1932

Practice House in Sweden...

Thelma Carlson

Iowa State College

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

Part of the Home Economics Commons

Recommended Citation

Available at: http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/homemaker/vol12/iss2/6

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.
IT WAS an apartment for two—but the Swedish girl had not day-dreamed of it as an Iowa State co-ed might. In fact, she hadn’t been a bit romantic about it. But really, why should she be? Would the Iowa State co-ed leisurely day-dream of the home management her final examination.

I girl must graded practice House schools. Her visit here is made tion, which has given her a fellowship.

Girls as specialists in child care average between 18 and 22 years of age, receive’ve finished preparatory schools similar high school. Many of the girls, ment of for homemaking or to become servants in our colleges. For this reason the school class. Being influenced by the high reputation for the work there is mostly what we would the work there is mostly what we would

Students are taught nutrition, hygiene, physiology, psychology, child development, baby nursing, the education of the pre-school child, home management, budgets and bookkeeping. Nine specialized teachers have charge of the work. Once during the year a Red Cross nurse comes to the school and gives a course in home nursing.

NOW let us go through the laborato ries and see just what the girls are doing. If we start in the basement we will go first to the laundry room. It is all equipped in a modern manner and if we go in the morning we shall find the girls busy washing.

Each student spends four weeks of her course in this department. Here all the laundry of the school, including the infants’ linens and the teachers’ garments, are washed. There is an ironing room, where the girls do all the ironing. In this department, also, they are taught dyeing of all kinds of textiles. In spare time the girls do weaving. One always finds a loom with towel cloth on it.

On the main floor we shall find the nursery school and kindergarten. At the present time there are 40 children enrolled in these. Two trained nursery school teachers are in charge of the children, and are assisted by ten students, who spend six weeks in this department. You might wonder about the large bath room connected with this nursery—but if you should ask about it, you would be reminded that some of the children are given their baths after they come to school.

Here on the first floor we shall also find the dining rooms and the kitchen department. In the smaller kitchen the girls learn simple cooking, and prepare the meals for students and teachers. After they have worked in this department for seven weeks they are promoted into the larger kitchen, where the more fancy cooking is done. There they prepare and serve lunch and dinner to 18 boarders each day.

ON THE second floor we find the department that was mentioned at (Continued on page 14)

THE IOWA HOMEMAKER

Jewelry Goes Military . . .

By Margaret Stover

CAN you imagine a feminine version of the West Point cadet? Then you have the swagger silhouette with grand-looking padded shoulders, slim indented waistlines and a military air, with double-breasted pockets with their rows of shining brass buttons. And that is la femme de 1932.

What could jewelry do but conform? Brass, copper, bronze and aluminum lead the field in popularity with the military miss. And color, too, goes military, to the blare of the fife and the drum. Tory red and the buff and blue of the Continental army give us the background for our ensembles. Jewelry is in step.

Hercotore you may have confined your knowledge of aluminum to the "Wear ever" variety on the kitchen stove, but now that lightest of metals has leaped from an existence, more or less common place, to a position of prominence around milady’s neck and arms, giving a most military effect. Aside from its military appearance, its light weight is justifying in itself. Massive looking chain bracelets may be worn in great numbers on the arm without the weighting-down eff ect of the old-styled gold and silver ones.

Graduated aluminum spheres are often combined with onyx, jade, cornelian and the synthetic red and blue stones to complete the new spring ensemble.

Copper, like aluminum, is climbing the scale of values from obscure uses to ornamentation. With the spring buffs and browns the reddish-east copper is most fitting.

Brass and gold, if used, are to match the ever-present buttons. Wood is another popular material among jewelry enthusiasts. The small wooden animal clasps are very smart with the new spring suit for street and sport wear, often adding just a spot of color to the otherwise plain costume.

With waistlines chasing the necklines to a new "high," necklaces must be very short and lie flat on the neck, else they will go unseen, for after all, necklines are the real fashion news, placing the jewelry right in the public eye!

A State street shop in Chicago is featuring the new Paton gazing crystal for semi-formal and formal occasions. Large crystal drops on platinum clasps are used for a necklace drop, for ear-rings, for little finger rings and a succession of them for bracelets. Their simplicity makes them among the smartest of ornaments for spring.

The gowns for evening wear discard the military air and return to the strictly feminine in many cases. Water-green, flame, and banana-yellow loom on the color horizon. Thus diamonds, pearls and crystals retain their invincible position as THE thing for formal wear. Chokers are more and more popular for evening wear, but the ear-ring is losing some of its prestige. One must be exceedingly careful this spring in the amount of jewelry worn. Bracelets are the only pieces that may be worn without fear of over-doing the thing. If one wears a necklace, that is sufficient; the same being true with (Continued on page 12)
A Blue Dress?

(Continued from page 6)

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 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.

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, oblongs 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.