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## 'I'm so glad you like this rug you've no idea how easy it is to clean.'

When your friends admire your furnishings you know you've made the right choice. And Gold-Seal Congoleum Rugs are so rich and colorful in design - so sanitary in the way they are made-that they always win approval.

## Waterproof - Easily Cleaned

Their firm, waterproof body renders them impervious to grease and spilled things. And so firm and smooth is their seamless surface that dirt cannot grind into them. Think how easy this makes cleaning them! No tiresome beating and sweeping! Instead, just a few easy strokes with a damp mop!

The elaborate Oriental pattern illustrated in this living-room is but one of many attractive designs-gay floral motifs, conventional tiles,
mosaics and wood-blocks-effects suited to any room in your house!
Another point: Gold-Seal Congoleum Rugs are no trouble at all to lay. They hug the floor without tacks or cement-never wrinkle at the edges to interfere with swinging doors.

## Popular Sizes - Low Prices



[^0]

Pattern No. 552


# The Editors Page 

IWONDER if you have discovered how delightfully "listening in" on the radio combines with needlework. I spent three hours at the opera the other evening (via radio), and while my soul was drinking in the beautiful music of "The Jewels of the Madonna" my fingers were busy with some needlework which I had long wanted to find time to do. It's a wonderfully satisfying combination. You can't read and "listen in", nor can you talk or play bridge, if you really want to hear what is going on, but you can knit or crochet or embroider or darn stockings and have a most peacefully happy time while doing it.

What with social welfare and politics, clubs and lodges, to say nothing of automobiles, there hasn't seemed of late to be much time in which to sit peacefully at home and do needlework; but now along comes the radio. David in high school builds his own, father gets the fever and soon the family gathers round to "listen in" when the big programs come on in the evening. This is the time to make that set of luncheon linens you have long wanted, or to embroider the kiddies' clothes or to make a new sports sweater. Keep your work bag handy.

And now, like a radio announcer, before you turn the following pages, I want to tell you a bit about some of the "feature" numbers.

First of all there is the beautiful wall hanging on page 5. As you may perhaps know, present day decorators are using textiles of various sorts very extensively for wall decoration. Sometimes a silky Oriental rug, or again a woven tapestry or a piece of crewel embroidery or grandmother's sampler. This wall hanging has been designed to meet the need for something which can be done in a reasonably short time, is not technically difficult and yet in design and coloring is worthy to hang upon the wall as one would hang a picture. Be the first in your locality to take up this new crayon work.

Punched work is back. If you want to lead in having the newer embroideries take for your summer's work the beautiful luncheon set on page 6, and have it ready for bridge parties next fall.

For use at summer parties you will want the butterfly rainbow sets shown in color. They are as dainty and pretty as can be, and just no work at all.

Now turn way over in the back of the book and look at the "ship curtains". If you visit the Proving Plant this month you will see these dainty blue and white curtains in the breakfast room. They are quite as effective for this purpose as are the popular ship pictures.

Now let's talk just a minute about a subject in which we are all especially interested just at this time-summer clothes. Two very different types of cotton dresses which will be worn this summer are featured in this number-one the simple onepiece dress, so easy to get into, which can be put on in the morning and worn all day in the country and makes the prettiest sort of house dress all the year round ; the other is the tunic dress, of voile or linen. If you want to be very smart, quite Parisian, you will wear your bright colored linen tunic with a black satin slip.

The crocheted trims for children's clothes can be made quickly, and transferred as garments are outgrown. Mothers will appreciate also the roomy raglan sleeve dresses and the little madeup tub hats. If only you could actually see them!

ONE hundred dollars in prizes to be given to women who will write a letter to the Housekeeping Editor about the way in which they clean their houses.
Only thirty-six out of every hundred homes wired for electricity own vacuum cleaners, according to the latest statistics. This is to us, at the Priscilla Proving Plant, an amazing statement. Women in all the other sixty-four homes are, presumably, doing their cleaning by old-time methods. Some, perhaps, have a non-electric vacuum cleaner. We hope they have. But that any woman, in these days of modern housekeeping, should still use a broom with which to clean seems to us little short of tragedy. Without a continuous, consistent, backaching and heart-breaking war against the enemy, no house can possibly be kept clean by broom and hands alone. And then there is the damage that such a warfare entails. Rugs that are beaten will break. Draperies that are put out to whip will show the effect of such treatment in time. Cushions and upholstery that are whipped will soon show a worn and ugly surface. And at that, the house and its furnishings are not clean.

This is what we believe because it is what we have proved. Now we want to know what you believe. We are constantly working on home-making problems, the results of which we pass on to you. You are engaged in the same pur-suits-cooking, sewing, cleaning. We want to know what you are finding out through your experience. The only way we can learn this is by the letters you write us and the visits you make us. Because most of you live so far away that you can't visit us, we must rely on your letters. And to make it worth your while to write us we are offering prizes for the best let-ters-this time on the subject of cleaning. Other subjects are to come later. The prize-winning letters will be printed in later months. Here are the prizes for this month's contest. Twenty-five dollars for the best experience letter from the woman who has no vacuum cleaner.
Ten dollars for the second best letter.
Two five dollar prizes for the third and fourth best letters. Five one dollar prizes for the five next best letters.
A total of fifty dollars in prizes for letters from women having no vacuum cleaner.

Twenty-five dollars for the best experience letter from the woman who has a vacuum cleaner.
Ten dollars for the second best.
Two five dollar prizes for the third and fourth best letters. Five one dollar prizes for the five next best letters.
A total of fifty dollars in prizes for letters from women having vacuum cleaners.
Here are the points to cover: How many rooms you have. How many in your family. Rugs or carpets on the floors. Whether you hire outside help. If so, what you pay.
Your method of cleaning. How often you clean your houss Hours spent each week.
Physical reaction, tired or not. Personal appearance while cleaning.
Whether or not you enjoy your cleaning.

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the transaction and addressing your letter to

ARTHUR J. CROCKETT
Advertising Director

Is your house clean when finished?

You have a month in which to study your subject, study your own method, then write your letter and mail it on or before June 15 th, to Mrs. Lutes, Housekeeping Editor, Modern Priscilla, Boston, Mass.

Drem Thougoan Ditho
Housekeeping Editor.


## Five Dollars <br> goes far at Ward's

My last order was a dress, a pair of shoes and had 81c left out of my $\$ 5$. years ago Charlie Miller years ago Charlie Miller
of Rockport bought a shot gun of you for $\$ 5$. It has had constant use, winter and summer, and shoots today as good as any automatic made. It was low in price and high
in quality as all Ward's merchandise is."

Harry Standley,


Millions of people are saving millions of dollars by using Ward's Catalogue

$A^{\mathrm{RE}}$RE you one of them? Do you turn to this Catalogue for everything you need to buy?
Millions of people are today living. better because their money goes farther at Ward's. Read the letters on this page. Thousands of people write us the same story of larger savings, better goods and better service when they send their orders to Ward's.

## 6'We never sacrifice Quality to make a Low Price." Ward's saves

 you money on everything you buy. Butwe do not offer you price baits on "cheap" unserviceable merchandise. We sell only reliable goods-the kind that stands inspection and use. "We never sacrifice quality to make a low price."
You, too, may as well profit by the saving your Ward Catalogue offers. You, too, may as well take advantage of Ward's Catalogue to get reliable goods, a larger saving and quicker service. Your patronage is always appreciated at Montgomery Ward \& Co. So use your Catalogue. Start sending all your orders to Ward's.

# Montgomery Ward $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} \mathrm{Co}$ 

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive
St. Paul


EXPERIMENTS are all right in laboratories, where failures are expected as a part of the day's work. But your complexion is too precious and too delicate to risk. Where its care is concerned, it is well to take the advice of unbiased men of science.

Dermatologists like Dr. William Allen Pusey* and health authorities like the Life Extension Institute tell you the scientific truth when they say that the first requisite in the care of the skin is cleanliness, that pure soap and warm water are the best friends your complexion has; that soap's function is to cleanse, not to cure; that you cannot "nourish" your skin with soap or oils or "skin foods." Their advice is worth following. Any other kind of advicemaybe seriously open to question.
Cleanliness is funda mental. A skin that is not clean cannot be beautiful. The use of soap is necessary forperfect cleanliness.

The scientific basis for the use of soap
The following set of principles has been endorsed by 1169 physicians of highest standing and is offered as an authoritative guide to women in their use of soap for the skin:
1 The function of soap for the skin is to cleanse, not to cure or transform.
2 Soap performs a very useful function for normal skins by keeping the skin clean.
3 If there is any disease of the skin which soap irritates, a physician should be seen.
4 To be suitable for general daily use, a soap should be pure, mild and neutral.
5 If the medicinal content of a soap is sufficient to have an effect upon the skin, the soap should be used only upon the advice of a physician.
6 In all cases of real trouble, a physician's advice should be obtained before treatment is attempted

And pure soap is harmless to your skin. Ivory's purity and mildness are universally known. For Ivory is pure. Ivory contains no medicaments, coloring matter or strong perfumes. It keeps your skin clean without harm. It keeps its promises to the letter.
The safest, gentlest and most effective cleansing treatment you can give to your complexion is to bathe it once or twice daily with Ivory Soap and warm water, following rhis with a thorough rinsing and a dash of cold water. Then dry with a soft towel. If you have a very dry skin, rub in gently a little pure cold cream. Do not expect the oil in any soap to act as an emollient, for oil mixed to make soap ceases to be oil and becomes soap.
If you have been persuaded to experiment with more elaborate treatments, accept this simple, natural way and see if your complexion does not improve.

Procter © Gamble

Gueff Ivory, the dainty new cake of Ivory made especially for face and bands, colfs but 5 cents.


Try the New Crayon-craft-Fascinatingly Easy to Do
On page I8 Kate Mann Franklin Tells How to Make This Beautiful Wall Hanging and Other Delightful Things for Your Home


# A Luncheon Cloth of Which You Will Always Be Proud 

Grapes and Leaves Are Thrown Into Strong Relief by the Lacy Texture of the Puncbed Work Background

By ELEANOR F. BLIEFLING

SIMPLE outline stitch, with the thread kept to the left of the needle so as to fall in a smooth satiny line, and the succession of back stitches which constitute punched work are all the stitches one needs to know in order to do the embroidery on this very beautiful cloth. By using Italian hemstitching to top the hem the "feeling" of the lacy punched work background is carried into the edge, which is always desirable, although simple hemstitching can be done if one likes.
The material is creamy linen of just the right texture so that the threads will separate easily when doing the punched work, something which must always be taken into consideration when doing this type of needlework. White embroidery cotton is used for outlining and a fine linen thread for the punched work. When finished the cloth measures the punched work. When finished the cloth measures
about 40 inches square and each of the napkins about about 40 in
14 inches.
Do the outlining first and then work the back ground. Last of all straighten the edges and do the Italian hemstitching.
If punched work, which was so much in vogue several years ago, is unfamiliar to you, study the stitch details above. The dots come stamped on the material. Take a length of thread (not too long), tie it to the eye of the large needle which is used for this work in order to force the threads apart, and begin work at upper left-hand corner, as shown in De-

tail A. Bring needle through from back in first dot of second row, send it down in dot just above and tie end of thread tightly so it cannot slip, bring needle end of thread tightly so it cannot slip, bring needle
through again at same place as before and take a secthrough again at same place as before and take a sec-
ond stitch, bringing needle through at next dot to right (A). Work in this way across row, two vertiright (A). Work in this way across row, two verti-
cal stitches in each group on front, and connecting cal stitches in each group on front, and connecting
diagonal stitches on back. Always draw vertical diagonal stitches on back. Always draw vertical
stitches as tightly as possible. At end of row carry neestitches as tightly as possible. At end of row carry nee-
dle down to third row (B) and work back from right dle down to third row (B) and work back from right
to left following dots of second and third rows. Go to left following dots of second and third rows. Go
back and forth in this way until space is covered, then back and forth in this way until space is covered, then
turn work so that top becomes side and repeat the turn work so that top becomes side and repeat the
process (C), forming a checkerboard pattern. It is all very easy to do and the details show the process
perfectly. Plan to fasten off and start with a new thread at end of row and secure end with a fine needle.
Try to keep the tension of the stitches the same throughout so that the tiny squares of material and the bars connecting them will be even. There is a certain resemblance between this pulled thread work and the lovely Italian work with drawn thread background, so very popular but so costly because of the time necessarily spent in drawing and wrapping the threads. No doubt this similarity of effect is responsible for the revival of punched work, which is infinitely easier to do and less taxing on the eyes. To the Parisians must be given the credit for the revival of this interesting work.

The illustration above shows the cloth folded once through the centre; the napkin is folded in quarters. It is a beautiful design, the texture of the linen is especially lovely and altogether the set is something which the lover of fine table linens will delight to possess. The detail below is reduced about one-half actual size.
To finish the edge, leave an inch margin outside the embroidery, draw threads for the row of Italian hemstitching and turn the hem up to it, mitring the corners.
A large punched work needle will be sent with the materials. For $\$ 1.00$ additional, embroidery will be commenced on either cloth or napkins.

No. 25-5-56. Luncheon Cloth Stamped crean. Stamped cream linen, $45 \quad x 45$ inches, $\$ 3.85$. Embroiderymaterials, $\$ 1.40$ Perforated stamping patern, one - half design (rever-
sible), 50 cents.
 No. 25-5-57.
Napkin. StampNapkin. Stamped cream linen cut $15 \quad x \quad 15$ inches, six for \$2.35. Embroidery materials, 50 cents.
Perforated stamping pat tern, 20 cents.


# A Trio of Tunics Favored by Paris for Summer Wear 

By PAUL E. GOODRIDGE and HELEN PERRT CURTIS

PARIS has found the tunic idea too good to abandon after one winter of silk and velvets and beaded chiffon creations, and now turns her attention to smart versions for summer wear ith the French, and voiles running a close second, especially in designs for the American market.
Now that every woman's wardrobe contains one black satin slip, and usually a white one, and not unusually a colored one, the addition of a tunic provides a costume which is unquestionably smart, and economical, too. It is surprising what variety you can achieve on a limited clothes allowance with a good slip and several inexpensive tunics. Incidentally, a black baronet satin will give you wonderful service as an underslip - and we might add that our Paris correspondent says that pink linen worn over the black satin is the favorite of the couturiers.

It goes without saying that everything is embroidered - and it just has to be, for the utter simplicity of the straightline tunics and frocks demands a distinctive touch.
These three tunics may be had in a lovely range of colors in either linen or voile as you choose, the embroideries being effectively worked out in black and white The details of the stitchery shown at the bottom sitchery shown at the bottom of the page are actual size and show you how very easy the work is to do, and you can readily see how rapidly it covers the ground.

Possibly the design on the first model, which was origi nally developed in a green linen, suggests a braiding pattern to

## Materials and Prices

No. 25-5-47 to No. 25-5-49 (inclusive) Tunics. Sizes 34 to 42. Any one design with cutting lines stamped on peach, orchid, yellow, green, blue, pink, or white fine cotton voile, $\$ 2.00$; green, pink, apricot, or Chinese blue linen, $\$ 4.00$. Embroidery cotton: black and white for No. 25-5-47, 65 cts .; white for No. 25-5-49, \$1.20; black yarn for No. 25-5-48, 45 cts. Voile for an underslip, $\$ 2.00$ extra; linen for an underslip, $\$ 4.00$ extra. for an underslip, $\$ 4.00$ extra.
Note. - Material for binding the tunics Note. - Material for binding the tunics
is included. Be sure to state size and color desired, when ordering.

you. This method of embroidery gives the effect of braiding and you can do it in less than no time. The design is simply lined out with three threads of black rope cotton couched on with white as the detail shows The embroidery follows the neck line and makes a corner motif at each side of the long slash at the corner motif at ea
front of the tunic.
The band of running stitch on the second tunic worked with two threads of black wool is particularly effective on the voiles. If you like black and white effects, this is a stunning pattern to use. This band runs completely around the bottom of the tunic.

Replete with chic in both embroidery and line is the third tunic. It wears pearly white French knots, not only because French knots are in vogue, but because they give the effect of a fine beaded pattern, and the beaded tunic is still a popular fashion feature. The knots are made with a heavy cotton, used once around the needle. This is the only model with the demure V-neck.

All the tunics have just a suspicion of sleeve, all are bound with self material, and all are so easy to make that any schoolgirl could put them together. Many will want to make slips to match their tunics instead of wearing silks, and this material will be provided as specified in the prices.

On model No. 25-5-48, a little plait is laid under the arms and held by four flat jet buttons set in a row at each side

You will probably like to wear one of the new wide belts with No. 25-5-49, it adjusts the fulness, and keeps that smart long slash where it belongs.


## Tea Cloth Laces in Effective Crochet

Patterns in Lacet Stitch and Filet Crochet Featuring Mitred Corners

By M. PINTNER

FOR the crocheter, here are two unusually inter-
esting and attractive trims, either of which will turn a plain linen tea cloth into a thing of charm and beauty. It you prefer a lace-edged cloth or one with an insertion set in or one with an insertion set in above a deep hem, or if you
will use the two in combinawill use the two in combina-
tion. No. 70 hard-twist crochet cotton is suitable for most table linens, and both edging and insertion made of it will be four inches wide if worked eight filet meshes to the inch. With No. 70 cotton, use a No. 14 steel hook. The amount of cotton required will depend on the amount of lace you need.
These laces have other uses beside the trimming of table linens, however. While their cal, they are sufficiently like in design and type like in design and type gether on a bedspread, gether on a bedspread, the insertion applied on top of the bed as a border or frame for em-
broidery, and the edging whipped to the sides.
Mitred corners are a feature of these two trims, and the mitring
 is really very simple. the lace is narrowed
to a point, step by step, and the next side built up by widening on this point row by row to the original width by working into the "steps" of the first side. The crocheting is done in the width, in a combination of lacet stitch, filet blocks and spaces, the latter made by skipping one chain between trebles instead of two as is usual.
An explanation of crochet stitches will be found on page
Edging.-Begin at A with 72 chains (ch). 1st row - Working from outside edge toward inside make a treble ( t ) in 4th ch from hook, t in each of 5 sts forming 2 blocks (bl); * ch 3, skip 2, double (d) in next, ch 3 , skip $2, \mathrm{t}$ in next, repeat from * once making 2 lacet sts, $t$ in each of 6 sts, (ch 1, skip $1, t$ in next) 3 times (for 3 narrow spaces which equal in size 2 bl ), ( $2 \mathrm{bl}, 2$ lacet sts) twice, 3 t. $2 d$ row - ch 3 ,
 At the right is a
detail of the indetait of the inless than. actual size, showing how
the corner is turnthe corner is turn-
ed, each side joined to the one preceding in process of making the mitre.
The contrasting The contrasting
thread again showes thread again shows the joining of the rows of "one side
to the "steps" of the other.
edge with 2 lacet stitches. Then turn and ch 8 for $t$ and first bar in next row, work $t$ in $t$ forming the first step of the zig zag line at mitre, ch 5 for next bar, work 2 bl , and continue, following block pattern. The next row ends with 3 narrow sp, lacet st (this leaves the lacet st and bar of last row free), turn. Chain 8 for $t$ and first bar, work 3 narrow sp and continue following pattern. Work next row, ending with 6 narrow sp (this leaves the lacet st and bar of last row free), turn. Chain 4 for the first of 6 nar row spaces. Continue mitring corner ending first part with 2 bl at C . To continue, turn block pattern so that C-B is base, sl st over the 2 bl just made; ch 9 and add 2 bl , lacet st over side of 2 bl , sl st in 4th of 7 t , sl st in each of 3 t , turn; ch 5 for bar, 2 bl , turn; ch 9 and add 2 bl , lacet st, 2 bl over bar, 2 narrow sp into side of next 2 bl , ch 1 , sl st from second sp to point, turn; 3 narrow sp, 2 bl , bar, 2 bl , turn; sl st over 2 bl , ch $3,2 \mathrm{bl}$, lacet st, continue, following block pattern. At D work 2 bl , lacet st, $2 \mathrm{bl}, 2$ lacet sts, $2 \mathrm{bl}, 6$ lacet sts, sl st along side of last bl made for inner edge, then continue, repeating from D for length required.
Insertion. - Start at A working 1st row from outer edge toward inside. Turn rows for mitred corner as directed for edging.
The detail shows clearly each step of the zig zag line. When following 23rd row of the block pattern work 4 lacet sts at inner edge and turn, Chain 8 for $t$ and first bar in next row, work $t$ in $t$ forming the first step of mitre, then continue, following block pattern. End next row with 4 lacet sts, leaving first bar of last row free Continue mitring in this way, chaining 4 if row starts with a narrow space. The first half of the corner ends with 3 bl at B
To work second half, turn block pattern so that A-B is base Work a bl into side of last bl made, lacet st, skip 2 of 8 ch , sl st into each of 3 ch , turn, ch 5 for bar, bl, turn. In next row work a bl, 2 lacet sts, sl st in each of 3 ch , turn, ch $5, \mathrm{t}$ in t , ch 5, bl. Continue, following the block pattern and detail until corner is completed. Slip stitch along side of last block made at inner edge. Continue following the block pattern.
 than the others on these block patterns indicate


# Crocheted Trims for Little Clothes 

Some Show Embroidery on a Crocheted Foundation

Others Are Worked in Two Colors

By MART S. TRACT

IF you can make double crochet stitches, these trims will be as easy to make as the proverbial "rolling off a log"; and if you can make the simp lest of embroidery stitches, you have unlimited possibilities for decoration.

The doubles are made in a manner a bit out of the ordinary, working a double into the back loop only of the double of the previous row. This method give your work two surfaces quite unlike but equally attractive and equally usable. The side you use for decoration depends on the stitchery you wish to use, and the effect you wish to obtain. Trims Nos. 5 and 7 give you a very clear idea of the appearance of the two surfaces, and all the pictured trims are sufficiently large to show you which surface of each model was decorated if decoration was used

A wide variety of cottons and sizes of cottons may be used, depending on the garment you wish to trim and the nature of the trimming - hard-twist, soft twist, pearl, even yarns that are not too heavy; and it is quite permissible and often very effective to combine cottons of more than one kind.
The crocheting is never turned as you work. If you are making straight strips, as for pocket tops, or lengths of braid or binding, it will be necessary to break the thread at the end of each row, and to start again at the beginning of the previous row. If, however, you are making bands for sleeves, bloomers, or necks of dresses, you can work in rounds without breaking your thread; and in case you are using more than one color for crocheting, simply change color at the beginning of the new round without breaking the thread.
A foundation chain of desired length is the first step in making any of these trims when they are to





No. 1. A braid edging in two colors.

#  <br>  

No. 2. Banding interestingly embroidered.


No. 3. A braid and matching binding.
be sewed on. When worked directly into an edge, the edge must be turned and covered with a preliminary row of doubles. If a very long strip is required, and you are uncertain of the length, it is advisable to use two balls of cotton, one for the chain and one for the doubles. Then the chain may be lengthened without trouble if it proves too short. A double is worked into each stitch of the foundation chain, or into the preliminary row of doubles, and the firmer you work them the more charming and easily embroidered your crochet will be.
Especially good for children's clothes, these trims may also be used on adult apparel, notably Nos. 1, 3, and 8, used on parel, notably
An explanation of crochet stitches will be found on page 55 .


No. 5. Cross-stitched edge used above.


No. 6. An insertion cmbroidered in blocks


No. 7. Cross-stitching is very effective.


No. 8. A narrow embroidery braid.

# Some Variations of the Ever Popular Swedish Weaving 

Suitable for the Decoration of Towels, Table Linens and Covers of Various Sorts

By NOUVART TASHyIAN

SWEDISH Weaving or Oriental Drawn Work, as it it sometimes called, is a most satisfactory method of decorating household linens and distractingly fascinating to do. Either name may be quite properly used, for the patterns are worked (or darned) over and under fabric threads which are left after cutting and drawing the threads which run in the opposite direction. So it may be considered as weaving or darning or drawn work, as one pleases. The fact that it often appears on Syrian and Eastern European embroideries explains why it is sometimes called Oriental,
Any fabric may be used from which it is easily possible to draw the threads. Huck toweling, linens of plain weave, scrim and voile, all are suitable. Children's dresses made of the last named material may be very delightfully decorated with narrow borders.
The weaving thread is naturally chosen to cor respond with the texture of the fabric. Linen embroidery thread, which is now to be had in a variety of colors, is very satisfactory to use with huck and the coarser linens. Three threads of stranded cotton are suitable with fabrics of finer weave.
Make allowance for the desired width of the hem, then draw threads for the width of the border you wish to make. You are now ready to weave back and forth over two, three or more groups of threads as required to form the patterns. The huckaback weave naturally separates into little groups of threads, and it is easily possible to judge other weaves with the eye as one works, but if the drawn thread space is edged with the square stitch, familiarly known as Italian hemstitching, the threads are formed into groups ready for weaving and the stitch adds much to the appearance of the border Several of the patterns illustrated are handled in this way.
When starting with a thread, leave an end to be later secured by weaving into the work already done and fasten off in the same way Work with a blunt-pointed needle with a large

Have a needle for each color used and carry from point to point by running inside work already done or along edge in inconspicuous fashion. The back of the work should look as well as the front
No. I. Yellow linen huck worked with orange white and yellow linen threads in successive rows, Allow an inch wide hem and draw threads for space of one-half inch. Commence at upper right corner and with orange weave under and over back and forth over two groups of threads
( 5 threads each) for $1 / 3$ space, 5 times each way.



No. I. Worked Diagonally from Top to Bottom


No.II. This One Commences at Centre of Space.

No.III. Wrapping Combined with Weaving.

No. IV. The Italian hemstitching which
borders this pattern must be worked first.


No. VI (below). An effective edge treatment for Backs or Bedroom Covers. $+1$
 *iv


No. V (above). This detail shozes closely the several stages in working a pat-
tern which is bortern which is bor-
dered on both edges dered on both edges
with Italian hemstitching.
 turning this corner, a fan shaped figure has been woven on seven threads radiating from inner to outer edge.

No. VIII (below), Another way to turn a corner is to leave a square of material framed by the rowes of Italian hemstitching which edge the border.

Drop one group at right, add a group at left, and weave in same way, drop one more group at right, add a group at left, and weave the third black. Repeat pattern changing the color of thread after each diagonal row.
No. II. Pale pink huck worked with white linen thread. Draw threads for $1 / 2$ inch space. Commence at centre of space and weave under and over back and forth over two groups, 5 times each way. Drop one group at right, add one group at lower left, and weave in same way. Carry thread through to upper side of this woven square, drop one group and add one group at centre left and weave another. square, drop the left group, add a group at right and weave another square, ending the last row of weaving on the left side. Weave over four groups at left five times each way, drop a group at each side and weave over the two centre groups, add a group at each side and weave over the four groups. Carry thread through the weave to the upper side of last group and repeat pattern. No. III. Blue linen huck worked with white stranded cotton. Draw threads for $5 / 8$-inch space, and weave the four squares as described for No. II. As the space is wider, the woven squares will not fill. After all the woven squares are made, with two strands of cotton and pointed needle, wrap closely each group of threads carrying needle through the woven squares when going from one side to the other. No. IV. White linen worked with white and colored linen thread. Loosely woven square weave is best where Italian hemstitching is combined with Swedish weaving. Draw 2 threads, leave 4 , draw threads for about $5 / 8$ inch space, leave 4 , draw 2 . italian Hemstitching.- Start work at right working toward left. Bring needle through upper drawn line; insert in second line directly to left , insert in same place as last (hettom square) ; bring out in upper drawn line 4 threads squeft (This out apper drawn he 4 theads to left. (Ths gites a diagonal stiten on back.) Make ( started (top of square), which brings needle out ready to make a perpendicular stitch into lower drawn line, completing first square and beginning second by bringing out needle again under 4 threads to left on same line.
After making the Italian hemstitching at both sides, begin to weave over these groups of four threads formed by the hemstitching. Start at upper right edge, and with white weave over 2 groups of four threads each, 5 times each (Continued on page 49)

# An Interesting Scarf for Vour Living Room Table 

Appliqué, Embroidery and Crochet Enrich This Handsome Scarf of Heavy, Lustrous Cream Linen

By KATE MANN FRANKLIN

DOES your list of spring embroideries include a new scarf for the living room or library table - a scarf not too expensive nor difficult to make, dignified and beautiful? Then in No. 25-5-46 you will find that happy combination of the simple, the unusual, and the interesting that expresses charm and enduring beauty.
The material is a heavy, lustrous linen, firmly and evenly woven, and a warm cream in tone. The texture of the fabric may be seen in the pictured detail. The decoration, formal and quite out of the ordinary in design, is carried out in cotton crêpe of excellent quality, in big, gorgeous flowers of rose and peach, and simple embroidery in soft, rich hues done with a medium-weight cotton. The original model, which is pictured, was done on a wide piece of Spanish hand-woven fabric
There is not a difficult stitch anywhere. The edges of the patches are simply turned in, and irregular whipping stitches of harmonizing color used to secure them. How simple and how quickly done the remaining stitches are you may see for yourself in the pictured detail. A color-placing diagram is sent with each pattern and with the stamped linen.
On the narrow scarf the borders come close to the design, and on the wide scarf they appear as pictured. The sides of the narrow scarf have a selvage fimish, the sides of the wide one require hemming.
This scarf is offered in two sizes, one wide and shorter and one long and narrow. The size you choose will, of course, depend on the table to be "fitted." The wide scarf is suitable for the top of a forty-fiveinch table, and the narrow one for a fifty-four-inch table, where crocheted ends will hang over.
Any deep fringe may be used as a finish for the ends, but if you crochet you will want the fringe pictured with its deep points and long tassels. The detail pictures them two-thirds actual size, and shows how the trim is whipped to the rolled or turned-down hem which has been covered with blanket stitches of white as a foundation.
White soft-twist crochet cotton No. 3 and a No. 3 steel hook is used for the trim. Two balls of cotton will be required for the long narrow scarf, and three for the shorter, wide one.
An explanation of crochet stitches will be found on page 55 .
Work a row of doubles (d) into blanket stitches across the ends. 2d row - Chain (ch) 4, treble ( t ) in 2 nd d , ch 1, skip 1, t in next ; repeat across. $3 d$ row - ch 1, d in each space and in each $t$. 4 th row - ch 1, d in each st. Repeat 2 nd and 3 rd rows. Tth row - ch 3, t in each st. To make the points, work d in each of 10 sts, turn, ** ch 1 , skip first d , work d in each of 10 sts, turn, ** ch 1 , skip first d, d in each d, turn, * ch 1, skip first d, d in each d, re-
peat from * ending with one d, turn, slip stitch (sl st) along side of point, $d$ in each of 11 sts, turn and repeat from ** across.


Tassel. - Wind thread twenty-five times over a four-inch piece of cardboard. Tie at the top with a our-inch piece of cardboard. Tie at se top wip
generous length of the same cotton, slip off cardgenerous length of the same cotton, slip Tieme Tie the board and cut the strands at the bottom. Tie the
tassel thus made to the point of the lace by drawtassel thus made to the point of the lace by draw-
ing the ends of the cotton used for tying through ing the ends of the cotton used for tying through the tip, one end in each direction; carry the two ends of the tying thread down the tassel with its strands. Wrap the tassel three-quarters of an inch from the top to form a head, and three-quarters below this point wrap again. If you left a sufficiently long end for tying, this thread may be used for the wrapping and carried down through the tassel to the bottom. Trim the tassel at the bottom.

## Materials

No. 25-5-46. Table Scarf. Stamped cream linen, with crêpe for appliqué, $27 \times 45$ inches, $\$ 1.65 ; 18 \times 54$ inches, $\$ 1.50$. Embroidery cotton, either size, $\$ 1.35$. inches, $\$ 1.50$. Embroidery cotton, either si
A perforated stamping pattern of the design can be supplied for 45 cents, either size. Stamping Outfit supplied for 45 cents, either size. Stamping Outfit (paste and poncet), 25 cents.
Section of crocheted trim for ends.
-
8


No. 25-5-46. This scarf may be had in two sizes.


FIRST among these lovely handmade greetings for bride or graduate friends is a "nightie" of fine, soft white nainsook, cut high and straight at the neck, bound with pink bias-fold and decpink organdy, both embroidered double for the sake of firmness and lustre. A strap is pictured half acture size below. The pocket is a $51 / 2$ inch rose size below. The pocket is a $51 / 2$-inch rose, made in the same way, blind-stitched to the gown along the lower edges. The embroidery is done in pink and yellow, with two threads of stranded cotton.
We can't imagine a girl who wouldn't be "simply wild" over a negligee of exquisite blush rose cashmere, the top fashioned like a double rose, and embroidered with pink silk in stitchery as shown below. Where the petals narrow to a line, the outlining runs along the top of the buttonholing. On the upper row of petals both edges are finished with outlining. Directions for cutting the garment are given on the pattern. The rose petals fall in graceful sleeves, and extra fulness over the hips is laid in inverted box plaits. The delicate lovely color of the fabric just belongs to girls and roses - it's a shade you can wear and look like a rose in even when pink isn't your color: it has that quality.
The accompanying bandeau is made The accompanying bandeau is made of three pink organdy roses, made double, embroidered with two threads of stranded cotton in two shades of pink. Following the paper placementpattern provided, baste the foundation of blonde net under a 2 -yard length of inch-wide pink satin ribbon, gather net footing and whip to inside line, then tack embroidered roses above footing.
A silk vest is always an acceptable gift. This one is of pink rayon (fibre)-a specially good quality with plenty of "give"-embroidered with give - embroidered with the favorite Parisian French knots and a bit of satin stitch. Hems at top and bottom are all the making-up required. Rib-

bon shoulder straps to harmonize may be attached. Now that everyone has tried cutwork, everyone likes to do it, so here is an adorable rose design to be worked in white on nainsook shirtee and step-ins. The halfsize detail is so clear that no further explanation is needed. The shirtee is cut in two pieces, the stepins in one. Work buttonhole loops for ribbon on wrong side of shirtee, under French knot dots. Finish top of step-ins with heading for elastic.
Why not send gift roses like these to friends who are soon to be brides or graduates? You can fashion them so easily, inexpensively, and beautifully by hand that you will get as much pleasure from the making and the giving as will the recipient from possessing them.
On page 62 you will find two unusual little gift handkerchiefs of rose design. One has rosebud gift ners in cutwork and the other is a pink linen rose, waiting to be tucked into the rose, pocket of the nightgown on this page.


The vest rose is in French knots.


Nightgown shoulder straps of organdy.


## Embroidery Materials

The following prices cover stamped material as described, embroidery floss and color-placing diagrams when required. Satin ribbon not included.
No. 25-5-50. NightGown
Sizes 34 to 42, \$1.65.
No. 25-5-51. Bandeau.
Stamped material and paper
pattern, 50 cents.
No. 25-5-52. Negligee.
Sizes 34 to 42, \$5.25.
No. 25-5-53. Vest.
Size $38 \times 27$ inches, $\$ 1.50$
No. 25-5-54. Shirtee.
Sizes 34 to 40, 75 cents.
No. 25-5-55. Step-ins.
Sizes 34 to 40,75 cents.
Perforated Stamping Patterns
Nos. 25-5-50 and 54, 35 cents each.
No. 25-5-52, 40 cents.
No. 25-5-55, 45 cents.


THE Spring is here - the delicate footed May with its slight fingers full of leaves and flowers" - and we are minded to swing the old hammock again and recover its cushions, and make it gay and comfy with new pillows. We repaint the porch chairs and the little table; and the smell of lilacs mingles with turpentine in the clean spring air. We have an urge in our hands to do but not our household tasks - Mercy, no! We want play-work that goes with the season. So we sit in the sun and busily plant posies with our needles, growing big pinky clovers, and daisies, and lilacs, and bright goldenrod, faster than old Mother Nature herself can possibly do it. It's a spring sport that doesn't necessitate special clothes or club dues or an extra column on our budget list when we indulge in it - and it's a sport that leaves pretty things in its wake to rejoice the heart of the little woman who loves to see the work of her hands adding beauty to her home.
While French knots are enjoying such a vogue, we can indulge ourselves in the type of floral design which they express so perfectly. All the knots on the burlap pieces are big plump fellows, that fill up he spaces in less than no time. Use heavy rope cottons with two threads in your needle used double This makes four threads in each knot. Carry the thread around your needle once only. This is the right way, and the quickest and easiest. What you really do when you make these knots is to twist the needle around with the thread looped over it Figures I, II, and III show the progress of a French knot in the making.
All other embroidery stitches employed are as familiar as the French knots. Foliage on the bag consists of outlined stems done with one thread of the rope cotton, leaves being filled in with slanting satin stitch worked across the smaller leaves and from outer edges to mid-veins on the larger
Leaves and stems on the clover pillow are out-

No. 25-5-22. Lilac Refreshment Set.


I


II

## 8

III

## Much Pleasure for Little Price

No. 25-5-20. Bag. ( $13 \times 11$ inches.) Stamped dark brown burlap, 30 cts. Embroidery cotton, 45 cts. Yellow sateen for lining, 25 cts. extra. No. 25-5-21. Pillow. ( 17 inches square.) Stamped dark blue burlap, material allowed for back, 30 cts. Embroidery cotton, 55 cts No. 25-5-22. Refreshment Set. Stamped unbleached cotton for one $36 \times 36$ inch cloth and four 12 -inch napkins, 95 cts. Embroidery cotton and binding, 75 cts.
No. 25-5-23. Pillow. ( $16 \times 21$ inches.) Stamped blue burlap, material allowed for back, 40 cts. Embroidery cotton, 80 cts.
Perforated Stamping Patterns for any one of the burlap pieces, 35 cts.; for Refreshment Set, 40 cts. Stamping outfit (paste and poncet), 10 and 25 cts. per box. Transfer pat tern, either blue or yellow, for any one of burlap pieces, 20 cts . ; for Refreshment Set, 25 cts A color diagram will be sent with each order.
lined and veined with single stitches using one thread of cotton.
The basket is worked in overlapping outline stitch, each stitch going well back to the beginning of the stitch preceding. One thread of cotton is used for this work, for making the lazy-daisy flower petals, and for working the satin stitch leaves and spots on the basket, and outlining the flower stems.
Burlap is one of the inexpensive but good looking fabrics which comes in pleasing colors, which wears well, and which takes kindly to boldly simple embroideries; so we have chosen it for the two flower cushions and the handy bag. You will like the cushions and the handy bag. You will like the
sprays of yellow goldenrod on the dark brown burlap sprays of yellow goldenrod on the dark brown burlap
bag with its yellow lining. The soft old blue burlap used for the two cushions is enriched by the deep rose tints of the clover clusters, and makes a perfect background for a gray basket loaded with goldenrod and yellow hearted field daisies.

These cushions are simply seamed and turned, as all cushions for the porch or sunroom should be devoid of "frills". The bag is made simply, but staunchly, and will carry books, embroidery, or all manner of parcels from a morning's shopping. It is well to stitch along the stamped outlines of these pieces before embroidering. This keeps the loosely woven material from fraying while you work,

Seam the bag at the sides and turn; then turn in and baste the top of the bag. Three-eighths of an inch has been allowed on the pattern for turning in. inch has been allowed on the pattern for turning in. Seam the strap handles, turn right side out, and press
flat. Turn in the pointed ends, and then stitch all around handles about $1 / 8$ inch from the edge. Place around handles about $1 / 8$ meh from the edge. Place
handles as indicated on bag and stitch firmly in place, placing a small square of unbleached cotton or other firm material on the inside of the bag where it will come under the ends of the straps so that they will be reinforced and will not pull the material. After handles are in place, seam lining, turn in top and whip to burlap with tiny stitches just inside edge of bag.

Unbleached cotton is another good-looking, long wearing, yet inexpensive fabric, and its creamy white tint is always a joy to the eye, especially when combined with lovely lilac shades. For informal lunches on the verand the Refreshment Set No 25-5-22 is cool and inviting. The lilac buds are French knots is cool and mviting. The lilac buds are French knots made with a heavy cotton. The open blossoms are lazy-daisy stitches with yellow knots for their hearts.
Foliage is worked in outlining with small overlapFoliage is worked in outlining with small overlap-
ping stitches and the stem is filled in with slanting ping stitches and the stem is filled in with slanting
satin stitch. Edges are bound with lilac bias-fold.

House and Garden Baskets in Useful Shapes and Sizes

By EDNA SELENA CAVE

BASKETRY is steadily growing in popularity as a summer craft. Almost every girls' camp and cottage community has its special classes and instructors in the fascinating art. Then the basket appeals to many workers as a marketable piece of handicraft. Well made baskets of good shapes and interesting colorings are irresistible merchandise to display in summer gift shops, and when filled with goodies can frequently be sold at roadside markets.
Although the baskets vary in shape, size of reed, and color they have one thing in common, that is the Oval color they have one thing in common, that is the Ovas.
Base. Figure I shows the upper side of this base. Base. Figure I shows the upper side of this base.
Figure II shows the underside with the reed making Figure II shows the und
the single diagonal line.
The directions which follow are for a theoretical base with three crosses as the diagram shows. The number of crosses and the size of the reeds vary in the different baskets and this information is supplied in the directions which are sent with the reed for the baskets.

## To Make an Oval Base

From No. 4 reed cut six 6 inch spokes and five 8 inch spokes. Use No. 0 reed for weaver. Split the 6 inch spokes through the centre and thread them on one of the 8 inch spokes. Push two more 8 inch spokes through the same openings. Separate the 6 inch spokes in pairs about $3 / 4$ inch apart along centre of the 8 inch spokes. Take the weaver and, holding the 8 inch spokes vertically and the 6 inch spokes the $\begin{aligned} & \text { inch spontally, push the end down through the hori- }\end{aligned}$ hontal spokes next to the vertical spokes at the upper zonta

## left.

Now turn the 8 inch spokes so that they are horizontal, the 6 inch spokes vertical and the long end of the weaver extending from the lower left angle. Take the weaver across the front diagonally to upper right angle, down back of 8 inch spokes to lower right angle, across front diagonally to upper left, down across back diagonally to lower right. Wrap weaver around 8 inch spoke as many times as neces-
sary to fill space between 6 inch spokes, taking car to start the next cross over the 6 inch spokes from the lower left. When the last group of 6 inch spokes is crossed, push a supporter ( 8 inch spoke) through the spokes on either side of the weaving. Figs. I and II show frent and back rows of base at this point Crush the spokes at each end with the exception of the centre spoke. This must be kept straight or "the the centre spoke. This must be kept straight or "the
spine of the basket" will be crooked. Start to weave spine of the basket" will be crooked. Start to weave
with single Japanese weave counting the pairs of with single Japanese weave counting the pairs of
spokes as single spokes. The first few rows must be spokes as single spokes. The first few rows must be
tight, but care should be taken not to pull the spokes tight, but care should be taken not to pull the spokes
crooked or the placing of handle will be crooked as that is controlled by these first weavers in a great many baskets.

Add more spokes if a longer basket is desired it is usually best to use an odd number of pairs of spokes $-3,5,7$, etc.
Care should be taken to make the spokes at the end of the oval evenly spaced so that the basket when completed will not be pointed but a smooth oval.

## Coloring the Baskets

One of the chief charms of these baskets is their unusual coloring and these tints are gained in various ways. For the painted baskets, tube oil paints mixed with a semi-gloss enamel are used. This gives a somewhat softer finish than a heavy enamel. Use it sparingly to thin the colored paint as yout would turpentine. The antique finish on the little would turpentine. The antique finish on the little
fruit basket and the sewing basket is obtained by fruit basket and the sewing basket is obtained by
applying a light coat of Vandyke brown thinned with urpentine over the entire basket, after body color is dry, and then wiping it off with a soft cloth, leaving the color deeper in the depressed parts.
The egg basket and carryall basket are both dyed with cotton dyes, yellow for the former and bright blue for the latter. Prepare the dye according to the directions on the dye package. If you like a dull polished surface on these, wax them with any good floor wax after they are dry.

No. 25-5-27. Culling Basket.

This big carryall basket painted a lovel soft horizon blue makes a picturesque and stalwart serzant to bear all the luscious new green things from the market place. Iced tea and sandweiches are doubly tempting served in this gray green tray.

For the garden lover a culfing basket in which to is alzayls a charming gifi thought. This little basket is most attractive bainket is most attractive painted
in shades of green blue in shades of gre

The small fruit basket is painted with Orange Vermillion and Yellow. The vermillion tint is first applied and allowed to dry, then the yellow is painted on and wiped off with a soft cloth before it is wholly dry. Finally the antique finish is given. Thus in the deepest crevices the orange red shows warmly, the yellow tinge lights the high places, and the brown yellow tinge lights the high places, and the brown tinge softens it all beauti
The sewing basket is an adorable little thing, about $41 / 2 \times 41 / 2$ inches at the base and 2 inches high, just right for your sewing kit. The colorings begin with a painting of mauve in the centre of the lid, working into a blue green (a mixture of Emerald Green and New Blue) in the Japanese weave, then bands of triple weave in mauve and the rest in the blue green. Paint the lower part of the basket on the same plan, and when paint is dry, give it an antique finish
For the Culling Basket, mix a small amount of the white enamel with Chrome Green in one dish, some Old Gold in another, and a tiny bit of Mauve in a third. Paint entire under side of basket with green. Start on right side with old gold in centre, then paint a band of the green out to the first "arrow." Over this green work in a little old gold to blend the colors next the centre, and use mauve next the "arrow.". Paint a band of Old Gold between the "arrows" and over the open work and border. Paint the "two-ply weave" with the green and use Mauve over it. Make the handle green with Old Gold wrappings. Basket measures about $81 / 2 \times 11$ inches.
The egg basket, small garden basket, or fruit basket measures $71 / 2 \times 10^{1} / 2$ inches. The carryall basket is 9 inches deep, 13 inches long and 7 inches wide.
For the serving tray, paint the upper side of the base a gray green (blue green with Mauve and a little orange added) at the centre, arrows and border, and the sections of the base between in blue green. For the sides of the tray paint two "arrows" and "coil" in blue green; and the "pairing" weave between these, the space for handles, and under side of base in black enamel.

Prices for Materials
The prices listed below include reed of proper sizes, directions for making the basket, and Special Service Sheet, No. 30, explaining various weaves used.
No. 25-5-25. Small Fruit Basket, $\$ 1.15$.
No. 25-5-26. Sewing Basket, \$1.00.
No. 25-5-27. Culling Basket, 95 cents.
No. 25-5-28. Egg Basket, \$1.60.
No. 25-5-29. Carryall Basket, $\$ 1.85$.
No. 25-5-30.


Simple Stitchery Clever Designs and Low Prices


All Lend Appeal To Embroideries of a Popular Type
$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text { No. 25-5-31. } & \begin{array}{c}\text { No. 25-5-32. } \\ \text { Cucumber" Bag. }\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}\text { No. 25-5-53. }\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c}\text { No. 25-5-34. } \\ \text { "Celtuce" Bag. }\end{array} \\ \text { "Tomato" Bag. }\end{array}$

SALAD bags to keep your vegetables fresh and crisp in the ice box, decorated so that you can tell "what's what" in a jhy, a card table cover for the verand bridge game, a seetional huncheon set adjustable to different sized tables - all these are waiting for your needle. The materials are favorites of long standing, and the prices are so moderate that no pocketbook can resist them. For your salad bag you may choose among four designs. All the bags are the same size, 11 inches wide and 18 inches deep, and the material is Calcutta cloth, a superior sort of cheese cloth. The embroidery is largely outline, though there are touches of satin stitch and running stitch here and there, and a very few lazy daisies.
Red, black and green are the embroidery colors: red for tomatoes and radishes, green for cucumbers and celery and lettuce, and black for the frames of running stitch. All the embroidery is done with three threads of stranded cotton. The satin stitch should be done diagonally across the littie tomato leaves. Finsh bags with one-inch hems and run tape through once for drawstring.
The 36 -inch card table cover is of that everpopular material - white linen-finish cotton, and the clever design pictures four little Chinese children flying kites, each kite a playing card symbol. Each child bears in satin stitch on his jacket a corresponding symbol. Two of the children wear blue suits, and two wear red, and the kites are in red and black. Gold buttons on each little coat give added touches of color, and the touches of color, and the balance of the design is worked in black. The embroidery is done chiefly in outlining, which makes the cover very easy to do and very quickly made. Use three threads of stranded cotton throughout. Turn hems back to stamped line and secure with running stitches of black. Tapes may be tacked at cor ners to hold cover in place A sectional luncheon set is something of an innovation and is pictured at the bottom of the page on a 52 -inch table It consists of four mats and four $131 / 2$-inch napkins, and is made of white linen-finis made of winen-finish rich colors with a medium


No. 25-5-35. Card Table Cover.
weight mercerized thread. If you like you can join the four sections into one round cloth with lace insertion or strips of colored material. The design is placed so that when the table service is laid the garlands will come just above. The detail shows how simple the embroidery is, and it is hearten ing to know that most of it is done in outlining, although blanket, lazy daisy, single, satin stitch and French knots have their place The embroidery colors run from palest mahogany, which is a brownish pink, to deep mahogany, through tan, orange, blue, lavender and green with touches of black. Turn $1 / 8$-inch hems and cover closely with doubles, making a 4 -chain picot every $3 / 4$ inch.

## Materials

Nos. 25-5-31 to 34, inclusive. Salad Bags, Stamped Calcutta cloth, embroidery cotton and tape, 35 cents each No. 25-5-35. Card Table Cover. Stamped linen-finish cotton, 60 cts . Embroidery cotton, 25 cts. 26. Luncheon Set. Stamped linen-finish cotton for mats and four napkins, $\$ 1.50$. Embroidery cotton, $\$ 1.40$. Crochet cotton, 40 cents.
25-5-35, 40 Stamping Patterns. No 25-5-35, 40 cents; No. 25-5-36, 50 cents.


Ware too poor to afford cheap materials" is a favorite maxim of a woman I know who is the wife of a minister and the mother of four sturdy children. Any woman who keeps a large family well fed and adequately and tastefully clothed on the negligible income of most professional men of to-day knows this theory to be utterly true.
In order to get the most for the money, materials for all garments should be selected with quality, not price, as the standard. A well made, well designed price, as the standard. A well made, well dress of good unbleached muslin is an infinitely child's dress of good unbleached muslin is an infinitely
better investment than a dress of cheap linen, which better investment than a dress of cheap linen, which
will fade, or one of cheap silk that can stand no will fa
wear. wear.
Just
Just so, a hat of good taffeta is much better than one of cheap velvet, cheap straw or brocade. A cheap hat is only purchased because of the urgency of the moment and because we think that we cannot afford a better one. A shoddy garment is poor enough even at the moment of purchase and gets worse with every wearing.

## Quality versus Price

Be it understood that "cheap" is applied to the quality, not the price of a hat. Very often the careful buyer will find excellent value at a low price, if she makes her millinery purchases in off seasons. A hat may have been marked down because the facing may be cleaned, the rose replaced or retinted, the lace may be mended. These repairings may be easily done by be mended.
the home woman. Her time has not, as a rule, the the home woman. Her time has not, as a rule, the
high cost value of the professional milliner. The dishigh cost value of the professional milliner. The dis-
cerning buyer with a limited purse sees value in the cerning buyer with a limited purse sees value in the
style, the material and the becomingness of a hat, restyle, the material and the becomingness of a hat, re-
gardless of minor defects which she may remedy. gardless of minor defects which she may remedy.
She makes her brain help her stretch the dollars at her command.
There is no article of wearing apparel where so little actual value of material is purchased as in a hat. On the other hand, there is no business which involves more risk and more liability of loss to the investor than the millinery business. Labor, style, and decign are the big cost elements of a hat. In a cheap hat the cost element is eliminated. There is no style. no design and only machine labor. The material which is used is poor. When you purchase a $\$ 15.00$ hat is used is poor. When you purchase a $\$ 15.00$ hat you get $\$ 5.00$ worth of material, $\$ 10.00$ worth of style, design, overhead cost and careful construction. In purchasing a regulation $\$ 5.00$ hat you get 75 cents worth of labor and design. The remaining $\$ 4.25$ is paid for material which is really only worth $\$ 1.15$, and overhead. In a $\$ 5.00$ hat you get very little of what you pay for, a little shoddy material and no style.
The basic reason for good materials being a better investment than poor materials is that, beside looking better than shoddy goods, they have longer life and may be used and reused. At each revision good material will make a hat which looks like new. The home seamstress supplies the professional expensive labor.

## Care of Millinery Material

Naturally a knowledge of the proper care of millinery materials and correct methods for cleaning them is necessary.
The first principal in caring for any material is to keep it clean. Keeping hats well brushed preserves their freshness and adds twenty-five per cent to the life of the material. When a hat is to be discarded it should first be well brushed, then ripped up, all threads pulled out of the material, and all materials threads pulled, cleaned and put away ready for use . Frames that are broken and out of shape have no further
use. Frames that are in good condition, all wires, wire joiners, and pressed crowns, braids, ribbons, flowers and feathers should be salvaged and carefully kept for future use. All these things should be put away clean and in dust proof containers. There is no point in storing millinery in a dusty old attic where it will only take on more dust and be ultimately burned. Velvet. - Velvet is an outstanding example of the financial advantage of the purchasing of good quality of material compared to the disadvantage of purchasing goods inferior in quality. An all silk Lyons velvet may be brushed, steamed and reused many times. To mirror velvet, sponge until quite wet and iron the same way with the nap. Repeat the process three times. Sponge and press. evenly and the velvet may times. Sponge and press evenly and the velvet $m$
be made to look like a piece of new satin soleil.
e made to look like a piece of new satin soleil.
There are two home methods for steaming velvet, The first may be accomplished by a single individual, the second requires two people if the velvet is to be handled without making steam mars
First. - For the first process heat any iron - gas, electric or old-fashioned flat iron. Turn the iron on its side. Place a very wet cloth over the iron and the velvet, nap side up, over the cloth in the ensuing team. Brush lightly both with and against the nap. Do not hold the velvet in the steam long enough to have it soaked. The nap must never be really wet Second. - For the second process have one person hold the velvet over the steam from a teakettle spout while a second does the brushing. The velvet should be moved back and forth so that the entire surface gets the steam. A little experimenting will soon show the exact amount of steam which gives the best results for each material. Dress velvet and velveteen results for each material. Dre
may be cleaned the same way.

## Rejuvenating Ribbons and Straw

Many ribbons, especially good quality moire, taffeta and double faced ribbons, may be cleaned with water. Hat ribbons are mussed and dusty rather than dirty. Dip the ribbons in hot water and rinse by lifting and dropping them again into the hot water. Lift onto dry cloths and pat out the drip of water. Never wring silk ribbon. Now place the ribwater. Never wring silk ribbon. Now place the ribing board and press on the wrong side with a very ing board and press on the wrong side with a very
hot iron. Cheap silk and satin ribbons split under this hot iron. Cheap silk and satin ribbons split under this
treatment. A good quality comes out like new. treatment. A good quality comes out like new.
Black and dark shades of taffeta may be cleaned in Black and dar
the same way
Milan. - A fine pressed milan is always a good investment and may be used and reused many times The important thing in caring for any hat is to keep it clean. To clean a hat which is slightly soiled is

## Are You Taking Priscilla's Course in

 Dressmaking and Millinery?Priscilla has for some time been giving monthly lessons in millinery and dressmaking. The instructors are nationally known authoriies in their subjects. Mrs. Loezven know practical millinery from fundamental to finished product. There is a simplicity and clarity o her teaching which makes each lesson a interesting as it is instructive.

A lesson on "Hems" in the June Priscilla is the next article in the Dressmaking Cours by Mary T. Clark, Instructor in Dressmakin. at Pratt Institute. Miss Clark knows what she teaches and can teach what she knows.
a very easy matter. To clean one badly soiled is always more difficult and the result less certain. To clean a milan hat remove all loose dirt with a stiff brush. Place the hat flat on a table or any hard surface. Place three tablespoons of sulphur in a small container - a tea cup or sauce dish will do. Cut a lemon in half and dip in the sulphur. The juice of the lemon absorbs a light coat of the sulphur. Rub the hat with the cut centre of the lemon until the coat of sulphur is spread onto the straw. Dip and rub again until the entire hat is covered. Dip and rub again until the entire hat is covered. Allow the hat to stand for one hour. The acid of
the lemon combined with the sulphur bleaches and the lemon combined with the sulphur bleaches and
cleanses. Again using a stiff brush remove all the cleanses. Again using a stiff brush remove all the
sulphur. All dirt and dust will be brushed off with it.
Panamas. - Panamas may be cleaned with wall paper cleaner using wall paper methods, or with rye bread. Cut off the end (about 5 inches) of a day old loaf of rye bread. Using the crust end as a handle place the cut end on the hat and rub. The rye bread crumbs have a gummy consistency and stick to the hat, absorbing the dirt. Brush the crumbs off the hat and the dirt will peel off with them. Panama hats should be cleaned frequently to get the greatest amount of service from them.

## Faded Flowers Restored

Flowers that are in good shape but faded may be made like new by tinting them in a solution of oil paint and gasoline. As for all other materials, the important point in caring for flowers is in keeping them clean. Dust the flowers well and press any leaves or petals that are wrinkled with a medium hot iron. Have ready a small deep bowl for tinting, all the flowers to be tinted, a few scraps of material for trial coloring, the necessary colors of paint and a short line stretched on which to hang the flowers. a short line stretched on which to hang the flowers. Place an inch thick pad of newspapers under the
line to catch any of the dye which drops from the line to catch any of the dy
flowers and save the floor.
In purchasing oil paints a good quality is much cheaper in the long run, as a few drops give more color of better quality than does a quantity of cheap paint.
Squeeze a small quantity of paint from the tube into the bowl. Add a teaspoon of gasoline and stir with a brush until the paint is entirely dissolved. Add a quantity of gasoline sufficient to cover a single bunch of flowers.
Try a scrap of cloth similar in texture to the flowers to be tinted. Add more paint to make a darker tint and more gasoline to make a lighter shade.

Pink flowers may be made lavender by dipping in blue; blue flowers may be made lavender by in blue; blue flowers may be m
dipping them in light red solution.
Small sprayed flowers, as lilacs, hyacinths, for-get-me-nots and sweet peas, are lovely when tinted in two or more shades. Dip part of a bunch in rose, part in dull blue and allow to dry. Dip the very tips in a dull green solution. Hair braid, soft visca braids, maline and lace may be dyed to match. Remember not to try to use a color as light as the original shade. Often cheap flowers of poor coloring but good shape may be tinted to soft and lovely shades which make them very usable.
Below are given a few of the trade names for satisfactory flower colors.

[^1]

## A Summer Wardrobe

For Your Little Girl


No. 25-5-19

## How to Dress Her Well

On Nine Dollars a Season

VOILE, crêpe, jersey, pongee and chambray are used for these little dresses in the order in which they appear (from left to right) across the top of the page. All have raglan sleeves, so that they are not quickly outgrown; all are cut a generous 20 inches in length and come in a size suitable for ages from 2 to 4 years.
Unless you let The-Lady-Across-the-Way into the secret she will never surmise that Joan's five little new frocks are all made on the same pattern, for the clever variations in neck lines, sleeve lengths, plackets and pockets, not to mention the telling touches of empockets, not to mention the telling touches of em-
broidery, quite conceal this aid to busy mothers. We all know how much easier it is to put any small garall know how much easier it is to put any small gar-
ment together after we have used the pattern once. ment together after we have used the pattern once.
There's a complete wardrobe in these five frocks, suitable for every form of sport or social activity in suitable for every form of sport or social activity in which one of tender years may properly engage - so
why not make the whole outfit at once and "have it why not make the who
over" for the season!
over" for the season!
Here's the white voile (No. 25-5-15) with the peachy pink cross stitch to wear to Hildegarde's party. The white crêpe (No. 25-5-16) is sure to be a "favorite frock" with its gay orange bands, and the long peasant sleeves will keep one's arms from getting too sunburned when one plays on the beach. The pretty cool pongee (No. 25-5-17) with cunning duckies crossstitched on its two nice pockets, and its demure little white collar we wan wear afternoons at the playwhite collar, we can wear afternoons at the playground or visiting Aunt Bet. Mornings we will wear our clean lavehite collar and ( No . 25-5-18). Of course, the white collar and cuffs and fancy pockets make it look crispy and smart. Then for cool days and motor trips, we will wear brown woolen jersey with rust color bands and wool embroidery.
Four cotton frocks for $\$ 6.00$ plus a wool jersey sport frock at $\$ 3.00$ equals $\$ 9.00$. - Nine dollars for a whole wardrobe! Even if she prefers all silk pongee, instead of cotton pongee, for her afternoon frock (No. 25-5-17), it only adds $\$ 1.75$ to the budget.
The differentiating details of these frocks are interesting and easily achieved. Sleeves on the voile are short and finished with $3 / 4$-inch hems topped by a casing run with pink ribbons or cords, so that they can
be pulled up into enchanting little puffs with frills above one's dimpled elbows. The neck is finished with this hem and casing, too, and is easily adjusted to a becoming line by drawing up the pink ribbons and tying them in front. The front opening is bound with a bias fold of the voile. Two shades of lovely peachy pink are used for the cross-stitch embroidery
Orange crepe makes the deep bands on sleeves and skirt, as well as the neck band, of the white crêpe dress. Lines of orange feather stitching follow the shoulder seams, top of cuffs, and neck band. The feather stitching gives almost a little yoke effect where it confines the fulness just a bit below the neck band The placket is at the back in this model in order not to interfere with the medallion at the front, which to interfere with the medallion at the front, which
is embroidered in orange and green with touches of is embroidered in orange and green with touches of
black. Three threads of cotton are used, and the work


Detail abowe showes the single stitch and Frencls buot ane broidery broidery effectively used on No. 25-5-18 Detail at left shows the crewel embroidery on the jersey
dress No. 25-5-19.
is done in such simple stitches as outlining, satin stitch, French knots, lazy daisy, and blanket stitch. The pongee frock opens at the back, too, and is planned for long sleeves. The small girl in a blue gown feeding her funny little yellow ducks, and the ducklings parading on the pockets are all cross stitched with three threads of stranded cotton in pret ty soft colors, with much yellow, brown, orange and blue in the composition.
On the lavender chambray dress we have the regulation white sports collar and the front opening is faced back with white. Pockets are white with lav ender tops. The detail of the embroidery pictured here shows its simplicity, and the rose, lavender and black combination of color is very smart. Four strands of cotton are used for this work. Little black jet buttons with a loop made of embroidery cotton will provide an attractive finish for the front The jersey frock chooses to open at the side front or variety. Bands of rust colored wool crêpe are used on the short puffy sleeves and pocket and at the neck. This straight band at the neck gives that little stand-up-collar effect greatly favored for grown-ups and kiddies just now. The crowning touch is the bit of crewel embroidery in the rusty red, old gold, brown and green colorings worked as the detail shows.

## Materials and Prices

These dresses all come in one size only, suitable for hildren of from two to four years. All cutting lines, as well as the embroidery designs are stamped on the material. Embroidery cottons and color placing diagrams are included in every case in prices listed below
Four cotton dresses at $\$ 1.50$ each are stamped on ollowing materials: No. 25-5-15. Fine white voile No. 25-5-16. White and orange crêpe. No. 25-5-17. Vatural color (tan) mercerized pongee with white inen for collar - 25-5-18. I avender chambray with white linen for collar, cuffs, and pocket. 5-5-19 Stamped on all wool jersey rick wool crêpe for trimming, $\$ 3.00$ : rick wool crepe for trimming, $\$ 3.00$.
No. 25-5-17. Can also be had stamped on natural color silk pongee for $\$ 3.25$

## Try the New Crayon-Craft - Fascinatingly Easy to Do

Designs Are Tinted on Fabric with Wax Crayons, and Outlined with Running Stitches-a Quick, Artistic and Economical Way to Secure Delightful Color Effects

By KATE MANN FRANKLIN



DIDN'T you love to color pictures with crayons, when you were a kiddie? Wouldn't you like to have an excuse to indulge in that little girl pastime again? Here's your chance - and at the same time here's your opportunity to create lovely things with remarkably little effort and at remarkably low cost. From the dignity and beauty of the wall hanging (shown on page 5) to the practical little table cover, there isn't a thing about this work that a kindergarten youngster couldn't accomplish. The designs are stamped on the fabrics, color diagrams are sent with the materials. These diagrams tell you exactly what color to fill in every space and what color embroidery cotton, to use to outline it
First tint in the design with your crayons (these must always be wax crayons), and when the tinting is done, press the work on the wrong side with a hot iron. This sets the color. The wax crayon, you see really "melts" into and becomes a part of the fabric blending perfectly, and making it look, at a casual glance, like a painted or stenciled fabric. Use an old cloth underneath when you do this pressing, as the color will come off somewhat. As you press each section of a design move along to a clean spot on the cloth so you will not smootch the fabric.
When the crayon work is done, run the outlines of the design with color and cottons specified.

## The Wall Hanging

Wall hangings have heretofore savored of luxury, almost forbidden luxury to many of us, because the beautiful tapestries, petit point things, rare batiks, even the beautiful imported pictorial chintzes or silk damasks, which many decorators are now using, are fearfully and wonderfully expensive. Yet we do want these lovely color effects for the walls of our own little homes. There's a waiting space over the fireplace mantel which demands just this type of treatment, something no framed picture can give.
The wall hanging on page 5 is fine enough in color and design for a room of dignity and elegance, yet not too overpowering in color or size for the average home. It is done on a silky, softly lustrous mohair of a warm neutral tan shade, and the color effect as a whole is a blending of rose and blue shades with touches of green and pale yellows which assure it a welceme in almost any living room.
The design itself is one of charm, one of which the eye will never tire. Here the tree of life appears as it does in so many of the Jacobean tapestries. Spring it does in so many of the Jacobean tapestries. Spring housekeeping seems to be well under way in the branches of the old tree, with the little yellow birdies bitling and cooing on the verandas of their blue and mauve houses. Strange and gay flowers bloom all about, butterflies, dragon flies, and bees flit joyously among them - it is all like capturing a gleam of a long summer day. And all this can be yours for coloring the pretty patterns with crayons and running around all the little figures with six threads of stranded cotton in your needle. When it's done, press it carefully, turn back the hem to the first line of he embroidery and line with a tan sateen or some such material.

posies have purple and yellow centres, foliage is tinted in two shades of green, and all the pattern is run with six threads of stranded cotton,
A pretty finish for the front edges of your curtains is made by blanket stitching over a $3 / 8$-inch hem, grouping stitches by twos as illustration shows. Then with six strands of cotton and a No. 3 hook work loosely * 2 doubles (d) into the blanket stitching ( $\mathrm{d}, 4 \mathrm{ch}, \mathrm{d}$ ) into the next stitch and repeat from * For the table on the porch the unbleached cotton cover, No. 25-5-14, has the gay effect of the peasant embroideries. We tinted ours with the red crayon and used six strands of crimson cotton to run the design. No color diagram is needed with this design.

## Materials and Prices

No. 25-5-11. Wall Hanging. ( $38 \times 54$ inches finished.) Stamped tan mohair, $\$ 4.00$. Embroidery cotton, $\$ 2.40$.
No. 25-5-12. Bag. ( $12 \times 14$ inches finished.) Stamped tan linen, 75 cts . Cotton for embroidery and crochet, 60 cts.
No. 25-5-13. Curtains. Stamped peach, rose green, corn color, or blue everfast gingham, two parts each $18 \times 90$ inches (for one window), $\$ 2.35$. Cotton for embroidery and crochet, \$1.35.
No. 25-5-14. Luncheon Cloth. Size 36 inche finished. Stamped unbleached cotton, 65 cts. Red emfroidery cotton, 55 cts .

Wax crayons, 24 assorted colors, 30 cts. a box
Perforated Stamping Patterns: No. 25-5-11, 75 ts.; No. 25-5-12, 35 cts.; No. 25-5-13, 50 cts.; No 25-5-14, 75 cts. A transfer pattern may be had for Bag No. 25-5-12 only, price 25 cts.

# Staff Chemist : prof.alpheus g. woodman 

Mass. Institute of Technology


Lobster Farci is too good to miss. If a fresh lobster is unavailable,
canned lobster meat baked in "scallop shell" dishes may be substituted.

## Betty Shares With

You Her Lesson On
The Use of Lobster

By LILT HAXWORTH WALLACE

Recipes Tested at the Priscilla Proving Plant.

BETTY arrived one morning in dire distress! "I want to know something about lobsters!" she told us. "Are they really as difficult to prepare as people say - and how am I to know a good lobster when I meet it - and must I
kill it myself ?" she wailed. We told her we would try to put her on speaking terms with the lobster if she could come over to the Proving Plant for a lesson the next day. Of course she did come and here are some of the things we told her about the plutocratic crustacean.
As Mrs. Glass of ancient culinary fame remarked, "First catch your hare," so in this instance let us follow her sage advice by at least selecting our lobster. Incidentally, the largest and best specimens are found in North Atlantic waters ranging from Northern Maine to New Jersey, and are perhaps most abundant on the rocky Maine and Massachusetts coasts. They are caught in traps set on the ocean
or salt river bottoms. The average lobster weighs about two pounds, although in past years before they were in such demand, a weight of twenty to twentyfive pounds was not unusual. Each coastal state has its own laws governing lobster protection, and as a general rule they are not allowed to be taken under nine to ten inches in length. Lobsters are obtainable throughout the year but are best from March to No vember. Their size increases with their age and in making a selection look for the ones that are heavy making a selection look for the ones that are heavy
in proportion to their size. The meat of a light weight lobster is apt to be tough and stringy.
Lobsters when taken from the water usually are of a very dark mottled bluish green color, unless they come from a sandy waterbed when they may be reddish brown in appearance. They have great strength in their large claws, therefore these are usually wedged open by driving wooden plugs into the joints of the claws to prevent them from nipping.


## To Boil a Lobster

If sea water is obtainable use it by all means. If it is not obtainable have ready a large pan containing an abundance of furiously boiling fresh water to which a tablespoonful of salt for each two quarts has been added. Plunge the lobster, head first, into this and cook from twenty to thirty minutes according to size. But beware of overcooking, as this renders the meat tough and stringy. As soon as it touches the water the lobster turns a brilliant red color.
After cooking place on a platter, claws down, to drain; then wipe dry and set aside until cool enough drain; then
to handle.

## To Open a Lobster

Place the boiled lobster on its back on the table and remove both large and small claws. If to be broiled, split lengthwise from the head right down through the body to the tip of the tail, using a large sharp knife. (Some boil the lobster before broiling, others nife. (Some boil the lobster before broiling, others split the uncooked lobster; but in the latter case it is If to be used for entrées or salad, separate the head If to be used for entrées or salad, separate the head or body portion from the tail at the point where these join by giving a sharp twist with the hands. With a sharp knife open the tail by cutting through the thin cartilage, beginning at the body end and working downwards. Scissors may be used in place of a knife if preferred. After removing the thin shell or cartilage the meat in the tail portion is fully exposed, and can readily be lifted out of the shell. The only part to be discarded from this section of the lobster is the intestinal cord which runs right down the very centre of the back and which may be a dark greenish color, or may have but very little color.
Lay the tail meat aside and open the body. This too should be split right down the centre. (The female or hen lobster will probably contain a portion of mate or hen lobster will probably contain a portion of in salads and sauces, it should be carefully kept). in salads and sauces, it should be carefully kept).
The feathery gill-like portions sometimes referred to The feathery gill-like portions sometimes referred to as "fingers" which lie around the meat close to the shell must be taken out, as also must the sandbag, stomach or "lady" as it is commonly called. This sandbag will be found in the centre of the body and is a tough cartilage-like portion, compact and grayish green in color.
In a well-nourished lobster there will also probably be found quite a little soft fat: this too is grayish green in appearance but entirely unlike the "lady" as it is soft and tender while the latter as already stated is tough and wiry.
There should be quite a fair quantity of white meat in the body and this is best separated from the cartilage by means of a sharp-pointed knife and a nut lage by means of a sharp-pointed knife and a nut pick. Any meat or fat adhering to the shell should
be carefully scraped out with a teaspoon, and the shell be carefuly scraped out with a teaspoon, and the shell
together with that of the tail portion set aside for (Continued on page 35)


## Woman's Biggest Yob

Fifth Article in 1025 Series

The Home and Its Food Foundation

By LULU HUNT PETERS, M. D.

WHEN we think of an ideal home, we immediately picture a happy, healthy family -a father and mother with their children, and perhaps grandparents. Is there a food foundation which has to do with keeping this family happy and healthy? Yes, emphatically yes, there is If there is, any one factor which is most important in making this home healthy, happy and contented, then it is the food foundation for this home.
Now, perhaps, immediately you think, "Oh, no that's not true." You may think that the dispositions, temperaments and characters of the members of a family have more to do with the making of contentment and happiness than does the food which they tentment and happiness than does the food which they
eat. You will admit that physical health is detereat. You will admit that physical health is deter-
mined to a great extent by diet, but not mental and mined to a great extent by diet, but not mental and
moral health. But have you ever thought how far moral health. But have you ever thought how far
mental and moral health is dependent upon physical mental and moral health is dependent upon physical
health? Do you know that the so-called "problem" health? Do you know that the so-called "problem"
children, who can disrupt entire families, may be the children, who can disrupt entire families, may be the result of nervous and glandular systems that have be-
come unstable because starved for proper food? Are come unstable because starved for proper food? Are
you aware that much of the irritability and moroseyou aware that much of the irritability and moroseness and bad habits of the adult members of a fam ily may be brought about in the same way fith its indeed, the food of a home has more to do
happy foundation than is commonly supposed. rcise fresh air, as well as proper moral atmospher have to be intimately linked up with proper nutrition, to make it most effective.
In this article I am going to give you a food foundation which will adequately supply the needs of the dation which will adequately supply the needs of the
children and the adult members of your family, and children and the adult members of your family, and
what is equally important, I am going to give you the what is equally important, I am going to give you th scientific reasons for considering it a foundation
But possibly you are one of those who thinks that the scientific study of nutrition is superfluous, that the race got along pretty well when it ate purely by instinct, and when there was no knowledge of proteins, vitamins, and the like? Perhaps you smilingly tell me, "Methuselah ate what he found on his plate and never as people do now, did he keep any track of the calorie count; he ate because it was chow? Then let me point out that in the times when instinct furnished a fairly reliable guide for food, conditions were much different than they are to-day. In the premachinery and pre-living-in-towns-and-cities days, man ived out of doors much more; he literally earned his lived out of doors much more; he literally earned his sumed were natural foods - not refined (and thereby partially devitaminized and demineralized - in anpartially devitaminized and demineralized - in an-
other word devitalized), as many of our foods are other
to-day.
We can truly say that instinct is not a safe guide to food selection either in amounts or qualities now. If it were so, there would not be so many of our adult population overweight, with its accompaniment of de generative diseases (diabetes, heart and kidney discases, hardening of the arteries and many others), so many of our children underweight and so much illness, both acute and chronic, due in a large measure to incorrect diet. "The two chief causes of disease and death are food and drink. Hindhede says this and he a great internationally known authority on mutrition.
Before I give you what we believe is a foundation diet, let its talk a little of the average American diet It consists largely of white bread, meat, potatoes, and sweets, doesn't it? In the language of the ads, what's sweets, doesn't it? In the
It's filling, surely? Yes, it's filling. Filling doc tors' and dentists' offices, hospitals and sanitoria and
premature graves. Not so good! Though you overeat, you are starving on this diet.
White bread, meat, potatoes, and sweets. What's wrong with that combination?
First, it is sadly deficient in the mineral elements necessary for good teeth, bones, and proper functioning. Second, it is sadly deficient in vitamins necessary for proper functioning and disease resistance. Third, it is deficient in roughage necessary for exercise for the teeth and the intestinal tract. Fourth, with the exception of potatoes, all those foods leave an acid reaction, and with the acid predominating, acidare brought about. Fifth, excess meat and white bread are brought about. Fitth, excess meat and white bread and sweets
Enough of our troubles. I must go on with my story. In order for you to understand the foundation, I will have to give you a bird's-eye view, so to speak, of some of the fundamentals of dietetics.
The Elements. - The human body is composed of the following elements: Oxygen, Carbon, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, Calcium, Phosphorus, Potassium, Sulphur, Sodium, Chlorine, Magnesium, Iron, Iodin, Fluorine, and Silicon.
I want you to remember Phosphorus, Iron, Calcium, Nitrogen, Iodin and Calcium again. Notice the way I have these arranged. The initials spell the word PICNIC. That's for remembrance. We'll come back to our Pienic.
to our Pienic.
Of course, it is self-evident that the tissues in our bodies and the energy to run them, are made from the bodies and the energy to run them, are made from the elements in the foods which we eat. We are not able to take the elements directly from the sum, air and soil. Nature has designed only plants to do that. (I will have to modify the last two statements a little. Recent experiments with animals have shown that diets that were apparently inadequate, became adequate when the animals were exposed to sunlight. The same thing has been proved with rickety babies and children. Apparently the absorbed sun's rays activate the principles already in the body and supplied by the food. So remember, then, we can get some elements directly from the sun, and that we need sunlight as much as plants do)
Food Sextet. - When plants and animal tissues are analyzed in the laboratory, it is found that the elements have combined, forming certain compounds in varying proportions, termed proteins, fats, carbohyvarying proportions, termed proteins, fats, carbohy-
drates, mineral salts, water, and vitamins. The first four are usually called food principles, or proximate principles. I have dubbed the six of them the Food principle

I wa
I want to talk a little about each member of this Sextet and give you some of the newer knowledge we have of them. Of course, I can do it but briefly and you will have to continue your studies further.

Protein Foods. - We can think of Protein as the meat element in food, and we have to have it to build and repair our body meat - in other words, our tissues and muscles. Meat, fish, milk, cheese, egg whites, nuts (except chestnuts), and legumes contain the highest proportion of protein in their makeup.
Not all proteins are of equal value for building purposes. Some of them do not contain all of the building elements and therefore are incomplete. The animal proteins, meat, fish, milk, eggs, and nuts contain complete protein, but the cereals and legumes are incomplete, so they should not be depended upon for all of the protein needs. Milk and its product, cheese, are super-complete, and of the highest biological value. Meat is deficient in vitamins and calcium and an
excess amount tends to intestinal putrefaction and acidosis. Less meat, more milk, cheese and nuts, then to improve the protein part of the diet.
2. Carbohydrates. - Energy foods. Starches and ugars. These are furnished largely in the cereals, breads, sweets, fruits, and vegetables, especially the legumes (beans, peas, lentils) and tubers such as potatoes, beets, turnips.
Too much of our energy food comes from white flour which is largely demineralized and devitaminized, flour which is largely demineralized and devitaminized, wholly demineralized and devitaminized. While they are good energy foods in moderation, in excess they cause trouble. Substituting whole grain cereals an breads, and sweets as they are found in their natural state in dried fruits, honey, and the like, will improve our energy foods. (You should have a knowledge of Calories, the unit that measures the energy value of foods. It is especially important in over- or underweight).
3. Fats. - Growth and energy foods. Cream, butter, egg yolks, vegetable oils, and animal fats. Cream, butter, and egg yolk fats are best for the children for they are very high in the growth vitamins. Too much free fat (cream and egg yolk are not free fats) upsets the digestion and interferes with the absorption of iodin and may be a factor in caus ing simple goiter (McCarrison). (More on the Iodin later)
4. Mineral Salts. - For the bones, teeth, and for general functioning. Foods containing the largest amounts same as the vitamins. I'll discuss those represented by our Picnic later
5. Water. - The body is over two-thirds water. Necessary? Rather. Better take enough so the whole supply is renewed often.
6. "Vitamins. - The vitamins have been termed the "live" principle and the "ignition sparks" of food. They are obtained from the vegetable kingdom primarily (animals get them from plants which they eat) and they are vitally necessary for normal growth, normal functioning, and disease resistance.

It is through the study of vitamins that the science of nutrition has advanced so markedly within the last fifteen years, and the knowledge we have obtained is almost revolutionary
In the biological nutrition laboratories, it has been shown that animals fed on a diet lacking in vitamins will succumb to tuberculosis germs, while other animals of the same litter and under the same environment, but fed properly, will be able to resist them. This has been proved of tuberculosis and dysentery and other infections. If this is true of animals, it is undoubtedly true of man.
It has also been proved by animal experimentation that bone and tooth softening, pyorrhæea, inflammation of the mucous membranes, disordered heart and other organs, can be brought on by deficient diets If deficient diets can do that in various types of ani mals, it can in man.
This work makes us realize that deficient diets so ower the tissue resistance that infections can gain foothold, and it furthermore makes us realize that we have placed too much stress upon germs as the cause of infections and not enough stress upon the soil in which they grow.
However, it has been found that though an animal be fed to the limit with all of the vitamins, it will not thrive unless it has sufficient and a balanced amount of the other food principles. So in our zeal for vita mins, let us not forget this.
(Continued on page 43)


Burdock

Tasty Dishes From
Common Weeds

The sun loves you, you think, just as the rose, He never scorned you for a weed, - he knowes! The green-gold flies rest on you and are glad, It's only cross old gardeners find you bad

To a Weed - Gertrude Hall.

By MAR C HAMILTON TALBOTT


Yarroze


Pokeweed

EVERY spring, millions of people turn their attention to tonics and spend millions of dollars for "invigorators" and "body builders" containing the very properties which Nature lavishly provides and which can be had at no cost but the picking. People at large do not know the value of the wild green things which we call weeds, but which are really no more weeds than are many of the socalled vegetables. We pass them by not realizing that in addition to whatever medicinal properties they may have they possess great food erties they may have they possess great food value. From the time the snow leaves and green things peep up through the ground, many weeds that make delicious pot-herbs and salads may
be found by the roadside, and in the fields, the be found by the road
woods, and marshes.
Wild greens, like the cultivated kinds, are best when young and tender. If they are used when they have attained larger growth only the inner leaves and stalks should be eaten, or the flavor will be too strong to be agreeable. Always wash them carefully in several cold waters, and if not to be used at once drain them, wrap in a damp cloth, and put in a cool place. Before the final cooking it is well to plunge wild greens into boiling water, boil five minutes, and drain; then put into hot water again and cook until tender.
Milkweed may be served in a variety of ways. Cook the shoots in boiling salted water until tender. Drain and place in a buttered until tender. Drain and place in a buttered baking dish with a little grated cheese between
the layers. Chop a small onion fine, fry in butthe layers. Chop a small onion fine, fry in but-
ter, spread over the milkweed, sprinkle with ter, spread over the milkweed, sprinkle with
cheese and crumbs, and brown in a hot oven.

It is delicious if cooked and served like asparagus on toast with a drawn butter sauce. Any that is left over may be scalloped as follows: Cut may be scalloped as follows: Cut
the stalks into one-inch lengths, butthe stalks into one-inch lengths, but-
ter a baking dish and put a layer ter a baking dish and put a layer
of the milkweed in the bottom, cover of the milkweed in the bottom, cover
with cream sauce, some chopped hard-cooked eggs and crumbs, and repeat until the dish is full. Bake in a quick oven. You may vary the breakfast omelet by adding to it some left-over milkweed or by putting it in the scrambled eggs. You thus add a tonic as well as a pleasing flavor. An attractive salad may be made by boiling the milkweed until tender, draining and cooling, Then cut rings one-third of an inch wide from a bright red pepper place three or four shoots in each ring, arrange on lettuce or other salad green and serve with French dressing, to which has been added half a tablespoon of tomato catsup. The tips of the leaves, pulled when they are very young, are most tasty when crisped and served with mayonnaise or French dressing. The wild milkweed is usually not good after the middle of June, as it gets too tough and the flavor deteriorates after the blossoms appear. When cultivated - as it is in foreign countries with a cool climate - and sown at intervals like peas, it is good until fall. Poke shoots, called in some parts of the country pigeon-berry, inkberry, redweed or scoke, found on the borders of the woods early in the spring, are good until the leaves be-
gin to uncurl. They can be cooked and served the same as milkweed. Later in the season the roots and berries of this plant are poisonous. This delicately flavored weed can be purchased in the markets of the South tied up in bundles the same as asparagus.
That well-known weed, dandelion, is worth its weight in gold in the spring, eaten either cooked or raw. Most people serve it only as a pot-herb, which


Yellow Dock
is a matter for regret as there are so many ways of using it in our menus. I have eaten dandelions in France prepared as follows: Cook young dandelion leaves in boiling salted water about twenty-five minutes. Drain and chop fine. Reheat with four tablespoons of butter to which has been added three tablespoons of flour blended with two-thirds of a cup of chicken stock. Season with one teaspoon of powdered sugar, salt, pepper, a little nutmeg, and a few gratings of lemon rind. A good way to a few gratings of lemon rimd. A good way to
serve this green for luncheon or supper is serve this green for luncheon or supper is
to make very thin pancakes and spread them with the cooked greens chopped fine. Roll them, then put in a buttered dish and pour over them, then put in a buttered dish and pour over
them some sour cream. Bake for twenty minthem some sour cream. Bake for twenty min-
utes and serve immediately. In place of utes and serve immediately. In place of
sausages for breakfast on a spring morning sausages for breakfast on a spring morning cook some young dandelion leaves and press them quite dry by putting them in a colander with a weight on them. Add them to the well
beaten yolks of two eggs, a little cream, and beaten yolks of two eggs, a litthe cream, and heated in pepper to mixture over slices of stale bread and fry them quickly in hot drippings and serve at once A good sandwich filling is made by chopping fine the tender stalks and young leaves of the the tendandelions, adding a few drops of onion juice, a bit of celery salt and moistening with mayonnaise. Put between thin slices of buttered bread.

The wild yellow dock, which grows at al most every roadside, if well cooked makes a delicious green. The leaf of this weed is long (Continued on page 37)


Coffee Spanish Cream made with craporated milk is a variation of a favorite dessert. A ring mold and a garnish of whipped cream dresses it up for company.

# The Milky Way Leads Through a Cleanly Can 

Why and How We Use Evaporated Milk

Recipes Tested at the Priscilla Proving Plant

FRANKLY our reasons for using evaporated milk at the Priscilla Proving Plant are not primarily scientific-they are the reasons any houserily scientific - they are the reasons any house-
wife gives first for choosing any product - we use it because we like it and find it a convenience. It has a richness, a smoothness of texture and a distinctive flavor which add something new to many a well-known dish. The recipes on this page are a few of those for which we have found evaporated milk particularly well adapted. Some we have originated ourselves; others have been suggested by readers.

## Coffee Spanish Cream

$11 / 2$ cups evaporated milk
$11 / 2$ cups strong coffee (cold)
2 tablespoons gelatine
3 eggs
58. cup suga

Pinch salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
Mix evaporated milk with the coffee and add gelatine. Heat in a double boiler. Beat yolks of eggs, add sugar and salt, and gradually pour on the milk mixture. Return to double boiler and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites and add vanilla. Turn into a mold and let stand until firm.
Recipe makes six servings.

## Pineapple Muffins

2 cups flour
3 tablespoons sugar
4 teaspoons baking powder
$1 / 2$ teaspoon salt
2 eggs
$2 / 3$ cup evaporated milk
$1 / 3$ cup water
$3 / 4$ cup crushed pineapple, drained
3 tablespoons shortening
Mix and sift dry ingredients. Beat eggs, and add evaporated milk and water. Add to the dry ingredients and beat until smooth. Add pineapple and melted shortening. Bake in muffin pans in a hot oven.

Time in cooking, 30 minutes.
Temperature, 425 degrees.
Recipe makes twelve muffins.

## Two-Minute lcing

5 tablespoons brown sugar
4 tablespoons evaporated milk
2 tablespoons water
tablespoon butter

Confectioners' sugar
Vanilla
Put first four ingredients in a saucepan and bring to the boiling point, stirring constantly. Cool and add confectioners' sugar to make of the right consistency to spread. Flavor with vanilla if desired.

Burnt Almond Ice Cream

1 cup sugar
1/8 teaspoon salt
1 cup boiling water
3 cups evaporated milk
2 eggs
2 teaspoons vanilla
Caramelize half a cup of the sugar, add the boiling water, and stir until sugar is dissolved. Add evaporated milk and heat in a double boiler. Beat egg yolks, add the remaining half cup of sugar and the salt, and add to the milk mixture. Cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Cool and add nuts and vanilla Pack in three parts ice to one of salt and freeze.
Recipe makes eight servings.
These recipes suggest only a very few of the places which evaporated milk has in everyday cookery. Oyster stew, chowders, cream soups, cream sauces, cocoa custards, and many other dishes made with evaporated milk rival the rich thickness and smoothness which expensive pure cream produces. Expert candy makers use evaporated milk for the creamy texture and fine flavor which result from perfect blending.

Note. - On page 38 Miss Agnes Olson, a food specialist, gives more technical reasons for the use of evaporated milk, tells of its place in relation to nutrition, and reassures us of its high quality.


Try hot Pineapple. Muffins for breakfast or luncheon or serve tiny ones with the afternoon cup of tea or coffee.


It is no trouble at all to frost a cake with Two-Minute
Icing. This is a "never fail" recipe.

## The soup when youre hungry!


 pliqué and all necessary embroidery cottons included, only \$1.50. - Price of four additional napkins, stamped on crêpe, with appliqué materials, 75 cents. Luncheon Cloth only, stamped on crêpe, with materials for appliqué, and embroidery cottons, 95 cents. - Color-placing diagrams sent with each order.

to the line and whip down with a single strand of the embroidery cotton in a matching color. Two or three threads of the stranded cotton, as your pattern indicates are used in working the butterflies and grasses, as delicacy of stitchery is one of the chief charms of these designs.
Satin stitch, outlining, and sometimes single stitches are employed to bring out the markings on the butterfly wings. The wider blades of grass are done in a slanting of grass are done in a slanting
satin stitch, the stems of the weeds in an overlapping outline weeds in an overlapping outline
stitch (that is with each stitch stitch (that is with each stitch taken well back toward the beginning of the one preceding). Weed tips are tiny single stitches, and there are a few lazy-daisy blossoms here and there, as well as a little French knot clover bloom.
On one of the three corners of the cloth, which you cannot see, appears a black butterfly; on another corner, a bright orange fellow; and on the third corner, a green one; all poised above the slender grasses. The fourth corner you see pictured here.
When embroidery is finished, fringe the edges of the cloth to a depth of ene depth of one inch and the napkins to a half-inch, press your work neatly, and then there won't be another thing to do except to call in the neighbors to admire.

Like a fresh coat of enamel, Fels-Naptha brings back the "smile" to painted woodwork.


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All women need the extra help of Fels-Naptha at this time. For housecleaning, it is help you can always depend upon. It does a quick, safe, thorough job.

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## FELS NAPTHA

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR $\underset{\substack{\text { Fuls } \\ \text { Philadelphia }}}{ }$

#  

## Furnishing the Sun Room

THE sun room, like other rooms, is designed for a specific purpose and for the comfort and pleasure of certain definite individuals; therefore the same considerations that govern the furnishing of every other room in the house dominate fin the furnishing and decorating of this one dommate in the furnishing and decorating of this one - Which is to say that suitability is the one thing to be taken into account when planning the room.
Suitability - not decoration - is the guiding principle to be followed in furnishing this most colorful and decorative of rooms. The furnishings must be suited to the room itself, to the comfort and preference of the persons who are to use them, to each other and to the purpose of the room. The massive furniture, Italian pottery and iron tables that would appropriately grace the high ceilinged, marble floored sun room of a mansion would be wholly incongruous in the humble porch - that is easy to see. So too, the chair which is the last word in luxurious lounging comfort for six-foot "Father" would be most uncomfortable for "Mother." It is likewise manifest that a delicately shaped, polished mahogany table will not assimilate with reed, willow and painted furniture And finally the room, while it is a living room, is an And finally the room, while it is a living room, is an out-door living room; and this close association with the colorfulness and informality of nature herself
constitutes a demand for more color and vivacity in constitutes a demand f
sun room furnishings.
With these ideas in mind doesn't it seem perfectly clear that the three things to seek in furnishing and decorating a sun room are first, comfort; second, color; and third, character?
Perhaps the greatest service I can render in this article is to enumerate some of the various furnishings and accessories which are available and suitable for sun room use, and then show how they can be mobilized to secure the maximum of these three attributes - comfort, color and character.
Comfort first, of course, in any living room. And the furnishings requisite are:
Easy chairs with good springs and cushions.
Davenport, chaise longue, day-bed or couch long enough to recline on.

Tables and smoking stands convenient to the chairs. Reading lamps, and provision for adequate heating in winter.
Writing desk, of some sort, properly equipped and lighted.
Hanging book cases or other styles, magazine racks, and the like.
Color can be more lavish and vibrant in the sun room than elsewhere in the house, but always restrained and harmonized by conformance to a carefully studied plan or scheme. Among the available color resources are:

Painted walls and woodwork.
Floors. Tile, marble, brick, concrete, painted wood or linoleum in tile effect.


Figure I


Figure II


Figure III

Furniture. Reed, fibre, willow, rattan, iron, and painted wood.
Rugs. Grass, rush, linen, and fibre
Rugs. Grass, rush, linen, and fibre.
Draperies. Stripes in sunfast materials; block linen or cretonne in bold patterns and brilliant colors of or cretonne in bold patterns and brillia
which there are many to choose from.
Shades. Striped crêpe mohair, glazed chintz or Austrian cloth.
Curtains. Semi-transparent sunfast casement cloth in colors.
Awnings. Solid colors or stripes. Made in a style to suit the house.
Painted flower and ivy pots; gold fish bowls, ferns, vines, and potted plants. (Don't forget morning glories and nasturtiums).
Upholstery. Patterned materials, stripes and solid colors; extra cushions in contrasting colors.
Bird cages and hanging flower bowls of brass, copper or basket weave
Lamps. Iron or decorated wood standards for floor lamps: iron, wood or pottery for table lamps.
Lamp Shades. Parchment or silk, decorated in colors of the room

Lighting Fixtures. Ceiling fixtures in the form of hanging baskets with the light bulbs concealed in artificial vines; iron lanterns, inverted Japanese umbrellas (in high ceilinged rooms) or hanging baskets, lined with silk. Wall brackets may be of wrought iron or painted wood. They may take the form of wall baskets.
Shades. Painted parchment; rectangular, cup shape or cut out and painted to resemble bouquets of flowers.

Character is the third attribute of the sun room (as it is of any room), and by this term I refer to the specific idea for which the sun room stands. This idea may best be represented by enumerating some of the objects which are associated with this next-to-the-out-of-doors room
Lattice and trellis work; novel lighting fixtures; Italian iron tables.
Wall fountains (sometimes a fountain in the centre of the room).
Growing vines, flowers and ferns. (The finest decoration for a brick wall is lattice work with vines trailing over it)
Hanging baskets and wall pockets for these vines and ferns; also iron and reed fern stands and tall tripod corner stands for vines and flowers.
French and Italian pottery with designs in blue, green, yellow, and orange.
The reader may notice that some of the furnishings used to add character to the room are also included in the list of furnishings given as resources for color. In fact, everything which enters the room is a color asset or a color liability - all depending on the skill displayed in selection.
(Continued on page 40)


## With this new linen thread $\boldsymbol{1}$,

 It is easy to give your work the character and richness you admire in Costly Imported LinensSO lovely are the new linens that just to come upon them in fascinating little shops in Paris, Milan or Siena is one of the thrills of a trip abroad. While the hostess who finds them displayed in Fifth Avenue windows can hardly resist their beauty for guest room or dining room.
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 and white china blue, willow green, black


Colored linens finished with rows of contrasting hemstitching, or stitchery wrought of colored linen, fashion the towels found in this season's trousseau chests.

loves for summer wear there things one ing little envelope purses crocheted of linen and decorated with galalith beads.
Thelastgracious souch for poudre or dressing table is the lovely
linen laid across its polished surlinen laid across its polished surface. Here linen filet inspired by an ancient Italian cut work pattern welcomes
sparkling glass.

Anv traveler will delight in shoe bags of linen crash with animals from foreign lands
outlined in colored outlin.
linen.

11



## Prize Winning Kitchens

## in Remodeling Contest

The two pictures at the left are of the same kitchen. All these delightful cupboards were built in by the man of the house - after the woman of the house had made the plans and computed the cost. Even the dish-drier is his handiwork, as well as the knife rack. The linoleum already on the floor was extremely dingy, but it was waxed to look almost like new. All the woodwork was painted by the woman whose kitchen it is, The little cupboard over the sink holds soaps, powders, etc. The working surface above the drawers is of just the right height to be comfortable, and is a joy to the worker.

The woman who "did over" the kitchen shown in the two pictures at the right deserves a crown, and, in the pride of her husband in what she has done, and in her own satisfaction, she gets it. This was a very dark room, walls and woodwork of dark paint, the floor old and rough. The new sink was put in and the window cut over it. The woman who remodeled this kitchen actually laid the linoleum herself, and did a perfect job. A pattern was first cut, fitting exactly every tiniest corner or jog of moulding. It is properly cemented down and waxed. She also papered the walls herself, with a She also papered the walls herself, with a
varnished paper, and painted the woodwork, thus bringing down to a very considerable degree, the cost of remodeling



LIVES there a man (father, husband, brother, son) who hasn't loved some woman just a wee bit more because she made the best strawberry shortcake in the world?

Ideas may vary as to how the best strawberry shortcake should be made. But who can resist the old-fashioned kind, made in light, tender, golden-brown layers-covered with oodles of crushed, sweetened strawberries and crowned with whipped cream!
Any woman can make this favorite American Dessert just this way, every time, if 一 she follows three simple rules: Good Ingredients; Correct Mixing; Baking for an exact Length of Time at an exact Temperature. The first two rules you've undoubtedly followed since you first learned to cook But baking for an exact length of time at an exact temperature-have you ever tried that? It's the ONE rule that insures repeated success with any dish cooked in the oven.

To measure Time is easy. An ordinary clock will do that! But, baking


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# A Ferw of My Best Recipes 

By ELSIE FYELSTAD RADDER

Recipes Tested at the Priscilla Prosing Plant

Cheese Salad
1 tablespoon gelatine cup cold water /2 cup grated pineapple $1 / 2$ cup grated cheese
$1 / 2$ cup cream /2 cup stuffed olives Salt and pepper

Soak the gelatine in the water Heat the pineapple and add the gelatine to it. Then add the grated cheese, cream, olives, cut in two, and the seasonings. Mold. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise or boiled dressing.
Recipe makes six servings.

## Fudge Bars

cup shortening
8 cup sugar
2 eggs
2 squares
2 cup flour
1 teaspoon vanilla
Cream the shortening and add the Cream the shortening and add the
sugar gradually. Add the eggs, sugar gradually. Add the eggs,
slightly beaten, melted chocolate and slightly beaten, melted chocolate and
flour. Then add the vanilla and nut flour. Then add the vanilla and mut
meats. Bake in shallow pans in a moderate oven. Cut in squares like fudge.
Time in cooking, 30 minutes.
Temperature, 350 degrees.
Recipe makes thirty squares.

## Butter Frosting

2 to 4 tablespoons butter 2 cups confectioners' sugar Pinch salt
1 egg
Flavoring to taste
Work the butter through the sugar. Add the salt and egg and beat until very creamy. Add the flavoring and spread on the cake This recipe may be varied by adding coffee, cocoa, or maple flavor. It may also be colored.
Recipe makes frosting for one cake.

## Peanut Drops

1 pound peanuts
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon flour
2 eggs
Shell the peanuts, leaving the brown skin on. Salted peanuts may be used, but much of the salt should be removed by shaking them in a wire strainer. It may be necessary to use more egg, with the salted peanuts, too. Put the peanuts through the meat grinder, using whatever cutter you wish. Add the sugar and flour. Moisten with the beaten eggs. Drop by spoonfuls on to a greased tin, and bake in a moderate oven.
Time in cooking, 15 minutes.
Temperature, 350 degrees.
Recipe makes two dozen cookies.
Chocolate Cocoanut Drops
3 egg whites
$1 / 2$ pound confectioners' sugar
3 ounces chocolate
1 tablespoon flour
12 pound cocoanut
2 teaspoons vanilla
Beat the egg whites until very stiff. Add the confectioners' sugar, chocolate and flour. Mix until free from lumps. Add the cocoanut and mix again, with a fork. Add the vanilla. Drop by spoonfuls on to a buttered baking sheet. Bake in a moderate baking
Time in cooking, 15 minutes.
Temperature, 350 degrees
Recipe makes two and one-half dozen cookies.

Excellent Coffee Cake
1 yeast cake
$1 / 2$ cup lukewarm water
1 cup hot milk
$1 / 4$ cup shortening
$1 / 2$ tablespoon sugar
Flour
2 eggs
$1 / 2$ cup raisins
$1 / 2$ cup sugar
Rind of one lemon

Brown or white sugar Chopped nuts
Melted butter
Cinnamon
Allow the yeast cake to stand in the warm water - with a pinch of sugar added - for five minutes. Make a smooth batter of the milk, hortening, one-half tablespoon sugar and two cups of flour. Add the yeast and allow to rise until doubled in bulk. Then add the beaten eggs, raisins, sugar, lemon rind and flour, and allow to rise again until doubled in bulk. Then put in a frying pan a one-half inch thick layer of brown or white sugar and one-half cup chopped oll out the dough to onehalf inch thickness. Spread with melted butter, cinnamon and sugar. Roll up and cut as for cinnamon rolls. Place cut end down, close together in pan. Let rise and bake in a moderate oven. Turn out and cut as any cake

Time in cooking, 35 minutes.
Temperature, 350 degrees.

## Ice Chest Cake

2 squares chocolate 3 tablespoons boiling water
4 eggs
2 tablespoons confectioners' sugar
Pinch salt
$1 / 2$ tablespoon vanilla
$1 / 2$ dozen lady fingers 1 pint whipping cream

Melt the chocolate in the boiling water. Add the beaten egg yolks, the confectioners' sugar, salt, and vanilla. Then add the egg whites, beaten stiff. Line a pan with oiled paper. Stand the lady fingers around the edge and on bottom. Put in a layer of the mixture, and then a layer of lady fingers, and repeat until all the mixture is used. Finish with a layer of lady fingers. Let stand on ice twenty-four hours. Two hours before serving, turn out on a platter and cover with sweetened whipped cream.
Recipe makes eight servings,

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[^2]
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$\mathrm{O}^{\prime}$NE teaspooniful of pure, unflavored, unsweetened gelatine dissolved and added to a glass of milk will increase the obtainable nourishment by about $23 \%$ !
Leading doctors are prescribing the addition of Knox Sparkling Gelatine to milk for infants, children and grownups, because it makes the milk more easily digested.
HOW TO ADD GELATINE TO MILK
Soak for ten minutes one level tablespoon-
ful of Knox Sparkling Gelatine in $1 / 2$ cup of cold milk taken from a quart of milk; cover while soaking; then place the cup in boiling water, stirring until gelatine is fully disquart of cold milk from which it was taken. For smaller quantities of milk reduce gelatine in proportion. In infant feeding, add the dissolved gelatine to the regular formula prescribed by the physician.
Gelatine also makes other foods easier to digest, and should be a part of the family's daily meals.

## KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE <br> "The Highest Quality for Health"

A Valuable Book for Mothers
"The Health Value of Gelatine"-is a bookthatgivesimportantinformation on the health of infants, children, and grown-ups. Sent Free with other interesting books for your grocer's name. health dept.
Charles B. Knox Gelatine Co. 114 Knox Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y. Roth packager eontain the oame plain Spark ling
Gra nulated Gelatine, but the Meidulaud" hai Granulated Gelatine, hut her Aeidulatad hai
an extra envelope containing lemon flavoring.


T'he Wedding Cake Must Be

Made Early

## Recipes by FLORENCE TAFT EATON

Tested at the Priscilla Proving Plant

PERHAPS the simplest way to procure a wedding cake is to order it from the caterer; but if you do that you are cheating yourself of one of the most interesting details of the wedding preparations and besides, a home-made wedding cake is a most fitting adjunct to a home wedding. In order to ripen properly the cake must be made weeks before the wedding. Consequently it does not interfere with any of the last minute preparations, and it is one of the easiest of cakes to make. Being largely fruit, held together with a little batter, lightness is not one of its characteristics, so a deft touch in handling is unnecessary. There is no breathless suspense as to whether it is going
$1 / 2$ cup white grape juice, cider, or coffee
2 pounds seeded raisins
2 pounds currants
1 pound thinly sliced citron
Cream shortening and add sugar gradually. Add eggs well beaten, and molasses. Reserve one-half cup flour, and with the rest sift the remaining dry ingredients. Add to the first mixture alternately with the fruit juice. Mix the fruit with the half cup of flour and add to the whole.
Bake in three or four loaves in a
slow oven.
Time in cooking, $21 / 2$ hours, Temperature, 300 degrees. Recipe makes ten pounds.


The little individual boxes for wedding cake
are of white moiré or grosgrain paper.
to fall because it will never rise appreciably. There is a good deal of labor involved in getting ready to mix wedding cake,, but this can be turned into a regular party. Let the whole family - and friends, if you want to extend the privilege wather round the kitchen table or assemble on the porch to cut up raisins, slice citron and pick over currants, while the strongest right arms take turns creaming the butter and working in the sugar. With all this help it is not much of a task for the chief cook to mix up the batter and put it in its pans.
Unless you want the wedding cake to be kept whole for a decoracake to be kept whole for a decora-
tive feature of the refreshment table, tive feature of the refreshment table,
bake it in small pans. Small loaves bake it in small pans. Small loaves
are easier to handle and do not are easier to handle and do not
present the storage problems that a present the storage problems that a large cake does, and after ripening
will be just as moist. Line the pans will be just as moist. Line the pans
with two or three layers of oiled with two or three layers of oiled paper (not thin paraffin paper, but ordinary brown paper thoroughly greased) so that the cakes can be removed from the pans without breaking. Peel off the paper while the cake is still hot. A stone crock makes an ideal storage place for makes an ideal storage place for ered utensil will do - an iron roasered utensil will do - an iron roas-
ter is good or a tin box, the cover ter is good or a tin box, the cover of which may be sealed with ad-
hesive tape. Leave cake to ripen in hesive tape. Leave cake to ripen in
a place where the temperature is a place
moderate.

Wedding Fruit Cake, No. 1
1 pound (2 cups) butter or margarine
3 cups brown sugar
10 eggs
1 cup molasses
4 cups pastry flour
1 teaspoon soda
2 teaspoons cinnamon
1 teaspoon clove
1 teaspoon nutmeg
$1 / 2$ teaspoon mace

Wedding Fruit Cake, No. 2
2 cups butter or margarine
2 cups sugar
10 eggs
1 cup molasses
$11 / 2$ cups fruit juice or coffee
4 cups pastry flour
3 teaspoons cinnamon
2 teaspoons clove
2 teaspoons nutmeg
1 teaspoon mace
1 teaspoon salt
3 pounds muscatelle raisins, seeded and chopped
3 pounds currants or seedless raisins
$11 / 2$ pounds citron, thinly sliced
Cream shortening and add sugar gradually. Add eggs well beaten and the molasses. Add liquid alternately with the dry ingredients, which have been mixed and sifted. Add fruit and mix thoroughly. Bake in three or four loaves in a slow
Time in cooking, 3 hours.
Temperature, 275 degrees.
Recipe makes eleven pounds.
If the wedding cake is to be cut and put in individual boxes it should not be frosted. However, if you want to use the cake whole the following icing will be appropriate.

## Almond Icing

$1 / 2$ pound shelled almonds
3 drops rose water
2 or 3 drops almond extract
2 egg whites
$11 / 4$ cups confectioners' sugar
Blanch the almonds and pound to a paste, moistening with rose water and almond extract while doing it. Beat until smooth and add to icing made with egg whites beaten stiff with sugar, reserving a small amount of plain icing before adding the almonds. Spread on the cake, and cover with the plain icing.

One package of Knox Gelatinewillmake four different salads or desserts each enough for a family of six


Spanish Cream

A "company" dessert which will insure the success of the meal.


Using up the "leftovers" in a way which is not only attractive but extremely nutritious, as well as economical.


There are no flavors equal to the real fruit
juices, fresh or canned, that go in the Knox juices, fresh or canned, that go in the Knox

Chocolate Spong
A favorite with the whole family.

K NOX SPARKLING GELATINE dill menu. Its goodness will please the family, and you will be delighted with the economical effect on your table budget, because each package is sufficient for four meals.
Try this recipe. It is easy to makeand so delicious!

CHOCOLATE SPONGE
1/2 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine $1 / 4$ cup cold water $1 / 3$ cup of sugar $1 / 4$ cup boiling water 3 eggs 1 teaspoonful vanilla Few grains salt - poonuls cocoa Directions : Soak gelatine in cold water until soft, then dissolve in boiling water. Add cocoa or melted chocolate. Beat egg whites until stiff and add well-beaten egg yolks the dissolved the whites. Add sugar, then en well. Beat and add flavoring. Pour into wet mold, chill and serve plain or with milk, whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk.


SPARKLING GELATINE
'The Highest Quality for Health'
FREE-Additional recipes for every occasion as well as Mrs. Knox's helpful books will be sent free, on request, if you willmention yourgrocer's name.

Charles B. Knox Gelatine Co. 114 Knox Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y.
Both packapes oontain the same plain Sparkling
Granulated Gelatine, but the Me Acidulated" has Granulated Gelatine, but the Acidulated" has
an extra envelope containing lemon flavoring.



No. 25-5-1
What! Only \$2.00? - Yes, Only \$2.00!
For a Smart Summer Frock of a New Fast Color Fabric Easy to Make and Quickly Embroidered

WHEN you can make a frock for two dollars that looks like ten-times-two dollars when it's done, it is a profitable, prideful adventure in feminine finance! Every one of these frocks is an assured successful adventure, too. The making is all "plain sailing," the embroidery stitches are all old familiar friends. But with all their simplicity every frock lays claim to a certain clever variation which gives interest, distinction and style to the model. The material is one of the new cottons which are much like linens in appearance and yet remain crisp, fresh, and unwrinkled long after a linen frock would be hopelessly mussed. Best of all, this cotton is guaranteed fast color, both sun proof and tub proof - just the thing for vacation days.
These frocks follow the fashionable straight line mode, but are blessed with a comfortable amount of fulness nevertheless. This fulness is adjusted at each side at a low waistline except in the model 25-5-3, which has the new inverted box plait arrangement at each side inverted box phere it is smartly the skirt where it is smartly topped by em-
broidered motifs. All bindings are of self broidered
material.
The narrow girdles are slipped through bound slots on the first three models, but tacked

## Everything You Need

What you get for two dollars is everything you need to make a dress, as follows: Any one of these dresses (fabric stamped with cutting lines and embroidery design), in any size ( $34,36,38,40$, or 42 ), in any color shown in the picture (rose, peach, lavender, or green), with enough embroidery cotton to work the design as you see it here (black and white), an embroidery needle of the right size for the cotton called for, all bias binding needed to finish, and a spool of sewing cotton to match the fabric. All a spool of sew
this for $\$ 2.00$.
Be sure to state size and color wanted, as well as Be sure to state size and color wanted, as well as
the style dress you prefer. And remember! - each the style dress you prefer. And remember!-each
of these four dresses can be had in any of the four of these four dresses can be had in any of the four
colors shown, and all the material supplied is of really excellent quality.
under the plaits at the side back and front on 25-5-4. Two slots are used at each side front on dress 25-5-3, and the girdle is drawn through and knotted lightly to define the low waist line and knotted lightly to define the low waist line Short set-in sleeves are used in every case
except $25-5-1$ which has brief kimono sleeves.
Darts at the line of the bust give ease and Darts at the line of the bust give ease and
shapeliness to the straight little model 25-5-3. shapeliness to the straight little model 25-5-3. The embroidery in every case is a combination of the simplest stitches, and is interestingly placed. No. 25-5-1 is done in flat, unpadded satin stitch with a bit of outlining worked with four threads of stranded cotton. All other frocks are worked in pearl cotton. Buttonholing slightly spaced is used liberally for flower and leaf forms, scrolls are usually chain stitched, lazy daisy stitches are useful for flower centres. Model 25-5-3 takes on a few big cross stitches and some French knots. The motif on 25-5-4 is repeated at the back, as the little picture on the wall indicates.

The neck lines are of the three favored types, - the V-neck and softly rolling collar so popular for sports apparel, the demure round collar so becoming to the boyish types, and the Jenny oval which is almost universally becoming. There is certainly a place in your wardrobe for one, or more than one, of these smart, simple, easily made frocks.


## HereisthePrizeRecipe

Also Winners of the First Five Prizes


## Delicious-Instant

 GoffeeFIRST PRIZE $\$ \mathbf{5 0 0 . 0 0}$
ADELE EDWARDS, 23 Winant Avenue,
Port Richmond, S. I., N. Y FIRST PRIZE RECIPE
G. Washington's Coffee $3 /$ cup of butter, 1 cup $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Apple Cream Cake } & \text { sugar, } 2 \text { eggs, } 1,1 / \mathrm{caps} \\ \text { flour, } 2 \text { teaspoons bak- }\end{array}$ ing powder, $1 / 1$ teaspoon salt, flour, 2 cup milk, 1 teaspoon
G. Washington's Coffee. Cream butter, add sugar gradually, then eggs well beaten. Next sift and add flour, baking powder and salt, alternately with the
milk in which the $G$. Washington's Coffee has been milk in which the G. Washington's Coffee has been
dissolved. Beat thoroughly and bake in moderately hot oven in two greased square layer cake pans. G. Washington's Coffee 1 pound apples, pared Apple Filling $\quad \begin{aligned} & \text { and grated, } 1 \text { pound } \\ & \text { powdered sugar, rind }\end{aligned}$ powdered sugar, rind
and juice 3 lemons, $1 / 4$ pound sweet butter, 2 wellanaten eggs, 1 tablespoon G. Washington's Coffee,
beaten finely chopped peeans (optional). Put apples,
1 cup sugar, rind and juice of lemons with butter into upper vessel of double boiler, place over hot water over
moderate fire, and when butter is melted add wellmoderate fire, and when butter is metted add well-
beaten eggs and cook until thick-about 15 minutesbeaten eggs and cook until tiring frequently. When cooked add the G. Wash-
stint ington's Coffee, dissolved in 1 tablespoon hot water, and the pecans if used. When cold spread between
layers of cake.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { G. Washington's } & \left.\begin{array}{l}\text { 3/ teaspoon G. Washington's } \\ \text { Coffee, dissolved in } 3 / 4 \text { cup boil- }\end{array}\right]\end{array}$ Coffee Frosting Coffee, dissolved in $3 / 4$ cup boil1 tablespoon orange juice, $11 /$ cups brown sugar, $x_{1}$ cup butter, $3 / 4$ cup thin cream, 1 egg yolk. Cook together
all ingredients except egg yolk until a little tested in all ingredients except egg yolk until a little tested in
cold water forms soft ball. Cool slightly, add beaten egg yolk and beat until thick enough to spread.
2nd Prize $\$ 250.00$ Mrs. Huldah McKee

4th Prize $\$ 50.00$ 4335 Clara Street Nina de Sola Mendes Pelham
New York

3rd Prize \$75.00
Mrs. Henry B. Graybill
Hong Lok
5th Prize $\$ 25.00$ Mara Serriov General Delivery
Sarasota, Florida
It gives us pleasure to announce the above awards. Recipes came in by the thousands-from every State of the Union. The contest proved a revelation as to the many different ways in which G. Washington's Delicious Instant Coffee can be used.
While all could not win prizes, we believe that every contestant has discovered that G. Washington's Delicious instant Coffee
In demonstrating that G. Washington's Delicious instant Coffee is marvelous as a flavormost delicious coffee. Just pure, unadulterated coffee that dissolves instantiy in water, hot or cold. No grounds, no boiling, no waste, no worry. No coffee pot or percolator needed. We have prepared a folder of the prize winning
recipes and names of all winners which will be recipes and names o
sent upon request.


Sold in three
sizes-
mall, medium
and large
G. WASHINGTON COFFEE REFINING CO. 522 Fifth Avenue New York

Betty's Lobster Lesson (Continued from page 19)
future use. In preparing lobster farci and certain other dishes these are often used as containers in which the lobster meat is baked. Or the shells and trimmings may serve as a base for a lobster bisque.

The meat from the large claws is just as firm as that of the body. The claws must either be broken with a hammer or cracked with nut crackers, the flesh carefully removed, the central thin bone taken from it the central thin bone taken from it aside for the bisque.
While it is true that there is a litthe meat in the small claws this is tle meat in the small claws this is so little that the average person does not consider it profitable to spend the time necessary for opening them. However, if they are to be opened, split lengthwise with scissors and remove the meat, otherwise lay them also aside for the soup pot. These small claws, though, are very decorative and with the long feelers help o garnish and decorate a dish of salad, farci or baked lobster
Now let us see what we have to work with: 1. A large solid portion of tail meat. 2. A number of smaller pieces taken from the large smaller pieces taken from the large
claws. 3. Flavorful fat and small claws. 3. Flavorful fat and small pieces of fat from the body.
pile of shell and trimmings.
Obviously only one or two dishes can be prepared from the meat of one lobster, but that was no reason why we should not pass on to Betty recipes for a number of other dishes, which she could prepare for herself once she understood the intricacies of separating the lobster from his cardinal robe, so here they are:

## Lobster Farci

$1{ }^{\circ}$ cup lobster meat 1 hard-cooked egg 1 teaspoons minced parsley 1 eup white sauce Slight grating of nutmeg Salt
Paprika
4 tablespoons buttered crumbs
Cut the lobster meat into small dice and add to it the finely chopped white of the egg, the yolk passed white of the egg, the yolk passed
through a sieve, the minced parsley, through a sieve, the minced parsley,
white sauce and seasonings. Split white sauce and seasonings. Split
the body shell lengthwise so as to the body shell lengthwise so as to
form two portions and fill these and form two portions and fill these and
the tail shell with the lobster mixthe tail shell with the lobster mixture. Sprinkle generously with the buttered crumbs and bake in a moderately hot oven.
Time in cooking, 15 minutes.
Temperature, 375 degrees.
Recipe makes six servings.

## Lobster Cutlets

1 cup cooked lobster
$2 / 3$ teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon paprika
1 tablespoon lemon juice Slight grating of lemon rind 2 tablespoons butter 2 tablespoons flour
$2 / 3$ cup milk
Egg
Stale bread crumbs
Frying fat
Chop the lobster meat fine and add o it the salt, paprika, lemon juice, and rind. Blend together the butter and flour and when smoothly mixed add the milk, a little at a time. Stir until boiling, cook for three minutes, and then add the seasoned lobster meat. Cool and shape into Six* cutlets - pointed at one end and broader at the other like a flattened pear. After all are shaped, coat with egg and bread crumbs and fry in deep fat Drain thoroughly and insert in the pointed end of each cutlet an inch piece of the lobster cutlet an inch piece of the lobster feeler to simulate a bone. Garnish Time in cooking lemon.
Time in cooking, 6 minutes
Temperature, 375 degrees.
(Continued on page 41 )


## When 5,000,000 Women

turn to a new way in personal hygiene, surely you owe it to yourself, at least to try that way

By ELLEN J. BUCKLAND, Graduate Nurse

If you believe the testimony of five million American women, you too will want to know about this new way in personal hygiene. At least will want o try it, for yourself.
Today countless thousands of women are learning for the first time, what these millions know. Everywhere, they are finding new personal immaculacy, new freedom, relief from embarrassment. Today this amazing new way has been adopted by 8 in io women in the better walks of life.
This new way is Kotex, and doctors, nurses everywhere advise its use. It is Science's solution of woman's oldest problem, supplanting the oldfashioned sanitary napkin and other dangerous makeshift methods.

## These scientific features

Many discomforts common to women are directly traceable to makeshift sanitary methods. Much of the loss of charm, of the feminine immaculacy expected at all times, is chiefly due to the same reason. Every woman knows this to be true.
Kotex is a sanitary pad made of Cellucotton, the world's super-absorbent. It absorbs 16 times its own weight in moisture. It is five times as absorbent as cotton.

Each Kotex pad is impregnated with a new secret deodorant which our scientists recently discovered. It is the result of years of laboratory experiment and research.

Another important advantage of Kotex is that it can be discarded simply, without the least bother or embarrassment just like a piece of tissue.

Kotex is germ-proof, packed in sanitary
sealed packages of 12 . In two sizes, the regular and Kotex-Super
All drug and department stores have Kotex-ready-wrapped in plain paper. There are no questions to ask or answer, no needless conversation. Simply pay the clerk and walk out, that is all.

Easy to get-anywhere
Today, get Kotex, deodorized. Learn what it has come to mean to the millions f women who have adopted it. Or if you will write to me, I will send you free a sample of the new deodorized Kotex, and an interesting booklet, written by an eminent doctor on this important subject. Your letter will be treated confidentially, of course, and the sample will come in plain, unmarked wrapper. Just address me

ELLEN J. BUCKLAND, G. N.
166 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

## $K ○ T \in X$

At All Good Drug and Department Stores


## No more pitiful wails

Tonight... wouldn't it be wonderful if baby should drowse off into deep, restful sleep...no more pitiful wails of pain... no fretfulness...no getting up in the dead hours of night to soothe the poor little sufferer? Babycries because his flower - like skin is miserable - all
 chafed, or inflamed, or rubbed raw

Mennen Borated Talcum forms a silky, cooling film over tender infant flesh, protecting it from the agony of friction-from the continual rubbing of damp clothes and bedding and the chafing of baby's own chubby skin-folds.
Because each downy fleck of Mennen's is as porous as a little fairy sponge, it dries all hidden, irritating moisture from the skin. Every last particle of harmful perspiration, urine and bath-water is absorbed.

And in this soft, pure powder are blended five wonderfully mild, healing preparations
which help to prevent infection by keeping baby's skin in healthy condition. Sprinkle Mennen Borated Talcum into the chubby skin-folds frequently. Shower it liberally all over the lovely dimpled body. For it brings relief and comfort to baby and enables mother, too, to protect her health-to get her proper rest and leisure.

Mothers call the Mennen Baby Book the simplest, most helpful work on infants ever published. While the new edition lasts we will send a copy in plain package for only 25 c . Write today.
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or stampl. Pleaze send The
Menneen Baby Eook, postpaid, in plain package to

## Name

Addres

## Homemaking - the Center of Civilization

By Tbe FIELD EDITOR

LET us never belittle homemaking experience. Trivial details must not grow large enough in our lives to crowd out the wider vision. For years homemaking has meant cooking and sewing to some people, with dusting and dishes ever waiting to be done. To be sure it includes these routine activities, but they are no more homemaking than hands and feet are the sum of a vibrant, stimulating, human personality. We cannot too strongly emphasize the necessity for beginning with the necessity for beginning with the
larger ideas and working from them larger tdeas and working from them
back to details. If we begin with back to details. If we begin with
details there is the danger that we details there is the danger that we
may drown there before we learn may drown there before we lay duty
to swim. To do our everyday contentedly, some vision of its ultimate importance is needed. Without the vision the days are monoto-
nous, irksome and drab. We either nous, irksome and drab. We either slight our housework or else, in
horse morbid furiousness, make it an end
in itself and create havoc with comin itself and create havoc with comulate order.
Homemaking is the central one of the five institutions which civilization has slowly and painfully evolved and established. The others are religion, politics, education, and are religion, politics, education, and
industry. None of the four but have their rise in the home, and all detheir rise in the stability of the home for their own firm standing. As
O. T. Mason says, "All the social O. T. Mason says, "All the social
fabrics of the world are built around women. The first stable society was a mother and her helpless infant, and this little group is the grandest phenomenon in society still." He also adds that, "To attach the man permanently to this group for the good of the kind has been the struggle of the ages.
A brief review of the homemaker's responsibility to the other four institutions helps in getting a truer perspective on every day's routine.

## The Homemaker and Religion

In primitive days women, like men, walked hourly among the gods. The spirit world was ever close beside them. Each tree, each boulder, each rushing stream concealed a being from another sphere. Sun, moon, and stars were deities. The wind that caressed the cheek was a Spirit's breath.
In daily life each commonest act was a form of worship. Even the washing of dishes was done under the witnessing eye of a god and in the performance of this trivial rouof the danger of offending the higher powers as well as the eager desire to please them. This consciousness lifted the exhausting routine of a primitive woman's day into a realm above the material. It transformed endless work to constant worship.
From the dawn of history religion has been natural to women. The circumstances of a woman's life bring her closer than a man to the great mysteries. Birth she knows as no man can, - it is incarnate in her flesh. Women also, from immemorial ages, have attended death and first cared for the body from which the spirit fled. In the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, among a ords, is a photograph startling in ords, is a photograph startling in
its chance record. Amid a tumbled its chance record. Amid a tumbled
pile of rocks sits an Indian woman, motionless, an empty cradle at her feet. Her woeful eyes look out, with sad questioning, toward the infinite. A life came to her out of mystery and to that mystery it has returned. No man can share, in the
most intimate sense, a woman's nearness to worlds that, through faith alone, we dimly apprehend. The man's part in religion has been more intellectual. To women the heart is a living spring of faith. Man has been the interpreter, women the preserver of ideals. None of the great book religions has admitted women to the priesthood and yet all have depended upon women, like the Vestal Virgins, to attend the sacred flame.
In this field modern ways have lifted no responsibilities from women's shoulders. Some limitations are now removed. A Maude Royden is accepted, as a man would be, standing in the pulpit. Yet, for the most part, woman's share will be to keep family and community altar steadily and joyfully alight, to conserve ideals by action and example rather than speech, to transmit belief by the promptings of the heart more than by intellectual argument or exposition. Theology is man's, faith is woman's part. It is in proportion to our possession of a faith, as alive as in days when wonder was new, that the salt of life grows in savor and the perfume of spiritual experience through routine daily ual experience through routine daily
action rises in fragrance to transaction rises in fragrance to trans-
form the air. "Who sweeps a room as for Thy laws makes that and as for Thy laws makes that and
the action fine." Housework, done the action fine." Housework, done
in consecration to high ideals, may exhaust the body but it has no power to weary the soul.
The Homemaker and Politics
The homemaker's activity in politics is one for which her past has not prepared her in any technical sense. Public affairs have been traditionally segregated from women's lives. We have stood behind a barred gate watching the tides in the affair of state ebb and flow. Our influence laid no enduring barrier against the breaking of the waves; In "The Homemaker" a woman's magazine that followed Godey's Lady's Book into a fragrant literary tomb, we find an article published in 1889, "Should Women Vote?" The question is answered in a decided negative on "personal, social and moral" grounds. In our present insouciant delight in sport clothes, it is hard to get the picture of our corseted and bustled sisters, trailing their trains, saying that they could not go to the polls, "in common justice to their health - they cannot set aside the frequent physical disabilities which unfit them for exposure to climatic conditions such as men can climatic conditions such as men can
brave with impunity. Nor can any woman contend with the crowd of woman, indecent, profane men who infest our voting places-
Whether we have welcomed the yote or not we feel the responsibility that follows the franchise - not only to vote, but to vote intelligently and impartially, for the cause and the candidate recommended by the unique experience in discriminating between fundamental right and wrong which comes to every homekeeping woman,

## The Homemaker and Education

Here, as in religion, we have an age-old inheritance. Even in savage tribes boys were left with their mothers for their first five years and modern psychology tells us that, by seven years of age, the warp of life has practically all been threaded. The succeeding years merely weave the pattern on that foundation. We teach the child to eat, to walk, to talk, and do it all within the four
walls of home. We give it a share in the family activities and direct its thoughts and ideals.
In a recent examination paper a college senior said, "It seems to me that it ought to be the pride of any mother to be the Domestic Science teacher herself and see that her daughter had graduated with honor from Mother's Domestic Science School." This sentiment we subscribe to with enthusiasm. No class scribe to with enthusiasm. No class
room will ever equal the home kitchen when it is presided over by a chen when it is presided over by a
mother who combines an open and mother who combines an open and
vigorous mind with joyful experience.
We are of those who view with alarm the public washing of necks and brushing of teeth, as a community affair done in the school, and we point with pride to an older day when, even though but once a week for the bath, such rites were privately celebrated as a responsibility confined within each household. The home must consider the proper grounds of its jurisdiction, not narrowly, but thoroughly. It may be that not less education but may be that not less education but
more should be carried on in the more should
family circle.
One most important point lies in training a boy to have the right attitude toward homemaking. The father's responsibility here is greater than the mother's. By his father's example of happy cooperation and his consciousness that to-day's work is all human not "man's" or "woman's" the child is made ready to command the love of the woman he will want to marry some year hence.

The Home and Industry
Industry, of all the civilized activities, has changed most radically, tivities, has changed most radically.
Because of the machine we are hapBecause of the machine we are hap-
pily forced to revise some of our pily forced to revise some of our
hoariest homemaking attitudes and hoariest homemaking attitudes and
processes. That girl who is to
marry your son will be far more marry your son will be far more
critical of him than she was before the advent of the machine. By the machine women have come into industry and consequently into opportunities for self-support fairly comparable to man's. To command the respect and continued affection of a woman who can earn her. own living is surely a challenge which will raise male standards of behavior as husbands. Men will be free at last to think as much of profree at last to think as much of pro-
viding kindliness and patience, and self-control, and idealism as of self-control, and idealism
earning dollars and cents.
Another far-reaching effect of industrial opportunity is the chance women may take now of getting some business experience before marriage. The personal pay envelope teaches the value of money. It also provides training in the ethics of loyalty and gives unequalled experience in adjusting our own views to those of others. Finally it brings home the comic futility of personal sensitiveness. All these are priceless assets in homemaking.

No responsibilities have been lifted from the modern homemaker but the pack she carries happily has been shifted from her hands to her head. In that lies the promise of great things just ahead for better American homemaking.
With an economic reorganization of the home the wife and mother will cease to be a jill-of-all-trades, and become, in partnership with her husband, a specialist in religious, political, educational, and industrial training of future citizens during their first seven years.


## "Easiest-and Quickest!"

'I CAN keep my floors spotless easier any other way. And it saves me much dusting." This is the verdict of scores of women who take the trouble to write to us praising the Bissell for its efficiency.
Good housekeepers who pride themelves on the immaculacy of their homes prefer the Bissell. It is always ready for nstant use. Easy to handle. Sweeps thoroughly without causing fatigue. And it is durable. 10 to 15 years is the average. Many last longer. Any woman who owns one will tell you that it is indispensable.
The "Cyco" ball bearings in the Bissell add to its long life and make it run lightly. "Cyco" Ball Bearing Bissells at around $\$ 6$. Other grades for less. Play-size (toy) Bissells for a few dimes. At furniture, hardware, housefurnishing and depart

## BISSELL <br> Carpet Sweeper



## Tasty Weed Dishes

(Continued from page 21)
and curly, which distinguishes it from the short, thick-leafed dock that is not edible. Lamb's-quarters and purslane, too, will be found excellent cooked in the ways suggested for dandelions. They are also sood cold, served as a salad with French dressing.
Sorrel soup is a stand-by in old Dutch and German families. Its slightly acid flavor makes it most appetizing. Wash well a pint of sorrel leaves, mince them and place in rel leaves, mince them and place in
a saucepan with five large outside a saucepan with five large outside leaves of lettuce, a sliced onion, a few sprigs of parsley and two table-
spoons of butter. Toss over the spoons of butter. Toss over the fire a few minutes, then sift into
the pan two tablespoons of flour and blend well. Pour in gradually, stirring constantly, three quarts of boiling water and cook gently fifteen or twenty minutes. Add a cup of hot milk and a cup of mashed potatoes eason with salt and pepper amakes good sauce to serve with boiled meats. Press the cooked leaves through a sieve and add to any good through a sieve and add to any good
white sauce. To make a sorrel salad which is both piquant and good to which is both piquant and good to
look at, wash and drain the leaves and chill them; then crisp and drain head of lettuce and arrange the leaves in a serving dish, over which scatter the sorrel thickly. Garnish with celery tips and diced beets and serve with French dressing.

Another "wild grass" which makes an excellent flavoring for salad is wild pepper grass, known to most people as wild mustard. It can be used in combination with other in meat sandwiches of any kind Some weeds which at first thought seem impossible are really most tasty. For instance, burdock a pest to the gardener and farmer has a stem which - if used when young and the outer fuzzy coat scraped off - is crisp and delicious, and may be eaten with salt as one does celery. A pint of the stems combined with about three-quarters of a cup of shredded cabbage and one chopped onion and served with mayonnaise or French dressing makes a good salad.
The jaded appetite will appreciate the zest which leeks add to the menu. Chop them and add to creamed potatoes or to scrambled eggs or even cook them in boiling water and serve on toast with a cream sauce. They are as good as early onions served not tried this method of utilizing not tried this method of utilizing spring onions has missed a delicate
dish. Cream of leek soup is delidish. Cream of leek soup is deli-
cious and is made as follows: Cut one bunch of leeks and a small bunch of celery into very thin slices and cook in two and one-half tablespoons of butter for ten minutes, stirring constantly. Add to one quart of milk and cook in a double boiler for forty minutes. Cook in boiling water for ten minutes two and one-half cups of potatoes cut in small pieces. Melt two tablespoens of hespors of flour, with tablespoons four, add the milk til the potatoes are soft. Season with salt and cayenne pepper. with salt and cayenne pepper.
The root of the wild golden thistle is a valuable vegetable, tha tastes somewhat like salsify. Like carrots, turnips and other tubers it is an all-the-year-round food. To serve, scrape the roots and throw them into acidulated water. (This is water to which vinegar or lemon juice is added in the proportion of one tablespoon to one quart of until tender in salted water to cover
(Continued on page 44)

$G$ vesss armieing ata supper rannc, given or a New York debutante, at New York's most fashionable restaurant on Park Avenue.
Investigation shows that among New York's one hundred and sixty debutantes of the season, Woodbury's Facial Soap is more than three times as popular
as any other soap.

## One Hundred and Two New York and Boston Debutantes tell why they

 use Woodbury's Facial SoapIN the social registers of the big New York newspapers one hundred and sixty debutantes were listed this season-a list unusually large, for the number of young girls presented in a season to what is authentically known as "society" in New York rarely mounts to more than a hundred. In Boston the list came to ninety-eight.
We wanted to know how these young society girls take care of their skin. What toilet soap do they use? Why do they choose it? And what are the qualities in a soap that especially appeal to them?

## 224 girls answer the questions

To learn the answers to these questions we submitted them to each of the 258 girls. All but 34 replied to our inquiries.
The results were extremely interesting.
Twenty-three different brands of soap were used; but whereas 122 girls scattered their choice over 22 different kinds of soap -an average of a different soap to every 5 girls-the remaining 102 girls all used Woodbury's.
Among the New York debutantes Woodbury's was more than three times as popular as any other soap. Among the Boston debutantes Woodbury's was neary five times as popular as any other soap. Forty-three girls said they used Woodbury's to overcome definite skin defects
such as enlarged pores, blackheads, excessive oiliness, etc.
Seventy-six girls gave the purity of Woodbury's as their reason for using it, or its beneficial effect on the skin in general cleansing. Two girls used it because it had been recommended by their physicians.
Two points are noticeably brought out by the investigation: one is the constantly recurring testimony to the purity and fineness of Woodbury's Facial Soap. The other is the efficacy of the special Woodhury treatments for overcoming common skin troubles.

Why Woodbury's is unique in its effect on the skin
A skin specialist worked out the formula by which Woodbury's is made. This formula not only calls for absolutely pure ingredients. It also demands greater refinement in the manufacturing process than is commercially possible with ordinary toilet soap. In merely handling a cake of Woodbury's one notices this exreme fineness.
Around each cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap is wrapped the booklet, " $A$ Skin You Love to Touch," containing special reatments for overcoming common skin defects. Get a cake of Woodbury's today and begin your treatment tonight. A 25 -cent cake lasts a month or six weeks.

## G <br> reult oodbury skin preparations, of Woodbury's Facial Soap




## Invisible Quality

ONLY a very few of the things that make Kraft Cheese superior are visible.
The size, shape and style of package of Kraft Cheese are readily apparent and easily imitated. But care in selection, in curing and ageing, in blending, and the facilities to do it properly, are not so easily seen; neither are the years of practical experience apparent, nor the knowledge and skill that produces its unequaled quality. So the flavor and quality of Kraft Cheese are never successfully imitated.

```
    KRAFT CHEESE COMPANY
NEW YORK - CHICAGO-POCATELLO, IDAHO
    kRAFT-MACLAREN CHEESE CO., LTD.
        montreal, canada
Made and Known in Canada as Kraft Canadian Cheese
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## VARIETIES

American Pimento Swiss Brick Old English (Sharp American) in tin foil loaf Also 5 varieties in tins
Send to cents for Illustrated Recipe Book D.

## What Is Evaporated Milk?

By AGNES M. OLSON

EVAPORATED milk is fresh milk from which about $60 \%$ of the water has been removed by evaporation. (Fresh milk is 87\% water.) Nothing is added to it. Nothing but water is taken from it. This concentration makes it more than twice as rich as ordinary milk. After it is thus concentrated, it is put in air tight containers and sterilized.
The distinction between evaporated and condensed milk is frequently not understood. Condensed milk is a combination of milk and cane sugar ; evaporated milk is milk only. The method of preserving differs. Sugar forms the preservative for condensed milk. For evaporated milk heat only is the preorated mil The cans of evaporated servative. The cans of evaporated sufficient length of time to kill all sufficient
bacteria.
Everyone knows that only fresh, firm fruit and vegetables can be successfully canned. It is the same with milk. Only fresh, pure milk can be concentrated and sterilized successfully. This explains why evaporating plants are always in the country close to the "source of supply" - the grazing herds. In addition to requiring freshness, these plants test all milk as it comes into the plant to make sure that the milk they use is rich in butter fat. The fat and milk solids content of evaporated milk is regulated by federal orated milk is regulated by federal
standard, just as meat is subject standard, just as meat is subject
to government inspection. Thus it to government inspection. Thus it
is that pure, rich milk is canned is that pure, rich milk is canned
while it is much fresher than the while it is much fresher than the bottle milk delivered to your home
Cleanliness is a great factor in making evaporated milk. The cows and farms supplying the milk to the evaporating plants are regularly inspected by experts. At the plant uniformed attendants clean the empty milk cans in steam before the drivers return them to the farms. Indeed, speed and scientific care seem to be the watchwords in the successful production of evaporated milk.
This double rich milk we know as evaporated milk receives the further safeguard of sterilization after it has been evaporated and hermetically sealed in tins. Evaporated milk, therefore, is always pure, fresh, bacteria-free milk when it comes to your kitchen or nursery. Because there are no bacteria present in the milk when taken down from your pantry shelf and opened it will keep much longer after opening than bottled milk will after it is delivered to your home.

## Even Distribution of Cream

In addition to freshness and purity, the outstanding quality of evaporated milk is the even distri bution of the cream. A remark able machine was perfected a few years ago which breaks up the butterfat into infinitesimal particles and distributes it evenly through the milk. This homogenization explains why there is no separation into cream and skim milk. This uniform consistency in every spoonful in the can results in uniformly grained and uniform tasting food More important still is the effect on digestion - the even distribution of fat, together with the absolute purity, help to make evaporated purity, help to make evaporated milk for infants, children, and grown-ups.

Food Value of Evaporated Milk
The indispensable place of milk
in the diet is known to young and old. That all people do not use milk is regrettable. Equally regrettable is the delusion of many people that they are getting the utmost in that they are getting the utmost in children when they pour off the children when they pour off the top milk to use as coffee cream, and give the children the skim milk instead of whole milk to drink The fat content of bottle milk varies too much for this form of food economy.
Since the standard of richness of evaporated milk is set for the housewife by the government, and since the butterfat has been evenly blended with the milk solids, the first spoonful of milk taken from a can of evaporated milk is as rich as the last spoonful. The milk conas the last spoonful.
stituents - fat, sugar, proteins, and stituents fat, sugar, proteins, and minerals are more than twice as great in evaporated milk as in ordinary milk. This fact holds true every day and month of the year, as well, for the food value of every can of every brand of evaporated milk is constant. The food value of market milk varies with localities and seasons of the year The uniformity of evaporated milk makes it more dependable for all purposes.

## Convenience of Evaporated Milk

There is an enviable independence in the marketing methods of the housewife who frees herself as much as possible from dependence on items affected by weather conditions and frequent delivery. Evaporated milk can be bought in quantity and kept indefinitely. In airtight containers it is protected against every adverse element. When opened, each can is as sweet and fresh as milk just entering the milking pails.
The ever increasing number of careful housewives who permit no guesswork in the grade of the food and the energy value of the dishes they serve their families, appreciate the concentrated form of evaporated milk. If they desire cream quality, evaporated milk is used quality, evaporated milk is used
straight". If they desire a very "straight". If they desire a very
rich milk, one part of evaporated rich milk, one part of evaporated
milk is diluted with an equal amount of fresh water. Should the ordinary grade of milk be sufficient, one part of evaporated milk to from one to two parts of water is the economical and general rule of measure.

## Economy

In many instances a tall can of evaporated milk costs less than a quart of ordinary market milk and contains more nourishment. It also affords an additional saving above the buying cost, for, because of its richness, it may be used undiluted as cream. Again, because of its greater keeping qualities, due to perfect sterilization, still another advantage is enjoyed by the users of evaporated milk.

## How We Use Evaporated Milk

Evaporated milk answers every milk and cream need. Because it is perfectly sterile and because the fat has been evenly distributed with the other milk solids, it is a safe and digestible food for infants. safe and digestible food for infants.
Wherever the recipe calls for milk, evaporated milk can be used. Keeping in mind the double richness of this milk, one dilutes with an equal amount of water for a rich milk and with one to two parts of water for the average milk.

## Important Announcement

Club Programs for Club Leaders.
A New and Complete Service A New and Complete Service
Furnished by Modern Priscilla.

B
EGINNING with the opening of the club year, September, 1925, Modern Priscilla will provide a special service for the Homemaking Departments of Women's Clubs. This will take the form of a complete program covering from forty to sixty minutes, and comprising one subject paper, which will take about twenty minutes to read, and two short talks or discussions of the subject of about five minutes each.
These papers will be typewritten in full. The topics may be assigned to members of the club and the papers read by them, or the subject matter can be studied and a direst matter can bey be preferred a Thest given, as will be prepared under the programs will be prepared under the direction of Mrs. Della Thompson Lutes, Housekeeping Editor of Modern Priscilla, and Miss Myra Jane Robinson, a prominent lecturer and educator well known both in Home Economics and other educational fields.
Mrs. Lutes has organized and presided over clubs for a good many years, understands the needs of club women, and the difficulty often experienced in getting just the right kind of material to make an afternoon or evening meeting both interesting and profitable. She is the author of several well known books, author of several well known poous,
the most recent and most popur the most recent and most popular being, "The Gracious Hostess - A
Book of Etiquette" and "A Home Book of Etiquette" and "A Home of Your Own," a book on house-
hold management, most helpful to hold management, most helpful to
the homemaker, and also one that the homemaker, and also one that
will prove valuable for supplementary club work.
Miss Robinson travels constantly from state to state addressing women's clubs, colleges, and Universities on all manner of homemaking and educational subjects. She is not only a University woman, but a woman with home economics training and a wealth of practical experience as well.

The programs that have been outlined and are now under preparation for this unusual and valuable service will be based on the comservice wined experience of these two bined experience of these two
women, who are fitted as are few women, who are fitted as are few women in the whole country to render such service. Modern PriscILLA takes great pleasure in announcing this new service which is nowhere else, to our knowledge, duplicated.
Nine complete programs will be prepared, September to May inclusive, and the whole service is absolutely free. All you have to do is to let us know in plenty of time so we can have your program ready
for you. These programs will not appear in the magazine. They are much too long to be handled in that manner. They will be mailed to you manner
Every Home Economics club will. we are sure, be glad to receive this we are sure, be glad to receive this department of every Woman's Club, also. Every Woman's Club, as well, which very Woman's Club, as well, year includes even one program a year on homemaking subjects. A monthly program, entirely complete, the subjects prepared by women whose positions are at the very heart of homemaking problems, papers all written out ready to be read or studied, is too valuable a service to be missed.
If you would like to enroll on our club program list, please fill out the attached blank. In return, an the attached blank. In return, an
outline of the nine programs will be outline of the nine programs will be sent you so you can arrange your meetings accordingly. Some of the programs cover such important and timely subjects as Budgeting, Kitchen Arrangement, Color Schemes for the Living Room, Clothing, Balanced Menus, and so on. Every program covers some subject in which every homemaking woman is interested.
The programs will not be sent all at once. They will be sent on the first of each month. There is no expense whatever connected with this service. It is yours for the asking, another evidence of the desire of Modern Priscilla to be of the utmost help to homemaking women.
utmost help to homemaking women. lowing blank will bring you immediately a list of the programs, and on the first of every month beginning with September, a complete program all ready for your meeting will be sent you.
These programs, you understand, do not consist merely of the names of subjects worthy of discussion, but are the papers themselves, written by experts, and ready for delivery. All you have to do is to choose the person to read them, or to digest and deliver their contents. This club service is yours for the This club service is yours for the asking.

Modern Priscilla, 85 Broad Street, Boston, Mass. (Club Service). Please enter my name for the complete series of club programs for 1925-26, beginning with September.
Name
Street
State

## PRISCILLA'S Housekeeping Editors live

 and work in a home that is owned and maintained by the publishers of THE Modern Priscilla. Here they try out every recipe before it is published; here they test all sorts of household ideas and devices; here they test foods and methods of food preparation - and methods of food preparation - and readers. When a food, food preparareaders. When a food, food prepara-tion or household device has passed tion or household device has passed
the rigid test of actual use in the the rigid test of actual use in the "Priscilla Proving Plant," that being the name of the home where our Housekeeping Editors live, a

certificate is issued to the manufacturer, and he is given the right to use the P. P. P. insignia here illustrated. Whenever you see this little merit mark in an advertisement in THE Modern Priscitia or elsewhere, you may know that the article advertised is $\mathrm{O} . \mathrm{K}$. in every respect. This does not mean that goods spect. This does not mean that goods advertised without the mark may not be $\mathrm{O} . \mathrm{K}$. also, but it does mean that the manufacturer using the mark has a product that meets our high standard - a product that we have
found worthy of recommendation to found worthy of recommendation to our readers.


# Growing Children Need this rich breakfast 

## QUICK QUAKER-Savory,flavory, delicious

## Cooks in 3 to 5 minutes!



T-TERE is the "oats and milk" breakfast authorities say no growing child should be denied-cooked, ready and served as quickly as plain toast.

Because of lack of time, many mothers were serving oats too seldom. So Quaker Oats experts perfected Quick Quaker, a new kind of Quaker Oats.

As an emergency food, no other breakfast surpasses. As an early morning enticement, none compares. Rich, full flavored and enticing, it tempts the most indifferent appetite.

All the fine Quaker flavor is retained, all the luscious smoothness. The grains are cut before flaking and rolled very thin. They cook faster. That's the only difference.

Order Quick Quaker today-you will be delighted.
Remember, your grocer now has two kinds of Quaker Oatsthe kind you have always known and Quick Quaker.



## "and really, its no

 work at all, this new, easy way"Did you really have a good time at my little party last night? I've just finished touching up the floors after the dancing. No, it isn't any trouble at all -only took me twenty minutes.
"My floors were a sight when the children went back to school. They had danced all over the house and I was almost discouraged. Then one day I read about the new, easy Johnson method and decided to try it. Now my floor troubles are over! And it's so easy and clean. No mess - no rags or pails - no soiled hands. Why, you don't even have to stoop.
"And, best of all, it's the most economical floor treatment I know. You just get a Johnson Floor Polishing Outfit which includes the Liquid Wax a lambs-wool mop for applying it and a Weighted Brush for polishing. That's all you need.
"First you pour a little of the Liquid Wax onto the lambs-wool mop-a few gliding strokes and the wax is on the floor. Then a few minutes of brisk polishing with the Weighted Brush-and the floor is transformed!
"Since I started waxing my floors they require only about half the care. Ordinary dry dusting keeps them immaculate. You see, the wax finish is so hard and dry that dirt and dust can't work in - it just lays lightly on the surface and dusts off clean.
"And I've gotten rid of those ugly spots in the doorways and corridors! I just re-wax these places when they start to show wear. It isn't necessary to wax the whole floor-just touch up the traffic spots.
"The book claims this treatment will eliminate expensive refinishing. So Jack says all we save on floor finishing I can have to spend for new rugs and furniture.
"Yes, do try it! I know you'll never be sorry."
$\$ 665$ Floor Polishing Outfit, $\$ 500$


It's the new, easy way to have beautifulwaxed floors and linoleum. This Outfit Consists of:
I Quart of Johnson's Liquid Wax .
I Johnson's Lambswool Wax Mop
I Johnson's Weighted Floor Polishing Brush
I Johnson's Book on Home Beautifying
$\begin{array}{r}\$ 1.40 \\ 1.50 \\ 3.50 \\ .25 \\ \hline\end{array}$
Insist upon your dealer supplying you with a Johnson $\$ 6.65$ Floor Polishing Outfit for $\$ 5.00-$ it means a saving of $\$ 1.65$ ! This offer is good at department, drug, grocery, hardware and paint stores. If your dealer cannot furnish the outfitwrite us for the name of the nearest dealer who can.
S.C.JOHNSON \& SON - Dept. M.P.5 - Racine, Wis. "The Wood Finishing Authorities" (Canadian Factory: Brantford)
Johnsons Liquid Wax

## Furnishing the Sun Room

## (Continued from page 26)

Window Treatment the Paramount Issue
The walls of the sun room, consisting mainly of windows, as they do, make the window and its treatment a paramount issue and a prime source of perplexity. The perplexity vanishes, however, in the face of this practical common sense question, "Just what do you want curtains or draperies to do for your windows?" draperies to do for your widdows?
If you want merely to be able to temper the light at will, why not put up draw curtains of semi-opaque materials as shown in Figure 1? These may be of the commonly used pongee colored casement cloth or of
the new sunfast casement cloths the new sunfast casement cloths
which come in small figures and in which come in small figures and in
soft but rich colors. These should be finished at the top with a French heading and hung on rods which are attached to the face of the window casing, instead of the sash itself. (In passing let me say that as a finish for curtains and draperies of all materials there is nothing quite so materials there
smart or professional in its appearsmart or professional in its ap
ance as the French heading).
If you feel a need for more color and decoration than the above treatment will supply, the schemes shown in Figures 2 and 3 will interest you.
The windows in Figure 2 are hung with draperies instead of curtains,draperies of ample fulness to be drawn completely across the window if desired. They may be of hand blocked linen or cretonne, as shown, or of a sunfast weave in stripes; they may be hung from a decorated wooden pole as in the illustration or finished at the top by a valance. These draperies may constitute the entire decorative treatment of the windows or they may be accompanied by glass curtains of transparent material, such as net or gauze (not forgetting the effective-
ness of theatrical gauze in sun rooms).
In Figure 3 a group of windows is framed by a valance and side draperies. The windows may extend across the entire length of the room or fill three sides; in which case the valance will follow suit and the side draperies will form a frame for the room itself, as well as for the windows. In this treatment there are no intervening draperies, as in Figure 2 , and the side draperies extend to the floor instead of being cut off at the lower line of the apron. Unat the lower line of the apron.
less the windows are very high the less the windows are very high ue
valance board should be set high up valance board should be set high up
on the wall above the casing, as in on the wall above the casing, as in
this instance, and the valance dropped this instance, and the valance dropped just low enough
window casing.
In Figure 3 the shades are of sunfast striped crêpe mohair, taking the place of the customary glass curtains, and in themselves constitute a feature of refreshing interest. This material is quite appropriate for shades in other rooms as well, and is bound to become increasingly popular because of its attractiveness, practical qualities, and modest price. When shades of this sort are used the valance, which comes in such close contact with them, should be of plain material: an attractive finof plain material ; an attractive fin-
ish for it being a two-tone drapish for it being a two-tone drapery fringe in colors of the shade. The same fringe may be used as a finish for the bottom of the shade also, as well as for the shade tassel. The side draperies may be of plain materials similar to the valance, in the same or a contrasting color, or, if desired, a patterned material may be used in colors harmonizing with those in the shade and valance.
The treatment illustrated by Figure 3 is utilized in the following
colorful sun room scheme I have seen, in which many interesting features are embodied.
Sun Room in Blue-Green, Black
Walls. Tapestry brick, red shades predominating, with vines on lattice work.
Floor. Dull red tiles with black mortar joints.
Rug. Linen rug in small black and green checkers.
and green checkers.
Draperies. Side draperies to floor of blue-green, mercerized, sunfast weave; valance of black finished with a wood bead fringe in green, Chinese red, blue, and tan. Tiebacks same as valance.
Window shades. Striped sunfast, crêpe mohair, with tassel of six strands of wood beads to match valance fringe.
Furniture. Painted black with line decorations in apple-green and gold.
Upholstery. Day bed and one chair covered with heavy black twill, with Jacobean floral pattern in with Jacobean floral pattern in
green, rose, red-violet and old green, rose,
French blue
Fre chair upholstered in solid One chair upholstered in solid
green, one in red-orange, one in green,
old blue.
Lamps. Table lamp, base black pottery; shade, black parchment with medallions of quaint, old-fashioned roses, joined together by lines of apple-green. Floor lamp, black and gold wooden standard: pumpkin-colored silk shade finished top and bottom with one inch bias black satin edging, and embellished with fiveinch fringe of wooden beads to match valance fringe.
Cushions on day bed. Solid colors of green, red-orange, French blue, gold, and black
Accessories. Ferns in and on stands. Black reed hanging baskets adorned with tassels and filled with morning glories in red-violet and pink with green foliage.

The Effect
While the colors are brilliant they are so skillfully chosen and so subtly blended and keyed that they produce an effect of complete harmony. Yet with all the lively color and opulence of decoration the room is filled with a sense of homelike comfort, due to the comfortable easy chairs ; the arrangement of the furniture in chair, table and lamp groupings: the presence of lamp and magazines; the well appointed desk, and the soft cushioned daybed.

## Effectiveness with Economy

If a marble, tile or concrete floor is too expensive there are bold tile designs in linoleum that are astonishingly effective. Old floors can be transformed by a handy man with a can of paint a paint brush, and a ood idea Visualize for example, good een linen or grass example, rounded by a foor hrass rug sur Nondescript tables, desks of black Nondescript tables, desks and chairs by the magic of paint can be made objects of interest and usefulness in the sun room. Think, too, of a black iron lamp standard painted green, red-orange, or blue to form a color accent. Lattice work made of painted laths can easily be constructed by home talent. Vines, ferns, and plants are as cheap as they are decorative and appropriate. The sun room is an out-of-doors living room. Put into it the color and freshness, the very breath. of he out of doors as its chief decora tion and attraction.


Betty's Lobster Lesson
(Continued from page 35)

## Devilled Lobster

$1 / 3$ cup butter
1 teaspoon dry mustard
1 tablespoon lemon juice
$1 / 2$ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
2 cups firm lobster meat
Cream together the butter, mustard, lemon juice, salt and Worcestard, lemon juice, salt and worces-
tershire sauce so as to blend them tershire sauce so as to blend them
thoroughly. Then turn the mixture thoroughly. Then turn the mixture
into the upper part of a double boiler or chafing dish, melt over hot water, add the lobster which has been cut into large dice, and cook for six minutes. Serve on toast garnishing with parsley and halved lemon.
Recipe makes six servings.
Lobster Newburg
1 tablespoon butter
2 cups firm lobster meat
1 cup light cream
2 eggs
1/4 teaspoon salt
$1 / 8$ teaspoon cayenne
1 tablespoon lemon juice
2 tablespoons sherry flavoring
Melt the butter in the upper part of a double boiler or chafing dish, place this directly over the fire, add the lobster which has been cut into medium-sized pieces and toss it about in the pan until the butter is absorbed. Now add the cream, place over hot water, and when thoroughly heated stir in the beaten eggs, and cook until the mixture thickens like custard, but do not allow it to boil. Add the seasonings and last of all stir in the sherry flavoring. Blend thoroughly and serve with or on crackers or strips

Recip

## Lobster Bisque

Trimmings and shell of lobster 1 sliced onion
1 bay leaf
2 stalks coarse celery, diced 3 cups water
3 tablespoons butter or substitute
2 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk
$\begin{array}{ll}3 / 4 & \text { teaspoon salt } \\ 1 / 8 & \text { teaspoon paprika }\end{array}$
1/3 cup light cream (optional) $1 / 2$ teaspoon minced parsley
Break the lobster shell into small pieces and cook it with the onion, bay leaf, celery and water for one and one-half hours, keeping the pan closely covered and adding more water if this appears to boil away wapidly Strain the mixture away should be about two cupfuls. Blend should be about two cupfuls. Blend the butter and flour smoothly to-
gether, add the milk slowly, bring to gether, add the milk slowly, bring to boiling point, stirring constantly, and simmer for ten minutes. Add the strained lobster liquor, season with salt and paprika, and if the cream is used add it just before serving the bisque. Sprinkle minced parsley over each serving.

Recipe makes six servings
Lobster Savory
3 tablespoons butter 2 cups diced lobster meat
Juice 1 lemon
$1 / 4$ teaspoon salt
Dash of cayenne
Strips of toast or
Crisp crackers
Melt the butter, add the lobster and cook the two together for five minutes. Season, pile on the toast or crackers and serve very hot.

Recipe makes six servings.


WHITE House Coffee comes to your table with all its natural fragrance preserved. Because the flavor is roasted in.

Because the special White House roasting process-the result of 75 years of coffee roasting experiencesaves that golden coffee aroma which makes good coffee taste so delicious.

Insist on genuine White House Coffee in the double-sealed package shown here.

## WHITE HOUSE COFFEE

DWINELL - WRIGHT COMPANY Boston, Mass. Chicago,Ill. Portsmouth, Va.


Long ago we said, "Cut the excessive cost of selling electric cleaners and the high prices now asked for them will be a thing of the past.

Today over 400,000 thrifty women and 12,000 alert dealers know we have actually accomplished what we set out to do. They give enthusiastic proof that the standard quality Bee-Vac, selling at,only $\$ 39.75$, is priced $\$ 10$ to $\$ 30$ below other cleaners of comparable quality.

## Big selling commissions

 eliminatedWe learned long ago the cause of high cleaner prices.
We learned that the big commissions paid home demonstrators-ples the costly selling system which invariably goes with them-add $\$ 10$ to $\$ 30$ to the price of each cleaner, without adding a thing to quality or cleaning efficiency.

You need not pay an exorbitant price in order to get a standard, quality cleaner. Bee-Vacs are never sold in this wasteful way. They are sold by dealers as cleaners should be sold-like other standard merchandise.

You buy them to the happy refrain of only $\$ 39.75$. You save the big selling commissions. You get real value.

## Try the Bee-Vac before you buy

When some canvasser or factory resale man, at your door or in a store, says, "You can't get a quality cleaner under $\$ 60$ to $\$ 70$," just make up your mind to try the Bee-Vac.

Bee-Vac dealers gladly let you try itin your home - without obligation. You test it in every way - and compare it, if you wish, with any other cleaner, regardless of make, name or price.
If Bee-Vac doesn't equal the best and surpass most of them, you simply return it. But if you are delighted and want to keep it, the price is only $\$ 39.75$. And you get a legal two-year guarantee - twice as strong and good for twice as long as any other cleaner guarantee.

## Free Book for Children

See your Bee-Vac dealer. Or mail the coupon for his name and interesting book of "Bedtime Jingles for Children."

## BIRTMAN ELECTRIC COMPANY, Dept. N-6, Chicago, U.S.A.

Some Bee-Vac Facts
(1) Light, easy to handle.
(2) Cleans thoroughly, quickly, safely.
(3) Convenient tools and dust bag.
(4) Positive dependability.
(5) Guaranteed two years.
(6) Made by one of the oldest and
largest manufacturers.


Bee-Vac Electric Iron

Bee-Vac tilted handle permits added pressure, without
wrist strain. A quality $\$ .75$ iron. At your dealer's


BIRTMAN ELECTRIC COMPANY
Dept. N-6, Chicago, U. S. A.
Gentlemen: Please send name of a nearby Bee-Vac dealer; also your interesting book of
Bedtime Jingles for Children."

## Name.

Town...

State

## Helps for Housekeepers

 way until after they are ironed, then remove the basting threads, and the edges can be no other way but even. It takes only a short time to do the basting with long stitches. Mrs. C. T. H., Indiana.

The following method of stretching curtains has proved very simple and satisfactory. I drive four stakes into the ground, making the distances between them conform to the original measurements of the curtains. After the curtains are washed I run a rod in each end and hook them over the stakes. The curtains will hang as straight as when new and will not have the little pin holes along the edges as they do when put on ordinary stretchers. Mrs. T. C. A., Kansas.

My two little girls disliked drinking milk until I got for their own special use an iced tea set. Now they usually call for a second glass as it is such fun to use a different milk. It is fum, too, to see which one will be the first to finish. The one will be the first to fimsh. The
last one through has to wash the siplast one through has to wash the sip-
pers and glasses. - Mrs. F. J. H., pers and gla
Connecticut.

I find an electric percolator very convenient for heating a small amount of water, and the process does not injure the percolator in the least. - Mrs. A. A. F., Texas.

A bit of peanut butter dropped in the centre of each graham muffin or whole wheat gem, just before putting them in the oven, gives a new and nutty flavor that is a surprise. - Mrs. J. H., Michigan.

A discarded toothbrush is the handiest kind of implement for keeping the wicks of the oil stove clean. - Mrs. R. M. G., Missouri.

I use a long shoe buttoner to pull pans forward in the oven, finding it more convenient than any thing else I have ever tried. - Mrs. C. B. W., Pennsylvania.

I find a quart fruit jar a convenient receptacle in which to keep soap flakes for dish washing. First I put a strip of adhesive tape around it, half way up, to keep it from slipping out of a wet hand. - Mrs. W. L. B., Massachusetts.

When you turn your old shades bottom side up tack a strip o gummed $t$ issul along the edge of the linen. This will hold it more firmly and prevent it from tearing loose easily at a sudden jerk, while still permitting it o roll up smooth to roll up smooth Oregon.

After several hours of shopping or travel I have frequently sought ently sough traces of dirt and smoke, only to find there was no soap in the rest room to meet the emergency. Now I keep a tube of shaving cream in my bag. This takes up little room and is neater and more convenient to carry than soap - Miss I. E. H., New York.

When in need of hot compresses try using a potato ricer for wringing the cloths. Very hot water can then be used without hurting the hands. - Mrs. D. A. P., California.

Try using narrow elastic at the top and bottom of your sash cur tains. It is strong and very satis factory. - Mrs. H. L. T., Texas.

My family is very fond of milk toast. To make a change I some times add to the thickened milk half a cup of raisins which have been stewed until soft. - E. G., Massa chusetts.

The kitchen table usually has drawer where the every-day silver or kitchen cutlery is kept. If this drawer is lined with several thicknesses of paper, the top sheet can be lifted out when it becomes soiled and another will be ready for use, thus saving the petty annoyance of frequently having to cut papers to fit the drawer. The same idea can be used with a bird cage. - Mrs. O. O., Illinois.

A time saver on cleaning day is a market basket divided into sections to hold dust cloths, oiled dusters, window cloths, soaps, powders Missouri.

When moving from place to place I have found nothing better than cereal cartons for packing fruit jars, empty or full. These cartons are also excellent for storing fruit if you have no dark closet, and in any case they keep the cans clean. Write the name of the fruit on the lid or on the side of the carton for convenience. - Mrs. D. C., Michigan.

To be sure that the labels will remain in place on jelly glasses and fruit and vegetable jars dip them in hot paraffin and quickly stick them on.-Mrs. W. E. D., Pennsylvania.

For every Help published in these columns we will pay
$\$ 1.00$ upon acceptance. Do not submit anything that has $\$ 1.00$ upon acceptance. Do not submit anything that has been published in other magazines. Suggestions must be original. Address the Editor, Helps Department. Sign your name on each sheet and write on one side only. Please note especially these two rules.

1. Helps manuscript will not be returned. Keep a copy therefore, and do not enclose stamps. Decisions will be made as soon as possible, but no acknowledgment will be made unless the manuscript is accepted.
2. To avoid confusion, the author's initials and the State in which she lives will be printed with each Help.

Woman's Biggest Yob
(Continued from page 20)

Fresh fruits and vegetables, especially tomatoes, cabbage, and spinarch (the vitamins in tomatoes and spinach are not destroyed to any great extent by cooking) ; bran and great extent by cooking) ; bran and
germ of grains (these also contain germ of grains (these also contain a large share of the mineral elements) ; milk and egg yolks, and the glandular organs of animals, furash most of the vitamins.
Practically all the fresh vegetables are nice raw, if sliced thin or grated and served as a salad. Chisdren instinctively like raw vegetables. Let them have them and take more yourself. See that they are thoroughly masticated. Don't cook your vegetables until they are mushy. Long cooking destroys the vitamins. And don't use baking vitamins. And don't use baking soda in cooking vegetables, for it
also destroys the vitamins. Don't throw out the water in which Don't throw out the water in which the vegetables are cooked, for you will throw out a part of the vitamins and mineral elements. Don't throw out vegetable skins. Scrub them well and put in your soup pot and thereby save vitamins, mineral elements, and flavor.
The Picnic. - We'll come back to our Picnic now. The reason I want you to remember the elements this word represents is that they are extremely important and the average diet is deficient in them. When the diet is deficient in these minerels, it is deficient in vitamins also Ils, it is deficient in vitamins also. Instead of "Have you had your Iron to-day?" let us say, "Have you briefly go through the list so you briefly go through the list so
will know their importance.
will know their importance.
Phosphorus combined with calcum is what gives hardness to the bones and teeth. It is also necessary for all the other tissues of the body, especially the nervous system. The foods, compared weight for weight, that are highest in phosphorus are cheese, egg yolks, peanuts, almonds, walnuts, lean meat, baked beans, oatmeal whole wheat, dried prunes, and milk.
The phosphorus of milk is especially good. If an adequate amount of milk is taken, it brings the milk high in the list of phosphorus bearing foods. Notice that the milk product, cheese, heads the list. That is because cheese is concentrated milk
Of these foods highest in mhosphorus, milk, cheese, egg yolks, whole wheat are high in Vitamin A, that vitamin necessary for growth and resistance to infections. The milk and eggs and nuts are also high in Vitamin B, the anti-neuritic and appetite-stimulating vitamin.
Iron. - Every one knows the importance of iron for the blood and that "the blood is the life." However, not every one knows that However, not every one knows that the average diet is deficient in it I'll give you a list of the foods highest in iron in order of the greatest proportions.

Vegetables: Spinach, string beans, cabbage, Brussels sprouts, celery, tomatoes, carrots, peas, and potatoes.

Animal Foods: Egg yolks have a very high percentage (they have to make a live chicken!); lean meats

Cereals: Whole wheat and oatmeal.

Nuts: Almonds, peanuts, and wal
Fruits: Fresh fruits, while they do not contain a high percentage of iron, have it in a valuable form. Dried fruits - dates, figs, prunes, Dried fruits - dates, figs, prunes and raisins - are relatively high. iron, its iron is of a superior quad-
it and when enough of it is taken its iron content can be reckoned upon. There seems to be a direct relationship between the availability of iron in the body and the calcium of iron in the body and the calcium content in the body. The high content of calcium in milk is one of the reasons given for its iron being of superior quality.
Most of the foods containing iron are high in all of the vitamins
Calcium. - Sherman states that the American diet is probably more deficient in calcium than in any other element. As calcium is absolately necessary for the blood, and the normal activity of the heart as well as for the teeth and bones, you can see how important it is to sup ply sufficient amounts, especially for children. They need more in proper chin to the weight than prop
tron the
Foods especially rich in calcium are mink, cheese (cheese is very high because it is concentrated milk) egg yolks and almonds. The fruit and vegetables are also fairly rich in calcium. Milk is so high in calcum that if you have two and one half glasses of milk every day, you needn't worry about your supply. The foods rich in calcium are high in Vitamin A.
Nitrogen is the characteristic principle in protein and is absolutely necessary for life. I put it in our Picnic list because I want you to re member that it is highly important to have a sufficient amount of protein to get this nitrogen, and that all proteins are not equal in biologi cal value, as I have explained. cal value, as I have explained.
Iodin. - It is only in recent years, since it has been found that a form of goitre is due to an insufficient amount of odin in the sys tem, that we have realized the jimportance of rodin in the foods. It is especially important during adoles cence and pregnancy

As the supply of odin comes primarily from the sea water, naturally things grown in sea water are high so sea food such as fish, oysters, clams, and the edible sea weeds are highest in odin. Other foods high in iodin are lettuce, oatmeal, beets turnips, green peas, radishes, and turnips, green peas, radishes, and tomatoes. Carrots, parsley, and potatoes do not contain as much a the others listed, but they do have some. Sherman believes that MILK must contain some odin although our methods of analysis are not sufficiently delicate to demonstrate

If you live in certain inland regions - the so-called goitre belts - where the rodin in the soil has probably been washed out, then the vegetables will not contain sufficient odin and you may have to see that you get your odin supplied other wise. The salt manufacturers ar now putting out an iodized salt which will supply this lack. Our or denary table salt is so purified that the rodin has all been eliminated Read again what I wrote about the free fats and odin
Conclusions. - We've had our Picnic. Drawing conclusions from it, we know the props for the fouldation diet for the home
If we have sufficient milk to safeguard the calcium, phosphorus, vetamins, and complete protein; and if we have nuts and eggs (instead of so much meat) for more complete protein, good fat and mineral ele mints: vegetables and fruits for iron and other minerals and vitamins; whole grain cereals and whole grain breads for their minerals and energy value, we are going to have our foundation for health
(Continued on page 44)


Before you buy a bedspreadbe sure it's SEAMLESS!

A seam in a bedspread (like the seam in a bed sheet or in a rug) is a sure sign of trouble to come!
The strain of washing and wearing does not trouble a seamless spread, but is likely to bring the career of a seamed spread to a swift and inglorious conclusion.
And remember, a seam is a make-shift and looks it!

## Stevens Spreads are SEAMLESS spreads

They are made in one piece on wide Jacquard looms specially built to make fine bedspreads, and for no other purpose.
Every Stevens Spread is a quality spread from a mill that for 33 years has produced only quality spreads.
They are fast color; easy to launder and require no ironing. They are made in ever so many charming colors, patterns and materials -in those two loveliest of bedspread creations, "Patchwork" and "Puff-Over"; in Crinkles, which are so popular now; in Artificial Silks; in White Satins and Crochets.

## Make your little girl happy with a Dollie Stevens Spread

 Fine quality, pretty design, choice of Blue or Rose. Denton receipt of coin, heck or money,order. Attractive booklet, At Sandman Time," 25 will be sent free. Write to Dept. M.

Stevens Mfg. Co., Fall River, Mass. CLARENCE WHITMAN \& SONS, INC., Selling Agents
21 East 26th Street, New York
-Stevens Spreads


[^3]
## Tasty Weed Dishes <br> (Continued from page 37)

Drain, season with pepper and salt and cover with a cream dressing. Croquettes made of these roots provide a good luncheon dish. Prepare according to the directions for boiling, then drain and mash through sieve, and season with salt, pepper, and lemon juice. Then add a pittle butter and cream, and cool Shape into croquettes, dip in egg nape crumbs and fry in do egg and crumbs and fry in deep fat. For the epicure who likes peppery things, a salad made of the young and tender leaves of red clover, with some of the flowers pulled apart, scattered over it, and served with any kind of salad dressing will make a strong appeal.
Another common weed elevated to the ranks of edible food, and an excellent tonic, is the common yarrow. It must be eaten when young for it becomes bitter as soon as mature. It is best used with a few other salad leaves.
Edible greens may be canned for use when they are not in season. Wash the leaves carefully through several cold waters. Put in a dry granite or porcelain kettle, sprinkle over them a tablespoon of salt to each peck of greens; cover the kettle and place it over very moderate heat until the leaves are wilted. Drain them and fill the jars to within a quarter of an inch from the top, fill the jars to overflowing with cold water, and proceed with the hot-bath method.

## Woman's Biggest Job <br> (Continued from page 43)

How much milk shall we have? A quart a day for the children and at least a pint a day for adults, is a good rule. This need not all be taken in the form of a beverage, but in custards, sauces, cheese, and other dishes containing milk. Do not consider milk expensive nor a luxury, no matter how expensive it may be. It is important, of course that it is good, clean milk. Better take the Pasteurized milk (unless take the Pasteurized milk (unless you can afford the Certified), and make up the anti-scurvy vitamins which it lacks by the foods that are rich in them
We must have vegetables, especially the green leaf vegetables (the vitamins are more concentrated in the active growing parts of the plants), not in sauce dish sizes, but in soup plate sizes, and a good part of them raw. McCollum calls green vegetables, milk and eggs the PROTECTIVE foods, for having liberal amounts of them in the diet protects against possible deficiency of other foods.
Sherman, in his book, Food Products, says that a family should first set aside the money for a constant milk supply sufficient to provide a quart of milk a day for every
vilint vide a quart of milk a day for every child, and a pint for every adult then divide the rest of the food money into three approximately equal parts, one for fruits and vegetables, one for breadstuffs and cereals and for butter and other fats, and one for meats, eggs, sweets, and miscellaneous.
This may mean that you will have to spend less on meat and fowl, and it may mean that you will have to allow more for your food budget than you have been doing, but I assure you that if you do so you will have so firm a food foundation that it will be rocked so infrequently by doctors' and dentists' bills that you will be able to save the extra you will be able to save the extra
money. And you will be repaid a money. And you will be repaid a
thousand fold, by the improvement of the health and happiness of your of the
family.

## $100 \%$ Usable

When we tell you that Modern Priscilla is a magazine that is $100 \%$ usable we mean that the advertising pages - because they are a directory of worth-while merchandise-are as useful as the text pages.
But it is only when you let Modern Priscilla's advertising pages help you solve your buying problems-as the text pages help solve your homemaking problems - that this magazine becomes 100\% useful to you.

You can save money, prevent disappointments, avoid wasting time in exchanging unsatisfactory merchandise-by buying goods advertised in Modern Priscilla-

Because products which fail to give satisfaction in actual home use at the Priscilla Proving Plant, and which do not meet the approval of an expert engineer or chemist, as the case may be, are rigidly excluded from the advertising pages of Modern Priscilla.

Manufacturers of products which do pass the Proving Plant tests, however, are given a Certificate of Approval, and the right to use the Priscilla Seal on the goods and in their advertising.

So the Priscilla Seal of Approval and this emblem


- which marks the advertisements of approved products - are insurance policies that safeguard your household funds.

Before you buy, make sure that the article you are considering has been advertised in Modera Priscilla. It will save you time, money and trouble. The P P P seal together with our guarantee makes you doubly secure.

## Modern Priscilla

The Trade Paper of the Home



No. 25-5-5. "Regatta" Dutch Casement Curtains come in casement length for either single or double windows. The material for upper part of sides material for upper part of sides and valance is light blue gingham, and for the bottom bands decp blue gingham. The yachts are patches of white cotton. There is very little embroidery and the curtains are very easily made. Bottoms and inside edges of side drapes and valance are bound with the novelty biasfold pictured.

SHIP ahoy, ye needlework mariners! The vogue for ship models, ship paintings and ship lit erature has spread to include ship embroideries, and here we have Dutch casement curtains for your summer dining room or sun parlor, and a five-piece luncheon set featuring boats and ships.
While not exactly of the same design, the blues of the gingham harmonize so closely with the blue of the linen that curtains and luncheon set may be satisfactorily and effectively used together. Both yachts and ships are white, and the same binding is used for curtains and luncheon set

The bands are seamed to the bottom of the curtain sides, outlines of yachts matching, of yachts matching, andmed pate hemmed down. The bow and the mast are outlined with six threads of stranded cotton, and the pennant is single-stitched with the same.

The two parts of the valance are cut in points, matched and seamed together

Four threads of


No. 25-5-6. "Mayflower" Luncheon Set, of lustrous, mediumweight, deep b lue linen, with little white linen appliquéd ships. The set consists of a centre and four place mats. There is hardly my embroidery to do any embroidery to do, and cdges are bound with the bias-fold pictured above.

## Ships That

Make Port in the Dining Room

stranded cotton are used for the blanket stitching which secures abric inside upper edges of binding. The "Mayflowers" on the luncheon set are hemmed down with tiny stitches, and outlining and single stitching in blue and white is done with two threads of cotton, except for the halyards, where only one is used. "Cable" frames are white single stitches whipped with blue.
Napkins of plain white crêpe may be used, fringed to the depth of an inch. Two 14 -inch ones can be cut from a width of the fabric.

## Materials

No. 25-5-5. Stamped gingham for two sides, each $32 \times 72$ inches, and valance $16 \times 32$ inches when finished, $\$ 2.65$; for two sides, and valance $16 \times 62$ inches when finished, $\$ 2.95$. Binding, single window, 35 cents; double window, 40 cents. Embroidery cotton, either size, 28 cents. Perforated stamping patterns: single window, 50 cents; double window, 65 cents
No. 25-5-6. Stamped linen for 19 -inch centre and four $10 \times 15$ inch place mats, $\$ 1.25$. Embroidery cotton, 45 cts. Binding, 40 cts. Perfoton, 45 cts. Binding, 40 cts. Per Cotton crêpe, 50 cts . a yard.


## Protect them with Colgate's

Prevention is the new aim in dental science-prevention that safeguards both health and beauty against the serious results of tooth decay.

And with this new development Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream is closely allied. This preventive dentifrice is safe, thorough and pleasant to taste. Don't wait until tooth trouble starts. Prevent it. Use Colgate's. It removes causes of tooth decay.

## "Washes," Polishes, Protects

By its gentle "washing", action, Colgate's safely removes clinging particles that might start decay. It contains no harsh grit, for grit scratches enamel. It contains no strong drugs to disturb the normal condition of the mouth.

Colgate's is manufactured sensibly, advertised sensibly, and sold at a sensible price- 25 c for the large tube. It is on sale everywhere. A generous trial tube will be sent if you mail the coupon.



Are prefered and buabht by women, who kow, kow:
prin
 tout, elimimates runs and iems.
"Baby Midet,", the smalleest Velvet Grip
for infants. Has non-ruting clasp. Send to for infantsit Has non-rusting clasp. Send to
ws direct if you cannot obtain them at your us direce if you cannot obtain them at $y$ aur
store. Silk 18 c . Lisel 12 Cc . Postpaid. George Frost Company - Boston, Makers
of the Famous Boston Garter for Men.

GrayHair Unnecessary
As I Have Proved a proved it many years
ago by renewing the
originat ago by renewing the
original color in my own
arin prematurely gray own
hatr
with the Restorer I now With the Restorer 1 now
offer you. This timelested preparation never falls, as hundreds of
thousands of gray halred people have learned. There is not xpace this advertisement to tell my story. Send for Free Mary T. Goldman's


Trial Bottle Absolutely FREE

## Voici Bécassine!

ROUND eyed with wonder at little Bécassine from Britanny - and Paris liked little Bécassine, straightaway she became the vogue, even away she became the vogue, even
Patou embroidered her on one of his Patou embroidered her on one of his
models, and now she becomes a vanmodels, and now she becomes a van-
ity bag. She wears a red and black ity bag. She wears a red and black
skirt, a white apron and cap. You'll skirt, a white apron and cap. You'll
need about twelve inches of red ribneed about twelve inches of red rib-
bon $23 / 4$ inches wide for the skirt and bon $23 / 4$ inches wide for the skirt and
9 inches of black ribbon $3 / 4$ inches wide for the band of the skirt; a 2 inch scrap of white ribbon $11 / 2$ inches wide for the apron; a wee piece of crinoline for her crispy cap. For her body use one round plain wooden bead for the head (about $1 / 2$ inch diameter), three small wooden beads for hands and neck, one long black oval bead for body and four smaller ones for arms, and a 2 inch powder puff. " To string" Bécassine, thread a big needle with heavy yellow silk, fasten in puff; run silk up through body


Vanity Bag Closed.
bead; out through left arm beads and back through arm beads; through neck bead; up through hole at right side of head bead and out left side; wind silk two or three times around neck and run through left side of neck bead; out through right arm and back; through neck right arm and back; through neck bead; down through body bead and
fasten in puff. Make cap of strip of crinoline, gathered at back and


Bag Open Showing Puff.
fastened on by a thiread run through the head. Ink in round eyes and features, and give her red cheeks.
The bag made of red ribbon is simply gathered about a 2 inch ribbon covered disk at the bottom. Another small puff to hold the powAnother small puff to hold the pow-
der, or a compact, may be fastened to the disk on the inside. Run black to the disk on the inside. Run black
ribbon about an inch from bottom of bag. Baste apron to front of of bag. Baste apron to front of
bag. Run a tiny hem for a casing at top of bag, taking in apron at same time. Make two tiny holes in the casing about $1 / 4$ inch in from each end of apron and run with a silk cord or bobinette. Cross ends of cords as you bring them out so to draw up bag by pulling cords in opposite directions. To open the bag just give her apron a tweak.

## "I Approve" Says Priscilla

The following goods, advertised in MODERN PRISCILLA during the past twelve months, have been approved by the PRISCILLA PROVING PLANT after careful and thorough tests which included actual home use. The P. P.P. seal of approval (6) wherever you see it means excellent quality and proved satisfaction.

Food Products

```
California Sunkist Oranges
Campbel1's Soup
Certo Fruit Pectin
Comet Natural Brown Rice
Cox's Gelatine
Del Monte Canned Fruits
Hawaiian Pineapple
Hires Household Extracts
jell-O
Kitchen Bouquet 
Knox Sparklin
Mapleine 
Matute Tapioca
Nucoa
Met Evaporated Milk
Postumy s Pancake Flour
Post Toasties
Premier Salad Dressing
Quaker Rolled
Rumford Baking Powder
Sealdsweet Oranges and Grapefruit
Sun-Maid Raisins
Swans Down Cake Flour 
G. Washington's Prepared Coffee
House Furnishings
```

Alaska Freezer
Armstrong's Linoleum
Armstrong Sable Stove
Automatic Rapid Elec. Range \& Fireless
Cooker
Auto Vacuum Ice Cream Freezer
Auto Vacuum Ice Cream Fre
Chambers Firelcss Gas Range
Chambers Fireless Gas Rang
Combination Table Wagon
Congoleum Art Rugs
Glenwood Gas Range
Gould Flat Cut
Gould Flat Curtain Rods
Internationat Silver
Kirsch Flat Curtain Rods
Nesco Perfect Oil Cook Stove
Osso Perfect Oil Cook
Olson Velvety Rugs
Roper Gas and Electri
Roper Gas and Electric Ranges
Self-Seal Pressure Cooker
Wayne Cedar Paper Wardrobes
Victrola
Household Devices \& Kitchen Utensils
Ajax Plural Socket Plugs
Dainty Pie Crust Flaker
Dainty Pie Crust Flaker
Hanson Scales
Kitchen Aid
Ladd Egg Beater
Ladd Egg Beater Oven Heat Regulato
"orain Oven Heat Regulator
Ritz" Gift Box of Household Aids
Spaso Savo Dishes
Viko Aluminum
Viko Aluminum
Vollrath Enamel Ware

Vacuum Cleaners \& Carpet Sweepers
Bee-Vac Electric Cleaner
Hoover Vacuum Cleaner
Imperial Vacuum Cleaner
Soaps \& Cleaners
Bon Ami
Chipso
Chipso
Fab Soap
Fairy Soap
Fels Naptha
Gold Dust
lvory Soap
Lux
Lux
Lysol
Lysol
Old Dutch Cleanser
$P$ and G White Nap
P and G White Naphtha Soap
Rinso Rinso
Sani-Flush
Sapolio

Paints, Polishes \& Lubricants Alabastine
Butcher's
Butcher's Boston Polish
Johnson's Prepared Wax, Waxer \& Johnson's Prepared
Polishing Brush
Kyanize Products Kyanize Products
Liquid Veneer \& Mop
Nyoil English Floor Wax \& Waxer O'Cedar Polish \& Polish Mop
Dyes
Colorite Fabric Dyes
Sunset Soap Dyes
Toilet

Kotex
Nestle Lanoil Outfit
For The Baby
Retter Baby Crib
Gordon Motor Crib
Mennen's Forated Talcum
Textiles
Esmond Honeycomb Covers
Indian Head Cloth
Ipswich Hosiery
Nashua Blankets
Novelite Spreads
Nufashond Products
Peter Pan Gingham
Peter Pan Ginghams Pillow Cases
Pequot, Sheets and Pionts Hias Fold Tape
Wright's Bial

## Miscellaneous <br> Embro Adjusto Embroidery Hoops H. Heminway \& Sons Texto Rope Kleinert Rubber Goods Nujol <br> Payson's Indelible Ink <br> Wiss Scissors and Shears Safety Step Ladder Safety Step Ladder Sentry Anti-Moth

## Tested Goods Advertised in This Issue

Auto. Electric Range \& Fireless Cooker (Comb.) 41 Bee-Vac Electric Cleaner
Bissell Carpet Sweeper Butcher's Boston Polish
Campbell's Soup
$\begin{array}{lll}\text { Butcher's Boston Polish } & 53 & \text { Lux } \\ \text { Campbell's Soup } & 23 & \text { Mennen's Borated Talcum }\end{array}$
Congoleum Art Rugs Second Cover
Embro Adjusto Embroidery Hoops
Fels Naptha Soap
Horlick's Malted Milk
Ivory Soap
Johnson's Liquid Wax and Polishing 0utfit
Kirsch Flat Curtain Rods
Kitchen Aid
Kitchen Bouquet
Knox Sparkling Gelatine
Kotex

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Page

Kraft Cheese
Ladd Egg Beater
29
Back Cover
O'Cedar Polish
Premier Salad Dressing
Quaker Oats
Quick Quaker Oats
Sani-Flush
Stevens Bedspreads
Sunset Soap Dyes
G. Washington Coffee

White House Coffee
White Mop Wringer
Wiss Scissors and Shears
$\begin{array}{lll}30 & \text { White Mop Wringer } & 49 \\ 32 & \text { Wiss Scissors and Shears } & 55 \\ 35 & \text { Wright's Bias Fold Tape } & 50\end{array}$

13 BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENTS, hand-eolored, with envelopes sent prepaid for firty eeutsic Mass.
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ceive FREE, pictures and directions for several new articles made of beads with FREE samples of the beads used, also Tile Mat Beads and pattern sheet.
Allen's Boston Bead Store, $\mathbf{8}$ Winter St., Boston, Mass.

[^4]
## Crocheted 'Trims

## (Continued from page 9)

No. 5 is also made with No. 8 soft-twist cotton-cream white this time - and a No. 11 steel hook, and is 8 rounds wide ( $5 / 8$-inch). This trim was worked directly on to the dress. Turn back the edges to be trimmed (sleeves, neck and the like) and gather as much as is necessary to insure the desired shape. Work a row of doubles closely all around the turned-back-and-gathered edge on the right side of the garment, and turn. Now work 8 rounds of the neckband by working 2 double into corner stitch and by skipping 2 for point at front. Pocket tops will, of course, be broken at the end of each row, but they too ar vorked directly into the material. Three threads of black stranded cot ton were used for the cross stitch-
ing. The design is solid and may easily be copied from the pictured model
No. 6 is made with No. 8 cream white soft-twist cotton and a No
11 steel hook, 8 rows wide $(5 / 8$, 1 steel hook, 8 rows wide (5/8 done ithe decorative blocks - were cotton, each block covering 2 stitches and 2 rows of the crocheted foundation, making the decoration 6 rows deep and leaving a row at each edge by which the insertion can be fagof black cotton. No. 7 is made with No. 10 steel hook, and is 11 rows deep ( $7 / 8$ steel hook, and is 11 rows deep (1/8 motifs in deep red, large in bright blue, can easily be picked out from the pictured model, each stitch, done with three threads of stranded cot-
ton, covering one stitch and one row of the crochet.
No. 8 is made with soft-twis cotton No. 8 and a No. 11 steel hook. Soft-twist cotton is preferable to hard-twist because the braid is more supple. One row of doubles worked into the foundation chain makes the braid. When applying to design, stitch with foundation row against line of stamping and on that edge only

## A Little Girl's Pocket

This must be the sister of the pocket that Lucy Locket lost and tta Fisher found, for it's both attachable and detachable, and very cheted mat, folded over on one side to make a straight edge for the top of the pocket.
With No. 10 hard-twist cotton and No. 9 steel hook, ch 3, and work 8 d in 2 nd ch. In 2 nd round work 2 d in each st ( 16 d ). In 3 rd round work ( d in first st, 2 d in next) 8 times. In 4th round work (d in each of 2 sts, 2 d in next) 8 times. Continue increasing 8 sts in each round (but not always in the same place, to avoid making corners) until the circular piece measures $41 / 2$ inches in diameter.
In the last round which forms the edging work $* \mathrm{~d}$ in each of 4 sts, (d, ch 3, d) in next st. Repeat from * around. Turn down the upper edge of the circle you have made oo form top of pocket.
Embroider with clusters of closely placed French knots in two shades each of lavender, blue, pink and yellow, and set green lazy daisy leaves about them. On the model, the clus about them. On the model, the clusters from left to right were laven-
der, yellow, pink, blue, lavender, the der, yellow, pink, blue, lavender, the
deeper shade in the centre and a deeper shade in the centre and green knot in the very middle of each flower. Use six threads of stranded cotton twice around the needle for each knot and three threads for leaves. A bow of narrow black velvet ribbon is the finishing touch.
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## Girls of 18

## Should Plan to Stay

 Girls at 55By Edna Wallace Hopper
As a girl, I started a world-search for the best beauty aids in existence. Thus I made myself a famous stage beauty, gained a glorious career.
For forty years I have maintained that search for the best that science offers. I have spent nine years in France. As a re sult, I retain my beauty at my grand old age. I still look like a girl.
Now I am placing those identical helps at every woman's call. And I am offering samples free for testing to anyone who asks.
hope in this way to bring to millions some of the benefits I gained.

## My Rosy Bloom

I found in France a liquid cleanser, used by famous beauties there. It contains no aninal, no vegetable fat. It cannot assimilate in any way with the skin. It simply cleans to the depths, then departs. I call this prod uct my Facial Youth. One use will give you a new conception of what a clean skin means.
I use a super-cream called my Youth Cream. It contains a dozen ingredients which experts have advised for me. These include products of both lemon and strawberry Also the best that science knows to foster feed and protect the skin. A test of Youth Cream will amaze and delight you.

White Youth Clay
Clay is the greatest help that women can employ. But not the crude and muddy clays so many have applied. I use a clay which is the final result of 20 years of scientific study It is white, refined and dainty. And it combines many helps beside clay.
I call it my White Youth Clay. It purges the skin of anl that closs and mars it, the causes of blackheads and blemishes. It combats all lines and wrinkles. It causes a rosy atter glow by bringing the blood to the
skin: Many women seem to drop ten years in one skin Many women seem to drop ten years in one
application. No irl or woman can look her best
without the use of clay.

My Envied Hair
My hair is thick, lustrous and luxuriant. The thousands who see me dally on the stage wonder at its never a touch of gray. In fact, my hair is finer far than 40 years ago.
This I owe to my Hair Youth. It combines many helps in one. 1 apply it directly to the scalp with an
eyedropper. There it combats all that stifes the hair eyedropper. There it combats all that stifies the hair
roots. It stimulates and tones. Inever met a woman who found anything to bring comparable results. 1 wish all women who love All drussists and toilet counters now supply Edna Mail this coupon for a sample of any, stating which
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the sample delights you, get my products at your the sample delights you, get my products at you

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Mark sample desired. Mail to Edna Wallace Hopper, 536 Lake Shore Drive, Chica\&o, III. $\begin{array}{ll}\square \text { White Youth Clay } & \square \text { Youth Cream } \\ \square \text { Facial Youth } & \square \text { Hair Youth }\end{array}$ Name

Address.

## Ready-Made Wash Hats for Little Folks

By PAUL E. Goodridge

$\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{O}}$ 25-5-37. Buddy wears a pink chambray model bound with white which can
be unbuttoned at the sides and spread out flat for laundering. The obstreperous puppy and the tortoise are simply to be outlined in black with three threads of stranded cotton.

These little wash hats, beautifully made, nicely lined with white, are only 75 cents each with the design stamped on them, embroidery materials included. (Head size, 18 to 20 inches)

NO. 25-5-38. Betty has crown top and outer brim crown top and outer brim of her hat and creamy unbleached cotton for side crown and inside brim. On the detachable crown use lazy daisies, outlining, and French knots in cream color with touches of black.


NO. 25-5-40. Dolores' dark eyes shine out entrancingly solemn from under her apricot tinted chapeau. Good sunfast and tubfast cottons are used for this jaunty model which goes tons are used for this jaunty model which goes
in for the high crown, too. Your embroidery in for the high crown, too. Your embroidery
grows the crop of white lazy daisies with black grows the crop of white lazy daisies with black French knot centres, also the outlined stems and satin stitch leaves. You'll like the way the brim sweeps high at one side and low at the other where it is cut sharply and lapped cleverly.

NO. 25-5-41. Nancy wears a demure
poke of white Swiss with scarlet dots. It is "all bound 'round" with red bias-fold and little white appliqué spots on the brim are embroidered with red lazy daisies and chain stitch foliage. To bring out the patches sharply they, are outlined with black at tips and centres. The crown is tres. snapped on to the brim section. These snap fasteners are not sewed on or supplied, but a little diagram is sent with each pattern to show exactly where the fastens should be attached on both the crown and brim.


Swedish Weaving
(Continued from page 10)
way, * drop one group, add a group at left and weave another square, repeat from * until you reach the other side of insertion after making 6 squares in all, carry the thread through to the upper side of last square, and weave in same way until you reach upper edge. Repeat this pattern diagonally up and down. With yellow linen thread commence next to the first white square made, weave over 4 groups, 5 times each way, then over 3 groups, then 2 groups, then again the next
groups, carry the thread through to groups, carry the thread through to
the upper side of last square, and the upper side of last square, and
reverse the pattern for the other reverse the pattern for the other
half of the figure. Repeat the same pattern for the other side of border No. V. Rose pattern in red,
green, yellow and white linen thread on white linen. Draw 2 threads, leave 4, draw $7 / 8$ inch space, leave 4, draw 2. Make Italian hemstitching as described for No. IV. On both sides of insertion, work the whole length with green and weave a square over two separate groups
each time. With red weave next to the green over 4 groups, 5 times side and over these 6 weave 5 times side and over thay, drop 4 groups at left, add 1 at right, weave over these 3 groups; drop last group, add 4 groups at left and weave over these 6 groups, drop a group at each side
and weave over the 4 groups, carry thread through weave and weave over the three centre groups left at left. Weave with yellow over ${ }^{2}$
groups left at centre. Weave with white the two long straight bars of 2 groups until space is covered, then repeat rose pattern, and finally wrap
with white the groups of uncovered with white the groups of uncovered threads surrounding the rose.
No. VI. For the Italian hemstitching, $3 / 4$ inches inside edge, draw 2 threads, leave 4, draw 2, and for the weaving leave 4, draw 4. Work linen thread, as described for No. IV. The woven squares are done over 2 groups of 4 threads, 5 times over 2 groups of 4 threads, 5 times
each way, alternately with white each way, alternately w.
and orange linen threads.
and orange linen threads.
Roll the edge on the wrong side tight to the hemstitching, and hem it with a fine thread. The picot loops spaced about $11 / 2$ inches apart are
worked in white in roll stitch, windworked in white in roll stitch, wind 20 times around needle. No. VII. First buttonhole each corner $3 / 4$ inch on each side to a threads for width of border inch) in each direction. With 3 strands of white embroidery cotton weave the 12 squares that form the frame of the diamond, and with yelwith white, carrying thread through weave from one sill the open space at corner
To start with white from the inside corner, carry thread to opposite side twice and wrap back. Lay
bars $1 / 8$ inch apart as illustrated, bars $1 / 8$ inch apat as wistrated,
then weave about $1 / 2$ inch white, and $1 / 8$ inch with yellow
No. VIII. First draw out the threads only for the
Italian hemstitching, which are $3 / 4$ inch apart. Work with white as described for No. IV to the point where the inner rows intersect. From here to the outer edge take an over and under stitch in every posite direction a backstitch after every fourth stitch. This forms a fireads are cut along one side for threads are cut along one side for described for No. VII. In centre of described for No. VIl. In centre of
corner work a yellow satin stitch corner work a yellow satin stitch
square, the stitches radiating from square, the stitches radiating from
centre over same number of threads centre over same
in each direction.


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NO. 2148-5. An easily made porch ing dress, cut in coat style, closing at left side. A belt across sides is simulated by slashed underarm Designed for sizes 16 years and 36 to 42 . Requires $43 / 8$ yards of material.
No. 2233-5. A variation of the tight-fitting basque frock has a front panel cut in one with the waist, and an attached full skirt. The neck is slashed and turned away at the front to form revers, and cap sleeves may to form revers, and cap sleeves may 14 and 16 years Designed for size 14 and 16 years and 36 to 40
quires 2287-5. Quaint and simple is this little basque frock with its narrow kerchief collar and its row of buttons from neck to hem. Kimono sleeves, seamed on the shoulder, may be made long if preferred. Designed for sizes 14 and 16 years and 36 to 40 . Requires $31 / 8$ yards of material.

No. 2296-5. Making smart use of
Cutting Patterns or Embroidery Transfer Pattern
may be purchased by mail at 15 eents each, postage prepaid, if you address
The Priscilla Company, 85 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.
the jabot mode, this tunic dress features a separate blouse with a bateau neckline and cascade drapery from neck to hem. A narrow belt slips through slots at the side front and side back and closes under a buckle at the left side. The slip is made camisole style. Designed for sizes 16 years and 36 to 42 . Requires $37 / 8$ yards of material.
No. 2309-5. A simple dress for springtime wear is slashed down the front, faced and turned back, finished with a straight, stand-up collar. Tiered flounces running from front to back are a smart note. Designed for sizes 16 years and 36 to 44. Requires $47 / 8$ yards of material. No. 2318-5. Modish indeed is this one-piece model, having its right ront lengthened with a circular flounce. Single stitch decoration at the neckline is pleasing. Designed or sizes 16 years and 36 to 44 . Requires $41 / 2$ yards of material.
Estimates are for medium sizes and 36 -inch materials.


The illustration shows how three entirely different dresses can be made from a single pattern by using

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A Smart Simply-Knitted Jumper Features a Narrow Scarf

By PEARL M. BRUMBACH

VERY youthful and jaunty and strictly up-to - the -minute is this handsome knitted jumper of honeydew trimmed with white. It is made in one piece, in the popular made in one piece, in the popular
French fashion, seamed up the sides and under the arms. The scarf efand under the arms. The scarf effect is secured by a long, narrow strip of plain knitting attached to the neck-band just in front of the left shoulder, where it falls to the back or front, as one fancies. Strands of yarn are knotted into the stitches at the bottom of the strip for fringe. This scarf may be omitted, though it adds greatly to the charm of the garment, contributing that ever-desirable touch of the unusual. The bands at the bottom of the jumper, at the neck and around the sleeves are done in plain knitting, and the body and sleeves are given a wide ribbed effect by alternating a knitted row with a row of knit 1, purl 3.

A medium weight yarn loosely twisted with threads of rayon makes a lovely jumper. You will need six a lovely jumper. You will need six of white, with two No. $3^{1} / 2$ and two No. 5 bone or amber needles.

Directions are for size 36 .
Back. - Cast 101 sts on No. $31 / 2$ needles ( 16 inches) and knit (k) 32 rows or 16 ridges, making a $21 / 2-$ inch border. Change to No. 5 needles and start pattern. 1st row Knit. 2d row - (This will be the wrong side of the jumper), * k 1 , p 3, repeat from * ending row with k 1 . Repeat 1 st and 2 nd rows alternately until work (including border) measures 17 inches. Now cast on 16 sts on each end for sleeves.

On 133 sts work 24 rows or 3 inches Front. - On right side of work knit 52 for right shoulder and sleeve, k 29 for back of neck and slip all these sts on to a stitch holder. On the remaining 52 sts work left shoulder and sleeve in the following manner: decrease one st at neck edge in every other row, 3 times, then knit, following pattern 20 rows ( $23 / 4$ inches) without decreasing. Now increase by casting on 2 sts toward neck edge in every other row, 3 times. Slip these 55 sts on to stitch-holder and work right shoulder to correspond, leaving the 29 sts for back of neck on stitch-holder.
Join both fronts casting on 31 sts . Knit, following pattern, about 20 rows or until sleeve measures $10^{1}$ iuches. Bind off 16 sts on each side and continue working front to cor respond to back changing to No. 3 I needles for border. needles for border.
Sleeve Band. - Pick up 80 sts along lower edge of sleeve. With white yarn and No. $3^{1 / 2}$ needles starting on right side of work, k 7 rows and bind off.
Neck. - Pick up 76 sts for front of neck from centre of right shoulder across front to centre of left shoulder. With white yarn and No. $31 / 2$ needles, starting on right side of work, knit 21 rows and bind off on wrong side. Then pick up 18 sts on back of left shoulder, slip 29 sts from stitch-holder on to needle and pick up 18 sts on right shoulder. Work back to correspond to front.
Scarf. - At left shoulder pick up 10 sts, 1 st for each ridge along edge (Continued on page 52)


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thread may be used, and the size of thread may be used, and the size of
medallions vary with the thread medallions vary with the thread
chosen. Medallions may be joined to form borders or used singly as insets.
To make centre of rose, ring (r) 5 picots (p) separated by 3 double stitches (ds), close. Turn ring downward and make chains (ch) to form petals. 1st round - * ch 5 ds and join by shuttle thread to next p, repeat from * 5 times, joining the 6 th ch to starting point. $2 d$ round - * ch 7 ds , join by shuttle thread between two petals, repeat from
times. $3 d$ round - Like 2 nd round,

chaining 9 ds . 4th round - (ch 3 $\mathrm{ds}, 4 \mathrm{p}$, separated by $2 \mathrm{ds}, 3 \mathrm{ds}$ ) for each of the 6 chains and join between petals.
Join both threads to 2 nd $p$ of next ch, ch 2 ds , join ball thread to next p of same ch, ch 3 ds, turn; r 6 ds ,
$\mathrm{p}, 6 \mathrm{ds}$, close, turn; 3 ch 3 ds 5 p, p, 6 ds , close, turn; ${ }^{*}$ ch $3 \mathrm{ds}, 5 \mathrm{p}$ separated by $2 \mathrm{ds}, 3 \mathrm{ds}$, turn; r 6
ds , join to first r
6 ds , close turn; ds, join to first $\mathrm{r}, 6 \mathrm{ds}$, close, turn; repeat from * twice; ch 3 ds , join ball thread to 2nd p of next petal, ch 2 ds , join to next p, ch 3 ds, turn; $\mathrm{r} 6 \mathrm{ds}, \mathrm{p}, 6 \mathrm{ds}$, close, turn: ch 3 ds , join to corresponding $p$ of opposite $\mathrm{ch}, 2 \mathrm{ds}$, join ( $2 \mathrm{ds}, \mathrm{p}$ ) 3 times, 3 ds, turn; r
close, turn; repeat from * to starting point.

## A Smart Yumper

## (Continued from page 51)

of front neck-band. With white and No. $3^{1 / 2}$ needles knit first the front and then the back of each st. On 20 sts knit plain for 12 inches and bind off.
Fringe. - Wind white yarn 40 times over a $51 / 2$-inch piece of cardboard and cut along one edge. Double two strands together and knot into each stitch across end of scarf.
Sew up neck-band at shoulders, also side seams and under arms.

## Handkerchief Verses

(Illustrated on page 54)
Four Roses For You
In this handkerchief's four corners Are wishes fond and true
For luck and love and health and wealth
And all good things for yout.
A Pink Rose Brings My Greetings
This big pink rose a message bears, And no one but you could guess it. It carries my wish for your happiness,
And only a rose can express it.

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are wonderfully attractive and becoming，while are wonderfully a attractive and becoming，while
others，well－which kind is yours？ I wish you could picture the becoming kind I
have in mind－the sort that makes men turn to have in mind－the sort that makes men turn to
admire．I can＇t tell you what the color is，but admire． 1 can＇t tell you what the color is，but
it＇s full of those tiny dancing lights that somehow suggest auburn，yet which a are really no more ac－ tualcolor than sunlight is．It＇s only when the head the fleeting glint of gold． You have no idea how much your bob can be
improved with the＂tiny tint＂Golden Glint improved with the＂tiny tint＂Golden Glint Shampoo will give it．If you want a boe fore that self．At all drug stores，or send $25 ¢$ direct to
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## Border Stitches

By COLENA MICHAEL ANDERSON
NOW that the spring sewing sea－ cially interested in the smart little touches we can give to the children＇s clothes，and our own frocks．Seams， hems and bindings can be made ornamental by combining familiar embroidery stitchery and using con－ trasting colors in the work，or two shades of the dress color，or black which is so often just the emphatic touch a dress needs．These little borders are equally good for dec orating household linens．

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Running stitch in five colors } \\
& \text { 三 三 三 三 三 }
\end{aligned}
$$

Running stitches of varying lengths

Running stitches and French knots

## 三•三•．$\overline{\text { • }}$ गणणリणगण

Long and short Blanket stitching
$x-x-x-x-x-$
Try this in color and black


Crosses joined with Running stitches


Back stitch edges．Singles inside

ingle stitches and French knots


This arrangement is also pretty
of of of of
Lazy daisies work up quickly
$f-f-f-f$
Put contrasting color between

## SOBENEXEO

Chain stitches with contrasting Running stitch at joinings

Make This Dress in an Afternoon for only $\$ 6.96$
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[^5]

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"Home-Making, as a Profession"


Rose Handkerchiefs For the Rose Shower By BERTHA G. FONAH


No. 25-5-43.
$\mathrm{N}^{\text {OWADAYS handkerchiefs are }}$ easily rank among the most they ciated of small gifts, and surely nobody can resist tucking one of these dainty rosebud fripperies among the rose shower gifts for the rose-time bride or the rose-time graduate. Both handkerchiefs are made of
sheer handkerchief linen, white for sheer handkerchief linen, white for pink for the blown rose
The former has simple, exquisite folding bud betw, each a single unfolding bud between two leaves - a at-work gift any girl can to deeceive The simple bars are all wrapped and the other parts of the design, including the edges between corners, are buttonholed.
Or perhaps your heart is won by the charm of a full blown pink rose, expressing the very newest and smartest in hand-made handker and easy to make, too. The embroidery is done in pink, the centre petals and the outine and satin stitch Use overlapping outline stitch, in which the thread is carried above the needle and each new stitch taken only a very little in advance of the previous one, but carried well back beyond the end of itl ouing the type outlining will give you the strong, unbroken lines that are so desirable. Pad the satin stitch lightly and work
diagonally over them to follow the slant of the outlining.
These are as perfect little gifts as you could wish, dignified and simple and easily made, to carry your best wishes to the graduate or the bride-to-be; and on page 52 are two little verses to send with them.

## Materials

No. 25-5-42. Stamped white linen, $12 \times 12,20$ cents. White embroidery cotton, 10 cents
No. 25-5-43. Handkerchief. Stamped pink linen, $10 \times 10,20 \mathrm{cts}$. Pink embroidery cotton, 10 cents. Stamping Patterns. Perforated, 25 cents each. Transfer, 15 cents each.
Stamping Outfit (paste and poncet), 25 cents.

## Deaf Can Hear Says Science

## New Invention Aids Thousands

Here's good news for all who suffer from deafness. The Dictograph Products Corporation announces the perfection of a remarkable device which has enabled thou sands of deaf persons to hear as well as ever. The makers of this wonderful device say it is too much to expect you to believe this so they are going to give you a chance to try it at home. They offer to send it by prepaid parcel post on a ten-day free trial. They do not send it C. O. D.-they require no deposit-there is no obligation.

Tisk. They are entirely at their own expense and risk. They are making this extraordinary offer well
knowing that the masic of this litle will so amaze and delight the user that the chances of its being returned are very slight.
Thousands have already accepted this offer and Thousands have already accepted this offer and epor most gratifying results. There's no longer
any need that you should endure the mental and physical strain which comes from a constant effor whear. Now you can mingle with your friend will deaf persons suffer. Now you can that which place in the social and business world to which your talents entitle you and from which your affiction has, in a measure, excluded you. Jus send your name and address to The Dictorgraph
Products Corporation, Dept. 1302 -W Candler Build ing, New York, for descriptive literature and request blank

## Priscilla Needlework Books

Crochet Yoke Book
Crochet Edgings and Insertions No. 1 Crochet Edgings and Insertions No. 2 Filet Crochet Book No. 1
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Crochet Centrepieces and Doilies Book Tatting Book No. 1
Tatting Book No
Colored Cross Stitch Book No. 1
Colored Cross Stitch Book No. 2 Cluny Crochet Book
French and Eyelet Embroidery Book Patchwork Book
Crochet Bedspread Book
Bead Work Book
Irish Crochet Book No. 1 Netting Book
Basketry Book
Bobbin Lace Book
Hardanger Book No. 1 and No. 2
Battenberg and Point Lace Book
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## DANEEROUSLTTLE CUTS

Germs may get in. Use antiseptic, gentle


Monogram Marking for Man's Overcoat $\mathrm{O}^{\mathrm{NE} \text { detail of super fine tailioring }}$ your needle can supply for a gentleman's overcoat is a mono-
gram identification marking. This should be embroidered in highly padded satin stitch on a firm square or oblong piece of black satin, or of he lining material of the coat if this can be obtained, and then cat-stitched neatly to the liming on the left hand
side about where a breast pocket side about where a breast pocket
would come. A deep maroon silk is a good color usually, unless one is a good color usually, unless one
knows of a certain color preferred knows of a certain color pref
by the gentleman ino question.
The price of the perforated stamping pattern, No. 25-5-44, a two-inch three-letter monogram as illustrated is 85 cents. Stamping paste and directions for using with perforated patterns, 10 and 25 cents per box-
(Perforated patterns can be used indefinitely if handled with care.)

Explanation of
Crochet Stitches
${ }_{\text {at }}$ SLIP St indicated; draw thread through work nd loop on hook at same time. work
DOUBLE (d). Hook through work, DOUBLE (d). Hook through work,
thread over, draw through, making two loops on hook, over, and draw hrough
both.
HALF TREBLE (h $t$ ). Thread over, giving 3 sts work, hoor, ond draw through,
hrough all 3 sts hoor and draw TREBLE $(t)$. Thread over, hook giving 3 work, over and draw through,
thook, (over and draw
the through two) twice.
DOUBLE TREBLE (d $t$ ). Thread over twice, hook through work, oover and
draw through ( 4 sts on hook)
over and LONG TREBLE times, hook through work, thread over and
draw through, over and work off by twos draw through, over and work off by twos. bl) of 4 t . Any number of bl contains three times that number of $t$, plus one; when made over a sp, $t$ in $t$, ${ }^{2}{ }^{2}$ in sp, in $t$. $A$ foundation ch is' ${ }^{\text {times }}$ the in t. A foundation ch is 3 times the begins with a sp. (t in 9 th st from hook
for 1 st sp) or plus 4 if row begins with a bl, (t in 4th st for 2 nd t of bl). Chain
5 if next row begins with a sp; ch 3 if TO ADD A SPACE at beginning of a row, ch $8, \mathrm{t}$ in first t of previous row;
to add several spaces, ch 3 times the ${ }^{1 \text { st }}$ T0 ${ }^{\text {sp }}$ ADD SPACES at the end of a row, ch 2 , a it in same st where last $t$
was made, * ch 2 , It in middle of last TO DROP A SPACE OR BLOCK at beginning of a row, ch 3 instead of ch 5 , $t$ in next $t$. To drop a number of spaces
or blocks. slip st in each stitch to sp or
bi preceding beginning of next row, ch ${ }^{3,}$ to in $t$. hook, thread over two sice, skip 2 stitches (2 $t^{2}$ or ch, insert hook in $t$, thread
over, draw through, thread over, draw through two loops twice, thread over again
and draw through remaining three loops.


Fake this Curtain of QUAKER Craft NET

## $\overbrace{}^{\text {ESHow here but oncof a socere }}$

0 of decorative articles you can easily make in Quaker Craft Net, by following the simple instructions in the

> Quaker Instruction Book

You will also be interested in the Quaker book, "Decorators' Methods of Window Curtaining," by Philip H. Pratt, Head of the Dept. of Design Pratt Institute. Send for both booklets today Address: Quaker Lace Co., 890 Broadway, New York Cits

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dozen; BRIDGE SETS, $\$ 3.75$ complete Lunch Clo l Hs, $\$ 1.79$ each. Many other real We Take ALL Risk Order today; pay your postman. If not satiswill be promptly refunded. You take no chances, We take all risk. Write today for special folder SEWARD LINEN HOUSE




At Two O'clock Set the heat regulator, and you can leave a whole meal cooking all the afternoon while you are out.


## When you get back your cooking will be done

THIS new 3-oven range was planned to give you long afternoons off-free from your cooking. Notice that it has been equipped with two Glenwood Robertshaw oven heat controls, one on each side, to watch over and regulate every minute of your baking and broiling.

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lating dials and come back when it's done.
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## Glenwood Ranges make cooking easy


oday - all your clothes deserve the care you give to fine fabrics -

## Sports Clothes of Silks and fine Woolens

Whisk one tablespoonful of Lux into thick lather in half a washbowl of hot water. Cool to lukewarm. Press suds repeatedly through soiled spots. Rinse in three lukewarm waters Squeeze water out-do not wring Roll in towel when nearly dry press with warm-never when nearly dry press with warm-never hot

To wash blankets, 2 tablespoonfuls of Lux to every gallon of water for rich, live suds, necessary. Dissolve Lux thoroughly, whisk thick lather, cool to lukewarm. Press suds through soiled spotsnever rub. Rinse in three or more lukewarm waters. If possible let blankets drip dry-it makes them fluffier. Never twist them. To avoid stretching, hang blanket double, lengthwise, pinning at regular intervals.

Important Uses for Lux
In addition to the well-known uses-washing silks, woolens, fine cottons and linensuse Lux for dishes, the family laundry, shampoo, babies' milk bottles, paint, porcelain, woodwork, rugs and linoleum.
$\mathrm{F}^{\mathrm{OR}}$ years and years your darling blouses, your Fexquisite hosiery in its myriad shades, your filmy lingeries-have been like new again after each washing!
Silk sweaters, fresh and unstretched, at the end of the season-costly little sports suits with their flannel soft and unshrunken-Lux took care of them all!
Today that same good Lux works its magic with all your laundry. For nowadays every single thing of yours that's washable is so nice it simply cannot be trusted to ordinary soap!
Today your gay little house dresses, your sweet muslin underclothes, the children's darling little ginghams, bright as Easter eggs, your nice sheets and fine, monogrammed towelsall must go into plentiful, softly cleansingLux suds! These sparkling suds keep the colored pieces so fresh and unfaded, the sheets and towels so snowy white! Everything is like new again.
And with even everyday things so expensive nowadays,

they just have to be taken care of. And how faithfully they wear when you use Lux! Each fibre is so tenderly cleansed by Lux-cottons and linens respond to this just as much as woolens and silks.

## So little Lux will do your biggest wash - do you realize?

A whole tub brimming with swirling, cleansing sudsplentiful, thorough Lux suds that foam softly through each fibre of the garment you dip lightly in and outall from that little bit of Lux you use!
You know what amazing suds even a speck of Lux has always given you! That's why Lux is so economical for your laundry-you really need so little. When you look at that great pile of snowy clothes-it seems like magic that it took so little Lux
And your hands-everyone who uses Lux knows how blessed its velvet suds are after stinging kitchen soap! Whether you're washing just a bit of finery or the whole laundry Lux leaves your hands sweet and soft.
Lux won't harm anything pure water alone won't harm. Lever Bros. Co., Cambridge, Mass.
Jow the Big
New Package too


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