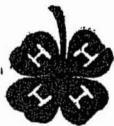




Bulletin No. 183

March, 1940



# 4-H Clothing Club

## Fourth and Fifth Years



Montana Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics,  
J. C. Taylor director. Montana State College and United States  
Department of Agriculture cooperating. Distributed in furtherance  
of the Acts of Congress, May 8 and June 30, 1914.

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## 4-H Clothing Club Program

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### Minimum Construction Requirements

#### First Year

Assemble a sewing kit  
Pot holder or kitchen apron  
Learn to darn stockings  
Simple cotton dress

#### Second Year

School dress of washable material  
Slip  
Other undergarment or sleeping garment  
Hemmed patch

#### Third Year

Skirt and blouse or  
Best dress and one undergarment

#### Fourth Year

Ensemble of three articles for home, school, sport, street  
or social wear

#### Fifth Year

Ensemble of three articles for home school, sport, street  
or social wear

#### Other phases studied in the five years of Clothing

Personal appearance  
Shoes and hose for health  
Care of clothing  
Material selection  
Design and color  
Patterns and alteration  
Selection of accessories  
Dressing for the occasion  
Clothing inventory  
Planning wardrobe for year  
Clothing accounts  
Buying  
Tailoring and finishing methods  
Pressing  
Personality study  
Clothing judging  
Clothing demonstrations  
Record keeping

# **4-H Clothing Club**

## **Fourth and Fifth Years**

### **Membership**

Any girl 14 or more years of age, who has completed the first three years of 4-H clothing club work, or, who in the estimation of the local club leader and County Extension agent, is capable of doing the fourth year's work successfully, may become a member of the Fourth Year Clothing Club. Club members who have completed fourth year work, and who are especially interested in clothing, may continue with the project, selecting a more difficult clothing problem.

### **Purpose**

4-H Clothing is planned to aid the girl in:

Learning to wear appropriate and attractive clothes

Planning and selecting becoming designs and colors

Using and altering commercial patterns

Fitting garments

Constructing garments for service and attractive finish

Spending clothing money wisely

Recognizing good standards in clothing

Demonstrating good clothing practices

Becoming a good citizen and leader

### **Requirements of Fourth and Fifth Year Clothing**

In order to complete the project, members should plan, select materials and make an ensemble of at least three articles for home, sport, school, street or social wear.

Keep a clothing plan and cost record

Attend club meetings regularly and participate in all activities

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Prepared by Pauline Bunting, Assistant State Club Leader, and approved by Martha Hensley, Extension Clothing Specialist.

Keep a record, write a story of your work and submit both to the County Extension agent, through the local leader at the completion of the project.

## **Program Phases**

Club members should study, discuss and demonstrate the following topics:

- Being well dressed
- Dressing correctly for the occasion
- Selection of materials and accessories
- Appropriate designs and colors
- Fitting dresses and undergarments
- Correct finishes for material and design to be used
- Tailoring methods
- Renovation
- Posture in relation to clothing
- Personality study
- Clothing accounts

## **Clothing Planning**

Clothes do not make the girl, but they tell many things about her. Do you want your clothing to express refinement, good judgment, neatness, cleanliness, careful selection and beauty? It is within your power to have your clothes express these fine qualities, by studying yourself, your activities and your pocketbook. By using good judgment in selecting materials and accessories, and in the making of your clothing, you can be attractively and appropriately dressed on a limited amount of money.

To be attractively dressed on a limited amount of money, one must learn to plan carefully. Before any new clothing is purchased, the old must be gone over carefully to buy the clothing which is most essential,

On the leaflet entitled "Clothing Plan and Cost Record" list the number and condition of garments on hand. Then plan the clothing that will be needed for the entire year. Decide which to buy and which to make. Estimate the cost of all these new articles. When articles have been bought record on the sheet the actual costs, to help you estimate the amount of money needed for clothing the coming year. The estimated costs will also help to keep purchasing costs within your means. Every girl should establish

the habit of keeping accurate expense accounts. This account should be kept for one year to show where the money is being spent, and where it will be necessary and advisable to make adjustments another year.

The amount which is necessary for a person to spend, to be well and comfortably dressed, varies a great deal, depending upon the community in which they live, their activities, amount of money available for clothing, and how wisely the money is spent. Start now, at the beginning of your club year, to keep account of your personal clothing costs, on the leaflet provided. The expenditures should include both what you buy and what other members of the family buy for you.

Develop your own individuality and judgment in making and selecting your clothing. Plan your ensemble to fit your particular needs, or you may make it for someone else. Refer to the Clothing Handbook for help in construction problems. Use the fashion magazines and commercial construction books.

The following are suggested combinations for the various types of ensembles you may make for home, school, sport, street or social wear:

#### Home

|              |                    |                               |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Cotton dress | Smock              | Pajamas                       |
| Slip         | Slip               | Pajama jacket                 |
| Shorts       | Other undergarment | Dressing robe or<br>housecoat |

#### School

|                       |        |                     |
|-----------------------|--------|---------------------|
| Tailored cotton dress | Skirt  | Tailored wool dress |
| Slip                  | Blouse | Slip                |
| Pantie                | Jacket | Collar and cuffs    |

#### Sport

|                       |                    |                  |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Cotton or linen dress | Slacks or overalls | Play dress       |
| Slip                  | Jacket or blouse   | Bolero or blouse |
| Sport hat             | Undergarment       | Beret            |

#### Street

|        |                |                     |
|--------|----------------|---------------------|
| Skirt  | Tailored dress | Tailored silk dress |
| Blouse | Coat           | Slip                |
| Jacket | Scarf          | Pantie              |

#### Social

|                      |                           |                              |
|----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Informal party dress | Summer afternoon<br>dress | Semi- tailored silk<br>dress |
| Slip                 | Slip                      | Slip                         |
| Cape                 | Handkerchief              | Purse                        |

## Personality Study

"Know yourself." This is the first law in dressing which must be followed in order to bring out the best and most charming in a personality. One girl can seldom dress just like another, because the characteristics of the two are bound to be different. Characteristics can be classified, but few people fit distinctly into any one definite classification. They are usually a combination of many. The classification of qualities which will be given in this circular, are merely aids in determining kinds of personality, and to give a starting point in determining the kind of clothing that should be worn.

It is true that outward personalities can change, depending upon what type of clothing a person wears. When a girl decides to be athletic and wear sports clothes, she assumes an easy, graceful stride; when she finds herself going to a party in a fluffy, delicate party dress of ankle length, her entire manner is changed. Her manner of walking is different. Even her manner of speaking is different. But whatever type one is at the time, that type should be carried out completely. Have you ever seen a girl wearing a party dress as described above, walking with an athletic stride? She has ruined her entire costume.

Much is said about dressing to harmonize with the personality. What is personality? It is rather indescribable, but we might say that it is the "sum total of physical, mental, aesthetic, and spiritual qualities of the individual." Some basis for determining personality is necessary. A list of physical and personal characteristics is given to aid you in determining your type.

### Physical Characteristics

(Underline those which apply to you)

Age: young, youthfully mature.

Weight: normal, underweight, overweight.

Head: average, small, large.

Face: square, oval, round, thin, plump.

Skin: ruddy, fair, dark, medium, clear, sallow.

Hair: Curly, straight.

Hair coloring: black, medium brown, dark brown, light brown, chestnut, auburn, red, ash blond, golden blond.

Neck: long, short, full, slender, medium.

Shoulders: broad, narrow, square, sloping, average.

Chest: flat, full bust, medium.

Arms: long, short, average; circumference of upper arm—large, thin, medium.

Hips: large, small, average.

Calf: large, small, average.

Foot: long, short, wide, narrow.

## Personal Characteristics

Personal characteristics as a rule overshadow the physical characteristics of a person. By personal characteristics are meant people's actions and attitudes. A girl might, as far as her physical characteristics were concerned, be the tall, dignified type, but her interests and attitudes might be decidedly athletic. The girl who is physically able to wear a dress of extreme lines or color, may be timid and retiring, and this type of costume would completely overshadow her. Many other similar examples could be given, but the general rule which should always be kept in mind, is to "harmonize personality with physical appearance." Most people do not belong distinctly to a dramatic, mysterious, athletic, artistic, dainty, forceful, or any of the many other types. Most people are an "in-between" type, with characteristics of more than one group.

Check through the characteristics given below, and underline those which apply to you. When you have done this, write all the underlined words on a piece of paper, and try and analyze what kind of clothing you should wear to harmonize with your personal characteristics.

**Mental Characteristics:** Strong, active, quick, alert, slow, drowsy, gloomy, cheerful, timid, forceful, careless, fearless, erratic, changeable, secretive, aggressive, imaginative, self centered, enthusiastic, retiring, conservative, thorough, sense of humor, social, impulsive, calm, sensitive, reticent, constant, vain.

### Suggestions for Forceful, Energetic Girls

1. Very decided colors and contrasts.
2. Bold striking, rather than delicately patterned fabrics.
3. Sturdy fabrics preferable.
4. Tailored, rather than fluttering details.
5. Simple, but not severe mannish lines.
6. The more feminine part of personality should be brought out.

### Suggestions for Smaller, Dainty Type

1. Softened, delicate colors better than vivid.
2. Small design preferable to large geometric patterns.
3. Small, indefinite checks preferable to bold plaids.
4. Demure and restrained styles should be worn.
5. Round, youthful lines better than straight dignified ones.
6. Dainty detail in design better than too simple, uninteresting style.

## Choosing Colors for the Individual

It is impossible to lay down definite rules for choosing colors suitable for the individual, because color and color combinations are dependent upon so many subtle and elusive factors. The aim is to bring out a person's best points and to subdue the undesirable ones.

The colors chosen affect the apparent size of the figure. Bright colors, light values, and strong contrasts of color make the figure appear larger;

while dull colors, dark values, and soft contrasts of colors tend to make the figure appear smaller.

Colors must be chosen with a thought to one's personality. Goldstein in *Art in Everyday Life* says, "People who are inclined to be rather colorless and who have a quiet and retiring manner, are eclipsed by large amounts of bright color, while striking persons with dashing manners can wear any colors which are becoming to them, for suitable occasions."

The coloring of the skin, lips, hair and eyes, must be considered in selecting colors for the individual. A color is becoming when it harmonizes with the color of the girl who wears it and when it intensifies instead of neutralizes the most beautiful hues in her eyes and skin.

"The final choice of color or color combinations should be analyzed on the individual using the actual material, as texture will also affect the quality of the color. If one selects the right texture, value, and intensity of a color in the right amount, there is some hue of almost any color that will be becoming."

"People who dress well rarely limit themselves to two or three colors, unless it is to get harmonious ensembles in a limited wardrobe. In this case it is often very effective to specialize in one particularly becoming color scheme." (Eddy and Wiley—*Pattern and Dress Design*).

The attractiveness of a costume depends very largely on the color or color combinations chosen. Everyone can learn to choose colors in a much more satisfactory way by studying color principles and how they may be applied to dress.

There are three properties or dimensions of color:

Hue is the term used to indicate the name of a color as red, yellow, etc.

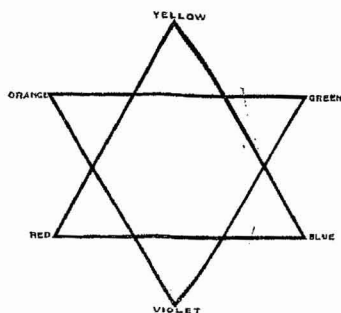
Value describes the lightness or darkness of a color. A light value of a color is called a tint and a dark value is called a shade.

Intensity describes the brightness or dullness of a color. "Intensity is the quality of a color which makes it possible for a certain hue—such as red—to whisper, to shout, or to speak in a gentlemanly tone.

Black, white, and gray are called neutrals.

All colors may be obtained by mixing in various proportions three fundamental hues—yellow, blue, and red. These are called the primary colors. When two primary colors are mixed in equal amounts a different hue will result. These new hues are called secondary colors. Ordinarily we speak of the six standard colors meaning these six colors. Between these

colors there are an infinite number of gradations, as yellow green, blue violet., etc



For convenience in study the colors have been arranged on a color wheel.

On the color wheel diagram are the six standard colors. Cool colors are yellow-greens, green, green-blues, lavenders, etc. Red and orange are the warmest of colors, and they are also the most advancing and the most conspicuous. Blue and blue-purple are the coldest hues and they seem to recede and to become inconspicuous.

Colors have an effect on one's feelings. People grow tired of the pure or standard colors more quickly than they do of the in-between colors as blue-green or red-orange. Warm colors are more cheerful and stimulating than cool colors which are calm and restful. Too much of the warm colors may be too exciting while too much of the cool colors may be depressing.

**Color Harmonies:** When colors are combined in a pleasing manner the combination is called a color harmony.

1. A single color harmony is made by using different values or intensities of one color. A girl might choose a light beige dress with brown accents, darker beige gloves, brown hat and shoes. Any color may be used to build a single color harmony. Black or white are sometimes added to a color harmony for accent.
2. A second color harmony is called an accented neutral, the main part or large area is black, white, or gray, and the accent or small area is a color, as blue, or red.
3. Analagous or neighboring harmony is one in which there are two or more colors having one hue in common as blue and blue-green.
4. Another combination which is often made use of in clothing is a combination of complementary colors as blue with orange or yellow with violet. Complementary colors are opposite each other on the color wheel. Complementary colors should be combined in unequal amounts, for instance, a dark blue dress might have a touch of orange in a scarf tie.

The way to learn to develop lovely color harmonies is to experiment. Try different kinds of harmonies in bits of colored paper or cloth. You may find a combination of two colors that is not at all pleasing but by

making one or both lighter or darker, brighter or duller, or by varying the proportions of each used, a pleasing result may be obtained.

In order that a color combination may be interesting, different areas, not equal amounts of color, should be used together. A rule which often proves helpful is: The duller the color the larger the area; and the brighter the color the smaller the area.

Dark colors appear heavier than light ones, so usually when light and dark colors are used together, the dark should be at the bottom to preserve the feeling of balance.

## Selecting a Design

In making her plan for a costume, a girl should study the possible fabrics she may choose, the colors that are becoming to her, and the fashion pictures before making any purchases.

Eddy and Wiley say that "The three elements which create the design of a costume are the cut or lines and spaces of the dress, the color and color combinations, and the texture and texture combinations. There is such relationship between the three that it is difficult to separate them. The line of the garment is changed if it is developed in different textures and the area and the intensity of the color used changes the apparent lines of the costume."

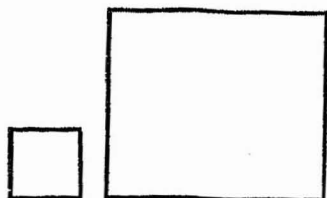
### Line—

When we speak of line in dress, two kinds of line are implied (1) the outline of the figure as seen against a background (silhouette) and (2) the lines within the costume itself, the structural lines such as the seams and other lines formed by trimming folds, tucks, and other decorative features.

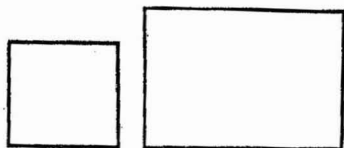
In order to choose the most becoming costume we must study the effect of the different kinds of lines on the appearance of the person. Good features may be emphasized by having lines in the costume which repeat them or by lines which are a decided contrast to them. Poor features may be softened or made less obvious by transition lines—lines which are in-between.

A costume should have unity. It has been said that a costume developed in true unity is one to which nothing can be added and from which nothing can be taken without interfering with the beauty and harmony of the whole. Often a costume lacks unity because too much or too many kinds of trimming have been added. Decoration or decorative lines should always seem to be an outgrowth of the structure—not something which was just "stuck on."

A costume should have harmony—that is, all parts of it should appear to belong together, and the parts should be in good proportion. The spaces should be near enough alike to be harmonious and yet different enough to appear interesting.



Too unrelated in size to be harmonious



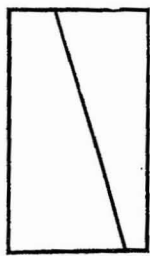
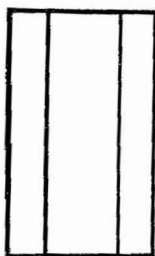
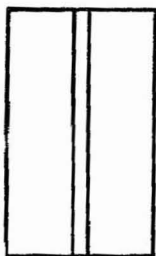
Near enough in size to be harmonious

### Balance—

The design of a costume should divide it so that the arrangement is pleasing and gives a feeling of rest and balance. When a design is divided in the center so that it is exactly alike on both sides it is said to be formal balance. Often, however, the two parts of a design are not alike, but the parts are so placed that a feeling of balance is secured. This is said to be informal or occult balance.

Consider the costume as a whole while being worn by the individual. The girl wearing the costume is supposed to be the center of interest so do not let clothing overshadow the wearer.

By choosing suitable lines a figure may be made to appear taller or shorter, wider or narrower.



Generally speaking, up and down or vertical lines and divisions make an area appear narrower; horizontal or cross-wise lines make an area appear wider. Sloping or diagonal lines give the effect of either vertical or horizontal lines, depending on the one to which they are more nearly related.

A narrow panel or lines placed toward the center of the figure give a

narrower effect. Parallel vertical lines placed far apart—or toward the boundaries of the figure—tend to give a broad effect.

Angles are more slenderizing as they approach the vertical and more broadening as they approach the horizontal.



A girl should strive through choice of good design to detract from or modify her less pleasing features and to emphasize her good features.

The average girl who is neither tall and thin, nor short and stout, has a very wide latitude of choice. If she is short and stout, vertical lines kept near the center of the figure are good. Garments should have an easy fit, as too tight clothing will surely call attention to size. A stout girl remembers that bright colors are used in small areas and that ruffles or any dress features that stand out add bulk to the figure. The very thin girl may choose designs with more detail than the large or stout girl.

### To Modify Irregularities of the Figure—

Large hips will be less noticeable if the waistline is lowered a bit and a slight blouse allowed. A jacket with straight lines is good. Belts pulled tightly at natural waist line should be avoided. Emphasis at the sides of the figure widens it; this includes large cuffs or other conspicuous treatment.

Round shoulders—Rolled collars are good. Slanting the shoulder seam back is helpful. Bows or other conspicuous trimming details should not be placed in front. In construction, a few neat tucks may be placed at the back of the neck and a slight amount of fullness eased in at the back of the shoulder seams.

Thin neck—For the thin neck a soft rolling collar, a cowl line, or soft draped scarf or collar is good.

Hollow chest—A wide collar, the size in keeping with figure, is sometimes useful. Bows, jabots, scarfs, or ties may often be used advantageously. Fullness held in by tucks, smocking, or shirring at the shoulder help fill out the hollow.

A short thick neck looks better without a collar. If a collar is used it should lie flat—not roll. The long oval or V neck line is usually becoming.

Sway back—The dress should not be too closely fitted at the back and waist line. A slight blouse at the back is helpful if it can be adapted to current styles. Boleros are often a happy choice.

Large upper arm—A girl with a large upper arm should be sure her

armseye is properly fitted and placed at the edge of the shoulder. A loose blouse waist makes the large arm less conspicuous than a tightly fitted bodice. A sleeveless dress should be avoided unless a cape or scarf collar hangs partially over the arm.

### Texture and Pattern—

In choosing the parts of the costume, due regard should be given to the harmony of the textures used. For example, a thin fine silk as georgette may be used with satin, crepe, or a very fine soft wool, but would not be in harmony with a crisp organdie or coarse tweed. A coarse lawn collar would not look well on a fine dress.

Fabrics of the identical hue may appear to be different in color if different in texture, because of the way light is reflected. We find that a color in a shiny texture may be trying to some complexions but the same color in a soft texture may be quite becoming.

The texture of the material selected for a garment should be suited to its use and to the type of its design. For example, soft, drapy materials do not adapt themselves to severe tailored effects.

## Buying Wisely

There was a time when the amount and kind of goods on the market was very limited, and wise selections were not so difficult to make. But today we are besieged on every hand with convincing advertisements of quantities of products. Advertising is making use of attractive pictures, appealing slogans, endorsements of well-known people, and convincing arguments to popularize the many products of the market.

Are you going to let this deluge of advertising determine for you the thing that you need and can afford to buy? We are all subject to lures of this kind and need a more adequate and sound basis for making purchases. Knowing some of the characteristics to look for, reading any information given on the label and asking the sales persons about the quality are guides in buying.

### When Is a Bargain a Bargain?—

A "bargain" is only a bargain when it is of real use to you—when it "will meet a real need at a price lower than can generally be expected in satisfying that need." Sometimes summer undergarments or dresses can be bought more reasonably in the fall, or a winter coat can well be purchased after Christmas at a good reduction, but too often we are attracted by sales signs, dollar days, fire sales, etc., and by a price tag cut from \$28.50 to \$15.98, etc. Oftentimes we buy at a supposed sale, only to go to

another store and find the same garment at regular prices even lower than the one we bought at a cut price. There are such things as occasional bargains but consider need, quality, and actual value before you buy.

"There are two parties to every bargain, the merchant and the shopper. Be sure it is a bargain for you and not for him."

In the following paragraphs some articles of wearing apparel will be discussed briefly which information may help you to become a better purchaser.

### Selecting Materials for Making Garments at Home—

In selecting a fabric for a garment its use should be considered. A house dress, for example, will need frequent washing, so a durable color-fast material, which will look well after many trips to the wash tub, should be selected.

Learn in what widths cloth may be purchased and then buy the width that will cut to the best advantage. Consider cost in relation to width.

Cotton, linen, wool, silk, rayon, and mixtures of the fibers, are woven in a great variety of interesting fabrics. Study the materials you have opportunity to examine. Some mixtures are especially difficult to determine. Often we cannot tell all wool from a wool and cotton mixture, or silk from rayon, without a test of some kind.

These tests are explained in Farmers Bulletin No. 1831, Judging Fabric Quality, furnished in the leader's outfit.

### Buying Ready Made Dresses—

Consider the material as to durability and suitability for the purpose desired. The construction is as important as in the dresses made at home. Notice the seams, hems, and finishes, and compare with the standards learned in 4-H club work.

Observe the grain of the material. Remember that a garment cut "off grain" will never hang satisfactorily. How does the dress fit? There should be ample room across the back. Fold the arms and note the armseye seam at back. If strained, the sleeve will probably pull out very soon. See if the fullness in the sleeve is adjusted right at the elbow. There should be room for the arm to bend easily even in a tightly fitted sleeve.

A dress should not slide forward or back off the shoulder. See if the shoulder seam is located correctly. Sit down to see if the dress is cut full enough. If skimpy, it will wear out quickly or may look stretched after a few wearings. Does the skirt hang in graceful folds when you are sitting?

Remember that conservative clothes with good lines that are becoming to your type are a far better and more satisfactory "buy" than those which are the extreme mode of the moment.

### Buying Hose—

Cotton, mercerized cotton, or rayon hose or half hose are the choice of the larger number of young girls. The older girl—for dress wear—usually chooses silk or rayon.

Size—at  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch longer than measured length of foot. Too short hose have the same ill effects as too short shoes.

Three types of hose are made—full fashioned, fashioned and circular knit. Full fashioned hose are knit flat and shaped to fit the leg. The seam extends from the top to the toe. "Fashioned hose" is a term sometimes applied to circular knit hose, seamed to look like full fashioned. Circular knit, are, as the name indicates, knit in tubular form. They are then pressed into shape. Consequently when washed they lose their shape. A full fashioned hose can be recognized by the true seam extending from top to toe, a gap (for greater strength) in the inside seam at the top and the narrowing marks on the calf. The ribs of the fabric run into the narrowing marks. The full fashioned hose fits best. Silk hose may be purchased in service-weight, semi-service weight, or chiffon. The service weight is usually made of rather heavy thread silk, and quite often has a cotton toe, spliced heel and cotton top. The semi-service is lighter in weight and more sheer. The chiffon is sheer and very light weight. They are expensive in proportion to the length of service given.

For durability buy hose with reinforced heel, special toe shaping, wide hem, lock stitch just below garter, and see that there is ample stretch across the ankle and that the foot is long enough.

For beauty buy hose that fit, that are clear with no dark rings, and that are the right color for your costume.

It pays to buy two pairs of the same size and color at the same time. Use care in washing hose and in fastening supporters. Mend carefully, and hose need not take too great a proportion of your clothing money.

### Buying Shoes—

Shoes, like any other part of the costume, must be suitable for the occasion. Therefore, a distinction should be made between the kinds of shoes worn for service or walking and those worn for dress. In any case, learn to buy shoes of good quality. Cheap, poorly constructed shoes as a rule are not built according to the lines of the foot and they do not keep their shape and appearance.

Have your foot measured as you stand bearing all your weight, every time new shoes are purchased.



Self Check Sheets are often helpful in developing personality and charm.

Would you like to check yourself on these?

1. Can you be depended upon to do what you say you will do?
2. Do you go out of your way cheerfully to help others?
3. Do you resist the temptation to be sarcastic?
4. Do you refrain from showing off how much you know?
5. Are you able to keep from feeling superior or inferior to most of your associates?
6. Do you refrain from bossing people?
7. Are you careful never to make fun of people to their back?
8. Do you keep your clothing neat and tidy?
9. Do you avoid being bold and nerry?
10. Do you refrain from laughing at the mistakes of others?
11. Is your attitude toward the opposite sex free from vulgarity?
12. Do you refrain from grumbling about things which you cannot change?
13. Are you careful not to tell jokes that will embarrass those listening?
14. Are you willing to let others have their own way?
15. Do you generally control your temper?
16. Do you keep out of arguments?
17. Do you greet others cordially?
18. Do you refrain from talking almost continually?
19. Do you keep your nose entirely out of other people's business?
20. Do you have good health?
21. Are you careful not to gossip?
22. Are your feelings easily hurt?
23. Do you have a sense of humor?
24. Do you have leadership ability?
25. Do you take responsibility?
26. Are you able to meet emergencies?
27. Do you take responsibility for introducing people when in a group?
28. Are you in general self-confident about your abilities?
29. Are you patient when occasion demands it?
30. Can you easily adapt yourself to a group or location?
31. Can you make decisions quickly?
32. Do you have perserverance, or do you give up too easily?
33. Are you making a conscious effort to cultivate the best of manners?
34. Do you have good posture?
35. Are you trying to cultivate and use tact?
36. Are you orderly about your room, desk, personal belongings, etc?
37. Are you clean, both in personal appearance and in your home?
38. Do you keep the same friends for many years?
39. Are you always loyal and sincere?
40. Can you make friends easily?

## References

- U. S. D. A. F. B. No. 1831 Judging Fabric Quality.
- U. S. D. A. leaflet No. 105 Quality Guides in Buying Ready Made Dresses.
- U. S. D. A. M. P. No. 342 Hosiery for Women—a Buying Guide.
- Exp. St. Bulletin 229 Selection, Care and Wearing Qualities of Women's Silk Hosiery.

## Clothing Judging

Before making any garments it is suggested that club members judge some garments according to the score card. This will help in making their own articles.

Judge each garment as soon as it is completed. It will help one to improve on the quality of the next garment, teach what points to look for in buying or making garments, and will develop good judgment on the part of all club members. A team to represent the club in contests is usually selected at a club judging tryout.

### Points in Judging Clothing

#### 1. General Appearance—25

General design and color combination should show simplicity, unity and beauty—5

Originality in design and combination, suitable to the individual for whom intended—5

Immaculately clean and well pressed—5

Dress, undergarments and accessories, if used, should all have pleasing relationship with each other—10

#### 2. Workmanship—25

Neat, even seams and hems. Straight stitching. Substantial and neat finishes. Construction processes appropriate to type of garment and material.

#### 3. Suitability to Purpose—15

For example, a simple cotton garment might be used for home wear, while a sheer cotton or silk might be worn for afternoon and parties. A wash dress should be of a design that may be washed and ironed easily.

#### 4. Suitability to Individual—15

Color and material should be becoming to the particular coloring and size of individual who is to wear it. Undergarments should be in white and pastel colors, or exactly harmonizing with other garments—8.

Design must be appropriate to the size and type of girl. Undergarments must follow lines of body, must be fitted as carefully as outer garments. All clothing should allow for freedom of movement and give sufficient protection—7.

#### 5. Economic Factors—20

Materials durable enough for the purpose intended, including such considerations as color fastness, snagging and pulling—5.

Cost in keeping with value of outfit—5.

Judgment shown in distribution of costs among various articles—5.

The design and the materials should be such that they will not require an undue amount of cleaning, pressing and repair—5.

### Demonstrations

Demonstrations are a valuable method of teaching, since people learn by seeing. The demonstrator "shows by doing." Demonstrations should be a part of each regular club meeting.

Demonstrations create additional interest in club work and place the value of club work before the public.

Preparing and giving a demonstration develops clear, concise thinking on the part of the demonstrator, develops skill, develops his speaking ability, his poise and personality, and his ability to think quickly and meet a situation readily.

Demonstrate on a subject that is vital and helpful in the community, and is the result of a practice learned during the club year. The subject should contain only one main idea. The topic may have to do with any phase of selecting, making or caring for clothing. Study the Demonstration bulletin.

### Exhibits

Club members exhibit to find out how their work compares with that of other club members, to help them improve work next time and to show the people of the community and state what club members have accomplished.

#### Work for Blue Ribbon Standard

When exhibiting at a community, county or state fair, or anywhere else, remember these points:

Articles must be clean and well laundered.

All articles must be labeled—have name and address typewritten or neatly printed on a small piece of stiff cloth (paper cambric is good) and sewed securely onto the article. Label should be 2 inches by 1 inch.

On garments place the label at the center of neckline. Uniformity in placing labels will save time at fairs.

Attach to dresses a statement giving: Color of girl's hair and eyes, complexion, height, weight, age, type of figure, cost of materials and picture of girl wearing the costume. The card for this information is usually furnished by the County Extension agent.

## **Dress Revues**

Clothing club girls should participate in community and county dress revues. These revues, as well as other club activities, help the girls to practice the habits of health, good posture and grooming; understand that the well-dressed girl wears clothing that is simple, comfortable, becoming and appropriate; and gain a knowledge and appreciation of standards.

"Simplicity is not plainness, stupidity or poverty, but is the foundation of all that is beautiful."