

Child and His Play

By Mrs. Lenore R. Ranus

EVERYONE knows that a normal child has an active mind, but many parents do nothing to strengthen or train this vital part of their child's life. Many parents give their children the best mental training in the schools. These parents are indeed fortunate who have kindergartens in their towns or cities, for the kindergarten gives systematic mental training to children as early as the fourth year.

The easiest way to teach a child to think is through play. The mother can begin to sing Mother Goose rhymes to the mere infant-in-arms. As the child grows, he recognizes the words and often the tunes. Later, he will ask for his favorite songs or rhymes, and then begin to sing and recite, himself. Up to this point the mother has accomplished three things: She has trained the memory, cultivated an ear for music and the ability to carry a simple tune, and enlarged the child's vocabulary.

Be sure to use only the best grammar when talking with a child. Baby talk is funny for the grown-ups for a while, but the difficulty the child faces in overcoming this is tremendous.

As the child grows older, a story-hour should become a part of each day. This is really a lesson in language. The mother should begin with the finger plays when the child is eight or nine months old, such as "This is the church and this is the steeple," "The thumb is one; the pointer, two; the middle finger, three; the ring finger, four; the little finger, five." "The Little Hair Chick," "Little Red Hen," and other similar simple tales, a list of which will be found at the conclusion of this article.

In telling stories to children, especially to very young children, avoid the element of fear.

Children love best the stories they have heard before. A good rule is to let the child choose his own story. Mother can introduce a new story when she deems best. Another good plan is to have the child tell mother a story sometimes, as this will aid self-expression and be a lesson in language.

To teach counting, make use of the play spirit again. In bouncing a ball, repeat the old-time jingle, "One, two, buckle my shoe. You will be surprised at how quickly this simple game will begin to count. Again, in building blocks, make a game of counting by saying, "Give mother one block," then "Give mother one, two, three blocks," etc. It is unwise to teach a child under three, numbers higher than 10. They are well started if they are able to count as high as this correctly.

To develop the power of concentration, without which no human being can be successful in life, there must be a certain amount of directed play each day. Children are given this in kindergartens, and the mother can also give it to them in the home. When mother sews, the opportunity to direct play is at once afforded, by having the child sit close by and sew a piece of loose-woven cloth, such as canvas or scrim. A big, blunt-pointed needle should be chosen for the purpose and tied securely to a heavy thread. When the child shows evidence of fatigue, the work should be laid aside for another day.

Checks have broken out again



In the garden of textiles, checks are the saucy little blooms, especially when they take on the gay colorings of the novelties of the demi-season. Almost any little old frock will smile up and look hopeful if you show it a checked out scarf or shake a plaided girdle at it. You will see at the left of the picture a saintly young lady clad in duvet de laine of trench brown, decorated with brown and ivory check. Black panuelvet has the center of the stage and its teammate is gray and white checked velour de laine. Passing along to the diamond design at the right we come to a charming exhibit of vatician purple broadcloth playing with a novelty crepe.

Despite Handicaps of Wartime, Textile Makers Excel in Their New Designs

By Mme. Qui Vive

FABRIC checks are not to be meddled with. They are a specialty of silk, and handling them is about as dangerous as juggling a high explosive. The naive and inexperienced dressmaker can do no harm with a check than with any other kind of material, but let the gown artist take the same design and she'll hit the bull's-eye of high success. Paris is having a gay time fooling around with checks and plaids, which no doubt will lead to many murderous exploits on the part of the clothes anarchists, who love material laws because it's such good sport to break them. Let us say then that if you are in doubt, don't. And if your guiding star in dressmaking is a willow, let the shears and magic of the stitches, go to it, and we wish you joy.

In the demi-season, that period of the year when materials are more interesting than styles, there is seldom any definite change of silhouette in midwinter, and so we turn to the output of the textile designers in the search for thrill. Lyons may be the great source, for many of the towns in northern France that produced fabrics are in the hands of the wicked Huns, curses on them. When the world was in its right mind, Lyons made the most beautiful, for the last several seasons it has also produced beautiful woolen materials, particularly luscious velours de laine, divertyn and all that family of softly yielding weaves.

Labor is scarce, dye is difficult to manufacture, materials are precious, and yet Lyons continues her great industry. And for what purpose? To beautifully clothe the fair and snare sex. We wonder if women realize that all the precious things of the world, satins and silks, jewels and furs, are brought to them like the offerings of the gods, that the sea and the earth, the forests are hunted through for costly pelts of animals, and that the wheels of industry turn to make the armor of war, and that the arms of the modern woman is blessed.

Despite the handicap of wartime, the textile makers have not only kept to the high standards of good designs, but they have exceeded all in specialty of silks, offering us the old stuff rejuvenated and beautified, and along with these come many fabrics that are entirely new. As Burbank mixes up grains and flowers they are giving us blends and mixtures. There is a crepe de chine that would be Jersey were it not crepe de chine, for it is both in fact and specialty of silks, but for the last several seasons it has also produced beautiful woolen materials, particularly luscious velours de laine, divertyn and all that family of softly yielding weaves.

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Beauty Chat With Lillian Russell

By Lillian Russell

EVERY woman who wears a corset or a brassiere or a bandage over the abdomen. Ever since the early days when Roman women wore bandages over their breasts and found that they also imparted slimmness to the figure, corsets under various names and of various construction have been worn; and in spite of the warfare made upon them by the comparatively few, the majority will continue to wear them for evermore.

The woman of average intelligence whose vanity does not dominate her judgment, will not injure herself by a corset. It is the judgment of the wearer that renders corseting injurious or not. The brassiere plays a most important part in the present-day dressing. No two figures are exactly alike—some are stout-waisted and with a high bust and others are long-waisted and with a low bust. Therefore the short-cropped corset—or what is called the "low bust" corset—is the most in demand and safest to wear, as it protects the abdomen and waist without pushing the bust away from its natural place.

The brassiere may be worn to protect the bust and at the same time give a freedom of movement to the entire figure. Some doctors will tell you that the proper way to lace a corset is to tie it flat on your back in the corset and then pull it into place and lace it firmly. This must be a front-laced corset, of course. The proper-sized corset is of the greatest importance. When it comes too close together it is too large and when the lacing is too far apart the corset is too small. The adjustment must be perfect to insure health and comfort.

Women Propose In New Guinea

By Edith M. Johnson

SO FAR as proposals of marriage are concerned, in New Guinea it is always leap year. There, according to an English writer, the men consider it beneath their dignity to marry women, much less to make overtures of marriage. Consequently the proposing is left to the women to do.

When a woman of New Guinea falls in love with a man she sends a piece of string to his sister, or if he has no sister to his mother or another of his lady relatives. The lady who receives the string tells the man that the particular damsel is in love with him. If the man thinks he would like to wed the lady he meets her alone and they decide straight away whether to marry or drop the idea. In the former case the betrothal is announced.

No breach of promise actions are possible in New Guinea, though if the lady is jilted her friends may hunt her lover up and "go" for him. On the other hand, if the woman proves faithless she is liable to be beaten by her betrothed.

A Wife Helped, Secret of Success

By Edith M. Johnson

WHAT can be accomplished through a fine spirit of cooperation between husband and wife is exemplified in the career of Judge John F. Hyland, New York's newly elected mayor, who scarcely could have reached his present exalted position had it not been for the devoted assistance of Mrs. Hyland over a long period of years.

Where the 999 elevated tracklayers and engineers would have deemed it impossible to attain the judgeship, let alone the majority of the biggest city in the world, the one who did possess the stamina and courage for that undertaking may thank his wife that he actually won. For John F. Hyland married a woman who has been his constant helper and inspirer. Though he was a career of seven and eight years in law classes after a long and hard day's work as an elevated train engineer, he could not have completed his course successfully if Mrs. Hyland had not written out his daily lessons for him, which he studied while running his train.

There is not a family that could not get along happily and successfully if every member would bear his or her share of responsibility. Cooperation works just as well in family life as it does in business. When one member of a family undertakes an unusually severe tax on his energies he needs the

devoted assistance of every other member of his family. Yet how many women are there who would not feel imposed upon if, in addition to doing all their own cooking, sewing, cleaning and baking, they were obliged to copy tiresome lessons every day for a period of several years.

This tendency may explain why there are not more John Hylands. Blind indifference, when you get along with a husband, and the husband who cannot rely on the sustained devotion of his wife, groan under heavy handicaps, whatever their talents. You cannot do good work when you never know "where you stand."

The life of Mrs. Hyland offers another suggestion to women. Long years of hard work and poverty did not crush her spirit. She was not bowed to earth by her duties and responsibilities, like so many women. She took them as a matter of course, going about her duties in a glad spirit if she had any relief worth while to do.

Whenever you see a man full of energy and ambition, eager to make an ever-increasing success of his business or profession, you may be pretty sure that he has the heartiest kind of encouragement and cooperation at home. Likewise, whenever you see a woman thoroughly devoted to her home and family and manifesting a keen interest in all that transpires in the outside world, you may safely assume that she enjoys the unqualified support and sympathy of her husband.

Suggestions For Housewife

WHEN making yeast rolls, add one cup of cornmeal to the sponge with the shortening, then finish with white flour.

Thin slices of dried beef can be crumbed in butter and baked over and make an excellent substitute for bacon. A slice of potato is an excellent thing to clean white oil cloth which has become disfigured by hot cooking utensils.

Delicious sandwiches are made of raisins and nuts chopped together, moistened with a little whipped cream and seasoned with a little salt.

For the Home Beautiful

By Mme. Maison

A SPINET desk is charming in a colonial room with a chair to correspond. Have candlesticks on either side of the parure. Place the desk near a window and have a floor plug for electric lights in the candles.

Decorate with a diagram of walls, if the decorator has a diagram of just where each article of furniture is to have a permanent place, he often can work in very pleasing effects. I am glad to tell you that excellent paper is now made in great quantities which works out beautifully in rooms where this scheme of wall treatment is desired.

Liquidation Sale of the Greensburg Music House

Table listing prices for Parlor Organs, Square Pianos, Upright Pianos, and Player Pianos. Includes items like Loring & Blake, Curtis, Steinway, and various models with prices ranging from \$100 to \$1000.

Table listing prices for various piano models and brands, including Boudoir, Small, and Grand pianos, with prices ranging from \$275 to \$1000.

TERMS: Pianos \$5 or More Cash or \$6 or More Monthly. Player Pianos \$10 or More Cash or \$8 or More Monthly. Order Your Piano by Mail. Read, study and compare our quality, prices and terms as advertised and you will find that we are the best.

Schwan Piano Co. logo and address: 111 Fourth Street, Washington, D.C. Includes text: "WARRANTED BACKED BY \$1,000,000 IN CAPITAL".