

ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH YOUR APPEARANCE?

By Enid Reese, '28

Some Suggestions From "Vogue" For Improvement In Dress-Line

CLOTHES may not make the man, but good clothes certainly do improve the appearance of the woman. There is hope for the woman whose clothes are wrong and whose mind is open, but there is no hope for the woman who is not only perfectly satisfied with them, but even proud of the points of difference. The most important phase of good dress is adaptability of the lines of the costume to the wearer's figure. In judging the fitness of the lines of a dress, there are five chief factors to consider. These are: (1) the neck-line, (2) the shoulder seam, combined with the arm hole, (3) the girdle line, (4) the hem line, and (5) the general type or looseness of the dress as a whole.

In judging the becomingness of a neck-line, the general shape of it must be considered as to whether or not it is the right sort of neck line for the wearer. Then the technique of finishing must be judged—whether we use a plain binding or a collar of a very decorative type, the idea is the same—it must be finished in a neat way. It is easy to get the binding or collar sewed on either too loosely or too tightly, since a fabric is inclined to be elastic when it is cut on curved lines. These details greatly effect the general appearance of the dress as a whole.

Shoulder seams and sleeves are the next in importance. If a dress fits well about the shoulder, and hangs freely and yet is comfortably snug, half of the struggle for good line has been successful. The arm hole should fit the wearer; it should be neither too large nor too small. If it is cut too large in the back, the sleeves are apt to draw so that the back of the dress is strained across the wearer's back. If the arm hole is too small, the sleeves will probably be too full, and will have to be gathered in; and that spoils good line.

The next factor is the girdle-line. At the present time more attention is given to the girdle-line than ever before. With the present short skirts and long waists there is danger of dividing the figure in half—which is poor proportion in good dress line. The critic of lines judges the vertical aspect as well as the horizontal view of the figure from the front, the back, and the side. A good girdle-line helps bring about a proper balance between

the waist and the skirt of a dress. A great deal depends upon the looseness and the tightness of the girdle or belt. If it is too tight, it becomes vulgar; if too loose, it forfeits style.

The fourth item in good line is the hem-line. A good hem-line depends upon three things: first, the skirt itself must be correctly hung from the waist; second, the length of the skirt must be in correct proportion to the dress as a whole; and third, the hem-length should be governed by the shape of the legs, the general height and the type of figure of the wearer. Hem-line is affected by the height of the heels; therefore, when choosing a dress, one should wear the shoes that are to be worn with the costume complete.

The last element, and perhaps the most important, is the general tightness or looseness of the dress as a whole. If a dress has to be altered from the original design in any one place very much, the whole dress should be altered likewise, so that the original design is not destroyed. Many women do not realize that alterations,

if they are not properly made, spoil design. A dress must fit to look well; it can be neither too tight nor too loose. It should be smartly snug—and snugness in this sense, does not mean tightness. A well-fitting dress is comfortable and easy to wear.

In conclusion, it might be said that even if good fabric has been chosen; even if careful consideration has been given to the choice of the proper color of the fabric—if good line is not observed the costume is not truly well-planned. A dress must fit well, and the design must be well executed, or it will have a "home talent" look about it.

DO NOT FEED ALL COWS THE SAME AMOUNT

It is wasteful to feed all milk cows the same amount. The five-gallon cow may not get what she needs and the one-gallon cow may be getting too much. Testing is a good method of studying production and feed requirements.

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