

WOMAN'S PAGE

by Florence Riddick Boys

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OWNING YOUR HOME

Half the people in North America own their homes, that is, they have the family domicile in their own names, taking no accounting of the mortgage on the roof. A large proportion of them are still paying for their homes, but that is no disgrace. It encourages thrift, makes the family more stable, gives them an estate, makes them better citizens with a "stake" in community welfare and government.

Many more families might own their homes, if they only thought so, if they looked the proposition squarely in the face and were willing to make some sacrifices. Families often fail to give consideration to the idea of buying a home, because they jump at the conclusion that it would be impossible, or they desire to live in a home beyond their means. Even if one cannot buy at once the type of a home he wishes for life, it is wise to make a beginning and later that home may be sold and the price applied on another and more desirable home, the family having the advantage of a steady abiding place and the unearned increment through a few years.

"The gods provide thread for the web begun," says the adage but one cannot place too much trust in anything but his own resources. In determining whether to buy a home one should consider the bargains to be obtained, whether the property will increase in value, what is the regular income of the family earners, what expenses as college or operations face one in the near future, what would happen sickness or loss of the present position occurred, and how much the family can afford to pay each year for a home.

One can estimate that the rent money is applied on the purchase of the new home, but there will be taxes, insurance and upkeep. But the buying of a home will usually make the family willing to cut other expenses, and there are many ways in which funds can be corralled.

Perhaps one may rent a cheaper place until the family can save enough to make the first payment and move into the new home, or a roomer may be taken in and room rent applied on the purchase of the home, or the old auto may be made to serve a year longer. A family can cut many corners, in clothes, automobiles and other running expenses, for the sake of the dear joy of owning a home.

QUICK QUILTING

A practical quilt for common use may be made of pretty calico, all of one pattern, except the borders, which are of darker color, to match the figure in the calico. The dark border saves the quilt from showing the soil about the edges.

Stretch the quilt on quilting frame spread the cotton batting in a thin even layer; cover with the top cover of the quilt; and pin all securely in place with rows of pins. With a yard stick, mark the checked pattern for quilting, diagonally across the quilt, in diamond shape, with lines about an inch apart; remove from the quilting frame.

To stitch the quilt on the sewing machine, lengthen the stitch to the utmost and be sure that the tension is not too tight. Stitch several lines wide apart, in your design, first in one direction then in the other. Then fill in between these lines according to your pattern.

To protect the quilt make a twelve inch strip, like the border, and baste it across the top and bottom ends, letting it lap over each side of the quilt six inches. This may be removed for washing more often than it is necessary to wash the whole quilt.

TABLES

The tables are turned to many uses in the home of today. They break up the stiffness of arrange-

ment, give a touch of coziness, and fit well into the small house.

Beside the easy chair is the end table for magazines, while the book trough serves as a shelf underneath. The folding table sits at the head of the davenport ready to hold table lamp or books. The console table stands against the wall, beneath the large mirror or under the tapestry strip. Upon it are two tall candlesticks.

Nesting tables have a virtue all their own in that they can so easily be disposed of when not needed and can serve so many purposes upon demand. The black and gold lacquer ones are no more expensive than plain walnuts and have a gay and distinguished appearance.

Besides these there is a wide variety of table shapes and uses: The tea table or coffee table which is low and may be set in front of the hostess anywhere, the table formed of a tray fitted on legs and which is collapsible when not in use, the long and narrow davenport table which sits back of the davenport, the tiny table made to hold the smoking set, the telephone table, the sewing table and tables which seem to have no use at all unless it be as ornaments.

SALAD DRESSING—WITH VARIATIONS

One part of vinegar to three parts olive oil, with salt and pepper to taste is the foundation of most salad dressings. Any number of other things may be added to vary the flavor, color and consistency. Powdered or prepared mustard adds a delightful tang. Powdered or granulated sugar are desired by some, especially if the dressing is to be served with fruits. Some time leave out the mustard and add some currant or other tart jelly.

Beat up an egg as a beginning and add the olive oil and vinegar, with a pinch of curry powder. Anchovy paste, chives, mustard, egg, oil and vinegar is another combination. Chopped water cress or chili sauce or both may be added to the fundamental dressing.

Cream salad dressing is made as follows: Mix a quarter teaspoon salt, half table-spoon each of sugar and mustard, a beaten egg and a cup of cream, and cook in a double boiler. When it begins to thicken, add two tablespoons of butter and a quarter cup of vinegar. Add the vinegar very slowly, stirring constantly until entirely thick.

CARE OF THE EYES.

The use of electric lights may be very hard on the eye-sight, especially if improperly used. Daylight is much better if it is possible to get it at one's work. When doing fine work the light should shine over one's left shoulder. One can so arrange his position to make it do that.

The blue electric light bulbs, or "daylight bulbs" as they are called, are easier on the eyes than the colorless ones. It is very hard on the eyes to work with the light shining directly from uncolored bulbs, when the wires can be seen. The bulb should be either frosted or blue. It should not be too near to the work. A table lamp is bad for a worker who sits at a table and reads or writes. The reading lamp, when the book is held nearer one's lap, is all right.

The kitchen light is usually poor. It usually hangs in the center of the room and is a dim light. The worker can waste much time hunting for tool and not seeing well to do the work efficiently. If the light is a center light, it should be a large daylight bulb. Better yet, there should be several lights, arranged conveniently over sink and work tables.

Eye strain is due to too bright light, a light too close or too dim. Each night one should drop a few drops of boric acid solution into each

eye, to strengthen and cleanse the eye. This will help to keep the eyes strong and bright.

EVENING GOWNS

White and black are favorites for evening gowns this season. The cut is plain and there is a scarcity of trimming, but the goods is so filmy and delicate that it is decorative of itself.

A filmy scarf is often worn with such a gown and it gives mystery and elusiveness and femininity. The scarf drapes from the shoulder and may reach below the hem line. It is of the sheerest chiffon, and merely casts a shadow.

Night blue, the blue of lake water, is also a popular shade for evening wear.

WASHING WHITE SILK

White silk is likely to turn yellow in the washing. To avoid this, use only the purest white soap, with no resin in it. Use warm water, not hot, and rinse the soap out thoroughly in warm water. Dry in a dark place. When the garment is half dry, roll it in a thick towel for a half hour and iron with a warm, not hot, iron.

WORN SHADES.

When a window shade is cracked and broken at the lower end, it may be made to do longer service, by taking it off the roller and turning it end for end. The end which was tacked to the roller is hemmed and the curtain stick is run through it. The worn end is tacked to the roller. Small tacks must be used to prevent injury to the spring in the roller.

HOMES

Palaces grow in the cities,
Tho' tenements back of them hide;
But homes grow in the little towns,
And dot the country side.
—Selected.

MRS SOLOMON SAYS:

Courtesy is to conduct what fragrance is to a flower.

SMILES

Irate Customer: "Have you any eggs that haven't chickens in them?"
Grocer: "Yes, ma'am, duck eggs."

"We thought we'd name the new baby 'Victrola,' but it turned out to be a boy, so we named him 'Radio.' It's noisier."

FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS APPEAL TO CAMPERS

Spare wild flowers, shrubs and trees; they have made the place pleasant for you—leave them for others to enjoy. Don't make a campfire in the leaves or rotten wood or against a log where it may spread. Don't make a fire too close to a tree. Don't toss away burning matches or tobacco. Always scrape (toward the fire) a trench around your campfire, down to dirt. Always leave a clean camp and a dead fire. Some fires come from lightning and from unpreventable causes; but about 90 per cent or more are from sheer carelessness.

FARMERS AND BUSINESS

Regardless of what may be done in the future with respect to legislation intended to aid the farmer, it must be conceded that agriculture will never attain the place to which it is entitled until farmers make up their minds to organize effectively for mutual protection and co-operation.

Because of the scattering of farmers over such a wide territory, and the difficulty of getting them together even to discuss their own problems, the task of organization is a hard one. While several farmers' organizations of national scope al-

ready exist, they really include only a very small percentage of all farmers. While these bodies are helpful they can never be really effective without a large and loyal membership.

As Secretary Jardine stated in a recent speech "Big business is efficient because it is organized. It knows the best methods of production and what the market demands, both quantity and quality. Organization will bring to agriculture the same benefits that it has brought to business."

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