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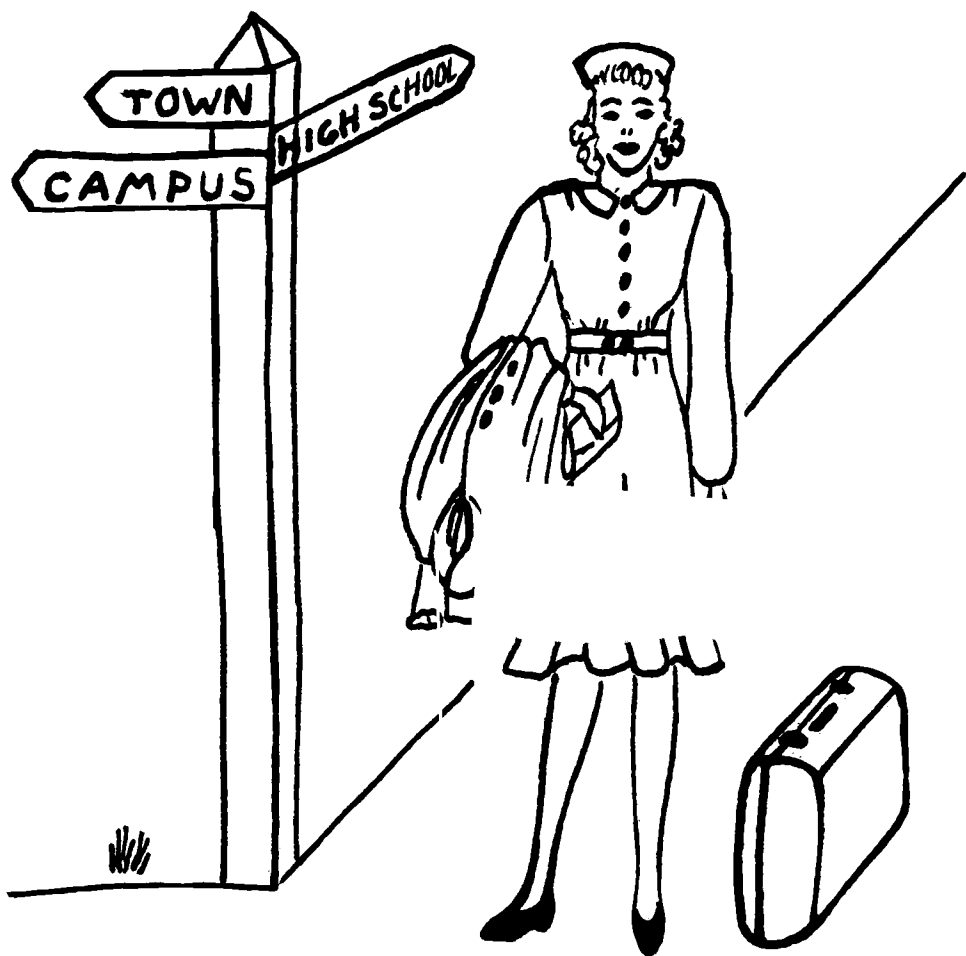
THE *Winter*

NOV 18 1943

SCHOOL OR STREET *Costume*

By Helen Cowgill

CLOTHING PROJECT, FIFTH YEAR



Oregon State System of Higher Education
Federal Cooperative Extension Service
Oregon State College
Corvallis

A CHALLENGE

It's a real challenge, girls, to look our best without buying many new clothes. It means careful planning, ingenious use of what we have, and careful combining of textiles and colors to make something new out of something old. It isn't always necessary to make a garment entirely over. You have learned in Clothing Fourth Year some of the ways in which a dress or suit can be brought up-to-date and made to serve a little longer by a few simple changes, such as shortening the sleeves to do away with the hole in the elbow—putting on patch pockets of fabric or crochet sometimes to cover a worn place—again, a bit of gay wool embroidery to serve the same purpose. A pretty dickey, a new collar, or buttons recovered with crocheting, all these devices can be used to extend the life of your wardrobe and give you the satisfaction of knowing you look your best.

The Winter School or Street Costume

By HELEN COWGILL, Assistant State Club Leader

This division may be interchangeable with "Clothing Club Project Fourth Year," if such arrangement will serve you better.

GOALS

Every club early in the club year should decide on some worthwhile goal toward which to strive. The following list is quite long, and no club will want to undertake all of it. If the goals you want to strive for are not given, please make your own.

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.
8. To know how to keep clothes in repair.
9. To be able to renovate and remodel garments.
10. To be able to clean, press, and launder clothes.
11. To keep an inventory of the clothing on hand.
12. To plan for the clothing requirements of the coming season or year.
13. To attain and keep good standing, walking, and sitting postures.
14. To be well groomed on all occasions.
15. To assist in leading a club or to lead one.
16. To take part in Church, Sunday School, Grange, or any other community activity. To work with and for others.
17. To do more than the project requires.
18. To assume some home responsibilities.

REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPLETION OF THE FIFTH YEAR CLOTHING PROJECT

1. Winter school or street costume.
 - a. Make a slip.

- b. Make a dress or suit suitable for school or street in winter, of either old or new material.
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.
7. Keep a record of the work done.
8. Take part in demonstrations.
9. Model in a style revue.
10. Make an exhibit.

Each *Clothing V* member shall exhibit at a local, county, or state fair:

- a. A suit, dress, or ensemble. May be new or remodeled.
- b. A slip to wear with the suit, dress, or ensemble.
- c. A remodeled dress, garment, suit, or ensemble for self or another.
- d. A complete and accurate record of the work done, including a story.
- e. A poster as described below.

While shoes, hose, gloves, undergarments, and accessories are not to be exhibited, at least for the duration, they should be accounted for; therefore a poster described below is required.

It is smart these days to make *over* and make it *last*. If your own project dress or suit is made of Dad's suit or Mother's big coat, the *required* remodeled garment may be for a child and may be made from Dad's or big brother's shirt—or it may be a dating dress remodeled from a formal for you or a sister. Any material suitable for the garment will be acceptable.

THE POSTER

The poster shall be 10" x 15" in size.

It should contain the following information:

1. A statement of the purpose of the costume, for example:
a winter school costume.
2. A picture* of the girl wearing the costume.

* It may not be possible to get a picture for the duration.

3. A description of the girl, giving age, height, weight, type, build, complexion, and color of hair and eyes.
4. A description of the shoes, hose, undergarments, hat, cap, or beret, purse, gloves, and any other accessories, together with their cost, for example:

Shoes—Saddle oxfords.....\$5.00

Gloves—Brown suede fabric 1.25

If you can find a picture of any of the articles or accessories to put in, it will help the judge to “see” your costume.

BASIS OF AWARDS

Dress, suit or ensemble	50
Slip	15
Poster	10
Record book	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.
11. The hem in a wool skirt.
12. Tailored slips.
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, if the garments and accessories are interchangeable. 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. For example—if the suit is navy blue—one blouse for school might be bright red. A dressy blouse could be white or shell pink—an extra skirt might be a Scotch plaid—and the accessories could be dark blue or black. The coat could be a blue and gray tweed and the dating dress could be any color that harmonizes with the coat and accessories.

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 or anklets.

A coat and beret, or hat or cap.

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, rayon, or cotton dress.

One set of suitable undergarments to wear with the dress.

A pair of "best" shoes.*

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

One pair of dressy hose.

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 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.

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

* If brogues or sport oxfords must be worn, the best dress should be tailored, not "fussy."

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 numerous rayon and acetate materials that resemble wool and that will make suitable winter costumes.

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. Panties or snuggies that fit at the knee, worn with cotton or woolen hose or half socks, are practical and will provide the warmth required. 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.

Be sure to select fabrics in colors that will harmonize with other things in your wardrobe.

Buy your pattern before buying material, and then buy only the required amount of material.

Buy thread, bindings, fastenings, and trimming at the time you buy material.

It is wise to be sure you can get these before buying material.

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; rayon crepes, other rayons 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 semitailored design.

Colors—

1. Usually browns, dark or dull blues, dark and gray greens, dark reds, 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

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

Seams may be overcast, pressed open, both edges bound with binding ribbon, 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 that may be closed with snaps, or, at present in a sport type of skirt, with a zipper providing they are in the market. A strip of 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 1 to 2 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*.

REMODELING

In these times when everyone is making what she has do as long as possible, and is therefore utilizing old materials to the best advantage, your new suit, dress, or ensemble may be a makeover. In that case, make another remodeled garment, such as a sun suit or play suit or pinafore for a child, or it may be a skirt, shirt, or blouse for

yourself, from such old garments as Father's shirts for the children's garments or your skirt, an old skirt of Mother's or a pair of pants of Dad's for the skirt for yourself, or a coat for little sister or brother, and so forth.

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 rayon jumper dress: dress for smaller person.

Men's suits: suit or skirt for yourself, coat for small boy or girl, suit for little boy.

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—

Rip the garment apart carefully.

Remove all bits of thread.

Brush well.

Remove spots.

Decide which side you will use for the right side.

Mark worn places by basting around them.

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 or Street 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 make a very simple remodeled garment before making your suit, dress, or ensemble, whether it be of new or old material.

Suggestions for renovation are given in your Clothing Fourth Year bulletin, and every fashion magazine contains new and interesting ideas, so it will not be difficult for you to bring your wardrobe up-to-date.

UNDERGARMENTS

The undergarments to be worn with tailored clothes should also be tailored and of materials that are somewhat heavier than would be worn with dainty dresses or cotton school dresses.

Panties may be of knitted or woven fabric and may be purchased. They should fit smoothly at the waistline and over the hips, but should be large enough in the crotch for comfort.

Slips should be tailored and should be of such materials as rayon flat crepe, rayon taffeta, and noncling cotton material. They should be carefully cut and fitted so they will add to the appearance of the outer garments with which they will be worn.

Select a color that will go well with the color of the dress or suit, but if the blouse to be worn with the suit is sheer and a light color, it will be necessary to make the slip of white or beige. Pink or peach should only be used under pink or peach colored blouses. A matching slip is a good choice for dark dresses.

Making. Either flat fell or french seams may be used, and many factory-made slips are cut with pinking shears, the seams stitched, and both edges of the seam turned toward the center back or the center front and stitched close to the seam, stitching through the three thicknesses of material. The underarm seams may be french seamed or finished like the rest.

The top of the slip may have a narrow facing of the slip material stitched to the wrong side, then creased on the line of stitching, the edge of the facing turned in and stitched to the garment at the edge of the facing and again at the turned edge.

Directions for other finishes are given in the bulletin, "*Stitches, Seams, and Sewing Processes.*"

The bottom of the slip may be finished with either a $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hem or the hem may be 2 to 3 inches deep. The narrow hem is stitched to the edge of the hem and at the edge of the fold. The wider hems should be hemmed by hand for the best effect.

Either built up shoulders or narrow straps should finish the top.

Hose. At present many girls even at college wear anklets to school, but long hose are more appropriate for street wear. Cotton, lisle, or rayon in any of the colors in vogue are acceptable. For the duration neither silk nor nylon is available.

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, and 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.

Foundation garments. 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.

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. Economic 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.

A very successful style revue last year that was given at an Achievement program was planned so that two girls came out on the platform or stage together. While one modeled her costume the other girl introduced her and told something about the costume. Then the first model introduced the second girl while she displayed her costume to the audience.

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

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 fingernails well manicured.

Young girls do not as a rule use very bright or unusual colors in nail polish but keep their hands beautifully clean and soft, the nails fairly short, the cuticle well pushed back, and the nails polished in a natural or light color.

Good posture, a light springy step, and a happy expression will do much to make you look your best.

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	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

LET'S PLAN A TRIP

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! During the war we are asked not to travel except when absolutely necessary, but our imaginary journey will not add a bit to the congestion in trains and stages.

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 using. 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 kimono 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 kimono 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 kimono 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 washcloths need be carried, as towels and soap are furnished and one end of a towel makes a very satisfactory washcloth 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, with the back up, on the bed or a table. 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 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 "un-makes" it in the morning. It is customary to give him a tip at the end of the journey. On all through trains except under wartime conditions 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. For the duration usually only these two meals are served.

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 bellboy 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*

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.

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.

How to Make Dresses, Singer Sewing Machine Co.
Making Children's Clothes, Singer Sewing Machine Co.
Sew and Save, Spool Cotton Co.
Make and Mend, Spool Cotton Co.

Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics
Wm. A. Schoenfeld, Director
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