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Priscilla







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As the sale or representation of As the sale or representation of any other make of floor-covering as "Congoleum" is a violation of the law, we will pay \$100 to any person who will secure evidence that will lead to the conviction of anyone guilty of this practice.

If you want the genuine ask for it by the registered trade-mark name "Congoleum" and look for the Gold Seal on the goods you buy.

For the summer porch, too-Congoleum Rugs are just the thing!

NDOORS and out, seashore or mountains, nothing provides such an all-round satisfactory covering for floors as these popular, inexpensive rugs.

On the porch-sunshine and driving rain, the accidents of many porch parties mean little to the Congoleum Gold-Seal Rug. For the rich colors are fadeless, the material itself sturdy and long-wearing. No fastening is ever required to keep them in place. They hug the floor; never curl at the corners or ruffle up, even in the stiffest breeze.

Congoleum Gold-Seal Rugs have many advantages not found in fibre or fabric rugs. No tiresome back-breaking sweeping is ever needed. Dirt, tracked-in mud and spilled things cannot stain or penetrate the smooth, sanitary surface. A few

whisks of a damp mop leave the lovely colors of your Congoleum Rugs as bright as new.

Then, such a wide choice of artistic designs! Dainty floral patterns in gay chintz or soft pastel tones, sumptuous Oriental motifs and neat tile and wood-block effects-to suit any room in the house.

Popular Sizes - Low Prices

	feet \$ 9.40	The patterns illus-	11/2	X	3	feet	\$.60
	feet 11.70 feet 14.05	trated are made only in the five large sizes.	3	X	3	feet	1.30
	feet 16.40	The smaller rugs are made in designs to	3	x	41/2	feet	1.95
	feet 18.75	harmonize with them	3	X	6	feet	2.60
Owing		es, prices in the Sou are higher than thos				of th	е

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Gold Seal ONGOLEUM ART-RUGS



THE EXPIRATION DATE of your subscription appears each month on the magazine, each month on the magazine, just below your address, at the right. The letter or letters indicate the month, the figure which follows, the year. This date indicates the final issue due you on your present subscription.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS. When a change of address is ordered, both the new and the old addresses must be given. Notice should be sent at least one month before the change is to take effect.

JULY-1925

The Modern Priscilla

With which has been Combined Home Needlework Magazine and Everyday Housekeeping

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE PRISCILLA COMPANY 85 BROAD STREET, BOSTON 9, MASSACHUSETTS

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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SHARE WONDAME THE

The Maxim of a Minister's Wife

E are too poor to afford cheap material"— was quoted not long ago by Mrs. Loewen in one of her excellent home millinery articles as being the maxim of a minister's wife who stretched a meagre income to meet the needs of a family of six. Then Mrs. Loewen went on to illustrate the point by expressing her own feeling that a well made, well designed child's dress, for example, of good unbleached muslin, was always a better investment than a dress of cheap linen, or cheap silk, neither of which could be expected to give And of course the same rule would satisfactory service. apply to all sorts of purchases

Nothing has ever been published in MODERN PRISCILLA which more accurately expressed the conviction of the editors than does the maxim quoted above, and Mrs. Loewen's application of it.

From its earliest days Modern Priscilla has stood for honest, dependable merchandise. During all the years that the Priscilla Service Department has supplied our

readers with the wherewithal to translate Priscilla's lovely designs into tangible realities, the materials furnished have been *good*. If prices have been low, the materials have never been "cheap." If prices have at any time have never been "cheap." If prices have at any time seemed high, perhaps by comparison with those of others, such of our readers as have learned from experience have known that a comparison of materials was all that was needed to explain the difference.

Are we right in this policy, do you think? Is it quality you needleworkers want, at a fair price? Or is quality of not so much consequence, and price the thing that most appeals? For example, would you prefer a cotton or a part linen fabric, at a low price, to all linen at a somewhat higher price? Or do you prefer all linen?

Our inclination has always been to suggest fine fabrics for embroidery that involved considerable work, and to advocate less expensive fabrics for simpler stitchery. How do you feel about this? Please write and tell us.

-с. в. м.

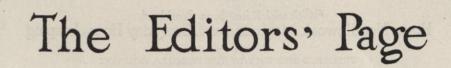
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SUMMER always seems to me the most ideal time in which to do needlework. There are more hours of daylight, there are fewer social and club duties to be performed, food problems are simpler, and even the children do not seem to need so much supervision and diversion when they are able to amuse themselves out of doors in the sand pile. Summer days are holidays in which we should relax and indulge ourselves in doing some of the things which we somehow do not seem able to work into our daily program at any other time. My idea of a day of perfect bliss is to loll about in a comfortable chair under the trees with a bit of needlework to occupy my hands and nothing to disturb my tranquillity except the birds and bees and butterflies and the insect world which chirps away so lustily.

But needlework is more than a pastime. It is an art. One of the minor arts to be sure, but a means of artistic expression as surely as is the painting of pictures or working of metals or making of pottery. Like all the other arts it has been commercialized for the benefit of those who appreciate the beautiful yet lack either the creative spirit or the time in which to express themselves through the medium of the needle, the brush or the chisel; but machine made imitations, however excellent they may be, can never possess quite the same fascination for beauty lovers as do articles which have been made by hand. Machine made articles are produced in quantity; those made by hand are individual.

produced in quantity; those made by hand are individual.

No matter how much the family income may be, there never seems to be quite enough to cover the demands made upon it for wedding, holiday, or anniversary gifts, birth-day remembrances, and showers. It may be that you can afford to spend but very little actual money. Why not put that little into materials and make a gift which would cost many times the small outlay if purchased in a shop?

It may be you want to make a cash contribution for some special purpose. Have you ever thought of making and selling to your friends articles which they can use in gift making, and which they either have not the skill or the time to make for themselves? I have in mind a church pledge of fifty dollars which is being fulfilled in this way by a woman, who chooses to earn, rather than to give from her allowance, by the sale of butterfly trays, candle shades and curtain pulls among her circle of acquaintances. Milkweed pods and grasses secured along the country roads have helped to reduce the outlay for material. What more natural than for some friend to say, when a wedding gift is to be purchased, "I'll get Mrs. N. to make me one of those lovely butterfly trays."

Perhaps you have the reputation of making perfectly adorable things for your own little ones out of almost nothing. Why not capitalize this by making little garments for other mothers who may not be as gifted as you are? One such garment contributed to a bazaar will act as a good press agent, if you let it be known that you are willing to take orders. Or perhaps you have the knack of making the daintiest of handkerchiefs. Only a scrap of material is necessary and nowadays the most captivating handkerchiefs are made of voiles and other cotton materials, so that the cost is quite infinitesimal. Handkerchiefs rank second only to aprons as good bazaar sellers, but should be simple in order to sell at popular prices.

If you have had a successful experience in the making of articles for bazaars or private sale, won't you write me about it? If it is something that can be shared with other Priscilla readers, it may add dollars to your treasury.

Whether you make to sell or to give or for the mere pleasure of making, summer days will be profitable, happy days if the spirit of the great out-of-doors follows the needle as it wends its way in and out through the fabric.

AST month you were good enough to help our Bride and her young husband in the budgeting of their income. The prize letters will be published in next January's issue of MODERN PRISCILLA.

January's issue of Modern Priscilla.

A long time to wait? Yes, but we have your prizewinning letters from the Vacuum Cleaner contest to publish first (November) and December will be given over to Christmas things so January is the best we can do. Besides, we want to start our Bride (and other brides) off on the first of the year with a new budget book and new budgeting plans when all good resolutions are made.

While you were planning how to help them spend that slender income of \$2500 a year to the best advantage, you probably thought quite a bit about the \$1000 I told you they had saved and what you would do with it if it were yours. Also what you would buy with the \$100 that was given the Bride in wedding gift money.

Now we want to hear from you on just that subject. Our Bride and her bridegroom have \$1000 saved to use in furnishing their home and for whatever other use they wish to make of it.

They will rent a small house or an apartment in size according to what they should properly pay according to their budget. Let us say that it will not be in a large city, but rather in some average sized town. They should not pay over \$40.00 a month for rent, and for that sum they will have not more than four or five rooms. Check up this statement with what you find in your own locality and see what they can get for this amount of rent. Then lay out the furnishings.

From the Hope Chest and wedding gifts they have:
Table linen, bed linen for one bed, two pairs of blankets, silver, enough for ordinary use, ornaments and pictures—the usual things the average bride gets.

In your furnishings if you duplicate what she — or any other bride — already has, that money can be transferred to savings.

Now, how shall our young couple spend their precious thousand? And how shall they spend the \$100 that was a wedding gift? This latter amount the Bride wants to put into labor-saving conveniences. She is willing to split it into payments — one or two or more, paying the remainder on time, out of her budget, if her budget will allow.

What pieces of equipment would you advise her to buy? And what furnishings for a four or five room house?

Remember that the income is but \$2500 a year. On this only an unpretentious home can be maintained. It can, however, be prettily and conveniently furnished, but they must manage carefully. If they spend too much of their \$1000 on living room furniture, for instance, they could not buy a washing machine. Which is more important? Or, would you advise them to put part of the \$1000 in the bank against the "rainy day" or "A House of Their Own," and buy fewer pieces of furniture?

*Here is an opportunity for you older brides (and bridegrooms too) to play a responsible part in the early career of more than one younger couple.

For the best letter we will give a prize of \$25. For the second best letter a prize of \$15

For the second best letter a prize of \$15. For the two next best, \$10 each.

For the next four best letters a copy of A Home of Your Own, a new book by your housekeeping editor, a book on household management, selling for \$3.50.

Letters should not be over five hundred words in length.

Write on one side of the paper only.

Letters must be mailed on or before August first.
Address The Bride's Furnishings, Care of Modern Priscilla, 85 Broad Street, Boston.

Christin Terry

Needlework Editor.

Della Thompson Luttes
Housekeeping Editor.



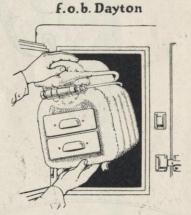
HERE is a new model of Frigidaire. It is complete—a standard Frigidaire mechanism built into a standard Frigidaire cabinet. It requires very little space—yet is large enough for the average family. A single electrical connection is all it requires. There are no water connections to make. It can be very easily moved—if you move to another home.

Frigidaire—convenient and dependable electric refrigeration—brings new delight to housekeeping. It will make you entirely independent of outside ice supply. It keeps foods perfectly—preserves the flavor of meats, the fresh juiciness of fruits, the crispness of lettuce, the sweetness of milk, cream and butter. It safeguards health. It makes ice cubes and delicious frozen desserts. Its operation will probably cost you less than you now pay for ice.

Frigidaire is a product of the General Motors Corporation, is made by the Delco-Light Company, and is backed by a nation-wide organization of trained sales and service representatives, whose business it is to see that your Frigidaire always gives you the kind of service you expect.



or make your own ice box a Frigidaire \$190



Perhaps you have a good ice box—one of the standard makes. If so, you can easily convert it into a Frigidaire as follows:

- The frost coil, shown above, is placed in the ice compartment of your refrigerator.
- 2. The compressor is placed in the basement or other convenient location.
- 3. The frost coil and the compressor are connected by two small copper tubes, and a connection made to your electric wires.

That's all. Your refrigerator becomes cold and stays cold. You have Frigidaire electric refrigeration.

Write for Booklet

There are thirty-two models of Frigidaire for household use—twelve complete with cabinet and twenty designed for use in converting present refrigerators into Frigidaire.

Write today for our catalog which describes the various Frigidaire models in detail. Then consult the local Frigidaire representative. He will show you Frigidaire in actual operation.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY

Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation Dept. S-2, DAYTON, OHIO

Makers of Delco-Light Farm Electric Plants, Electric Pumps, Electric Washing Machines and Frigidaire Electric Refrigeration.

Is this what happens to your lovely silk things?

Even after one or two wearings, while not obviously soiled, a silk garment which comes into contact with the skin has in it enough perspiration acid to injure its delicate fibres and colors. And hamper-dampness keeps the acid moist and active.

If only everyone realized how quickly silk things are faded, streaked—yes, actually destroyed—when allowed to lie huddled in the hamper with soiled linens and other household laundry, surely a lovely silk blouse would never find its way there!



This simple method protects delicate fabrics

A quick tubbing in Ivory suds as soon as possible after wearing will prevent acid action and premature wear by perfect cleansing.

IVORY Flakes
For a very special need—
a sample, FREE

If you have a particularly precious garment that will stand the touch of pure water, let us send you a sample of Ivory Flakes to wash it with. We shall also send you a beautifully illustrated booklet, "The Care of Lovely Garments", which is a veritable encyclopædia of laundering information. Address a letter or postcard to Section 15-GF, Dept. of Home Economics, Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Your personal laundry

Below are listed the washable articles in the wardrobe of the modern woman.

Every one of these garments requires the care and protection provided by Ivory (cake or flakes).

silk stockings,* silk lingerie*
silk nigbtgown;*
silk blouses, * sweaters
scarves, desses
handkerchiefs
ties
cuffs and collar sets
sports skirts
silk negligies

* The garments indicated thus should be tubbed in Ivory suds as soon as possible THIS takes but a few minutes, and Ivory cannot hurt fabrics or colors, no matter how often they are washed, provided they can stand the touch of pure water. Yet think what it means if you take care of your silk things this way!

They wear longer. You have the luxury of fresh garments daily. You can manage beautifully on a very few fine garments. They come out unstained and unfaded. They are entirely free from soapy odor. They are safe from the dangers of carelessness.

If it were not for the purity and gentleness of Ivory you might think twice before subjecting your fragile garments, or even your hands, to such frequent tubbings. But with Ivory, you don't have to worry, for millions of women use Ivory on their faces, and a soap fine enough for your face is fine enough for the most delicate garments.

Procter & Gamble

IVORY



9941/100% PURE

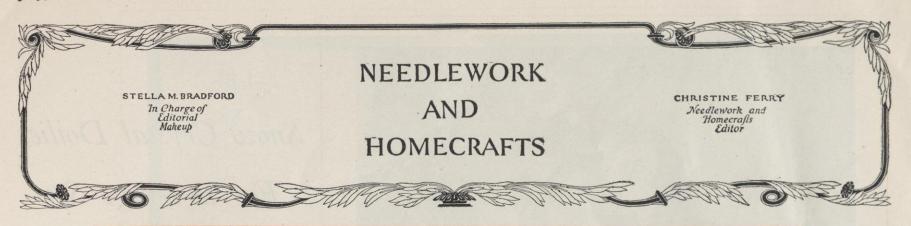
CAKES

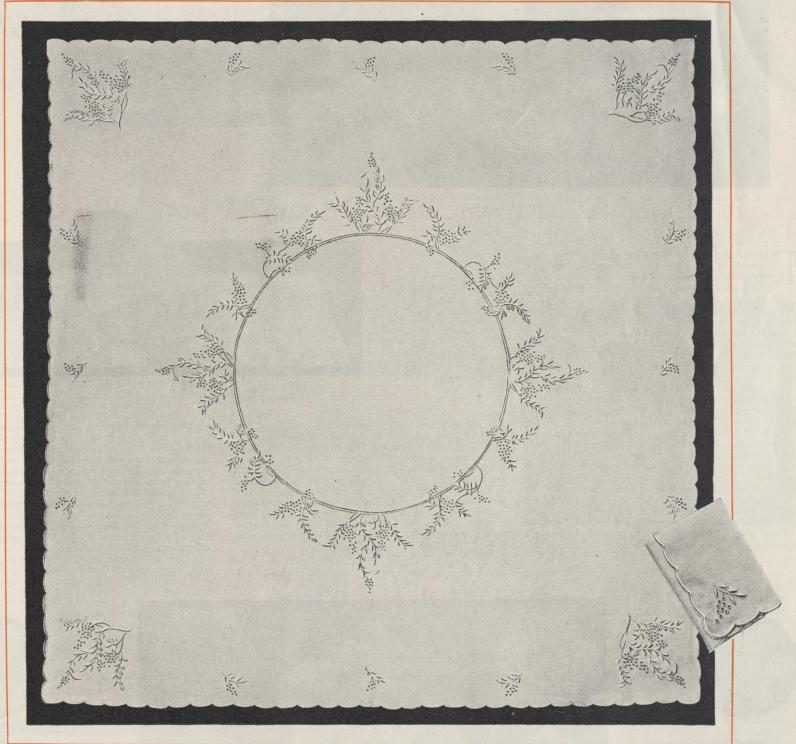


FLAKES

Have you ever considered this?

A great many women do their entire household laundry with Ivory Soap—for their hands' sake as well as for the sake of the clothes. Why not try Ivory for your weekly wash and other household tasks?





A Luncheon Cloth of Perennial Beauty

In Fine French and Eyelet Embroidery

Nothing is lovelier than simple French and eyelet embroidery exquisitely done. Needlework "fashions" may come and go, but beautiful linens of this type are as superior to the whims of the seasons as are your sterling silver and fine damask. A pleasing delicacy of design gives distinction to this luncheon cloth, and the pattern, as you have doubtless surmised, was inspired by the gracefully swaying sprays of the California pepper tree.

The design is stamped on linen you will love to touch — pure white, heavy enough to fall in rich folds, and bleached on the green fields of Ireland.

The edges of the cloth and napkins are finished with buttonholed scallops which are unusually easy to do as the curve is not pronounced.

No. 25-7-30. Luncheon Cloth. This is designed in two sizes stamped on pure, heavy Irish linen: size 54 inch, \$5.25; size 70 inch, \$8.50. Embroidery cotton for the smaller size cloth, \$1.00; for the larger size, \$1.80. (Cotton supplied is in each case sufficient for entire cloth including padding.)

Perforated stamping pattern (one-half the design — reverse it to stamp the other half) for 54 inch cloth, 60 cents; for 70 inch, \$1.00.

No. 25-7-31. Napkins, size 14 inches. Stamped on white linen to match cloth, six for \$2.35. Embroidery cotton, 30 cents. Perforated stamping pattern, 30 cents.

Stamping paste and poncet with directions for use with perforated patterns, 10 and 25 cents per box.



Ice Tea Set loaned by courtesy of Thomas Long Company, Boston

Snow Crystal Doilies For Beverage Sets and Sherbet Glasses

By E. MARION STEVENS

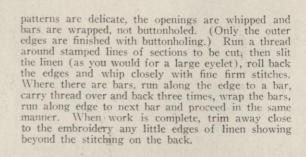
THE Great Designer filled the world with beauty for all of us to see. To those whom we call the artists he made a special gift — not only the power to see the beauty of his designs, but to record them on the things men make with their hands, on temples of stone, on great canvases, on the houses we live in and the multitude of "furnishings" civilization has brought into them.

Cut across the seed pod of a flower, and within its cellular walls is a perfect pattern for a stained glass window, perchance, or a jeweled cup. Catch the snow flakes as they fall, and you find in each and every one an exquisite crystal, always six sided, always different, always a sparkling fairy thing, perfect in every miscroscopic detail. Six highly magnified photographs of snow crystals are shown below, three at each side of the page — and if you look at them, you will see where the artist found her inspiration for the dainty cut work doily set shown between them.

Can you imagine a more charming picture than snow crystal linens on your summer luncheon table? Can you think of any prettier task for summer "pick up" work than embroidering such lovely little pieces? Can you suggest a more clever idea for a "shower" than this little set of "frozen rain drops"?

Almost every needlewoman is familiar with the simple cutwork used to embroider this set. As the

These fairy "crystals" of linen with dainty cut work designs add charm to your table dress—peeping snowlly from under the water glasses, or the iced teas, or sherbet cups.



All lines in these designs are done in overlapping outline stitch, and tiny dots are satin stitched.

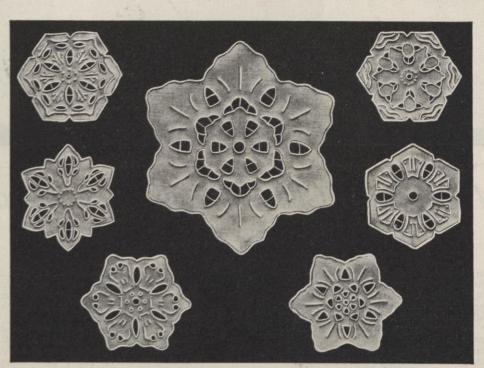
No. 25-7-16. Snow Crystal Set, consisting of seven pieces, one 9-inch pitcher or carafe doily, six 4½-inch tumbler or sherbet doilies, all stamped on fine white linen with sufficient white embroidery cotton for working, set complete for \$1.00.

(The place mat shown above is from the Nasturtium pattern cut work luncheon set, No. 25-3-52, illustrated in March Priscilla. Price of 9-piece set: one 17-inch centre, four 11 x 17 inch place mats, four 17-inch napkins, stamped on ivory white linen, \$3.49.)



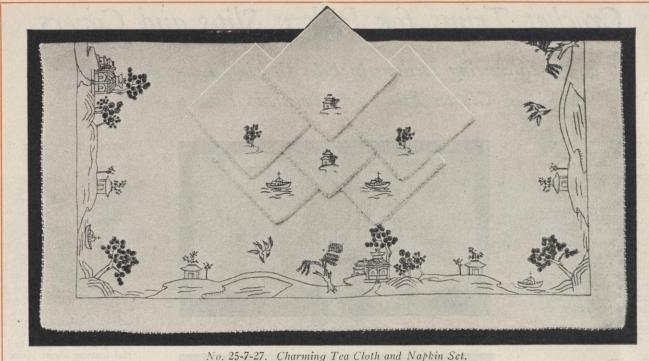






No. 25-7-16. Snow Crystal Set. Complete with cotton for working, \$1.00. (See above.)





No. 25-7-27. Charming Tea Cloth and Napkin Set.

Blue and White "Willow Pattern" Linens

NCE upon a time there lived in China a rich mandarin whose only daughter, Koong-see, loved his humble secretary, Chang. The lovers knew that Koong-see's father would never consent to their marriage because of the difference in their station, so they used to meet secretly in the garden of beautiful trees which surrounded the fine house, aided by Koong-see's faithful maid, and continued to do so, until Koong-see's father learning of the love affair dismissed Chang, threatening him with death if he returned. He also sent the maid away, had a wall built in front of the house to the water's edge, and added a wing to the house at the side overlooking the river, where he could keep his daughter a prisoner.

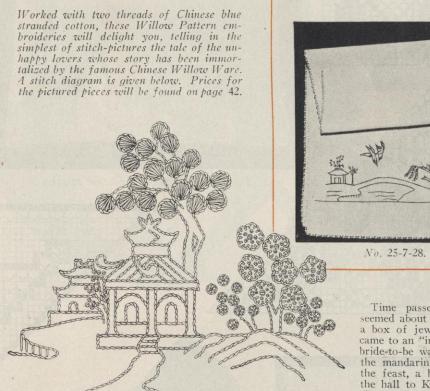
In the meantime he betrothed Koong-see to a rich old duke whom she had never seen, and their marriage was planned for "the fortunate time of the moon, when the peach tree should blossom in the spring." The willow tree was then in bloom and the peach tree in bud, and Koong-see shuddered as she watched the peach tree close to her prison walls. Then a bird came and built its nest in a corner above her window — a happy omen.

One evening, just at twilight, when she was looking

came and built its nest in a corner above her window — a happy omen.

One evening, just at twilight, when she was looking from her balcony, she saw half a cocoanut shell with a tiny sail floating at her feet. With her parasol she raised it from the water and found within a bead which she had once given to Chang, and a despondent note from him written on bamboo paper: "When the willow blossoms drop from the bough and the peach unfolds its buds, your faithful Chang will sink with the lotus blossoms beneath the deep water."

She scratched her answer with a needle on a small ivory tablet: "Do not wise husbandmen gather the fruits they fear will be stolen?"



Buffet Scarf.

Time passed and the willow blossoms seemed about to wither. The old duke sent a box of jewels to his affianced bride and came to an "introduction feast" at which the bride-to-be was not present. When he and the mandarin became stupid with drink at the feast, a beggar made his way through the hall to Koong-see's apartment. It was Chang, disguisée! Snatching up the box of jewels the lovers were making their escape when the father of Koong-see spied them and gave chase.

The lovers outdistanced the drunken father while the servants were attending the duke who had fallen in a fit, and so they escaped to the gardener's cottage, sheltered only by fir trees, where they were cared for by the gardener's wife, who was the discharged maid and who witnessed the simple marriage that soon took place.

One night Chang slipped from the window over the water and returned with a boat, in which he and his bride made their way down the river, selling a few of the jewels for food, until they came to a beautiful little island where they decided to live.

There they built a house and cultivated the land so successfully that Chang wrote a book about agriculture which was widely circulated, and came at last to the attention of the duke, who began to search for Chang with the intention of killing him. Soon he found the island, and Chang, in defending himself, was run through with a sword. Koong-see, knowing her husband destroyed, set fire to their house and was burned to death. But because of their constancy and love the spirits of Koong-see and Chang were changed into immortal doves, emblems of constancy, and these are the kissing birds you will always find on willow ware. This is the story of the willow pattern lovers.

Whether or not you own a willow ware tea set, you will be intrigued by these lovely and appealing embroideries to which the willow pattern story has been transferred. The materials are of excellent quality, the embroidery easy to do, and the finishing is simple. Roll narrow hems and cover with a row of closely placed w



No. 25-7-29. Cloth for Tea Wagon.

Crochet Trims for Pillow Slips and Covers

Interesting Designs in Filet Crochet, Lacet and Cluster Stitch for Household Linens

AINTY laces to edge your scalloped pillow slips, and unusual triangles to trim your table covers — here they are, ready for your crochet hook.

The first of the pillow slips is trimmed with three filet crochet and mesh stitch motifs set across the front of the slip between scallops of unusual shape, while the other slip has a very pretty and practical trim of cluster-stitch forget-me-nots, edging deep round scallops.

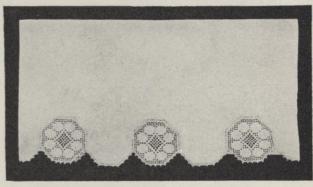
The square table cover makes effective use of four filet crochet motifs in morning glory design, and the striking black velvet runner combines two large triangles with a background of vivid silk. Lacet stitch adds greatly to the effectiveness of the simple basket design.

Sign.

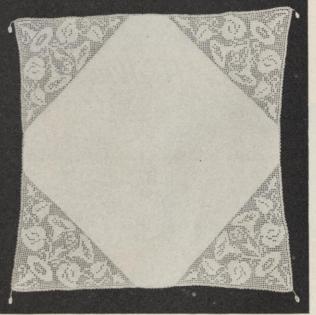
An explanation of crochet stitches will be found on page 43.

Insets for Pillow Slips

Make the motifs for these slips first, using No. 70 hard-twist crochet cotton and a No. 14



Pillow Slip with crocheted insets.



Square centre with filet crochet corners.

decrease at beginning of row ch 3 instead of 5 for 1st sp; omit ch for last sp, skip 2, dt in next.

decrease at beginning of row ch 3 instead of 5 for 1st sp; omit ch for last sp, skip 2, dt in next.

The model slips were made of 36-inch tubing. If 42-inch tubing is used, a whole scallop may be made at each edge of the slip instead of a half one as pictured.

When motifs are complete, lay one of them on a piece of stout paper and mark around it with your pencil. Cut out and use as a pattern for your scallops.

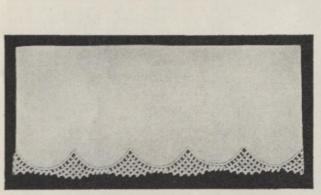
Lay the motifs on the fabric as pictured and lightly mark around the five upper sides with your pencil. Mark the fabric scallops in the same way with the three lower sides of your paper pattern as guides. Carry these scallops across the back of the slip.

Either machine stitch or machine hemstitch along these outlines and cut away the material leaving about ½-inch to turn back.

Over the turned-back edge work * 2 d in each of 3 sp of hemstitching, or 6 d into edge if simply stitched, (d, picot of 5 ch, d) in next space, repeat from * arranging work so that there will be a p on each corner, then work 2 d in each hemstitched sp (or into edge) on inside of scallop where motif will be set. Do not break thread. Whip motif in place. Pick up crochet thread, turn work, ch 28, fasten with sl st to corner of motif at left. Chain 28, fasten to next corner, ch 28, fasten to stitch between motif and edge, turn and work over this chain and into edge of motif * (3 d in each of 2 sp, p) 3 times, 3 d in next sp, (d, p, d) in corner, continue and proceed with next scallop of tubing and with motif as before.

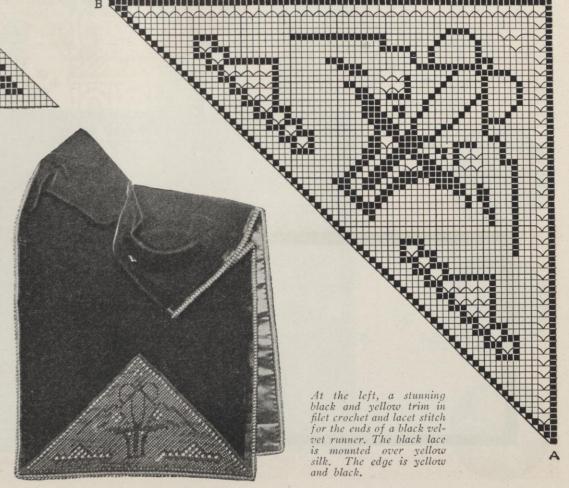
Forget-me-not Lace for Pillow Slips

This pretty lace is made with No. 70 hard-twist crochet cotton and a No. 14 steel hook. You will need two balls for a pair of slips. The model slips were made of 40-inch tubing, with scallops 4 inches wide and 1% inches deep. Machine stitch or machine hemstitch along the outline you have drawn with your (Continued on page 44)



Forget-me-not lace done in cluster stitch.

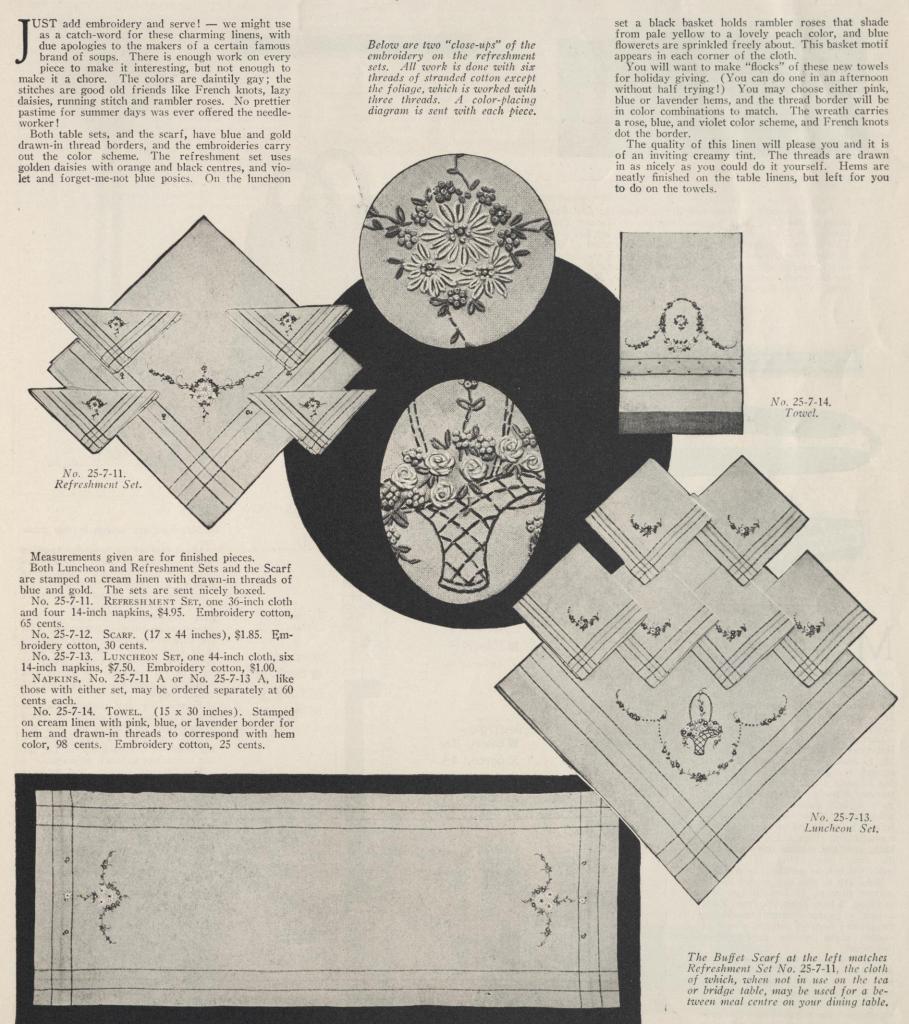
steel hook, and working eight filet meshes to the inch. You will need two balls of cotton for a pair of slips. Motte. — Chain (ch) 35 as a foundation for 11 spaces (sp), and work first treble (t) in 7th ch from hook to form a triangular space, 9 sp, ch 2, double treble (dt) in same st where last t was made. Chain 6 to add a sp at beginning of row along slanting line. Follow block pattern for 6 rows. In 7th row work the centre block into sp. In next row ch 5 in centre instead of 2. For the two meshes in centre of next row (ch 5, double (d) in mesh below, ch 5), continue. Work all net meshes in centre with 5 ch and d. To



Dainty Linens Bordered With Drawn-In Threads In Color

Just the Thing for Summer-day Embroidery—Pretty Designs
In Familiar Stitches Which Are Quickly Finished

By MARIE E. IVINS



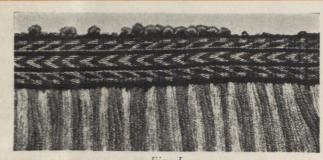
No. 25-7-12. Buffet Scarf.

A Variety of Card-Woven Ribbons and Their Uses

Fascinating Work for Summer Days

By MARY M. ATWATER

Fig. V





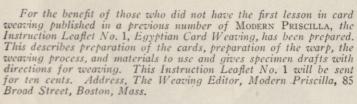


Fig. III



Fig. VI

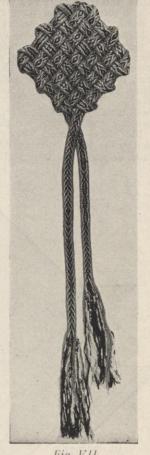
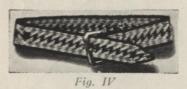


Fig. VII



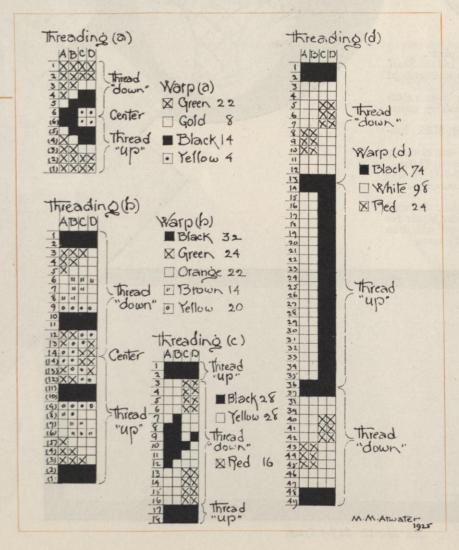
ANY people find an extraor-dinary amount of pleasure in the making of ribbons by the ancient textile process known as "card-weaving." There is something fascinating about the in-genuity of the thing, about the way the patterns develop, and about the firm, smooth texture of the resulting fabric.

fabric.
Card-weaving is pre-eminently a belt-weaving technique. It is possible to make belting firm and strong enough for a man's belt. And nothing is more attractive for wear with summer flanuels. A simple buckle for such a belt consists of two rings sewed into a loop on one end of the belt. The other end of the belt passes through both rings and is then turned back, over the outside one and under the inner one. (Fig. III.) This holds the belt as securely as possible. Belts are to this day woven by the ancient process, in Iceland and also in China. I have seen, too, from Tibet a pair of garters much resembling the garters worn by golfers, woven of woolen yarns by the card-weaving technique.

I have seen in a museum an ancient

woolen yarns by the card-weaving technique.

I have seen in a museum an ancient Arabian scarf finished with a card-woven braid, and garments from the middle ages finished with card-woven fringes. In Arabia, too, card-weaving is used for the making of camelharness and ornamental head-stalls for saddle-animals. Girths, too, and sad-



dle-blankets are woven in this man-

very few of us here in America

dle-blankets are woven in this manner.

Very few of us here in America have occasion to weave camel-harness; but there are many interesting uses we can make of card-woven ribbons besides belts and golf-garters. A few of these are illustrated.

A large basket, such as the one shown, is useful and attractive. With the card-woven handles and trimming it is very strong. The basket itself is of crocheted raffia and is lined. It may be carried open or closed, and will hold a great many things and yet remain sightly.

Fringes for any purpose may be beautifully woven on the cards. Such fringes are very firm, and will not "shed." Nothing could be better for the finish of a lamp-shade or for the hat trimmings so much in vogue.

Wrist-watch ribbons and narrow neck-ribbons for watches or fountain pens may also be made. Bell-pulls, tie-backs for curtains, electric light pulls, are other possibilities.

Long, narrow card-woven ribbons, braided as shown in the illustration or in other ways, make very handsome dress and hat ornaments.

The diagram shows four threadings of different widths, each of which may be used in a great many ways. The theading at (a) was used for the little neck-ribbon (Fig. V) and the braided ornaments (Fig. VII). It is an Egyptian pattern adapted from the wall-painting of the tomb of Ptahhotep. The colors noted on the draft are the colors used for the little neck-ribbon. Any four colors could be used, — and this pattern is also good in black and white effect omit the outside cards, or thread them in black. For (Continued on page 11)

the rest, use white for all threads except those shown as black on the draft.

The threading at (b) is the one used in weaving the fringe (Fig. I). It is best woven "all one way" — that is with no reverses or with as few as possible. This makes it a desirable pattern for weaving fringes. To weave a fringe, make the warp and string up the cards just as for any card-weaving. Cut the thread to be used for fringe in the length desired — a good way is to wind the material around a book and then cut along one edge. Use a fine thread to weave with and proceed exactly as for any other weaving except that the fringe threads must be laid in at regular intervals along with the weft thread. The picot edge is produced by tieing a simple "bend" in the middle of each fringe strand before putting it in.

Threading (c) was used for the wrist-watch ribbon (Figs. II and IV). Woven in heavier material it is a good pattern for a narrow belt. It makes an interesting figure too, if card No. 12 is taken for the centre, and the pattern is repeated in reverse order, making a 24 card ribbon. For a little wider ribbon, card 14 may be taken for the centre.

The threading at (d) was used for the basket trimming (Fig. VI). The plain middle part of this threading was also used for the belt. It is a very interesting threading and capable of the widest variation in the matter of pattern effects. This threading is the one used for all the most elaborate of the Arabian belt-weaving. By changing the relative position of the cards one may weave ribbons of plain color — one color on one side, the other color on the opposite

side, checks, lengthwise or crosswise stripes, and, with a little practice, most intricate figures, initials, inscriptions and the like. It is impossible within the limits of a magazine article to do more than indicate

a few of these possibilities.

The border of this threading (the part from card 1

a few of these possibilities.

The border of this threading (the part from card 1 to card 14) may be used for a wrist-watch ribbon.

The colors named on the draft are, of course, suggestions only, any three colors may be used. If a color scheme with more than three colors is desired, the color-plan may be modified in a number of ways. For instance: the white threads of the middle section may be threaded in green—and the two white threads in cards 6, 9, 41, and 44 may be green, likewise, or another color as blue, if preferred. In the middle section, the white threads in alternate groups of three cards may be of a different color. For instance: cards 15, 16, 17, remain as indicated on the draft — the white threads shown in cards 18, 19, 20 may be blue or green—cards 21, 22, 23 remain as shown on the draft — white threads shown in cards 24, 25 and 26, changed to yellow — cards 27, 28, 29, stay as shown — cards 30, 31, 32 like cards 18, 19, and 20 — may be increased or decreased as desired. Note that the number of cards threaded alike should if possible be a multiple of three, as three cards make square checks when turned all one way.

Of course, to weave checks, the cards must be differently arranged from the arrangement shown in the diagram. If threaded as shown and turned all one way, the result is a series of cross-bars as shown in various places on the ribbon used for trimming for the

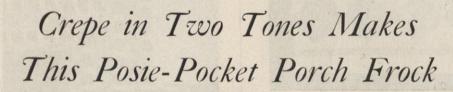
basket. When it is desired to change from stripes to checks, first turn the border cards, — that is, the cards from 1 to 14 inclusive and from 36 to 49 — in either direction. Then beginning at 15, turn three cards away from you and three cards toward you, three away and three toward you till 35 is reached. Put the west thread through this shed. Now turn the cards over and over, without reversing, and the checked effect will appear.

To weave a ribbon of plain color make two turns each way — two forward and two back, beginning at the "normal end position" as described in the previous directions.

the "normal end position" as described in the previous directions.

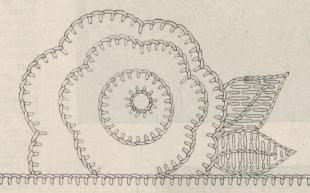
Card-weaving, more even than most forms of weaving, requires careful and exact workmanship if the product is to have any value. It is hard to imagine anything less attractive than a badly woven card ribbon. Those who have attempted card-weaving with poor results should look to their workmanship. They have probably not woven closely enough, have not kept an even edge, have not kept the cards in correct relative positions. It is so easy to take out a faulty piece of work that there is really no excuse for wasting material or for uncorrected work. Any one who is experimenting can use the same threads over and over if she wishes.

It is my experience with this craft that it is even more interesting to boys and men than to women. It should not be given to children under nine years old, as it is too intricate, and nervous and irritable people should not attempt it as it requires a great deal of concentration.



Two Dollars Will Buy It A Half Day Will Make It

By BERTHA GIFFORD JONAH



DEAL for summer wear is this gay posie-pocket porch frock, for the fine cotton crepe from which it is made is smart as well as popular this season, and best of all, it can be washed and worn without ironing. When festive little house dresses are so inexpensive, so quickly and easily made, what excuse has any woman for not looking her best and happiest about her daily duties!

Which do you choose — to look like a rose, with a petal pink crepe at the top of your frock and a deep rose at the bottom; or will you go clad like a California poppy, all golden yellow at the top of your frock and burnt orange at the bottom? We can supply this dress in either color combination.

Of course, the neck binding and sleeve bands and posie pocket are in the darker toned material, and the blanket stitching, which attaches the trims to the frock, is done in cottons of the deeper shade.

The detail shows you how amazingly simple the applique flower pocket really is. Cut patches out ¼ inch beyond stamped lines, turn in to lines and baste and blanket stitch before applying lower section of skirt. When you blanket stitch neck and sleeve bindings, bring the purled edge of the stitch on the edge next the light material. The big green leaves are simply run and outlined.

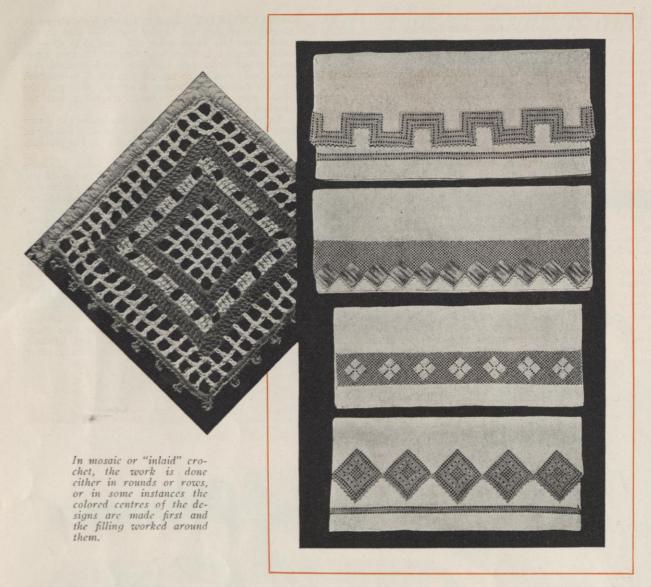
Clusters of six narrow tucks arrange fulness at the hips prettily.

This frock, No. 25-7-15, is cut in one size only, 34-36, and all cutting lines are stamped on the material. Be sure to state whether you prefer crepe in the two shades of rose, or two shades of yellow.

Price of all materials to complete this dress (embroidery cottons included), either color combination, \$2.00.

color combination, \$2.00.





If you are searchipg for something different and unusually charming in the way of crocheted towel trims, mosaic crochet will surely answer your requirements. It is easily done, usually in white and a preferred color, and is, as might be expected, very effective. Shaded cotton makes a delightful variation; it was used for the colored portions of the lace at the upper centre of the group pictured. group pictured.

All these trims are done in filet crochet and are

All these trims are done in filet crochet and are worked separately and whipped to towel edges. (See page 43 for explanation of crochet stitches.)

The lace for the top (No. 1) and bottom (No. 4) towels is made first, laid on the material, outlines marked, lace removed, fabric cut away allowing about ½-inch to turn back, and turnedback edge covered with a row of doubles in white to which the lace is whipped. These two towels also have narrow insertions at the opposite ends, both consisting of two rows of white filet crochet spaces with a row of colored trebles between. The insertion (No. 3) and the lace with pointed scallops and a straight upper edge (No. 2) are whipped to narrow hems, and similar hems finish the opposite ends of both.

both.

Hard-twist crochet cotton Nos. 50, 60, and 70, with Nos. 12, 13, and 14 steel hooks respectively, are suitable for these trims, the choice of cotton depending upon the material of which the towels are to be made. be made.

Working details of No. 2 and No. 3 picture the method of filling. Nos. 1 and 4, of which details are given, are worked the one in rounds and the other in longthwise rows. in lengthwise rows.

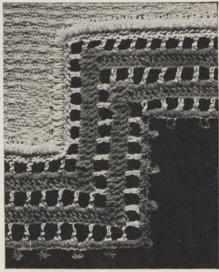
Towel Edging No. 1

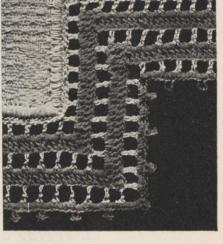
Crochet a chain about 50 inches long, turn, treble (t) in 8th st from hook, (ch 2, skip 2, t in next) 6 times, * ch 5, t in same st where last t was made to form a corner space, 7 sp, corner sp as before, 6 sp, work a decreasing mitre by omitting the chs, skipping 5 sts of the foundation chain and working a t into 6th st, 15 sp, decreasing mitre, 6 sp, repeat from * working the end to correspond to beginning (end with 7 sp just before working 15 sp). Break thread, turn. 2d row — Fasten colored thread into 2nd t,

ch 3, (2 t in sp, t in t) 6 times, 3 t in corner sp, ch 3, 3 t into side of last t made, 2 more t into corner space, t in t (the last 3 blocks form a mitred corner), 21 t, 3 bl for corner as before, 18 t, skip mitred sp and the next sp, sl st in t, ch 3, remove hook, insert in 4th t back and draw dropped st through, work 3 t over each of 14 sp, skip mitred sp and next sp, sl st in t, ch 3, remove hook, insert in 4th t back, and draw dropped st through, work 3 t over each sp, 3 bl over corner sp. Continue across, leaving the

Interesting Towel Trims In Mosaic Crochet

By MARY McCLAIR





last sp free, turn, and work 1 block. Break thread and change to white. 3d row — Fasten in 3rd t of block just made and work sp all across making increasing and decreasing mitred spaces at corners. (The trebles of the decreasing spaces are worked above 3rd t from each side of corner in last row.) At end of row work 4 t with color to match the beginning, turn. 4th row — Work a row of t forming corners as in 2nd row, fasten off. 5th row — Join white thread into 1st sp made, work 3 sp into side of 3 rows, corner sp, continue as before, ending with 3 sp at end opposite. 6th row — With colored thread fill sp with doubles and picots.

Towel Edging No. 2

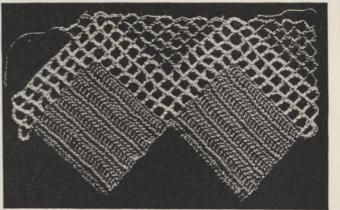
First work a strip of squares using any color desired. Chain (ch) 27, skip 3, treble (t) in each of 24 sts, making 8 blocks (bl). * Work 7 more rows of 8 bl. Then ch 26 as foundation for next square, skip 3, t in each of 23 sts, t in last t on previous square, turn.

skip 3, t in each of 23 sts, t in last t on previous square, turn.

Repeat from * for length required and fasten off. Join white thread into last t made, ch 8, t in same st, (ch 2, t) 8 times along side of square making a sp for each row, * ch 5, t in point in same st where last t was made, to form mitre, (ch 2, skip 2, t in next) 7 times, skip the last 2 t and omitting the ch work t between 1st and 2nd rows of next square. This space forms a decreasing mitre between squares. Work 7 sp along side of square and repeat from * across, ending with (t, ch 5, t) in point, turn. 2d row — sl st in each st of corner sp, sl st in t, * work 8 sp chaining 5 for the first, ch 2, (t, ch 5, t) in 3rd of 5 ch at point, 7 sp, (no ch) t in 2nd t on next square, continue across dropping the last space at end of strip and working a long treble instead of (ch 2, t) to form the last sp of the row, turn and repeat from * for width of lace (7 rows were made for model).

The contrasting thread (see detail) shows the filling

The contrasting thread (see detail) shows the filling (Continued on page 44)





HOUSEWIVES are known by the linens they own quite as much to-day as a century or two ago when every thread in the "board cloth" was of the mistress' own spinning. There is a subtle distinction, which every woman recognizes, that goes to the woman whose napery wears "her mark," whose guest room linens bear the crisply dainty insignia of her ownership, whose inviting rows of towels proclaim themselves prized possessions.

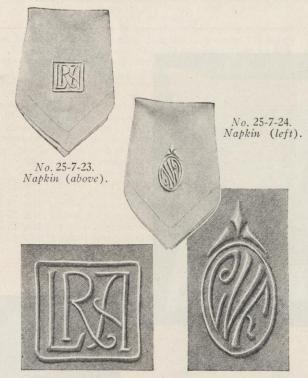
The potter, the silversmith, the wood carver, and every true craftsman puts his mark on his handiwork because it is a part of him, his pride, and his joy. The woman whose home is her creation, and her pride, loves to put her mark upon it; she does this spiritually and her hand seeks to express her heart. So we try always in Priscilla to have the mark a worthy thing, fine enough, artistically beautiful enough to stand for this idea. Monograms like these are studies in lines of beauty and will always be good in style and form.

All such embroidery should be exquisitely done, you can afford to spend care in laying every dainty stitch. Monograms demand our finest satin stitch, highly padded, evenly worked.

Every monogram must be specially designed for the individual, and in consequence the initial cost sometimes seems large when you think of it for one towel or one pair of pillow slips — but remember, the perforated pattern of your monogram is sent with the stamped piece and this pattern can be used indefinitely.

Prices for Stamped Linens

The sizes quoted are "over-all," that is, from tip to tip of frames. All prices are for three-letter monograms with frames, except No. 25-7-19 which is made without frame.



Sufficient embroidery cotton of the proper size and color is included in price of these stamped pieces.

Towels are guest size (15 x 22 inches) and are of an excellent quality pure linen huck.

Damask stripes on towels No. 25-7-19 and No. 25-7-22, and applied damask hems on towels No. 25-7-20 and No. 25-7-21 come in yellow, lavender, pink, and blue. Monograms on Nos. 25-7-19, 20, 21 are done in same color as towel trim; but on No. 25-7-22 lettering is done in white. Be sure to state color choice.

No. 25-7-19. Colored damask border, stamped with monogram, 1½ x 2¼ inches, cotton included, \$1.75 for one; \$2.75 per pair.

No. 25-7-20. Colored damask hem, stamped with monogram, 2½ x 2¾ inches, cotton included, \$1.85 for one; \$2.95 per pair.

No. 25-7-21. Colored damask hem, stamped with monogram, 2 x 3 inches, cotton included, \$1.85 for one; \$2.95 per pair.

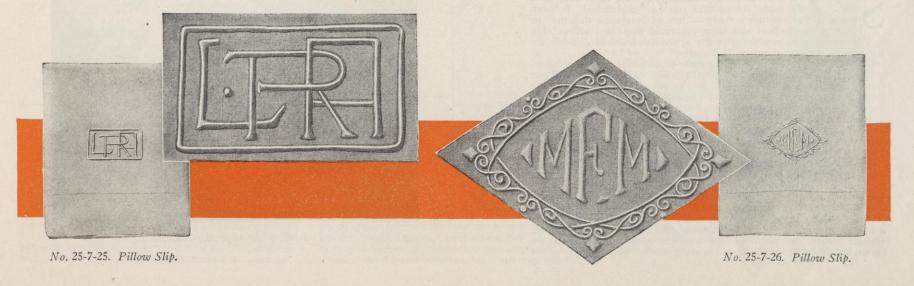
No. 25-7-22. Colored damask border, stamped with monogram, 1¼ x 2¼ inches, cotton included, \$1.85 for one; \$2.95 per pair.

No. 25-7-23 and 24. Exceptionally fine white linen hemstitched luncheon napkins (13½ inch size) stamped, either monogram, cotton included, \$1.15 for one, or six for \$3.75. (Size of monograms — No. 25-7-23, 1¾6 x 1¼ inches; No. 25-7-24, ½ x 1½ inches.)

Nos. 25-7-25 and 26. Hemstitched pillow slips stamped with either monogram on white linen tubing of fine quality, \$7.25 per pair; stamped on high grade cotton tubing, \$3.00 per pair — cotton included. (Size of monograms — No. 25-7-26, 2½ x 3¼ inches.)

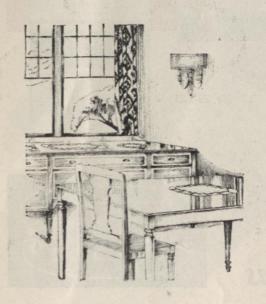
Price of perforated patterns for monograms: — Nos. 25-7-26, 2½ x 3¼ inches.)

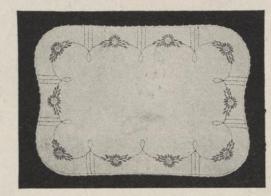
Price of perforated patterns for monograms: — Nos. 25-7-29, and 24, 60 cents each. Stamping paste to use with patterns, 10 and 25 cents per box.

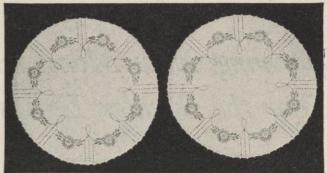


Big Values In Little Leisure-Time Embroideries

The Sort of Thing to Tuck into Your Workbag for Vacation Needlework







No. 25-7-6. A dainty three-piece Buffet Set.

handles, each 2 inches wide by 15 inches long. Fold, seam and turn, and stitch to turned-in top of bag. Line bag with brown sateen. Finished bag measures 12 x 14½

turned-in top of bag. Line bag with brown sateen. Finished bag measures 12 x 14½ inches.

Whenever an odd pillow has a place, there will be room for No. 25-7-9. It is made of écru art cotton, with a very charming "medallion" of appliqué and embroidery for decoration. Each flower is a patch of cotton fabric — lavender, rose, yellow, and blue, embroidered mostly in self color. Turn in the edges of the patches and baste down, later covering with outlining. Flower centres are satin stitch, petal markings are outline. Use six threads for outlining, three for satin stitch. The filling of the background is done in long darning stitches with two threads of rope cotton, while edges are outlined with one. The pillow is 18 inches square.

Gold colored cotton crèpe makes an interesting, lantern-hung refreshment set (No. 25-7-10). From black boughs showing golden buds, swing white crèpe lanterns embroidered in black and gold. Round lanterns are blanket stitched in place, long ones are whipped with gold. Fringe napkin edges to the depth of ¾-inch and those of the cloth to one inch. The design on the cloth appears in all four corners.

Embroidery Materials

A color-placing diagram will be sent with each pattern.

No. 25-7-6. Buffet Set. Stamped white art cotton for centre and two doilies with all required embroidery and crochet cotton, 85 cents.

No. 25-7-7. SQUARE CENTREPIECE (to match No. 25-7-6). Stamped white art cotton with all required embroidery and crochet cotton, 65 cts. No. 25-7-8. BAG. Stamped brown burlap, material allowed for handles, embroidery cotton and brown sateen for lining, \$1.00.

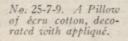
No. 25-7-9. Pillow. Stamped écru art cotton, material allowed for back, colored material for appliqué, and embroidery cotton, \$1.00.

No. 25-7-10. Refreshment Set. Stamped gold-color cotton crêpe for a 29-inch cloth and four 14-inch napkins, white crèpe for appliqué, and embroidery cotton for working, \$1.15.

Stamping Patterns

No. 25-7-6. Perforated, 45 cents; transfer, 30 cents. No. 25-7-7. Perforated, 35 cents; transfer, 20 cents. No. 25-7-8. Perforated, 45 cents. No. 25-7-9. Perforated, 35 cents; transfer, 20 cents. No. 25-7-10. Perforated, 35 cents; transfer, 20 cents.

No. 25-7-8. A Bag of brown burlap, gaily cross-stitched.

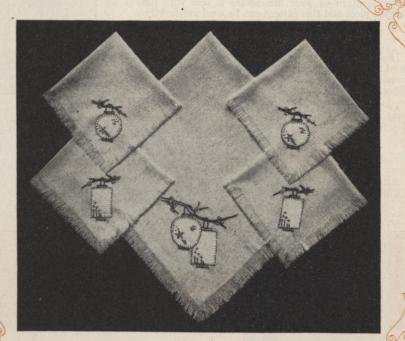


Summer activity — bits of handwork that may be made without effort and later converted into "best sellers" for fall bazaars, or seasonable gifts for appreciative friends. Such are the embroideries featured on this page.

Consider No. 25-7-6, a charming three-piece buffet set consisting of a centre 11½ x 16 inches, and two 10½-inch doilies, made of white cotton fabric embroidered in black and green and shades of pink with three threads of stranded cotton. The embroidery stitches are nothing in the world but lazy daisies with a few French knots and lines of running stitch. To finish, machine stitch the stamped outlines to prevent stretching, cut out about ½-inch outside the stitching, turn back the edge and cover with closely worked double crochet stitches, working a picot after every eighth double.

To match this set there is an 18-inch square, No. 25-7-7, to use for a between-meal mat on the dining table.

The quaint little lady on the handy bag, No. 25-7-8, wears a cross-stitch gown worked in shades of pink, a bonnet and pantalets of white, and slippers and streamers of black. All about her are colorful posies — blue, lavender, yellow, pink, and green — and she carries a basket of them on her arm. Crosses, made with rope cotton, are ¼-inch square, and not only look well but work up quickly on the brown burlap background. From the material allowed cut two strips for



No. 25-7-10. Gold crêpe Refreshment Set.

How to Choose Hats Which Bring Out Your Good Points

No. VII of a Series of Lessons in a Complete Course On Hat Making for the Home Milliner

By JANE HEDDEN LOEWEN

HERE are women in the world of such physique and with such good coloring and regular features that they can successfully wear almost any hat. These fortunate beings are so few that they are the exception. Since they have no millinery problems, they are not included in the classifications made in this are



not included in the classifications made in this article. This article is concerned with the average girl and woman with average good looks and average human defects.

average human detects.

In choosing a hat it is well to know what one wants of it. With the brim hat, as with all hats, the final test is its becomingness to the wear The average girl or er. The average girl or woman wants a hat which will adorn her and com-

will adorn her and complete a costume or be used for various costumes. She must, therefore, give thought to the effect of the hat on her appearance rather than to the hat as a separate issue. The hat must do something for the individual as well as the costume.

A brim hat frames the face of the wearer and should

A firm hat frames the face of the wearer and should do for the face what a well chosen frame and proper lighting does for a picture—enhance its values.

Becomingness, the first point of importance, is influenced (1) by the fit of the hat, (2) by its line and proportions, (3) by its coloring as it effects the wearer and as it harmonizes with the rest of the costume.

The Fit of the Hat

The fit of the Hat

The fit of a hat depends on the size of the crown and its inner headsize band, or crown foundation. The correct posing of a hat on the head, the angle and line at which it is worn, is one-half of its real effect of line and proportion. No hat can be worn correctly when it is a misfit. A hat with a headsize too large slides around on the head until all effect of line is destroyed. A headsize may be padded if it is only a little too large, but more than an inch oversize cannot be remedied. Its crown is usually too large in proportion to the face and that is disfiguring.

For a hat that is too large in the headsize, a wide fold. (4 inches folded to 2 inches) of his election per large in the headsize is not some content of the cold.

face and that is disfiguring.

For a hat that is too large in the headsize, a wide fold (4 inches folded to 2 inches) of bias elastic net or canvas makes the most satisfactory padding. When sewn inside the pressed crown all around the headsize, it tightens the hat without spoiling the line. A thick pad in only one place makes the crown stand away from the head at that one point, spoiling all line completely.

A hat that is too small in the headsize is so uncom-



There are several methods used for making a headsize larger. When the outer part of the crown is loose or ordize may be stretched

of the crown is loose or draped in soft folds, the inner headsize may be stretched and adjusted to the correct size. Most milliners have stretchers such as are used for men's hats. When these are not available, a headsize may be made looser by placing the crown of the hat on the knee and pulling with both hands inside the crown. This process should be repeated, pulling once from the front and

once from the back of the hat so that it is stretched evenly.

Headsize Adjustment in Making a Hat

When the outer part of the hat crown is more than

When the outer part of the hat crown is more than one-half inch too tight, it can never be satisfactorily fitted. This holds true of all hats — pressed straw, felt, velvet, ribbon and fabric.

When making a hat, the best method is to make the frame brim and crown fit properly before covering them. Patterns for hand-made frames give the method of adjusting the headsize.

When using a ready-made frame, the headsize may be adjusted by ripping the edge binding and wire and slashing the frame at the back from the edge to the headsize. For an enlargement of not more than one inch, set in a piece of frame material at this slash and sew in a flat seam with a back stitch. If the headsize needs to be more than one inch larger, slash the brim at the front also and set in a piece. It is seldom possible to add



more than one inch larger, slash the brim at the front also and set in a piece. It is seldom possible to add more than one inch in the same place without spoiling the frame outline. As much as four inches can be added to the headsize if a slash is made for each extra inch added. It is well to remember in making a hat, that the material fills in the headsize and allowance must be made for its take-up.

The crown must fit over the brim headsize and may be adjusted by slashing it at the back from the headsize to the centre top. To make it more than an inch larger, insert a wedge-shaped piece of frame material and sew with a back stitch. If more than an inch extra size is needed, extend the slash so that the crown is cut in half. Join the two halves with a long strip set in to give the desired size. A one inch strip with lap allowed will make the headsize two inches larger, as it adds one inch at the front and one inch at the back. For any more than two inches added size, cut the crown in four pieces from front to back and from side to side like pie and set in two strips, one lengthwise and one crosswise. This method will give as much as four inches extra size.

A crown can be made smaller by cutting the same way, but the size is adjusted by lapping seams rather than setting in pieces. Never lap more than three-quarters of an inch at the same place. Many slashes with a small lap preserves the original shape, more than a half-inch at one place mars it.

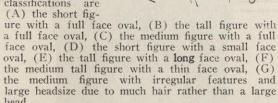
Becoming Lines for the Individual

The formula of broken line with irregular width is

becoming to ninety per cent of all women, but added to this are the particular requisites for becomingness for each classifica-

tion.

The hats illustrated have been chosen because of their studied becomingness to dis-tinct types. The classifications are



The hat must be fitted with two definite points in mind — first, the shape of the hat in relation to the contour of the face; second, in its relation to the proportions and lines of the body. Both short and tall people must exercise discrimination in selecting hats which do not exaggerate their silhouettes. A hat may be very becoming to them while they are seated at the dressing mirror and be grotesque when they stand up.

The ensemble must be considered as well as the facial

Present day styles make hats more a matter of design and line than of a mass of materials. The time has passed when a woman is satisfied that a high feather makes her look tall or a flat hat makes her

less tall. Crowns are necessarily very deep be-cause hats are worn well down on the head and the crown must cover the head, so that a crown must be extremely high to lengthen the silhouette. The brim then





than it is.

The rules for lines and proportions are the same for both girls and women, though the styles and colorings are more sedate for the latter. For the short figure in each case the lines of the hat must not detract from her height. Similar brims may be used, but crown and trimming lines must vary with

Class A. The crown of model No. I has width from side to side which is added to by the flower trimming. This softens the line where the crown joins the brim. The soft width balances well with the full face oval. The brim, though large, lifts in front and at the headsize, is broken in line and has very little back to make a thick shoulder and neck line. These are the important rules for choosing a hat for the short person with a full face; (1) width of crown, (2) broken softness of line, (3) lifted brim, (4) short back. Model No. 3 has these same points, but in a very different design. The bow across the back supplies width, broken lifted line and blurred crown line. A slight roll agrees the

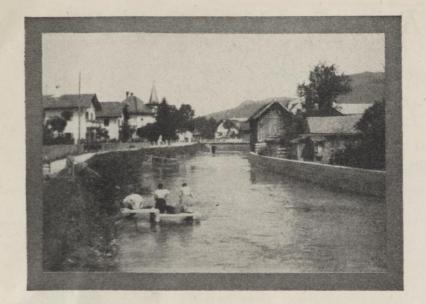
plies width, broken litted line and blurred crown line. A slight roll across the front of the brim gives an added upward line. Model No. 5 is becoming to all of Class A except the very stout with too wide shoul-

ders.

Under classification B
are two distinct types of
tall heavy women with a

tall heavy women with a proportionately heavy face and the very athletic girl, tall and with large, long structure. Usually this type of girl has wide high cheek bones. Models No. 1 and No. 6 are very good for this latter class. They have the wide softened crown line and the tilted irregular brims needed. Model No. 1 seems to add height to the short girl. The tall girl's longer lines make the hat seem only moderately high and keep well balanced proportions. (Continued on page 43)





Designs from Oberammergau For American Needlewomen

Many Priscilla readers have doubtless visited Oberammergau and seen the marvelous Passion Play. Thousands who have not crossed the ocean met and talked with the friendly folk from Oberammergau when a group of them made a visit to America last year. How interested we were in the rare personalities of these people whose names we associate with the great Biblical Drama. How interested we were in their handicraft—the fine wood carving, the quaint china, their fabrics and embroideries. We of Modern Priscilla couldn't resist acquiring this group of unusual designs, embroidered by a member of the famous Lang family, believing that their bold stitchery and brave colors were wonderfully well adapted to the rusticity of summer cottages, rough timbered cabins, and picturesque vine shadowed verandahs.

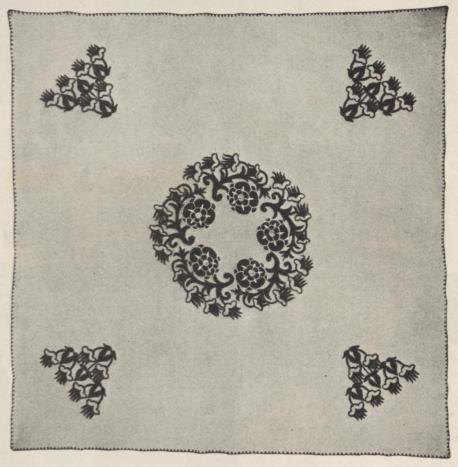
In the peaceful little village of Oberammergau speed is not listed among the virtues, but idleness is catalogued among the sins. Busy hands and contented minds bring serenity; industry becomes art, and true craftsmanship thrives where hand work is respected and quality rather than quantity is the goal. Those of you who watched one of these deft fingered wood carvers at work are not surprised to find that the distaff side of his household is skilled in needlecraft, for the latter is but a feminine expression of the same manual skill.

Many of the embroidered pieces of the type illustrated here were

Many of the embroidered pieces of the type illustrated here were worked on hand woven materials. We wish we could provide the gorgeous orange homespun used for this table cover, but its cost would be prohibitive for camp usage, and naturally, a supply would be difficult to obtain. However, we have planned a gay orange ratiné for it, which suggests the homespun texture, and for the cushions we use burlap,

orange ratiné for it, which suggests the homespun texture, and for the cushions we use burlap, and both fabrics are easy to work upon with the embroidery wools. All the pieces illustrated are done in wools which fill in the broad spaces quickly. Familiar stitchery is employed, the various effects are gained in almost every case by satin stitch worked in varying directions. Guides for color placing and stitch direction are sent with the stamped materials and patterns.

The table cover photographed is a large one, 72 x 72 inches, suitable for the big living room table. A Princeton chap might appreciate a cover of this type in orange and black for his study. Two breadths of ratiné are necessary to make the large cloth, but these are seamed for you before



No. 25-7-2. Table Cover.

No. 25-7-2. Table Cover. Two sizes. Stamped orange ratiné, 72 x 72 inches, \$5.00. Embroidery yarn, \$9.50. Centre design only stamped on ratiné, 38 x 38 inches, \$1.50. Yarn for embroidery and edge, \$6.00. Perforated stamping pattern, centre and one corner, 65 cts.; centre only, 45 cts.

No. 3 crochet hook, 10 cts.

No. 25-7-3. Pillow (17 inches finished). Stamped dark brown burlap, material al-

lowed for back, 30 cts. Embroidery crewels, \$1.88. Perforated stamping pattern, 40 cts.

No. 25-7-4. Pillow (22 inches finished). Stamped blue burlap, material allowed for back, 65 cts. Embroidery yarn, \$3.65. Perforated stamping pattern, 50 cts. No. 25-7-5. Pillow (17 inches finished). Stamped green burlap, material allowed for back, 30 cts. Embroidery yarn, \$2.75. Perforated stamping pattern, 35 cts.

we stamp the material, so that the design will be perfectly centred.
Long and short stitch and slanting satin stitch fill in the interesting design. Two strands each of orange and black wool are used to outline the flower petrle, and to orange and black wool are used to outline the flower petals, and the centres are filled in with French knots made with two strands of yellow and two of black threaded in the needle.

The edge is finished by crocheting over the ¼-inch hem or selvage, working two chain stitches, then three doubles over hem into the same place in the fabric, using two strands of yarn.

For the cushion with the same motif as the cloth we use a dark brown burlap and the same stitchery, but this time worked in orange and green.

Blue burlap makes a pleasing background for the second pillow with its colorful old-world design worked out in rose and blue, violet and manye, scarlet and yellow with folioses in bright green.

worked out in rose and blue, violet and mauve, scarlet and yellow, with foliage in bright greens. Buttonholing is used in many of these flower forms, and satin stitch for the rest of the work.

On a pillow of green burlap this quaint oval medallion makes an attractive spot of color with one big flower in shades of yellow, another in blues, a third in gray to violet, with big green leaves and little flowers of brilliant cerise. Large flowers are shaded in with long and short stitch, and the rest of the work is done in satin stitch. The centre of the yellow flower is feather stitched. For filling in the frame around the motif use Cretan stitch.

around the motif use Cretan stitch.

Not only are these colorful designs pleasing in cabin and cottage, but they are especially well suited to the rough and ready usage accorded cushions and covers in a college dormitory.



Needlework and Homecraft Section Continued on Page 40

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

COURT STATE OF THE STATE OF THE

MRS. DELLA THOMPSON LUTES Housekeeping Editor MRS. ELIZABETH STONE MACDONALD Field Editor



"Now the Lusty Song of Fruit"—and Berries

By LILY HAXWORTH WALLACE

Recipes Tested at the Priscilla Proving Plant

Crimson Delight

- 1 quart red currants cup raspberries cups cold water 1½ cups sugar
- 2/3 cup cornstarch or ground rice1/4 teaspooon salt

Crush the currants and raspberries and scald them until the juice flows freely; then strain through cheese-cloth pressing through as much as possible of the juice and pulp. Add one cupful of the water with the sugar and bring to boiling point. Moisten the cornstarch or ground rice with the remaining water, add it to the first mixture and cook over hot water, stirring occasionally for half an hour. Turn into a mold which has been dipped into cold water, chill, unmold and serve with additional stewed fruit or with cream or custard.

custard.

Recipe makes eight servings.

Red Raspberry Charlottes

- 1 cup raspberries
 4 cup powdered sugar
 4 teaspoon salt
 1 tablespoon granulated gelatine
 2 tablespoons cold milk

- 1 cup cream Lady fingers or strips of stale cake

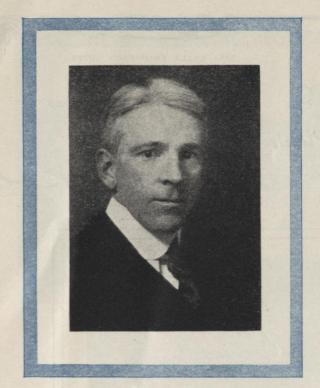
Crush the raspberries and add the sugar and salt to them. Soften the gelatine in the cold milk then place the cup containing it over hot water to dissolve the gelatine. Add this to the fruit, and then fold in the cream which has been beaten until stiff. Pile high in sherbet cups which have been lined with lady fingers or strips of stale cake and set aside to chill before serving. Garnish with fresh whole raspberries. Recipe makes six servings.

Blueberry Pie

- 2 cups flour
 ½ teaspoon salt
 ¾ cup shortening
 Cold water
- 1 quart blueberries 1 cup sugar 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind

Sift together the flour and salt, cut in the shortening and mix to a light dough with cold water. Divide into two portions, roll one portion thin and use it to line a good-sized pie plate. Put into this half the berries, then the sugar and lemon rind mixed together and cover with the remaining berries. Pour in two tablespoonfuls of cold water and cover with the remaining pastry also rolled out thin.

Put into a hot oven and after five minutes reduce the temperature to moderately hot. If a glossy crust is desired brush over with milk or water and sprinkle (Continued on page 30)



Woman's Biggest Job

Seventh Article in 1925 Series

Youth — The Woman's Responsibility

By ALFRED E. STEARNS

Dr. Stearns is principal of the well-known Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and he is the author of "The Challenge of Youth," a book recently published. A perusal of its interesting and sympathetic pages will instantly assure the reader that he not only understands the nature of youth, but that of parents as well, and is able to interpret the one to the other.

"UT to France we go for Flag and Country. Over the top we go for Mother. And 'mother'—that one simple word—embraces the whole of womanhood." This is the testimony of one who had himself served in the ranks, had faced and borne the horrors of war, and knew the deepest feelings of a soldier's heart. And the truth of this gripping statement of Private Pete has been confirmed from countless sources. Army chaplains have frequently told us that the last word most often on the lips of the dying soldier was "mother":—and the dying soldier was Youth.

There is something very natural but immensely significant in all this. Mother love to-day as yesterday is perhaps the most sacred of all human qualities. In its finest manifestations it approaches as near to the

day is perhaps the most sacred of all human qualities. In its finest manifestations it approaches as near to the Divine as any quality subject to our human limitations can hope to approach. Youth has always leaned on it and must. And in maturer years illness, disaster, and sorrow, stripping the soul bare of the superficial and material crutches on which it has limped through life, has driven it back upon sustaining supports and has always wrung from its deeper heart the cry of "Mother," — the articulate yearning for the affection, the understanding, the sympathy and help that only mother love can supply. It is the acknowledgment of dependence. It is the cry of Youth with its undimmed vision and its instinctive appreciation of realities.

The Future of Youth

The Future of Youth

In a very real sense then the future of youth lies in the hands of woman. Whatever our boys and girls are to become in their maturer years is largely determined by the character, the ideals, and the lives of those women, mothers and others, who have most closely touched these impressionable lives and have wrought their influence on these plastic characters.

To one who deals constantly and intimately with youth this is daily manifest. There comes a time when the immediate influence of the mother must give place to the father's sterner rule. But even here the father can only hope to build on foundations already laid as he leads the child out into the rough and tumble of a larger world. And if for the moment the mother's influence may seem to suffer eclipse we may rest assured that those same instincts which impelled the dependent child to lean so confidently on motherly love and guidance will still impell it to look for ideals and inspiration to other, if sometimes less worthy, representatives of her sex. Private Pete is right. That one word "mother" in a very real sense "embraces the whole of womanhood."

Nowhere is this truth more persistently and clearly, though often unwittingly, proclaimed than in a boarding school. Here for the first time home ties and home influences have been put behind. Here for the first time youth is called upon to stand on its own feet and test the strength of its muscles. Here new choices must be made, new paths selected, and new responsibilities assumed. And youth must itself make the decisions. What these decisions are to be will be very largely determined by the standards and the ideals of the homes in the background; and those standards and ideals are almost wholly woman-made. Watching his pupils as they face their new found freedom a schoolmaster can almost unerringly determine the characters of the mothers whose greatest work has now been accomplished and who for the moment have withdrawn from the picture. And he is sadly conscious as he faces his special

best he can only hope to carry on a work already well begun or correct, to an almost negligible degree, mistakes already made.

Because of these self evident truths the school-master is only too clearly aware of the distressing significance of the steady surrender to-day by woman of those responsibilities assigned to her by Nature and accepted in a Christian civilization as sacred privileges. The threat to our civilization of anarchist and communist is as nothing compared to that involved in the breakdown of the home. Indeed the home offers the safest, if not the only, protection against those horrors that throughout the world's history have swept effete civilizations from their last anchorage and hurled them to destruction. In the final analysis the home is woman's creation. Its maintenance is in her hands. No other person or agency can supplant her, and if she declines longer to shoulder this sacred responsibility the home and Christian civilization with it are doomed and youth will have lost its rightful heritage.

An Alien Philosophy of Life

A strange and alien philosophy of life and conduct has suddenly thrust itself into our midst. Its blatant proclamation is that the end and aim of life are to be found in the exaltation of the individual, the gratification of personal desires and whims, the indulgence to the full in whatever form of interest or pleasure makes for the moment the strongest appeal. Under this philosophy responsibility to society becomes a secondary matter. Nor can we wonder that the satisfactions sought are so largely material and so often only physical. Whenever in the world's history the race has subordinated the spiritual element in human life the lower and baser elements have promptly assumed control. They are doing this to-day, for this new philosophy is a philosophy of unrestrained selfishness, — and selfishness is the basis of all weaknesses in human character.

Nowhere have the ravages of this modern doctrine of life worked greater havoc than in the home.

Nowhere have the ravages of this modern doctrine of life worked greater havoc than in the home. Steadily the old ideals have been dimmed. Persistently the old and tested standards have been supplanted. With ever increasing acceleration the spiritual element has been driven out. Inspiring example, unselfish sacrifice, discipline, and restraint are increasingly hard to find. The home is rapidly becoming a home in name only. And youth is the tragic sufhome in name only. And youth is the tragic suf-

To understand the extent and rapidity of the break-down of our American homes one is tempted to turn to the divorce courts and their startling records. These are sickening enough and their significance cannot be overlooked. But after all they picture only extremes. They tell only a small part of the story. Back of them lies the fact of steady and widespread disintegration and loss affecting not merely individuals and groups but in a very real sense the family life of the nation. And it is from such conditions, commonplace and tragic, that our boys and girls are suffering to-day.

Until within the last few years there was always a final and generally an effective appeal that could be made to wavering and headstrong youth. It was to remember the home, to be true to its ideals, to live up to its standards of high endeavor, of clean living, or honorable purpose. To-day that appeal must be made with caution if at all. "I don't respect my parents. Why should I? They are not worthy of it," said an impulsive but honest college To understand the extent and rapidity of the break-

boy recently to his president who had sought to save him from the disaster towards which he was rapidly heading. Why should he, indeed? In this case the boy was right. Parents by their own selfishness and folly are rapidly and justly losing that respect from their children which should be theirs by right and which youth gladly renders to those who deserve it

which youth gladly renders to those who deserve it.

Several schoolmasters very recently undertook to fortify their boys against the temptations of college life. They asked them only to enter into a sort of gentlemen's agreement that during their college days they would obey their country's laws and support her constitution. Not a hard or unfair contract seemingly. But what was the result? The reactions are significant. What many of those well meaning boys said in substance was this, — "Yes, we are ready to stand for this. We believe in it. We know that it is right. But, are vacations included? We are not afraid of college. But what are we going to do when we go home for our vacations? How can we face the temptations there?"

Have we so soon forgotten the anxiety and unconcealed fear with which high minded parents through the passing years were wont to send their boys from Christian homes to face the new and hard temptations of college life? the prayers that ascended to Heaven in their behalf? the hopes that our children would justify our faith in and realize our ideals for them through lives that were clean and brave and fine? And now these boys, and girls too, turn on us, to shame us, if the sense of shame still lingers in parental hearts, and tell us to our faces that they can weather the storm and stress of college life but that they dare not face the temptations of the home. And this is unutterably tragic.

Cooperation of Parents Lacking

Cooperation of Parents Lacking

Whatever the arguments of parents may be a schoolmaster knows too well that the common vice of gambling is one of the worst of vices when once it fastens its grip on youth. The psychological effect of gambling on youth may not easily be explained. But it is always and startlingly in evidence to one who deals constantly with boys and girls. Like a virulent disease germ it thrives in its victim and grows rapidly to proportions that sap intellectual and moral vitality, distort perspective, and undermine will. In its train inevitably follow other and more apparent vices, the end of which is almost always disaster. One would naturally expect the whole-hearted cooperation of parents in the effort to protect their children from so obvious an evil as this. But that cooperation is rarely forthcoming. The attempt to impress upon a boy the evils of gambling will almost always bring forth the retort, "But my father and mother play cards for money regularly at home. So do their friends. How can you argue, therefore, that it is wrong?" And how can we? Well, only because schoolmasters see more plainly than parents what this means to unsteady youth, and, perhaps, because schoolmasters have a deeper interest in the future of these distracted youngsters than have their self centered parents of this modern day. I know of no other explanation.

Lest I may be accused of dealing with only exceptional cases which perhaps may give us no fair picture of American homes as a whole let me illustrate from another angle.

Two years ago, in a large and representative city, five hundred parents were brought together in an effort (Continued on page 38)

Tempting Ways of Serving the Colorful Tomato

Recipes Both Unusual and Delicious Which Have Been Approved by the Priscilla Proving Plant

By MARY MASON WRIGHT

Salmon in Tomato Aspic

2 cups tomato liquor, seasoned 3 tablespoons gelatine ¼ cup cold water 1 can salmon steak Cheese wafers

Bring the tomato liquor to the boiling point, add the gelatine softened in cold water and stir until dissolved. Strain and pour into molds or custard cups wet with cold water. When the aspic is firm scoop out cavities to hold at least one tablespoon of salmon, or more if the molds are large. If you wish to make a salad of this add a little mayonnaise to the salmon. Fill the cavities with the salmon. Melt the tomato aspic that has been removed and pour over the salmon to enclose it entirely. When firm turn out on to round cheese wafers and garnish with a border of parsley. If to be used as a salad turn out the molds on to beds of lettuce or endive, and top each service with a little mayonnaise. Shrimps may be used instead of salmon. Cooked seasoned peas also make an attractive garnish.

Recipe makes six servings.

Coral Eggs on Toast

2 cups tomato sauce 2 tablespoons cooking oil or margarine

6 eggs

6 rounds toast Asparagus tips or spinach

Canned or fresh tomato may be used for making

the sauce. Simmer the tomato liquor with two stalks of celery, one small onion sliced, a small piece of bay leaf, a clove and two or three small peppercorns. Season well with salt and paprika. A little parsley may be added if desired. Celery salt may be used instead of celery. Place oil or margarine in frying pan, turn in the tomato liquor after straining. Drop in the eggs and poach until whites are set. Carefully remove to rounds of toast, buttered, and pour sauce around the eggs. Garnish with cooked asparagus tips or balls of spinach.

Roast Tomatoes with Cream Corn Filling

1 cup corn pulp
6 tablespoons cream
Salt, sugar, paprika
6 medium sized tomatoes
Buttered crumbs
Buttered toast

buttered toast, and garnish with parsley or celery

tops.

Time in cooking, 35 minutes.

Temperature, 375 degrees.

Recipe makes six servings.

Tomato Pasty

1 small package spaghetti 6 tomatoes, medium sized 1 cup minced ham or veal 1 tablespoon mushroom ketchup Stock or gravy Salt, sugar, paprika Grated cheese Rich pastry Rich pastry

Cook the spaghetti in boiling salted water, until tender, turn out into a colander and pour cold water over it. Place a layer of this in bottom of baking dish and add a layer of sliced tomato. Make a ragout with the meat, ketchup and a little stock or gravy. Sprinkle the tomato layer with salt, sugar, paprika, (Continued on page 34)

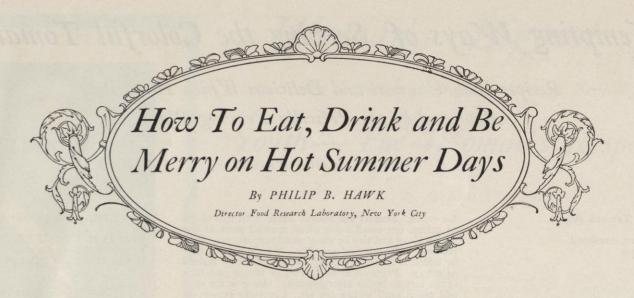


The group above illustrates three e ways of using to-matoes, each quite different from the other. The dishes include Salmon in Tomato Aspic, Coral Egg on Toast, and Roast Tomato with Cream Corn Filling, the recipes for which are given on this page.



Tomato Pasty, with a salad and simple dessert, makes a m ost satisfactory dinner for a summer evening. It is an easy dinner to prepare, too, because it can be made ready early in the day and baked just before serving.

Stuffed tomatoes, whether served cold as salads or hot as entrées or luncheon or supper dishes, offer endless possibilities, as there are numerous fillings that combine well in flavor and texture with the tomato. Choose smooth, medium-sized tomatoes for stuffing.



THE Nutrition Expert, that dietary taskmaster and thorn in the stomach of the epicure and bon vivant, tells us that the character of our diet should no more be regulated by the thermometer, than the price of theatre tickets by the rate printed thereon. But this news broadcast by the arbiter of food fashions is not so bad as it sounds. It simply means that the young, in order to keep healthy and grow, and the more mature, in order to retain the maximum physical efficiency commensurate with their years, must see that their diet contains adequate quantities of certain essential food factors. It is therefore immaterial whether we abide in the vicinity of Medicine Hat, with its nefarious record of frigidity, or within the confines of Needles, which is as hot as the habitat of Mephistopheles, the dictators of diet insist that the quota of these food essentials must not vary. Fortunately, however, for man with his varied likes and dislikes, these essentials may be had in various forms. We may then be permitted considerable leeway in the selection of foods at different seasons of the year and at the same time remain friendly with the wise food-man.

Of all the foods handed out by Mother Nature to her hungry children, fresh fruits and fresh vegetables are the two outstanding classes upon which we should lean most heavily for dietetic sustenance and support during the hot summer days. This does not mean that we should limit ourselves almost exclusively to fruits, although there are those (fruitarians) who do. Neither does it mean that we should consume nothing but vegetables, although there are individuals (vegetarians) who do this very thing.

A mixed diet is the proper type of diet for the average individual. Therefore the summer diet should contain some meat, principally lean and minimum in quantity, and of course must include milk, the dietetic friend of youth and old age. In this connection it is well to remember that the fresh milk available in spring and summer is a particularly desirable food becave cereals bread

connection it is well to remember that the fresh milk available in spring and summer is a particularly desirable food because of its high vitamin content. If we add eggs, cereals, bread, butter (or a good margarine), ice cream and ices to the above-mentioned articles of diet and practice a discreet use of pies, cakes, puddings and light desserts, we should come through the hottest weather with flying colors — provided we do not overeat. And while we are spending our summer eating fruits and vegetables and other good things, we may as well select our diet on the basis of vitamin values, for the caloric quota will quite automatically take care of itself with the thermometer registering 100 degrees in the shade. If we wish fruit vitamins, they will be amply furnished by oranges, lemons, grapes, grapefruit, raspberries, prunes and apples, whereas asparagus, lettuce, spinach, tomatoes, cabbage, turnips, and carrots are good sources of vegetable vitamins.

Seasonal Variations in Foods

Seasonal Variations in Foods

There should be a seasonal variation in foods, just as there is a well recognized seasonal variation in clothes. Fur coats and high-fuel foods for winter; flimsy fabrics and a diet which has no excessive heat value for the summer. It is sometimes stated that acid fruits such as lemons, oranges, grapefruit, peaches, and plums should not be eaten by persons suffering from rheumatic disorders. This is a misconception, since rheumatism is generally due to bacteria and is in no way dependent upon the production of acids in the body. Moreover, the acid of the fruits in question is changed in the course of its metabolism and actually reduces the supply of acid in our bodies. A cooling food which is always welcome in good dietetic circles is ice cream. By this I mean honest ice cream minus "fillers," artificial coloring and other extraneous ingredients which are all too often found in present-day ice creams. This ideal dessert has always been a great favorite with me, but I find it increasingly difficult to obtain ice cream which is gastronomically appealing unless it is that made at home.

The Subject of Vitamins

The Subject of Vitamins

I am giving no extended discussion of vitamins because previous articles in this journal have covered the subject in a very satisfactory way. I will, however, by way of refreshing the memory of the reader, summarize the following important vitamin points: There are present in the various foods we eat five vitamins which are essential to man's well-being. These are designated by letters and the vitamin alphabet at present includes Vitamins A, B, C, D and E or X. This system of nomenclature will show you at once that we are not on very intimate terms with these vitamins. We know where they occur and what they will do, but we are extremely ignorant as to their composition and mode of action. Vitamin A is present in high concentration in cod liver oil, butter, milk (fresh, condensed or dried), cream, spinach, eggyolk, etc. You will note that I have placed cod liver oil at the head of the list. This is as it should be. The time has passed when cod liver oil may be looked upon only as a medicine. It is a food as well. As a source of Vitamin A it is in a class by itself and contains 100-300 times as much as any other known food substance, except orange oil, which unfortunately is not obtainable in any large quantity. This Vitamin A is indispensable for young and old. If present in the diet of the child in inadequate quantity, normal growth is impossible and troublesome eye disorders may develop, whereas an abundance of this vitamin in the diet of the adult may materially increase the span of life. At least this point has been demonstrated on the white rat comparatively recently.

Vitamin B is another indispensable "growth vita-

Vitamin B is another indispensable "growth vitamin" and the lack of it in the diet is followed by pronounced nervous derangement. It is more widely distributed among the foods of man than any other vitamin. The sources which are particularly rich in "B" include yeast, asparagus, lettuce, spinach, cabbage, beans, tomatoes, prunes, turnip, orange juice, lemon juice, grape juice, grapefruit juice, milk and whole wheat foods. Here again we have at the top of the list, yeast, which is not generally listed among man's foods. However, when properly used, it is a most excellent food and contains more Vitamin B than any other article in our diet. This refers to brewer's yeast, baker's yeast, or to Yeast Vitamin — Harris, which is a concentrated yeast tablet of demonstrated worth.

which is a concentrated yeast tablet of demonstrated worth.

The third unit of the vitamin alphabet, Vitamin C, protects against scurvy or cures this disorder if eaten in sufficient quantity. This vitamin occurs in fresh fruits and fresh vegetables such as oranges, lemons, raspberries, grapefruit, tomatoes, lettuce, string beans, carrots, and onions. A very efficient and economical way of protecting a child from scurvy is by the use of tomato juice, either fresh or canned. Vitamin D, the fourth vitamin in the list, protects against rickets, that disease in which we find abnormal bone development. This same vitamin will also cure rickets. The source par excellence of this important member of the vitamin alphabet is cod liver oil. The mother may be sure that her child will be protected against rickets if she uses this oil. The exact dosage depends on the age of the child and may be learned from your family physician. The outstanding food sources of this vitamin are butter and the margarine already mentioned. Coconut oil also contains some of it and it is likewise said to be present in spinach and lettuce. mentioned. Coconut oil also contains some of it and it is likewise said to be present in spinach and lettuce. It has been shown that the application of the rays of ultra violet light has an influence on rickets similar to that exerted by Vitamin D. Moreover, foods which possess no power to cure or protect against rickets acquire that power when subjected to these rays for a certain period. Ordinary sunshine contains some ultra violet rays. Therefore the effect of the summer sun bath is not so superficial as it appears on the surface. The last vitamin to make its dietetic debut is Vitamin E or X. We owe the discovery of this vitamin to Professor Evans of the University of California.

It is essential for fertility and reproduction and has been proven present in lettuce, whole wheat, wheat germ, yellow corn, rolled oats, rice, and meat. Ani-mals rendered sterile by eating a defective diet have been rendered fertile by the feeding of one of the above foods in proper amount along with an otherwise ade-quate diet quate diet.

The summer is the season when vitamins of practically all varieties may be most economically and readily obtained by the average eater. This fact, together with the exhilarating effect of exercise in the invigorating air of sunny summer days, serves as a logical explanation for the elevated plane of health and hardiness which these days himset are and happiness which these days bring to us.

Hot Weather Drinks

Hot Weather Drinks

Inasmuch as the hot summer days are responsible for the loss of considerable water to the body, whether we loaf, labor or play, the summer beverage deserves careful consideration. In this era of theoretical prohibition and practical bootlegging, hordes of perfectly sane individuals are prone to delude themselves with the idea that the only summer drink worthy of consideration is one containing the full pre-volsteadian quota of alcohol. Nothing is farther from the fact! The object of a summer beverage is to refresh and cool the drinker. Alcoholic beverages do neither of these things. The alcohol itself is burned in the body and yields heat. Therefore, as well attempt to refrigerate by hot air as to cool our bodies by the drinking of high-powered alcoholic beverages. For those who will listen to words of praise for non-alcoholic beverages, I would like to suggest one which is sadly overlooked in these days, i. e., water. Why intelligent men and women will pass a perfectly good sanitary water cooler in their haste to reach a "pop" emporium, there to waste their money on beverages many of which are certainly of no aid in the "pursuit of happiness," I have never been able to understand. Under the term "pop" I do not include such satisfactory beverages as orangeade, lemonade, and grape juice, when these approved beverages may be placed on such an elevated financial plane as to render them very poor investments. I saw an illustration of this recently in a high-class theatre. On previous visits I had noted that small boys served water between the acts without charge to the patrons. However, the ante has been raised at this particular theatre, and they now send around sweet little maids, who dispense lemonade in small glasses at "tweny-five cents per." By no stretch of the imagination could I conceive of this concoction costing more than two cents per glass to prepare. Small wonder, then, that choice theatre tickets sell for six dollars and upward.

But why worry about the price of theatrical lemonad

in spite of a widespread popular prejudice against this

practice.

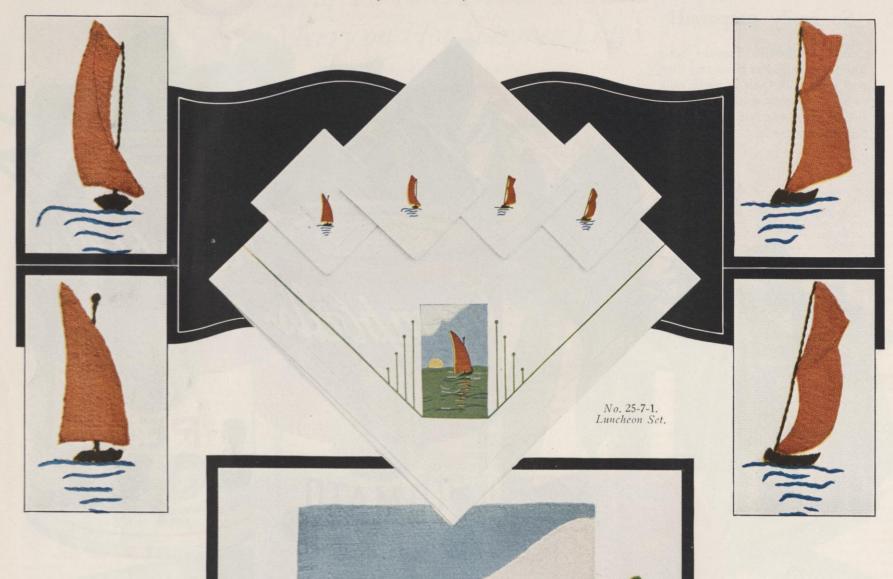
That water is of prime importance to the human body is further shown by the fact that man can live longer without food than without water. When we come to examine into the composition of the various (Continued on page 39)



Cleverly Charming and Surprisingly Inexpensive

Popular Seascapes Done in Simple Applique

By ETHELYN J. GUPPY



How flying sails and laughing seas quicken our imaginations! No wonder ship pictures are such favorites — the gallant "clippers" sail round our lamp shades, models of tall galleons find harbor over our mantels, and these fleet little sail boats come to anchor on our snowy cloths and napkins. Can you think of anything to bring a happier suggestion of breezy coolness to a summer luncheon table?

Four little seascapes, like glimpses of the ocean caught between the tall pilings of the wharf, are used on the cloth, each corner showing a different bit, but with the same coloring and feeling of moonlight on the water.

A firm, good looking white cotton with a linen-like finish is used for the set, and the pictures are simple appliqué done in cotton crèpes of lovely colors. Plain or hemstitched hems, 1½ inches wide on cloth, 34 inch on napkins, make a suitable edge finish.

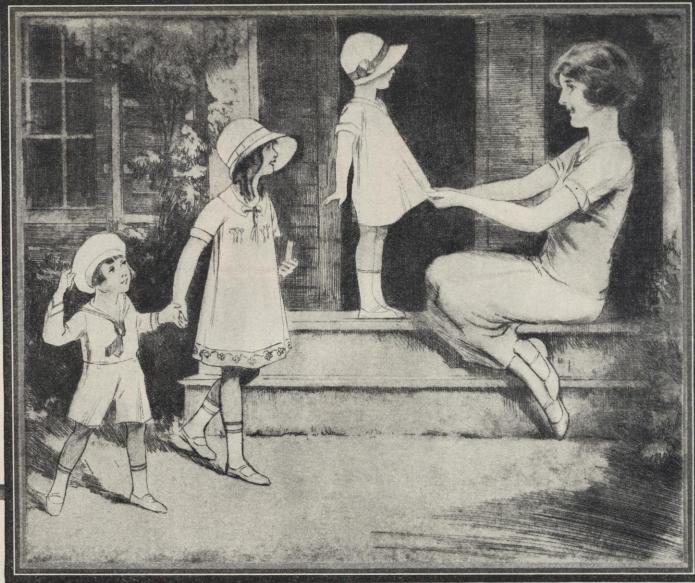
Cut out appliqué sections ½ inch beyond the stamped lines, turn in to lines and blindstitch with one thread of stranded cotton. Use one thread for the outlining. Apply patches in order numbered on pattern. Baste patches carefully in place before whipping down and turn tiny corners of the sails so as to retain their contours. A color placing diagram is sent with the materials. Border lines are outlined with a heavy, sea green cotton.

The cloth is a generous size, cut 48 x 48 inches, the napkins are cut 15 x 15 inches. It is unusual to find such charming and unique designs in such inexpensive guise that we can use them without compunction for our summer cottages.

No. 25-7-1. Luncheon

punction for our summer cottages.

No. 25-7-1. Luncheon
Cloth and Four Napkins,
stamped on an attractive white
cotton fabric with colored
crêpe for appliqué, \$1.75. Embroidery cotton, 55 cents.
Perforated stamping pattern,
65 cents.



Why shouldn't she be proud!

How a mother delights in keeping her children's clothes ready for critical eyes! Spick-and-span! So beautifully clean that people look twice in admiration.

If you want a new experience, watch how quickly, how easily, how safely Fels-Naptha brings back the original brightness to children's soiled dresses and rompers!

With Fels-Naptha you can get this same deep, sparkling cleanliness in all your wash—because it has *extra* washing-value that you cannot get in any other form. That's why nothing can take the place of Fels-Naptha!

There's a very good reason why Fels-Naptha gives you this *extra* washinghelp—why it cleans so thoroughly and quickly, yet so gently and safely. Fels-Naptha is splendid soap and naptha—two safe, useful cleaners in one golden bar. By working together you can readily see how they help each other to do quicker work. Isn't this *extra* help worth a penny more a week?

When you are convinced, you will want to tell your neighbors about Fels-Naptha. Women like to do each other a real kindness.

Millions of housewives wouldn't be without Fels-Naptha—not only for the weekly wash, but for general household cleaning.

Whether you do the washing yourself, or have it done for you, the *extra* helpfulness of Fels-Naptha is sure to be felt in your home! Get a bar or two from your grocer today, and share Fels-Naptha's benefits!

TEST the extra washing-value of Fels-Naptha. Send 2c in stamps for sample bar. Address Fels-Naptha Soap, Philadelphia.

Fels-Naptha is more than soap. It is splendid soap and naptha—two safe, useful cleaners in one golden bar, working together to save you work, and to save wear-and-tear on clothes. Isn't this extra help worth a penny more a week?



The original and genuine naptha soap in the red-and-green wrapper. Buy it in the convenient ten-bar carron.



Naptha! You can tell by the smell

Use water of any temperature with Fels-Naptha. Boil clothes with Fels-Naptha if you prefer. You are bound to get good results any way you use it. The real naptha in Fels-Naptha makes the dirt let go, no matter whether the water is cool, lukewarm or hot. Be sure to include Fels-Naptha in your camp kit this Summer. It makes short work of cleaning clothes and dishes.



FELS-NAPTHA*

THE GOLDEN BAR WITH THE CLEAN NAPTHA ODOR Philadelphia



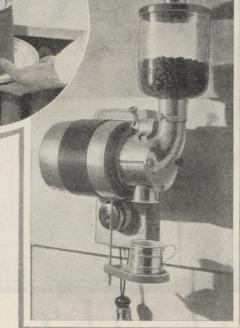
The illustration above shows a garbage can with a cover that is raised by a touch of the foot on the pedal. The can and cover are of white enamel. The container itself is galvanized. It is made with the handle attached to the inside, so that it lies snugly along the top edge and neither falls into the garbage nor interferes with closing the cover.

Wringing a mop by hand is an unpleasant job, and one no woman ought to tolerate. No woman would do so once acquainted with the device shown below. In the illustration the mop is locked into a wringing position, and by releasing the lock and giving the handle a little twist it spreads into a mop of ample size.



New Housekeeping Tools for Old Housekeeping Jobs

A list of the names and manufacturers of these articles will be sent upon receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Address, Service Dept., 85 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

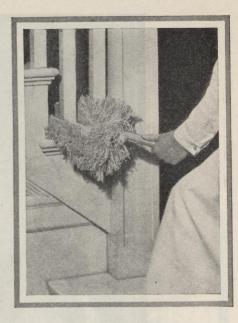


Here is a can opener that removes the entire top of a can, round, oval, or square, of any size with equal ease and efficiency, thus enabling one to turn out the contents whole. It may be permanently attached to the meatgrinder bracket of your kitchen cabinet, or to any convenient shelf.

The electric coffee grinder shown above is started by a touch of the finger on the switch lever just below the motor housing. As the coffee grinds it falls into the cup on the adjustable shelf. The degree of fineness desired may be regulated by adjusting the small lever just under and to the left of the glass jar. This jar is tightly covered, so there is little chance for the coffee bean to lose its aroma.

The dry mop at the right is a most desirable one to own, for it not only easily slips under the radiators, but between the legs at the ends of the radiators as well, removing all dust thoroughly. Like the other mops on the page it has a removable head. This one may be slipped from its wire frame and is therefore easily washed and it may be put through a wringer.

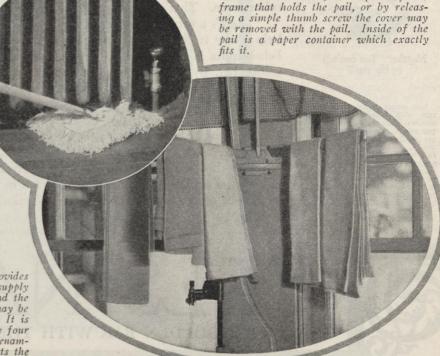
This kitchen towel rack provides hanging space for an ample supply of towels and dish cloths, and the arms which are not needed may be pushed up out of the way. It is firmly secured to the wall by four screws at the bottom of the enameled metal base which supports the clothes arms.



This dust mop is made of strands sewed to a canvas bag, which is shaped like a two-tined fork. The bag is slipped over a wire frame of the same shape and tied to the wooden handle with tapes. Its form makes it excellent for dusting banisters of stairs and the rounds of chairs.



Here is another type of refuse can with a cover that is raised by pressure on a pedal. When emptied, the pail may be lifted from under the cover which is attached at the back, to a part of the frame that holds the pail, or by releasing a simple thumb screw the cover may be removed with the pail. Inside of the pail is a paper container which exactly fits it.





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



"Sugar and spice and all things nice" is what girls were made of in those golden ante bellum days prior to the summer of 1914. And frills and furbelows of organdy, voile and dotted Swiss, in colors of white, pink and baby blue were the natural background and decorations of the rooms they loved to call their own.

But what of the girl of 1925 with the dash, non-chalance and competent air; her cigarette, her sticks—lip and swagger — rectangular as to silhouette and bobbed as to tresses and dresses! What is she made of — this modern and emancipated damsel?

Bend low and I'll tell you: She is made of the same sugar and spice components that made up her sister of 1914. The transformation you note is mostly external. Like the rest of us she has had a shock and is

Bend low and I'll tell you: She is made of the same sugar and spice components that made up her sister of 1914. The transformation you note is mostly external. Like the rest of us she has had a shock and is going through a process of readjustment. In some things she has changed but not in the deep and abiding elements of humanity. Notwithstanding certain of her outward manifestations, most of which, I observe are displayed by only a small but noisy minority, the girl of to-day will make as staunch and loyal a helpmeet and as tender, strong and resourceful a mother as those of any preceding generation. The race will go right on and the stock continue to improve.

There is one particular in which the girl of to-day and her sister of yesterday are at one — the age-long feminine love for frilly things — for soft textures, lustrous, gleaming fabrics and gracious, lovely color.

A room for the girl of to-day needs to be a place for sweetness and light as in other days:
But no two rooms should be exactly alike since no two girls are exactly alike. The elements of "sugar and spice" in each being blended in ever varying proportions. Chintz and dotted Swiss will express the personality of one, while taffeta and silk gauze will be needed for another; and white beruffled muslin for a third.

Since it is impossible to describe all the types of rooms which would be required to portray

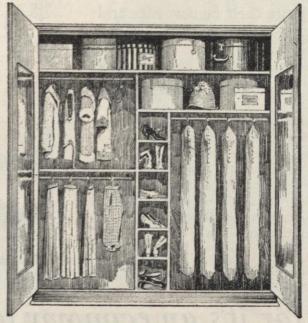
other; and white beruffled muslin for a third. Since it is impossible to describe all the types of rooms which would be required to portray all the types of personalities I shall content myself by presenting a sort of composite room which shall have the elements that should enter into almost any room for a girl. Before you can furnish a room you must visualize it; and the only way to visualize a room is to carefully consider the purposes it is to serve.

A room for a girl may be merely a bedroom — a room in which only the hours devoted to sleep are spent. But it may be and often is more than that, for besides being a bedroom and dressing room also, it is in many instances, a study room. Sometimes, too, it is the place where girl friends are entertained. Always it may serve as a retreat—a place where she can escape from people and be by herself. Such a refuge is needed by all humans who live closely jumbled together with others as those who are encompassed by the bonds of family. We have now cited the possible uses of such a room — those of bedroom, dressing room, A room for a girl may be merely a bed-

study room, reception room and quiet retreat. And the appropriate furnishings are suggested by these various functions: A bedroom calls for a bed and a chest of drawers for clothing. Dressing room essentials are a dressing table and bench, adjustable mirrors, one full length mirror and a low chair on which one can sit while putting on shoes.

For a study room a desk or writing table and chair is needed and a table or desk lamp, likewise shelves for books. When guests are entertained how pleasant to find a chaise longue or day bed with many colorful cushions, or at least an easy chair or two, and possibly a little low tea table.

I am well aware that some rooms are not called upon to act in all these roles, but to make this article as comprehensive as possible I shall assume that the room we are discussing here is to serve in these various capacities; my readers may eliminate to suit their own requirements. The furniture enumerated in a preceding paragraph does not comprise the complete furnishings of such a room — they constitute the mere essentials — the "must haves." There are curtains, lighting fixtures, floor coverings, pictures, and personal nicknacks and belongings, which are as necessary as the bed or the mirrors. There is another factor of transcendent importance — color. And this matter of color brings me back to our picture once more — the picture of the room we are visualizing or matter of color brings me back to our picture once more — the picture of the room we are visualizing or building up in our mind's eye.



A wardrobe closet with every-thing placed most conveniently.

A Room for the Daughter of the House

By ROSS CRANE

The one I have in mind is as unlike that of the average bedroom as an oasis is unlike that of the average bedroom as an oasis is unlike a desert. Instead of being white, bleak, somewhat bare and coldly colorless, this room for a girl is warm, cozy, colorful and vitalized by a certain "lived-in" look. And this atmosphere of occupancy is produced, in part at least, by an intelligent and thoughtful handling of the color elements that enter the room.

The color of the room—its dominant hue—was

object that enter the room.

The color of the room — its dominant hue — was dictated by two things — the amount of sunshine received and the personal preference of its occupant. A flood of light and sunshine pouring into the room through windows facing south and west demands cool colors — blue or green, in the furnishings and decorations to tone down its warmth. Most girls, doubtless, given a choice between blue and green, would elect the former, but let us, in this case, work out a scheme of color something less conventional and obvious than one in blue. Let us take green as our dominant hue and use with it its component hues of blue and yellow and its complementary, red. Out of the thousand hues of green there are several which are very beautiful, but there is one in particular which really is enchanting in combination with the other colors I have mentioned; it has a preponderance of blue in it — enough so that it is called blue-green. If a fabric containing this color can be found you may be quite sure of working out satisfactory results.

The best way to start a color scheme is to get some.

sults.

The best way to start a color scheme is to get some of it into the walls. They may be painted a very soft antique green or covered with wall paper with an all-over pattern in very subdued tints of green, blue and red, which almost sinks into a sand background, giving an appearance at a little distance of a stippled texture, in a delicate gray-green hue. The woodwork may be painted just like the walls, if the latter are painted, or in the background color of the wall paper if they are papered.

Then as a foil to the soft grayish green of the walls we may cover the floor with a mulberry colored carpet or rug. If the latter is used, paint the floor margin in a dull blue-green to gain a charming color contract.

contrast.

For draperies what is more delightful for bedrooms than chintz? Some may prefer taffeta and no one can deny the beauty of that exquisite and charac-terful fabric, but there is a freshness and daintiness and a certain vitality about the chardaintiness and a certain vitality about the characteristic designs in chintz that seem to make it peculiarly appropriate for bedroom decoration. Don't think for a moment that I would confine myself to the little, dainty, spriggy, floral designs, which are so often used in bedrooms; for this bedroom, in fact, I should choose one of the new splashy, vigorous patterns of the bird and branch type which are so popular now, selecting for the colors that wonderful bluegreen, with red-orange and yellow on a sand or cream colored ground. A toile de Jouy in the same colorings would be equally charming.

If the chintz is used the loveliness of the draperies may be greatly enhanced by finishing them on the inner edge with a band or ruffle of blue-green taffeta. French plaited valances of the taffeta, or of the chintz, with a ruffled edging of the taffeta will add life and sparkle to the effect.

A bedspread of the taffeta or (less expensive)

the effect.

A bedspread of the taffeta or (less expensive) of the chintz with bandings and ruffles of the taffeta, will completely establish the dominant hue and make the contrast between the spread and the mulberry rug wholly entrancing.

The warmer tones of the red-orange can be introduced in the upholstery of one easy chair and in a cushion or two; in the interlining of the silk lamp shades and in pictures, the bindings of books, and the like.

(Continued on page 36)







Picnic and Camping Cooking

By RICHARD S. BOND

THE outdoor meal which so delights my own family on motor camping trips seems to be the big bugbear with ninety per cent of those who love the great outdoors and hie thither each year as soon as warm weather comes.

No matter how adept the woman may be at home she seems lost in her outdoor pantry after the first two or three days have passed, and Dad and the kiddies begin to wonder if there is anything else in the world to eat except beans and bananas.

world to eat except beans and bananas.

Yet outdoor cooking offers a field for the amateur dietitian that is well worth exploring. Savory stews, delicious broils, baking hot vegetables, simple salads, and desserts chuck full of vitamines may be made with very little effort — and in the outdoors they have a flavor of their own.

Let us start with the fire. Fires made by amateurs are more laughable even than the cooking. One kind of fire is supposed to do for everything. It heats a cup of coffee, cooks a stew, warms the campers at night and is expected even to take care of a rice pudding. No one fire can do these things satisfactorily, yet the little make-shift that laps up a few twigs and later some larger wood is expected to answer all requirements.

An entire article could be written quirements.

wood is expected to answer all requirements.

An entire article could be written on fires alone, for there is really a fire for every need — a fire that stands head and shoulders above its fellow fires. For the average auto camper, however, three fires will do.

First the trench fire. Spade up a trench about six feet long, eighteen inches wide and the same depth. If the group consists of but three or four persons, even a smaller trench will suffice. Build your fire with shavings, then twigs, and then heavier wood until a bed of coals fills enough of the trench so that all pots and pans may be heated. A cooking iron may be made by bending double a one-half or five-eighths inch bar of iron, fourteen to sixten feet long, so that it comes to a point at one end and has a curve at the other which makes the two bars about eight inches apart where it starts off toward the pointed end. A hook will lock these ends. This iron, placed lengthwise along the trench will comfortably hold everything needed, from the coffee pot at the small end to the stew kettle at the large end.

The old-fashioned ground stove is somewhat similar to the trench fire, as it requires a little spading also. Dig a square hole or trench, about three feet each way and about four-teen to eighteen inches deep. A Dig a square hole or trench, about three feet each way and about fourteen to eighteen inches deep. A square piece of heavy tin or sheet iron just a trifle larger than the trench is forced into the soil about two inches from the top. Dig the soil away from the side of the square from which the wind is blowing so that it will blow on the fire which is built beneath the iron stove (the tin or sheet iron), and burrow a small stove-pipe hole about four or five inches square at one corner on the opposite side so that the smoke will come through.

With a fire of this kind, you have a good-sized stove on which your pots and pans will rest. It is not so good for frying or broiling, but ideal for stews, baked apples, coffee, cocoa, and dishes of this kind.

The reflector fire is for warming. In front of your tent build an ordinary hunters' fire between two heavy pieces of wood for front and back logs. A foot or so to the rear drive two stakes about three or four feet high, slanting slightly from the tent. Pile sticks of wood against the stakes, or use your sheet iron stove instead, and you have a reflector that throws the heat of your fire back to

instead, and you have a reflector that throws the heat of your fire back to where you are sleeping, or sitting in the earlier evening.

These fires will take care of your

heat, but the good camper has to take care of his "cold" also. Food should always be kept cool and fresh. Certain foods should if possible be kept actually cold. Wilted lettuce, flabby radishes, drooping celery, and warm fruit are not appetitude to

flabby radishes, drooping celery, and warm fruit are not appetizing to say the least. Meat and fish will not keep long in hot weather even though you may be enjoying the relatively cool breezes of some hilltop.

If you are camping for several days, or located in a favorite spot where you come frequently, a sunken barrel in a shady place, partially filled with dampened sand, can easily be installed, and you will have a good outdoor refrigerator.

Nature, however, has graciously taken care of the temporary camper. Almost invariably a little rivulet trickles from your spring. Bushes or trees usually line the banks. The bottom is sandy eight times out of ten.

ten.

Take your food that is to be kept cool, set it in a deep dish, cover

tightly, and push the dish down several inches in the bed of the shallow water. Place a heavy rock on top of it to keep the small night animals from getting unduly inquisitive and your "Nature's Refrigerator" is complete. tive and your "N tor" is complete.

tive and your "Nature's Refrigerator" is complete.

A ten-quart pail will do for this. Place waxed paper, or sassafras leaves on the bottom. Place a slice of steak next. Sprinkle a bit of salt on it. Add more steak and more salt. Put in more leaves, and then any other food you wish kept cool. See that the water laps around the bottom of the pail and that the spot is shady. That is all.

Salad, cucumbers, radishes, and the like may be chilled by scooping out a little hole in the sandy bottom of the brook, by placing a few protecting stones there so that the vegetables will not float away, or covering the whole with an inverted pail or kettle on which the evernecessary rock is placed. The kettle is usually necessary if no one is on guard. And now for the meal itself:

It is as necessary that the outdoor meal be a balanced one as its indoor counterpart. Of course we can digest things a little better in the strenuous outdoors and yet we cannot long keep well without our proper allowance of fats, proteins, carbohydrates, mineral salts or vitamines.

Poor balance marks too many

bohydrates, mineral salts or vitamines.

Poor balance marks too many meals in automobile camps. The oatmeal and fish, meat and eggs, beans, and chocolate will furnish plenty of muscle building proteins, yet without fruits and foods rich in carbohydrates, no one can get the best out of the outdoor meal.

Tapioca is one food that should always be on hand. It is an almost perfect carbohydrate, lightens many foods, and makes them more easily digested. Enough of the quick-cooking kind can be taken along in small compass so that several tasty desserts may be made on the trip. It may be included in omelets and stews as well. Half and half of any cooked cereal and tapioca is delicious, and in the spring or fall when warm breakfast dishes are in order, it touches the spot. Cook the combination the same length of time as you would cook the cereal alone. The latter is lightened and made smoother and the dish is novel.

This ingredient, used in place of flour, is ideal for creamed salmon (Continued on page 33)

Premier alone

can be used in so many different ways

THERE'S real economy in Premier—it has so many uses. That delectable tang which makes it unique as a mayonnaise, you'll find adds piquancy to hot fish and meat, and gives zest to many a chafing-dish recipe, sandwich or cold plate.



Steamed Fish

Try steamed fish à la Premier. The whole family will vote it a most savory way of serving fish.



Egg Canapes

This delicious recipe is lifted above the vapidity of the ordinary egg-dish by the tang of Premier.



Tomato Sandwich

Science gives to the tomato many virtues, and Premier adds a piquancy which makes these virtues a real temptation.



Frozen Fruit Salad

Tartenough for the salad lover, this fruity confection is so delicious a salad that it does double duty as a dessert.



TRY PREMIER COFFEE TOO



Just As Good As It Looks!

If you like raspberries, try them tomorrow morning with Post Toasties, the Double-Thick Corn Flakes that stay crisp in cream. There's a combination to delight an epicure! Post Toasties are Double-Thick Corn Flakes, crisper toasted, better flavored. And their crispness and their flavor last, even in milk or cream. If you want Corn Flakes at their very best ask your grocer for Post Toasties. Be sure he gives you the genuine in the red and yellow wax-wrapped package. Post Toasties are the original, Double-Thick Corn Flakes. No others can compare with them in crispness or in flavor.

POSTUM CEREAL COMPANY, Inc. BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN, Dept. 7-105

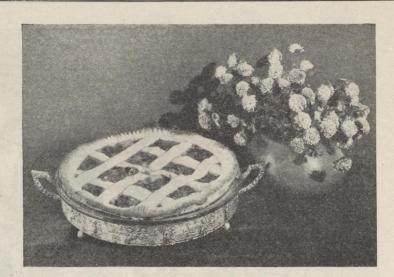
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Let us send you a free test package of Post Toasties. Make the Milk or Cream test for crispness and flawor.



Post Toasties stay crisp in cream



Gooseberry Open Tart.

"Now the Lusty Song of Fruit"—and Berries

(Continued from page 17)

with fine granulated sugar at the end of thirty minutes baking.

Time in cooking, 5 minutes at 425 degrees; 40 minutes at 375 degrees. Recipe makes a large pie.

Gooseberry Open Tart

1 quart gooseberries

cups sugar teaspoon salt

1 cup water ½ cup stale bread or cake

crumbs

Pastry

"Top and tail" the gooseberries and cook them with the sugar, salt, and water until the fruit is tender. Add the cake or bread crumbs, cool, and then use to fill a pastry lined pie plate. If preferred the pastry may be partly cooked before the fruit is put into it. Place strips of pastry across the top lattice-fashion and bake in a hot oven. Individual tartlets may be made in the same manner if desired.

Time in cooking, 35 minutes.
Temperature, 400 degrees.
Recipe makes one large pie.

Blueberry Cookies

½ cup butter or margarine 1 cup sugar

1 egg
½ cup milk
2½ cups flour
2½ teaspoons

2 cups nour 2 teaspoons baking powder 4 teaspoon salt 1 cup blueberries 1 teaspoon grated lemon rind

I teaspoon grated lemon rind
Cream the shortening and sugar thoroughly together, add the egg, well beaten, and then the milk a little at a time alternately with the flour, baking powder, and salt which have been sifted together. Stir in the blueberries and the lemon rind and drop by teaspoonfuls on to greased baking sheets. Bake in a moderately hot oven. Huckleberries may be substituted for the blueberries, and one-fourth teaspoonful of nutmeg or mace for the lemon rind if desired. Recipe makes four dozen small cookies.

Cookies.

Time in cooking, 10 minutes.

Temperature, 375 degrees.

Red Raspberry Fluff

2 cups fresh raspberries

2 cups fresh raspberries
2 egg whites
1½ cups powdered sugar
1 teaspoon lemon juice
½ teaspoon salt
Rounds of stale cake or lady
fingers
Boiled custard

Crush the fruit slightly. Beat the whites of eggs until they begin to stiffen, and then add alternately the sugar and the fruit, beating constantly. Put in the lemon juice and salt when the mixture begins to stiffen and pile high on rounds of stale cake or on halved lady fingers arranged log-cabin fashion on individual plates. Just before serving surround with boiled custard.

Recipe makes eight servings.

Recipe makes eight servings.

Huckleberry Griddle Cakes

cups flour

4 teaspoons baking powder
4 teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons sugar

1 egg
2 cups milk
2 tablespoons melted shortening
1 cup huckleberries

Sift together the flour, baking powder, and salt. Add the sugar, then gradually the egg, and beat thoroughly with the milk to make a smooth batter. Stir in the melted shortening and the huckleberries and bake as any griddle cakes. Serve with butter and sugar. Blueberries may be substituted for the huckleberries if desired.

Recipe makes six to eight servings.

Blackberry Roly Poly

2 cups flour
2 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
⅓ cup shortening
About ⅔ cup milk
3 cups blackberries
1 cup sugar

1 cup sugar Dash of ground cloves

Sift together the flour, baking powder and salt, rub in the shorten-ing and mix to a dough with the milk. Turn on to a floured board. ing and mix to a dough with the milk. Turn on to a floured board, roll into an oblong shape about one-fourth inch thick, lay the blackberries on this and sprinkle with the sugar into which the ground cloves have been stirred. Wet the edges of the dough, roll up and press the edges firmly together. Lay the Roly Poly in a greased baking pan, brush over the top with milk and bake in a moderate oven. Serve with hard sauce or any preferred liquid sauce. Blueberries or black or red raspberries may be substituted for the blackberries if desired. If using these omit the cloves.

Time in cooking, 45 minutes.
Temperature, 350 degrees.
Recipe makes eight servings.



facts about the Lorain Oven Canning Method

7ITH the Lorain Oven Method, the material to be canned is packed cold in ordinary glass jars, which are then filled with boiling water or syrup, and placed in the oven for a given period of time at an exact temperature. (Chart giving exact time and temperature for various fruits, etc., sent free, see coupon.)

The Lorain Oven Canning Method is Easy Because It Does Not Require

Standing, stirring, watching over a hot stove
Lifting of hot, filled jars from boiling water
Lifting of large, heavy, hot utensils
Watching of gas flame to maintain correct

steam pressure, or correct boiling-point of water-bath. (The Lorain Oven Heat Regulator watches the fire for you.)

Is Economical, Requires No

-Investment for expensive canningequipment

-Wasting of gas
-Wasting of fruit in kettles—it's all kept in the jars.

Is Efficient, Because

No steam in house

No crowding stove-top at meal-time
 And — Fruits and Tomatoes canned

by the Lorain Oven Method keep their color, form and flavor.

Other Advantages of Lorain-equipped Gas Ranges

With a Lorain-equipped Gas Range you need never again experience discouraging failures due to over-or under-cooking. And you can have Whole Meals cooking in the oven while spending the afternoon away from home.

Where to Buy Gas Ranges

Gas Companies, Department Stores, Hardware, Furniture, and Stove Dealers all over the United States sell gas ranges equipped with the Red Wheel Regulator, the original Oven Heat Regulator. These agents will gladly demonstrate and explain the Lorain Oven Method of Canning, Whole Meal Cooking and Baking without Failure.

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

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.





Send in This Coupon for Free Copy of Lorain Oven Canning Chart

Whether or not you own a Red Wheel Gas Range with self-regulating oven, you'll be interested in our 1925 Chart which gives full instructions for canning by the Lorain Oven Method. Mail the coupon Today.

	e Company, 829 Chouteau Ave., St. Louis, Mone free copy of Lorain Oven Canning Chart.
☐ Enclosed find	50c in for copy of 128-page, Illustrated taining Lorain Time and Temperature Recipes
Note: Check wh	ich you wish and Print name and address plainly
Name	Street
City	State
These	famous Gas Stoves are equipped with the Lorain Oven Heat Regulator:
Dangler Direct Action New Process Quick Meal	George M. Clark & Co. Div., Chicago, Ill Dangler Stove Company Div., Cleveland, Ohi National Stove Company Div., Lorain, Ohi New Process Stove Co. Div., Cleveland, Ohi Quick Meal Stove Company Div., St. Louis, Mo Reliable Stove Company Div., Cleveland, Ohi M. P., 7-2



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CHAMBERS MANUFACTURING CO. Dept. D-7, Shelbyville, India



Eggs Fried on Ice

By the FIELD EDITOR

A GOOD homemaker is like a successful juggler who gaily keeps three swiftly moving balls in the air with neither mishap

balls in the air with neither mishap nor pause.

The three spheres symbolize the three activities involved in complete home life. They are, the Physical Routine, the Mental Growth, and the Social Contacts.

The measure of our success lies in the perfection of balance we can keep in our performance. If we do so much routine housework that we neglect our minds and our neighbors much routine housework that we neglect our minds and our neighbors then we should be dragged from our cook stoves and our dusters. If we go to clubs and bridge while our houses are in a chronic mess we are failures. And if, in the attempt to be blue stockings, we neglect to have a family or to care for the one we have, our state in the homemaking business is bankruptcy.

A Well-Balanced Home Life

The effort to keep a well-rounded program is one that challenges all a woman's powers, but the effort, sustained until success comes, means the largest measure of happiness that is meted out to mortals here on earth.

The first result of a well-balanced home life comes on the physical side. Housekeeping must not consume more than a third of our time or strength. One immediate change is that we do less fussy cooking. Usually such cooking is a detriment to family well-being anyway.

Keep Cookery Simple

Average adult Americans eat too much. Milk and vegetables, simple desserts, meat in moderation, plenty of fruit, most of it uncooked, and something hard to exercise the teeth — this is the best program we know from the standpoint of health for body and mind. With a balanced life we shall also make liberal use of food in cans, and of products partly prepared in sunlit, spotless factories. A new recipe to set upon the table will be agreed to be no more important than a new and happy thought for family discussion.

Banish Housekeeping Myths

In household management the balanced program subtracts the hoary and useless traditions which depend upon a drugged mind for perpetuation. Consider a few of them: the Dishes Must Be Wiped tradition, and the Meals Must Be Served in the Dining Room myth. With minds given their daily dozen we distinguish between necessary duties and thoughtless acts which have become habit through inertia. Looking back only a few years we can trace the advance that came when women began to think constructively. Where, for instance, are the double-ruffled white petticoats of yester-year? Hours uncounted we travelled between a hot stove and a none-too-steady ironing board while we laboriously smoothed yard after yard of gathered hamburg flouncyard of gathered hamburg flounc-ing.

The invention of women's clubs,

The invention of women's clubs, offering cultural programs, did away with petticoat absurdities in more than one sense. Clubs have been subjected to some pretty violent criticism and ridicule but, when history has unrolled its scroll, a few more centuries' perspective will reveal their sound contribution to a finer, better-rounded citizenship through their salutary influence on homemakers.

Don't Kill Joy with Routine

Mere routine housework can be a Frankenstein. Its wearisome same-ness, if not kept in its proper proness, it not kept in its proper proportion, can destroy the most central emotions of home life. James Russell Lowell once made a penetrating statement about democracy which applies with equal force and truth to the individual homes out of which, alone, a successful democracy may come

"No matter what it does for the body, if it does not in some sort satisfy the inextinguishable passion of the soul for something which lifts life away from prose it is a failure. Unless it knows how to make itself gracious and winning it is a failure."

moment's logic, if there be any A moment's logic, if there be any doubt, will convince the most seasoned skeptic of the need for wider skill than mere dexterity in manual labor about the house. Mind and heart are no less important than the hand. It is that old philosophy, rhythmically expressed, "What can they know of Homer, who only Homer know!"

Do Work Then Get Away From It

Success in life seems to exact two Success in life seems to exact two conditions opposed to each other as completely as the two sides of a coin. The first is thorough immersion in the routine of an experience. The second is an equally complete detachment from it. Balancing the two activities we get a true perspective which rouses our minds from a slothful passivity to a vivid, creative potency. Daily life and drab experience light up with the rainbow colors of adventure and romance.

The Romance in a Fried Egg

A fried egg is not usually considered romantic, yet illumination through a completely new viewpoint has lifted the prosaic sizzle of that particular protein into the realm of romance for me. I have seen an egg fried on a cake of ice.

"Found Your Opinions on Facts not Prejudices"

In a delightful city in Ohio there stands one of the largest buildings in the world. Under one roof there are six acres of floor space. In this building only research work is done. A group of engineers, selected for their brilliant records, is directed by a chief who is a rare epitome of human understanding combined with a surpassing force of intellect. They are impatient of traditions there. One of the quotations hung on the laboratory walls says, "In science opinions are tolerated only when facts are lacking," and again, "Found your opinions on facts, not

when facts are lacking," and again, "Found your opinions on facts, not prejudices."

Experiments are constantly in progress here to improve the automotive industry, to make electric light and power available for every farm home and to make the preservation of food not only safe but clean and inexpensive.

Banishing Thought Habits

To accomplish the marvels they have already achieved they have had to rid their minds of the supercargo of thought habits. One of the results is the realization that we know least about our most familiar experiences. Because fire was our

first invention we have failed to look behind its effects to discover the principle by which it works. Heat, as the chief engineer demonstrates, has nothing to do with fire necessarily. Fire is only one of many causes that bring the same result. Heat is a difference in the rate of motion. If, as he explained, we fall and slide along the sidewalk, the hand we put out to save ourselves is heated because it moves faster than the sidewalk. The iron pan fries the egg because its particles move faster than those of the egg. Any cause that will excite metal into rapid movement will get it ready to fry an egg. Fire is the cause we know best but fire also disturbs ice into enthusiastic action. Electricity does not. does not.

does not.

Ice is unmoved by electric currents while iron is highly sensitive to them. Put a frying pan therefore, on a cake of ice, surround it with electric discharges, and presently it will grow warm, then hot, and your egg will be fried as perfectly in the refrigerator as on the stove. So simple is the explanation of a statement at first thought seeming absurd.

ing absurd.

Revelation By Discovery

Consider, however, the vistas opened by this experience. Cooking can never be a restricted experience for any woman whose mind has passed through the gate of an unexpected revelation like this. Our intelligence leaps on to harness the new truth. Our July kitchen grows cooler as we have a vision of our daughters cooking by cold heat. We forget our own discomfort in a waking dream of what homes will be like when straight thinking has untangled the laborious complications we still blindly endure.

What Can We Change

And then we come back from dreams of the future to find a more immediate effect upon our own selves in this present day. The results of a startling new search light thrown upon familiar ground are twofold. First of all it is a stimulus to action. Are we every day taking unnecessary steps, performing useless acts because our opinions rise and hide facts from us? The second benefit which follows an enlarged vision is that of distinguishing between the facts themselves and the larger motives which they embody.

The Permanence of Home Rests on Old Fashioned Virtues

Since I have seen an egg fried on ice I know, beyond force of argument, that there is nothing sacred and changeless about the furnace in my cellar or the stove in my kitchen. I want to speed the day when both are changed to new. The permanence of home depends on no mere facts like these. It does depend on the patience with which I have endured them, the loyalty with which I have served my family group through them and the devotion with which we, as parents, have worked to earn the wherewithal to keep them going. Patience, loyalty and devotion are the permanent forces. These we hold on to through love and faith, not furnaces and stoves. With vision cleared, we can press on to use them

cleared, we can press on to use them in a new day where the inertia of traditional opinions gives way to an understanding of illuminated facts to free life from the dominance of old habits of thought.



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Camp Cooking

(Continued from page 29)

which may be made the big dish of

Creamed Salmon

3/4 cup milk

cup water
2 tablespoons quick-cooking

tapioca 3/4 cup salmon 1 tablespoon butter Salt and pepper 1 egg — if you wish

Heat the milk and water in a double boiler, add the tapioca and cook for ten minutes, stirring frequently. Add the salmon, flaked with a fork. Cook for five minutes and add butter, seasoning and egg well beaten. Serve hot on toast, or even on plain bread if you are willing to rough it to that extent ing to rough it to that extent.

Creamed sliced beef tastes fully

Creamed sliced beet tastes fully twice as good when prepared outdoors as when it is creamed on the kitchen range. A four-ounce jar of the beef can be slipped into the hamper, and in jig time can be made the base of a tasty dish. All you need with this is about 1½ cups of wilk two tables poonfuls butter, half need with this is about 1½ cups of milk, two tablespoonfuls butter, half that of flour, and a dash of pepper. Crumble the beef, cook for a moment in the butter, then add the milk and bring slowly to the boiling point. Thicken with flour and season with pepper.

If you wish a double portion of this tasty dish yet have only one jar of beef, just double the amount of sauce and add a cup and a half of diced boiled potatoes.

Macaroni and cheese may be prepared quite easily outdoors and this dish will take care of the necessary carbohydrates quite nicely.

Try peanut butter and tomato sandwiches and you will have something different.

Use thin slices of toasted whole wheat or white broad butter.

Use thin slices of toasted whole wheat or white bread buttered — or if you do not care to take time to toast the bread, use it without. Cut firm ripe tomatoes in thin slices and marinate them in French dressing for fifteen minutes. Remove from dressing and drain. Spread one slice

dressing and drain. Spread one slice of bread with peanut butter and cover with slices of tomato. Add second slice of bread — and eat.

Both peanut butter and French dressing come sealed in jars.

It is even easier to carry the ingredients for a peanut butter and ginger sandwich. Buttered bread, minced preserved ginger, a lemon, and a jar of peanut butter — that is all you need. Mince the ginger fine and mix to a paste with its syrup and a little lemon juice. Spread one slice of bread with peanut butter and the other with the ginger paste and your sandwich is ready to eat.

Fruits and green vegetables should be indulged in daily.

Fruits and green vegetables should be indulged in daily.

Any fruit is good but nothing quite takes the place of citrus fruits as balancers. Carry lemons and oranges — yes, and grapefruit too occasionally — and make use of them in cooling drinks, salads, and desserts. Fortunately they lend themselves to outdoor meals wonderfully well for as a rule they may be prepared without cooking or heating.

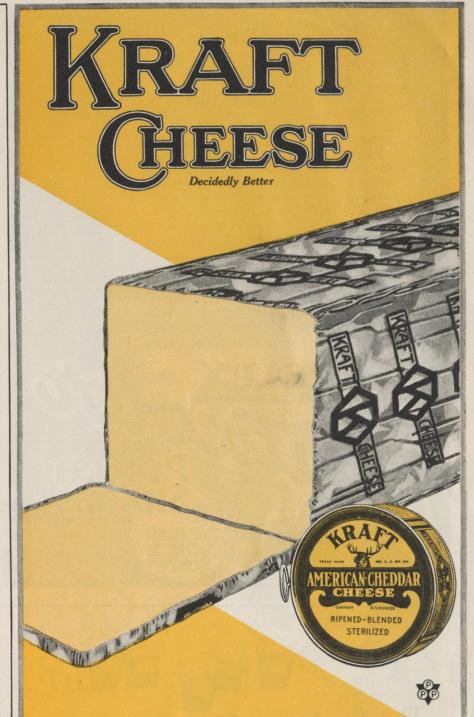
A fruit cup at night, consisting of

pared without cooking or heating.

A fruit cup at night, consisting of nothing more than a couple of oranges, a banana, and perhaps an apple or a pear, over which the juice of half a lemon has been poured, will make a tasty dessert and it will furnish just the balance needed after the heavier camping foods.

And don't forget the roughage—the lettuce, spinach, rhubarb, watercress, and greens. These foods in quantity, plus plenty of coarse bread

quantity, plus plenty of coarse bread and a good supply of juicy fruits will balance up all the beans and potatoes and white bread sandwiches you can eat.



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Tempting Ways of Serving the Colorful Tomato

(Continued from page 19)

and grated cheese, and pour over part of the ragout. Repeat until the baking dish is nearly full. Cover with the pastry and bake in a moderately hot oven until the crust is a golden brown. Any left-over meat may be used in this pasty and minced onion or parsley added will make it even more savory.

Time in cooking, 25 minutes. Temperature, 375 degrees. Recipe makes twelve servings.

Tomato-Beef Appetizer

Prepare a highly seasoned spiced tomato sauce, omitting salt. Cut dried beef into very thin strips, and simmer in the tomato sauce for thirty minutes; pour over buttered toast. Garnish with parsley or strips of pimiento. If the beef is very salt freshen it before adding

Tomato and Cabbage Mulligan

2 tablespoons butter or margarine

2 large onions
2 sweet peppers
1 small cabbage
1 quart can tomatoes
Buttered crumbs

Melt the butter, add the minced onions and minced pepper, freed of seed, and cook until a delicate brown. Shred or chop the cabbage very fine. Stir into the onion mixture and brown. Turn into a greased baking dish, pour over the well-seasoned tomatoes, cover with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven until cabbage is tender. Time in cooking, 45 minutes. Temperature, 350 degrees. Recipe makes eight servings.

Tomato-Pineapple Salad

Peel and slice three large "beef-steak" tomatoes in inch slices, dis-carding the top and bottom slices which may be used for making sauces. which may be used for making sauces. Arrange on lettuce leaves or endive on six individual salad plates. Sprinkle with a little salt, paprika and sugar, spread with mayonnaise. Place on top of each tomato slice a ring of pineapple. Fill the centres of fruit with chopped pecans and mayonnaise, and sprinkle a few nut meats over the pineapple. Place on top another slice of tomato. Cover with mayonnaise to which has been added minced pimiento and parsley.

Cheese Timbales with Tomato Sauce

3 eggs 1 cup milk 1/4 cup bread crumbs 1/4 cup grated cheese Salt, pepper, paprika

Beat the egg yolks and add milk, crumbs and cheese. Season with salt, pepper, and paprika. Fold in stiffly beaten white of eggs. Turn into greased timbale molds or custard cups, set in a pan of hot water, and bake in a moderate oven until firm. Turn out on sautéed or toasted bread and pour tomate sauce around them. Garnish with parsley.

Time in cooking, 25 minutes,
Temperature, 350 degrees.

Recipe makes six servings.

Tomato Sauce

2 tablespoons butter or margarine

1 tablespoon of flour

1 cup tomato liquor or soup

1 teaspoon sugar

Salt, paprika

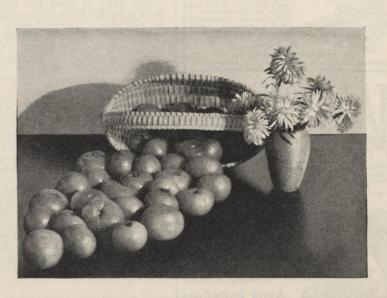
Blend together in a double boiler the butter and flour. Add tomato liquor and cook until thick and smooth. Add sugar and season with salt and paprika.

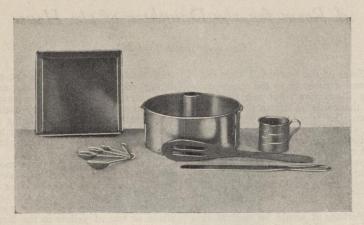
Tomato-Egg Salad

6 tomatoes Salt, paprika, sugar 3 hard cooked eggs Mayonnaise 6 shrimps or minced sardines 3 tablespoons minced pimiento Lettuce or endive

Scald the tomatoes and slip off the skins. Make a cavity in the top of each large enough to hold an egg half. Sprinkle the cavity slightly with salt, paprika, and sugar. Chill. Cut the hard cooked eggs in halves crosswise. Place a teaspoon of mayonnaise in each tomato cavity, then place an egg half in each cavity with the yolk part up. Carefully remove the yolk. Add to the yolks the shrimps and pimiento. Work into a paste with some stiff mayonnaise Heap up in the cavity of the egg. Arrange lettuce leaves or endive on individual plates, place a tomato on individual plates, place a tomato on each, and pipe around the tomatoes some stiff mayonnaise.

Recipe makes six servings.





These utensils are a help in cake making.

Reader Recipes

Flora Dora Pie

1/4 cup butter or margarine

cup sugar egg

cup pastry flour teaspoon baking powder cup milk

14 cup milk 1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream shortening and add sugar. Add egg well beaten. Mix and sift flour with baking powder and add alternately with milk. Add vanilla. Bake in layer pans in a moderate oven. When cool fill with Pineapple Custard.

Time in cooking, 20 minutes.

Temperature, 350 degrees.

Recipe makes two layers.

Pineapple Custard

cup milk tablespoon butter

½ cup sugar 1 tablespoon flour

2 eggs 3/4 cup cocoanut 2 cups crushed pineapple

Scald milk and butter in double Scald milk and butter in double boiler. Mix sugar, flour, and yolks of eggs together. Pour scalded milk over egg mixture. Return to double boiler and cook to custard consistency. Add cocoanut and drained pineapple, and nuts also if desired. Cool and spread on cake.

Cover with a meringue made from the white of eggs and four tablespoons sugar and brown in a moderate oven.

erate oven.
Time in cooking meringue, 20

Temperature, 325 degrees.
Miss M. J., Arkansas.

Peanut Butter Cake

1/3 cup peanut butter
1 cup sugar
2 eggs

cup milk teaspoon vanilla

cups pastry flour teaspoons baking powder

1/4 teaspoon salt

Cream peanut butter and sugar together. Add well beaten eggs, milk, vanilla, and the flour, baking

powder and salt sifted together. Bake in a loaf in a moderate oven. Ice with Peanut Mocha Icing.

Time in cooking, 30 minutes.

Temperature, 350 degrees.

Recipe makes loaf 8 x 8 x 2 inches.

Peanut Mocha Icing

3 tablespoons hot, strong coffee 1 tablespoon peanut butter

1/2 teaspoon vanilla
2 cups confectioners' sugar
Pour coffee over peanut butter.
Add vanilla and sugar and beat until creamy.
Mrs. P. J. R., California.

Sponge Cake

5 eggs

1 cup sugar Pinch of salt

½ lemon 1 cup pastry flour

Break eggs into a bowl, add sugar, Break eggs into a bowl, add sugar, salt, lemon juice and grated rind, and beat fifteen minutes. Add flour, folding it in lightly. Do not beat after adding flour. Bake in a tube pan in a moderate oven. When cool sprinkle with powdered sugar.

Time in cooking, 45 minutes
Temperature, 325 degrees.

L. R. B., Pennsylvania.

Vinegar Cake

½ cup butter or margarine 2 cups light brown sugar ½ cup grated chocolate

eggs

teaspoons vanilla tablespoons vinegar

Water
2 cups pastry flour
1 teaspoon soda

Cream the shortening and add sugar gradually. Add grated chocolate and eggs well beaten. Put vanilla into cup, add vinegar and fill cup with water. Sift flour and soda together twice. Add liquid and flour alternately to first mixture. Bake in a moderate oven.

Time in cooking, 45 minutes.

Temperature, 350 degrees.

Recipe makes loaf 8 x 8 x 2 inches.

Mrs. H. H., New York.

Every woman likes to know what other women have in their homes to eat, and we all enjoy exchanging recipes. If your family is particularly enthusiastic about some dish of your own concoction, or if your friends find something you make so specially good that they all want the recipe, why not send us the recipe too? In writing out recipes level measurements should always be used. All submitted recipes are read, compared, and if new to us, tested at the Priscilla Proving Plant before decision is made with regard to publication. For every recipe accepted for publication, \$1.00 will be paid to the sender. The receipt of recipes can not be acknowledged, and unaccepted recipes are not returned unless accompanied by stamped, addressed envelope.



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In business over 100 years.

JOHNSON'S LIQUID WAX



"HOW do you keep your kitchen so spick and span? It always looks as though you'd just laid new linoleum."

"Why, this linoleum has been down six years. But the man who laid it waxed it for me with Johnson's Liquid Wax and he told me if I'd keep it waxed that it would stay like new. And wear years longer.

"No, it isn't any trouble at all since I bought one of those Johnson Floor Polishing Outfits. Every couple weeks I spread on a thin coat of Johnson's Liquid Wax with the Wax Mop. It only takes a few minutes—I don't touch my hands to the wax or the floor—I don't even stoop down! Just pour a little Liquid Wax onto the Mop and a few easy strokes gives the floor a thin, even coating.

Then I polish the wax with the Weighted Brush. In a few minutes my floor is beautifully polished - and it's no more trouble than running a carpet sweeper.

"Why yes, I wash my kitchen linoleum, of course. But it doesn't seem to need washing nearly as often. And then it's so easy -more like washing off a piece of glass than a floor.

But I never wash the inlaid linoleum in my other rooms. I polish it a couple of times a year with Johnson's Liquid Wax and that gives such a hard, dry polish that dust stays right on the surface. I re-wax the doorways and traffic spots when they start to show wear-but that only takes a few minutes.

"All the wood floors in my house are waxed too. In fact, I couldn't keep house without Johnson's Liquid Wax! I use it to polish my furniture and woodwork—to clean white enamel -and on the car!"

\$6.65 Floor Polishing Outfit \$5.00

Your dealer is authorized to offer you this \$6.65 outfit for only \$5.00. It consists of:



Insist upon your dealer supplying you with the 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. Any of these articles may be purchased separately.

Ask for a FREE copy of the Johnson Book on Home Beautifying at your best paint or hardware store. Or, mail us 10c to cover postage and wrapping.

S. C. JOHNSON & SON

Dept. MP-7

RACINE, WISCONSIN (Canadian Factory: Brantford)

A Room for the Daughter of the House

(Continued from page 26)

Some of the features I have men-tioned are shown in the accompany-

ing illustrations, but not the color—that must be left to the imagination. But how long do you think an attack of blues could hold on in such a room? Why the very names of the colors are suggestive of warmth, gayety and good cheer. Morbid thoughts, disappointment, fear, and bitterness—none of these can long survive in such a joyous environment.

Perhaps it would be well at this point to take another look at the room as shown in the picture; the chaise longue and day bed are absent to be sure, but note the two arm chairs and the inviting cushioned window seat boxed in at the ends by the open bookshelves and embellished with colorful cushions. Wouldn't that be a perfectly scrumptious place to curl up and dream, or read, or study?

And don't overlook the dressing table with its flounces and ruffles—(just a small kitchen table it might be—camouflaged) and standing with its mirror over in a dark corner? No, that seems to be a favorite place for a mirror with some, but in this case we have followed a popular English custom and placed table and mirror smack up in front of a big, wide window. And what a stream of light floods the face of the girl sitting before it! Of course the mirror can't be seen from outside—the glass curtains take care of that. And the shaded light suspended over the dressing table will supply the needed illumination at night.

One thing I must show, even though a second illustration is required for it, and that is the wardrobe closet—only twenty-four inches deep, in which twice as many things are stored as in the walk-right-in-and-turn-around type of closet, and everything right where you can see it and get hold of it without trouble. One-story spaces for blouses and other short garments and two-story spaces for long ones, and with garment bags to protect the best things. Also five or six little shelves for shoes, and — take notice all you feminine readers — full length mirrors on the inner panels of the two doors, so that standing between them one can see exactly how her gown

doors, so that standing between them one can see exactly how her gown hangs in the back as well as in the front. How many women there are whose lives have been clouded with doubt and fear because of the absence of any such simple, but effective means for seeing themselves as others see them! It is quite possible that these two mirror doorpanels will, in the estimation of my women readers, outweigh all the other excellencies of this room.

Anyhow, I am of the opinion, that a girl's room, equipped with such a versatile wardrobe closet, in addition to the comfortable chairs, the

well lighted dressing table, the alluring window seat, the books and pictures, the shaded lamp, the joyous harmonious color and the cozy, homelike atmosphere would be likely to prove a fairly successful counter attraction to the movie, the jazz hail and the petting party.

What shall a girl do whose room receives only the cold light of a north window and whose favorite color is blue? The solution is easy: Warm the light by using yellow or some shade or tint of yellow in the large light-reflecting spaces — the walls — and use blue in smaller areas as given in the following scheme:

WALLS. — Gold; they may be painted or papered. There are some wall papers in two tones of gold that are really wonderful. There are small geometrical patterns and satin stripes for small rooms and larger patterns for larger ones.

Woodwork. — For the sake of individuality and richness of effect try painting the woodwork a Venetian blue with gold striping and if possible paint the furniture like the woodwork. Mahogany or walnut furniture will be quite satisfactory, however.

Draperes. — It is better to use

however.
DRAPERIES.

Draperies. — It is better to use a figured material like hand-blocked linen or cretonne, getting the gold (or deep cream or corn color) in the background, with blue or soft rose and a touch of purple in the design

rose and a touch of purple in the design.

Valance and Tie-backs. — Use plain blue like that in the draperies. A mercerized cotton taffeta or poplin would be most suitable. This same taffeta, in a blue and gold stripe would make charming draperies and may be used instead of the figured materials, if preferred.

materials, if preferred.

Rug. — Both the blue and the gold may be incorporated into the rug — or blue and buff — or blue and old-rose.

and old-rose.

Sash Curtains. — May be of gauze, scrim or marquisette and should be as near like the walls in color as possible.

Bedspread. — With so much blue in furniture and woodwork use the drapery material for the bedspread, embellishing it with blue.

Lampshades. — Should be corn color with orange interlining.

An Announcement

If you have interior decoration problems which are not covered by Mr. Crane's articles in Modern Priscilla, Mr. Crane can be consulted by mail. Simple questions on general subjects will be answered without charge, provided a stamped, self-addressed envelope is sent for reply. If, however, your problem calls for special advice from Mr. Crane on color schemes, furniture selection and arrangement, draperies, etc., a nominal fee of \$2.00 will be charged.

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 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 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.

Helps for Housekeepers

We were fac-ing the problem of how to get free circulation of air in our bedrooms in summer, and still retain privacy when an inspiration came from an office building where we saw a half door hung in the middle of the frame. We sewed back to back two strips of cre-tonne, the width of the door and five feet long, one side of the cretonne harmonizing with the hall furnishings and the other side with the bed-

room furnishings. In each corner we sewed a bone ring. Small tacks were driven in each side of the door frame fifteen inches from the floor and five feet above that. The screens are easily slipped over the tacks and by this arrangement our problem was solved very satisfactorily.—Mrs. J. K. U., Washington.

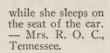
Upon discovering tent caterpillar nests in our apple trees we burned them out very easily with the torch from our "Cape Cod Fire Lighter." Every one who has tried to use a torch of rags or paper on the end of a stick will know both the danger, and inconvenience we danger and inconvenience we avoided. — Mrs. L. S. C., Massachusetts.

A little pottery jar that I prized cracked several inches down the side. The crack showed very little but made the jar useless for flowers. I heated a stick of sealing wax and applied it along the crack on the inside after warming the jar well. Now my jar is as good as new and is in constant use. — Mrs. M. J. T., California.

I make a delicious uncooked cake frosting by rubbing half a cup of fresh strawberries or red raspberries through a wire sieve, adding a quarter of a cup of cocoanut and enough confectioners' sugar to make it of the right consistency to spread it of the right consistency to spread. It is a delightful pink color and has a fresh fruit flavor. A sprinkling of cocoanut over the top of the cake adds to its appearance. — Mrs. M. A. B., New York.

I find that an earthenware jardinière is a very practical waste basket for a porch. It is not harmed by storms, does not blow over and it is easily cleaned. — Mrs. W. A. H., Pennsylvania.

We had difficulty in keeping the mosquito netting over our baby's bassinet from falling down on her face until my husband found the following solution to the problem. He cut an ordinary barrel hoop in two and connected the halves with two strips of three-quarter-inch molding the length of the bassinet. This makes a light support for the netting which can be carried with us on picnics and placed over the baby We had difficulty in keeping the



If the garden hose leaks and is beyond patching, cut little holes the whole length of it about two feet apart. Attach the hose to the hydrant and lay it between the rows in the garthe rows in the gar-den or around a flower bed. Turn on the water and the watering of the garden will be done without fur-

ther work on your part. Change the position of the hose as necessary.—Miss A. L. M., Arkansas.

To fill jelly glasses quickly and without waste turn the hot jelly into a sterilized pitcher and pour from this into the glasses. — Mrs. A. L., Washington, D. C.

A piece of sand paper about six inches square is a help when canning. When you are ready to screw down the cover of a jar lay the paper over the top. It keeps the heat from your hand and enables you to grip the cover so that it can be easily screwed down tight. The same paper will help in opening the cans or anything else that is hard to grasp and hard to turn. — Mrs. C. C., Wisconsin.

Desiring a refreshing dessert which could be easily carried for lunch on a long motor trip I made a lunch on a long motor trip I made a quart of a fruit gelatine mixture, adding cut fruit and nuts to it when it began to set, and poured it into jelly glasses, allowing them to stand in the refrigerator over night. I then put the covers on the glasses and packed them in our lunch box. At lunch time the gelatine was as firm as when we started and could be eaten very conveniently from the glasses.—E. M. T., New York.

When lard is to be needed for greasing the griddle on a picnic or camping trip carry it in a long, slender pickle or olive bottle. Wrap a stick with a clean cloth to make a swab at one end and insert the other end in the cork of the bottle. — W. B., Alabama.

For lemonade to use at a picnic lunch, fill a thermos bottle with lemon juice and crushed ice. When ready for the beverage add as much as you wish to a glass of water and sweeten to taste. — A. T., Illinois.

A pie plate filled with salt will take the place of an asbestos mat under the jam kettle.—Mrs. M. C. J., Washington.

To clean iced tea sippers, run a pipe cleaner through them. The stains that collect will quickly disappear. Pipe cleaners can be purchased very inexpensively and kept specially for this purpose. — Mrs. E. F. W., New York.

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.



EVEN that lovely bedroom in Mount Vernon would have had its beauty enhanced by this charming creation of the

Its soft, puffy squares are outlined by rich brocaded bands. It is made in mauve, copen, rose and gold—some with silvertone and some with goldtone finish, giving a gloriously radiant effect. In addition to "Puffover", there are many other Stevens Spreads in such a variety of patterns, colors, sizes and materials that you may certainly choose one which suits your taste.

Stevens Spreads are SEAMLESS

They are made in one-piece on wide Jacquard looms. All are guaranteed for fabric, workmanship and fast color. All are quality spreads made by a manufacturer who for 33 years has been famous for quality, and who is today the largest manufacturer of bedspreads in the world.

Make your little girl happy with a Dollie Stevens Spread

Fine quality; choice of Blue or Pink. Sent on receipt of coin, check, or money order. Please do not send stamps. Dept. M, Stevens Mfg. Co.

STEVENS MANUFACTURING CO., FALL RIVER, MASS. Selling Agents-CLARENCE WHITMAN & SONS, INC., 21 E. 26th St., N.Y.







A perfect little cherub!

WHEN baby isn't being fed or bathed, he is supposed to be snuggled in his soft, warm crib, sleeping peacefully or crooning to himself-a perfect little cherub.

But even a cherub gets stiff and sore lying flat on its back all day and soon learns to cry and fret for want of a little diversion.

In place of harmful cuddling and carrying about, try a delightfully refreshing



Mennen shower. You know how perspiration, urine and bath-water collect in the chubby folds of baby's skin. Gentle towelling cannot remove it ...

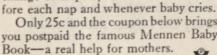
but Mennen Borated Talcum, like millions of soft, white fairy sponges, absorbs every trace of this irritating moisture, leaving the skin-folds dry and safe.

And friction is another foe of baby's comfort. His skin-folds rub. His clothes often bind. Bedding sometimes chafes...but this pure, cooling talcum spreads a silky film over the sensitive little body, saving it from contact with harsh, damp clothes and woolly blankets.

Baby's delicate skin cannot resist infection as easily as yours. Tiny defects easily become serious-even fatal...and so

Mennen's is made not only mild and pure, but wonderfully healing and antiseptic as well.

Just dust Mennen Borated Talcum on the chubby little body, after every bath and change of diapers, be-





Woman's Biggest Job

(Continued from page 18)

to find a way to control and curb the social and other excesses of their children. At the close of an interesting evening and after listening to pointed addresses from the heads of two large schools, one for boys and the other for girls, the parents present were asked to pledge themselves to adopt definite resolutions looking to the protection and welfare of their children, especially during the vacation periods. About fifty of those who were there accepted the invitation. The rest declined. Probably these latter found the requirements too severe. In the main Probably these latter found the requirements too severe. In the main these resolutions related to liquor, unchaperoned night riding in automobiles, hours for and number of dances, character of movies, theatre, etc. But there was one that should particularly arrest our thought.

Here it is:

"Resolved — that we will keep at least two evenings free, out of every week on our part, and on the part of our children from social engagements during the holiday season."

The Sacrifice Too Great for Parents

Think for a moment just what this implies. Here was a definite and carefully planned effort to reand carefully planned effort to restore the balance of the home and to give once more to the children of the home the atmosphere and the conditions which were their rightful heritage. Something unusual was required, something savoring of sacrifice was clearly needed — and the result. Two evenings a week, and these during the brief vacation periods only, the time of home coming and home living, were to be torn from the busy and selfish schedules of fathers and mothers for the short vacation days:—and only fifty were willing to make the sacrifice.

Youth Never in Greater Peril and Need

One need not go further than this to understand why our boys and girls to-day are so honestly distracted. to-day are so honestly distracted. Without moorings they have been tossed into a social sea filled as never before with shoals and whirlpools and swept by gale and storm. The home alone can give them safe shelter and a stable anchorage. And the home is primarily woman's realm. Never was youth in greater peril and need. That peril can be removed and that need satisfied only when woman recognizes once more her God-given responsibility and sacred God-given responsibility and sacred privilege and turns her thought and effort to the restoration of the fast crumbling walls of the home, the safeguard of human character, and the nation's bulwark against an-archy, chaos, and death.

Editor's Note.—Dr. Steams sees the present day American home reflected in the tendencies, the viewpoints, the characters of boys of preparatory school age. To some ex-tent at least he has followed back tent at least he has followed back to the home itself and verified his conclusions. His analysis of home conditions, of parental influence, is undoubtedly correct in homes of a certain class at least. But does what he says apply to homes of all classes to-day? Is it your observation that his note of warning is needed by mothers and fathers generally — or are conditions better than he paints them? What do really — or are conditions better than he paints them? What do MODERN PRISCILLA readers think? The Editor would be very glad to



"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 (3) 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
Horlick's Malted Milk
Jell-O
Karo Caro
Litchen Bouquet
Linox Sparkling Gelatine
Literate Cheese National Biscuits
Nucoa
Pet Evaporated Milk
Pillsbury's Pancake Flour
Postum
Post Toasties
Premier Salad Dressing
Quaker Rolled Oats
Quick Quaker Oats
Roman Meal
Rumford Baking Powder
sealdsweet Oranges and Grapefruit
Sun-Maid Raisins
Swans Down Cake Flour
Underwood Pure Deviled Ham
G. Washington's Prepared Coffee
White House Coffee Tea

House Furnishings

House Furnishings

Alaska Freezer
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
Olson Velvety Rugs
Priscilla Electric Sewing Machine
Roper Gas and Electric Ranges
Self-Seal Pressure Cooker
Victrola Victrola White Mountain Freezer

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 Oven Heat Regulator
Spaso Savo Dishes
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 Sturtevant Household Cleaner Vacuette Suction Sweeper

Soaps & Cleaners

Soaps & Cleaner
Bon Ami
Chipso
Fab
Fairy Soap
Fels Naptha Soap
Gold Dust
Ivory Soap
Lux
Lysol
Old Dutch Cleanser
P and G White Naphtha Soap
Rinso Rinso Sani-Flush Sapolio

Paints, Polishes & Lubricants

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

Dyes

Colorite Fabric Dyes Sunset Soap Dyes

Toilet

Nestle Lanoil Outfit

For The Baby

Better Baby Crib Gordon Motor Crib Mennen's Borated Talcum

Textiles

I extiles

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

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

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How to Eat, Drink and Be Merry on Hot Summer Days

(Continued from page 20)

tissues of the body, as well as into the functions of the various organs the functions of the various organs of the body, the importance of water is immediately apparent. The body as a whole, for example, is two-thirds water, and many of the most important bodily activities are made possible only because of an adequate supply of this fluid.

That the emphasis I have laid upon water drinking is no modern dietetic.

supply of this fluid.

That the emphasis I have laid upon water drinking is no modern dietetic fad will be readily appreciated if we read what one John Smith, in 1723, had to say about the matter in his pamphlet entitled "Curiosities of Common Water, or The Advantages thereof in Preventing and Curing Many Distempers." The following excerpt from this pamphlet is of interest: "In the County of Cornwall, the poorer Sort, which did never, or but very seldom, drink any other drink but Water, were strong of Body, and lived to a very great age." Again quoting a Doctor Manwaring the pamphlet says, "In the Primitive Ages of the World, Water-Drinkers were the longest Livers by some Hundreds of Years—nor so often sick and complaining as we are." And as a water clincher I would point out that our own Benjamin Franklin, whose wishers. own Benjamin Franklin, whose wisdom was proverbial, was known while in England as the "Water American" because he preferred water as a beverage to the ale so much favored by his English friends.

The Temperature of Summer Drinks

The temperature of the summer drink, quite apart from the character of the beverage itself, is of importance. The majority of us prefer iced beverages. The use of such drinks is a perfectly orthodox dietetic practice with some restrictions. In certain isolated instances the introduction of an icy fluid into the stomach is undesirable, and it is not necessarily an abnormal digestive apparatus which reacts unfavorably. The excessive and prolonged use of ice cold beverages, even by a normal individual, may lead to a catarrhal condition of the stomach. This is due to the effect of the icy libation upon the delicate mucous membrane which lines this organ. Gastric catarrh of this sort may be the outstanding sequel to the daily ingestion of iced beverages in large quantity over a considerable period of time. In case the stomach is "off" because of some dietary indiscretion or for any other reason, a relatively short period of icy indulgence may The temperature of the summer or for any other reason, a relatively short period of icy indulgence may produce a like result.

When Iced Drinks May Prove Harmful

There is one occasion when any sort of an iced drink may prove truly harmful. This is when overheated and overfatigued due to excessive physical exertion. Then is the time to sidestep water-coolers, ice boxes and grills. First take a hot-cold shower. It will then be soon enough to flush the delicate ling of the stomach with its icy soon enough to flush the delicate lining of the stomach with its icy bath. However, if we reverse the process and give the stomach an ice bath before we bathe the rest of the body, it is not only rank discrimination in favor of a single organ of our anatomy but the procedure if persisted in may ultimately result in a deranged stomach and bowel.

The "delayed digestion" which is often advanced as the chief argument against the use of cold drinks

need cause us no concern, provided the cool beverage is not consumed in need cause us no concern, provided the cool beverage is not consumed in an unreasonably large volume. I say this because the stomach has a wonderfully efficient mechanism by which the temperature of its contents is regulated. It has, for example, been demonstrated in my own laboratory by means of delicate apparatus adapted to the purpose, that the temperature of the stomach contents rapidly returns to normal following the ingestion of foods and drinks either excessively hot or excessively cold. Thus, after the ingestion of a glass of the iciest kind of ice water (50 degrees F) or a cup of the hottest kind of tea (122 degrees F), the stomach proceeds to make a remarkable temperature adjustment and inside of twenty minutes the temperature of the contents of this organ is very close to the temperature of the rest of the body (98.6 degrees F). Therefore the "retarded digestion" which is often emphasized in connection with the drinking of cold drinks is far more fancied than real.

Since the body lowers or raises the

emphasized in connection with the drinking of cold drinks is far more fancied than real.

Since the body lowers or raises the temperature of fluids entering the stomach in order that their temperature shall approximate that of the body, it might be inferred that body temperature (98.6 degrees F) is the proper temperature for our drinks. It is true that the taking of such fluids would be physiologically economical in that their use would involve no activity on the part of the temperature-regulating mechanism. However, drinks, even water, at that temperature are not palatable. It would therefore take a dyed-in-the-wool "food crank" to ever submit his or her stomach to such an indignity. Perhaps the most sensible temperature for summer beverages of whatever type is about 60 degrees F. This insures us a nice cold drink which is not ice cold. Such a drink is cool enough to be palatable and yet not sufficiently cold to bring about any pronounced be palatable and yet not sufficiently cold to bring about any pronounced

Some Will Not Agree to These Dietetic Suggestions

Were we to make a careful world-canvass we would find many to dis-sent from certain of the dietetic sug-gestions enunciated in this article. gestions enunciated in this article. The inmates of the igloo, in the land of everlasting ice, would constitute themselves the "leaders of the opposition" and would loudly dissent as they ravenously consumed immense quantities of blubber, quite oblivious to the lack of fresh fruit and vegetables. The lead of the Eskimo would then be quickly followed by the protesting voices of other residents of "Farthest North." Add to these the protestations emanating from France, Italy, Spain and other sections of the earth's surface where the use of alcoholic beverages is considered a carth's surface where the use of alcoholic beverages is considered a sane dietetic policy at least 365 days in the year, and it is at once apparent how difficult it is to make suggestions on diet which will meet with whole-hearted world-approval. However, all Eskimos are hereby notified that this article is not written for their benefit. As for those who reside on the shores of the sunny Mediterranean, I would say although the United States is entirely within the limits of the temperate zone, there are plenty of its citizens who have a very friendly cosmopolitan international feeling on the question of diet.



Bad Teeth May Bring Crippling Rheumatism

> Health and Happiness, Authorities Say, Depend on Tooth Care

Prevent this

The importance of preventive dentistry can't be overstated. Perhaps it may seem absurd to attribute rheumatism or melancholia to poor teeth. But science has proved the connection.

If you doubt this, ask your dentist.



Use Colgate's— It removes causes of tooth decay

YOOD TEETH and good J health are usually companions. Good looks, too, are

dependent to a large extent on your teeth.

Preventive dentistry preventing disease by warding off tooth troubles—is the new health move. Colgate's

Ribbon Dental Cream is closely allied with this scientific advancement.

Colgate's is a preventive dental

cream. It removes causes of tooth decay by "washing" your teeth safely. Colgate's contains no

> harsh grit, no dangerous drugs. Its function is not to cure, but to cleanse and protect.

The taste of Colgate's is delicious. Children as well as grown ups

like to use it three times daily. And its price is as pleasant as its taste—only 25c for the large

COLGATE & CO. Established 1806





Use Colgate's After Every Meal



The Answer To The Question of Quality

When you buy, either by mail or at your local store, you want to know in advance, if you can, something definite about quality—whether or not the goods you are considering will give satisfaction.

If you happen to be buying silver, the word "Sterling" tells the story. If it be foods or household devices that interest you, this little mark (88) answers precisely the same purpose.

You see this quality sign () in many advertisements that appear on Modern Priscilla's pages. You see it also on packages of food products, and on labor saving devices for the home. Wherever you see it, it means that the goods so marked have been tested thoroughly by Modern Priscilla's Housekeeping Editor in her own homewhich is known as the "Priscilla Proving Plant."

You are safe in buying goods that carry this hall mark of quality and satisfaction. Look at it well (8). Look for it when you buy. Get it in your mind—and be guided by it.

ADVERTISING GUARANTEE

"As Represented or Money Back"

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

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ARTHUR J. CROCKETT

Advertising Director



Summer Dresses for Wee Girls

ALL made-up and ready to embroider is No. 25-7-17, a practical little traveling dress for your little girl's vacation trip or her summer play days. It is easy to slip into, buttoning at the back, and has two-piece bloomers finished with casing and elastic at the top and bands at the knees the knees

The embroidery is all in blue and orange with a touch of white, done with three threads of stranded cotton. The basket is the pocket of the dress, and the flowers grow out of it. The orange of the blossoms harmonizes with the orange binding on sleeves and at neck.

No. 25-7-18 is a two-piece "dress-up" frock of white batiste and embroidered fost-color veilous gingham.

broidered fast-color yellow gingham,

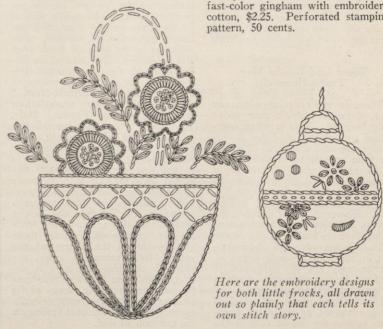
applied bands on sleeves, neck and hem being of the latter fabric. The gay little lanterns are worked with only one thread of stranded cotton in blue, pink, lavender, yel-low, green and black. Applied bands are edged with a row of black out-lining. The fulness under the arms lining. The fulness under the arms is laid in inverted plaits. Necessary instructions for making up are given on the pattern.

Materials

Color-placing diagrams are included with each pattern.

No. 25-7-17. Sizes 3, 4, and 5 years. Stamped, made-up dress and bloomers of black sateen, with embroidery cotton, \$2.85. State size wanted.

No. 25-7-18. Size, 3 years. Stamped white batiste and yellow fast-color gingham with embroidery cotton, \$2.25. Perforated stamping pattern, 50 cents.



don't do unnecessary work



It is not necessary to scrub the toilet bowl. Sani-Flush will do this unpleasant job for you. And it will do it better than you can by any other means.

Sani-Flush cleans and sanitizes the toilet bowl. Marks, stains and incrustations disappear, leaving it spotlessly white. It cleans the hidden, unhealthful trap. It destroys all foul odors.

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

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THE HYGIENIC PRODUCTS Co. Canton, Ohio





ORK cushions that grip gently but rigidly—never need winding, positive lock quickly adjustable—can't stretch; patented shield prevents pinching. Approved by Modern Priscilla Proving Plant, Needlecraft MAGAZINE and FARM & HOME Testing Station. Made in 4,5,6,7" rounds, 25c each, \$1 set. If your dealer can't furnish, send his name, price, state sizes wanted, and we will send postpaid (add 5c each west of Rockies). Also in "Embro" model (spring fastener), in 3, 4,5,6,7" rounds, at 20c each, \$1 set. Either set fine for gifts, prizes, etc. THE EMBRO MANUFACTURING CO., Canton, Ohio

Teach Children To Use Luticura

Soothes and Heals Rashes and Irritations Cuticura Soap Keeps the Skin



A Smart Sleeveless Jumper

By PEARL M. BRUMBACH

SMARTLY youthful is this sleeveless jumper of blue with fancy stripes of red and white, and the sixteen-year-old girl or small woman will be delighted to add it to her summer sports wardrobe. The bottom band, the sleeve band, and the collar are knitted in moss stitch, the wide bands of the bodice in stocking stitch, and the fancy stripe is edged with a purl row along each side. The actual size detail shows the fancy stripe of red and white.

Any medium weight yarn may be used, but that twisted with thread of white rayon is particularly pretty, as the detail proves.

You will need six 1-ounce balls of blue, one 1-ounce ball each of white

You will need six 1-ounce balls of blue, one 1-ounce ball each of white and red, two No. 3½ and two No. 4½ bone or amber knitting needles.

BACK.—Cast 84 sts (16½ inches) on No. 4½ needles. 1st row — * Knit (k) 1, purl (p) 1, repeat from * to end. 2d row — * p 1, k 1, repeat from * across. Repeat these two rows alternately until border measures 3 inches (30 rows). Then k 1 row, p 1 row alternately for 21 rows. Next row, on wrong side of work, knit, in order to have the purl on the right side. Knit 1 row, p 1 row, k 1 row. Next row, on wrong side, knit again, forming a narrow

band for the fancy stripe. Repeat these 26 rows twice. Then work 21 rows and knit a row on wrong side. The work should now measure 16 inches. To shape armhole, bind off 5 sts on each end. Then decrease 1 st at beginning and at end of every 2nd row, 5 times, keeping the order of the pattern. On 64 sts finish the repeat of the pattern and work 10 more rows (534 inches from beginning of armhole.)

more rows (534 inches from beginning of armhole.)

Front. — Having right side of work toward you, k 22 sts for right shoulder and slip the remaining 42 sts on a stitch holder. In next and in 4th row of shoulder, p 2 sts together at neck edge, then (k 1 row, p 1 row) twice on 20 sts. (There should be 18 rows from fancy stripe.) Work 5 more rows instead of 3 before starting next fancy stripe and increase a st at neck edge in each knit row 3 times. (There should be 23 sts and 23 rows.) Work fancy stripe and increase a stitch in every other row, 3 times. In next row (3rd row from stripe) cast on 4 sts toward neck edge. Purl 1 row (30 sts). Knit 1 row and cast on 4 sts at front edge. In next row (k 1, p 1) twice, k 1, p 26, In next row, k 30, (p 1, k 1) twice. (Continued on page 46)





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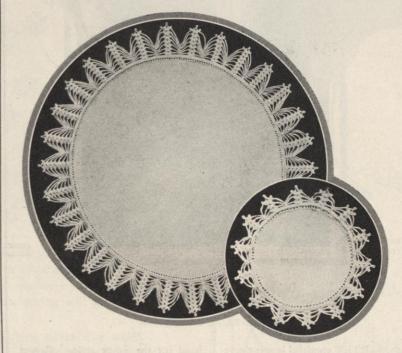
A "Snow Crystal" Edging in Crochet To Trim Your Linen Doilies

By ALICE E. BEAL

LITTLE shells and a fine tracery of looped chains give this pretty, easily made edging the appearance of a snow crystal, and when nicely made it is a most decorative finish for linen centres of various sizes. The model trims were made for 3½ and 8 inch centres of linen, with No. 60 white hard-twist crochet cotton and a No. 14 steel hook. The narrow lace is 5% inch deep, and the wide is 1½ inches deep.

Work is facilitated if the centres are first machine hemstitched so that

Machine hemstitch a 3¼-inch linen centre and work 2 doubles (d) in each space. Join with slip stitch (sl st). Ist round — * Chain (ch) 7, skip 7 d, 3 trebles (t) in next, ch 2, 3 t in same st forming a shell, ch 7, skip 7 d, sl st in next, repeat from * around. 2d round — * ch 9, (3 t, 2 ch, 3 t) in shell, ch 9, sl st in sl st, repeat from * around. 3d round — * ch 11, t in shell, ch 5, sl st in top of t, 2 t under same ch, ch 8, sl st in 5th ch from hook, ch 2, 3 t in same shell, ch 5, sl st in



a preliminary row of doubles may be worked into the spaces of the hemstitching. In lieu of hemstitching, roll the edge and work the doubles over it.

Directions are given for the edging on the small doily pictured. Other widths are made in the same way, by adding more rows and increasing the number of chains.

An explanation of crochet stitches will be found on page 43.

will be found on page 43.

top of last t, ch 11, sl st in sl st. Repeat from * around.

To make wider edgings, make the 1st and 2nd rounds as for small doily, then in each succeeding round add 2 sts to the chain between shell and sl st, so that the chains in each round will have two more stitches than that in the preceding round. Work last round like 3rd round of small doily, chaining two additional stitches for the chain also.

"Willow Pattern" Linens

(Continued from page 7)

from * around, ending with ch 5, sl st in 3rd ch at beginning of 1st

An explanation of crochet stitches will be found on page 43.

Stamped Materials

The linen supplied is a heavy, firmly woven fabric, and the cotton is an excellent fabric with a linen-like finish.

No. 25-7-27. TEA SET.
Stamped heavy white linen
36-inch cloth, six 12-inch napkins, \$3.65.
45-inch cloth, six 15-inch napkins, \$5.39.
Stamped white cotton material

kins, \$5.39.

Stamped white cotton material 36-inch cloth, six 12-inch napkins, \$1.00.

45-inch cloth, six 15-inch napkins, \$1.45.

Blue embroidery cotton and white crochet cotton for either set, \$1.25.

No. 25-7-28. SCARF.

Stamped heavy white linen 18 x 36 inches, \$1.15.

18 x 45 inches, \$1.35.

18 x 54 inches, \$1.65.

Stamped white cotton material
18 x 36 inches, 35 cents.
18 x 45 inches, 45 cents.
18 x 54 inches, 55 cents.
Blue embroidery cotton and white crochet cotton for any size, 45 cents.
No. 25-7-29. TEA WAGON TRAY COVER

Stamped white heavy linen
16 x 24 inches, 85 cents.
Stamped white cotton material
16 x 24 inches, 30 cents.
Blue embroidery cotton and white crochet cotton, 35 cents.

Perforated Stamping Patterns

No. 25-7-27. CLOTH

36-inch, whole design, 50 cents.
45-inch, one-half design (reversible), 45 cents.

No. 25-7-27. NAPKINS

12-inch, 3 different designs, 20 cts.
15-inch, 3 different designs, 20 cts.
No. 25-7-28. SCARF.

Any one size (one end), 25 cents.
No. 25-7-29. TRAY CLOTH.

16 x 24 inches, 40 cents.
Stamping paste with poncet and directions, 10 and 25 cents a box.
Blue or black.



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How To Choose Hats

(Continued from page 15)

Models No. 2 and No. 7 are good for the tall heavy woman. Model No. 7 has wide straight lines which keep a clean-cut effect. The rolled edge and wide soft crown make the face seem less wide by contrast and are large enough to give well bal-

anced proportions.

Model No. 2 has two admirable points, the lifted brim in the back and the wide soft full trimming on

and the wide soft full trimming on the crown.

For Class B the rules are (1) crowns and headsizes in proportionate width for the face, (2) cleancut back and shoulder line, (3) wide, not heavy, crown line.

For Class C, the medium figure with a wide face oval, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 6 are admirably adapted. The rules are the same as for Class A, though Class C may wear more extreme hats.

A, though Class C may wear more extreme hats.

Models Nos. 3, 4 and 5 are good for the small face and short stature of Class D. The brim of figure No. 4 has a softened effect because of the uneven surface given by the trimming. Its line is lifted, but the hat sets well down on the forehead and rolls out before turning up. This softens the facial contour and adds width to the face. Model No. 5 is an unusual hat to be becoming to a small face, but is very good for the small round face oval as the brim extends straight out from the head and has only a moderate amount of extends straight out from the head and has only a moderate amount of width. It gives height by a decided turn up of the brim in front and the irregular curves give becoming lines. The side crown trimming gives width without a heavy appearance, as it is largely obscured by the brim. The transparent edge lends the needed softness of contour. For an extremely thin face the brim should be made much smaller, but the general line retained. Model No. 3 is admirable for a thin face oval if the crown is proportionately small. The rules for becomingness for this class of small face ovals and short figures are (1) broken line, (2) softness of contour, (3) lifted line in the brim design, (4) avoidance of all heavy effects.

in the brim design, (4) avoidance of all heavy effects.

The combination of Class E, the tall girl with a long face oval, is difficult because the hat cannot be flat without making the face seem longer by contrast. At the same time it must not be too high or the face oval is made to seem longer. Model No. 4 is ideally shaped for this type. It has a crown high enough for good balance with the long face oval and a brim with a roll rather than a turn which makes a break in the length from chin tip to crown top. A soft facing frames the face more flatteringly than a stiff one. A rolled brim gives no hard lines, but shows the good points of the face. A droop-

ing brim is rarely becoming to this type as it hides too much of the face, showing only the chin. Design No. 1 is good but needs a longer back to make the best lines. The rules for this class are (1) soft blurred lines in the brim, (2) no drooping lines at the front, (3) wide soft crowns high enough to keep balance with the length of the face, not narrow enough to accentuate the narrow face lines. (4) no hard lines or surfaces.

enough to accentuate the narrow face lines, (4) no hard lines or surfaces. For Class F the same hats may be used as for Class E, though more extreme hats may be used for the girl who is not so tall.

Models No. 3 and No. 8 are particularly adapted to Class G, the girl of medium height with irregular features and much hair. The bow trimming of Model No. 3 and the flowers of Model No. 8 conceal the necessary size of the crown, or blurr necessary size of the crown, or blurr its lines so that it does not seem out of proportion to the face. Irregular features need irregular lines to counterbalance them.

The Older Woman

For the older woman, as for any one else, the object of the brim hat is to emphasize her good points, to

minimize the poor ones.

The older woman has written on her face the story of years, not the bloom of youth, but of life lived. When a woman's life has been well lived regardless of what her lot

well lived regardless of what her lot has been, she has a charm which is hers regardless of physical features. Her hats should be in keeping with her role in life.

To find the right hat for the woman past forty is one of her most difficult problems. A brim of some sort is the rule and there are few exceptions. A brimless hat is apt to have a hard line across the forehead, exaggerating the lines around the eyes and brows.

The brim must always lift to show the eyes and major part of the face.

The brim must always lift to show the eyes and major part of the face. The present popular poke is never for the older girl or woman. In profile it shows only the chin and mouth and their drooping lines. Such a brim exaggerates all the bad points and obscures the good ones. A hat to be complimentary should reveal more of the hair and show more of the face than does the poke, so that the wrinkles and lines are not noticeable because of the full view of the face and its expression.

To be becoming the brim must have only a slight droop and must extend out over the face before turning up. That is, it should have more of a roll than an abrupt turn. An irregular brim line with a slight will at the edge of the foot or wide.

An irregular brim line with a slight roll at the edge of the front or side is a definite formula for becomingness for the older woman.

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.

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.

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 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; ch 3 if 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.

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

TO DROP A SPACE OR BLOCK at beginning of a row, ch 3 instead of ch 5, t in next t. To drop a number of spaces or blocks, slip st in each stitch to sp or bl preceding beginning of next row, ch

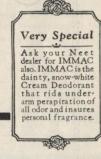
TO DROP SPACES OR BLOCKS at end of a row, keep two loops of last t on hook, thread over twice, skip 2 stitches (2 t or 2 ch), insert hook in t, thread over, draw through, thread over, draw through two loops twice, thread over again and draw through remaining three loops.



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Crochet Trims for Pillow Slips

(Continued from page 8)

pencil for the scallops, and cut away material, leaving about ½-inch to turn back. Cover the edge of the plain stitched scallops with a row of closely worked doubles, or work 2 d in each space of the machine hemstitched edge, starting about ½-inch from the centre of a scallop.

The forget-me-nots consist of clusters which are worked as follows:
Chain (ch) 6, 3 double trebles (dt) in 6th ch from hook, keeping last loop of each dt on hook and drawing a loop through all 4 sts at once. The three pairs of clusters worked across centre of each scallop take about 1¼ inches of the edge. The remaining space should be marked so that six clusters may be joined to the edge equal distances apart (there will be about 5 d between clusters, the exact number cannot be given as no two workers will have the same number of sts)

joined to the edge equal distances apart (there will be about 5 d between clusters, the exact number cannot be given as no two workers will have the same number of sts).

Work row of d as directed and join with sl st. * Chain 6, cluster of 3 dt in 6th ch from hook, (ch 5, sl st in top of cluster) 3 times to form group of 3 picots (p); ch 6, cluster of 3 dt, sl st in edge skipping about 3% inches. Repeat from * twice. (Count the stitches between sl st and point of scallop and divide by 7. The quotient is the number of stitches skipped between the six clusters.) Make a cluster and 3 p as before, 2 clusters, sl st in edge (in next st marked), sl st in each of 5 d (or to next mark); (3 clusters, sl st in each of 5 d) twice; 2 clusters, sl st innext st marked on edge, sl st in each of 5 d) twice; 2 clusters, sl st into edge of next scallop (mark edge corresponding to first scallop), sl st to next mark; 2 clusters, ch 1, remove hook and insert between last 2 clusters, draw dropped st through; 1 cluster, ch 1, remove hook, insert between next 2 clusters at right, draw dropped st through; 2 clusters, sl st between first 2 clusters at left; 2 clusters, sl st into next st marked on edge; sl st to next mark; 2 clusters, sl st into next st marked on edge; sl st to next mark; (2 clusters and draw dropped st through; (2 clusters, ch 1, fasten at right; 2 clusters, sl st in ext point at left) 3 times; 2 clusters, sl st in edge, sl st to next mark; (2 clusters, ch 1, fasten at right; 1 cluster, ch 1, fasten at right; 1 cluster, sl st in next point at right) 5 times; 1 cluster, sl st in next point at right; 1 cluster, sl st in edge about 5% inches from centre of scallop and repeat from *.

Morning Glory Corners

Two balls of hard-twist crochet

Morning Glory Corners

Two balls of hard-twist crochet cotton No. 50, with a No. 12 steel

hook, will be required for these corners for an 18-inch linen square. Make the corners first, place on the linen and measure to get correct proportions before cutting off the tips of the corners. Finish the linen centre with narrow hems.

The centrepiece pictured is finished with a tatted edging. To make it ring 9 double stitches (ds), draw up half way to form a half ring. Continue without leaving a thread space. Sew edging to cover.

If a crocheted edging is preferred, use No. 70 thread and work * 3 doubles (d) in 1st space, 2 d in next, ch 4, remove hook and insert in 4th d back, fill loop with 7 d, then work a d in same space where 2 d were made and repeat from *, crocheting into edge of linen between corners.

BALLS. — Chain 3, work 8 d in 2nd ch, then 2 d in each of 8 sts. Work 5 rows of 16 d. Fill with cotton and close ball by working a d in every other st. Chain 10 and fasten to corner.

Triangular Corner for Table Scarf

Triangular Corner for Table Scarf

This corner, made with No. 50 hard-twist crochet cotton, will measure about 11 x 16 inches, and is intended for use on a velvet strip 18 x 54 inches. You will need about 750 yards of black and 50 yards of yellow hard-twist crochet cotton, and a No. 12 steel hook. Work should measure 7 meshes to the inch.

With black cotton start at letter A. Chain (ch) 7, skip 3, treble (t) in each of 3 ch, ch 2, double treble (dt) in same st where last t was made, turn. To add a triangular space (sp) at beginning of 2nd row, ch 7, t in dt, then make six more t for 2 blocks (bl). 3d row — Following block pattern, work 3 bl, and add a sp at end of row as before. Continue following block pattern. To work lacet st ch 3, skip 2, d in next, ch 3, skip 2, t in t. In next row ch 5 for bar over lacet st. When working last row of trebles, make 4 t only under each bar and t in t, at end ch 3, and work from B to A, 3 t in bl, then * 4 t in 1st sp, 3 t in next, repeat from * across.

Make another triangle in this way. Mount both on yellow silk, then whip them on ends of a black velvet strip. Cover edges of strip with closely worked doubles, turning back about 3% inch of the velvet.

Change to yellow thread and work * t in each of 2 sts, ch 2, skip 1, repeat from *. With black make 2 d in sp, * ch 4, d in top of last d, skip 2 t, 2 d in next sp, repeat from *.

Line scarf with black silk or satin.

from *.
Line scarf with black silk or satin.

Interesting Towel Trims

(Continued from page 12)

in of the triangular spaces. To straighten the end, work back and forth dropping first and last sp of each row until two sp are left. Fasten off. Join thread into t of next corner sp, work 6 sp, the decreasing mitre as before, one more sp, turn, 4 sp, lt for 5th sp, turn, 4 sp, mitre, one sp, turn, 2 sp, mitre, one sp, turn, 1t, turn, 2 sp, mitre, one sp, turn, 1t, turn, ch 5, sl st over corner sp of point and continue. Straighten the end like beginning of lace, and without breaking thread continue for straightening line, working (3 ch, d) in each space (t in the tween corner sp of upper edge). For lower edge work with white thread a row of spaces like 1st row along opposite side of strip and finish with a row of doubles and picots. An insertion may be made by working rows of spaces and straight-

ening line along each side of strip.
Towel Edging No. 3. — The flowers are worked first.
With color desired (pink was used for model) chain (ch) 24, skip 3, treble (t) in each of 9 sts, ch 2, skip 2, 10 t. For 2nd and 3rd rows (ch 3, skip first t, 9 t, ch 2, skip 2 ch, 10 t). 4th row — Ch 5, t in 4th t, 2 more spaces (sp), 4 t for block (bl), 3 sp. Repeat the first 3 rows and fasten off. Make another flower in this way.

Join white thread into last t made, ch 8, t in same t, work 7 sp along side of square (t, ch 5, t) into corner stitch, continue around ending with ch 2, sl st in 3rd of 8 ch, turn. In next round work 7 sp, chaining 5 for the first, then ch 2, (t, ch 5, t) into 3rd of 5 ch, continue around, join with sl st and fasten off. Work (Continued on page 46)

(Continued on page 46)



Frankly, it was simply because she used her brains. Dorothy was prettier, more highly accomplished, and much wealthier; but Gladys understood those simple little points of man's psychology which make him like wax in the hands of a nice girl who knows how to manage him—and the young clubman chose her instead. She learned this important psychology in a wonderful book entitled FASCINATING WOMANHOOD. She could just as easily have facinated any other man. This book is at your case. titled FASCINATING WOMANIOOD. She could just as easily have fascinated any other man. This book is at your com-mand also, if you want it. It deals with the pure laws of psy-chology—not sex. Just mail us this ad with your name and 10c, and we Ilsend you, in plain wrapper, a little booklet outlining these revelations. Knowledge is power. Send your dime today.

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That Glint In My Hair

By Edna Wallace Hopper

Countless women ask me how I obtain that wonderful glint in my hair. This is the story of it.

have been famous as a stage beauty for some 40 years, have written millions of words about youth and auty. I have searched the world for the best it had to ter. Now I am offering other women-everywhere-e best helps I have found. All toilet counters supply em. and a vast army of girls and women now employ at I use.

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Paris Toilet Co., 147 Oak St., Paris, Tenn



Sleeveless Jumper

(Continued from page 41)

Repeat the last 2 rows, working the narrow border at front in moss stitch. When there are 13 rows from fancy stripe begin to shape armhole. Increase a stitch at end of every other row, 4 times, then start fancy stripe (keeping narrow border at centre front), and increase 5th stitch for armhole. Knit 1 row, and in next row cast on 7 sts for armhole. Slip these 46 sts on stitch holder.

Leaving 20 sts for back of neck on holder and starting at neck edge, work left shoulder to correspond to right. Then join both fronts and finnish fancy stripe. Work front to correspond to back; bind off.

COLLAR. — Pick up 76 sts around neck. With No. 4½ needles, holding wrong side of garment toward you, k 1 row. Work 36 rows (3½ inches) in moss stitch and bind off.

ARMHOLES.—With No. 3½ needles pick up 80 sts around armhole. Starting on right side of work, k 1 row. Then work 17 rows (1½ inches) in moss stitch and bind off.

Sew up seams, sew little fancy buttons of self-colored glass on the front and work three buttonhole loops on edge of opposite side.

FANCY STRIPE. — To complete the fancy stripe, which you have already knitted, make a row of running stitches with white yarn using a blunt-pointed needle thus: Bring the needle up, carry the yarn over one stitch, down under two, up between third and fourth stitches, over fourth, down between fourth and fifth, under fifth and sixth, up between sixth and seventh, and so on until every narrow stripe on back and front of garment has been so treated.

der fifth and sixth, up between sixth and seventh, and so on until every narrow stripe on back and front of garment has been so treated.

Now, with white yarn make a twisted running stitch, like that pictured in the detail, through the foundation of running stitches. Do not draw the thread too tightly, nor leave it too loose; adjust your tension to make a curved stitch. Repeat with red yarn directly above, in the same way, so that the two yarns appear as one. Do not use both together, as the two-row color effect will be lost.

Towel Trims

(Continued from page 44)

spaces around next flower and join to

spaces around next flower and join to the first when making fourth corner in 2nd round as follows: ch 2, remove hook and insert into a corner sp of previous flower, draw dropped st through, ch 3, t in same st where previous t was made, to finish corner sp, ch 2, sl st, fasten off. Continue for length required.

Fill in the triangular spaces by following method used for above towel (see details), starting with 9 sp, instead of 6 sp and ending with 5 ch and sl st over corner sp.

Towel Edding No. 4.—Square.—With white work 5 rows of 5 spaces (sp). Drop thread. Fasten color in last t made, ch 3 and work a block (bl) into side of each of 5 rows, * ch 3, 3 t into side of last t made to form corner block, one more block into corner space, 4 bl, repeat from * ending with corner bl, sl st in 1st t made, drawing white thread through and dropping color on wrong side. Chain 3, * work (bl, sp) 3 times, ch 3, 3 t in side of t just made, to form corner, sp, repeat from * around. With color work a round of t, making the corner block into side of t, then change to white and work 2 rounds of sp (t, ch 5, t) into corner st.

Work all squares in this way and join them when finishing the lower edge. With color work doubles and picots along two sides of square, pick up another square and continue.

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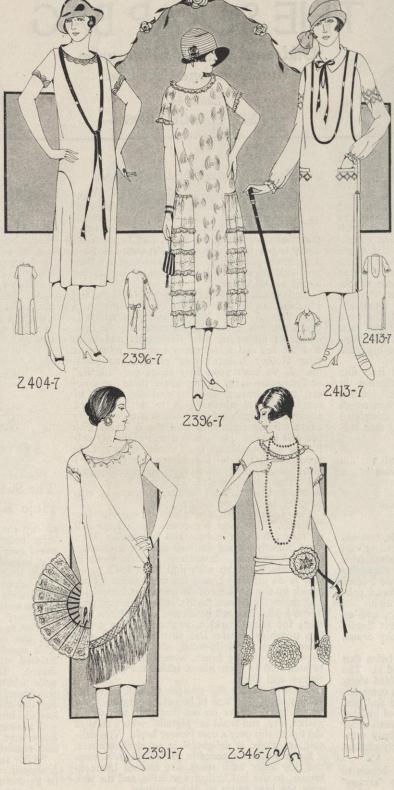
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No. 2346-7. This frock owes its youthfulness to the applied rounds of frilly lace. It is a long-waisted model with short kimono sleeves. Supple taffeta or soft silks make up prettily. Designed for sizes 14 and 16 years and 36 to 42. Requires 3 yards of material. No. 2391-7. A smart one-piece dress with short kimono sleeves and a bateau neckline has a separate ap-

a bateau neckline has a separate applied front draped at the left side and edged with wide silk fringe. Metal thread and silk single stitch designs at neck and sleeves are most attractive. Designed for sizes 16 years and 36 to 42. Requires 33% yards of material

material.
No. 2396-7. For summer days this one-piece slip-on dress is pretty and comfortable. Tucked sections, lacecomfortable. Tucked sections, lace-edged or plain, are gathered and attached to the dress below the natural waist line. Printed voiles are particularly adaptable, and printed silks are good. Designed for sizes 16 years and 36 to 42. Requires 41/8 yeards of material yards of material.

No. 2404-7. The charm of this model lies in the easy curves of its skirt and the graceful flare of the inset godets at the sides. Sleeves may be long or short, and a long tie-string, attached at the back of the neck and tying in front is a modish note. Overlapping scallops made up of rows of chain stitch or outlining may be done in one color or in several. Designed for sizes 16 years and 36 to 42. Requires 334 yards of material.

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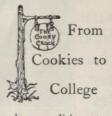


THE SCRAP BAG

Odds and Ends of Information that Everyone Can Use

> Edited by AMY V. RICHARDS





ANE and Jenny were twins and they wanted to go to college. Comfort there was in the old farmhouse, but cash there was little. The twins was little. The twins read all the money mak-

read all the money making articles in the magazines and then sat down to check up their assets which could be turned into cash. There was the state road with its flashing motor parade by the door. Mother made the best cookies in the country and the twins were "just natural-born cooky cooks." There was Beatrice, the blue ribbon Guernsey, socially cropping the "side lawn." There was the big rock maple as thick as a tent.

Jane found a barrel head, painted it a fine

maple as thick as a tent.

Jane found a barrel head, painted it a fine "lasses cooky" brown and lettered thereon in bright orange — "The Cooky Crock." Some chains, an old iron brace from the barn, a rough cedar post planted by the roadside completed part of the "publicity campaign." Another bulletin board by the roadside read —

"Our Home-made Cookies and Beatrice's Good Milk — 25 cents Rest Awhile and Try 'Em Cookies by the Dozen for Your Uncle or Your Cousin — 30 cents" - 30 cents

A big seat was built around the maple, two old A big sear was built around the maple, two old fashioned wooden rocking chairs painted orange and brown stood hard by. An old kitchen table took the same paint treatment. Two enormous old brown cooky jars stood thereon — one labeled "Sugar," one "Lasses." Big old fashioned goblets stood ready for Beatrice's contribution.

Then the twins had a gooley believe and an

Then the twins had a cooky baking, and an "opening" — and a surprise. The first Saturday's business swallowed up every cooky crumb in sight and emptied the milk house.

Every day was baking day for the twins that summer — but how the quarters jingled in. The cookies rolled away in dozens to be nibbled along the highways by hungry kiddies. Then came letters asking them to mail cookies hither and yon. When snow covered the road and school had be-When snow covered the road and school had begun again, the twins still had a real mail-order cooky business that grew — and three busy summers paid for the college bills and pretty clothes.



INCE I have begun to find so many "scraps" that seem to save time, money and energy for the

that seem to save time, money and energy for the housekeeper, I am going to try to preserve this little corner of the page for at least one-a-month. This time it is the "Tray Habit" which will save many steps in the kitchen-to-dining room work. When clearing the table, place on a small tray that will fit on the shelf of your buffet, the sugar bowl, salt and pepper shakers, plaques, napkins, and other small articles you use at practically every meal. Then, when next you set the table, you can bring all these things out with just one hand. Another small tray may well be used for the glasses. Keep on this as many glasses as you serve people, then all may be filled at once and brought to the table still on the tray. And afterwards they may all be taken to the kitchen together, washed and replaced on their tray, to be left in a cupboard near the sink until they are needed for the next meal. A tray on the top of the ice-box or within easy reach of it will help in preparing the meal if it is a "long haul" from ice-box to cooking table, dining room, or pantry.

From Mother Nature's Store

From Mother Nature's Store

VERYONE is certainly generous to the Scrap Bag Editor and she is "no end" grateful. It's great to be able to run off 'way down East for a vacation and know that there are enough "scraps" and to spare all ready to pop into this space in the magazine; and I couldn't, you know, if you people didn't keep my desk piled up with ideas, some for as far ahead as Christmas.

And speaking of the Christmas holidays and vacations all in one breath reminds me of a little "scrap" of an idea of my own which is perchance not a familiar practice of your own. Almost all of us love the woods and fields and the sea and spend every summer minute as near Mother Nature's own precincts as possible. If we can't make long visits, our "Lizzies" or limousines carry us out where there are flowers, trees, grasses, sunsets, and the riches of earth. Now I always plan to do a heap of Christmas shopping in Mother Nature's Variety Store. From Spring to Fall she is lavish with her gift things. Perhaps you will think my collection too humble as it all comes from a little corner of Maine — but of the many things I give, I find these produce the most sincerely joyful "thank-you" letters. I don't know your woods and fields, but I venture they are as rich in gifts as mine, or richer.

For friends with fire places I have a few "specials." I gather big cheese cloth bags full of cones, both little ones and big ones. They burn brightly among the logs and are a friendly kind of greeting. Sometimes I pack them in boxes which I wrap with that birch bark paper that is so attractive, and tie with raffia. Then I pick up the cuttings of fir trees that have dried and shake the brown "spills" off on newspapers. These I pack in small boxes and the children love them for fairy sparklers in the fire. To a few fire worshippers who live near at hand, I give choice pieces of drift-wood, old ship timbers I have found on the beach, sometimes with a big twisted nail in them about which the gay green flames will dance.

Then there are the grasses

flames will dance.

flames will dance.

Then there are the grasses to gather as the season advances, these to be colored and bronzed. Sweet grass grows on our lowlands and this I gather, dry, and braid in "pigtails" with a loop at the top to slip over a coat hanger hook. The delicate fragrance is delightful in wardrobe closets.

Large cones and cones in perfect clusters, even the tiny alder bush cones, are carried home to bronze, to use in Christmas wreaths, and the wee ones are kept to tie on gift packages.

Fir trees supply balsam "spills" for the always welcome pillows. One friend was especially appreciative of a package of our gold thread, or yellow root, as the natives call it. The packaged "yarb" as bought in the stores is usually an uninviting collection of leaf and dust and crumbli-

ness. To some, instead of the inevitable card, I mail small gaily painted tins of caraway seed for their cookies' sake.

From the rocky shore I collected two gifts you may laugh at if you like, but they were hailed with glee, honestly. I hated to see so many pretty pebbles going to waste, marvelous in color as the tide washed over them — so, I gathered the prettiest as I happened to spy them and gave some of them to my friends who had gold fish bowls; with others I filled bulb bowls.

All these gifts from Mother Nature's Store are to be had for the fun of the gathering in the happy summer days! Write and tell me what you find on her counters in your favorite vacation spot.

tion spot.



THIS precious scrap is from a mother who understands small boys and girls. She says — "The whole family learned to swim and loved it, but we found ourselves embarrassed frequently while sharing a dressing room or tent. False modesty is one thing and lack of decent privacy is another. Quite by accident a bath towel with a great hole in the centre was picked up to dry the littlest boy. He always dreaded to strip before the others. In fun I threw the towel over his head, and behold, he was clothed. He begged: 'Mother, may I have this towel every time?'

"That week bath toweling was purchased, some extra wide and some not so wide. I made what we immediately christened our 'Swimmin' Hole Kimonos.'

"For myself a 2½-vard length of wide mate-

Kimonos.'

"For myself a 2½-yard length of wide material was doubled and a hole cut for the head. This opening and the entire outside edge was finished with a simple crocheted edge of soft thread. 'Dad's' was made of a 3-yard piece, wide width, and the ends hemmed. The neck was bound with a bias strip of muslin. Measuring the children, the garment was brought below the knee. They were trimmed for the girls and monogrammed for the boys. Buttons and loops were added on the sides to fasten if occasion required.

loops were added on the sides to fasten if occasion required.

"After removing the outer clothing, the kimono is slipped over the head, the underwear can then be let down and stepped out of. The swimming suit is then pulled on under cover. After the swim, the kimono is donned, the suit let down and removed, the body rubbed with the towely kimono, and the dressing completed without needless exposure."





About Scraps for the Scrap Bag

ELL me discoveries you have made in labor saving, happiness giving, or money making. Ideas about any phase of needlework or housekeeping that are new, helpful, and interesting.

helpful, and interesting.

Please remember that I
cannot use long articles — nothing over three
hundred words. For every idea I can use I will
pay at least one dollar and will pay more than
this for items of more than usual merit.

No manuscripts will be returned. Non-acceptance will be indicated by a post card. Payment
for accepted articles will be made monthly. No
author's names will be published as practically
all articles are rewritten or used with other material.



Make your cake the pride of the picnic-



You'll want this cake set!

Only \$1.00 (\$1.25 west of Denver, \$1.50 in Canada) for complete set of Swans Down Cake Making Utensils, such as we ourselves use. We buy in carload lotsand sellto you at our cost. Just sendadollar bill (money order or check). Money refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Set consists of: 8½ in. patented Angel Food cake pan (tin) 8 in. square heavy cake pan (tin) 8 et aluminum measuring spoons Copy of "Cake Secrets" Aluminum measuring cylory of "Cake Secrets" Aluminum measuring spoons 2 in. steel spatula (to remove and ice cake) Slotted wooden mixing spoon Sample package Swans Down Cake Flour "Cake Secrets" is only item in this set sold separately No orders accepted for shipment outside United States or Canada

WHEN it is really delicious, doesn't the cake cause more enthusiastic comment than any other one thing in your picnic basket? And how proud you are when you cut into it!

If made with Swans Down, you have no misgivings. You know it is soft and light and feathery, a delight to serve and tempting to eat. Swans Down can be depended on to transform even in expensive one and two-egg cakes into real delicacies; it practically eliminates failure.

This famous cake flour does more than prevent cake failures—it saves on the cost of your cake as well. Swans Down is naturally so rich in itself, less shortening may be used. It is so very much lighter and airier than any bread flour, you can cut down the number of eggs and still have a cake far fluffier and more velvety in texture. (Note how economical the recipes are which appear on the Swans Down package.)

Really you pay for Swans Down whether you use it or not. So why not always keep this tested cake flour on hand and have just as delicious cakes and pastries as it is possible to make?

IGLEHEART BROTHERS, 2307 First Avenue, Evansville, Indiana Established 1856 Also Makers of Instant Swans Down and Swans Down Wheat Bran

Ask your grocer for Swans Down Cake Flour. If he does not have it, send us his name and we will see that you are supplied.

Sift flour once before measuring
3/2 cup butter or substitute
cups light brown sugar
eggs
23/2 cups Swans Down Cake Flour
4/2 teaspoon salt
teaspoon salt
2/2 cup sour milk
2/3 cup boiling water
teaspoon soda
1/2 squares chocolate, melted (or 3/2 cup
cocoa)
1 teaspoon vanilla





Now let CHIPSO rest your back and arms

It brings you the help you've long deserved

CHIPSO doesn't say to you, "I am a special kind of soap. Change your methods, and I will help you." It says, "I am ready to help you, however you wash, whatever you clean. I make work easier. I am all you need."

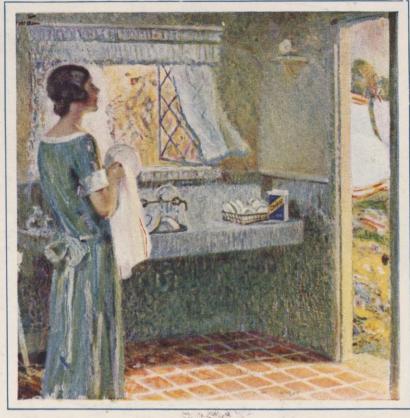
From Cape Cod to the Golden Gate, women have adopted CHIPSO with a promptness never before known in the history of soap.

Look

There on your grocer's shelf waits this wonderful new soap, ready for instant suds, silently inviting you to a new kind of washday and a new conception of household cleaning.

Don't chip and melt soap any more. Don't rub your strength out. Don't boil every week. Don't rinse and rinse and rinse.

Use CHIPSO. It does the work you hate to do, quickly, efficiently, safely.



Quick suds from tissue-thin flakes for clothes-washing and dishwashing. Safety for fabrics and colors. Quick rinsing. Economy. This is CHIPSO'S message of good cheer to American women.

How Chipso saves your time and strength

In laundry work: Chipso is actually suds in condensed form. It avoids all that dreary task of preparation—chipping cakesoap; stirring it on the stove; washing up the stew-pan and knife and spoon. There is a good quarter-hour saved—maybe more.

Then CHIPSO, safe though it is, cleanses quicker than other soaps, makes weekly boiling needless (boil only about ½ as often), reduces rubbing to the minimum, and rinses out completely in one or two waters, according as the water is soft or hard.

In the washing machine, CHIPSO works almost like magic!

In dish-washing — just sprinkle CHIPSO in your dishpan, run in the hot water to make instant suds, dip the glasses, put in the dishes and silver, letting these soak while you dry the glasses. Then finish the whole simple task in no time.

PROCTER & GAMBLE

However you wash....Whatever you clean CHIPSO makes it easier



The most amazing success in the history of household soap