

# IN THE REALM OF WOMAN -- TOLD IN TWILIGHT



(Continued from page 3)

Mrs. William Kirkpatrick and Miss Louise Kirkpatrick, Barrie street, have returned from a month's outing at Cap l'Argile.

Miss Muriel McCleod, Kempville, is with Miss Christine White, University avenue.

Mrs. C. Hayes, Detroit, Mich., and her niece, Miss Kathleen Rowe, Trenton, Ont., are spending a few days with Mrs. J. D. Shibley, Harrowfield.

Mrs. H. N. Robertson, Wellington street, and sons have returned from a prolonged outing at Stella Point.

Mrs. Philip Gilbert, Toronto, is coming to Kingston next week with her son who enters the Royal Military College.

Miss Mabel Gildersleeve, Union street, left on Thursday to spend a week with Mrs. E. W. Rathburn, Deseronto.

Mrs. and Miss Segsworth, Toronto, are in Kingston, to be present at Mr. Segsworth's marriage to Miss Mabel Dalton on Tuesday. They will remain for a few days after the wedding, visiting Mrs. W. B. Dalton.

Mrs. E. E. Cain and two sons, Donald and Ernest, Kingston, have returned home after spending the past four weeks with Mrs. Cain's sister, Mrs. H. H. Moore, Watertown, N.Y.

Mrs. W. G. Richards and Miss Hazel Richards, Athens, are visiting friends at Kingston.

Mrs. Henry Morris and daughter, Doris, Innesville, have come to Kingston on a holiday of two weeks.

Miss Bessie Dolan, Kingston, is the guest of the Misses Rita and Mildred Fitzpatrick, Brockville.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Weeks, Kingston, N.Y., are visiting their cousin, Mrs. J. H. Hoppes, 172 Johnson street. Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Dusenberry, Gardner, N.Y., are also guests of Mrs. Hoppes.

Mrs. T. H. Percival, visiting Mrs. R. C. Percival in Merrickville for a few days, has come to Kingston to spend a few days with her brother, Edward Stickey, of the Engineers, who may leave for foreign service any day.

Among the guests who will be entertained by the Bishop and Mrs. Sweeney, Toronto, very shortly are the Primate of All Canada, Archbishop Matheson of Winnipeg, the Lord Bishop of Ontario and Mrs. Lennox Mills, and Bishop Gray, of Edmonton.

W. J. Rathman, wife and their daughter Margaret are in Kingston.

## SIMPLE METHODS Making Inroads On The Laundry Woman's Profits.

The first and most obvious step for the woman who does her own laundry is to lighten the labor—to lessen the number of pieces to be washed and the kind of work done. The housewife who does wash her own clothes can make impossible for the laundress who charges by the dozen fresh linens always for wearing and household use.

One woman who has made a study of the problem eliminates starch from as much of the wearing apparel and household linens as possible.

Seersucker is her greatest standby for summer wear and for housework. Next in preference come crepe, then pongee and foulard silk. This means, of course, the new, soft material called plisse, in which all sorts of underwear can be obtained ready-made. She herself wears seersucker drawers, chemises and nightgowns; her husband has undershirts, drawers and pajamas, made of it; the youngest boy is kept entirely in white seersucker rompers. All of these garments are easily rinsed out, and the work on them ends when they are taken off the line and folded away. She has a few ribbed combinations similar to the gauze undershirts; neither requires any ironing, but the combinations necessitate an outer combination of nainsook to cover the corsets. This piece has to be regularly "done up." Its use is reserved, therefore, for special occasions.

Seersucker house dresses and petticoats are pretty and serviceable for morning; for afternoons, variety is afforded by an embroidered, crepe dress, a dark printed lawn of good quality, a little frock of pongee and another of foulard silk and a skirt of white galatea, worn with white shirt-waists. The girl who like to wear a great deal of white should try this plain galatea, which can be bought for about 16 cents a yard. She can wash a plain galatea skirt out in her room if necessary and easily iron it herself because it requires no starch. The everlasting quality of pongee was recognized by our grandmothers. When it has been washed and washed and made over and remade, it is still possible to dye it and have a new appearing gown of another color.

In household linens there are many small laundry economies. During the summer one of these is the use of paper table napkins. If the head of the house rebel, let him have one of linen. Japanese napkins can be bought for about a dollar a thousand. Why wash a linen tablecloth when there are also plain, little place doilies for use instead of the large tablecloth. Oilcloth is disliked too much to force it on the children, though it may be labor saving. There might be a rectangular tray at baby's place, if there is one in the family, and the others try not to spill things. The children usually go to bed before dinner hour; in consequence one linen cloth lasts us "grown-ups" through the week.

Paper towels at the downstairs basin, where the children rush in for "a lick-and-a promise" and wash, are washing many dozen hand towels. In the bathroom there can be small Turkish bath towels, but none that requires ironing. Each child has his own bath towel and wash-rag and is criticised for dirt left on the towel instead of in the water.

The kitchen table can be padded like an ironing-board. When the bed sheets come from the line they are folded in four, thoroughly platted and laid on this table. Other flat ironing is done on top of them. This makes the sheets smooth and gives a surface for ironing table napkins and handkerchiefs without changing their position.

The woman who is her own laundress should look into the various styles of washing-machines on the market. To the woman who can spend but little there can be recommended a vacuum washer of real value. Apparently it is a complicated funnel on a long stick. By plunging it up and down in the warm, soapy water splendid results are achieved.

Another invention, a sort of inverted funnel, is placed in the boiler. For ironing, the old-fashioned sad-iron is almost superseded by the electric iron. Those who have no electricity can substitute a gasolene or alcohol iron. The best feature about all these self-heating irons is that they permit the housewife to sit down at her task. A high office stool, from which she can work in a comfortable position, not tiring her arms, will help to make play of what was once work.

**Tub Frocks That Wash.**  
Tub frock is an elastic tunic, for so few dresses that stand the test of the wash tub, but have to go to the cleaners. White Swiss muslins much embroidered only in exceptional cases can be washed. Of course, beautiful as they are, organizes are the least renewable even by cleaning. Irish dimity, flowered lawns, organza, cotton voile and cotton crepe, all these will be worn this summer through and the most charming Watteau patterns, checks, dots and diamonds, many recalling floral wall papers are found. Embroidered stripes are found on crepe, and some are so exquisitely hand printed they look as if painted. Handkerchiefs in two colors, muslin in floral designs, bordered, linens, all are ready to choose from, and there is a certain Watteau pattern and shapely heres feeling about so many of the patterns that they are particularly pleasing. Pique has been revived and has come to stay.

There isn't very much danger in proposing to a young widow—if you really want to marry her. Equal parts of poverty and false pride usually produce a fool.

## FOR LUNCHEONS

One of the newest ideas for the luncheon table is the crocheted bonnet basket. The advantage of this is that you can always have a pretty decoration on hand, and they will look fresh and far superior to the fancy paper boxes. Nothing looks so dilapidated as crepe paper articles which have been torn or handled.

Buy plain cardboard crocheted cotton make enough so-inch wide, shell-stitch edging to go around a jelly glass or small dish. Sew the ends together; then make a plain circular mat to fit the bottom, stitch it to the edging and your little basket is complete. The problem of making it stand upright is easily solved. Starch your whole basket very stiffly and pull it into shape while it is drying.

A handle may be added, if you choose. It could be white, with a ribbon rosette of the same color as the basket. Or you could use pastel shade, such as pink with blue, or blue with yellow, may be used to show up nicely. Another good thing about it is that you can use fraternally, club or college colors to advantage. The handles are made of the plain crocheted beading, starched stiffly, or a fine wire bound with ribbon.

These charming little accessories to the luncheon table are also used as favors. They are used as trinket holders or miniature jewelry cases.

If you put candy in them a good protection for the basket itself is a little pad of tissue paper in the bottom. They are so easily made and so attractive to look at it is too bad to spoil them by carelessness.

**Quince Tart.**  
Peel and core four quinces. Cook until soft in water to cover. Drain, rub through a sieve, add one cup of sugar, the well beaten yolks of four eggs and two cups of milk. Line a deep baking-dish with good pastry, fill, bake for forty-five minutes, cover with meringue and bake until a delicate brown.

## THE CANNING SEASON

The annual period of canning and preserving is here. It is an open question what fruits and vegetables can be put up at home with economy. Now that tinned and glassed goods are so cheap and often so excellent many housewives find that they waste both time and money.

Pineapples and oranges, for example, are not worth the commercial orange marmalades and tinned pineapple are good and inexpensive, and considering the cost of the fruit, the sugar and jars, and the value of her time, the housewife who continues to preserve oranges and make orange marmalade is not an economical person. The same is true of many vegetables. On the other hand, certain vegetables cannot be purchased, well tinned, at a moderate price. The best asparagus, put up in glass, is expensive in the market; and if a lady is fond of asparagus, the housewife will do well to can it herself in glass jars at a time when it may be obtained at the lowest price.

Small lima beans, candied and preserved cherries, chutney, chili sauce, and grapefruit are among the more expensive delicacies in the market. These, if used in any quantity, it will be profitable to put up at home.

The simplest method of canning fruit is to bring it to the boiling point and then pack it quickly in jars that have been standing for fifty or sixty minutes in boiling water. Do not use much sugar in cooking the fruit, for this adds to the expense and spoils the flavor. Success in canning depends chiefly upon the perfect sealing of the jars.

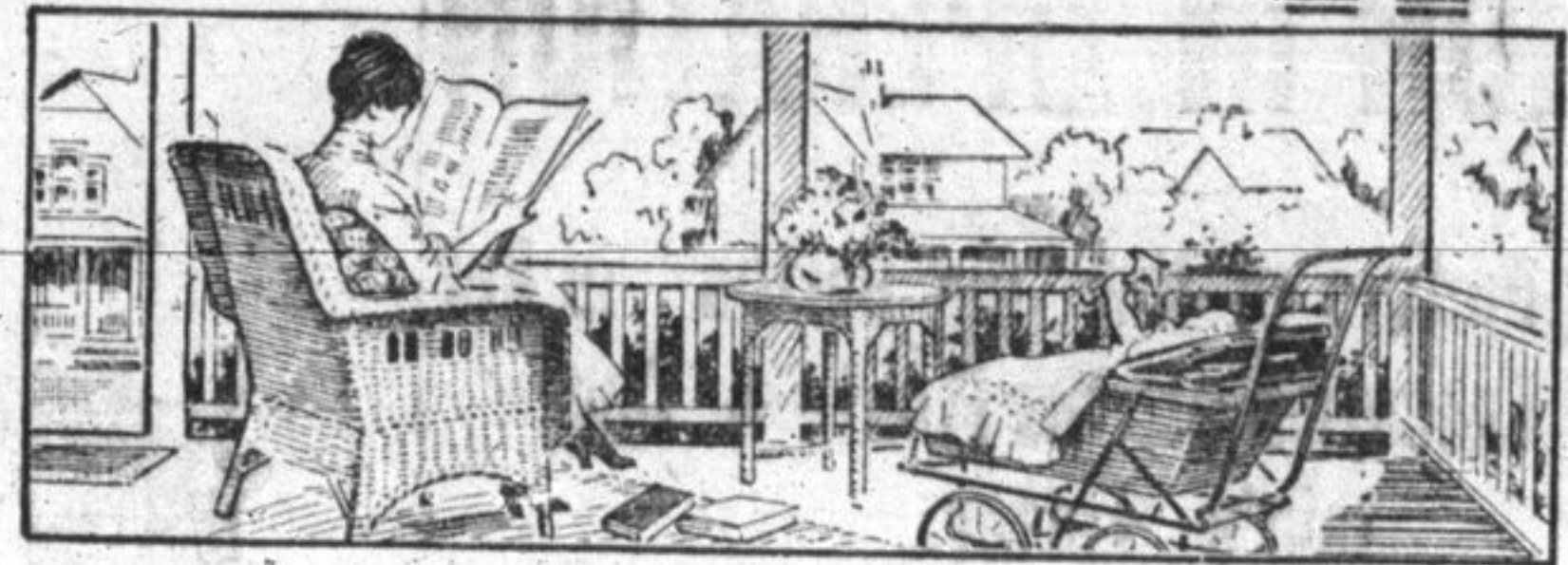
If the fruit and the jars have been thoroughly cleaned by boiling and if the jars are sealed so that no air can penetrate, the fruit or vegetables should keep for years.

In jellying, if the jelly remains liquid, do not boil it again with more sugar but try boiling more fruit juice. It is probable that you have already used too much sugar, and the fruit juice will make the jelly set.

**How to Lose Your Tan, Freckles or Wrinkles.**  
A day's motoring, an afternoon on the tennis ground or golf links, a sunbath on the beach or exposure on a sea trip, often brings on a deep tan or vivid crimson or, more perplexing still, a vigorous crop of freckles. A very necessary thing that is neglected, which removes tan, redness or freckles, is the use of a good skin-cream. It literally peels off the skin comes off in almost invisible flakes, so there is no hurt or injury. As time goes on, the skin becomes smoother, and the freckles, tan, and wrinkles disappear. Get an ounce of mercurochrome, use it as you would cold cream, washing it off mornings. In a week or so you will have a new skin, beautifully clear, transparent and of a most delicate whiteness. Wrinkles, so apt to form at this season, may be easily and quickly removed by bathing the face in a solution of powdered saccharine. Dissolve in witch hazel, 1/2 pint. This is not only a most effective astringent, but has a beneficial tonic effect also.

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## WORKING GIRLS AND COST OF LIVING

The State of Ohio has had an investigation made of the cost of living and the scale of wages of working women, and the result is published in the Ohio State Journal. The figures are interesting, as they are suggestive of similar relations between wages and living expenses among women workers generally.

Excluding 15 per cent of employed women who earn more than \$12 a week, they found the average weekly earnings to be \$8.27. The investigation established \$7.94 a week as the minimum living wage, and that a majority of employed women earn less than this amount.

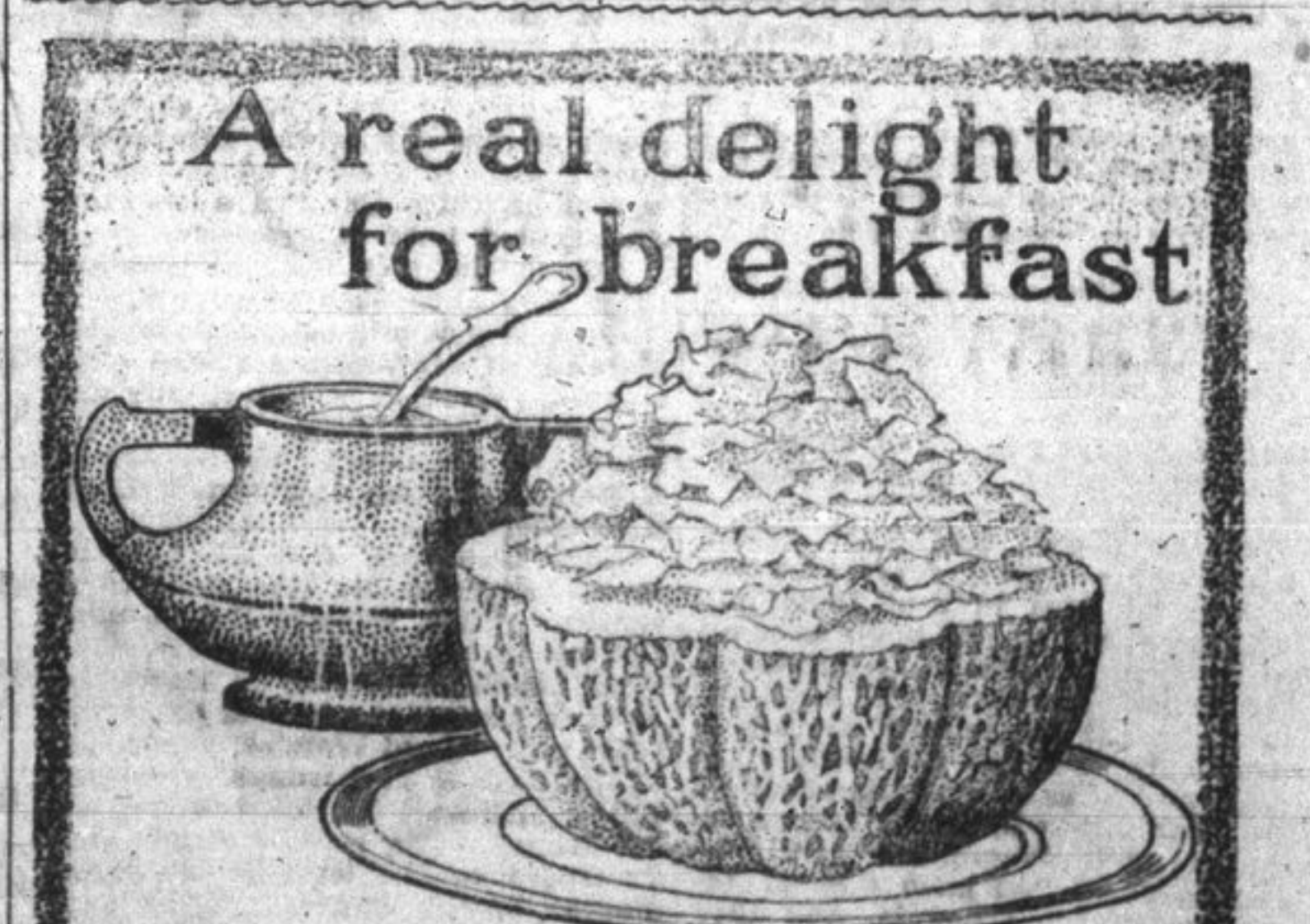
The investigation was undertaken because of the constitutional amendment of 1912, the Legislature has power to enact a minimum wage law.

For a minimum wage, the fundamentals are, the report says: "Good and sufficient food three times a day in a comfortable room with privacy and in a respectable community. Sufficient clothing. Clean clothing. Proper medical attention. Car fare to ride at least going to or from work. Some provision for recreation and amusements. Some contribution for church and charity. A small allowance for an occasional letter or postcard. Some allowance for self-improvement. Some allowance for incidentals." The report adds: "The fact that a large proportion of adult females are living at home does not settle the question. The woman wage-earner living at home must be fed, housed, clothed, kept in health and otherwise provided for, and if her wage is not sufficient to furnish the necessities of life, some one else must pay the difference."

The survey on which the report is based was confined to women living away from home and paying room rent. The investigators had supervision 372 women, who recorded on blanks furnished them every item of income and expenditure. All were over 18 years old, of American parentage and having the American standard of living. None of them earned as much as \$12 a week. One hundred and fifty-three were factory employees, 90 office employees, 66 saleswomen and 63 in various other employments. They spent an average of \$7.94 a week for living. Food and shelter, \$3.96; clothing, \$1.94; laundry, 12 cents; car fare, 20 cents; recreation and amusement, 34 cents; fruit, soda and candy, 8 cents; education, books, papers, music, etc., 9 cents; church and charity, 11 cents; stamps and stationery, 5 cents; association dues, 2 cents; insurance 10 cents; gifts, 31 cents; and incidentals, 37 cents. It is shown that 49.8 per cent of working women's earnings go for food and shelter; 24.5 per cent for clothing; the remainder approximately \$2 a week for "everything else."

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