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By Her Clothes You Shall Know Her

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I S I T appropriate? Is it suitable to the occasion? Do the silhouette, color and line emphasize the good points of your figure, and make the silhouette of the costume figure. If the suit coat is not long enough in proportion to the length of the skirt, the silhouette emphasizes the fact. The size and shape of the head and its relation to the figure, are more clearly shown in the silhouette. If the hair is built out to proportions much larger than the actual size of the head, the figure will look top heavy and the body and limbs will seem much too small in comparison. The lines of the hat, also, are shown in the silhouette, and shape may be compared to the figure in the same way. The short, rather stout girl will not wear a very large hat or one that is unusually wide. The horizontal lines tend to shorten the figure.

In considering the appropriateness of material, line and color, take for example a girl, which is worn for school or on the street. The material could be fine in weave, as serge, jersey or tricotine; or coarse, as cheviot or tweed. Because of the time and place for wearing this suit, it is usually cut along strictly tailored lines. The silhouette will give emphasis to the collar, which is often rather simple and snug fitting. It will also show the line of the suit coat and the skirt which is medium in width. Let the value or amount of light and dark be rather low. That is, for durability’s sake choose something more dark than light. As to the color of the suit, it might be blue or brown in any one of a number of shades. It could be a mixture—such as heather, a blended combination of dull purple, green and brown, rather unobtrusive and dull, pleasing in effect. This comes more often in tweeds and wool jersey.

In choosing a blouse for this suit, we must take into consideration the style and where it is to be worn. So many times the mistake is made of combining a blouse of some thin, soft material made along rather dressy lines, with a strictly tailored blouse with simple straight lines and a roll collar. That fancy blouse would look ever so much nicer with a plain skirt of a blending color to be worn only in the afternoon or evening.

For the tailored blouse a thin rather stiff cotton material or a crepe de chine is very good, especially with any of the suit materials mentioned. White or some light color, as apple green, would be nice with a heather colored suit. Or if the complexion is vivid, a dull orange with a smart little bow of dark brown to give character, would make a very interesting combination. With this costume brown oxfords and hose would be worn. The hat could be a sailor, or of cloth along simple tailored lines, with perhaps a touch of bright color in the facing, or in the narrow ribbon around the crown.

In selecting the dress suitable for school or street wear, look for simplicity of design, line, and good color. In the dress for fall or winter, serge, tricotine, duvee de lainé, and some of the newer weaves in woolen materials are very good.

Although the sports costume is often seen on the street or in the school room, it is, strictly speaking, intended only for sports wear. Sports clothes include the many different kinds of sweaters, plaid and striped skirts, and the suits more striking than those used on more formal occasions. Sport clothes are frequently rather extreme in cut, figured or combined with a solid color. The hat is worn at a more jaunty angle and the colors are quite daring and vivid.

For the afternoon dress, simplicity of line is quite necessary, especially if it is to be worn on the street. Taffeta, the various crepes, and satin are excellent materials for the girl of college age. Taffeta used with voile, organdie or with softer silks, gives a crisp touch to the wardrobe. Satin combined with taffeta, wool or other material gives a more youthful appearance. An extremely low neck and very short sleeves are not desirable in dresses intended only for afternoon, nor for informal evening wear. This is especially true if worn on the street with no wrap or with just a scarf.

The value of the materials in light and dark may be chosen according to the season—the darker colors being more preferable for the colder months. For simple evening wear, the soft blouse and skirt, or for the rather dressy lines, with a strictly tailored suit of any one of a number of materials is sometimes very good. The stronger the color of the material, whether figured or plain, correspondingly small amounts should be used. The material may be light or dark in value, and of a color which fashion may demand, provided it is becoming to the complexion and the figure.

With dresses of silk worn shoes or pumps of kid, suede or satin—the colors: black, brown or white, as the occasion or season demands. Gray is not considered good unless the costume is of the same gray; of the same value in another color, or of a higher value. It does not give the proper weight or base for the figure if a darker costume is worn. Just as in a room, the floor and its coverings should be of the darkest value to give the furniture a base upon which to stand, so the shoes and stockings should form a base and give weight to the upper part of the figure. When white shoes are worn with black hose, or visa versa, the attention is attracted to the lower rather than the upper part of the costume and the feet become more interesting than the individual. This combination may, however, be worn for sports, with some vivid materials, giving quite a gay splash of color, as combined with the larger out-of-doors.

Designing for the small slim girl and for her larger sister form very different problems. The small slim girl for instance, can wear figured materials or a combination of plain and figured very well, but the small rather stout girl avoids them. Plain dark materials make one look much smaller and the softer materials a more alluring and dainty effect. Also, when long lines are desirable, great care must be taken in the combining of two different materials, or a wide effect may result even when the lines are long. If the figure is short and stout, height is given or taken away by the placement of the hem line. Certain figures may be taller in effect, if the skirt is rather long. However, even the slim girl must not wear too short a skirt. No matter what
the height, there is always a certain length of skirt at which the figure is shown to greatest advantage. For the last year, skirt lengths have been extremely short, but the shortest skirt should never be more than thirteen or fourteen inches from the floor. This length is for the taller girl who can wear shorter skirts to take from her height. For the shorter girl, this distance is too great. If the figure is viewed from the back and sides, many times the skirt will be lengthened. If the skirt is too short, and if it is at all scant it gives a very bad line to the figure at the knee. The size and shape of the ankles, too, are very important factors in determining this length. To wear short skirts, one must have reasonably slim ankles and the limbs must be straight. If the skirt is too short it will emphasize any defects in the figure and the silhouette will be very bad.

Good design means striking a happy medium, finding that in fashion which is best for one’s figure rather than appropriating the obvious thing which first strikes one’s fancy. When a girl dresses herself, plans a garden, hangs a picture, or writes a letter, she is a designer. The costume reflects the taste of the wearer as the home reflects the taste of the housekeeper.

So let the college girl in planning her wardrobe follow the standards of good taste, taught by the practical common sense application of the principles of color, form and line, harmony, contrast and proportion.

Why Not a Christmas Plum Pudding Sale?
By WILLETTA MOORE

CHRISTMAS time is recognized by many club and organizations, as a splendid time to swell a fund they are collecting for some activity they wish to carry out, in their year's program.

Each organization puts forth its efforts in its own respective field. So while the needle club is having its long planned for Christmas bazaar, why not the household science section step in with a unique Christmas sale of its own?

Christmas time being one of the busiest times of the year in most homes a regular baked foods sale is difficult to manage. However, a plan which has been carried out very successfully in a number of places is a “Christmas Plum Pudding Sale.”

Last year the Y. W. C. A. at Waterloo, Iowa, cleared over one hundred and sixty dollars at a plum pudding sale where they made only a charge of five cents more than the actual cost on each pudding sold. Orders for these puddings were received from people all over the state and the supply did not begin to fill the demand.

Such a sale has a number of possibilities and advantages. In many places the Domestic Science groups find such a scheme just what they have been watching for, to prove their worth in a community. Another advantage at that busy season, is that the puddings can all be made several weeks before and are much improved by being allowed “to ripen.”

Then, too, these puddings almost sell themselves. In these busy times the true Christmas spirit is coming back to its own, and people are not spending so much time and money on gifts. However, something added to the pantry of a neighbor or friend, carries the Christmas greetings. And what could add more to a holiday meal than a good plum pudding?

In making these puddings for sale different sized cans should be used as some will want small puddings and others larger ones. The puddings may be sold at a set price, or they may be sold by weight.

They may be made to look attractive by wrapping them first in oiled paper, then in tissue paper napkins, tying the ends with red ribbon or yarn. One group of girls secured boxes, the right size, then in tissue paper napkins, tying the ends with red ribbon or yarn. One group of girls secured boxes, the right size, covered them with brown paper and painted designs on the covers.

More than one scheme can be used in advertising, such as attractive posters, newspaper ads and announcements made at different clubs and gatherings. Sometimes a popular tea room or cafeteria will serve them one day. This is a fine advertisement.

One woman interested in a sale ordered a large pudding and served it from the table at a big dinner party. The result was that the next day nearly every woman present at the dinner sent in orders for several puddings.

A number of facts are to be considered in selecting a recipe to be used. The following has been very successfully used, is inexpensive, and is not as rich as puddings containing much fruit.

Christmas Plum Pudding

(3 qts.) 1 cup sugar (1 t.) 13 t. each
(1 1/4 qts.) 1-3 cup allspice, cloves, nutmeg
(2 qts.) 1 cup carrots
(3 qts.) 1 cup fine salt
(3 qts.) 1 cup flour
or 1/2 bread
(3/4 c) 1/4 cup citron

Chop fine or put thru food grinder suet and carrots, add ingredients in order given, mix well. Fill oiled cans 2/3 full, and steam 2 1/2 to 3 hours, dry out in oven for few minutes. Serve with lemon sauce or whipped cream or hard sauce.

A good recipe for lemon sauce may be wrapped with the puddings.

It probably is best to take orders for a large number of puddings are made. However you may be assured that when you have filled all orders and made all the puddings possible, there will still be a large number who are sorry they are too late to get a “Christmas Plum Pudding.”

Christmas Sweets You Will Want to Make
By BETH BAILEY, Associate Professor of Home Economics

At CHRISTMAS time one naturally thinks of home made sweets. Most families have their favorite kinds and as this season comes around, the family jokes with holiday spirit into the preparation of crystallized fruits, bonbons, chocolate, salted nuts, popcorn balls and fruit cakes.

There are certain principles that govern the making of any cream candy, whether it be fondant, fudge, penuche, or their variations. First the sugar must be dissolved in the liquid before the mixture boils. To hasten this process, stir thoroly and keep a cover over the pan as the syrup cooks slowly. The cover catches the steam, which drops back, washing down the sides of the pan. It is well not to add the chocolate until one is sure the sugar crystals are dissolved. In that way one can more easily see when all the crystals are fully dissolved.

If butter is added just before removing the candy from the fire, the syrup does not burn so readily and the flavor of the butter is more prominent.

To test candy, one may use a thermometer or the water test. In using water, one aims to cool a small portion of the syrup to see how firm it will be when cold. Therefore use a large amount of water, as in a bowl or pan, and only a few drops of syrup. Set the pan off the fire while testing, lest the syrup over cook.

When the syrup gives the right test, i.