

# Electric Washing Machines

*Electricity for Ease, Economy, and Efficiency*



ELECTRIC washing machines, with no rubbing, no scrubbing, no handling of wet, heavy clothes, have reached the perfection stage, and make for endless saving in time, trouble and expense. No thinking man should be content to allow his wife to wear herself into premature old age, when with a machine, a tubful of hot water, and some soap, the whole process can be accomplished in an hour.

Much thought has been brought to bear upon the subject, and there are now many types of washing machines to choose from, all infinitely superior to the bad old way. In some cases, the wringer has been entirely dispensed with, and the clothes are spin-rinsed and spin-dried; in others, wringers are attached to the machines and the pressure of the rollers automatically adjusted. An important feature of one good model is that the height can be adjusted to that of the operator. In every case the modern electric washer makes the clothes dry easier and quicker than any other method.

## Boiling is Unnecessary.

AN objection that is often raised at the outset is that washing-machines do not boil the clothes. It is unnecessary. No more beautiful washing is done, although at the cost of considerable energy, than in those countries where clothes are still washed in the running streams, and where boiling has never been practised. This is exactly the principle upon which washing machines work, but they supply the energy and do the work in a fraction of the time. Clothes are boiled to ensure purity of colour, but frequently dirt and stains are boiled in instead of out. The machine first washes the clothes clean, and then a scalding rinse or spray is used to bleach and sterilise. This method ensures whiteness, without the wear and tear of boiling, so injurious to many fabrics, and cleanses woollen goods, which need to be so carefully handled, to perfection.

## How Cheap, Too.

BESIDES time and labour, washing machines are money-saving. The first cost need not be considered prohibitive, as small monthly instalments are all that it is necessary to find, the amount in many cases being less than the amount the housewife has been in the habit of paying for hired help, and the cost of running is

but a few pence weekly, less than that of fuelling the old-fashioned copper, with all its smoke, ashes, and dirt.

Where people are building a new home, or re-modelling an existing one, money and space can both be saved, the wash-house, copper, tubs, taps, etc., being entirely dispensed with. The machines take up little space, are not unsightly, and can be obtained in different sizes. Nor is any mechanical knowledge required on the part of the operator. The mechanism is simplicity itself, a couple of levers con-

course, be soaked, because of the danger of fading or turning.

Brightly-coloured articles should not be washed for the first time with other goods, as they often obtain a surplus amount of dye, which comes away at the first wash, leaving the garment quite fast afterwards.

If you are obliged to use hard water, use a water-softener with it, as you will require less soap, and put two tablespoonsful of diluted blue into the washing suds. It will not be necessary to blue the rinsing water, two of which

in those that were first hung and fold them.

All really hard work has been done for you, and now, instead of having the copper to clean out and the wash-house to clean up, as is the case at the end of an ordinary wash, all you have to do is to allow the machine to drain out, give it a rinse with clean water, and wipe it out with a clean cloth.

Does it not sound too good to be true? Let some or all of the makers demonstrate to you, and put them through their paces, and we shall be surprised if you ever have another bad old washing-day.

**"A FRESH mind keeps the body fresh. Take in the ideas of the day, drain off those of yesterday."**—

*Bulwer-Lytton.*

Says Thackeray: "An intelligent wife can make her home pretty well what she pleases," and surely there are few wives so unintelligent to-day who do not feel that there is something wrong about the drudgery of standing over steaming wash-tubs, rubbing and scrubbing for a whole day or more every week; nor need one go to the expense of sending clothes away to be washed, with the attendant risk of loss and damage entailed. The answer is "The Electric Washer." Ask your nearest dealer for a demonstration.

trolling all operations, nothing to go wrong or get out of order.

Think of washing-day over in an hour; no resulting backache or fatigue, and the rest of the day free—in fact, washing-day a holiday instead of one to be dreaded. How much a week would that be worth to you?

All makers will give you a demonstration free in your own home, if you wish it, and service afterwards, if required. It costs you nothing and will bring you much in added leisure, health and wealth.

## Some Practical Points.

SOME people still like to soak their clothes before the actual washing process although it is really not necessary with the high efficiency of modern machines. In any case, do not soak in aluminium containers, as a slight scum will be created. However, experience is your best guide. If soaking is desired no extra vessel is necessary for this operation, nor need the clothes be put in soak overnight. Put the white clothes into soak in the machine, when you begin to sort out the wash, and run off the soaking water before you begin. Time will be saved, because a large portion of the dirt will have been removed and all of it loosened. Coloured clothes should not, of

should leave the clothes perfectly free from both soap and blue.

Silks, rayons and woollens should be washed, of course, in water that is cool enough to bear the hand in easily. For white clothes, the hotter the water the better. Any small mending jobs should be done before washing, with the exception of stockings, which are necessarily darned afterwards, although "ladders" in silk or rayon stockings and underwear should be attended to beforehand.

## Starching Facilities.

STARCHING, too, can be carried out in the machine. Two ounces of starch dissolved in a pint of warm water, to which  $3\frac{1}{2}$  quarts of boiling water is added, makes a gallon of starching solution. To this should be added one gallon of cold water, which reduces the temperature sufficiently, and when it has been stirred well, the clothes put in and the machine put in operation for a few moments. By this means the whole of the starching is done at one operation.

Machine-washed clothes are easy to hang out because they are light, fluffy and nearly dry, without folds or creases. As soon as the last pieces are on the line, it is often possible to take

## In Lighter Vein

First Boy: What's a quire of paper?  
Second Boy: Choir of paper? Oh, it must be one of those music rolls for a player-piano.

The doctor told Mr. Meek not to stay out late at night.

"You think the night air is bad for me, doctor?"

"No," said the doctor, "it isn't that. It's the excitement after getting home that hurts you."



**Cook's opinion of a broadcaster!**

—she thinks he's wonderful during the evening programme—but when it comes to baking she'd sooner have a tin of ANCHOR SKIM MILK POWDER on the shelf than the finest radio going. A few spoonfuls added to every mixing means more delicious scones and cakes—higher food value—and a freshness that lasts for DAYS.

Just try it yourself. Ask your grocer for ANCHOR SKIM MILK POWDER. Price 1/2 tin.

For Free Folder of Tested Recipes, write NOW to "Anchor," Box 844, Auckland.