

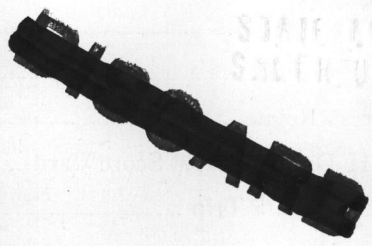
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# Winter Street or School Costume

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4-H Clothing Project  
Fifth Division



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Club Series L-75  
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**Cover photo**—Modeling her own suit is Miss Evelyn Kohler, of The Dalles, grand champion of the 4-H Dress Revue at the 1950 Oregon State Fair.

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This project has been revised by Winnifred K. Gillen, State agent, 4-H club work, from Club Bulletin L-69. Acknowledgment is made to Lucy Lane, Murle Scales and Esther Taskerud for contributions to this publication.

# Winter Street or School Costume

## 4-H Clothing Project

### Division V

After you have completed the cotton school dress project, (Division III) you may wish to make a winter school dress before taking the Best Dress Project.

Enroll in the project in which you make the garment that you need most in your wardrobe.

### Goals of This Project

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 learn how to choose becoming colors for your clothes.
4. To learn what to look for in buying fabrics—how to recognize desirable qualities in them.
5. To learn how to choose patterns suited to you and to the fabric you select.
6. To learn how to use patterns and make needed alterations.
7. To plan a complete winter costume for school.
8. To learn to cut, fit, make, and finish the garments.
9. To keep clothes in repair.
10. To renovate and remodel some garments.
11. To clean, press, and launder clothes.
12. To keep an inventory of your clothing.
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 some community activity. To work with and for others.
17. To do more than the project requires.
18. To assume some home responsibilities.

## What to Do in This Project

After taking an inventory of your present wardrobe you can decide whether you need a dress or a suit. Enroll in Division V-A if you need the dress and Division V-B if you are going to make a suit. You are to make a slip to wear with either of the garments. Requirements for Divisions A and B are as follows:

### Division A. The winter dress

1. A tailored or semi-tailored dress or a jacket dress (unlined jacket) for school or street wear. Good used fabric is permissible for this project.

2. Make an underslip\* to wear with the dress.

3. Assemble or purchase shoes, hose and accessories to complete the costume.

### Division B. The suit or ensemble

1. School or street suit or suit and coat or dress and coat (coat or jacket lined).

2. An underslip\* to wear with the suit or ensemble.

3. Assemble or purchase shoes, hose and accessories to complete the costume.

### Divisions A and B

In addition to the first three requirements, members in both Divisions A and B are to do the following.

4. Remodel a garment for self or another.

5. Take care of your clothing.

6. Make an inventory of your clothing.

7. Make a clothing budget.

8. Keep a record of all work done.

9. Take part in demonstrations.

10. Model in a dress revue.

11. Practice good grooming at all times.

12. Exhibit at local, county, or state fair. (State Fair is limited to county winners.)

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\*During the present fashion trend a half slip is acceptable if a camisole top of some type is included. This may be more difficult to make than a full slip.

### The fair exhibit

Requirement 12 in the preceding list calls for an exhibit at a local fair. The following items should be included in your exhibit:

1. A suit, dress or ensemble.
2. A slip to wear with the garment made.
3. A remodeled garment for self or another.
4. A complete and accurate record of work done, including a story.
5. The information card giving an itemized description and cost of the costume, purpose of the costume, as wool school dress, snapshot of you wearing the costume, and your personal description checked.

### Basis of Awards

	<i>Points</i>
Dress, suit, or ensemble .....	45
Slip .....	20
Information card* .....	10
Record book .....	25
	_____
Total .....	100

### Program of Work

Every club needs a program of work to help it to its greatest achievement. Since Division V members have been in Club work for several years, it should not be necessary to outline a sample program in this project book.

Times of meetings, place or places of meetings, topics for discussion, the approximate date of Achievement Day, and as much further detail as the club sees fit to plan should be put into the program outline. When 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.

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\* Information relative to cost, choice of accessories, costume in relation to personal characteristics to be judged from information card.

## Demonstrations

Now that you have had several years of clothing, you will have developed many skills. Demonstrations offer an opportunity for you to share these skills with others in the Club and community. Meetings are more interesting and "alive" if there is a demonstration on the program each time. Demonstrations given for other groups help you to pass your interest in sewing on to them so they'll enjoy it more, too.

The leaflet "Let's Demonstrate" will be helpful to you in developing your demonstration. Ask your leader about it.

Many ideas for demonstrating will occur to you as you work with your project. These are a few suggestions for demonstrations:

- |  |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Tailored finishes                       | 8. Making a beret                    |
| 2. Seams for wool materials                | 9. Making a purse                    |
| 3. Pressing and finishing a dress          | 10. Making gloves                    |
| 4. Setting in sleeves                      | 11. Hemming a wool skirt             |
| 5. Removing stains                         | 12. Tailoring slips                  |
| 6. Preparing material for madeover garment | 13. Fitting dresses                  |
| 7. Cutting a garment from old material     | 14. Caring for clothes in the closet |
|  | 15. Shrinking woolen material        |

## The Clothing Inventory and Budget

Before you prepare your clothing budget, you should take inventory of the clothing you have on hand now. A place is provided for your inventory in the project record book. Ample space is allowed for the various kinds of garments but probably very few girls, if any, will need all the space.

After the inventory is made, decide with your mother what new clothes you will need to go with those you already have; 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.

The modern 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 you attend, your age, the climate, and to quite an extent on whether or not you are hard on your clothes. For example—if your 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. A sweater of one of the colors in the plaid skirt could be added. Your coat could be a blue and gray tweed and your dating dress could be any color that harmonizes with your coat and accessories.

The following lists will guide you somewhat in your planning:

#### **For home and sports wear**

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

One or two work aprons.

Two or three nightgowns or pajamas.

One kimono or bathrobe or pajama coat.

One pair bedroom slippers.

Two pairs cotton slacks or jeans and two or three tee shirts.

Two or three pairs of anklets.

One pair oxfords (can be same pair used for school).

#### **For school wear**

One wool skirt, sweater, and cotton blouse—or one wool dress.

Two or three cotton school dresses.

Three changes of underwear (more panties).

Three pairs of anklets.

One coat and one beret or scarf.

One pair rubbers or galoshes.

One pair oxfords.

One pair warm gloves or mittens.

One rain coat or umbrella.

#### **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 hose.

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

**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 or nylon 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 well dressed.

It is not often necessary to buy all four types of dresses in one year. From your budget you should be able to determine which garments you can make.

## The Shopping Trip

A little planning will make shopping much easier and may save time and effort later. Here are some suggestions for wise shopping:

Study fashion magazines for teen agers.

Study pattern books to select a pattern of the style best suited to your figure and the fabric you have in mind.

Be sure to take your bust measurement and buy a pattern to fit your bust. Other alterations are easier to make.

Purchase the pattern before the material but have the kind of material in mind when selecting the pattern. Some materials are better suited to certain styles.

Read the pattern envelope and buy the amount of material called for and the findings you will need such as thread, bindings, fastenings, and trimming, etc.

Read the labels on the fabrics to know the qualities of the material. Any fabrics containing any wool must be labeled according to law.

Select fabrics in colors that will harmonize with other things in your wardrobe, especially your top coat that you will be using with this dress or suit.

When selecting accessories, choose simple and good lines. Avoid that "gingerbread" look.



## The Winter School Dress or Suit

### Materials

Wool serge, tweed, suitings, wool crepe, dress flannels, any similar wool material; rayons that are wool-like in texture and appearance are satisfactory.

### Style

The winter suit or dress should be suited to your build, the use of the dress, and to present style trends.

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 stays in style longer.

Select a tailored or semitailored design.

### Colors

Usually browns, dark or medium blues, darker greens, reds, or tweed mixtures are chosen for school wear, leaving the lighter colors and the delicate tints for sport, summer, and "best" wear.

## Construction Hints

The woolen material must be pre-shrunk. If you can not buy one that is guaranteed to be fully shrunk then you will have to shrink it before cutting into it.

Woolen material may be sent to a cleaning establishment for steaming. Unless the cleaning establishment does careful work keeping the grain perfectly straight, however, the fabric may come back stretched and rippled along the edges.

The shrinking may be done satisfactorily at home if these procedures are followed carefully.

### The roll method for shrinking wool

If the selvage is closely woven it should be clipped occasionally. If there is any difficulty in keeping the grain straight and the selvages even, lightly baste the selvages and cut ends together.

Wet a sheet in luke warm water. Put the sheet through a loosened wringer and lay out flat. Place the fabric folded through the center, flat on the sheet. Fold the sheet over the fabric at the sides and at the ends. Now lightly roll the sheet, with woolen material inside, over a roll of newspapers, keeping sheet and wool as free from wrinkles as possible. Since the news ink sometimes rubs

## MEASURING AND ALTERATION CHART

Item	Your own measurement	Usual allowance for ease	Total measurement	Pattern measurement	Alterations needed (+ or -)
	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>	<i>Inches</i>
<i>Bust</i>					
Front .....		2			
Back .....		2			
<i>Chest width</i> .....		$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$			
<i>Back neck seam</i> .....					
<i>Upper back width</i> .....		$\frac{1}{2}$			
<i>Width across shoulder blades</i> .....		$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1			
<i>Blouse length</i>					
Center front .....		$\frac{1}{2}$			
Center back .....		$\frac{1}{2}$			
Over bust .....		$\frac{1}{2}$			
Over shoulder blades .....		$\frac{1}{2}$			
<i>Underarm length</i> (or underarm seam) .....					
<i>Shoulder length</i> .....					
<i>Sleeve length</i>					
Shoulder to wrist .....					
Elbow to wrist .....					
<i>Upper arm</i> (or sleeve width) .....		3 to 4			
<i>Elbow</i> .....		1			
<i>Waistline</i>					
Front .....					
Back .....					
<i>Hips</i>					
Front .....		1			
Back .....		1			
<i>Waistline to hips</i> .....					
<i>Skirt length</i>					
Center front .....					
Center back .....					
Left side .....					
Right side .....					

off, the newspaper roll may be covered with brown paper or an old tea towel to protect the woolen fabric from the newspaper print.

Cover the entire roll with a turkish towel or something heavy enough to keep the moisture from evaporating. Let it lie over night or for about ten hours. By this time the wool will have absorbed the moisture and the sheet will be practically dry.

Remove the damp wool from the sheet and lay the wool perfectly flat on a table or on the floor (protected by papers) to complete drying. Be sure the corners are true and the grain is straight. An occasional straightening as the wool dries may be necessary.

### **The door method for shrinking wool**

An alternate method for drying the wool yardage follows. Place several newspapers over the top of an open door. Again protect the wool from the newsprint by putting a piece of plain paper over the newspaper. Hang the fabric over the padded door to dry. If the grain of the fabric needs straightening the sides of the door will serve as a guide.

No pressing is necessary at this time. Each piece is pressed as the sewing progresses so that all is pressed before the garment is completed.

### **Check pattern for fit**

For ease in comparing your own measurements with those of the pattern, you can write them down as you take them, in the spaces provided on page 10. Remember to double measurements such as chest width and back width where you have measured just half the pattern, so you can compare them with your own measurements.

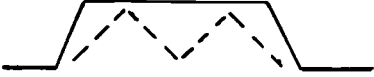
If your own measurement plus allowance for ease differs but slightly from the pattern measurement—perhaps a small fraction of an inch—it is probably safe to use the pattern as it is. If necessary, you can make minor adjustments in the fit after the garment is basted together. Otherwise, it is easier and results are more accurate if you alter the pattern to agree as closely as possible with your own measurements before you cut out the garment.

### **Place pattern on material**

1. Select correct lay-out on sewing chart in envelope and place pattern as shown.
2. Measure from grain line on pattern to selvage. Be sure each piece of pattern is on straight of grain.

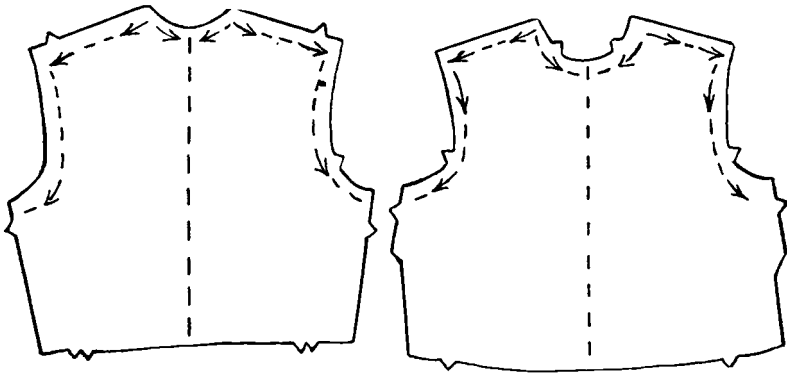
## Points to Consider in Selecting and Judging 4-H Garments

GENERAL APPEARANCE		Good	Fair	Improve
STYLE	1. Up to date, but not too extreme .....			
	2. Suitable to purpose .....			
	3. Well adapted to fabric .....			
TRIMMING	4. Harmonizes with garment .....			
PRESSING	5. Well pressed but not overpressed. (Shows pressing was done during construction) .....			
CLEANLINESS	6. Clean .....			
CONSTRUCTION OF GARMENT				
HEMS	7. Inconspicuous, even, proper width, smooth, well pressed .....			
	8. Average 2½ inches; wider permitted for growth .....			
HAND SEWING	9. Inconspicuous, even, proper selection of stitch .....			
SEAMS	10. Proper kind and width, even, smooth..			
MACHINE STITCHING	11. Straight, even, proper length of stitches, (average 12 to 16 per inch) ..			
	12. Good tension .....			
THREAD	13. Color and size of thread correct .....			
FACINGS	14. Smooth, satisfactory width, well turned and finished, proper joining ....			
DARTS	15. Tapered gradually, correctly placed, all threads fastened .....			
GATHERS	16. Properly located and evenly distributed .....			
PLACKET	17. Suitable to type of dress and for position on garment .....			
	18. Smooth, doesn't gap, stitching even, ends securely finished .....			
COLLAR	19. Cut on grain of fabric, properly attached; joining seam invisible .....			
	20. In proportion to garment .....			
SLEEVES	21. Underarm seam sewed, then sleeve finished .....			
FASTENERS	22. Satisfactory for garment, placed and spaced correctly, securely attached ....			
BELT	23. Seam or hem inconspicuous, corners neat, well turned .....			
	24. Fastener in keeping .....			

3. Pin down entire length of grain line, placing pins parallel to grain line.
4. Smooth the pattern out on the fabric and pin to hold secure.
5. Cut with long, even strokes.
6. Cut notches out. For a group of 2 or 3 notches cut across top like this: 
7. Whenever possible cut belts on lengthwise of material, so they will not twist.
8. Make darts, tucks, seam allowances, etc., with tailor tacks, or tracing wheel or chalk.
9. Leave the pattern attached to each piece until ready to sew it.
10. Mark center front and back with contrasting color basting thread or grain line.

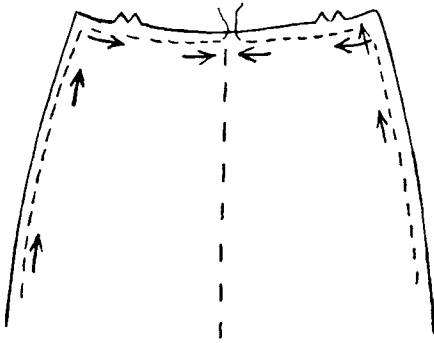
### Stay stitching to prevent stretching

1. Stay stitch as shown below being sure to stitch with the grain instead of against it to prevent stretching. (See arrows.)
2. Stitch  $\frac{1}{8}$ " outside the normal seam line.

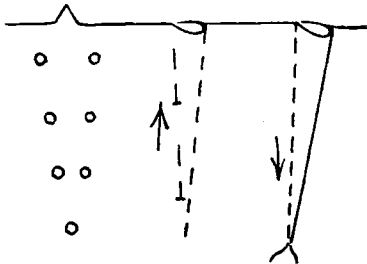


The stay lines are stitched with the grain of the fabric to hold the grain in position. This means the direction of your stitching is always from the wider to the narrower as shown by the arrows.

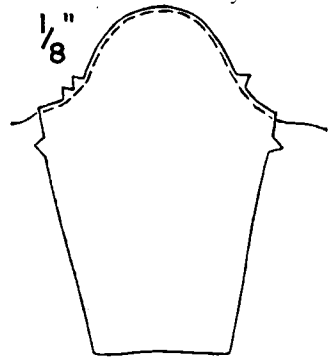
### Basting



1. Baste darts. Pin and baste from the point to the wide part. (*Warning! Always stitch from the wide part to the point.*)
2. If there is to be any gathering, do it on the machine. Just machine baste and pull the bottom thread to gather fullness. (To machine baste, make the stitch on the machine as long as possible.) When you obtain the amount of fullness needed, lock the stitches by pulling the top thread.
3. For a sleeve, make one row of machine basting, putting it in  $\frac{1}{4}$ " from edge. Draw up the bobbin thread from each end to fit armseye.



4. Always baste and stitch the skirt from the *bottom of the hem up to the waistline*.
5. Baste and stitch side seams of the blouse from armseye to waistline.



### Fitting position of seams

1. Neckline: Seam should hug neck at sides and back.
2. Shoulder seams: Should be on top of shoulder. You should not be able to see the seam from either front or back. The shoulder seam should slope slightly to the back.
3. Waistline: The waistline appears straight around the figure.
4. Side seams: The skirt seams should hang straight with no swinging to back or front. When the arm is held straight to the side the middle finger should rest on the side seam.

5. Darts: Darts should be smooth and flat without pouching. Darts are turned toward the center front or center back. For more details get Farmers' Bulletin 1964, *Fitting*, from your county extension agent.

### **Press carefully**

The garment will have a much better finished appearance if each seam, dart or fold is carefully pressed before proceeding to the next one. Press where ever you can on the wrong side of the material so it won't get shiny. Dampen the press cloth with a wet sponge or cloth. Then press, lifting the iron and setting it down—don't push it along, you may stretch the material out of shape. Wool should not be pressed completely dry. After you press, don't move the material until it is thoroughly dry, or it may wrinkle.

### **Seams and other finishes**

Good dependable patterns have quite complete directions for seam finishes and other construction processes.

For further details, see bulletins listed at the end of this publication. You can obtain these bulletins from your County Extension Agent.

## **Remodeling**

It is possible that you may have some old material that is in good condition and want to use it for your suit. 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, or blouse for yourself. You may use such old garments as shirts for the children's garments or your skirt; an old skirt 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.

### **Suggestions for remodeling**

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

Coats of heavy material may be made into coats for a smaller person, pants for a small boy, or sport skirts for yourself.

Wool or rayon dresses may be made into a jumper dress or a dress for a smaller person.

Men's suits may be made into a suit or skirt for yourself, a coat for a small boy or girl, or a suit for a little boy.

Two garments may be combined to make a "new" one for yourself.

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 which side you will use for the right side.
6. Mark worn places by basting around them.
7. Wash woolen material in warm, not hot, water, using either soap bark or soap jelly made from a mild white soap.
8. Squeeze the water gently through the cloth. Do not rub it.
9. Rinse in water of the same temperature.
10. Partly dry between towels or cloths.
11. 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 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 or corded seam, 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 often can be combined by using one which is usually the brighter in color for collar, cuffs, belt, yoke, vest, piping, short coat, or blouse to wear with a jumper.

### **Making the garment**

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.

It is suggested 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.

### Panties

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

Slips should be tailored and should be of such materials as rayon flat crepe, rayon taffeta, and non-clinging 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. Flesh may be used under other blouses. A matching slip is a good choice for dark dresses.

Here are some suggestions to help you in making your slip.

1. Use pinking shears to cut out slip.
2. Flat felled seams may be used. Another good seam for many fabrics is a plain seam. Turn both edges of the seam toward the center back or the center front and from the right side stitch close to the seam, stitching through the three thicknesses of material. The underarm seams may be finished like the rest.
3. The top of the slip may have a fitted facing of the slip material stitched to the wrong side, turn to the right side, crease on the line of stitching. Turn the edge of the facing in and stitch to the garment at the edge of the facing and again at the turned edge.

4. The bottom of the slip may be finished with either a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch hem stitched on both edges or the hem may be about 2 inches deep, hand hemmed.

5. Either built up shoulders or narrow straps should finish the top. Adjustable straps are very practical.

### **Foundation garments or garter belt**

Most of you will find that a girdle will greatly improve your 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 so often it is worn on the street with hat, gloves, and purse, and without a top coat. You can make some of the accessories if you wish, but it is not required.

If a dress is made to wear under a coat, the shoes, hat, gloves, and purse should harmonize with the coat and the dress.

### **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. Medium heels and lighter weight kid shoes would be better for street or dress.

Care of shoes was given in the cotton school dress and play clothes project, 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 or crumpled newspaper, and dry thoroughly when you come in from school. Wet leather burns easily, so do not put shoes near a hot stove.

### **Hose**

At present many girls, even at college, wear anklets to school, but long hose are more appropriate to wear with heels.

### **Hats**

For school wear a beret, either crocheted or made of cloth in a matching or a contrasting gay color, is attractive, useful, and at present is very popular. You may either make or purchase this accessory. If a hat is chosen, it should be quite tailored, either of felt, or if the dress or suit is a tweed or suiting, the hat may be of the same material.

**Purse**

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**

Gloves for school wear may be hand made or purchased and may be of leather, kid, or wool depending on climate, age of wearer, and locality. It has been quite popular to make gloves to match the dress or suit. Use your own taste and judgment.

**Jewelry**

A simple chain necklace or pearls often gives a nice accent.

## Dress Revue

Every Clothing Club member should plan to take part in a dress revue. After all, unless your 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.

**Modeling hints**

Plan to have a style revue on your Achievement Day in addition to exhibiting your garments. Every girl in the club may enter the county dress revue too.

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.

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.

**Ideas for conducting a dress revue**

You may make a type of play of the revue—probably without any dialogue, but with someone telling the plot and announcing the girls. Perhaps if your club is a high-school group, the play might depict a basketball, football, or baseball game that the girls were on their way to see. Or again, you might be on your 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 of you came out and told in a few words why you made your costume, how much it cost, the kind of material used, and any other interesting facts about it. Then if possible you 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 at one 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.

### 4-H Dress Revue Score Card

	<i>Points</i>
<b>Costume</b> (outer garments and slip) .....	40
<i>Materials and trimmings</i>	
Suited to design and purpose of garment	
Suitable combination of materials in trim and color	
<i>Workmanship</i>	
Accurate cutting	
Suitability of seams and finishes to style and material	
Perfection of hand and machine stitching	
Pressed during construction	
Cleanliness and general appearance	
<i>Cost</i>	
Durability of material and design	
Cost in relation to purpose of costume	
Upkeep cost in relation to value of dress	
<b>Girl</b> (posture, poise, and grooming) .....	20
<b>Costume on girl</b> .....	40
<i>Design and color</i>	
Suitability to figure	
Suitability to personality	
<i>Fit</i> (neck, waist, hemline, shoulder seams, side seams, sleeves, grain line)	
<i>Effect of undergarments and choice of accessories</i>	

## Let's Plan a Trip

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

You 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. You can take only one suitcase and it should not be too large, so what to take is the first all-important question.

### What to take

Besides the dress or suit worn in traveling, you must take one other dress suitable to wear to dinner in the hotel and to church. If you made one last year, it will be just right. If there is to be a party or a banquet take 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 several changes of underwear, several handkerchiefs, and any accessories you may wish to wear with your various costumes. You will need to carry a coat, too. Then of course you must have pajamas and a light weight robe and slippers.

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 small-size packages of all such things as space is at a premium in a suitcase. 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 robe 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 robe 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 your suitcase**

Use plenty of tissue paper in packing dresses. Lay your dress, with the back up, on the bed or a table. Put a piece of tissue paper on the dress and fold it and the dress 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 them flat on the dresses. You can put your stockings in your shoes. The shoes should be in individual bags packed at the ends of the suitcase, or there may be room for them in the overnight bag. Put accessories and handkerchiefs in the pockets of the suitcase.

**Tips for travel**

In the sleeper, the person occupying the lower berth is entitled to the seat facing the engine and the one sleeping in the upper berth to the seat facing the rear of the train. You should keep your possessions on or under your own seat. You can see that with hat, coat, 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 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 most trains. 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 evening meal are all 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 them 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 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 advanced 4-H clothing club work. You have gained skill in planning, selecting, and constructing your clothes and you can 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.

## Some Helpful Bulletins

These bulletins may be obtained free from your county extension agent.

Give the Home Sewing a Professional Look, Lucy R. Lane HE2-304.

Buttonholes, Lucy R. Lane HE2-306.

Fitting, Farmers Bulletin 1964.

Pattern Alteration, Farmers Bulletin 1968.

How to Tailor a Woman's Suit, Miscellaneous Publication 591.

Making a Dress at Home, Miscellaneous Publication 1954.

Pressing, Lucy R. Lane Extension Bulletin 533.

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