1921

For Those Who Have Difficulties in Home Dyeing

Grace McIlrath

Iowa State College

Follow this and additional works at: http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/homemaker

Part of the Home Economics Commons

Recommended Citation

McIlrath, Grace (1921) "For Those Who Have Difficulties in Home Dyeing," The Iowa Homemaker: Vol. 1 : No. 10 , Article 8.
Available at: http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/homemaker/vol1/iss10/8

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Student Publications at Iowa State University Digital Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in The Iowa Homemaker by an authorized editor of Iowa State University Digital Repository. For more information, please contact digirep@iastate.edu.
can keep accounts which are worth while without forming some sort of a business partnership with her husband and the other members of the family.

There are very few men who would not be more than willing to cooperate in making and following a household budget or in making it possible for the housewife to have a checking account of her own. Do they not run their own businesses by a budget system? Few men nowaday's refuse to believe that a woman is not a producer and that when she broils a steak, makes a dress or decorates a room she is not increasing the value of these things and does not deserve money for the services rendered. The trouble comes when the housewife tries to make out her budgeting system without considering or consulting the wishes of the husband or the other members of the family or when she tries to follow an accounting plan which is so complicated that she utterly fails.

No ordinary household needs a more complicated system than the one which is used at the practice house. The housewife who follows some such plan—who makes up the budget early in the year and decides what ought to be spent to get the most out of the family income, will really have mastered that much maimed thing—the budget. Would you believe it?

For Those Who Have Difficulties in Home Dyeing

By GRACE McILRATH

"Dyeing as a household practice, is almost as much abused as is dieting," said Miss E. Phillips, expert dye for the North American dyeing corporation in a lecture before a group of demonstration agents not long ago.

And isn't there some truth in the remark?

When we go down town on a shopping trip and meet an old friend who is slender and pink and symphlike, don't we look at our own robust reflection in the shop window? When we go to club and see the next door neighbor wearing a stunning new dark blue crepe de chine frock, don't we think of our faded or streaked the old color must be goods. Powdered dye is apt to float in some water, souse our faded frock in the mixture and finish by making and following a household budget, without forming some sort of a business partnership with the former color has been boiled out or until the former color has been spread evenly . There are dyes, however, which dye all kinds of fibers equally well. A fast, direct cotton dye will not be readily absorbed by wool or silk. The companies which put out strictly cotton dyes also manufacture acid dyes for wool or silk. There are dyes, however, which dye all kinds of fibers alike. The advantage of using such dyes is that they will color evenly any goods which is part wool and part silk or part wool and part cotton. In making the bath it is well to keep in mind a few simple facts in regard to the dyeing process. To dye white materials, ordinarily, a cake of dye to a pound of goods is used in making the bath. Boll streaked cotton and silk in soap and water from 10 to 15 minutes. As soon as the water becomes discolored, pour it off and add fresh water. Continue, until most of the old color has been boiled out or until the former color has been spread evenly . Usually about 1 tablespoon of ammonia to a gallon of water. Do not boil rapidly or for a very long time as too much heat might injure the fiber. When the goods has been thoroughly rinsed it is ready to go into the dye bath. Read the directions on the package. To dye white materials, ordinarily, a cake of dye to a pound of goods is used. Read the directions on the package is always based on white material. For "top dyeing," that is where the goods to be dyed is colored goods in some color order. For instance, tan takes a dark brown color as would black . The shades of the former color has been spread evenly . There are dyes, however, which dye all kinds of fibers alike. The advantage of using such dyes is that they will color evenly any goods which is part wool and part silk or part wool and part cotton.

Read the directions on the envelope, then, and see if the dye which you are selecting is the right one to use. After selecting the dye, prepare the garment for the dye bath. To avoid light streaks, remove all trimming. Take out all stains but do not use a stain remover which will remove the color for the spot will show after the garment is dyed. A fast, direct cotton dye will not be readily absorbed by wool or silk. The companies which put out strictly cotton dyes also manufacture acid dyes for wool or silk. There are dyes, however, which dye all kinds of fibers alike. The advantage of using such dyes is that they will color evenly any goods which is part wool and part silk or part wool and part cotton. In making the bath it is well to keep in mind a few simple facts in regard to the dyeing of colored goods. For instance, too much black dye will produce an ugly bronzed shade of black. Navy blue does not bronze as quickly as black. Sun-burned wool garments are hard to dye, and will take only dark blue, dark brown or black. It is always easier to dye colored goods in some color order. For instance, tan takes a dark brown color better than it would take a dark blue. Also, grey would be easier to color black than green. Under any circumstances, the color used in dyeing must always be darker than the original material. One complimentary color dyed over another, such as the blue on the white to dye a yellow scarlet green, use blue dye. Any knowledge of colors which a housewife may have will be of use in dyeing.

To make the dye bath according to the directions on the package. Usually about one cake of dye is used in two cupsful of hot water. Stir until the dye is thoroughly dissolved. The finest speck of undissolved dye will make a spot on the goods. Powdered dye is apt to float around on top of the water, so it is well (Continued on page 11)
NUTRITION WORK IN RINGGOLD COUNTY

Ringgold county is so pleased with the results of its recent nutrition campaign that it is to continue it for a period of two weeks beyond the original three months.

Whereas only six school in the county served a hot school lunch last year, at the end of the three months of the campaign at least twenty schools were serving a daily hot lunch. Almost every school in the county did something during this time to counteract malnourishment and ill health.

During the campaign more than 600 weight charts were distributed in the schools. Two town schools put their whole enrollment on the health program and two more schools had the girls in the home economics classes keep weight charts.

Prizes of $5.00 each were offered to the two schools sending in the best group of health posters and the best group of health stories. Both of these prizes were won by rural schools.

Miss Elizabeth Storm '21 is the leader of the campaign.

FOR THOSE WHO HAVE DIFFICULTIES IN DYEING

(Continued from page 7)

to allow the dye preparation to boil for a few minutes.

After it has boiled, strain the dye thru a cloth into a larger dish or vessel. Be sure that this container is large enough. More garments are ruined in dyeing by being handled in too small a vessel, than in any other way. Don't try to dye a coat in a dish pan even tho the garment may somehow or other be crowded into

AMES ICE & COAL CO.
MURPHY & INMAN, Owners
Ames, Iowa

We sell all kinds of coal
See us for prices or
Phone 1031

Cedar Chests—
Packed and crated. Also any other pieces of furniture which you wish shipped home. Just call 352

DRAGOUN TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
"SERVES YOU RIGHT"

It's Really Wonderful—
to think of a laundry washing delicate chiffons and silks so beautifully. It certainly pays to send them to the

AMES LAUNDRY
We Use Only Soft Water
219-221 Fifth Street
PHONE 47
the pan. The container must be large enough so that the material will be entirely covered and the dye will have a chance to penetrate the garment evenly. A boiler is the best thing to use in dyeing a bulky garment.

Add enough water to the dye bath so that when the garment is immersed it will be covered. About two gallons of water will be necessary for every cuse of dye.

If it is not the amount of water, but the amount of dye in the water which determines the color of the finished material. To find out whether or not the dye bath will give the color desired dye a small sample before coloring the entire garment. To do this take out a small amount of the dye bath and hold the sample up to the light and look thru it or dry and press it to judge the resulting color. If the color is too light, add more dissolved dye to the bath, if too dark remove some of the dye bath and add more water.

Have the goods damp and the bath boiling before the material is immersed. Dip the garment in quickly and if the material is wool keep it just below the boiling point for 15 minutes. Roll silk or cotton for 15 minutes stirring all the while. If a wooden spoon or stick is used for the stirring, be sure that it has no dye adhering to it from a previous

**THE “GROUND GRIPPER” SURGICAL SHOE**

Is the Original Muscle-Developing Health Shoe—Comfort for All Feet.

As a rule, changes in orthopedic shoeing are brought about by the slow process of evolution, and the conservative physician and physical director are never willing to make a radical change from the old method to the new until the advantages of the new have been firmly established by years of trial.

In the application of our “Ground Gripper” shoe, the right conditions have been met, and the rapidity with which it is being adopted by eminent medical men, Y. W. C. A., and physical directors everywhere, proves it to be an assured success. In presenting some of the features of their “Ground Gripper” shoe, BAUGE & SON of Ames, Iowa, feel that they are calling your attention to one of the most important necessities of life.

Doctors have spent much of their time trying to find a shoe that would take the place of mechanical appliances or artificial supports, such as plates or steel shanks, commonly called “props for the feet,” which are so rigid and unyielding that they weaken instead of strengthen the muscles of the feet.

Everyone who enjoys walking, or has to stand on their feet most of the time, will find this shoe a source of rest, and a practical cure for foot troubles.

Ground Gripper “Kollege Kicks” for women are now made in very attractive and popular patterns and are being shown in oxfords or high shoes, by Bauge & Son, Ames, Iowa.—Adv.
dyeing. In stirring, do not go round and round but turn the garment over and over so that no part will be allowed to float on top of the bath.

After the garment has absorbed most of the color, a fixitive is applied to fix the color. Salt or vinegar is ordinarily used. If the directions call for salt use salt, (about one cupful to two gallon of water); if they call for vinegar, use vinegar. Remove the garment from the bath, add the fixitive agent and immerse again. When the bath becomes quite clear, the material can be removed.

Cotton takes dye at a lower temperature than wool or silk. Linen takes color the least readily and sometimes must be dyed the second or third time.

After taking the garment from the bath.
bath, rinse it thoroughly in several waters until the rinse water is colorless. If the goods is not rinsed thoroughly, it will streak or show heat wrinkles after it is ironed. Cool gradually and hang straight to dry. Never let dyed goods dry in the sunshine or freeze. The finishing of the dyed material has much to do with removing the home dyed look. Starch immediately if the goods is to be starched. Dry and dampen cotton and linen and iron as usual. Dry woolen material, dampen thoroughly and press between thick cloths. Press dampened silk between cloths or on the wrong side with a warm iron.

If the dyed material is corduroy, hang it up to dry and when it is still damp brush against the nap with a stiff brush. This gives the soft velvety finish of new corduroy and no ironing is necessary.

Very often the woman who dyes, is unable to buy certain colors of dye at the

Excellent Women’s Shoes

Every correct Shoe Style is here, from the daintiest Dress Shoe to the sturdy Street Shoe.

In moderate priced Shoes or in Shoe luxury, we offer you the best Shoes your money can buy anywhere, at any stated price.

AMES BOOTERY

New and Second-hand

Text Books

STATIONERY

Crane’s and Old Hampshire Bond

Anything you need in supplies. We will gladly accept special orders for books.

Student Supply Store

2424 Lincoln Way

Next to Theater

STYLE has decreed that women of today pay more attention to the selection of hosiery than ever before. Our experience has proven that

Phoenix Hosiery leads because of its outstanding economy, appearance and durability. Be one of the millions who profit by wise selection.

GUS MARTIN

AMES IOWA

IDEAL GIFTS

Percolators
Grills
Toasters
Warming Pads
Flash Lights
Apex Cleaners
Canaday Mangles
Canaday Washers
American Beauty Irons
Table Lamps
Boudoir Lamps

Nelson Electric Company

Phone 43 320 Main Street
store. For instance a dyeing company manufactures red dye and brown dye but does not make a henna dye, since this color is only seasonal and not standard. It is possible then for a home dyer who has had experience in dyeing to buy several colors and make her own shade of dye. The mixing of unusual colors, however, is not for the inexperienced home dyer. She can work only with simple dyeing problems until the dyeing processes have been thoroughly absorbed and then she can try a few dyeing experiments.

Editor's note: The next issue of the Homemaker will contain a short article on the making of unusual colors for the home dyer who has had experience and who wishes to produce colors which can not be purchased.

IOWA STATE WOMEN ARE MODERN MARKETERS
(Continued from page 5)

shrimps, frogs' legs, different kinds of trout, eels, large halibuts, etc.

At the Des Moines Public Market all the different varieties of fruits and vegetables of the season were found on sale, as well as meats, fish, poultry, delicatessen goods.

NORRIS Grocery

“The House That Quality Built”

Phone 311 Main & Douglas

The Quality Loaf
BUTTER NUT BREAD

BATES BAKING COMPANY

Visit the Marinello Comfort Shop
(Approved)

“The Marinello Way with Marinello Preparations”

Soft Water Shampoos, Marcel Wave, Water Wave, Face, Scalp and Body Massage, Chiropody, Manicure.

TOILET ARTICLES FOR SALE

Modern Glasses are Becoming

They frequently add to, instead of detract from facial expression. This is due to the expertness with which our glasses are fitted.

Perfect fitting with us is a hobby—an indication of modernness

L. C. TALLMAN
Registered OPTOMETRIST

The Little Craft Shop
“The House of Gifts”

Gift Cards and Favors
for every occasion

MEMORY BOOKS, PICTURES, MOTTOS
STATIONERY, BRIDGE PRIZES

Party Specialists

Everything for parties, from the “Invitations to the Decorations.” Plans in detail for your receptions, dinners, teas, dances, etc. No extra charges for service. Complete table decorations.

Phone Walnut 1126, Suite 214 Shops Bldg. DES MOINES, IOWA