

## MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

WINNIPEG, CANADA

### HOME ECONOMICS

#### METHOD IN SKIRT MAKING

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If a mistake has been made in a bodice, the pieces being small, one may be replaced, or the effect concealed by trimming, whereas if a mistake has been made in the skirt, it cannot be concealed, and the effect of the whole garment is spoiled. It is for this reason I have chosen as my subject the making of a skirt.

Before taking up the method of making, however, let us for a moment consider the selection of material.

To insure a successful skirt three points must be kept in mind in selecting the material.

(1) **Color.** The garments with which the skirt is to be worn, as well as the color that is becoming.

(2) **Design.** Whether a plain material, or a material with a stripe or other design will best conceal the defects, or bring out the good lines in the figure.

(3) **Quality.** The pattern to be selected will largely depend upon the kind and quality of the material to be used. The heavier the material, the plainer should be the pattern.

Another point that might be added here is appropriateness; nor can too much emphasis be placed upon the value of good lines and proportion. This knowledge can only be acquired by careful observation.

The first essential, then, to successful skirt making is that the maker shall have an appreciation of good lines and proportion.

Seams, plaits and darts should follow a line straight from the waist to the floor.

If they point forward they give to the wearer the appearance of falling backward; or, if they point backward, they give to the wearer the appearance of falling forward.

The natural position of the body in standing or walking is erect, therefore the lines of the skirt should be straight.

According to human standards, we are not all perfectly proportioned; created thus, no doubt, that we might have an opportunity of developing the artistic sense.