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Shall I Have a Blue Dress?

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**Shall I Have a Blue Dress?**

**By Hazel Bown**

Textiles and Clothing Expert

THIS is the time of year when women are thinking of clothes for spring and summer. We may be planning to buy a new garment, or perhaps we merely wish to bring last year's clothes up-to-date. Let us consider a few points in planning for spring clothes. First of all, we might consider color.

Blue seems to reign supreme as the leading color this season. There are three important blues: midnight, bright blue called new blue, and important blues: midnight, bright blue and eggshell, greyed pale shade. Twine resembling an unusual shade of flax blue is new.

For summer there will be much white with accents of color—blue, red, orange, rust, green, brown or black. Bright green, deep blue green, forest green and yellow green, reds, yellows and pinks are also spring color families.

Popular three color combinations are red, beige and blue; porcelain blue, geranium pink and white. Four color combinations are black, white, lime yellow and blue green, or brown, geranium pink, pale yellow and white.

Regardless of seasonal colors, the wise buyer will always consider colors becoming to the individual who is to wear the garment as well as colors that fit into the color scheme of garments now being worn. If browns are most becoming to you and your wardrobe is now built around a brown color scheme, nothing could be a more unwise purchase or a more jarring color note than a bit of new blue.

THE new silhouette has broad shouldered effects, gained by wide yoke, capes, capes, bertha collars, large sleeves and deep armholes. Waistlines are well defined by curved in lines, belts of stiff material and high waisted cutting. Skirts are slender, gored, pleated or flared with fullness that extends as far up as the knee. Are skirts to be longer or shorter? Style says twelve to thirteen inches for sport, eleven to twelve inches for street wear, eight to ten inches for afternoon. In spite of his forecast, shorter length becoming to your height and figure.

Much of the style and decoration of your dress will be found on the sleeves. Select styles that do not conspicuously subtract from your height or conspicuously add to your width. You will be able to find lovely ones that are just right.

Necklines are high, right under the chin. These are called turtle necks. There are many buttoned-up effects and buttons are everywhere, a most important trimming. Some styles show double breasteds effects or off side closing. The scarf neckline is soft and individual lace is always flattering.

WHEN we want to make five dollars do the work of ten we must be more sure than ever that we spend that five dollars wisely. There are many real values in good fabrics, there are also many cheap and shoddy so-called bargains. Use all your wisdom in selecting garments and yard goods that will give satisfaction. If you are buying cotton, linen, silk, wool or synthetic fiber, buy the best available. This will limit the wardrobe, but your garments will be serviceable and attractive. It is not economy to buy a fabric that will fade, shrink or pull after a few wearings.

Consider the attractiveness and appropriateness of design, color and texture of material to the wearer. Ask yourself, will the seams slip, will it shrink, are the colors fast to washing, sun and wear, will it wrinkle easily and can it be made over?

When selecting a pattern, try to keep in mind these points. Is it appropriate to the lines of the person who is to wear it and to the design and texture of the material? Is it the right size and fit? Is it easy to sew and finish?

If you are buying a ready-made dress, look to the workmanship, the cut and the material. With these points in mind we will consider fabrics available.

THERE is no limit to the number of lovely new fabrics shown in yard goods sections this spring. Silks are rough, wrinkly and wavy ribs. They are closely related to Rosshara crepe. There are also novelty weaves and satin rayons.

Silk prints are as closely associated with spring as the first robin. They are refreshing. This spring prints are small with sharp contrasting colors in the print or in sharp contrast to the background. The best designs are not spotty, but have the background well covered.

Wools come in wonderfully soft colors. Weaves are ribbed or lacey and always thin. Some of the newest wools have oak-branch sprinkled through them. This gives a soft, blurry effect.

Cotton is a fabric of much importance and has greatly changed its appearance. Some of the newest cottons resemble thin wools. Cotton will hold an important position in fashion for spring and summer. The New York papers tell us cotton is seen in Paris and New York's most fashionable streets and stores. It is simple, inexpensive and youthful, beautiful in color, lovely in texture and novel in weave.

Many old time favorites reappear—pique, calico, corduroy, striped seersucker, eyelet embroidered batistes, lawns, chambray and dotted swiss. Pique, broadcloths, prints, organdies, embroidered and printed voiles are as good this year as last. The very newest ones are cotton mesh, ratines, pongee and terry, cotton lace, tweeds and homespun.

SUITS are very much in style this spring. You may have seen the slogan, "Every dress of 1932 has its jacket." Styles for suits are very new and individual. Suits are so very adaptable for general all around wear, and

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**Time Turns Back**

By Gertrude McMullen

"BY THEIR hands—or by their lack of hands—ye shall know them," say collectors of old clocks. The very earliest clocks had neither dials nor hands, the hour being announced by small bells. Later, about the thirteenth century, the hour hand was added on a dial decorated at regular intervals to represent the hours. Hands of clocks grow delicately intricate, large and clumsy, or severely plain, as the mood of a country changes, so it is very important from the point of view of the collector that the original hands or at least hands of the same period be found on clocks.

We busy Americans are not the only people who have been concerned about keeping up with the time. Evidences of timekeepers are found in histories of the remotest countries of the world. The Egyptians, Babylonians, Chaldeans and Phoenicians all had their particular contrivances for measuring time, simple though they were. These were for the most part water-clocks or clepsydrae and consisted of a basin filled with water with a spout or tap at the extreme end from which trickled the liquid, drop by drop, into a receiver below marked for indicating the hours of the day. The Brahmins divided each day into 60 hours of 24 minutes each, while the Egyptians had only twelve hours in the day.

Pompey brought a valuable water-clock from the eastern nations which he made use of for limiting the speeches of Roman orators. In early Rome, when orators had only twelve hours in the day.

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SPECIAL SALE
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A Blue Dress?
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they are not difficult for the home dressmaker.
There are three types of suits, the tailored suit, the suit dress and the afternoon dress with a separate jacket. The tailored suit has a mannish silhouette. The shoulders have a square effect achieved by raglan sleeves, epaulet shoulders, collarless necklines or broad revers. Usually the jacket, if longer than the waistline, is fitted. Jacket lengths vary. You will find many above the waistline.
Eton, they used to be called; now they are "mess" jackets. Others reach the normal waistline, some fitted snugly into a belt a few inches wide. Still others do not have the belt, but are snugly fitted. These are "bell-boy" jackets. Longer jackets reach the hip bones or a few inches below. Some are fitted, others are loose box style, and you will find a few suits with full length coats.
Skirts are very comfortable. Fullness is placed at the front to just above the knees. This fullness is provided by flares, pleats or wrap around skirts. In spite of this fullness skirts have narrow, trim lines and a slim appearance. A new feature in skirts is the above-the-waistline cut. This is very flattering to the slender figure.
The suit-dress is very practical as it fills a variety of needs, shopping, church, afternoon affairs and the informal dinner. Suit-dress indicates there is something about the dress that suggests a suit. Perhaps it is a short jacket that is worn over the dress, or it may be the jacket-like look of the blouse. If it is a two-piece dress the blouse will no doubt be double breasted or have a broad lapel effect. The neckline of many dresses of this type is finished with a scarf which ties on the shoulder—the "kitten's ear bow"—or at the side or center front. A peplum attached at the natural waistline may give the suit-dress effect. The sleeves or cuffs of the suit-dress must have something unusual about them. There are no plain sleeves.

FRANK THEIS
Druggist
THE REXALL STORE
217 ain St. Ames

Practice House in Sweden
(continued from page 4)
beginning of this story. In the infant department, which is also on this floor, 12 homeless babies are cared for until they are one year old. The girls spend nine weeks in this department, caring for the babies and doing all the babies' sewing and mending.
The lecture rooms and sewing laboratories are on the third floor. Six weeks are spent in the dressmaking department. Besides the several outfits the girls are required to make for themselves, they make an entire outfit for an infant and one for an older child. They are also taught to mend linen and hose and how to alter old clothes.
When the girl has finished her work in the departments she is ready for her examination, and then she and one other girl move into the apartment. Here they must plan and serve their meals, living within a budget. At the end of the week, if their work has been satisfactory and provided they write a passing report of their work, they are ready for graduation.

Those remnants of oilcloth that you have at home can be made into quite delightful and useful mats. Cut in circles, ovals or squares and bind with bias tape of a contrasting color. They may be used under potted plants, adding to the gayety of your sun porch, or on the table for that "drippy" milk pitcher or coffee pot. They add a cheery note when used as a tray cloth for a sick person.