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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.

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The elaborate Oriental pattern illustrated in this living-room is but one of many attractive designs—gay floral motifs, conventional tiles,

Gold Seal

ONGOLEUM

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ART-RUGS

mosaics and wood-blocks—effects suited to any room in your house!

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				11.70	are made in the five large sizes only. The	3	x 3	ft.	1.30
				14.05 16.40	smaller rugs are made in patterns to harmo-	3	x 4½	ft.	1.95
				18.75	nize with them.	3	x 6	ft.	2.60
()w	ing t	o fr	eight ra	tes, prices in the Sout	han	d west	of	the

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Philadelphia New York Boston Chicago San Francisco Dallas Kansas City Atlanta Minneapolis Pittsburgh Cleveland New Orleans London Paris Rio de Janeiro In Canada—Congoleum Canada Limited, Montreal

Free Booklet

"Things Every Woman Should Know About Congoleum Rugs," an interesting, illustrated booklet by Anne Lewis Pierce, shows all the beautiful patterns in their actual full colors. Drop a line to our nearest office today for your copy. It will gladly be sent to you free.





Pattern No. 552

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The Modern Priscilla

With which has been Combined
Home Needlework Magazine and Everyday Housekeeping

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CHARLES B. MARBLE-Managing Editor

HENRY W. NEWHALL, President ARTHUR J. CROCKETT, Vice-Pres. and Treasurer CHARLES B. MARBLE, Vice-Pres. and Secretary

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IN OVER 30,000 U. S. TOWNS AND CITIES

MAY-1925

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MAN COMPANY OF THE PARTY OF THE

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VOL. XXXIX. NO. III

Child Health Day

"MAY DAY"—May 1—has been chosen by organized Child Welfare workers as "Child Health Day".

He would be an unthinking person indeed who would say that this or any other country has a greater asset than its children. As future citizens, they should be given everything that will help them to better the achievements of their fathers and mothers. Only thus can humanity move on toward bigger and finer attainments. And health is surely a powerful aid to such progress.

But let us be sure, before we lay our plans, that we see the problem in its broadest aspect. Health is something more than a well developed, vigorous body. Back of that there must be a clean, well balanced, right thinking mind. Medical men of to-day, the very best of them, are stressing more and more the influence of the mind on the body. As one noted physician and educator recently put it—
"The mind alone can produce symptoms of any disease."

If this be so, can we be too careful what we put into children's minds? Play, exercise, fresh air, nourishing

food, plenty of sleep — all these things are needed, and merit the careful thought and attention of parents. But always and ever there remains in the background the inquisitive, absorbing, developing mind to be considered.

You do not teach your child arithmetic by calling his attention to the fact that two and two does not make five. You impress on his mind and memory the fact that two and two does make four.

You do not rehearse for his benefit all the lies you can think of to make him truthful. On the contrary, truth, not lies, is what you talk about.

So why teach your child to think about disease? Why not put health in the foreground? That your child will be the better for this cannot be doubted. That the world he is to grow up in will also profit is a conclusion that can hardly be grinspid.

hardly be gainsaid.

"Child Health Day" by all means! But let us not forget that no better foundation for health throughout life can be laid than a mind trained in childhood to reject thoughts of disease.— c. B. M.



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The Editors' Page

WONDER 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

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 one-piece dress, so easy to get into, which can be put on in the morning and worn all day in the country and makes the pretti-est 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 made-up tub hats. If only you could actually see them!

Needlework Editor.

NE 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 war-fare 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 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 pursuits—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 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 letters—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 house.

Hours spent each week. Physical reaction, tired or not. Personal appearance while clean-

Whether or not you enjoy your cleaning.

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 15th, to Mrs. Lutes, Housekeeping Editor, Modern Priscilla, Boston, Mass.

Della Thompson Lutte Housekeeping Editor.

Advertising Director

ADVERTISING GUARANTEE

"As Represented or Money Back"

The Publishers of THE MODERN PRISCILLA guarantee the reliability of every advertisement appearing in this magazine.

Household appliances, food products and rextiles that have been tested and approved by the PRISCILLA PROVING PLANT are marked with this seal of approval . You can purchase all such goods with a feeling of absolute security.

Every article advertised in PRISCILLA, which by its nature cannot be tested, or for any reason has not been tested, is guaranteed by us to be as represented. If you purchase goods as a result of an advertisement in MODERN PRISCILLA, and they do not prove to be true to the claims made for them, we guarantee that the advertiser shall adjust the matter or refund your money, or we obligate ourselves to do so for him.

If you have any cause for complaint against our advertisers, please communicate with us immediately, giving all the facts relating to the transaction and addressing your letter to

ARTHUR J. CROCKETT

Yard's Catalogue is saving millions of dollars for the American People Catalogue Number

102

No Service to Compare with Ward's

"We have been dealing with you for more than ten years and our dealings have always been satisfactory and pleasant.
"Nowhere can we get such an ironclad guarantee, or such bargains—all first class merchandise. I have worn a pair of your guaranteed work shoes for eleven months and they are still good.
"There is no service—all or home—to compare with Ward's."

Herman J. Dieckman,

Herman J. Dieckman, Sample, Ky.

Best Mail Order House

"I have been ordering goods from Ward's for twenty years, and I have found it the best mail order house in the United States.

order house in the United States.

"Recently I ordered a suit of Stillson Worsted for \$17.85 and found the cloth much better than in a suit I would have paid \$35 for here.

"I am using a Riverside Cord tire that is the side Cord tire that is the best tire money can buy."

Lea Nelson,

Ira Nelson, Hamilton, Ala.

Five Dollars goes far at Ward's

"My last order was a dress, a pair of shoes and a flashlight, and I still had 81c left out of my \$5. "About twenty-five years ago Charlie Miller of Rockport bought a shot gun of you for \$5. It has had constant use, winter and summer, and no special care, and it 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, Newton, Ia.

Quick Service on Every order

A. M. Johnson, Ia. Gilmore City, Ia.

Ward's 24 Hour Service Pleases

Mrs. Henry Treece, Houstonia, Mo.

Millions of people are saving millions

of dollars by using Ward's Catalogue

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

RE you one of them? Do you turn A 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.

"We never sacrifice Quality to make a Low Price." Ward's saves you money on everything you buy. But

we 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."

Spring & Summer 1925

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 & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

Chicago

Kansas City

St. Paul

Portland, Ore.

Oakland, Calif.

Fort Worth



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 au-thorities 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 advicemay be seriously open to question.

Cleanliness is fundamental. A skin that is not clean cannot be beautiful. The use of soap is necessary forperfect cleanliness.

*Author of "The Care of the Skin and Hair"

contains no medicaments, coloring matter or strong perfumes. It keeps your skin clean without harm. It keeps

its promises to the letter.

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 use-ful 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.
- 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 physi-
- 6 In all cases of real trouble, a physician's advice should be obtained before treatment is attempted.

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, fol-lowing this 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

IVORY SOAP

99 1/100 % Pure It Floats



Guest Ivory, the dainty new cake of Ivory made especially for face and hands, costs but 5 cents.



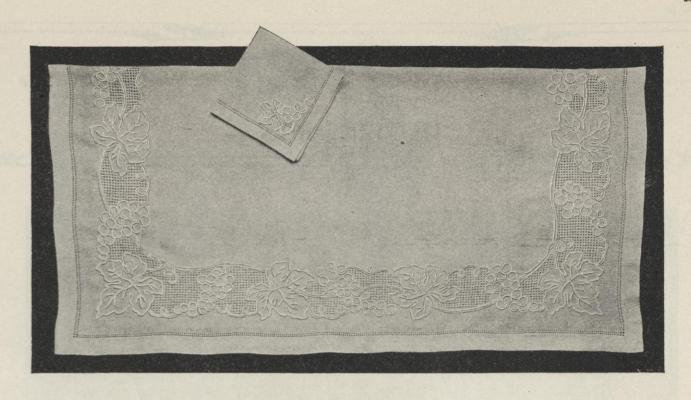
NEEDLEWORK AND HOMECRAFTS





Try the New Crayon-craft—Fascinatingly Easy to Do

On page 18 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 Punched Work Background

By ELEANOR F. BLIEFLING

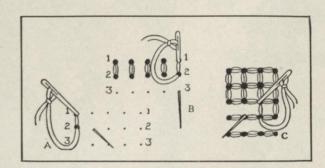
SIMPLE outline stitch, with the thread kept to the left of the needle so as to fall in a smooth satiny line, and the succession of back stitches which constitute punched work are all the stitches one needs to know in order to do the embroidery on this very beautiful cloth. By using Italian hemstitching 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 about 40 inches square and each of the napkins about 14 inches.

about 40 inches square and each of the napkins about 14 inches.

Do the outlining first and then work the background. 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 through again at same place as before and take a second stitch, bringing needle through at next dot to right (A). Work in this way across row, two vertical stitches in each group on front, and connecting diagonal stitches on back. Always draw vertical stitches as tightly as possible. At end of row carry needle down to third row (B) and work back from right to left following dots of second and third rows. Go back and forth in this way until space is covered, then 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

new thread at end of row and secure end 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.

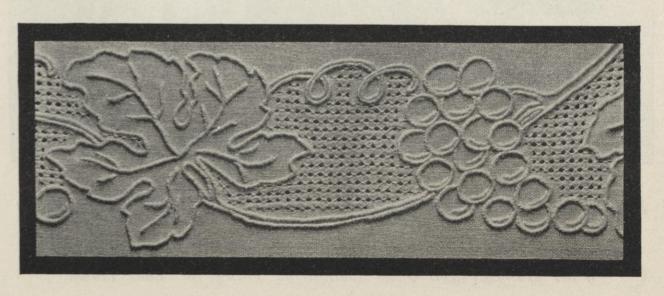
The illustration above shows the cloth folded once through the centre; the napkin is folded in quarters. It is a beautiful design, the texture of the linen is especially lovely and altogether the set is something which the lover of fine table linens will delight to possess. The detail below is reduced about one-half actual size.

To finish the edge, leave an inch margin outside the

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 cor-

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 cream
linen, 45 x 45
inches, \$3.85.
Embroidery materials, \$1.40.
Perforated
stamping patern, one-half
design (reversible), 50 cents.



No. 25 - 5 - 57. Napkin. Stamp-Napkin. Stamped cream linen cut 15 x 15 inches, six for \$2.35. Embroidery materials, 50 cents. Perforated stamping pattern, 20 cents.



A Trio of Tunics Favored by Paris for Summer Wear

By PAUL E. GOODRIDGE and HELEN PERRY 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 in wash materials, linens being first in favor always with 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 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 originally 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, or-chid, 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.

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 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.

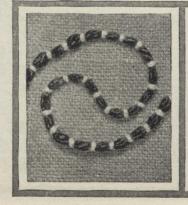
Replete with chic in both embroidery and line is the third tunic. It wears pearly white French knots, not only because French knots are in vogue, but because they give the effect of a fine beaded pattern, and the beaded tunic is still a popular fashion feature. The knots are made with a heavy cottom,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

This is the only model with the demure V-neck.

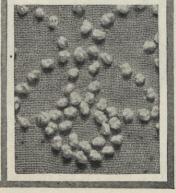
All the tunics have just a suspicion of sleeve, all are bound with self material, and all are so easy to make that any schoolgirl could put them together. Many will want to make slips to match their tunics instead of wearing silks, and this material will be provided as specified in the prices.

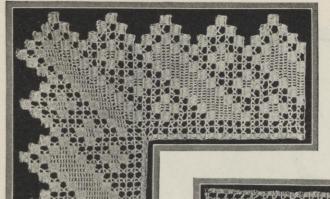
On model No. 25-5-48, a little plait is laid under the arms and held by four flat jet buttons set in a row at each side.

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 interesting and attractive trims, either of which will turn a plain linen tea cloth into a thing of charm and beauty. It is for you to choose whether you prefer a lace-edged cloth or one with an insertion set in above a deep hem, or if you will use the two in combination. 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 patterns are not identical, they are sufficiently like in design and type of work to be used together on a bedspread, the insertion applied on top of the bed as a border or frame for embroidery, 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

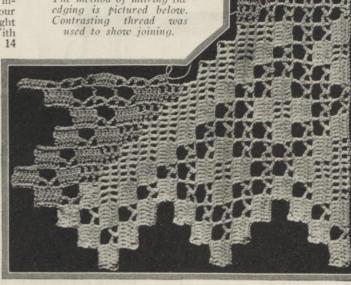
edge with 2 lacet stitches. Then turn and ch 8 for t and first bar in next row, work t in t forming the first step of the zig zag line at mitre, ch 5 for next bar, work 2 bl, and continue, following block pattern. The next row ends with 3 narrow sp, lacet st (this leaves the lacet st and bar of last 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 narrow 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; st st over 2 bl, ch 3, 2 bl, lacet st, continue, following block pattern. At D work 2 bl, lacet st, 2 bl, 2 lacet sts, 2 bl, 6 lacet sts, sl st along side of last bl made for inner edge, then continue, repeating from D for length required.

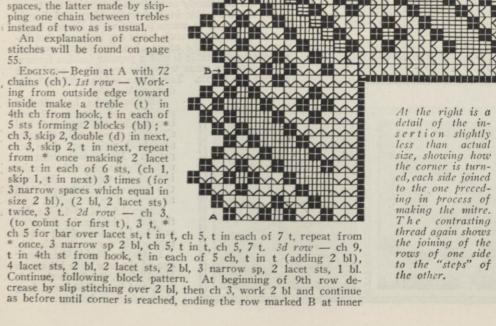
Insertion. — Start at A working 1st row from outer edge toward inside. Turn rows for mitred corner as directed for edging.

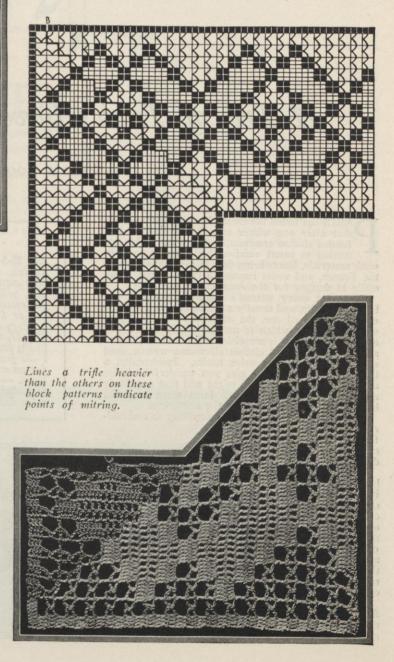
The detail shows clearly each step of the zig zag line. When following 23rd row of the block pattern work 4 lacet sts at inner edge and turn. Chain 8 for t and first bar in next row, work t in t forming the first step of mitre, then continue, following block pattern. End next row with 4 lacet sts, leaving 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, to in t, ch 5, bl. Continue, following the block pattern and detail until corner is completed. Sl the lace edging and insertion are pic-



The method of mitring the





Crocheted Trims for Little Clothes

Some Show Embroidery on a Crocheted Foundation Others Are Worked in Two Colors

By MARY S. TRACY

F 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 simplest 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 gives 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.

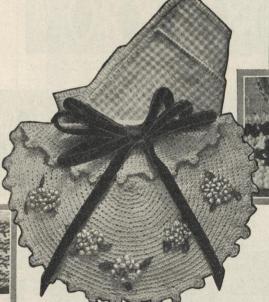
A wide variety of cottons and sizes of cottons may be used, depending on the garment you wish to trim and the nature of the trimming—hard-twist, soft-twist, pearl, even yarns that are not too heavy; and it is quite permissible and often very effective to combine cottons of more than one kind.

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. 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 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 sports clothes.

An explanation of crochet stitches will be found on page 55.



No. 4. An applied "hankie" pocket.

How the Model Trims Were Made

No. 1 is made with No. 5 crimson soft-twist and No. 10 white hard-twist cotton and a No. 8 steel hook, and is 34-inch wide. The foundation row and the first row of doubles is crimson, followed by five alternating rows of crimson and white, topped with two rows of crimson. Other widths may be made by increasing or decreasing the alternating rows of white and crimson, and, of course, any number of color combinations are possible.

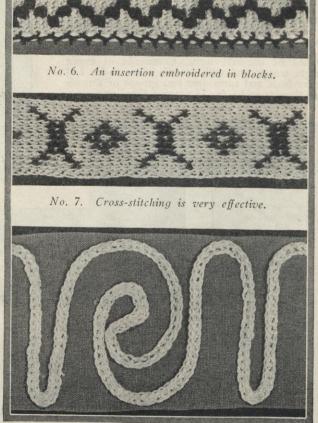
No. 2 is made with white hard-twist cotton No. 10 and a No. 9 steel hook, and is 9 rows of doubles deep (34-inch). Red and green embroidery silk were used for the alternating groups of three single stitches, done on the three middle rows of crochet — red for the vertical stitches, green for the horizontal. The horizontal stitches are knotted together by taking a single stitch vertically over the group of three, and a tight buttonhole stitch over this new vertical stitch.

No. 3 is made with No. 8 soft-twist cotton and a No. 11 steel hook. The binding is worked 13 rows wide (1 inch), and the braid 3 rows wide (14-inch). The model was worked entirely in yellow.

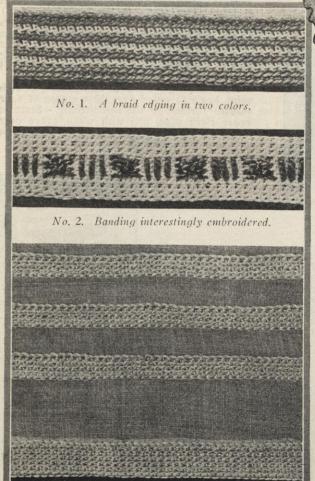
(Continued on page 47)



No. 5. Cross-stitched edge used above.



No. 8. A narrow embroidery braid.



No. 3. A braid and matching binding.

Some Variations of the Ever Popular Swedish Weaving

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

By NOUVART TASHJIAN

WEDISH 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 correspond 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

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 it 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.

in this way.

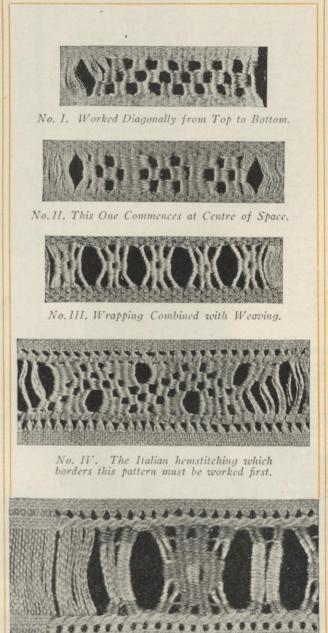
When starting with a thread, leave an end, to be later secured by weaving into the work already done and fasten off in the same way. Work with a blunt-pointed needle with a large

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

ion. 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 ½ space, 5 times each way.



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.

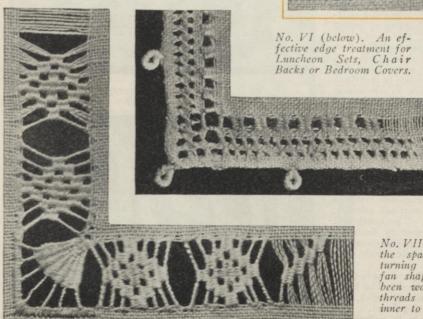
No. II. Pale pink huck worked with white linen thread. Draw threads for ½ inch space. Commence at centre of space and weave under and over back and forth over two groups, 5 times each way. Drop one group at right, add one group at lower left, and weave in same way. Carry thread through to upper side 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 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%-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 when going from one side to the other.

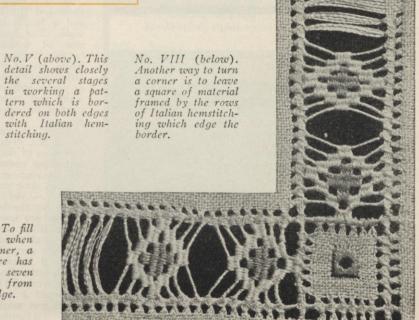
No. IV. White linen worked with white and colored linen thread. Loosely woven square weave is best where Italian hemstitching is combined with Swedish weaving. Draw 2 threads, leave 4, draw 4.

ITALIAN HEMSTITCHING.—Start work at right working toward left. Bring needle through upper drawn line; insert in second line directly below (one side of square); bring out 4 threads to left; insert in same place as last (bottom of square) bring out in upper drawn line 4 threads to left; insert in same place as last (bottom of square); bring out in upper drawn line 4 threads to left on same line.

After making the Italian hemstitching at both sides, begin to weave over these groups of four threads cach, 5 times each (Continued o



No. VII (left). To fill the space left when turning this corner, a fan shaped figure has been woven on seven threads radiating from inner to outer edge.



An Interesting Scarf for Your Living Room Table

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

By KATE MANN FRANKLIN

OES 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 crepe 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 finish, the sides of the wide one require hemming.

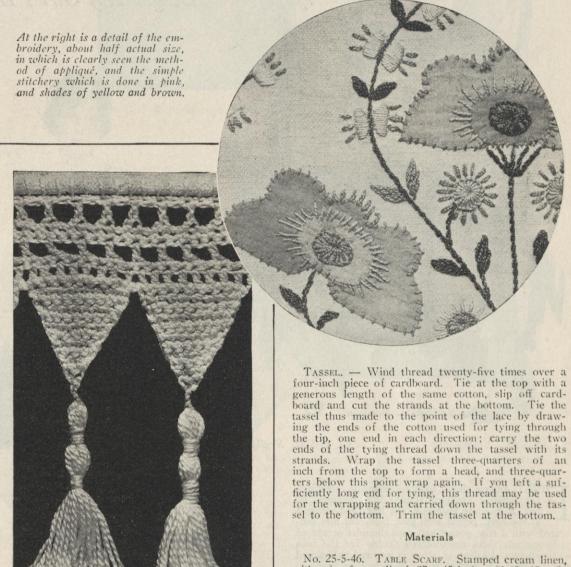
This scarf is offered in two sizes, one wide and shorter and one long and narrow. The size you choose will, of course, depend on the table to be "fitted." The wide scarf is suitable for the top of a forty-five-inch table, and the narrow one for a fifty-four-inch table, where crocheted ends will hang over.

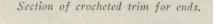
Any deep fringe may be used as a finish for the ends, but if you crochet you will want the fringe pictured with its deep points and long tassels. The detail pictures them two-thirds actual size, and shows how the trim is whipped to the rolled or turned-down hem which has been covered with blanket stitches of white as a foundation.

White soft-twist crochet cotton No. 3 and a No. 3

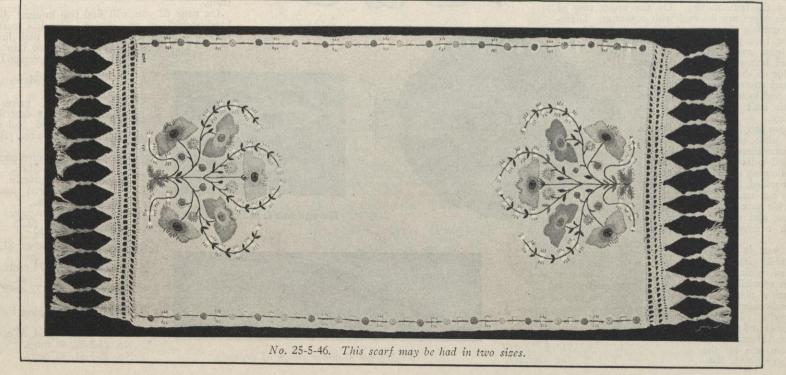
An explanation of crochet stitches will be found on page 55.

Work a row of doubles (d) into blanket stitches across the ends. 2d row — Chain (ch) 4, treble (t) in 2nd d, ch 1, skip 1, t in next; repeat across. 3d row — ch 1, d in each space and in each t. 4th row — ch 1, d in each st. Repeat 2nd and 3rd rows. 7th row — ch 3, t in each st. To make the points, 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, turn, * ch 1, skip first d, d in each d, repeat from * ending with one d, turn, slip stitch (s1 st) along side of point, d in each of 11 sts, turn and repeat from ** across.





No. 25-5-46. Table Scarf. Stamped cream linen, with crèpe for appliqué, 27 x 45 inches, \$1.65; 18 x 54 inches, \$1.50. Embroidery cotton, either size, \$1.35. Soft-twist crochet cotton, 35 cents a ball. A perforated stamping pattern of the design can be supplied for 45 cents, either size. Stamping Outfit (paste and poncet), 25 cents.





No. 25-5-50. Nightgown.

No. 25-5-52. Negligee.



Rose Shower Gifts for

Dainty Things Which Will

Delight Any Girl's Heart

No. 25-5-54. No. 25-5-55. Shirtee Step-ins.

IRST 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 decorated with a rose pocket and rose shoulder straps of pink organdy, both embroidered double for the sake of firmness and lustre. A strap is pictured half actual size below. The pocket is a 5½-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

when pink isn't your color; it has that quality.

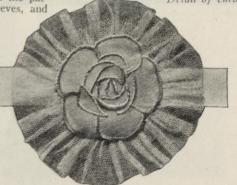
The accompanying bandeau is made of three pink organdy roses, made double, embroidered with two threads of stranded cotton in two shades of pink. Following the paper placement-pattern provided, baste the foundation of blonde net under a 2-yard length of inch-wide pink satin ribbon, gather net footing and whip to inside line, then tack embroidered roses above footing.

then tack embroidered 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 the favorite Parisian French knots and a bit of satin stitch. Hems at top and bottom are all the making-up required. Rib-



Detail of cutwork on shirtee.



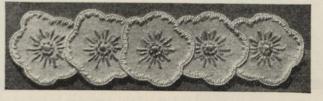
detail

Above, rose on bandeau.



The vest rose is in French knots.





Nightgown shoulder straps of organdy.

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 half-size detail is so clear that no further explanation is needed. The shirtee is cut in two pieces, the step-ins 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.

them.
On page 62 you will find two unusual little gift handkerchiefs of rose design. One has rosebud corners in cutwork and the other is a pink linen rose, waiting to be tucked into the rose pocket of the nightgown on this page.

Embroidery Materials

The following prices cover stamped material as described, embroidery floss and color-placing diagrams when required. Satin rib-

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 x 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.

Flower Favorites for Pastime Embroideries Easy and Inexpensive

"Growing" Them Is Heaps of Fun, and You'll Like Them When They're Done

By BERTHA GIFFORD JONAH



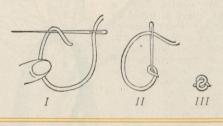
No. 25-5-20. Goldenrod Handy Bag.





No. 25-5-21. Clover Cushion.





"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 the 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-

Much Pleasure for Little Price

Much Pleasure for Little Price

No. 25-5-20. BAG. (13 x 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 x 36 inch cloth, and four 12-inch napkins, 95 cts. Embroidery cotton and binding, 75 cts.

No. 25-5-23. PILLOW. (16 x 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 pattern, 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.

No. 25-5-23. Daisy and Goldenrod Cushion.

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 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. Seam the strap handles, turn right side out, and press flat. Turn in the pointed ends, and then stitch all around handles about ½ inch 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 wear

House and Garden Baskets in Useful Shapes and Sizes

By EDNA SELENA CAVE

Summer Classes In Basketry Will Enjoy These Sturdy Models No. 25-5-25. Fruit Basket. No. 25-5-26. Sewing Basket.

Base Figure I shows the upper side of this base. Figure II shows the upper side of this base with three crosses as the diagram shows. The number of crosses and the size of the reeds vary in the passes with three crosses as the diagram shows. The number of crosses and this information is supplied in the different baskets and this information is supplied in the directions which are sent with the reed for the baskets. ASKETRY is steadily growing in popularity as

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 horizontally, push the end down through the horizontal spokes next to the vertical spokes at the upper left.

zontal spokes next to the vertical spokes at the upper left.

Now turn the 8 inch spokes so that they are hori-zontal, 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 care 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 front 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 spine of the basket" will be crooked. Start to weave with single Japanese weave counting the pairs of spokes as single spokes. The first few rows must be 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.

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 you would turpentine. The antique finish on the little fruit basket and the sewing basket is obtained by applying a light coat of Vandyke brown thinned with turpentine over the entire basket, after body color is

applying a light coat of Vandyke brown thinned with turpentine 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.

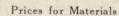
The small fruit basket is painted with Orange Vermillion and Yellow. The vermillion tint is first applied and allowed to dry, then the yellow is painted on and wiped off with a soft cloth before it is wholly dry. Finally the antique finish is given. Thus in the deepest crevices the orange red shows warmly, the yellow tinge lights the high places, and the brown tinge softens it all beautifully. This basket measures about 8 x 9½ inches.

The sewing basket is an adorable little thing, about 4½ x 4½ 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 8½ x 11 inches.

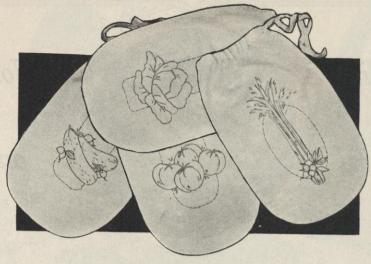
The egg basket, small garden basket, or fruit basket measures 7½ x 10½ inches. The carryall basket is 9 inches deep, 13 inches long and 7 inches wide.

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 un





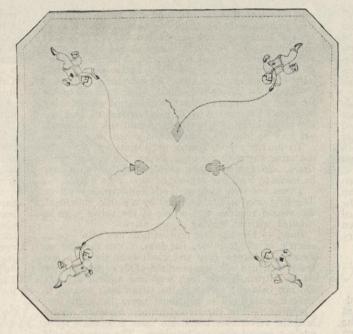
Simple Stitchery Clever Designs and Low Prices



No. 25-5-31. "Cucumber" Bag. No. 25-5-32. "Lettuce" Bag. No. 25-5-33. "Tomato" Bag. No. 25-5-34. "Celery" Bag.

All Lend Appeal To Embroideries of a Popular Type

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 13½-inch napkins, and is made of white linen-finish cotton embroidered in soft, 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 heartening 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 ma-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.

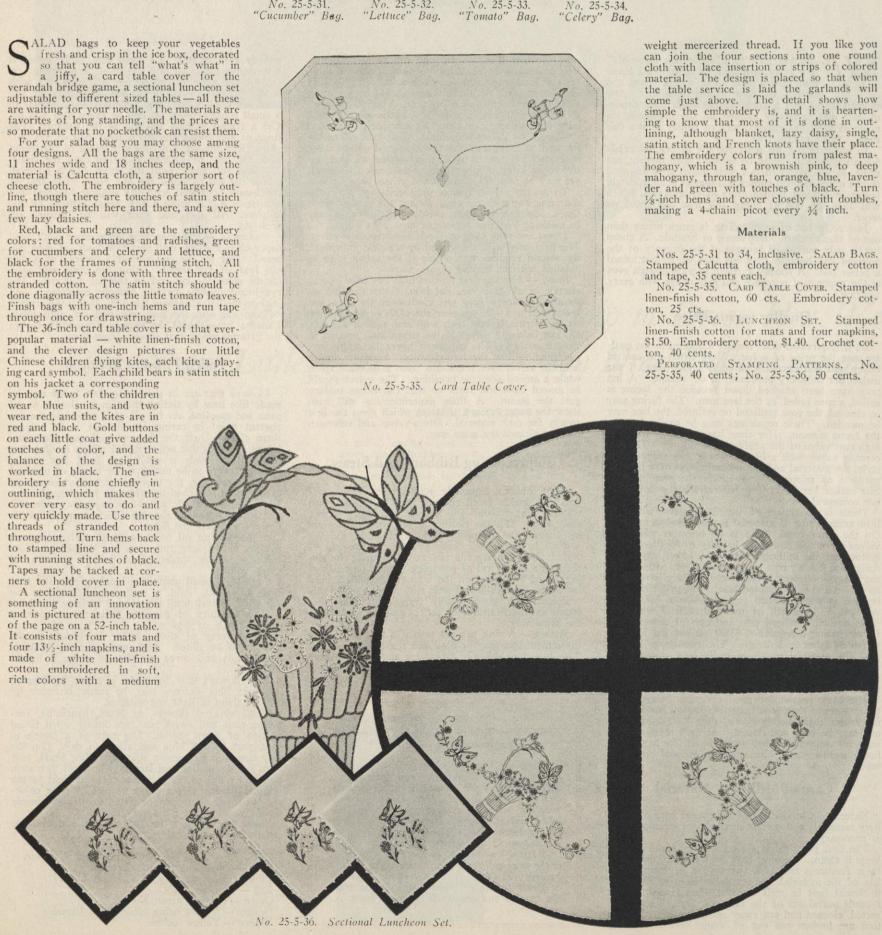
Nos. 25-5-31 to 34, inclusive. SALAD BAGS. Stamped Calcutta cloth, embroidery cotton and tape, 35 cents each.

No. 25-5-35. CARD TABLE COVER. Stamped linen-finish cotton, 60 cts. Embroidery cotton, 25 cts.

No. 25-5-36. Luncheon Set. Stamped linen-finish cotton for mats and four napkins, \$1.50. Embroidery cotton, \$1.40. Crochet cot-

S1.50. Embroidery cotton, \$1.40. Crochet cotton, 40 cents.

Perforated Stamping Patterns, No. 25-5-35, 40 cents; No. 25-5-36, 50 cents.





E are 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 child's dress of good unbleached muslin is an infinitely better investment than a dress of cheap linen, which will fade, or one of cheap silk that can stand no

wear.

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

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 is soiled, a rose faded, or the lace torn. The facing may be cleaned, the rose replaced or retinted, the lace may be mended. These repairings may be easily done by the home woman. Her time has not, as a rule, the high cost value of the professional milliner. The discerning buyer with a limited purse sees value in the style, the material and the becomingness of a hat, regardless of minor defects which she may remedy. She makes her brain help her stretch the dollars at 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 design 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 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 milli-nery 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 sorted, 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 be 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,

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 steam. 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 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 ribbons on a heavy pad of newspaper placed on an ironing board and press on the wrong side with a very hot iron. Cheap silk and satin ribbons split under this treatment. A good quality comes out like new. Black and dark shades of taffeta may be cleaned in the same way.

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

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. Allow the hat to stand for one hour. The acid of the lemon combined with the sulphur bleaches and cleanses. Again using a stiff brush remove all the sulphur. All dirt and dust will be brushed off with it. sulphur. with it.

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. Place an inch thick pad of newspapers under the line to catch any of the dye which drops from the 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.

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.

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 dipping them in light red solution.

Small sprayed flowers, as lilacs, hyacinths, forget-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.

Old Blue — New blue with very little Carmine. Rose — Small quantity of Carmine. Pink — Small quantity of Crimson Lake.

Red — Crimson Lake.

Green — Chrome green No. 3.

Orange — Yellow ochre mixed with Carmine.

Yellow — Yellow ochre.

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 authorities in their subjects. Mrs. Loewen knows practical millinery from fundamental to finished product. There is a simplicity and clarity to her teaching which makes each lesson as interesting as it is instructive.

A lesson on "Hems" in the June PRISCILLA is the next article in the Dressmaking Course by Mary T. Clark, Instructor in Dressmaking at Pratt Institute. Miss Clark knows what she teaches and can teach what she knows.

she teaches and can teach what she knows.



By HELEN GRANT

Voille, 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 embroidery, quite conceal this aid to busy mothers. We all know how much easier it is to put any small garment 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 which one of tender years may properly engage — so why not make the whole outfit at once and "have it over" for the season!

which one of tender years may properly engage — so why not make the whole outfit at once and "have it 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 crèpe (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 cross-stitched on its two nice pockets, and its demure little white collar, we can wear afternoons at the playground or visiting Aunt Bet. Mornings we will wear our clean lavender chambray (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 ¾-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.

Peachy pink are used for the cross-stitch embroidery.

Orange crêpe 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 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



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 pretty soft colors, with much yellow, brown, orange and blue in the composition.

ty soft colors, with nuch 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 lavender 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 for 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 children 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 following materials: No. 25-5-15. Fine white voile. No. 25-5-16. White and orange crêpe. No. 25-5-17. Natural color (tan) mercerized pongee with white linen for collar. No. 25-5-18. Lavender chambray with white linen for collar, cuffs, and pocket. No. 25-5-19. Stamped on all-wool jersey cloth with brick wool crêpe 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 Cravons, and Outlined with Running Stitches - a Quick, Artistic and Economical Way to Secure Delightful Color Effects

By KATE MANN FRANKLIN



No. 25-5-12

IDN'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.

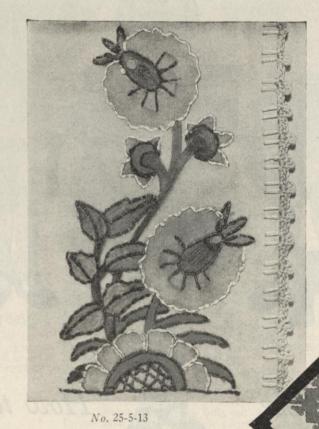
When the crayon work is done, run the outlines of the design with color and cottons specified.

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 welcome 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 housekeeping seems to be well under way in the branches of the old tree, with the little yellow birdies billing 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 the embroidery and line with a tan sateen or some such material.



On the tan linen hollyhock bag, you'll use your vermillion crayon mostly, with some yellow for blossom centres and buds, and a little of the light green for foliage. There is a little flower cluster on the back of the bag to make things interesting. Flowers are run with deep rose shades, a single thread of heavy pearl cotton being used for this work. The crocheted trims at top and bottom match the tan linen. Line the bag preferably with some shade of rose used in the flowers. Use a piece of feather bone in the casing at each side of the top, gathering the bag in a bit as you see in the illustration. Seam and line the bag, then whip the sides in two directions with self color embroidery cotton thus giving a finish that looks like cross stitch along the edge. Blanket stitch both top edges and across bottom of bag. the edge. Blan bottom of bag.

bottom of bag.

With heavy tan mercerized cotton and a No. 6 steel hook crochet into the blanket stitching across the bottom as follows: First work a row of doubles (d), turn. 2d row — Chain (ch) 4, skip a d, treble (t) in next, * ch 2, skip 1, t in next, repeat from * to end of row. (If the doubles in 1st row are worked closely skip 2 d for each space in order to have 39 spaces.) ** In next row ch 3, 3 t in each of 4 sp, turn, ch 3, skip 1st t, t in each of 11 t, turn, ch 1, skip 1st t, d in each of 10 t, slip stitch along side of these 2 rows, d in same space where 12th t was made, 2 d in next sp. Repeat from **.

For the top of the bag: Work a row of d as for bottom, then a row of spaces and finish with a row of trebles worked into the spaces.

Line the strap handles and blanket stitch the edges and sew them on firmly to the inside of the bag just where the feather bone comes.

where the feather bone comes

Window Hangings of Fine Gingham

When there are several windows, as is often the case in our sun parlors, we sometimes think we haven't time to put elaborate hand work on hangings, but crayon-craft makes it easy. We have chosen an exceptionally fine gingham for these hangings, so lovely in color and texture that the effect is almost that of silk. The colors are exquisite, and despite all their delicacy are sun proof and tub proof. There is the corn color, a pale clear yellow, the peach tint, a beautiful green, and a blue like summer skies. On all these curtains we use a border down the front edge only, not across the bottom. The repeating motif of this border is shown in the illustration, the quaint orange petaled

No. 25-5-14

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 ¾-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 (d, 4 ch, 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 x 54 inches finished.) Stamped tan mohair, \$4.00. Embroidery cotton, \$2.40.
No. 25-5-12. BAG. (12 x 14 inches finished.)

ninshed.) Stamped tan monair, \$4.00. Embroidery cotton, \$2.40.

No. 25-5-12. Bag. (12 x 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 x 90 inches (for one window), \$2.35. Cotton for embroidery and crochet, \$1.35.

No. 25-5-14. Luncheon Cloth. Size 36 inches finished. Stamped unbleached cotton, 65 cts. Red embroidery cotton, 55 cts.

Wax crayons, 24 assorted colors, 30 cts. a box. Perforated Stamping Patterns: No. 25-5-11, 75 cts.; 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.

Needlework and Homecraft Section Continued on Page 45

Staff Chemist : PROF. ALPHEUS G. WOODMAN Mass. Institute of Technology Staff Engineer: PROF. GORDON B. WILKES Mass. Institute of Technology

EVERYDAY

HOUSEKEEPING

At the Priscilla Proving Plant

MRS. DELLA THOMPSON LUTES

Housekeeping Editor

MRS. ELIZABETH STONE MACDONALD

Field Editor

Betty Shares With You Her Lesson On The Use of Lobster

By LILY HAXWORTH WALLACE

Recipes Tested at the Priscilla Proving Plant.



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 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.

are some of the things we told her about the plate-cratic crustacean.

As Mrs. Glass of ancient culinary fame remarked,
"First catch your hare," so in this instance let us fol-low her sage advice by at least selecting our lobster.
Incidentally, the largest and best specimens are found in North Atlantic waters ranging from North-ern 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 twenty-five 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 November. Their size increases with their age and in 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.

One of the most important steps in the preparation of a lobster is the removal of the intestinal vein which is embedded in the tail portion, extending down through the centre. It is readily visible after the lobster has been cut open, and is easily separated from the meat by slipping the point of a knife under it.

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 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 split the uncooked lobster; but in the latter case it is wiser to let the fish dealer attend to this for you). 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 lobster coral and as this is very decorative when used in salads and sauces, it should be carefully kept). 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 pick. Any mea



Woman's Biggest Job

Fifth Article in 1925 Series

The Home and Its Food Foundation

By LULU HUNT PETERS, M. D.

Dr. Peters is one of the most prominent, most popular, and most sought after writers on the subject of food, health, and diet in the United States to-day. She is spoken of by her publishers as "the best known and best beloved woman physician in America." She is author of "Diet and Health with Key to the Calories," a book that has brought her most prominently into public notice; and "Diet for Children." Dr. Peters was graduated from the Eastern Maine State Normal School, as teacher; from the University of Southern California, as Bachelor of Arts; from the University of California, as Doctor of Medicine; and has taken post-graduate work in the New York and Chicago colleges and at Harvard.

HEN 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 eat. You will admit that physical health is determined to a great extent by diet, but not mental and moral health. But have you ever thought how far mental and moral health is dependent upon physical health? Do you know that the so-called "problem" children, who can disrupt entire families, may be the result of nervous and glandular systems that have become unstable because starved for proper food? Are you aware that much of the irritability and moroseness and bad habits of the adult members of a family may be brought about in the same way? Yes, indeed, the food of a home has more to do with its happy foundation than is commonly supposed.

Of course, we know that adequate sleep, rest, exercise, fresh air, as well as proper moral atmosphere, 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 this article I am going to give you a food foundation this article I am going to give you a food foundation this article I am going to give you a food foundation this article I am going to give you a food foundation this article I am going to give you a food foundation this article I am going to give you a food foundation this article I am going to give you a food foundation this article I am going to give you a food foundation this article I am going to give you a food foundation this arti

ercise, fresh air, as well as proper moral atmosphere, 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 children and the adult members of your family, and what is equally important, I am going to give you the 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 lived out of doors much more; he literally earned his bread by the sweat of his brow, and the foods he consumed were natural foods — not refined (and thereby partially devitaminized and demineralized — in another word devitalized), as many of our foods are to-day.

We can truly say that instinct is not a safe guide to

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 degenerative diseases (diabetes, heart and kidney diseases, 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 is a great internationally known authority on nutrition. Before I give you what we believe is a foundation diet, let us 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 wrong with this picture?

It's filling, surely? Yes, it's filling. Filling doctors' and dentists' offices, hospitals and sanitoria and

premature graves. Not so good! Though you over-eat, you are starving on this diet. White bread, meat, potatoes, and sweets. What's wrong with that combination?

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, acidoses of varying degrees with their train of troubles are brought about. Fifth, excess meat and white bread and sweets favor intestinal putrefaction and its train of troubles.

of troubles.

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

phur, 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 Picnic.

Of course, it is self-evident that the tissues in our 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 sun, 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, carbohydrates, mineral salts, water, and vitamins. The first

varying proportions, termed proteins, fats, carbohydrates, 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

Sextet.

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.

1. 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 sugars. 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, and sugar (this includes candy, of course), which is wholly demineralized and devitaminized. While they are good energy foods in moderation, in excess they cause trouble. Substituting whole grain cereals and 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. Fars — Growth and energy foods. Green,

weight).

3. Fars. — 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 causing simple goiter (McCarrison). (More on the Iodin later)

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.

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, pyorrhæa, 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 animals, it can in man.

If deficient diets can do that in various types of animals, it can in man.

This work makes us realize that deficient diets so lower the tissue resistance that infections can gain a 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 vitamins, 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 knows! 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 MARY HAMILTON TALBOTT



Yarrow



Pokerweed

VERY 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 so-called vegetables. We pass them by not realizing that in addition to whatever medicinal properties 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 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 baking dish with a little grated cheese between the layers. Chop a small onion fine, fry in butter, 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 the stalks into one-inch lengths, butter a baking dish and put a layer of the milkweed in the bottom, cover with a graph of the pulkweed in the bottom, cover with a graph of the pulkweed in the bottom, cover with a graph of the pulkweed in the bottom. the stalks into one-inch lengths, butter a baking dish and put a layer 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 begin 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



Milkweed

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 table-spoons of butter to which has been added three table-spoons 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 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 some sour cream. Bake for twenty minutes and serve immediately. In place of 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 salt and pepper to taste. When thoroughly heated in a frying pan spread the 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 uncooked dandelions, 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-

bread.

The wild yellow dock, which grows at almost 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 evaporated 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

RANKLY our reasons for using evaporated milk at the Priscilla Proving Plant are not primarily 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

1½ cups evaporated milk 1½ cups strong coffee (cold) 2 tablespoons gelatine

3 eggs 5% cup sugar Pinch salt

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

½ teaspoon salt 2 eggs

2 cggs
3/3 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 Icing

5 tablespoons brown sugar 4 tablespoons evaporated milk 2 tablespoons water 1 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 consis-tency to spread. Flavor with vanilla if desired.

Burnt Almond Ice Cream

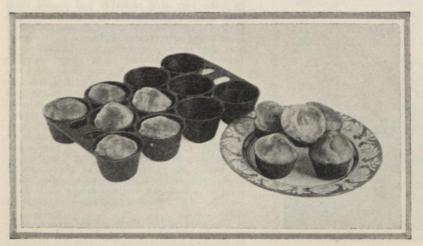
1 cup sugar 1 cup boiling water 3 cups evaporated milk

½ teaspoon salt ¾ cup chopped roasted almonds 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 Mussins 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 you're hungry!



F

H



Butterfly Luncheon Set In Crepes of Rainbow Hue

No. 25-5-24

By E. MARION STEVENS

SPECIAL PRICES: Luncheon Set, No. 25-5-24, including 29-inch cloth and any four of the 14-inch napkins (order by letters A to H) stamped on cotton crêpe, with materials for appliqué 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.

"AREN'T they dainty!"

"Aren't they dear!" "Exquisite!" "What a charming idea!" "Where did you find them?" Can't you hear the rapid fire of delighted comment as your guests discover these airy little butterflies on their befringed napkins—and how happy it does make the hostess to have her prettily appointed table appreciated as heartily as the goodies she serves her guests.

There is something delightfully in keeping with the season in soft crêpes of rainbow tints, in slender grasses and a fairy flock of butterflies; and there is almost as much joy in making the pretty things as in possessing them. Such happy thoughts in luncheon things go far to prove that a little needlework is a wondrous help in providing beauty for the household on a small budget. Cotton crêpe, though inexpensive, comes in a lovely range of colors, and we all know how it simplifies the laundry problem.

Every stitch used in embroidering this set is an old familiar friend. The multicolored butterflies are bits of colored crêpe appliqué, except in case of the black wings which are a black handkerchief linen. The embroidery on the wings is done before applying. When this is done, cut out the appliqué sections one-fourth inch beyond the stamped line, turn in



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.

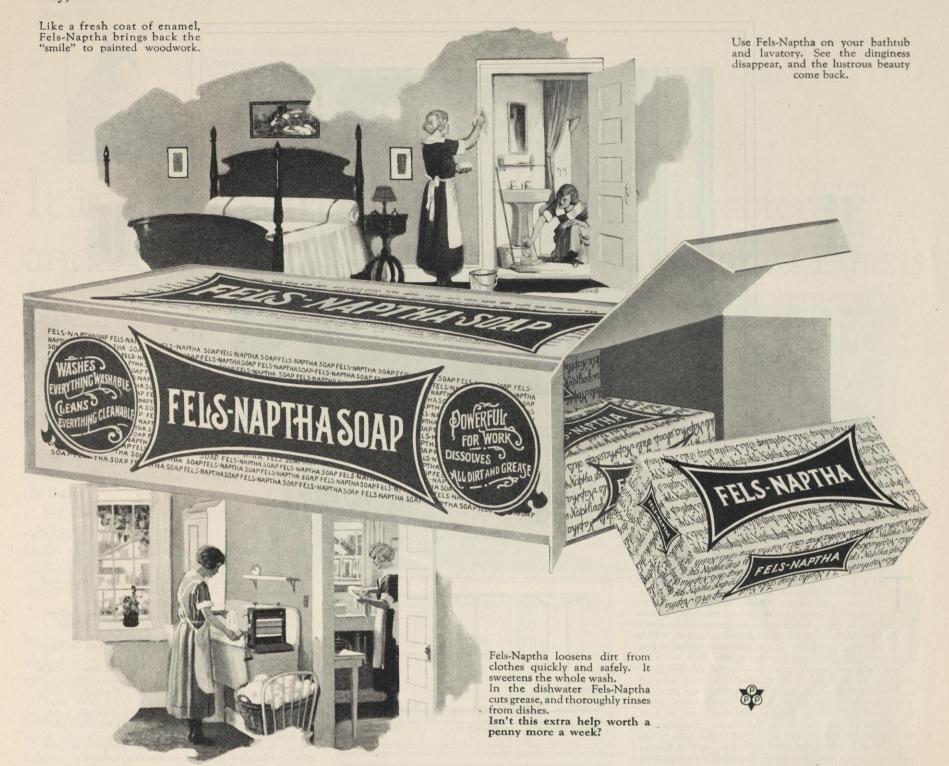
Satin stitch, outlining, and sometimes single stitches are employed

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 satin stitch, the stems of the weeds in an overlapping outline 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.

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 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.



Extra help to make housecleaning easier!



Smell the naptha in Fels-Naptha

What temperature for wash water?

Use water of any temperature with Fels-Naptha. Boil clothes with Fels-Naptha, if you wish. You are bound to get good results. The real naptha in Fels-Naptha makes the dirt let go, no matter whether the water is cool, lukewarm or hot.

Housecleaning! Who doesn't shrink from it? A disagreeable job at best! Curtains to be washed. Winter clothes to be cleaned so thoroughly that they will not invite moths when put away for the summer. Paints to be made sunshiny. Floors to be made spotless. Rugs to be brightened. The house to be made wholesome from top to bottom. If ever you needed Fels-Naptha—it is right now!

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

Naptha is a wonderful dirt-loosener. So is good soap. And when the two are combined to work together in Fels-Naptha—you get extra cleaning-value that you cannot get in any other form.

Housewives everywhere, who pride themselves on the cleanliness of their homes, feel that nothing can take the place of Fels-Naptha. Order a carton of ten bars from your grocer today! It'll prove the most economical help you can get for the Spring cleaning.

SEND $^{2\phi}$ in stamps for a sample bar to test the helpfulness of Fels-Naptha. Address Fels-Naptha Soap, Philadelphia.

FELS-NAPTHA

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR Philadelphia







Furnishing the Sun Room

By ROSS CRANE

HE sun room, like other rooms, is designed for a specific purpose and for the comfort and pleasure of certain definite individuals; there-

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 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 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 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.

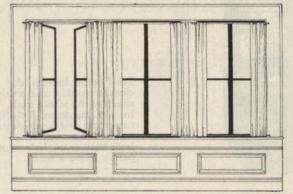
Tables and smoking stan

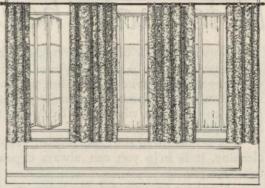
lighted.

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

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





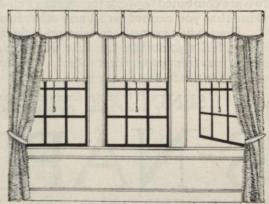


Figure III

Furniture. Reed, fibre, willow, rattan, iron, and

Rugs. Grass, rush, linen, and fibre.
Draperies. Stripes in sunfast materials; block linen or cretonne in bold patterns and brilliant colors of which there are many to choose from.
Shades. Striped crepe mohair, glazed chintz or Austria.

trian cloth.

Curtains. Semi-transparent sunfast casement cloth in colors. Awnings. Solid colors or stripes. Made in a style

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 rectangular, cup shape

Shades. Painted parchment; rectangular, cup shape cut out and painted to resemble bouquets of

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).

of the room).

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)



ON HER CHERISHED DOWRY LINENS the Lacemaker, painted by Vermeer, wrought her exquisite needlework with linen thread.

With this new linen thread , , ,

It is easy to give your work the character and richness you admire in Costly Imported Linens

So 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.

But though they wear for years they do seem extravagant at the prices asked for them!

Yet the patterns are so simple, the stitches so easy that the clever woman makes them herself and now has dozens of distinctive linens for what she would pay for a single imported piece.

And it's so quick, so easy to do!

For here is a new linen thread especially designed to give that same delightful richness and quality to your own needlework.

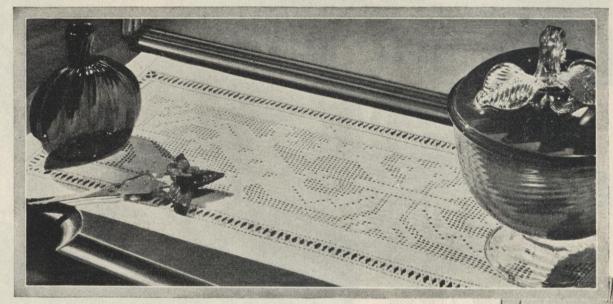
You will find Barbour's Art Needlework Threads in department and dry goods stores, or in the cozy little art shops, in skeins of the most wanted colors as well as in balls of white, ecru and natural.

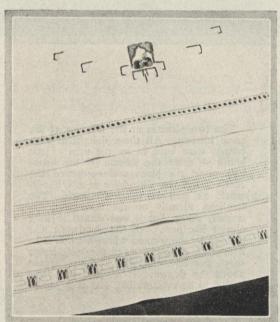
There is a new delight before you in using it. Strong, lustrous, responsive to your needle, it has all the rich qualities that characterize fine linen. And how it wears! Even its colors withstand years of tubbing.

The newest ideas in linen needlework

How to do Italian hemstitching, Swedish weaving, Armenian edge and other popular stitches, is shown in this new Barbour book. Illustrations in color, simple directions and pictures make it all so easy. Send ten cents in stamps to The Linen Thread Company, Department M14, 96 Franklin St., New York.







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

For the new Linen Needlework

You can get linen thread in balls of white, ecru and natural in sizes from No. 10 to No. 50, and in skeins of red, coral, pink, yellow, gold, lavender, medium brown, natural linen color, china blue, willow green, black and white.

SEND today for the Barbour book full of new ideas in needlework.

The last gracious touch for poudre or dressing table is the lovely linen laid across its polished surface. Here linen filet inspired by an ancient Italian cut work pattern welcomes boxes and jars of sparkling glass.

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

To carry with the cool linen things one loves for summer wear there are charming little envelope purses crocheted of linen and decorated with galalith beads.



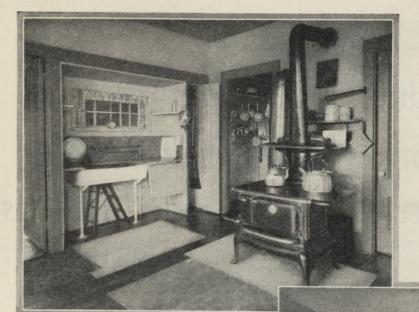
THE LINEN THREAD Co., Dept. M14, 96 Franklin Street, New York

Please send me the new Barbour book on linen needlework for which I enclose ten cents in stamps.

Name..

Address

..... State...



Prize Winning Kitchens in Remodeling Contest

An Inspiration and
Example for Other
Homemakers

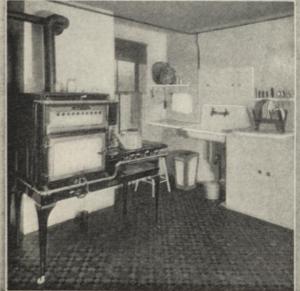
Shown here are pictures of four prize winning kitchens in Home Economics contests of the past year. These contests took place in several different states and were directed by the Home Economics Extension Service of these states. Your Housekeeping Editor was privileged to visit several prize kitchens in Eastern Massachusetts, and with a photographer in her wake, was able to bring you these results.

in her wake, was able to bring you these results.

The illustration above, and the one just below it, are of the same kitchen. This was in an old farm house which is being remodeled. A new hard wood floor was laid over one of rough, wide, uneven boards, and waxed. The window was put in over the sink; the broom closet was added, also the drop-shelf. All the work in this kitchen was done by the men of the house.

The kitchen above was the hardest of any to bring to a really "better" condition. It is in a house nearly two hundred years old, and was very dark and dreary. In the work of "bettering" it was decided to bring the sink from its dark corner out into the room, with the laundry tubs behind it. With plenty of white paint and uncovered windows this kitchen became a cheerful place.

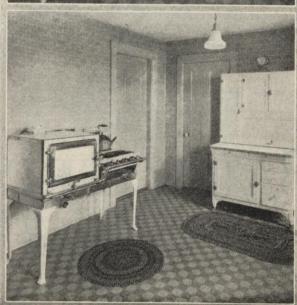




The two pictures at the left are of the same kitchen. All these delightful cupboards were built in by the man of the house — after the woman of the house had made the plans and computed the cost. Even the dish-drier is his handiwork, as well as the knife rack. The linoleum already on the floor was extremely 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 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 strawberriesand crowned with whipped cream!

Any woman can make this favorite American Dessert just this way, every time, if—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 at an exact Temperature is difficult—without a Gas Range equipped with the famous Lorain Oven Heat Regulator, a device invented by American Stove Company. It automatically maintains the heat of a gas range oven at any exact temperature which the housewife may select, by the setting of a Red Wheel.

The magic performance of these Lorain Selfregulating Ovens makes too long a story to tell here. But wherever gas is available you'll find a Lorain Agent who'll gladly tell you the whole story of the Red

Wheel and prove his statements by actual demonstration.

Now is the time to buy a handsome, new Lorain-equipped Gas Range. Then you can use the easy Lorain Oven Method of Canning and cook Whole Meals in the oven while you're miles away enjoying the sunshine.

Every reader is invited to send in the coupon below for a free copy of the Lorain"Time and Temperature Recipe" for delicious Oldfashioned Strawberry Shortcake. Follow its directions and you can't fail.

These famous Gas Stoves are equipped with the Lorain Oven Heat Regulator:

QUICK MEAL-Quick Meal Stove Company Div.,

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The Lorain Time and Temperature Cook Book contains
128 pages of recipes for oven-cooked foods, including
Whole Meals and Oven Canning, also Time and Temperature Chart.
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by the Research
Kitchens of The Lorain Time and Temperature Cook Book contains
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Introductory Price



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AMERICAN STOVE CO., 829 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mo. Largest Makers of Gas Ranges in the World

Look for the RED WHEEL

WHEN Gas is not available, oil is the most satisfactory cooking-fuel provided you use an oil stove equipped with Lorain High Speed Burners, which apply a clean, odorless, intense heat

We manufacture coal stoves and the celebrated Lorain High Speed Oil Burner Cook Stoves for use where gas is not available, but the Lorain Regulator cannot be used on these.



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AMERICAN STOVE COMPANY
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☐ Please send me free copy of Lorain "Time and Temperature Recipe" for delicious Old-fashioned Strawberry Shortcake.
Enclosed find 50c in for Copy of Lorain Time and Temperature Cook Book.

M.P.5-25

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Street	
City and State	BYE



He wouldn't endure the drudgery connected with cooking—not when he could get KitchenAid to do that work for about 1c an hour. Even though your husband may never try to cook, if he only knew what KitchenAid would mean in time-saving and wife-saving, he would want you to have one.

Performs Hardest Cooking Tasks by Electricity

A marvelous fatigue-saver. Enthusiastically endorsed by leading magazines, colleges, and thousands of users. Mixes dough-beats batters—stirs—whips—cuts—chops—slices—strains—freezes—etc.—all by electricity—with a speed and thoroughness that can't be duplicated by hand.

With Kitchen Aid

With KitchenAid, you can prepare food in half the usual time and increase the variety and deliciousness of the foods you serve. By reducing the number of hours you spend in your kitchen, it adds to the time you can spend with your husband and children, for recreation, and in cultural pursuits.

Send for FREE BOOK







If your grocer can't supply you send 10 cents for generous sample bottle. Booklet containing many

new recipes sent free. KITCHEN BOUQUET, Inc.

522 Fifth Avenue New York City





A Few of My Best Recipes

By ELSIE FJELSTAD RADDER

Recipes Tested at the Priscilla Proving Plant

Cheese Salad

- 1 tablespoon gelatine
- ½ cup cold water
 ½ cup grated pineapple
 ½ cup grated cheese
- ½ cup grated ½ cup cream
- 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

- 1/2 cup shortening
 1/8 cup sugar
 2 eggs
 2 squares chocolate
 1/2 cup flour
 1 teaspoon vanilla
 1/2 cup broken walnut meats

Cream the shortening and add the sugar gradually. Add the eggs, slightly beaten, melted chocolate and flour. Then add the vanilla and nut 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 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
- cup sugar tablespoon flour

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.

Time in cooking, 15 minutes. Temperature, 350 degrees. Recipe makes two dozen cookies.

Chocolate Cocoanut Drops

- 3 egg whites ½ pound confectioners' sugar 3 ounces chocolate 1 tablespoon flour

- 2 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 oven

Time in cooking, 15 minutes.
Temperature, 350 degrees.
Recipe makes two and one-half dozen cookies.

Excellent Coffee Cake

- 1 yeast cake
- cup lukewarm water cup hot milk cup shortening tablespoon sugar

- Flour
- 2 eggs
- 1/2 cup raisins
- 2/2 cup sugar Rind of one lemon

Brown or white sugar Chopped nuts Melted butter

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, shortening, 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 nuts. Roll out the dough to one-half 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
 ½ tablespoon vanilla
 ½ 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. whipped cream.

Recipe makes eight servings.

DO YOU KNOW THE NEW AND DIFFERENT USES OF PREMIER?

The Premier Book gives you 63 uses and you can find even more



SALADS, sauces, sandwiches, cold meats—of course all these can be made more appetizing by the magic of Premier's distinctive flavor.

But so can baked potatoes. So can Welsh rarebits. So can croquettes. So can scores of other things you probably have never associated with a salad dressing.

The unusual flavor of Premier makes possible many dishes that you would not otherwise have on your table. It is this flavor which has made Premier the most widely used salad dressing in America.

Send for the *Premier Book*. It describes 63 ways of using Premier's piquant flavor to make old dishes more appetizing and to answer the question: "What *new* things can I give them?" We shall be glad to send it free to any address in the United States, Canada, or elsewhere.

FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & COMPANY NEW YORK

Premier Salad DRESSING

TRY PREMIER COFFEE TOO



Odds and ends on Sunday evening can be made into a delicious meal. Simply use Premier.*



Don't be upset when your husband brings home an unexpected guest. Simply use Premier.*



To make your luncheons or teas just a little more interesting, simply use Premier.*



Other women will ask you how you do it—if you use Premier.*

*Send for the Premier Book.

Knox Gelatine gives 23% more nourishment to this glass of milk



NE teaspoonful 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 tablespoonful of Knox Sparkling Gelatine in ½ 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 dissolved; add this dissolved gelatine to the quart 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.

"The Highest Quality for Health"

A Valuable Book for Mothers

"The Health Value of Gelatine"—is a book that gives important information 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.

Both packages contain the same plain Sparkling Granulated Gelatine, but the "Acidulated" has an extra envelope containing lemon flavoring.



The Wedding Cake Must Be Made Early

Recipes by FLORENCE TAFT EATON Tested at the Priscilla Proving Plant

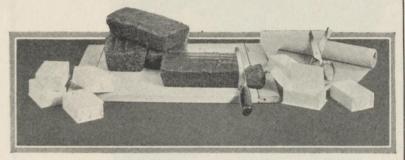
PERHAPS the simplest way to procure a wedding cake is to order it from the caterer; but if you do that you are cheating yourself of one of the most interesting de-tails of the wedding preparations— and besides, a home-made wedding and besides, a home-made wedding cake is a most fitting adjunct to a home 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

Time in cooking, 2½ hours.
Temperature, 300 degrees.
Recipe makes ten pounds.



The little individual boxes for wedding cake are of white moiré or grosgrain paper.

fall because it will never rise

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 — gather 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 decorative feature of the refreshment table, bake it in small pans. Small loaves are easier to handle and do not present the storage problems that a large cake does, and after ripening will be just as moist. Line the pans 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 fruit cake, but any other closely covered utensil will do—an iron roaster is good or a tin box, the cover of which may be sealed with adhesive tape. Leave cake to ripen in a place where the temperature is moderate. hesive tape. Leave cake to 11pc...
a place where the temperature is

Wedding Fruit Cake, No. 1

- 1 pound (2 cups) butter or margarine 3 cups brown sugar
- 10 eggs

- cggs
 cup molasses
 cups pastry flour
 teaspoon soda
 teaspoons cinnamon
 teaspoon clove
 teaspoon nutmeg
- 1/2 teaspoon mace

Wedding Fruit Cake, No. 2

- 2 cups butter or margarine
- 2 cups sugar 10 eggs

- 1 cup molasses 1½ cups fruit juice or coffee
- 4 cups pastry flour
 3 teaspoons cinnamon
 2 teaspoons clove
 2 teaspoons nutmeg

- teaspoon mace
 teaspoon salt
 pounds muscatelle raisins, seeded and chopped
 pounds currants or seedless

raisins

1½ 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 fol-lowing icing will be appropriate.

Almond Icing

- ½ 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 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 add-ing the almonds. Spread on the cake, and cover with the plain icing.

One package of Knox Gelatine will make four different salads or desserts each enough for a family of six

SPANISH CREAM

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

RICE MEAT



Using up the "leftovers" in a not only attractive but extreme as well as economic



A DELICIOUS

CHOCOLATE SPONGE



KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE should form a part of the daily 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 make—and 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
2 squares chocolate or 6 tablespoonfuls 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 gradually, to the whites. Add sugar, then the dissolved gelatine, which has been beaten well. Beat and add flavoring. Pour into wet mold, chill and serve plain or with milk, whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk.

"The Highest Quality for Health"

FREE—Additional recipes for every occasion as well as Mrs. Knox's help-ful books will be sent free, on request, if you will mention your grocer's name.

Charles B. Knox Gelatine Co. 114 Knox Avenue, Johnstown, N. Y.

Both packages contain the same plain Sparkling Granulated Gelatine, but the "Acidulated" has an extra envelope containing lemon flavoring.





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

HEN 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 of the skirt where it is smartly topped by embroidered motifs. All bindings are of self material.

The narrow girdles are slipped through bound slots on the first three models, but tacked

The narrow girdles are slipped through bound slots on the first three models, but tacked

Designed by PAULET

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 sewing cotton to match the fabric. this for \$2.00.

Be sure to state size and color wanted, as well as the style dress you prefer. And remember!—each 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. 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 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.



Hereisthe Prize Recipe

Also Winners of the First Five Prizes



FIRST PRIZE \$500.00 ADELE EDWARDS, 23 Winant Avenue, Port Richmond, S. I., N. Y.

FIRST PRIZE RECIPE

G. Washington's Coffee % cup of butter, 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 1% cups flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, % teaspoon salt, % 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 dissolved. Beat thoroughly and bake in moderately hot oven in two greased square layer cake pans.

G. Washington's Coffee

Apple Filling

and juice 3 lemons, ½ pound sweet butter, 2 well-beaten eggs, 1 tablespoon G. Washington's Coffee, 1 cup finely chopped pecans (optional). Put apples, 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 well-beaten eggs and cook until thick—about 15 minutes—strirring frequently. When cooked add the G. Washington's Coffee, dissolved in 1 tablespoon hot water, and the pecans if used. When cold spread between layers of cake. ington's Coffee and the pecans layers of cake.

G. Washington's

Coffee Frosting

1 tablespoon orange juice, 1½ cups brown sugar, ½ cup butter, ¾ cup thin cream, 1 egg yolk. Cook together all ingredients except egg yolk until a little tested cold water forms soft ball. Cool slightly, add beat en egg yolk and beat until thick enough to spread.

2nd Prize \$250.00 Mrs. Huldah McKee 4435 Clara Street New Orleans, Louisiana

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

3rd Prize \$75.00 Mrs. Henry B. Graybill
Hong Lok
Canton, China

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. Wash-ington's Delicious Instant Coffee is a prize in itself as a handy dessert helper.

In demonstrating that G. Washington's Delicious Instant Coffee is marvelous as a flavoring for desserts, don't forget that it makes most delicious coffee. Just pure, unadulterated coffee that dissolves instantly 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 sent upon request.



Sold in three small, 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

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 and the shells and cartilage set aside for the bisque.

While it is true that there is a little meat in the small claws this is

While it is true that there is a little 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 to 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 claws. 3. Flavorful fat and small pieces of fat from the body. 4. A pile of shell and trimmings.

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

'cup lobster meat hard-cooked egg 2 teaspoons minced parsley 1 cup white sauce

Slight grating of nutmeg Salt

Paprika

4 tablespoons buttered crumbs

Cut the lobster meat into small Cut the lobster meat into small dice and add to it the finely chopped white of the egg, the yolk passed through a sieve, the minced parsley, white sauce and seasonings. Split the body shell lengthwise so as to form two portions and fill these and the tail shell with the lobster mixture. Sprinkle generously with the buttered crumbs and bake in a moderately hot oven.

erately hot oven.

Time in cooking, 15 minutes.

Temperature, 375 degrees.

Recipe makes six servings.

Lobster Cutlets

cup cooked lobster

1 cup cooked lobster

3/3 teaspoon salt
4 teaspoon paprika
1 tablespoon lemon juice
Slight grating of lemon rind
2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour

3/3 cup milk
Egg
Stale bread crumbs
Frying fat

Frying fat

Chop the lobster meat fine and add to 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 feeler to simulate a bone. Garnish with parsley and cut lemon.

Time in cooking, 6 minutes.

Temperature, 375 degrees.

(Continued on page 41) Chop the lobster meat fine and add



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 to 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 10 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

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 of 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 emian interesting bookier, written by an emi-nent 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. Care of Cellucotton Laboratories 166 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.



At All Good Drug and Department Stores

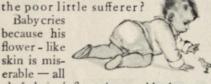




No more pitiful wails

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

Baby cries because his flower - like skin is mis-



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 Men-nen'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 pre-05 vent infection by

keeping baby's skin in healthy condition. Sprinkle Mennen Borated Talcum sprinkle Mennen Borated Falcum 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 25c. Write today.



Homemaking — the Center of Civilization

By The FIELD EDITOR

Let us never belittle homemaking experience. Trivial details must not grow large enough in our lives to crowd out the wider vision. 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 larger ideas and working from them back to details. If we begin with details there is the danger that we may drown there before we learn to swim. To do our everyday duty contentedly, some vision of its ultimate importance is needed. Without the vision the days are monotonous, irksome and drab. We either slight our housework or else, in morbid furiousness, make it an end in itself and create havoc with comfort by making a fetish of immaculate order.

Homemaking is the central one of the five institutions which civilization has slowly and painfully evolved and established. The others

of the five institutions which civili-zation has slowly and painfully evolved and established. The others are religion, politics, education, and industry. None of the four but have their rise in the home, and all de-pend upon the stability of the home for their own firm standing. As pend upon the stability of the home for their own firm standing. As 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

primitive days women, like 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.

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 routine lay the fearful consciousness of 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 collection of geological survey records, is a photograph startling in 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 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 serve 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 action rises in fragrance to transform the air. "Who sweeps a room as for Thy laws makes that and 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 affairs of state ebb and flow. Our influence gate watching the tides in the affairs 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 brave with impunity. Nor can any woman contend with the crowd of rough, indecent, profane men who infest our voting places—"

Whether we have welcomed the vote 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 home-keeping woman.

keeping 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 room will ever equal the home kitroom will ever equal the home kit-chen when it is presided over by a mother who combines an open and vigorous mind with joyful experi-

vigorous mind with Joylul 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, proper grounds of its jurisdiction, not narrowly, but thoroughly. It may be that not less education but more should be carried on in the family circle.

family circle.

One most important point lies in training a boy to have the right attitude toward homemaking. The 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 years hence

The Home and Industry

Industry, of all the civilized activities, has changed most radically. Because of the machine we are haptivities, has changed most radically. Because of the machine we are happily forced to revise some of our hoariest homemaking attitudes and processes. That girl who is to 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 providing kindliness and patience, and self-control, and idealism as of 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 the happily has

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 and quicker with my Bissell than in 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.

us praising the Bissell for its efficiency.

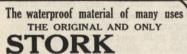
Good housekeepers who pride themselves on the immaculacy of their homes prefer the Bissell. It is always ready for instant use. Easy to handle. Sweeps thoroughly without causing fatigue. And it is durable. 10 to 15 years is the average. Many last longer. Any woman who owns one will tell you that it is 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,

Bissells for a few dimes. At furniture, hardware, housefurnishing and department stores. Booklet on request.

BISSELL Carpet Sweeper

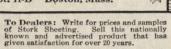




SHEETING Absolutely Waterproof - Not Rubber



STO





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 sugnested for dandelions. They are

excellent cooked in the ways suggested for dandelions. They are also good 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 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 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. Season with salt and pepper and a dash of nutmeg. Sorrel also makes a good sauce to serve with boiled meats. Press the cooked leaves through a sieve and add to any good white sauce. To make a sorrel salad which is both piquant and good to look at, wash and drain the leaves and chill them; then crisp and drain a 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 greens as a salad and it is delicious 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 measure. They are as good as early onions served in this way, and any one who has not tried this method of utilizing spring onions has missed a delicate dish. Cream of leeks and a small bunch of celery into very thin slice

til the potatoes are soft. Season with salt and cayenne pepper.

The root of the wild golden thistle is a valuable vegetable, that 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 water to which vinegar or lemon nice is added in the proportion of one tablespoon to one quart of water.) Cut into pieces and boil until tender in salted water to cover.

(Continued on page 44)



One Hundred and Two New York and Boston Debutantes tell why they use Woodbury's Facial Soap

I N 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

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 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 nearly five times as popular as any other soap.

Forty-three girls said they used Wood-bury's to overcome definite skin defects

such as enlarged pores, blackheads, exces-

sive 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 Woodbury treatments for overcoming common skin troubles.

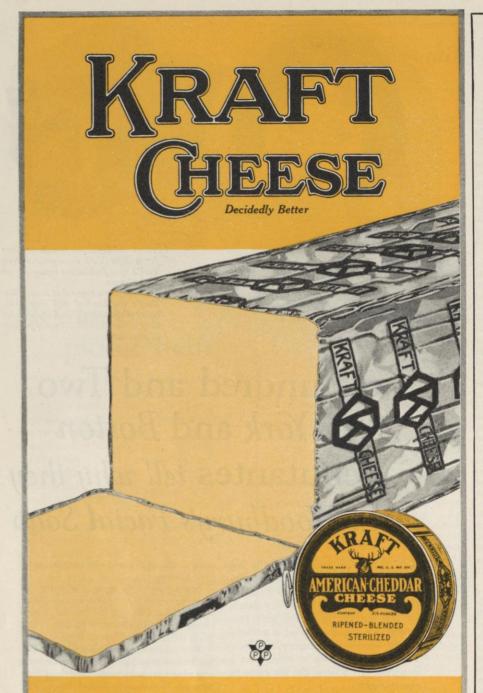
Why Woodbury's is unique in its effect on the skin

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 ordi-nary toilet soap. In merely handling a cake of Woodbury's one notices this extreme fineness

Around each cake of Woodbury's Facial ap is wrapped the booklet, "A Skin Soap is wrapped the booklet, "A Skin You Love to Touch," containing special treatments 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.

(free! A guest-size set of three Woodbury skin preparations, with new large-size trial cake of Woodbury's Facial Soap





Invisible Quality

NLY 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 YORK-CHICAGO-POCATELLO, IDAHO KRAFT-MAC LAREN CHEESE CO., LTD. MONTREAL, CANADA

Made and Known in Canada as Kraft Canadian Cheese

VARIETIES

Pimento Swiss Old English (Sharp American) in tin foil loaf Also 5 varieties in tins Send 10 cents for Illustrated Recipe Book D. 5

What Is Evaporated Milk?

By AGNES M. OLSON

EVAPORATED milk is fresh E VAPORATED 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 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 steril-

The distinction between evaporated and condensed milk is frequently not understood. Condensed milk is a combination of milk and 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 preservative. The cans of evaporated milk are sterilized in steam for a sufficient length of time to kill all bacteria. bacteria.

Everyone knows that only fresh, 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 heads. In supply"—the grazing herds. In addition to requiring freshness, these 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 standard, just as meat is subject to government inspection. Thus it is that pure, rich milk is canned while it is much fresher than the bottle milk delivered to your home. Cleanliness is a great factor in

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 plants 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

addition to freshness and purity, the outstanding quality of evaporated milk is the even distribution of the cream. A remarkable machine was perfected a few years ago which breaks up the butterfat into infinitesimal particles and distributes it evenly through 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 milk an easily digested and safe milk for infants, children, and grown-ups. 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 food value from milk for their 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 in the diet is known to young and

blended with the milk solids, the first spoonful of milk taken from first spoonful of milk taken from a can of evaporated milk is as rich as the last spoonful. The milk constituents—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. purposes.

Convenience of Evaporated Milk

There is an enviable independence 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.

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 "straight". If they desire a very 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 ficient, 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 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. 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 Furnished by Modern Priscilla.

BEGINNING 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 forth to eight winning and comprise forty to sixty minutes, and compris-ing one subject paper, which will take about twenty minutes to read, and two short talks or discussions of the subject of about five min-utes each.

utes 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 digest given, as may be preferred. These 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.

frome Economics and other educa-tional fields.

Mrs. Lutes has organized and pre-sided 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, the most recent and most popular author of several well known books, the most recent and most popular being, "The Gracious Hostess — A Book of Etiquette" and "A Home of Your Own," a book on household management, most helpful to 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

a University woman, but a woman with home economics training and a

wealth of practical experience as well.

The programs that have been out-The programs that have been outlined and are now under preparation for this unusual and valuable service will be based on the combined experience of these two 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

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

Every Home Economics club will, we are sure, be glad to receive this service. Every Home Economics department of every Woman's Club, also. Every Woman's Club, as well, which 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. Every Home Economics club will,

If you would like to enroll on our club program list, please fill out the attached blank. In return, an outline of the nine programs will be sent you so you can arrange your meetings accordingly. Some of the sent you so you can arrange your meetings accordingly. Some of the programs cover such important and timely subjects as Budgeting, Kit-chen Arrangement, Color Schemes for the Living Room, Clothing, Bal-anced Menus, and so on. Every program covers some subject in which every between the ground in the control of the court of the which every homemaking woman is interested.

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.

Your paper and address on the following the followin

Your name and address on the fol-lowing blank will bring you immediately a list of the programs, and on the first of every month begin-ning with September, a complete program all ready for your meeting will be sent you.

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

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 Septem-

Name

PRISCILLA'S House-PRISCILLA'S House-keeping 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 they test all sorts of household ideas and devices; here they test foods and methods of food preparation — and all this for the benefit of PRISCILLA readers. When a food, food preparation or household device has passed 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

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 Priscilla or elsewhere, you may know that the article advertised is O. K. in every respect. This does not mean that goods advertised without the mark may not be O. 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 our readers.



Growing Children Need this rich breakfast

QUICK QUAKER-Savory, flavory, delicious Cooks in 3 to 5 minutes!



HERE 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

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.

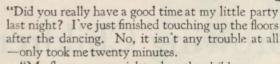
Order Quick Quaker today—you will be delighted.

Remember, your grocer now has two kinds of Quaker Oats the kind you have always known and Quick Quaker.

Standard full size and weight packages-Medium: 11/4 pounds; Large: 3 pounds, 7 oz. Quaker Oats QUICK The kind you have always known BOLLED HITE OAT Quick Quaker



"and really, it's no work at all, this new, easy way



"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

"Yes, do try it! I know you'll never be sorry."



Any store displaying this Sign can furnish the Johnson Floor Polishing Outfut. These stores also carry a full line of Johnson's Artistic Interior Wood Finishes. They will gladly give you a FREE copy of the Johnson 25c Book on Home Beautifying and are competent to answer questions and give advice on the proper finishing of wood.



\$665 Floor Polishing Outfit, \$500

It's the new, easy way to have beautiful waxed floors and linoleum. This Outfit Consists of:

I Quart of Johnson's Liquid Wax

I Johnson's Lambs-wool Wax Mop

I Johnson's Weighted Floor Polishing Brush

I Johnson's Book on Home Beautifying 1.50 3.50

\$6.65 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 outfit—write us for the name of the nearest dealer who can.

S.C.JOHNSON & SON · Dept. M.P.5 · Racine, Wis.

JOHNSON'S 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 perplex-ity vanishes, however, in the face of This practical common sense question, "Just what do you want curtains or draperies to do for your windows?"

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 These may be of the commonly used pongee colored casement cloth or of the new sunfast casement cloths 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 smart or professional in its appearance 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

ment 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 effectiveness of theatrical gauze in sun rooms).

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 Fig-

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. Unless the windows are very high the valance board should be set high up on the wall above the casing, as in this instance, and the valance dropped just low enough to conceal the top 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 finish 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 tassed. 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

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 and Red-Orange

Walls. Tapestry brick, red shades predominating, with vines on lattice

Dull red tiles with black Floor. mortar joints.
Rug. Linen rug in small black

Rug. Linen rug in small black 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. ance 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 green, rose, red-violet and old French blue.

One chair upholstered in solid reen, one in red-orange, one in old blue.

green, one in red-orange, one in 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 five-inch 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 books 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 good idea. Visualize, for example, a green linen or grass rug surrounded by a floor border of black. Nondescript tables, desks and chairs by the maric of paint can be made 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 the out of doors as its chief decoration and attraction.

Handiest thing in the house

For Keeping Baby Comfortable

Chafing, rashes and other skin irritations are discomforts which very frequently cause "baby's continued crying".

You can prevent these discomforts by applying "Vaseline" Jelly to the affected parts either before or after bathing. It soothes the inflamed parts of baby's tender skin and brings comfort. There is nothing safer and more helpful. "Vaseline" Jelly has been in popular use for over two generations and nothing has been found to take its place as "the handiest thing in the house". est thing in the hous

No first aid kit should be without it. Be sureyourmedicine cabinet is kept supplied. Look for the trade mark "Vaseline". It is your protection.

Chesebrough Manufacturing Company





THE MAINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY Nashua, N. H.



Campbell's "RAPID" ELECTRIC Range and Fireless Cooker Combined

actly what you've been waiting—the Automatic Rapid Elec-Fireless Range has double ctric grill for frying, 17" oven baking, large electric fireless kerfor boiling. Electricity starts kerfor boiling. ssa cooker principle leading required.
No special wiring required.
ccial 30 Day Trial Offer
e for FREE home science cook book.





Betty's Lobster Lesson

(Continued from page 35)

Devilled Lobster

- ½3 cup butter
 1 teaspoon dry mustard
 1 tablespoon lemon juice
- 1/2 teaspoon salt 1 tablespoon Worcestershire
- 2 cups firm lobster meat

Cream together the butter, mustard, lemon juice, salt and Worcestershire sauce so as to blend them 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

- tablespoon butter cups firm lobster meat
- cup light cream
- eggs

- teaspoon salt teaspoon cayenne tablespoon lemon juice 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 of toast.

Recipe makes six servings.

Recipe makes six servings.

Lobster Bisque

- Trimmings and shell of lobster
- sliced onion bay leaf

- 2 stalks coarse celery, diced 3 cups water 3 tablespoons butter or substi-
- 2 tablespoons flour
- cups milk

- teaspoon salt teaspoon paprika cup light cream (optional) 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 rapidly. Strain the mixture—there should be about two cupfuls. Blend the butter and flour smoothly together, 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.

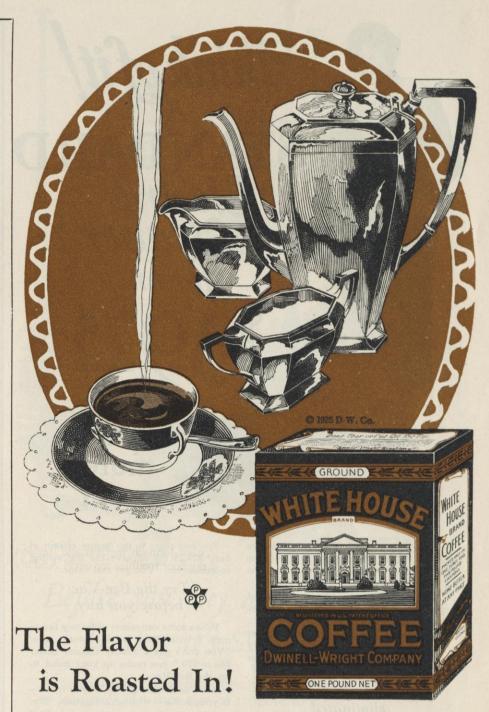
Recipe makes six servings.

Lobster Savory

3 tablespoons butter 2 cups diced lobster meat Juice 1 lemon 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.



THITE 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 experience saves 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

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 eliminated

We learned long ago the cause of high cleaner prices.

We learned that the big commissions paid home demonstrators—plus the cost-ly 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

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 \$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 FLECTRIC COMPANY, Dept. N.6, Chicago, U.S.A.

Some Bee-Vac Facts

- 1 Light, easy to handle.
- Cleans thoroughly, quickly, safely.
- Convenient tools and dust bag.
- (4) Positive dependability.
- Guaranteed two years. (5)
- 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 iron. At your dealer's Complete



	Committee of the Commit	LECTRI icago, U		PANY	
Bee-V	ac deale		your i	nterestin	a nearby
Name					
Town					

Helps for Housekeepers

When emptying the vacuum
cleaner bag, try
slipping the open
end into a large
paper sack. Then
the cleaner bag
may be shaken
with but little
danger of spilling danger of spilling the lint and dust. — Mrs. M. K. R., Massachusetts.

Before I wash baste the edges to-gether, having the material folded down the centre. I leave them this 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 priginal measurements of 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 colored sipper with each glass of milk. It is fun, too, to see which one will be the first to finish. The last one through has to wash the sippers and glasses. — Mrs. F. J. H., 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 anything 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 of gummed tissue 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 to roll up smoothly. — F. M. S., Oregon. Oregon.

After several hours of shopping or travel I have frequently sought to remove the traces of dirt and smoke, only to find there was no soon in the rest room to meet the

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., Cali-

Try using narrow elastic at the top and bottom of your sash curtains. It is strong and very satisfactory. — Mrs. H. L. T., Texas.

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

The kitchen table usually has The kitchen table usually has a 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, and brushes. — Mrs. G. L. N., 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 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 Job

(Continued from page 20)

Fresh fruits and vegetables, especially tomatoes, cabbage, and spinach (the vitamins in tomatoes and spinach are not destroyed to any great extent by cooking); bran and germ of grains (these also contain a large share of the mineral ele-

a large share of the mineral elements); milk and egg yolks, and the glandular organs of animals, furnish most of the vitamins.

Practically all the fresh vegetables are nice raw, if sliced thin or grated and served as a salad. Children instinctively like raw vegetables. Let them have them and take more yourself. See that they tables. 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 soda in cooking vegetables, for it also destroys the vitamins. 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.

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 minerals, it is deficient in vitamins also. Instead of "Have you had your Iron to-day?" let us say, "Have you had your PICNIC to-day?" I'll briefly go through the list so you will know their importance.

and flavor.

will know their importance.

Phosphorus combined with calcium 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 will.

milk.

Of these foods highest in phosphorus, 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 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.

proportions.

Vegetables: Spinach, string beans, cabbage, Brussels sprouts, celery, tomatoes, carrots, peas, and pota-

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

Cereals: Whole wheat and oat-

meal.
Nuts: Almonds, peanuts, and wal-

nuts.

Fruits: Fresh fruits, while they do not contain a high percentage of iron, have it in a valuable form. Dried fruits — dates, figs, prunes, and raisins — are relatively high.

While milk is relatively low in iron, its iron is of a superior qual-

ity 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 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 absolutely 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 supply sufficient amounts, especially for children. They need more in proportion to their weight than adults.

Foods especially rich in calcium are milk, cheese (cheese is very high because it is concentrated milk), egg yolks and almonds. The fruits and vegetables are also fairly rich in calcium. Milk is so high in calcium 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 remember that it is highly important to have a sufficient amount of protein to get this nitrogen, and that all proteins are not equal in biological 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 iodin in the system, that we have realized the importance of iodin in the foods. It is especially important during adolescence and pregnancy.

As the supply of iodin comes primitive and the supply of iodin comes primitive and the supply of iodin comes primitive.

portance of iodin in the foods. It is especially important during adolescence and pregnancy.

As the supply of iodin 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 iodin. Other foods high in iodin are letture, cortacal bests. in iodin are lettuce, oatmeal, beets, turnips, green peas, radishes, and tomatoes. Carrots, parsley, and potatoes do not contain as much as the others listed, but they do have some. Sherman believes that MILK must contain some iodin although our methods of analysis are not sufficiently delicate to demonstrate

our methods of analysis are not sufficiently delicate to demonstrate it.

If you live in certain inland regions — the so-called goitre belts — where the iodin in the soil has probably been washed out, then the vegetables will not contain sufficient iodin and you may have to see that you get your iodin supplied otherwise. The salt manufacturers are now putting out an iodized salt which will supply this lack. Our ordinary table salt is so purified that the iodin has all been eliminated. Read again what I wrote about the free fats and iodin.

Conclusions. — We've had our Picnic. Drawing conclusions from it, we know the props for the foundation diet for the home.

If we have sufficient milk to safeguard the calcium, phosphorus, vitamins, and complete protein; and if we have nuts and eggs (instead of so much meat) for more complete protein, good fat and mineral elements; 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.

energy value, we are going to have our foundation for health. (Continued on page 44)



Before you buy a bedspread be 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. Sent on receipt of coin, check or money order. Attractive booklet, "At Sandman Time," 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



Tasty Weed Dishes

(Continued from page 37)

Drain, season with pepper and salt and cover with a cream dressing. Croquettes made of these roots pro-vide a good luncheon dish. Prepare according to the directions for boiling, then drain and mash through

pare according to the directions for boiling, then drain and mash through a sieve, and season with salt, pepper, and lemon juice. Then add a little butter and cream, and cool. Shape into croquettes, dip in 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

(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 you can afford the Certified), and make up the anti-scurvy vitamins which it lacks by the foods that are rich in them.

rich in them.

We must have vegetables, cially the green leaf vegetables cially 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 PRO-TECTIVE foods, for having liberal amounts of them in the diet protects against possible deficiency of other foods.

Sherman, in 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 child, and a pint for every adult; 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 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 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 money. And you will be repaid a thousand fold, by the improvement of the health and happiness of your 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.

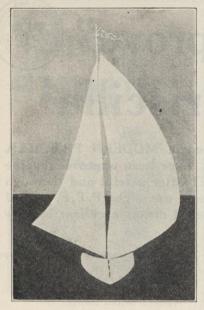
Before you buy, make sure that the article you are considering has been advertised in Modern Priscilla. It will save you time, money and trouble. The P P P seal together with our guarantee makes you doubly secure.

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 and valance is light blue gingham, and for the bottom bands, deep 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 No. 25-5-5. "Regatta" Dutch of side drapes and valance are bound with the novelty bias-fold pictured.

SHIP ahoy, ye needlework mar-iners! 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

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.

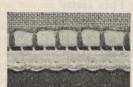
The bands are seamed to the bottom of the curtain sides, outlines

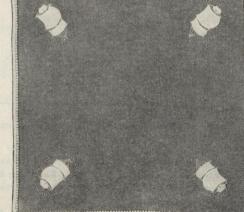
tom of the curtain sides, outlines of yachts matching, and the patches

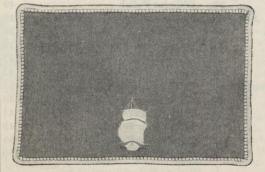
of yachts matching, and the patches hemmed down. The bow and the mast are outlined with six threads of stranded cotton, and the pennant is single-stitched with the same.

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

Four threads of

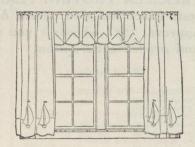






No. 25-5-6. "May-flower" Luncheon Set, of lustrous, medium-weight, deep b lu e linen, with little white linen appliquéd ships. The set consists of a centre and four place mats. There is hardly any embroidery to do, and edges are bound with the bias-fold pictured above.

Ships That Make Port in the Dining Room



stranded cotton are used for the

stranded cotton are used for the blanket stitching which secures fabric 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 x 72 inches, and valance 16 x 32 inches when finished, \$2.65; for two sides, and valance 16 x 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 x 15 inch place mats, \$1.25. Embroidery cotton, 45 cts. Binding, 40 cts. Perforated stamping pattern, 35 cts.

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.

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Are preferred and bought by women who know, principally because the quality of webbing and workmanship never varies and is always the very best. The All-Rubber Oblong Button keeps stockings taut, eliminates runs and tears.

"Baby Midget," the smallest Velvet Grip for infants. Has non-rusting clasp. Send to us direct if you cannot obtain them at your store. Silk 18c. Lisle 12c. Postpaid.

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Street......City.....







STAMPED LINENS Latest Designs, Hemstitch-ing, Pleating, Buttons, Etc. Send 20cts, for our Illustrated catalogue for 1925, No KENWOOD LINEN CO., 1060 Granville Ave., Chicago, Ill.

12 BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENTS, hand-colored, with envelopes, sent prepaid for fifty cents. Colonial Gift Shop, Dorchester 24, Mass.

Voici Bécassine!

ROUND eyed with wonder at the gay sights of the city was little Bécassine from Britanny—and Paris liked little Bécassine, straightaway 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 vanity bag. She wears a red and black skirt, a white apron and cap. You'll need about twelve inches of red ribbon 2¾ inches wide for the skirt and 9 inches of black ribbon ¾ inches wide for the band of the skirt; a 2 inch scrap of white ribbon 1½ inches wide for the apron; a wee piece of crinoline for her crispy cap. For her 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 ½ 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

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 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 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 thread 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 rib-bon covered disk at the bottom. Another small puff to hold the pow-der, or a compact, may be fastened to the disk on the inside. Run black ribbon about an inch from bottom ribbon about an inch from bottom 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 ½ inch in from each the casing about ¼ 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 (%) wherever you see it means excellent quality and proved satisfaction.

Food Products

California Sunkist Oranges Campbell's Soup Carnation Milk Certo Fruit Pectin Comet Natural Brown Rice Cox's Gelatine Del Monte Canned Fruits Gold Medal Flour Hawaiian Pineapple Hires Household Extracts Jell-O Jell-O Karo Kitchen Bouquet Knox Sparkling Gelatine Kraft Cheese Phisbury's Pancake Flour
Postum
Post Toasties
Premier Salad Dressing
Quaker Rolled Oats
Roman Meal
Rumford Baking Powder
Sealdsweet Oranges and Grapefruit
Sun-Maid Raisins
Swans Down Cake Flour

House Furnishings

Alaska Freezer
Armstrong's Linoleum
Armstrong's Linoleum
Armstrong Table Stove
Automatic Rapid Elec. Range & Fireless
Cooker
Auto Vacuum Ice Cream Freezer
Chambers Fireless Gas Range
Combination Table Wagon
Congoleum Art Rugs
Glenwood Gas Range
Gould Flat Curtain Rods
International Silver
Kirsch Flat Curtain Rods
Nesco Perfect Oil Cook Stove
Olson Velvety Rugs
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
"Good Luck" Fruit Jar Rubbers
Hanson Scales
Kitchen Aid
Ladd Egg Beater
Lorain Öven Heat Regulator
"Ritz" Gift Box of Household Aids
Spaso Savo Dishes
Viko Aluminum
Vallrath Enamel Warn Viko Aluminum Vollrath Enamel Ware White Mop Wringer

Vacuum Cleaners & Carpet Sweepers

Bee-Vac Electric Cleaner Bissell Carpet Sweeper Hoover Vacuum Cleaner Imperial Vacuum Cleaner Vacuette Suction Sweeper

Soaps & Cleaners

Soaps
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Lux
Lysol Lux Lysol Old Dutch Cleanser P and G White Naphtha Soap P and G W Rinso Sani-Flush Sapolio

Paints, Polishes & Lubricants

Alabastine
Alabastine
Butcher's Boston Polish
Johnson's Prepared Wax, Waxer &
Polishing Brush
Kyanize Products
Liquid Veneer & Mop
Nyoil
Old English Floor Wax & Waxer
Polisher
O'Cedar Polish & Polish Mop

Toilet

Kotex Nestle Lanoil Outfit

For The Baby

Better Baby Crib Gordon Motor Crib Mennen's Borated Taleum

Textiles

Esmond Honeycomb Covers
Indian Head Cloth
Ipswich Hosiery
Nashua Blankets
Novelite Spreads
Nufashond Products
Peter Pan Ginghams
Pequot Sheets and Pillow Cases
Wright's Bias Fold Tape

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous

Embro Adjusto Embroidery Hoops
H. Heminway & Sons Texto Rope
Kleinert Rubber Goods
LePages Glue
Nujol
Payson's Indelible Ink
Wiss Scissors and Shears
Safety Step Ladder
Sentry Anti-Moth

Tested Goods Advertised in This Issue

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Kotex	35	Wright's Bias Fold Tape	50

how simple



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Sani-Flush removes every mark, stain and incrustation. It makes the toilet bowl sparkle.

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Sani-Flush will not harm plumbing connections. Always keep a

ing connections. Always keep a can handy in the bathroom.

Buy Sani-Flush at your grocery, drug or hardware store, or send 25c for a full-size can.

Cleans Closet Bowls Without Scouring THE HYGIENIC PRODUCTS Co.



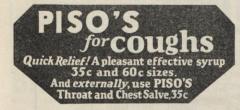
UNDECORATED GREY IRON CASTINGS

1 pair Candlesticks, 1 pair Book Sun Dial (11 1-2" diam.), 1 Door pair Candle Holders. F. O. B. Albany

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Visiting Cards, \$1.00 for the 100.
M. OTT ENGRAVING CO., 1046 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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%-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 the turned-back-and-gathered edge on the right side of the garment, and turn. Now work 8 rounds of doubles on the wrong side. Shape the neckband by working 2 doubles 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 are worked directly into the material. Three threads of black stranded cotton were used for the cross stitching. The design is solid and may easily be copied from the pictured model.

No. 6 is made with No. 8 cream

No. 6 is made with No. 8 cream No. 6 is made with No. 8 cream white soft-twist cotton and a No. 11 steel hook, 8 rows wide (5%-inch). The decorative blocks were done with six threads of stranded cotton, each block covering 2 stitches and 2 rows of the crocheted foundation, making the decoration 6 rows does and leaving a row at each edge

dation, making the decoration 6 rows deep and leaving a row at each edge by which the insertion can be fagotted to the fabric with 3 strands of black cotton.

No. 7 is made with No. 10 white hard-twist cotton and a No. 9 steel hook, and is 11 rows deep (7%-inch). The cross-stitch design, small 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 cotton, covering one stitch and one row of the crochet.

ton, covering one stitch and one row of the crochet.

No. 8 is made with soft-twist 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 Kitty Fisher found, for it's both attachable and detachable, and very cunning. It is really a circular crocheted mat, folded over on one side to make a straight edge for the top

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 a No. 9 steel hook, ch 3, and work 8 d in 2nd ch. In 2nd round work 2 d in each st (16 d). In 3rd 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 4½ inches in diameter.

same place, to avoid making corners) until the circular piece measures 4½ inches in diameter.

In the last round which forms the edging work * 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 to 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 clusters from left to right were lavender, yellow, pink, blue, lavender, the deeper shade in the centre and a 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.









WADSWORTH, HOWLAND & CO., Inc., 141 Federal St., Boston, Mass









Girls of 18 Should Plan to Stay Girls at 55

By 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 result, 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. I hope in this way to bring to millions some of the benefits I gained.

My Rosy Bloom

My Rosy Bloom

I found in France a liquid cleanser, used by famous beauties there. It contains no animal, no vegetable fat. It cannot assimilate in any way with the skin. It simply cleans to the depths, then departs. I call this product my Facial Youth. One use will give you a new conception of what a clean skin means.

It 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 com-bines many helps beside clay.

I call it my White Youth Clay. It purges the skin of all that clogs and mars it, the causes of blackheads and blemishes. It combats all lines and wrinkles. It causes a rosy afterglow by bringing the blood to the skin. Many women seem to drop ten years in one application. No girl 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 daily on the stage wonder at its glory. I have never had falling hair or dandruff, 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. I apply it directly to the scalp with an eyedropper. There it combats all that stifles the hair roots. It stimulates and tones. In ever met a woman who found anything to bring comparable results. I wish all women who love beautiful hair would learn what Hair Youth does.

All druggists and toilet counters now supply Edna Wallace Hopper's beauty aids exactly as I use them. Mail this coupon for a sample of any, stating which you want. My Beauty Book will come with it. If the sample delights you, get my products at your store. Clip coupon now.

Your Choice Free

Mark sample desired. Mail to Edna Wallace Hopper, 536 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 915-M.P.

☐ White Youth Clay
☐ Facial Youth

☐ Youth Cream
☐ Hair Youth

Ready-Made Wash Hats for Little Folks

By PAUL E. GOODRIDGE





NO. 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. 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 p in k chambray for 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 *chapean*. Good sunfast and tubfast cottons are used for this jaunty model which goes in for the high crown, too. Your embroidery 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 applique 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 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.





The Easiest Way to MAKE Spare Time MONEY

GET EXTRA money for pretty dresses, new furniture, children's musical education, etc. Just wear beautiful silk hosiery at OUR expense. It looks, feels and wears so much better and holds its shape and appearance of newness so much longer than other hosiery that your friends will want to know where you got it. We pay you for telling them. Write for amazing new plan which gives you your own hosiery free and enables you to make \$15 a week besides, Actquick. Only one person in each locality can learn of this plan. Mrs. Mary MacDonald, care of Wearplus Co., 286 Wearplus Ave., Bay City, Mich.





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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

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 2 groups, carry the thread through to the upper side of last square, and 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 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 each way, then add a group at each side and over these 6 weave 5 times each way, 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 threads surrounding the rose.

No. VI. For the Italian hemstitching, 34 inches inside edge, draw 2 threads, leave 4, draw 2, and for the weaving leave 4, draw 2, and for the weaving leave 4, draw 2, and for the weaving leave 4, draw 3, and for the weaving leave 4, draw 4. Work the Italian hemstitching in white linen thread, as described for No. IV. The woven squares are done over 2 groups of 4 threads, 5 times each way, alternately with white and orange linen threads.

Poll the edge on the wrong side

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 1½ inches apart are worked in white in roll stitch, winding thread 20 times around needle.

No. VII. First buttonhole each corner 34 inch on each side to a thread, then cut and draw out threads for width of border (34 inch) in each direction. With 3 strands of white embroidery cotton weave the 12 squares that form the frame of the diamond, and with yellow weave centres, then wrap bars with white, carrying thread through

frame of the diamond, and with yellow weave centres, then wrap bars with white, carrying thread through weave from one side to the other. To fill the open space at corner start with white from the inside corner, carry thread to opposite side twice and wrap back. Lay 7 of these bars ½ inch apart as illustrated, then weave about ½ inch with white, and ½ inch with yellow.

No. VIII. First draw out the threads only for the 2 rows of Italian hemstitching, which are ¾ 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 thread of the weave, and in the opposite direction a backstitch after every fourth stitch. This forms a firm bar which will not fray when threads are cut along one side for woven border. Weaving is same as described for No. VII. In centre of corner work a yellow satin stitch square, the stitches radiating from centre over same number of threads in each direction. centre over same number of threads in each direction.





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N O. 2148-5. An easily made porch dress, cut in coat style, closing at left side. A belt across sides is simulated by slashed underarm edges which are gathered and joined. Designed for sizes 16 years and 36 to 42. Requires 43% yards of material.

Designed for sizes 16 years and 36 to 42. Requires 43% 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 be long instead. Designed for sizes 14 and 16 years and 36 to 40. Requires 3¼ yards of material.

No. 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 3½ yards of material.

No. 2296-5. Making smart use of

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% 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% yards of material.

No. 2318-5. Modish indeed is this one-piece model, having its right front lengthened with a circular flounce. Single stitch decoration at the neckline is pleasing. Designed for sizes 16 years and 36 to 44. Requires 4½ yards of material.

Estimates are for medium sizes and 36-inch materials.

and 36-inch materials.

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

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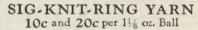
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A Smart Simply-Knitted Jumper Features a Narrow Scarf

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 French fashion, seamed up the sides and 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 ounces of honeydew and two ounces of white, with two No. 3½ and two No. 5 bone or amber needles.

Directions are for size 36.

BACK. — Cast 101 sts on No. 3½ needles (16 inches) and knit (k) 32 rows or 16 ridges, making a 2½-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 1st and 2nd 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 (2¾ 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 10½ inches. Bind off 16 sts on each side and continue working front to correspond to back, changing to No. 3½ needles for border.

Sleeve Band. — Pick up 80 sts along lower edge of sleeve. With white yarn and No. 3½ 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. 3½ 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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In Michigan, a clever art director has been amazing her community by using the brilliant colors and quick process of modern SUNSET-dyeing in preparing for amateur theatricals and children's parties. She writes, "With SUNSET I can transform inexpensive cheesecloth and unbleached muslin into most wonderful stage effects, at very slight expense."

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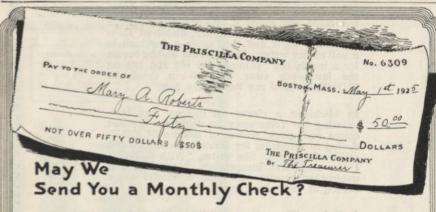
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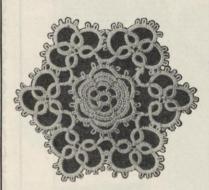
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Tatted Rose Medallion

THIS rose medallion requires the use of shuttle and ball thread to make. Any preferred size of thread may be used, and the size of medallions vary with the thread chosen. Medallions may be joined to form borders or used singly as insets

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 6th ch to starting point. 2d round — * ch 7 ds, join by shuttle thread between two petals, repeat from * 5 times. 3d round — Like 2nd round,



chaining 9 ds. 4th round — (ch 3 ds, 4 p, separated by 2 ds, 3 ds) for each of the 6 chains and join between petals.

Join both threads to 2nd p of next ch, ch 2 ds, join ball thread to next p of same ch, ch 3 ds, turn; r 6 ds, p, 6 ds, close, turn; * ch 3 ds, 5 p separated by 2 ds, 3 ds, turn; r 6 ds, join to first r, 6 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; r 6 ds, p, 6 ds, close, turn; ch 3 ds, join to corresponding p of opposite ch, 2 ds, join (2 ds, p) 3 times, 3 ds, turn; r 6 ds, join to r, 6 ds, close, turn; repeat from * and join to starting point.

A Smart Jumper

(Continued from page 51)

of front neck-band. With white and No. 3½ needles knit first the front and then the back of each st. On 20 sts knit plain for 12 inches and bind off.

bind off.

Fringe. — Wind white yarn 40 times over a 5½-inch piece of cardboard and cut along one edge. Double two strands together and knot into each stitch across end of

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 you.

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 happi-

And only a rose can express it.











There is a tremendous difference in bobs. Some are wonderfully 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 admire. I can't tell you what the color is, but it's full of those tiny dancing lights that somehow suggest auburn, yet which are really no more actual color than sunlight is. It's only when the head is moved that you catch the auburn suggestion—the fleeting glint of gold.

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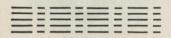
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Border Stitches

By COLENA MICHAEL ANDERSON

NOW that the spring sewing season is at hand, we are especially 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 contrasting 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 decorating household linens.

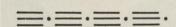


Running stitch in five colors



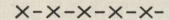
Running stitches of varying lengths

Running stitches and French knots

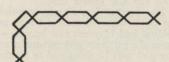


A wider border of the same

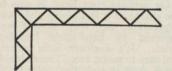
Long and short Blanket stitching



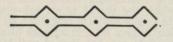
Try this in color and black



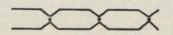
Crosses joined with Running stitches



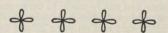
Back stitch edges. Singles inside



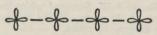
Single stitches and French knots



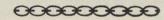
This arrangement is also pretty



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Put contrasting color between



Chain stitches with contrasting Running stitch at joinings

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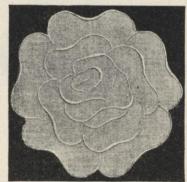
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Rose Handkerchiefs For the Rose Shower

By BERTHA G. JONAH





No. 25-5-43.

NOWADAYS handkerchiefs are

NOWADAYS handkerchiefs are such exquisite things that they easily rank among the most appreciated 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 the rosebud one, and a soft, delicate pink for the blown rose.

The former has simple, exquisite cut-work corners, each a single unfolding bud between two leaves — a cut-work gift any girl can make and any girl will be delighted to receive. 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

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 handkerchiefs. It's a clever little conceit, and easy to make, too. The embroidery is done in pink, the centre petals worked in outline and satin stitch and the outside edges buttonholed. 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 it. This type of 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 elect of the outlining. 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, x 12, 20 cents. White embroid-12 x 12, 20 cents.

ry cotton, 10 cents.

No. 25 - 5 - 43. Handkerchief.

Stamped pink linen, 10 x 10, 20 cts.

Pink embroidery cotton, 10 cents.

Stamping Patterns. Perforated,
25 cents each. Transfer, 15 cents

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 thousands 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.

They send it entirely at their own expense and risk. They are making this extraordinary offer well knowing that the magic of this little instrument will so amaze and delight the user that the chances of its being returned are very slight. Thousands have already accepted this offer and report most gratifying results. There's no longer any need that you should endure the mental and physical strain which comes from a constant effort to hear. Now you can mingle with your friends without that feeling of sensitiveness from which all deaf persons suffer. Now you can take your place in the social and business world to which your talents entitle you and from which your affliction has, in a measure, excluded you. Just send your name and address to The Dictograph Products Corporation, Dept. 1302-W Candler Building, New York, for descriptive literature and request blank.

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COMFITAPE LABORATORY
BOX M

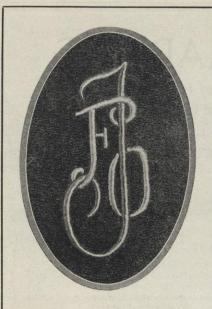
BASKETRY—Reed, fibre cord, Bases, frames, table lamps, pine needles, Raphia, Dye, Tools, Books, Butterflies. Send 10c for Basketry Catalog.

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Monogram Marking for Man's Overcoat

NE detail of superfine tailoring your needle can supply for a gentleman's overcoat is a monogram identification marking. This should be embroidered in highly padded satin stitch on a firm square or oblong piece of black satin, or of the lining material of the coat if this can be obtained, and then cat-stitched neatly to the lining on the left hand side about where a breast pocket would come. A deep maroon silk is a good color usually, unless one knows of a certain color preferred by the gentleman in 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

SLIP STITCH (sl st). Hook through at st indicated; draw thread through work and loop on hook at same time.

DOUBLE (d). Hook through work, thread over, draw through, making two loops on hook, over, and draw through both.

HALF TREBLE (h t). Thread over, hook through work, over and draw through, giving 3 sts on hook, over and draw through all 3 sts at once.

TREBLE (t). Thread over, hook through work, over and draw through, giving 3 sts on hook, (over and draw through two) twice.

DOUBLE TREBLE (d t). Thread over twice, hook through work, over and draw through (4 sts on hook) * over and draw through (2 sts, repeat from * twice.

draw through (4 sts on nook) over and draw through 2 sts, repeat from * twice.

LONG TREBLE (1 t). Over three times, hook through work, thread over and draw through, over and work off by twos.

FILET CROCHET consists of spaces (sp), 2 t with 2 ch between, and blocks (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 t in sp, t in t. A foundation ch is 3 times the number of sp in 1st row, plus 6 if row begins with a sp, (t in 9th st from hook for 1st sp) or plus 4 if row begins with a bl, (t in 4th st for 2nd t of bl). Chain 5 if next row begins with a sp, (t in 9th st from hook for 1st sp) or plus 4 if row begins with a 5 if next row begins with a sp, ch 3 if with a bl.

with a bl.

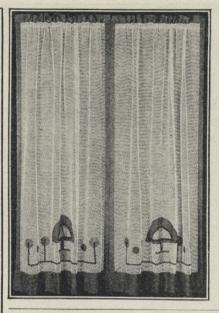
TO ADD A SPACE at beginning of a row, ch 8, t in first t of previous row; to add several spaces, ch 3 times the number of sp plus 5, t in 9th st for let sp.

st sp.

TO ADD SPACES at the end of a w, ch 2, a lt in same st where last t as made, * ch 2, lt in middle of last repeat from * st.

vas made, the strength of the

TO DROP SPACES OR BLOCKS at end of a row, keep two loops of last t on hook, thread over twice, skip 2 stitches (2 t or 2 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.



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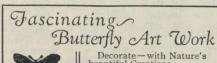
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THE SCRAP BAG

Odds and Ends of Information that Everyone Can Use

> Edited by AMY V. RICHARDS



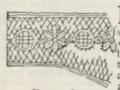
Applique

It is a chore to baste a whole flower garden of appliqué pieces in place, and if you pin them, you're sure to pull them askew as you sew — but here is a joyful way to make the patches "stay put" like a charm. Cut out all your patches. Smear the back of each patch with warm, boiled starch in which a bas been dissolved and pat is a chore to baste a whole

warm, boiled starch in which a little white soap has been dissolved and pat smoothly in place on the material. When all are placed, cover with a dry cloth and press with a warm iron. Remove cloth gently and then press patches until perfectly dry. The patches now seem actually a part of the material and can be buttonholed, outlined, or chainstitched on the edges as your pattern determines. The starch will wash out completely at the first tubbing, leaving the material soft and wrinkleless.



HOUSEHOLD PARKING ORDINANCE. Mother got tired of saying—"Rob, is this your chisel on the kitchen cabinet?" "Margery, please don't leave your sweater on the banister!" "Harry, that table is no place for your gloves!"—So she adopted modern methods to bring order to her household without "nagging." She posted a set of "Parking Regulations" which applied to the possessions of young and old in the home. Garments, toys, or tools parked where the ordinance forbade were "jailed" in a locked closet until Saturday night. The only possessions was the payment of an arduous such possessions was the payment of an arduous "fine" in the form of "chores." After a few months of strict enforcement of these "Regulations," the jail was found empty and the legitimate "Parking Spaces" habitually used.



Bettering a Bargain EVER notice how often pieces of Val lace insertion, rather than the edging, are to be found on bargain counters? Sometimes you can buy it for a penny or two a yard; and if a body knows what to do with this insertion, a body will invest in haste at such a price. If you have any use for dainty narrow laces, buy the insertion,

any use for dainty narrow laces, buy the insertion, choosing patterns with a firm and well defined design running through the centre. Then cut away the lace along one edge of the design and you will find you have a pretty little lace edging. The edge will not fray if you are careful never to cut into the solid mesh of the pattern.

A Magic Wand for the

AN independently minded in-valid lady discovered that she could "go fishing" from her bank among the pillows very successfully with one of those slender little ten-cent bamboo

Sick-abed

Lady

Slender little ten-cent bamboo canes with curved handles that flourish around the beaches where pennons are sold, and when the local orders parade on the "Fourth." The little cane will hook the dishes nearer on your tray or bedside table; hook up books, magazines, and work bag from the foot of the bed, or a lost "hanky" from the floor; and do ever so many little services that save steps for the kindly feet that willingly answer many calls. Hung from the head board it is within easy reach always.

Have You Any Scraps?

NCE upon a time every household had a scrap bag. Remember Grandmother's — the big one made from the calico skirt that once sailed along over Aunt Mary's hoops? Remember how the rain drummed on the eaves while you dug into bottomless depths of the swaying old bag for "doll rags"? Remember the war story that went with the piece of blue felt and the tarnished silver button? And the love story that went with Aunt Leah's pink dimity? Every family scrap bag bulges with romance, though it be but the badge of homely thrift. And only a housewife knows how priceless its store of scraps can be. Said I to a friend, who was reassembling a home after losing everything in the great Salem fire — "Anna, what do you miss most of all your things?" "My scrap bag!" she groaned. "Just try to keep house for a week or two with three youngsters and not a scrap of cloth in the house you can lay hands on!"

Now you all know Priscilla keeps house thriftily, as becometh her name, so it is both logical and altogether fitting that she should have a

two with three youngsters and not a scrap of cloth in the house you can lay hands on!"

Now you all know Priscilla keeps house thriftily, as becometh her name, so it is both logical and altogether fitting that she should have a scrap bag. An editorial scrap bag may suggest a tall steel filing cabinet, instead of an ancestral hoop skirt, but you'll find it just as fascinating and surprising and useful a place to dig for ideas.

I wish you could see my desk since the news of this Scrap Bag page was broadcasted in our Editorial Offices! Every one has big envelopes full of ideas, and flocks of little manuscripts, and choice parts of big manuscripts — all waiting for a chance to get into print. The Needlework Editor donated a grist of wisdom from the people who have good ideas on sewing and embroidery; the Housekeeping Editor unloaded a store of scraps about everything under the sun from bringing up babies to baking pies and building houses; even my secretary timorously brought me a little poem which really should have been marched right back to its mother — tho' I've half a mind to keep it. Why shouldn't there be poetry in a Scrap Bag? I'm expected to be intensely practical with my scraps, of course, but it is Spring. Please write to me just as soon as you can and tell me whether I shall keep a little scrap of a poem now and then and tuck it in, or whether you like "all prose" best.

Have you any scraps? I want to collect scraps for my Scrap Bag from every one who has a scrap of an idea to spare about any phase of needlework or housekeeping. Your pet economies may make good copy, or some new game for a child's party, or ways you've found to make pin money, or a garden note, or clever things for bazaars and gifts. Never mind the literary flourishes; the idea is what we want. But just remember this — that I can't use long articles — nothing over three hundred words.

As for pay — every idea I can use will be worth at least a dollar, and the Managing Editor says I may pay quite a bit more than this when something spec

I know I've stolen a lot of precious space this month to tell you about our new "Scrap Bag"—but I won't chatter so much again, I promise you. Don't fail to look in the "Scrap Bag" every month; send me a scrap whenever you think you have a good one; and do tell me how you like the idea.

Lazier

THIS is especially good to use when tips of flower petals are to be done with a different color, and when material is heavy so that the under stitches won't show through. Make all the little tip stitches on the

Lazy Daisy show through. Make all the little tip stitches on the petals first. Then begin at the base of the petal as usual but simply slip thread under tip stitch, carry down to base, under to next petal, through tip stitch, and down and so on. This saves thread, too.

Yarns

PLAIN filet mesh curtains (that ½-inch mesh we use so much) are always neat — but

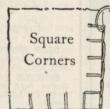
About

About

About

About

Curtains



DON'T make a diagner when blanket stitching a hem, but take a tiny ing a nem, but take a tiny invisible stitch toward the left through the very corner of the cloth. Bring the floss out under the last floss along the edge, then back through so as to tie a sim-ple knot in the floss exactly

at the corner. Then proceed with your next stitch around the corner as usual.

Rivals

the

the

Cooky

Jar

SCRAPS of bread this time—buttered generously, cut in little dice as you would croutons, dusted lightly with cinnamon and sugar, then set into the oven to brown for a few minutes, and finally popped into a tin candy box and left on the pantry shelf. You should see the kiddies make them disappear. No need to keep chickens to eat up bread scraps if you try this scheme.

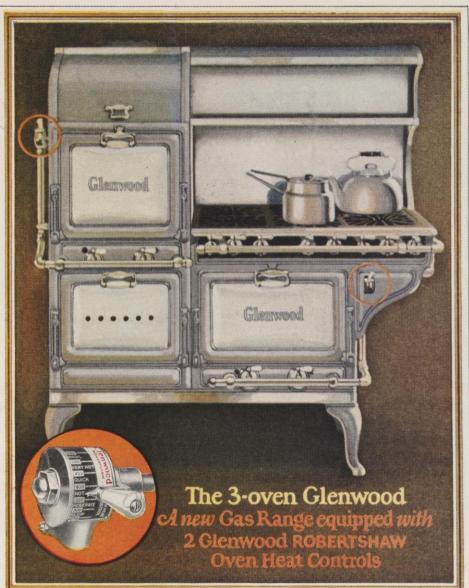
Measured Music for Baby

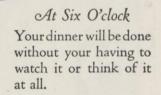
S POONS have been favored toys for infants for many ages and have banged melodiously on high chair trays. Sometimes the best silver is thus maltreated. But give His Majesty a whole set of aluminum measuring spoons (those held together with a ring through the handles) and be

Baby held together with a ring through the handles) and he will sit happily for hours jingling the spoons together and solemnly fitting one into the other. Better buy a private set for baby, then you can cook fully equipped while he is happily employed.



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

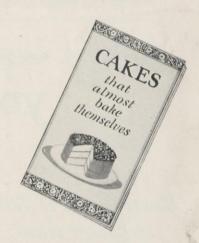
THIS new 3-oven range was planned to give you long afternoons off—free from your cooking. Notice that it has been equipped with two Glenwood Robertshaw oven heat controls, one on each side, to watch over and regulate every minute of your baking and broiling.

In its two roomy baking ovens and broiler you will find all the space you'll ever need for full-meal cooking. Put your whole dinner in these ovens, turn the regulating dials and come back when it's done.

Completing its great capacity this Glenwood gas range has six burners and two simmerers in the cooking top; also a convenient warming closet and canopy shelf. Your dealer will show you this new model in either the standard black finish or in full porcelain enamel, inside and out.

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Joday—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 hot—iron.

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 spots—never 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 linens—use Lux for dishes, the family laundry, shampoo, babies' milk bottles, paint, porcelain, woodwork, rugs and linoleum.

FOR years and years your darling blouses, your flmy 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 towels all must go into plentiful, softly cleansing Lux 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 suds—plentiful, thorough Lux suds that foam softly through each fibre of the garment you dip lightly in and out—all 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.

Now the Big New Package too



A little Lux goes so far it's a real economy to use it