1932

Time Turns Back

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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 flax blue, a lovely greyed pale shade. Twine resembling eggshell, but slightly more beige 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 sensonal 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 bat of new blue.

THE new silhouette has broad shouldered effects, gained by wide yoke, epaulettes, capes, bertha collars, large sleeves and deep armholes. Waistlines are well defined by curved in lines, belts of self 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, closer 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 breasted 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 wise 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, 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, harshly and wavy ribs. They are closely related to Rosshara crepe. There are also novelty weaves and spun 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. Weave are ribbed or lacey and always thin. Some of the newest woofs have ostrich sprinkled through them. This gives a soft, blury effect.

Cotton is a fabric of much importance and has greatly changed its appearance. Some of the newest cottons resemble thin wool. 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—pelisse, calico, corduroy, striped seersucker, eyelet embroidered batistes, lawns, chambray and dotted swiss. Pique, brocledresses, 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 hours 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. Evidence 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 certain periods of time allotted to them in the courts for accusation or defense it is said that they often tampered with the wax used in the lawful regulation of the flow of water. When sand was substituted for water in these timekeepers, great care was taken in the process. According to a French prescription, ground black marble dust was to be boiled in wine and after being thoroughly dried, to be ground

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It's Leap Year, Girls
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Two members of the class acted as waiters.

One can imagine the table topics that flew that evening as these "new-made" cooks sat down to their man-made meal. Such a gathering is an unusual one, for one scarcely thinks of football and pastry technique as going hand in hand, yet such it was in many cases. Forward passes and biscuits, engineering problems and hors d'oeuvres joined hands in a most amiable fashion.

The meal! You should talk to one of the participants about that. And why shouldn't they be proud? The best of hostesses would be taxed to the utmost of her ingenuity in the preparation of the meal they served that evening. Here is the menu—pass your own judgment:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tomato bouillon</th>
<th>Toasted crackers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Celery curls and radish roses</td>
<td>Ham steaks cooked in fruit juice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet potato souffle</td>
<td>Buttered string beans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot rolls</td>
<td>Jellied vegetable lime salad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peanut brittle ice cream</td>
<td>Date bars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What Do They Call It?

Jewelry Goes Military
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ear-rings and clasps.

Thus we leave it, with what we might call "household" metals in the fore for sport wear and the precious and semi-precious stones ruling the evening field in a most unobtrusive way.

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again, the process to be repeated three times.

The first clocks worthy of our modern definition are said to have been of the alarm type and were originated by monks who were prone to sleepiness at the hours for prayer. An interesting description of one of these is: "In addition to its indication of the phases of the moon, the movements of the sun, etc., this clock had a quantity of little figures which acted various scenes as 'The Mystery of the Resurrection' and 'Death.' The hours were announced by a cock, which fluttered its wings and crowed twice. At the same time an angel opened a door and saluted the Virgin Mary, the Holy Ghost descended on her head in the form of a dove, God the Father gave her His benediction, a musical carillon chimed, animals shook their wings and moved their eyes. At last the clock struck and all retreated within it.''

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