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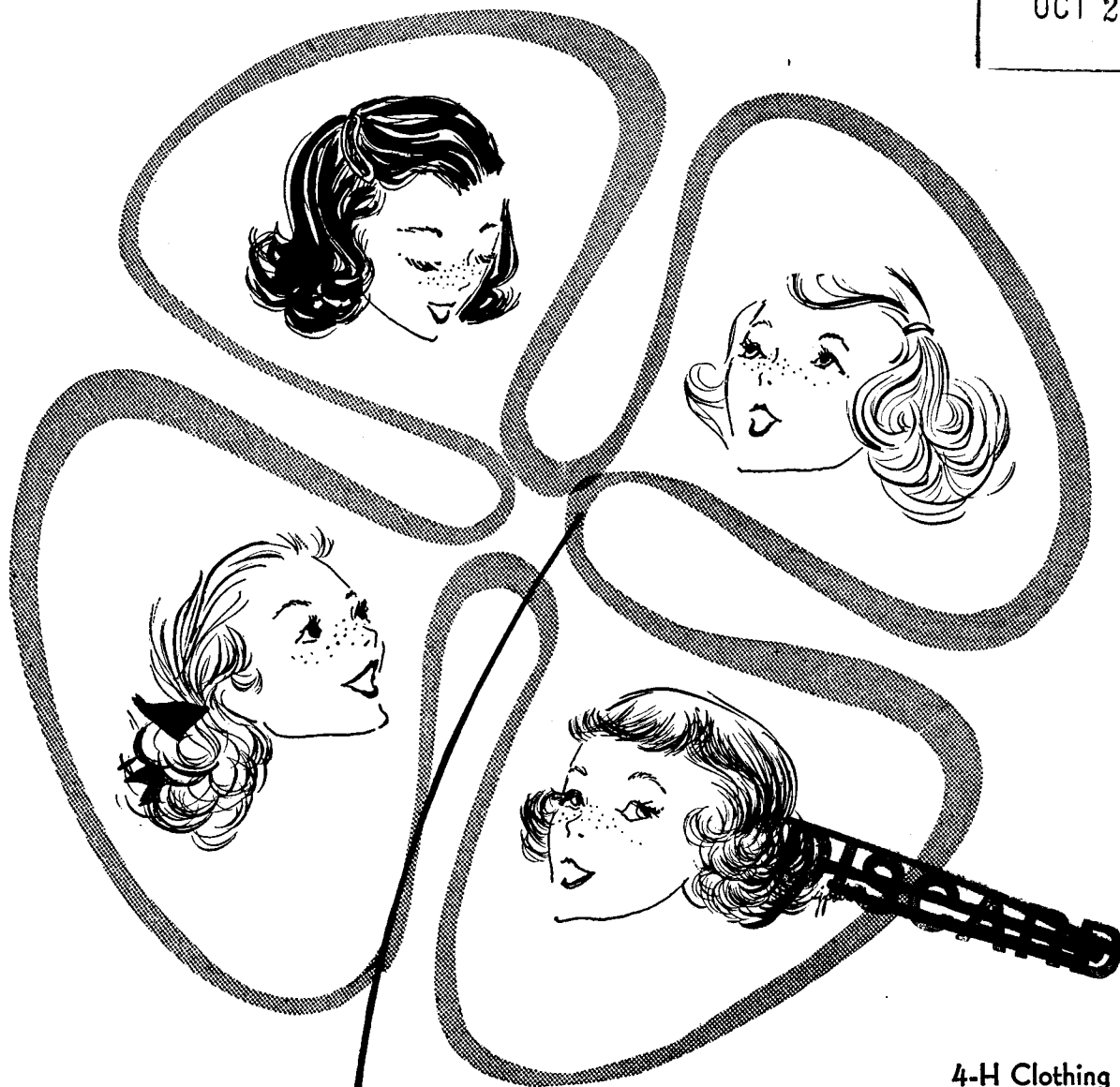
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4-H Clothing Project
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charmingly yours

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Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics, F. E. Price, director, Oregon State College, the United States Department of Agriculture, and the State Department of Education cooperating. Printed and distributed in furtherance of the Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	3
Garment Protector	3
Selection of fabric and thread	3
Straighten material	4
Make a pattern	4
Cut out the protector	4
Make the protector	4
Care of the Hair	7
For lovely shining hair	7
How to shampoo	8
Styling the hair	9
The Peasant Apron	10
Selection of fabric	10
Make the apron	10
Choose Your Ankle Socks	14
Size	14
Fiber	15
Label	15
Color	15
Care of socks	15
Dirndl Skirt	16
Measure for yardage	16
Prepare fabric	16
Cut out the skirt	17
Make the skirt	17
Service to Others	22
Picnic for small children	22
Care for small children	22
Visit the sick	22
Courtesy to others	22
Style revue	22

Acknowledgment: Sections of this bulletin dealing with the garment protector and dirndl skirt have been adapted from "Sewing is Easy and Fun" by Marjorie Lusk, Extension Specialist in Clothing at The State College of Washington.

CHARMINGLY YOURS

MURLE SCALES, Clothing Specialist
OREGON STATE COLLEGE
EXTENSION SERVICE
CORVALLIS, OREGON

WHEN you have completed "Just So Girl" and "Sew! It's Fun," you are ready for the "Charmingly Yours" project.

You will want to continue to do all of the things that you learned in the first two years, for that will make this project easier. In "Charmingly Yours" you will be doing more sewing.

Let's hope that you enjoy sewing so much that you will make several skirts instead of just one and will wear them with all the grace and charm that is yours.

Garment Protector

In "Just So Girl" you learned to hang your dresses and coats. You probably noticed that dust settled on those

dresses that you did not wear often. A garment protector which fits over the shoulders will help keep them clean.



Figure 1.

Selection of fabric and thread

You will need $\frac{2}{3}$ yard of closely woven, washable fabric, such as a feed sack, muslin, percale, gingham, chambray, or cretonne. If your material is colored, select your thread to match exactly, or a shade darker.

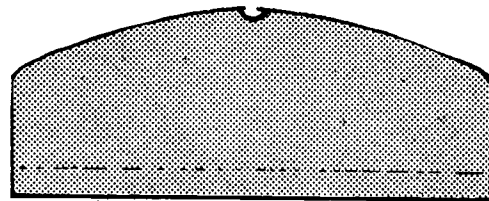


Figure 2.

Straighten material

Straighten the material by pulling threads and cutting along that line as you learned in "Just So Girl." You may draw a thread and cut so that you have a piece 22 inches along the selvedge edge.

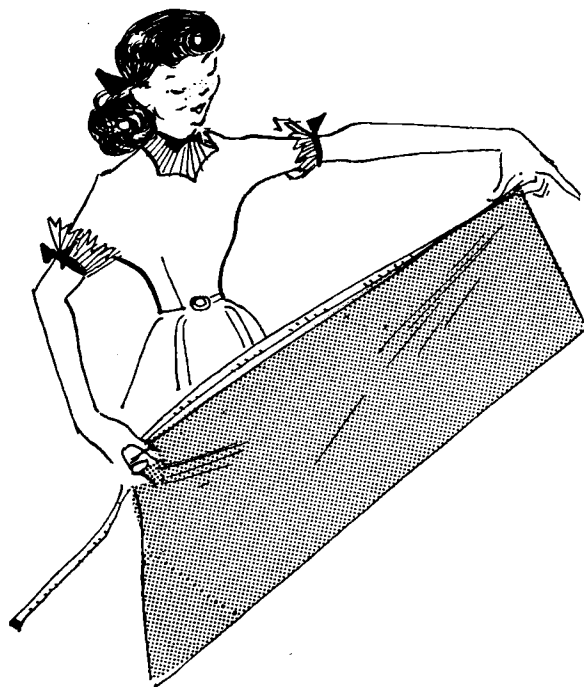


Figure 3.

Make a pattern

Use a wooden hanger. Draw a paper pattern the shape of the hanger, plus

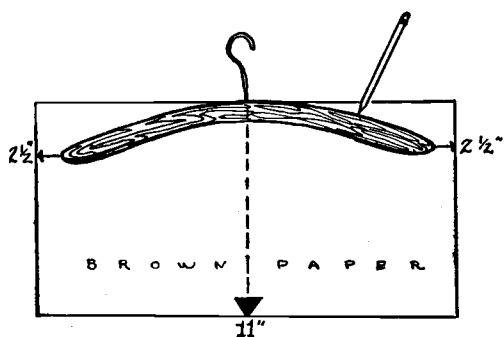
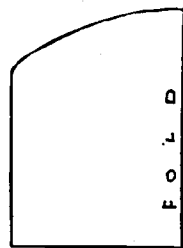


Figure 4.

2½ inches on each end and 11 inches down from the center. (This includes ½-inch seam on the sides and top.)



PATTERN.

Figure 5.

Fold the paper pattern in the center and correct it as needed to make both sides exactly the same. (Keep this pattern, for you may wish to make some protectors for Christmas presents.)

Cut out the protector

Fold the 22-inch length of the material in half with the two right sides together. Place the paper pattern so that the bottom edge is on the cross-wise thread of the fabric.

Place pattern so that you cut off the selvedge as you cut out the pattern.

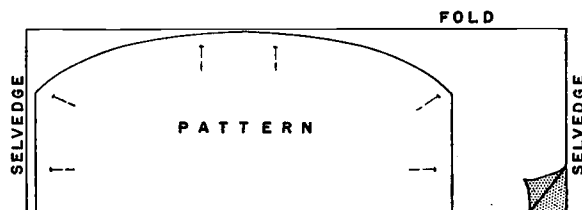


Figure 6.

Make the protector

Fold the protector together as you did the pattern in Figure 5 to find the center. Make a crease with your fingernail for about an inch down at the top.

Separate the two pieces of the protector and baste down each one the length of the crease. This will mark the center. See Figure 7.

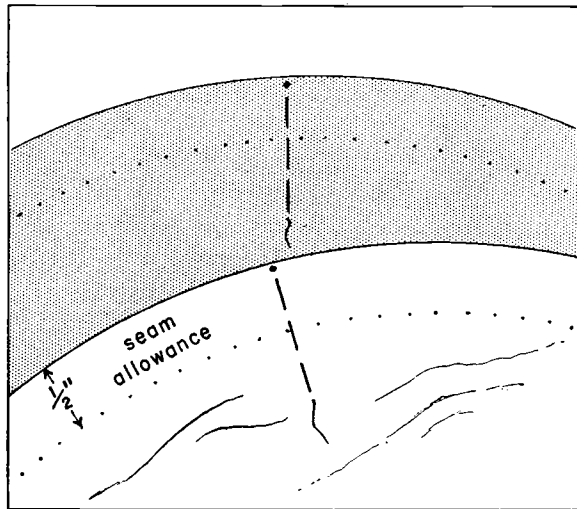


Figure 7.

Now stitch for about $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch on each side of center basting exactly on the $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch seam allowance. Do this for each piece. Clip threads. Refer to Figure 8. This is re-inforcement for the opening of the protector.

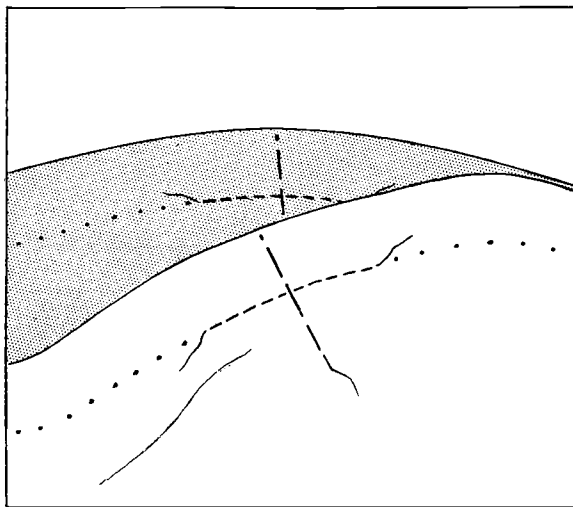


Figure 8.

Pin the two pieces of the protector together taking tiny bites (with the pins) exactly on the seam allowance.

Measure $\frac{1}{4}$ inch on each side of the center basting and place pins as in Figure 9.

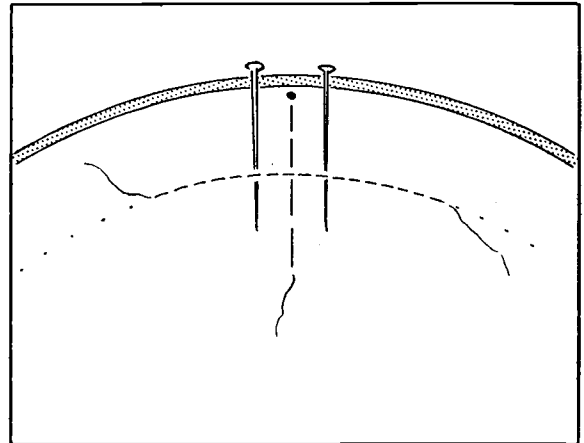


Figure 9.

Start stitching about an inch from the center basting and stitch to the pin placed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the center. Figure 10. Turn the fabric and stitch in the opposite direction around the top and side of the protector. Back stitch at the bottom. Clip all threads. It is not necessary to tie threads.

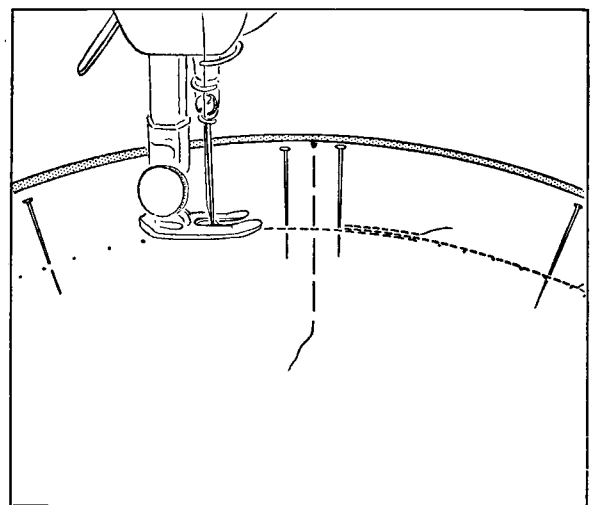


Figure 10.

Repeat this process on the other half of the protector. When you have finished this you have the two parts of the protector together.

Press the seams

Press the seams in the same position as they were stitched. This will smooth out any drawing which may be caused by the stitching.

Next, press the seams open by pressing one seam back on the protector. Use the same method you did for pressing the seams of the sash for the drawstring apron. (Refer to the "Sew! It's Fun" bulletin.) Clip off part of the seam allowance at the corners so that you can turn them smoothly. Figure 11.

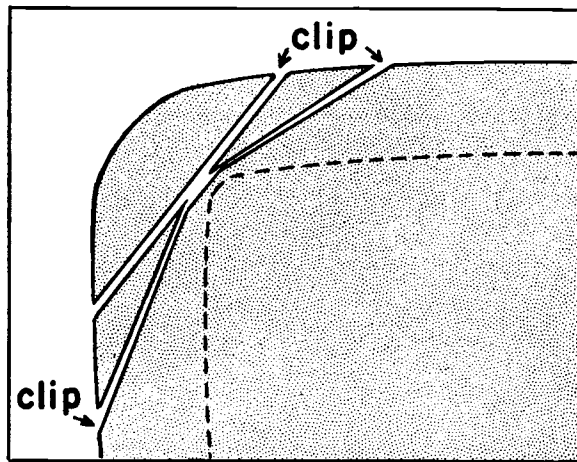


Figure 11.

Hem

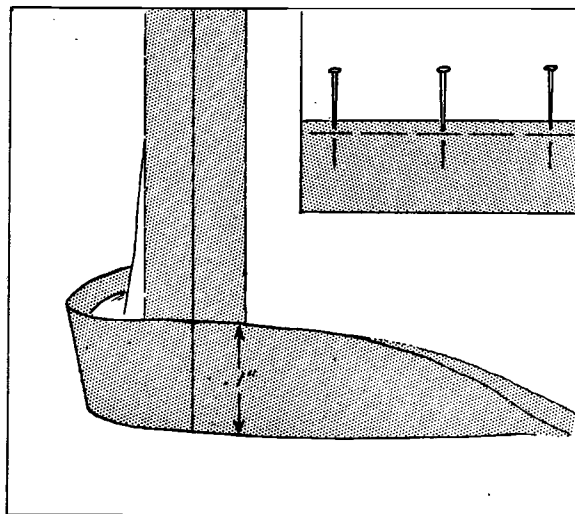


Figure 12.

Turn up the $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch and then a 1-inch hem. Baste and machine stitch. See Figure 12. Tie threads. If you have forgotten how to do this, refer to hemming the drawstring apron in the "Sew! It's Fun" bulletin.

Blanket stitch around hook opening

Make very close blanket stitches around the opening at the top.

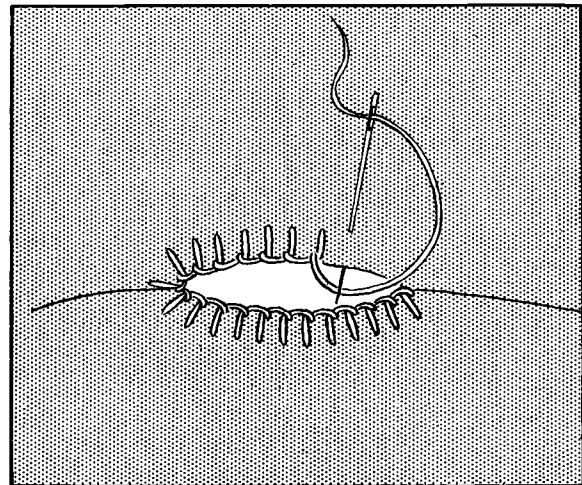


Figure 13.

Press

Now the protector is ready to go over your best dress to protect it from the dust. You may like it so much that you will make several. Why not choose a definite color for your clothes closet—one that will harmonize with your room? Then make all of your clothes closet accessories to match.

Score card for garment protector.

1. Is it cut straight?
2. Is the stitching straight?
3. Was the fabric a wise choice?
4. Is the opening for the hook neat and well done?
5. How can you improve the next one you make?

Care of the Hair



Figure 14.

For lovely shining hair:

► Eat the right food. Eat fresh fruits and vegetables and whole grain cereals, and drink plenty of milk. Avoid so much candy and rich desserts. You have inherited the color and texture of your hair, but the appearance depends largely on your health and the care you give your hair.

► Get plenty of sleep—at least eight hours a day.

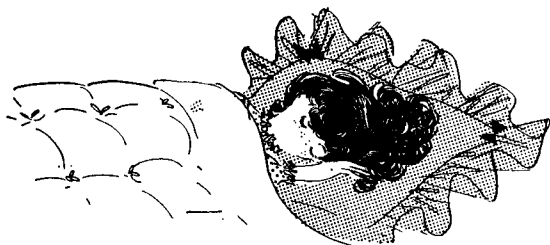


Figure 15.

► Get plenty of exercise out in the open.

Play games at school or have a nice brisk walk during the day.



Figure 16.

► Brush and brush and brush your hair. Try brushing your hair for three minutes a day. Do this for three weeks. Then see how much prettier your hair is. You will never want to give up this good habit.

It is even better if you hang your head down while brushing. Be sure to brush through the hair from the scalp to the ends of the hair rather than just on top.



BRUSH HAIR FOR
A FULL 3 MIN.

Figure 17.

► Shampoo the hair as often as needed to keep it clean and fresh smelling. Once a week is about right for most girls. Don't let it get so dirty before you shampoo it that it's stringy and greasy looking.

How to shampoo

► Brush the hair thoroughly before starting the shampoo, to remove dust and to loosen the dry skin and dandruff. It also helps to prevent so many tangles.

► Wet the hair thoroughly and apply the shampoo. (Never rub a bar of soap directly on the hair.) You may make



Figure 18.

up a shampoo mixture by dissolving 1/3 cup of soap in one quart warm water. Shave the soap, add the water, and heat until the soap is dissolved. This may be kept for future use. Work up a good lather.

► Massage the scalp. Gently, but firmly, work suds into the hair and scalp



Figure 19.

using the cushions of the fingertips. Do not use the fingernails. Go over the entire head. Rinse well.

► Repeat soaping and rinsing. Often it is wise to use three soapings. Rinse after the last soaping, rinse three or

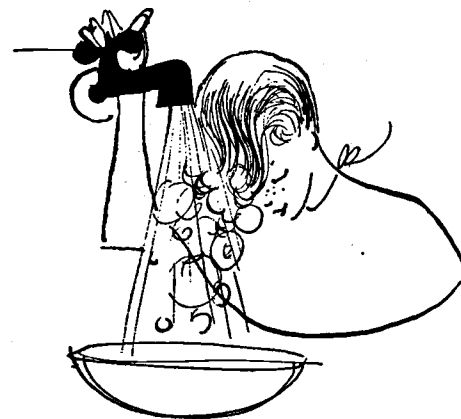


Figure 20.

four times until every trace of soap is gone. Your hair should squeak between the fingers when all the soap is removed.

► Blot the hair with a towel to help dry it. Do not rub the hair with the towel, for this causes tangles. You may carefully brush your hair until it is dry, or put it up on bobby pins if you wish to have curls.



Figure 21.

ALWAYS—Wash your comb and brush when you shampoo your hair. The same shampoo that you use on your hair is excellent to use in cleaning the comb and brush. Put shampoo on the brush and run comb back and forth

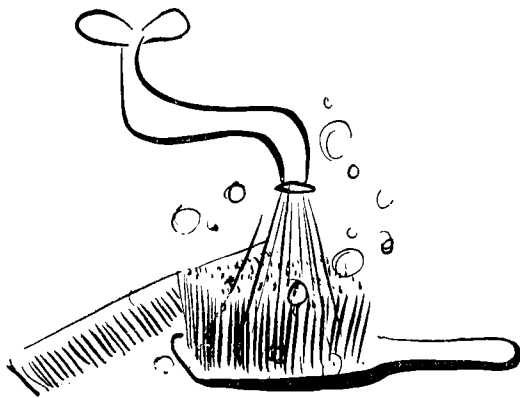


Figure 22.

through bristles to clean both comb and brush. Turn the brush with bristles down to dry.

NEVER, NEVER loan or borrow a brush or comb. Consider them as personal as a toothbrush.

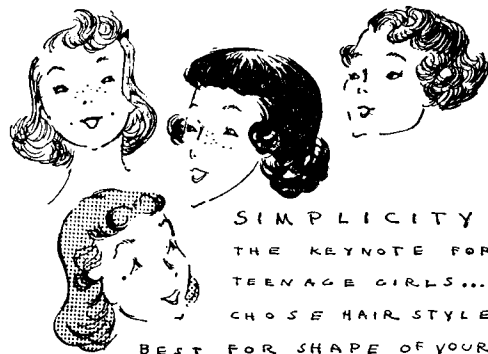
Styling the hair

Some girls look better with straight hair, and others find curled hair more



Figure 23.

becoming. If you have a permanent, take good care of it. Brushing improves a permanent and will not take out the curl as some think. A simple hair-do is always in better taste for a teen-age girl.



SIMPLICITY IS
THE KEYNOTE FOR
TEENAGE GIRLS...
CHOOSE HAIR STYLE
BEST FOR SHAPE OF YOUR FACE.

Figure 24.

The Peasant Apron

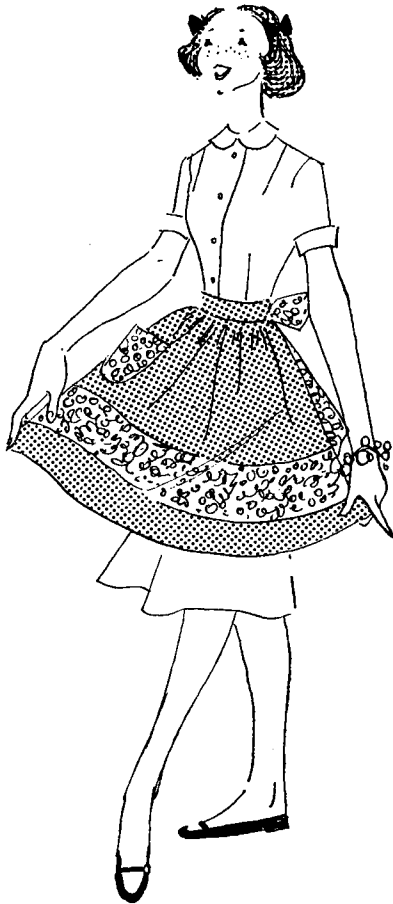


Figure 25.

The peasant apron is a lot of fun to make, but requires more skill than the drawstring apron. However, you now have enough experience in sewing to be able to do a good job.

Selection of fabric

Select your fabric very carefully just as you have done for all of your sewing. Select a good, durable fabric. Do not use organdy. Try to select a color that will blend with the dresses in your wardrobe. Do you remember about the color fastness, etc., that you studied on the label last year before selecting the

fabric for your drawstring apron. Refer to "Sew! It's Fun."

This time you will be using a trimming of a different color near the hem. There is no set rule for the width of the trimming. You do want a pleasing proportion. Do NOT have the trimming exactly the width of the finished hem. The uneven proportion is much more pleasing. Also avoid having a very narrow hem.

The chart is only a suggestion. You may wish a longer or shorter apron and the sash a different length. In that case you may need to make the trimming and hem on the apron a different width from that shown on the chart. The sash and pocket may be made of either the same fabric as the body of the apron or of the trimming.

The pocket may be a different size and shape than the one illustrated. Review the chapter on the drawstring apron in the "Sew! It's Fun" bulletin. This will help you in measuring for the apron.

Make the apron

The layout here is only a guide for you in cutting out your apron. Yours will vary according to the size apron that you make.

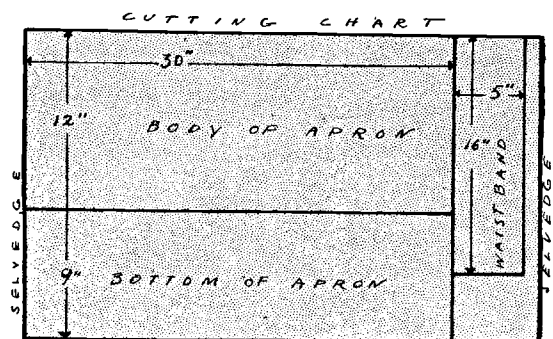


Figure 26.

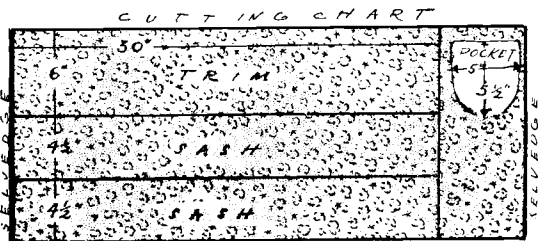


Figure 27.

► So that your apron will hang evenly, fold the body of the apron down the center with the selvedge edges together. Measure down 1 inch from the top center front and cut a triangle-shaped piece up the selvedge sides. See the figure below.

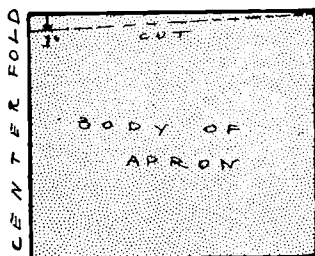


Figure 28.

► Sew the trimming to the body of the apron. Place the two wrong sides together and make $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch seams on the right side.

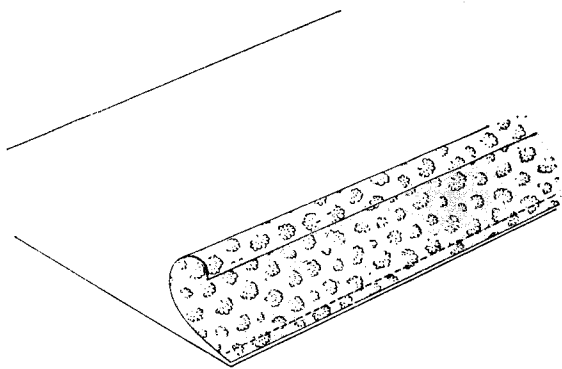


Figure 29.

► Press. Turn to the wrong side and make a seam inclosing the seam. This is a French seam.

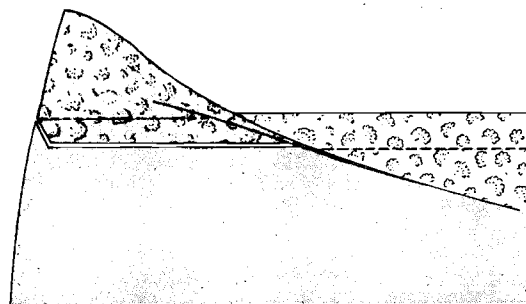


Figure 30.

► Sew the bottom or hem of the apron to the trim piece. This time, put the two right sides together and make a plain seam on wrong side.

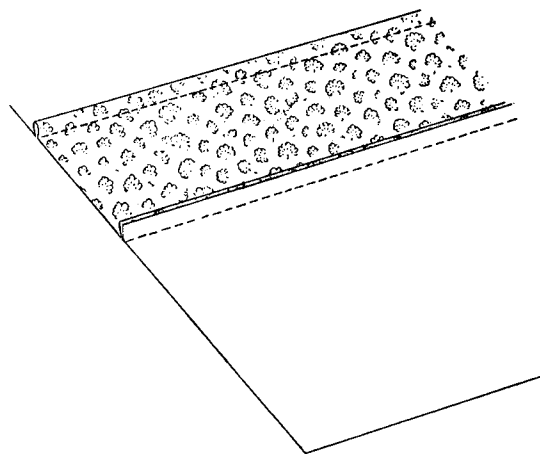


Figure 31.

► Press the seam down on the hem.
 ► Turn up $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch seam on the bottom of the hem. Refer to Figure 32. Baste.

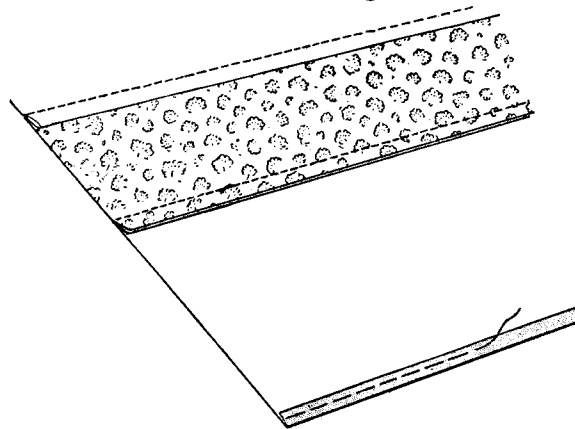


Figure 32.

► Turn the hem back on the right side so that it comes slightly above the seam of the trim.

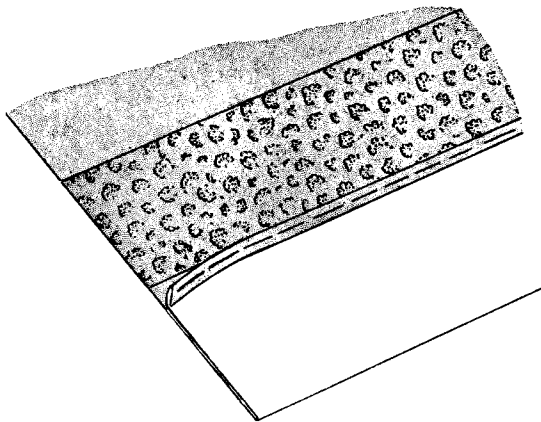


Figure 33.

► Stitch across the corner as shown in Figure 34.

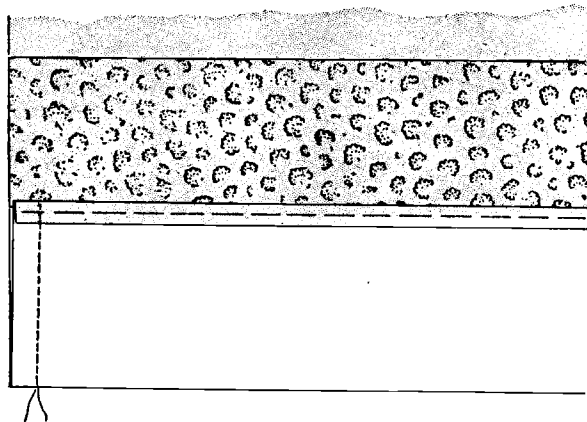


Figure 34.

► Hem the sides of the apron with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch seams just as you did for the drawstring apron.

► Turn the hem right side out. Baste in position on the wrong side of the apron so that it covers the seam of the trim.

► Then turn the apron to the right side and top-stitch on the very edge of the trim piece. This will at the same time stitch the hem in place.

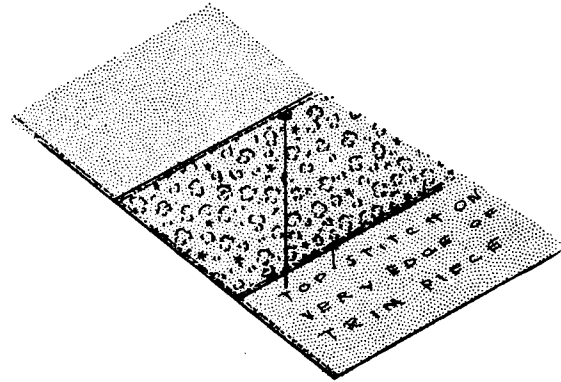


Figure 35.

NOTE: You may prefer to hem the entire side of the apron with a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hem. In that case, turn up the bottom hem and stitch. Whip or stitch the openings at each end of the hem to close them.

► Fold the apron and locate the center. Place a pin to mark the center front and then locate a spot on each side dividing the apron into fourths.



Figure 36.

► Make two rows of machine stitching $\frac{1}{8}$ inch apart for gathering.

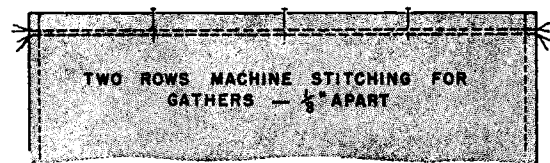


Figure 37.

Make one row on the seam line which is $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from the top of the apron and the other $\frac{1}{4}$ inch above this. Pull bobbin threads of both rows of stitches at one time to pull up gathers. Regulate gathers.

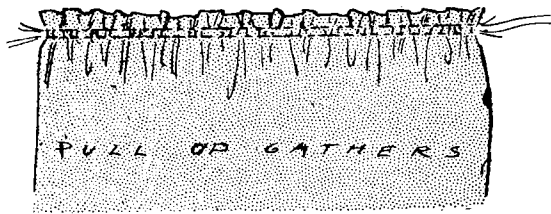


Figure 38.

Sash

► Make a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hem all along the three sides of the sash. Miter the corners as you did for the pot holder. Refer to "Sew! It's Fun." Whip the V folds of the miter together.

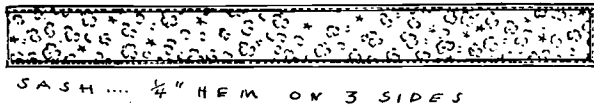


Figure 39.

► Make two rows of machine gathers at the unhemmed end of the sash. Pull up gathers on sash.

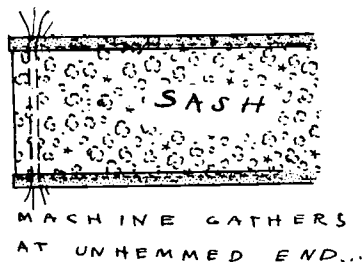


Figure 40.

Waist band

► Turn the waist band down $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on three sides (the two short ends and one long side). Baste. Locate the center of the band and use pins to mark the center. Also $\frac{1}{4}$ divisions. Do this as you did in Figure 36.

► Baste the sash to the end of the waist band as shown in Figure 41. Do not let any of the sash extend past center fold line. Place the waist band with the right side next to the wrong side of

the apron, matching the center markings on the apron with that of the center marking of the band and the two $\frac{1}{4}$ divisions. Pull up gathers in apron and regulate. Pin, baste, and stitch.

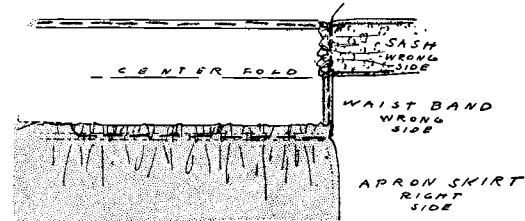


Figure 41.

► Turn the band and sash to the right side and baste. Stitch on the right side. Also stitch on the fold line to reinforce it.

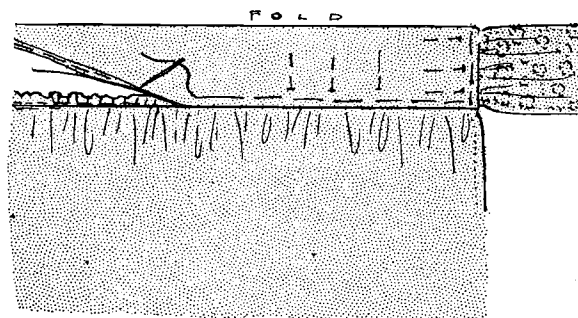


Figure 42.

► Make the pocket and sew it on as you did for the drawstring apron, except curve the pocket at the bottom as shown here. Remember to reinforce the corners at the top of the pocket.

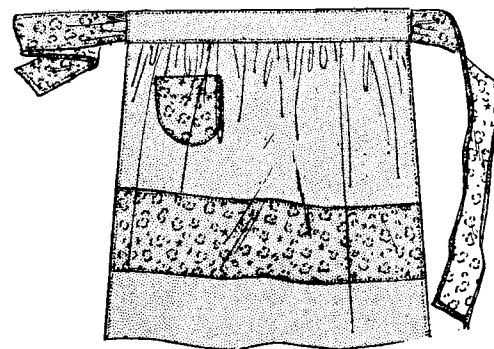


Figure 43.

Choose Your Ankle Socks



Figure 44.

Do you need some new ankle socks to wear to school or for dress-up occasions? Why not go on a shopping trip with your mother to get these new socks. This may be one of your first projects in 4-H Clothing.

You want to make a wise purchase, so you will have to do some planning ahead of time.

First, let's consider your old socks. Are there holes in the toes, in the heels, or in both places? If your socks were

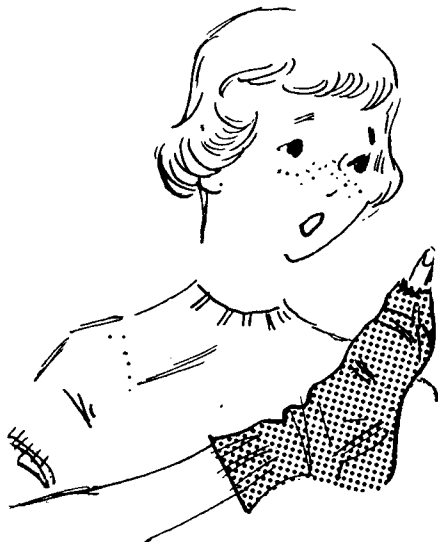


Figure 45.

too small, this may have caused holes in the toes or heels. Maybe your feet have grown since you bought them. You may need a size larger than you thought.

Sometimes holes are worn in the heel by shoes that do not fit well. A properly fitted sock will feel good and will not be tight at the toes. They also will wear longer.

Size



Figure 46.

So what size socks to buy? The chart below shows you the sizes that usually fit best. These sizes will not always hold true, because some girls' feet are wide or narrow, thin or fat. For example: a longer sock is needed for a fat, wide foot, for it takes up the length.

Age	Shoe	Size
7-8	11-12½	7½
8-9	13-1	8
9-10	1½-2½	8½
11-12	3-4	9
12-13	4½-5½	9½
13-14	6-6½	10
14-15	7-7½	10½

Fiber

Now that you know the size to buy, you will want to consider the kind of fiber. At the present time, socks are made of cotton, rayon, nylon, and wool fibers or a combination of these. Look for labels on socks and read them carefully. The cotton and rayon fibers are used most. If you plan to buy wool socks, be sure to see that they are the new treated type that are guaranteed against shrinkage.



Figure 47. "I didn't get treated. Now look at me . . . less than half my former size."

Label

The label often tells some of the things that you wish to know.

Here are some of the things that may be found on the label:



Figure 48.

► The size—it may also give the size shoe with which the sock should be worn.

► The fiber used in making the sock—cotton, rayon, nylon, wool, or a combination of these.

Color

After you have decided on the size and the fabric, you will wish to consider the color. What colors are your dresses and coats? Choose colors that will blend or match your dresses and coats, or else get white, which will go with any color.

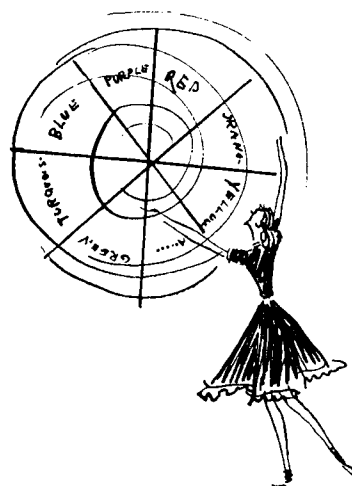


Figure 49.

Care of socks

Wash in mild soap suds after each wearing. Rinse well. Hang up to dry by the toe or hang over a smooth rod.

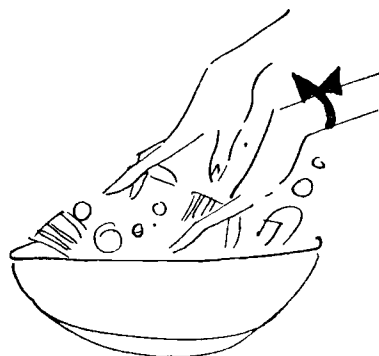


Figure 50.

Dirndl Skirt

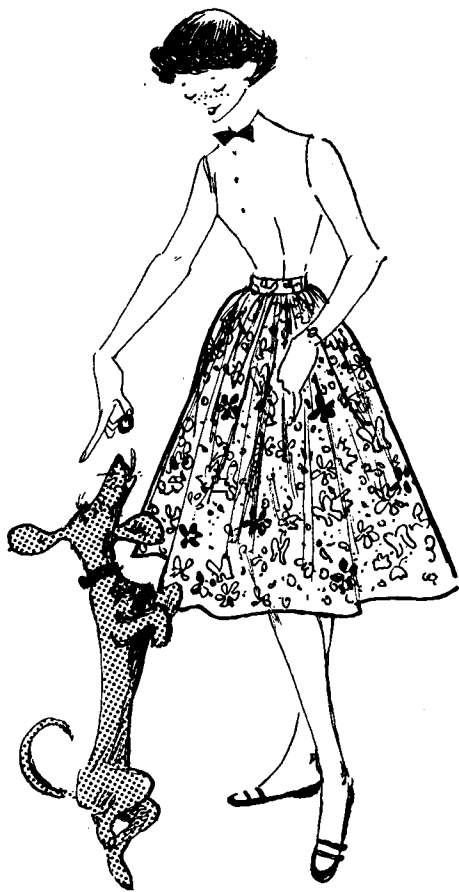


Figure 51.

Measure for yardage

A dirndl skirt is simple and easy to make. You do not need a pattern. Ask a friend or your mother to take some measurements for you. This is the same method you used in measuring for the drawstring apron. Refer to "Sew! It's Fun."

- ▶ Tie a tape around your waistline.
- ▶ Have your helper measure from this tape to the length of skirt you want.
- ▶ Allow 4 inches for a hem. (This can be let out as you grow.) Multiply

by two for two lengths. (Since most cotton material is 36 inches wide, two lengths will give enough fullness.)

- ▶ Add 5 inches for the band.
- ▶ If the material is not labeled "Preshrunk," buy an extra $\frac{1}{8}$ yard to allow for shrinkage.

Suppose your friend said your measurement from the tape around your waistline to the length of the skirt you wanted was 20 inches. Here is how you would figure your yardage:

$$\begin{aligned} 20 + 4 \text{ (hem allowance)} &= 24 \text{ inches} \\ 24 \times 2 \text{ (multiply by 2 for two} \\ &\text{lengths)} = 48 \text{ inches} \\ 48 + 5 \text{ (5 inches for band)} &= 53 \text{ inches} \\ 53 \div 36 &= 1 \frac{17}{36} \text{ yards} \end{aligned}$$

Since this lacks only $\frac{1}{36}$ inch of being a yard and a half, you will buy a yard and a half.

If the material is not preshrunk, you will need to buy an extra $\frac{1}{8}$ of a yard to allow for shrinkage.

$$\begin{aligned} 1\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{8} \text{ yard} &= 1 \frac{4}{8} + \frac{1}{8} \\ &= 1 \frac{5}{8} \text{ yards of material.} \end{aligned}$$

Prepare fabric

Ask yourself these questions:

1. Is the material straight on the edges? If the clerk did not tear the piece of material, it will be necessary to draw threads to straighten the ends.
2. Is the "grain pulled out of line"? It may be necessary to pull the short sides of the material to straighten it.
3. Is it preshrunk? If not, shrink it as you learned last year. To refresh your memory, review this in "Sew! It's Fun."

Cut out the skirt

WARNING: Do not cut off selvedge as you did in the drawstring apron.



Figure 52.

Along the selvedge edge measure the length of your skirt plus the hem length. Pull a thread and cut. Cut a second piece exactly this length. Next, measure down 5 inches for the waist band.

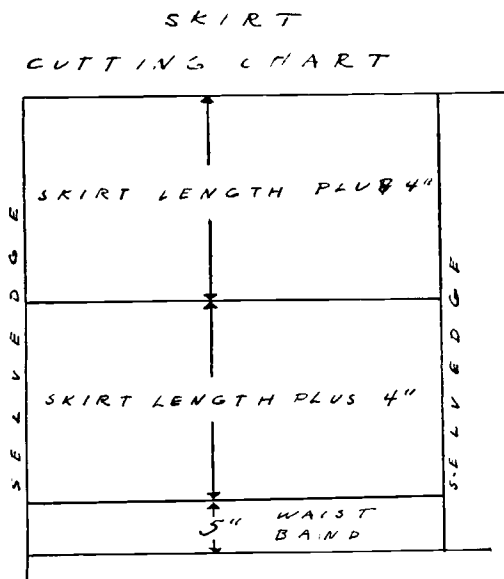


Figure 53.

Make the skirt

Back and front

► Mark the center back and center front of the skirt at the waist. It is easier to mark this before starting to sew. Fold the first skirt length so that

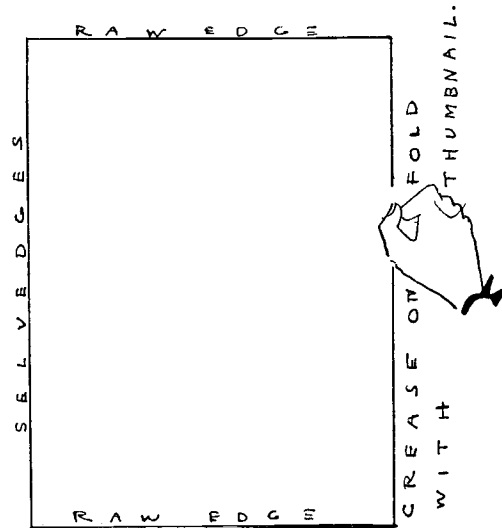


Figure 54.

the two selvedges come together. Make a short crease on the top. Baste down along this crease line for about one inch.

Take the second skirt length and do the same thing. After you become more experienced, you may just mark this with chalk. If it takes you a long time to make the skirt, the chalk sometimes wears off.

► Place the right sides of the two skirt lengths together so that the selvedges are together and the center front and center back markings are both at the top.

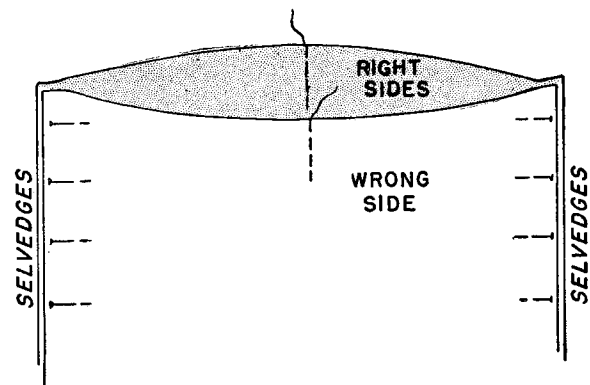


Figure 55.

► Pin the selvages together at the top and bottom and in between as needed. Baste with long basting stitches allowing for 1-inch seams.

► Place the adhesive seam guide 1 inch from the sewing machine needle, for you will use 1-inch seams on the sides. Refer to "Sew! It's Fun." Ask your mother to regulate the stitch so that you use 14 to 16 stitches per inch.

► Start stitching from the bottom of the skirt up to the top. Clip threads—you need not tie them.

► For the second seam, place a pin 6 inches from the top. Stitch up to the pin, lower the needle into the fabric, and make a turn sewing out to the sel-

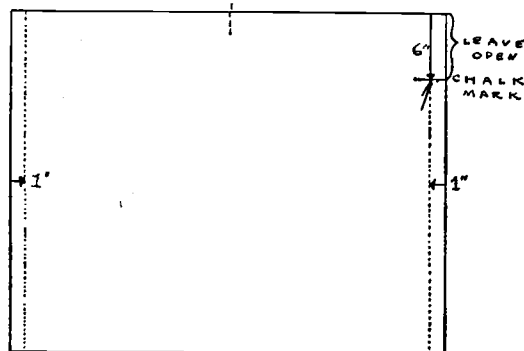


Figure 56.

vedge and then back again to the side seam. Tie threads as there will be much strain here. This is to be the placket. The side placket opening for skirts and dresses is on your left side. Remove bastings, except at the opening for the placket.

► Press seams.

Placket seam—Place the skirt on the ironing board as shown in Figure 57. Press seams together to the right side of the opening. Start pressing at the bottom of the skirt and press up to the top.

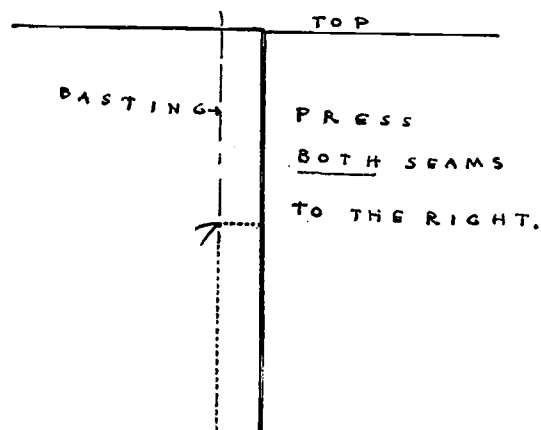


Figure 57.

Other side seam—This seam may be pressed open as is usually done, or pressed to one side just as the placket seam.

► Put in gathering threads. It is easier, quicker, and better to put in the gathering threads by machine. Ask your mother to lengthen the machine stitch as long as possible. (For some machines it is also necessary to loosen the tension. Your mother will understand this and do it for you if necessary.) Start one row of stitching 1 inch from the edge at the placket side.

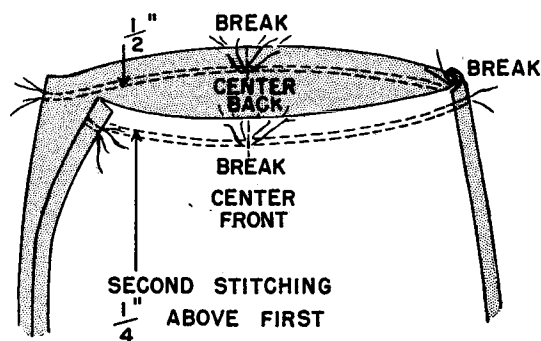


Figure 58.

Make this row of stitching $\frac{1}{2}$ inch down from the top edge of your skirt. It is easier to draw the thread over a small space. Therefore, when you reach the

center basting, stop sewing and cut the thread. (Note: Be sure to leave a thread about 3 inches long.) Start sewing again at the same spot, but do not overlap stitches. Stop and start stitching again at the other side seam and at the center basting. Stop the last stitching one inch from the edge of the other side of the placket. Now put in a second row of gathering stitches exactly like the first, except place this row $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from the edge. This will be exactly in the middle of the space from the first row of stitching and the top edge.

Skirt band

Measure your waist line. Do not measure too snugly for the gathering and double stitching will take up some of the length. If you take a snug measure over a finger, you will be sure that it will be large enough.

The piece for your band will need to be twice as wide as you want it when finished. Most girls like one 2 inches wide. If you have a tiny waist, you may be able to wear one slightly wider. Allow $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch seam allowance on all sides of your skirt waist band. Your skirt band will be the length of your waist plus $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch seam on one side plus $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches on the other end for overlap. In other words, your waist length plus 2 inches.

Measure $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches on one end and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch on the other. Mark with pins or bastings. Refer to Figure 60. Fold

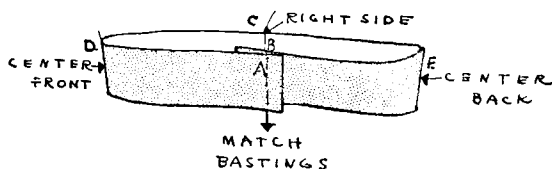


Figure 59.

the strip so that A and B meet and C is opposite them. Crease. C will be the location of the right side seam. Then fold to locate center front D and center back E. Refer to Figures 59 and 60. Mark with pins or bastings.

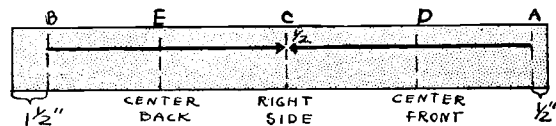
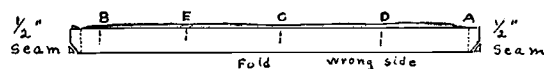


Figure 60.

► Sewing on the band

1. Fold the band in the center lengthwise with the wrong sides out. Stitch



SKIRT BAND

Figure 61.

across each end with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch seam. Clip corners and turn the band right side out. Press.

2. Remove bastings in skirt placket.

3. Place the right side of the band against the wrong side of the apron. Pin the band to the skirt as follows:

- A—to the left front side
- D—to center front
- C—to the right side
- E—to center back
- B—to the left back side.

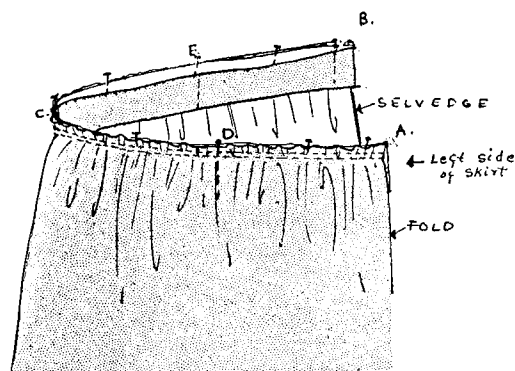


Figure 62.

Pull up gathering threads to make gathers. Pull the two bobbin threads at one time. (If you stitched the gathering threads with the right side of the material up, the bobbin thread is the one on the wrong side. If you stitched the gathering threads with the wrong side of the material up, the bobbin thread will be on the right side.) Pull the threads to take out all slack between A and D, D and C, C and E, E and B. Regulate gathers and add more pins. Baste with small stitches on the first row of stitching, then stitch on the machine.

Baste a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch seam on the opposite edge of the band. Fold over onto the right side of the skirt as shown and baste. Then stitch around the entire band $\frac{1}{8}$ inch or less from the edge.

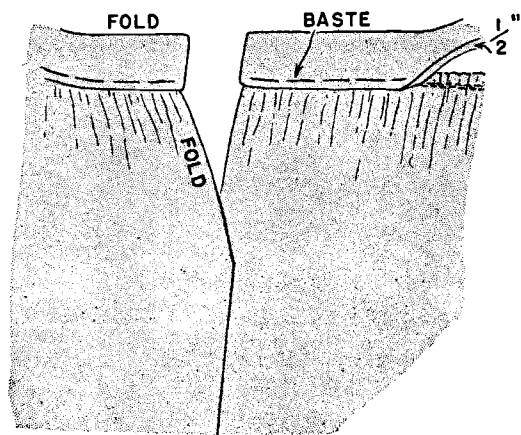


Figure 63.

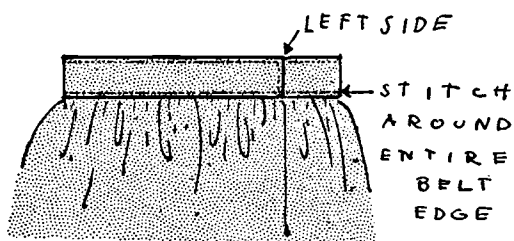


Figure 64.

Hem

If the side seams have a tendency to draw, clip the selvages every 4 inches. Clip at an angle and just through the selvage.

Turn under $\frac{1}{4}$ inch at the hem. Baste and stitch on the very edge. You al-

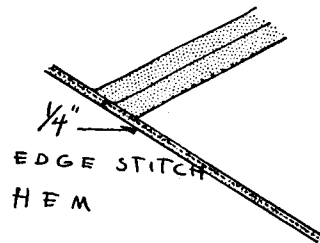
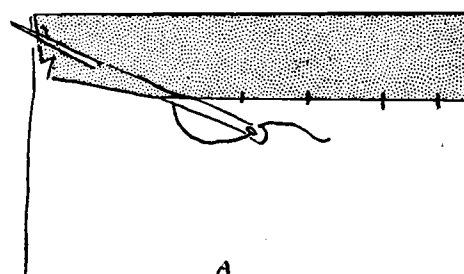


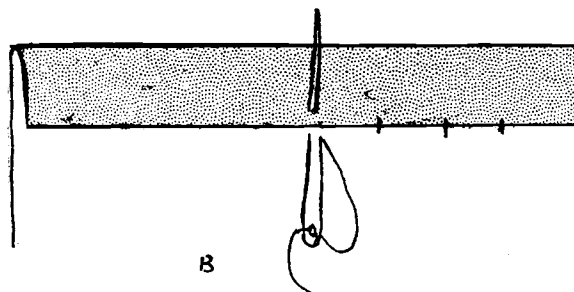
Figure 65.

lowed for a 4-inch hem so measure up 4 inches from the bottom of the skirt and baste. Put in with a hemming stitch. You may use the type shown here. This is almost invisible on the right side. Do not pull the thread too tightly.

You may prefer to use another type of hemming stitch. As long as the stitch holds well and does not show on the right side it is all right.



A



B

Figure 66.

In using the hemming stitch, make a small knot in the thread and hide in the fold of the hem. Slip the needle through the folded edge of the hem for about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. Bring the needle out and take a very short stitch through to the right side of skirt and through the folded hem. Make the small stitch straight up and down as in Figure 66. Since this stitch is straight of the grain, it is almost invisible on the right side.

Sewing hooks and eyes

Sew on three hooks and eyes. Two hooks are placed near the top and bottom of the band and the third in the

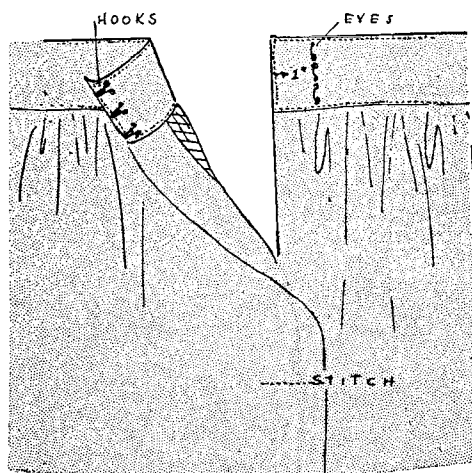


Figure 67.

middle. The ends of the hooks are placed almost to the edge of the band. The eyes are placed 1 inch back from the edge.

Make three little stitches where the first hook will be placed to anchor the thread. Bring the needle to the side of the ring part of the hook as shown here. Do not bring the needle up through the ring for the first stitch. Make the three or four blanket stitches around each ring. Then make several plain stitches near the top of the hook to hold it in

position. Do not break the thread between each hook, but slide the needle between the two thicknesses of fabric on to the next hook. Place the eye so that the band will lap exactly one inch and the placket is smooth and even. Sew the eyes on with the same blanket stitch.

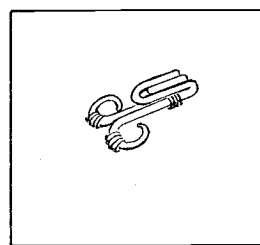
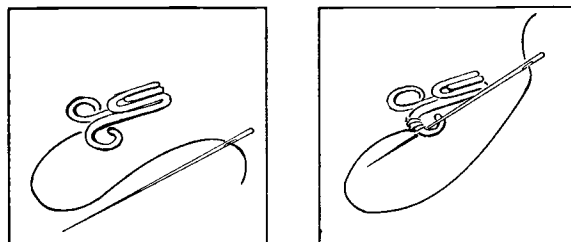


Figure 68.

The little hump in the middle of the eye is turned up so that the hook can easily catch under it.

Press the skirt

DO NOT press across the top of the gathers at the band, but run the iron up to the band. In order to keep the skirt looking nice (if you do not have a skirt hanger) place a folded sheet of

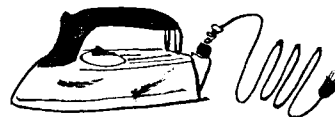


Figure 69.

tissue paper over the rod of the dress hanger and pin the two pieces of tissue paper together. Pin the skirt to the tissue paper. You also may use clothes

pins on a hanger if you are very careful not to wrinkle the band in pinning.

NOTE: If the dirndl skirt is not the most becoming type of skirt for you, make one for someone else. That will

give you the needed practice or, if you prefer, your mother or leader may show you how to use a pattern and make a different type of skirt—one that is more becoming.

Service to Others

What are you going to do for others this year? You may want to do some of the same things that you did in the "Just So Girl" and the "Sew! It's Fun" projects, but you also will wish to do others.

Picnic for small children

Maybe you would like to plan a simple picnic for some little sisters and brothers.

Care for small children

You might like to take care of the children while their mothers are attending the Home Extension Unit. You will need to plan some games to entertain the children.

Visit the sick

A visit to a sick friend and something planned to keep her occupied and happy is another project you may enjoy. Maybe your club will want to collect magazines and take them to a hospital.

Courtesy to others

Doing for others might be such a simple thing as practicing special courtesies for your girl friends and older women. Do you always help your girl friends, Mother, and her friends in put-

ting on their coats or jackets? This is a courtesy that every girl and woman appreciates, especially if the coat is held so that she can put it on easily. Have you ever been embarrassed because you couldn't find the sleeve when someone held your coat for you? The difficulty really wasn't your fault, but the fault of the one who held your coat. You certainly do not want to cause your friends this embarrassment.

Your guest can slip easily into her coat if you hold it on both sides of the neckline at a level just about two inches below her shoulder blades. Why not practice it at every opportunity? Others will be charmed by your thoughtfulness.

Style revue

Would you like to have a style revue for your mothers and friends? You can model your peasant apron and your skirt. Maybe one of your club members can write a little skit for the style revue and work in interesting facts about the year's work. It will be nice to have special music and then to have very soft piano or record music while you model.

You will need to make the usual arrangements for flowers and refreshments, etc., as you did when you held the first entertainment for your mothers during the "Just So Girl" project.

Check your posture

Since this is the first time that you have modeled for a group, you will need to practice beforehand. Get out your "Sew! It's Fun" book and review the part on posture. If you have continued to do the things listed there, you will have a good posture by now and be walking gracefully. Let's hope you have.

Tips on modeling

- ▶ Let arms swing lightly at the sides.
- ▶ Pause for a moment in front of the guests to let them see the front of the garment. Be sure that you stop with the feet at a slight angle—that is, one heel near the instep or toe of the other foot. By doing this, you will be in a position to turn easily and gracefully.
- ▶ As you turn away from the audience, bring your hands up front to your waistline and hold two of your right-hand fingers in the palm of the left hand.
- ▶ Pause for a moment with your back to the audience so that they can see the back of the skirt.
- ▶ As you turn again to face the audience, drop your hands to your side.
- ▶ Turn by walking slowly in a circle. Later you will learn to make the turns that are made by professional models.
- ▶ Show the pocket on your apron by placing your fingers half in the pocket with the thumb out. Do not pull the apron away from you when your hand is in the pocket, but hold the palm of the hand gently against the body.
- ▶ Smile and look at your guests. It's fun to model. Have a good time and your audience will have a good time with you. Too, if you have fun, you won't look scared and stiff. After all, why should any 4-H girl be scared? Your guests are friends and they enjoy

seeing you and the garments that you have made. Practice modeling at home until you feel sure of yourself. Your mother or little sisters will be delighted to be the audience.

Get clothes in order

There are so many things to do the day of the modeling that you will be wise to do some things the day before. Press all of your garments that you made so that every wrinkle is removed. Of course, you will launder them too if they are even slightly soiled, for you want them to be fresh and nice looking.

Be sure that you have your slip, dress, and blouse ready and freshly laundered before the day of modeling. If there are any buttons off or a place that needs mending, be sure to sew on the button or mend the holes. NEVER, NEVER use a safety pin to take the place of a button, or wear a torn garment.

Do you have a fresh pair of ankle socks the color that will blend nicely with your dress and skirt? Check to see that there are no holes that need mending. Too, you will want to polish your shoes the day before. Maybe your laces need to be removed and washed.

Good grooming

When all of your clothes are in order, you are ready to start some of the extra grooming tasks such as shampooing your hair. You will want it to be clean and shining that day. Now is also the time to fix your fingernails.

So, the day you are to model, you can take your bath and dress leisurely. Then you won't get tired, hot, and bothered by many last minute details.

You should come out with that fresh, shining, "band-box" look that is "Charmingly Yours."