color; suitability of design.		
Health aspects .....	10	
Comfort; protection.		
III. SUITABILITY TO PURPOSE .....		15
Occasion .....	10	
Time of year .....	5	
IV. ECONOMIC FACTORS .....		20
Durability of materials and design .....	5	
Value in relation to cost .....	5	
Judgment shown in distribution of cost among various articles .....	5	
Cost of upkeep .....	5	
V. ETHICS OF THE COSTUME .....		10
Modesty .....	5	
Social influence .....	5	
TOTAL SCORE .....		100

On the day of the revue see that your hair is becomingly arranged in the style you usually wear it, that your shoes are

clean and neat, that your stockings are on straight, and your hands clean with the finger nails well manicured.

### REMODELING

Every season when we look over our clothes, take an inventory, make a budget, and plan the wardrobe for the season, we usually find one or more garments that are out of style but too good to discard. It may not be possible to make them over for one's self unless there are two that can be combined, but at least a good garment can be made for someone a little smaller.

The material in a garment should be good enough to pay for the work of remaking. Badly worn material never repays remaking. Some faded materials are of good enough quality to pay to dye. A garment that is made of a great many pieces that will not cut over to advantage may better be freshened and worn as it is.

Some suggestions for remodeling—

Coats of light-weight woolen material made into a short jacket, a dress, or a coat for a younger person.

Coats of heavy material; coats for smaller person, pants for small boy, sport skirt.

Dresses—wool or silk; jumper dress, dress for smaller person.

Two garments may be combined to make a "new" one for self. Caution: Watch color combinations, combine materials of same weight. Full skirts and large sleeves can often be cut over by straight-lined patterns. It does not pay to make over cotton materials other than such things as tweeds, piques, and heavy cotton suitings.

Preparing the material—

1. Rip the garment apart carefully.
2. Remove all bits of thread.
3. Brush well.
4. Remove spots.
5. Decide on which side you will use for the right side.
6. Wash woolen material in warm, not hot, water using either soap bark or soap jelly made from a mild white soap.

Squeeze the water gently through the cloth, do not rub it.

Rinse in water of the same temperature.

Partly dry between towels or cloths.

Hang up carefully and while still damp iron under a cloth with a warm, not too hot, iron until smooth, but not dry, in order to avoid a shiny surface.

Place the pattern so as to avoid badly worn places and holes. Piece under the arm, under the collar and other inconspicuous places. Sometimes piecing can be done to form a decoration or a construction line. For example, if more length is required in the waist, a yoke can be cut and joined in a plain seam, a corded seam, or with faggoting, depending on the material and the style of the garment.

When piecing, be sure to have the warp threads run in the same direction and match the design in the cloth carefully.

Two materials can often be combined by using one which is usually the brighter in color for collar, cuffs, belt, yoke, vest, panel, godets, piping, short coat, or blouse to wear with a jumper.

Making—

Follow the suggestions given under the "Winter School Costume" for making. The only difference is in the planning, scheming, preparation of material, and cutting.

Since old material is being used, avoid elaborate patterns, finishes, and trimming.

In combining two old garments, see that both have about the same amount of wear in them.

We suggest that you remodel a garment before making a new one, then you will have more confidence in cutting into new material.

## GOOD GROOMING

Care of the hands and finger nails, the hair and complexion have been given in the second, third, and fourth years clothing bulletins. Every girl should make these practices life-long habits. In addition she should take frequent baths and avoid and prevent perspiration odors. This covers the subject of good grooming quite fully. Exercise, plenty of sleep and fresh air, wholesome food and attention to good posture will all aid in attaining the



greatly to be desired fresh, well-kept look. But remember unless in addition to all these points, a girl's clothes are neat and clean and in good repair, the well-dressed appearance will be lacking.

### LET'S TRAVEL

For some reason a winter school costume seems not only to recall school but leads one's thoughts to trips one would like to take. Possibly this is true because travel clothes and school clothes are much alike. So let's play we are going on a real journey on a train, in a Pullman!

We are going early in the winter to be gone ten days, spending four nights and days on the train and six days at a hotel. We can take only one suitcase and it should not be too large, so what to take is the first all-important question. Besides the dress or suit worn in traveling, one other dress suitable to wear to dinner in the hotel and to church must be taken. If you made one last year, it will be just right. If there is to be a party or a banquet it will be pleasant to have an informal party dress too. To go with both of these you will need one pair of dressy shoes and hose. If you have a suit, put in one or two extra blouses. Take two changes of underwear, several handkerchiefs, and any accessories needed to wear with your various costumes. You will need to carry a coat, too. Since club cars and hotel rooms are furnished with writing materials, none need be carried. Take your comb, brush, tooth brush, tooth paste, manicure set, and such cosmetics as you are accustomed to use. If possible get sample-size packages of all such things as space is at a premium in a suitcase. Then of course you must have pajamas and a kimona and slippers. A small box with some needles and thread will be found useful.

If you have a small overnight bag, the toilet articles, your slippers, pajamas, and kimona should be carried in that. If you do not, then provide yourself with a case or bag for your toilet articles and plan to get out your pajamas and kimona in your berth and carry the toilet articles in their case to the dressing room. Experienced travelers prefer to undress in their berths, then go to the dressing room to finish preparing for the night. There is always a little hammock in the berth where undergarments can be put, and hangers for the outer garments. Clothes are never left in the dressing room, which is quite small and must serve all the women in the car. If the shoes are put under the berth, the porter will polish them. No towels, soap, or wash

cloths need be carried, as towels and soap are furnished and one end of a towel makes a very satisfactory wash cloth and does away with the inconvenience of having a wet cloth in the suitcase.

#### Packing the suitcase—

Use plenty of tissue paper in packing dresses. Lay the dress on the bed or a table with the back up. Put a piece of tissue paper on the dress. Fold the dress and paper in thirds lengthwise to fit the width of the suitcase. Put some crumpled paper where the dress is to be folded across again to fit the suitcase. Lay the folded dress in the suitcase with a piece of tissue paper over it. Pack all dresses in the same way. Plan to leave these dresses in the suitcase until you arrive at your destination when they should be taken out, shaken, and hung up. Fold undergarments and lay flat on the dresses. Stockings can be put in the shoes. The shoes should be in individual bags and packed at the ends of the suitcase. Sometimes there is room for them in the overnight bag. Put accessories and handkerchiefs in the pockets of the suitcase.

In the sleeper, the one occupying the lower berth is entitled to the seat facing the engine and the one sleeping in the upper berth to the one facing the rear of the train. Each should keep her possessions on and under her own seat. You can see that with hat, coat, umbrella, purse, and suitcase, there won't be much spare room so try to avoid extras. Never lose sight of your purse. Keep it with you at all times.

Every Pullman has a porter who will be glad to serve you. He will bring you a table for writing or games, sell you stamps, mail your letters, and it is he who makes your berth at night and "unmakes" it in the morning. It is customary to give him a tip at the end of the journey. On all through trains there is a club or observation car to which Pullman car passengers have access. Here you will find comfortable chairs, writing desks fully equipped, magazines, railway guides, and often a radio. It is only courteous to remember that many others share its comfort, so conversation in low tones, avoiding running back and forth, and care not to monopolize the writing desks and magazines are expected.

Meals are served in the dining car, which is ahead of the sleeping cars on the train. One of the waiters will go through the train to announce the serving of the meals. Many people find

that a late breakfast and an early dinner are all the meals they require.

Order from the menu card given you by the dining car steward. The same proper table manners prevailing elsewhere should be observed. A tip totaling about 10 per cent of the bill is customary.

When it comes time to leave the train, see that all your things are assembled ready for the porter to take off the car. He will brush your coat for you and that is a good time to give him his tip with a word of thanks. If your suitcase is too heavy to carry, ask the porter to get a "red cap" porter to carry it for you to the taxicab or car. It is correct to give him a small tip. Tell the taxicab driver where you wish to go. See that all your luggage is in the cab. When you arrive at the hotel, pay the driver, go into the hotel and up to the clerk's desk, where you will be asked to register. It is correct to register, "Miss Gertrude Smith, Corvallis, Oregon." Unless reservations have been made tell the clerk whether you want a room with or without private bath. This will depend largely on how much you can spend for a room. If two or more are to share a room, tell the clerk which ones are to be together. A bell boy will carry your luggage for you and escort you to your room. It is customary to give him a small tip.

Always lock your door when you enter and leave the room. If you need any service, call the clerk at the desk, tell him what you want, and he will advise you as to how to get it. Outside telephone calls are charged to your room. Quiet walking in the corridors and low tones in conversing in the room and corridors show good breeding and thoughtfulness for others.

Keep your things in order in your room. The maid will make your bed, sweep and dust but you are responsible for your clothes and personal effects. Orderliness is one of the "earmarks" of a good 4-H Club member, wherever she is.

It is correct to say good night to an escort in the lobby or lounge of the hotel, not at the door of your room.

### CONCLUSION

You are now completing your fifth year of clothing club work. We trust you have gained skill in planning, selecting, and constructing your clothes and that you will go on with confidence in your ability to be well dressed on what you can afford to spend for clothes.

"In excellent choices of material, in simplicity of design, in harmony of coloring, in adaptation of fashions, in becomingness in everything—to wearer, to occasion and to purse—lie the secrets of artistry in dress."

—*Cornell Bulletin 144*

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### SOME HELPFUL BULLETINS

A Guide Pattern for Home Sewing, Extension Bulletin 473, Oregon State Agricultural College.

A Home Manual for Sewing, Bulletin 468, Oregon State Agricultural College.

Fitting Dresses and Blouses, Farmer's Bulletin 1530, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Sun Suits for Children, Farmer's Bulletin 24h, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Suits for the Small Boy, Farmer's Bulletin 52h, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Dresses for the Little Girl, Farmer's Bulletin 80h, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Thrifty Clothing, Bulletin HE 158, Oregon State College.

Clothing Budget for the High School Girl, Bulletin HE 203, Oregon State College.

Any or all of these bulletins may be obtained free of charge by writing to Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon.

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How to Make Dresses, Singer Sewing Machine Co.

Making Children's Clothes, Singer Sewing Machine Co.