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Long or Short?

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Death to the Clothes Moth

By Jean B. Guthrie

"Moths are in the wool trunk!"

Dismaying news, this, when brought to the busy homemaker in the midst of fall house cleaning, by her small daughter, who, scouting for winter mittens, has encountered the tell-tale webbings, and larvae of the enemy comfortably enjoying a hearty meal on mother’s woolen blankets and fox furs.

Mops and dust pans lose their attraction and the ranks of the wild animal hunters who prey on clothes moths and their squirming offspring gain one more vengeful recruit. And while the efficient homemaker fights moths she reads moths, and her ultimate success (for I predict glorious defeat of the enemy) will be due largely to a few practical scientific suggestions and a great deal of stick-to-it-iveness.

Do you realize what clothes moth destruction costs us as a nation? We feed these domestic pets two hundred million dollars worth of furs and woolens every year. Rather an expensive luxury, is it not? If clothes moths continue to live and multiply in the United States the fault will lie with you and me, for in spite of all the modern scientific developments we have remained inefficient and unteachable homemakers.

First, let us take as our slogan the old adage, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Don’t let the moth egg hatch. The larvae are fast workers and once hatched they are difficult to destroy. Beat, brush, clean and air woolens at least once a month unless they are stored with some adequate moth proofing solution.

Moreover, center your campaign first against the eggs, as I have advised, and if that fails, then against the larvae. Battle waged against the flying adult is useless. It is the worm which wrecks the have.

"But," you will say, as I did, "what about the woolens which are not in every day use? Will moths destroy these if they are not brushed once a month?" And I answer in the negative, for here enters the scientific solution to the storage problem—scientifically prepared mothproofing solutions.

First, when you are ready to store your woolens, see to it that they are clean. Dry cleaning, done by commercial firms, destroys all eggs and larvae and also removes soiled areas on which clothes moths seem to feed most ravenously.

If you still believe in the efficiency of red pepper, tobacco leaves, the printer’s ink of newspapers, borax, red cedar leaves and eucalyptus leaves in discouraging and destroying moths, you are wasting precious time while the enemy eats merrily on.

Such commercial proofing solutions as Larvec and Eulan scientists find to exert decided moth proofing effect, while solutions of sodium fluoride and silico fluoride also destroy their share of the marauders. Moth balls, you will find, will have much less killing power than naphthalene crystals.

Do not expect the slow evaporation of these destroyers to act successfully, however, unless the wool chest is practically air tight. You may easily render it so by sealing the cracks with adhesive tape or by papering the inside. Under these conditions one ounce of crystals or one pound of moth balls will kill eggs, larvae, pupae and adults in from three to ten days, depending on the size of the larvae.

Here are three "do’s" for moth killing:

First—If you find hair shedding from fur or holes appearing in woolens—watch out! You are feeding a moth.

Second—When the enemy appears, rout him with brush and sun, with boiling water, gasoline baths and dry cleaning.

Third—As a final discouragement, shut him up in a gas tight container with naphthalene crystals or your choice of moth proofing solutions and await his demise.

Only by following suggestions such as these, simple as they may seem, may we rid our homes of this most annoying problem and eke out our arch enemy, the clothes moth.

Long or Short?

By Irene Evinger and Lillian Goodrow

Are you aware of the great change in the style of our clothing? Paris says: Uniformity is gone—dapper style is passe, and the long skirts and higher waist lines are here to inaugurate a new mode. Low waisted, short skirted dresses hold sway over the sports woman and the new fashion has been adopted for afternoon and evening wear.

"The long dress for street wear does not look right. Its graceful lines are not suited to the purposes of the business woman. Fashion is then divided into two phases; the one following that which is charming and practical, the other that of beauty. It is beautiful because it has line and movement. The straight, slender silhouette is the basis of real chic."

French designers create many styles which we do not readily accept. The college girl is quickly accepting this new style from the number in evidence at the Memorial Union and at social functions on the campus. It is interesting to note how others feel about this change.

Miss Edna Rhodes of the Applied Art Department says: "To be beautiful, what we choose must first of all be suited to its purpose. Changes must be evolutionary to be beautiful and practical."

"Whether we like long skirts or not, we must admit that they are much more becoming to a greater number of women than the short skirts were," says Mrs. Graff, of the same department. "Well dressed people are not choosing exaggerations, but they are gracefully accepting longer skirts and higher waistlines within moderation."

For general daytime use hemlines should be even, except for formal afternoon wear. Well known French designers prescribe coats covering the dress.

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Nearing the Goal
(Continued from page 9)
are active in training work, and in 1,409
of the 1,612 townships the goal of an
active township committee has been
renewed.
Eleven lines of service are open to
these committees:
1. Increase Farm Bureau memberships.
2. Assist in setting up township farm
bureau programs at regular township
meetings.
3. Assist in securing leaders for 4-H
clubs.
4. Answer questions and objections
concerning farm bureau work.
5. Interest men and women who do not
know the real purposes of farm bureau work.
6. Give constructive publicity to all
phases of farm bureau work.
7. Make definite preparation for home
project work.
8. Help to outline township goal with
at least three definite points in
mind.
9. Make definite effort to standardize
the township.
10. Become informed as to type and
status of cooperative marketing
work in the county.
11. Become local leaders when the pro-
ject starts.

With 13,413 women classifying as lo-
eal leaders for the coming year, the gos-
pel of Better Homemaking is prepared
to sweep into every rural home in Iowa,
and Iowa can hope to build finer homes
and sturdier families because of it.

—Lucile Spencer.

Long or Short?
(Continued from page 4)
This, of course, means that we must have
as many coats as dresses, if we choose to
wear very long irregular hemlines.

Longer skirts have increased the
amount of material required for each
dress, and consequently either quality
must be sacrificed or price raised. If
the price is raised we will probably de-
crease the number of dresses we buy,
especially if our coats must be changed
to conform with the style of dress.

After hearing these comments from
various sources, it is for us to decide
whether the beauty of the design for our-
selves overpowers the disadvantage of
having to make the change and have
fewer clothes.

American watches may oc-
casionally look to Paris
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