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Fashion Forecast for Fall and Winter

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A Gain an important season in the cycle of a wardrobe is here, and every clothes-loving woman of us is wondering just what is to be worn. What does fashion say we should wear if we are to be in style? Now, may I ask just what you understand by style? Does it mean a particular fabric which seems to be popular, or some unusual cut to a skirt or a sleeve which may be becoming to a few and impossible for many? Individual taste, of course. But let us not lend itself to the way it was made or the way the dress is made? You cannot have it both ways; you cannot have in the least disregard this relationship between the cloth, stiff or soft, coarse or heavy; and second, we see color. Let us consider these two features of a fabric as we are likely to find them this fall. These are a few suggestions I have collected after several hours of scouting thru fashion magazines of recent date.

In silk materials the satin crepes seem to lead for both formal and informal wear. Velvets prove very popular for the more elaborate types of frocks. The georgette and velvet are suggested. In many instances, flat crepe was mentioned. One prominent French designer is said to be using taffetas, moires and silk satins. A new fabric, silk crepe, was mentioned as a material suitable for sports wear. One would expect this cloth to be a silk of rough surface similar to wool tweed. Creped-de-chine was mentioned once for blouses, but not emphasized for dresses.

In the new velvets we see many new features which have been common to velvet. There are printed velvets, velvets woven in tiny patterns and transparent velvet.

Crepe satin, without doubt, leads, and why is this true? Probably it is because the material lends itself so readily to the soft draped lines which have been the feminine mood for several seasons. Then, too, the use of both sides of the material gives a variety which we seek. Because crepe satin has been so popular there is danger of its becoming a basic fabric which manufacturers are now giving more attention to the crepe surface than to the lustrous side so that when the major part of the costume is fashioned on the lustrous side, the feeling of individuality is more easily established than when the frock is too evidently in the satin development.

Right along with the silk velvets we find velveteen stressed very decidedly, especially for sports wear. One suggestion was a skirt of black crepe satin with a tunic blouse of plaid velveteen in bright colors. The whole costume, either one or two piece, may be made of striped velveteen. These newer velveteens are much more handsome and lovely than the old types and will find more decided use for the college girl and for children than for the older woman.

Have we covered the subject of silk? How about wool? Did you know that we have with us now a lovely light-weight wool fabric called wool georgette? It is beautiful in texture, softer and finer than the old wool voiles and will be used for the tailored frocks as well as the more formal types. Jersey is again mentioned often, and the light-weight flannels, kashas and wool can-tones are considered. Novelty fabrics in combinations of wool and silk, also wool and rayon, are mentioned. All of the newer wools for fall are light weight. For coats we find the tweeds, herringbone and relieved tweeds, duvetin and zibeline, that very old type of coat material which was good many years ago will be used. Suede finished coatings are some of the newer types of coat fabrics, one called cashmere-suede and the other, kasheen, sound interesting.

And what about color? Black, we find mentioned everywhere. Isn't that a blow to some of us who cannot wear black? But why not relieve it with a touch of light green or pink, as one French designer invariably does? Or perhaps gray is more becoming. Gray is good, too, but someone says gray is only for the young-and-prety or the old-and-pretty. A new green is described as a dull olive shade and is called lava green. There is also a green called almond green which is slightly more yellow than almond green. In fact, all of the new greens seem to have a yellow cast, which is not good news for those of sallow skin. Golden browns and chestnut browns are mentioned, also copper leaf, a new brown with a glint of red. Cur-
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longer, while others do not subscribe to this change.

“In general, the additional length which has been introduced in opening styles is merely significant of a revolt against vulgar knee displays, which have never been approved by the smart houses of Paris.”

Speaking of waist lines, this is what we read in one report:

“The slightly raised line is receiving further consideration, although three definite waistlines are mentioned—low, hip-tops and a ‘raised’ line that nearly approaches normal.”

In neck lines the V shape seems to lead. This is sometimes produced by crossed effects at the front. Many collarless necks are shown. Sleeves will be long, some tight fitting, some loose with decided blouse at the hand, but always long.

The hat, everyone will concede, should harmonize with the costume. But, you say, we cannot all have a hat to go with each dress, therefore the selection of our one or two hats should be made with great care. A hat comprises two factors, shape and material. Many of the hats for fall will be based on three distinctive silhouettes, the scull-cap, the turban and the small brimmed shape. Many interpretations of these shapes will be used so hats will not lack variety. Some of the latest suggestions tend toward the tricorn and bicorne shapes, and one article states that everything is being done to vary the brims, so many varieties are seen, one of which turns squarely off the face. It is probable that crowns will be flatter than this last season.

Felts, velvets, plushes and velours seem to lead as materials for hats. Occasionally grosgrain ribbon is used in turban shapes. Velvet and felt combinations are mentioned. Hats carry very little trimming nowadays; a few feathers caught in folds of the crown, a bit of satin ribbon trimming, but

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usually a total absence of ornament is pronounced. Suggestions for colors vary, but we would expect the same general trend of color to be carried out in hats as in frocks and so blacks, browns and greens seem to lead for early fall.

There is much from which to choose. If only the price of one's wearing apparel did not have to be considered, it would not be hard to choose the right thing. It's the real clothes artist who can choose rightly and keep the clothes budget conservative.

Dietary Study in Home Management House

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the two distinct methods of making dietary studies: the individual method and the inventory method.

In a number of dietary studies of this nature which have been conducted at other colleges and universities, the inventory method has been employed. By carefully recording the amounts of all food purchased the amount and kind of food consumed was determined. Although this method saves time and is adaptable to a large group of persons over a long period, it has been found less exact than the individual method, due to the fact that accurate calculation of waste cannot be made. It is also of less value when the individuals of the study vary greatly in food requirements or in food intake.

The recent study at the Mary B. Welch house, however, was conducted by the individual method, which involved the weighing of all food served to the eight persons eating at the house before it was placed on the table, as well as weighing that which was left after each meal. The difference between the two weighings then represented the actual food consumption. In order to determine individual consumption, the total amount of food consumed was divided by the number of individuals present at the meal.

A 24 pound spring scales was used for weighing the heavier foods, while

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