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Her Summer Lingerie

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Some of the more adventurous souls among them started north even in the latter part of February. Perhaps they were the ones that had the farthest to go. Not until the third week in April will they appear abundantly here at Ames, the earliest of all the warbler tribe to troop thru our trees harvesting the half-a-million caterpillars that are enjoying their wriggling, hungry selves among the tender green leaves. On they go from here to the northward, arriving early in May in Alberta and Saskatchewan and some of them still nothing for another fortnight until they are in the Yukon and Mackenzie River countries.

We have another of the best-known warblers here. We think of it as one of our own birds because it remains with us during the summer, flashing its golden little body in and out among the branches of our fruit and forest trees. It is the Yellow Warbler, also known as the Summer Warbler, a name that boys and girls of Iowa as the Wilds Canary, Northern Alaska see some of them in the heat of summer and in Western Peru a few are wintering among the bright colored birds of the tropics.

Probably no single bird of the species ever sees both Peru and Alaska in the course of its wanderings, for the species is extremely large. Later than the Myrtle Warbler, this yellow beauty has journeyed up the Mississippi River valley, that most wonderful of all the bird migration pathways in all the world, by the middle of April or a little later, as far as St. Louis. By the first of May it has arrived in Iowa and is soon spread thru the state. Some of them nest here during the summer.

And who does not know and love that perfect little jewel of a bird, of insect-size rather than a bird-size that emerald-set ruby that hovers in front of the honeysuckle trumpets around our homes feeding on the sweets of the flowers, and as we now know, on many a tiny insect as well. Of course I am thinking of the Ruby-throated Hummingbird. It seems almost as if a midgit of a fellow could take the amazing journey every year from nearly all parts of the United States to Cuba, Mexico and Panama and back again. What a bundle of energy, hatched in a downy thimble of a nest from a little pearl of an egg the size of a pea. Two weeks of brooding by the dainty little mother and before the helpless lumps of flesh naked and helpless, but with the ever-insistent, towering appetite always found in a feathered youngster. Who could believe that in three months those tiny wings would take the rapid, sustained flights over the thousands of wet and dry leagues to the land where the winter wears land of perpetual bloom who would suppose that such a little honey-lover would have the spring spunk to pull out while flowers are still blooming and whirl away up into the land where the winds are not always kind, at the impelling inward urge of the nestling instinct. Early May we shall see him if the fates are kind.

And these are but a few of the birds that are our neighbors every year; some of them merely hailing us in passing, others familiarly with us the year thru.

April will bring the bluebirds, the ones that will stay with us, if those hardy earlier ones that have been seen here within the past week survive this snow storm they will probably go on farther north to test the hospitality of the Canadians.

About the first week in May Jenny Wren will be buzzing in on us again. She is somewhere down in the Gulf States now. That is where her ticket read when she left us last September. Or was it the first part of October? As usual she will be the very personification of office life. A busy Wren and those of us who have watched the untiring efforts of a pair of house Wrens scurrying about for food for those half dozen ravishingly hungry little mouths, their numbers and that reputation of energetic breeding season, will remember what a myriad of worms from our gardens disappeared into those gaping mouths and will post up a big WEL-COME WRENS placard.

Her Summer Lingerie

By LUCILE BARTA

LET'S have a lingerie shower for Jane, instead of the stupid linen and thin kind that people always used to have for the bride, red, yellow, blue and all agreed.

"But let's not all give pink satin camisoles," she warned, "they're passe."

Consequently we have had to haunt the shops to see what is "good" in lingerie.

White, flesh and peach are the only colors we could find in new undies, with emphasis on the white. The bizarre array of tints on display last season has completely disappeared. Virgin white is in again the vogue.

Laces are the dominant note in decoration. Fillet, Irish or valenciennes, some kind of lace is found on every other garment. For those who can afford them, there are exquisite patterns in real laces. In the Irish we see the shamrock and rose patterns; in the fillet, the conventional design. In the main of the real fillet will distinguish it from the imitation.

You are particularly fortunate if you can delve into the depths of an attic chest, bring forth some of mother's hand-made laces. Real laces vary in price from three to fifteen dollars a yard, so family laces are not to be slighted. For everyday wear, however, imitation laces are dainty and reasonable.

Cotton and silk elbow each other for predominance in material, with cotton slowly taking the place that silk has held for past seasons. Besides the staple nainsook and longcloth, there are several novelty cloths. Some of these are being colored, others are being treated with a dye bath to the cotton. There are fancy dainties, cross-barred, or with wide or narrow satin stripes. These and many more are also shown by the yard to tempt the housewife to fashion her own underwear. Cotton charmuese, lawn and voile make up charmingly.

The wardrobe must contain undies for varied occasions--short, street, and dress. Long hikes o'er the green and long hikes o'er the green and vigorous exercises of the court speak of restful slumber. Another nightie that attracted our attention comprehendably if it is made of cool crepe-de-chine for a simple nightie speaks of restful slumber.

Pajamas, not to be outdone by the retiring nighties, display themselves in varied style and color. This garment alone seems to have retained the right to use the rainbow tints to beautify itself. The use of Japanese crepe which is noted for its wealth of hues is no doubt the reason. The ordinary jacket and trouser set is disguised by variation in line. An orchid crepe blouse contrasted with narrow bands of pale rose and blue hung to the knee. Deep pockets accentuated the long line.

As a contrast to this, a perky short jacket combined with ankle-length petticoat. A tailored skirt with a waistline in the middle of the body, a hand-embroidered design or monogram is seen as decoration. Additional touches to this type of slip, such as insertion with lace edging or a fillet yoke, will permit one to wear it with a sheer summer dress.

The occasional petticoat can be pressed into service by matching it to a dainty chemise. In one of the shops we were delighted by an especially adorable chemise of white crepe-de-chine with a bodice of six rows of narrow valenciennes. A petticoat of corresponding material, trimmed with perfunctory organdies of summer evenings. Shy crepe-de-chine has not been edged out of the wardrobes as has the more bold satin, but is used to satisfy women's desire for something silk. Irish crepe-de-chine for a simple nightie speaks of restful slumber. Another nightie that attracted our attention comprises rows of insertion and narrow strips of nainsook in a Marguerite bodice, and finished with lace edging to match.

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wreathed about the narrow lace. Lace was used about the neck, continuing along the surplice front to the left side where it was caught up in a cluster. If you have French taste, black crepe-de-chine with bizarre bands of oriental brightness are shown, altho the price is somewhat forbidding.

Solomon said that there was nothing new under the sun, but he said nothing about new combination of old ideas. Have you seen the brassiere step-in chemise? This new combination is the feature of the season. It consists of a straight band top, serving as a brassiere and fastens in the back, joined to a placketed step-in. Not only is it dainty and attractive, but also it is practical for summer wear for it gives a cool freedom about the waist line.

Our search ended here and, as a present for Jane, I purchased a white lace-trimmed brassiere chemise that even discriminating Betty called lovely.

Planting the Back Yard "Forty"

Your Garden—A Place of Utility and Beauty

By E. C. VOLZ, Associate Professor of Horticulture

POPULAR slogans as "Eat more vegetables," "Vegetables for Vitamins" have recently swept the country, and for a purpose. We have been too much of a meat-eating race and food specialists tell us that vegetables are the most logical food elements to balance our somewhat one-sided ration. In order to eat more vegetables we must grow more vegetables. Most amateur vegetable growers who study the quantity and quality of vegetables produced is the primary object of the home garden, although here and there we find some ultra-enthusiasts who "garden for the fun of it." It is the purpose of this article to emphasize the importance of the home garden as a source of these vegetables and also to suggest ways and means of adding beauty and pleasure to what ordinarily is considered a place of utility.

The Useful Garden

With the garden season almost upon us we find ourselves in the midst of making plans and preparations for the campaign in the back yard "Forty." There would be fewer failures if more of these backyard farmers and farmerettes were more familiar with the climatic habits of the various vegetables commonly grown in these gardens. The right time to plant vegetables seems to be a great problem to the uninitiated. Some wait until the spirit moves them and then plant everything at the same time. No same farmer will plant oats and corn on the same day because the two crops are not alike in their climatic requirements. In the same manner vegetable crops differ greatly in their requirements and the key to a successful garden situation lies in the knowledge of just when to plant each vegetable.

Due to slight seasonal variations no set dates can be given but the following planting schedule, which is based on central Iowa conditions, may be helpful to beginners:

First Planting—March 25 to April 5, or as early as the ground can be worked; plant leaf lettuce, spinach, radishes, mustard, turnips, smooth-seeded peas, onions (both seed and sets), leeks, horse-radish and Irish potatoes.

Second Planting—April 15 to 20; beets, carrots, parsnips, parsley, salat, Swiss chard, New Zealand spinach, wrinkled peas. Set out plants of cabbage, cauliflowers and head lettuce.

Third Planting—About May 5; string beans, sweet corn.

Fourth Planting—About May 20; lima beans, cucumbers, muskmelons, water-melons, squashes, pumpkins, okra. Plants of tomatoes and peppers.

Fifth Planting—About June 1; set out plants of eggplant and sweet potatoes.

Sixth Planting for fall vegetables—July 15 to August 1; turnips, endive, kohlrabi, Chinese cabbage.

In addition to the above plantings much short season vegetables as beans, radishes, lettuce, etc. may be planted at regular intervals. This is known as succession cropping and results in a continuous yield.

To secure the best results throughout the entire growing season it is essential that the soil be thoroughly cultivated at all times. There are many reasons for this, but the most important are as follows:

1. Any soil which is worked up with the hoe or other tillage implements at frequent intervals will show rapid improvement as far as its texture is concerned.

2. A mulch of loose soil which follows cultivation acts as a blanket or as a layer of straw would act in holding the water in the soil.

3. Hoeing or cultivating admits a plentiful supply of air to the soil which is necessary bacterial life within the soil.

4. Timely cultivation destroys the weeds which are enemies to all garden crops.

The Beautiful Garden

The arrangement of the various vegetables and flowers within the garden determines in a large measure the general appearance of that particular portion of the home grounds. Straight rows and a total absence of weeds at all times are sure signs that the owner and caretaker of that plot is a real gardener. Tall plants should be grouped together and the same rule should apply to medium and dwarf vegetables. Supports for pole beans, tomatoes and peas are just as serviceable and less offensive to the eye if they are made as inconspicuous as possible. Green paint often serves the dual purpose of protection and decoration. A neatly kept garden is a thing of beauty no matter how simple the arrangement.

These suggestions for a beautiful garden pave the way for some remarks concerning the use of flowers in the home garden. Flowers certainly make a welcome addition to the vegetable garden, especially when they are grown in a reserved area for cutting rather than for their value as landscape subjects. There are many annuals that adapt themselves to this use. Among the best are asters, calligraphis, carnations, cornflower, annual chrysanthemum, cosmos, gaillardia, gypsofilla, lupines, mignonette, nasturtium, pot marigold, salpiglossis, scabiosa, snapdragon, strawflowers, sweet peas and zinnias. If the primary object of these flowers is to serve as vase and basket subjects they can be treated similar to vegetables. Plant them in rows leaving sufficient space for good cultivation. A border of flowers surrounding the vegetable plot is sure to result in a more pleasing effect.

If the garden can be located in a spot where it is protected from prevailing