

Fashions — Woman's Page — Helpful Hints

HOME ECONOMICS WORK IMPROVING

Dean of Washington State College Addresses Extension Workers

PULLMAN, Wash., Jan. 21.—That the outlook for home economics was never better than at present was the statement of Dean Florence Harrison of the College of Home Economics, when addressing the extension workers holding their annual conference here. Miss Harrison has recently returned from an extensive trip in the middle western states, where she visited the home economics department of many colleges.

The field of home economics work is being broadened considerably, for physiologists, psychologists, dentists, orthopedic specialists, and similar people are cooperating with home economics workers to give more attention to child welfare and parental education.

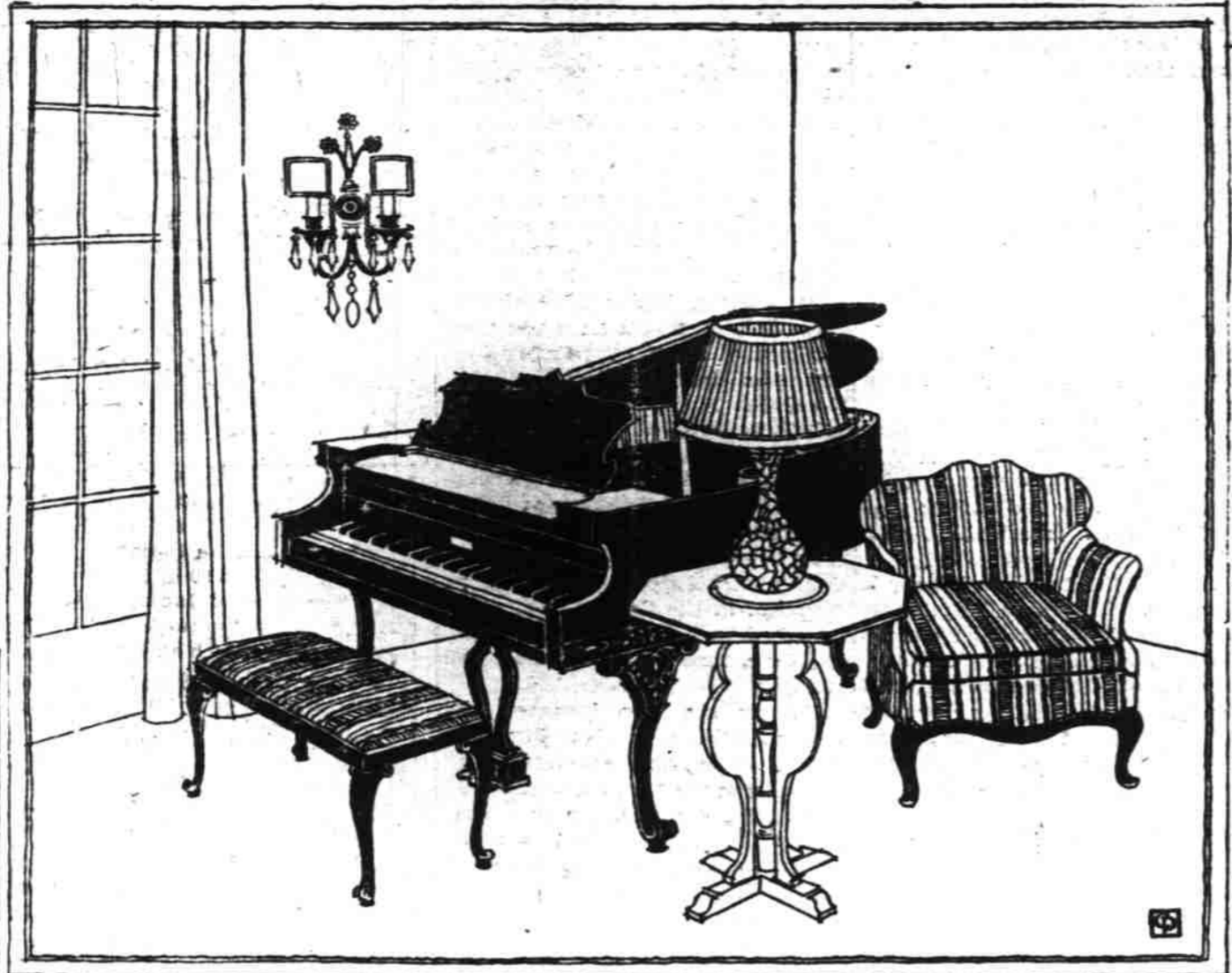
In the past there has been a comparatively small amount of time given to problems of consumption by economists. They are now studying how to spend wisely and this applied economics and sociology will help home economics workers.

Research work is now being done in home economics, due to funds made available by the Farnell Act. The State college of Washington is making a time study for rural women in typical sections of the state to determine how much time they spend for different kinds of work and for leisure in an average week in winter and summer.

The last of the sectional conferences on various agricultural and home economics projects are being held today, when livestock is given consideration by the county agents. The speakers will include J. K. Ford, livestock extension specialist; Leonard Negnauer, soils and crops specialist; and County Agents Ben Beach of Friday Harbor and Carl Izett of Cathlamet. Both a demonstration and talk on effect of hog type on cost of production will be given by Hector McDonald of the Animal Husbandry department of the State college.

About 100 guests were entertained last evening at the annual banquet given by Dr. E. O. Holland, president of the State college, and Director S. B. Nelson of the Extension service. Entertainment features included songs by a college quartet and readings by Miss Esther Olson. These were provided through the courtesy of Dean and Mrs. Kimbrough of the music department and Professor Daggy of the speech department.

Let Use Suggest Your Grouping; Beauty Comes Through Balance



By Hilda Hunt

The grouping of furniture in a room is most important. It must not only be for correctness of effect, but for comfort and convenience. In other words, the arrangement should be suggested by the use to which the pieces of furniture are to be put. A bookcase, for instance, does not require a chair in front of it, because one goes to the bookcase to remove a book, not to read them in that particular spot. So a chair in the bookcase grouping is out of place and looks it. A chair may be placed nearby for balance, but that is another matter.

I find that the piano grouping is one of the greatest problems. It's not so difficult with the upright piano, which can be readily

balanced against the side wall, or itself balance a large piece of furniture opposite, or a drop leaf table with a tapestry, or large picture hung above to give the balancing height. But the grouping of the baby grand with other pieces of furniture is more difficult, owing to its irregular shape. Square built furniture scarcely fits in with the shape of the piano, and so, as shown in the sketch, a round or octagon table should be used. One always needs a table near the piano to hold the lamp, where the floor lamp is missing, and at any rate, for a handy place to lay music while sorting it, and thus prevent the top of the piano from becoming littered.

Chair Lines Harmonious
A comfortable chair is needed

How to Achieve Beauty

How to Massage Your Scalp
Massage is one of the best means of preventing gray hair and baldness, strange as those words may sound. In order to have a healthy scalp with its consequential growth of luxurious hair that has the sheen of youth, you must keep the circulation stirred up.

When the blood stream that feeds your scalp gets slow and sluggish, your scalp loses its activity. It gets stiff and adheres too closely to the skull. Massage your scalp to keep the circulation up and to maintain that looseness between the scalp and skull that is so essential.

One of the best means of massage for the scalp is brushing frequently and hard. Brush from the hairline upward and outward, never flat down against your head. Get a brush that has long, stiff bristles and use it morning and night.

For the manipulation massage, place both hands firmly on your head and rotate the scalp with the thick part of the palms in such a

Blends Three Shades



The costume pictured blends the three shades of beige, brown and orange. The blouse is beige crepe, the skirt and cape of brown, and scarf and cape lining of bright orange.

JAZZ INVADES FROCK TRIMMINGS



Jazz is not confined to music, but finds its expression in milady's frocks. A whole "blues" motif is indicated in the hand-painted design on the jumper suit at the left of the picture. While the afternoon bridge dress (right), of pink-beige chamaling, has sprightly insets of red velvet for decoration. Side drapes and Russian collar tied on the shoulder are featured.

By Mme. Lisbeth

Jazz is not confined to dance orchestras these days. It has invaded almost every field, and is noticeable even in the trimmings of women's gowns.

The two attractive frocks pictured are decorated in a manner that is decidedly distinctive, and might be called a trifle jazzy.

At the left a new futuristic design is painted by hand on a Bouc-le jumper suit.

The other model is for early spring, and is designed for wear at

Veils Being Draped Like Egyptian Headdresses

PARIS (AP)—Now that the tiny veil is an established fashion women are hunting around for more original ways of wearing it than hanging straight down over their eyes.

Certain smart women prefer to wear veils in zig-zag lines across their faces and others draw them tightly to accentuate their eyes, particularly if their eyes are fancifully made up.

The latest veiled hat looks like an ancient Egyptian headdress. A narrow veil is draped to hang down over the ears. It is worn on a beak-shaped hat. The side draperies of the veil barely clear the shoulders or sometimes touch them.

Not Enough Light

While walking along a country road in Scotland one dark night, a farmer met a plowman carrying a lamp.

"Whaur are ye gwan wi' the light?" asked the farmer.

"I'm gwan ta court my lass," was the fra'n' reply.

"Man, that's awfu'," remarked the farmer. "I didna tak' a lamp when I was courtin'."

"I thoct that," rejoined the plowman, "when I first saw your wife."

FLAPPER APPEARS IN OLD ENGLAND

She Appears To Be Somewhat Similar To American Girl To Many

LONDON (AP)—The English flapper has suddenly sprung into the limelight.

To vote or not to vote is the question she is asking.

Some politicians, including Stanley Baldwin, the prime minister, say the flapper has intelligence enough to vote. Other politicians take a contrary view.

While the country is trying to decide whether the age limit for young women should be made 21 instead of 30, as at present, the flapper goes on her way, usually expressing indifference of the whole affair.

The English flapper is in many respects like her American cousin, and in many respects unlike her. She is alike in the way she dresses and somewhat unlike in her manners.

England's "average flapper" is Miss Margaret Cowles, 21, typist in an office near Westminster Abbey.

She was chosen by the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, combining all the organizations to give to English women at the age of 21 years.

Miss Cowles' father is an insurance clerk. She received the equivalent of a high school education and went to work at 17.

She was selected as an average flapper (Miss Cowles doesn't like the word) because she stands midway between the factory girl and the university girl.

Miss Cowles uses rouge, smokes and wears her skirts knee-high, goes to dances, has men friends, and to the movies whenever she can and thinks some movies are all right and some "awful." But she goes to church on Sunday, and she says most of her friends go to church too. She doesn't think modern dancing immoral unless it is carried too far.

"A girl can wear silk stockings and knee skirts without going to the Devil," she declared.

Miss Cowles said she would like to be given the vote, but that she would not vote as her husband did if she were married. She would use her own judgment. She said she expected to marry, probably at the age of 24 or 25. She said she did not think the word "obey" ought to be in the marriage ceremony.

The "average miss" said she thought work good for a girl if she doesn't start too young and that a wife should work out after marriage if she thereby helps her husband and children.

Both all black and all white costumes continue their popularity for formal evening wear. And old and young alike effect them.

One always associates white with the younger members of society and black with the older ones, although reversed they are even more striking. A girlish frock of white satin and lace (left) has charming and quaint old-fashioned touches. The bodice is fitted closely, in the popular

BLACK AND WHITE FOR EVENING



By Mme. Lisbeth

mode, with a deep bertha of the satin and lace. The full skirt is trimmed with ruffles of lace. Black is exemplified (right) in a gown of satin and tulle. Again is repeated the close-fitting bodice of satin. The skirt is composed of three tiers of tulle, with embroidery near the waistline and repeated on the bodice.

With this frock Miss Helen Costello wears an exquisite old Spanish lace shawl that combines beautifully with the gown.

I Have Said in My Heart

By Ida McGlone Gibson

How Large Is Your World?

How large is your world? Please take time to think about this question. It will help to decide your place in the sun. You, Mrs. Society Woman, does your world not pitch its confines just outside the little circle of the friends you see every day?

When you read the paper at night, do you not look on the society page first? Are the affairs on the Volstead Act as important to you as the affairs on Main street? Does not your world really mean the gossip, the discussion and the actions—good and bad—of at most two or three hundred people?

And you, Mrs. Club Woman, are you thinking and talking up the coming biennial much more than you are who will be next president of the United States?

And you, Mr. Business Man, how big is your world?

Do you care much about the freight rates on fruit if the freight rates on lumber—which you are selling—are lowered? Does the raising of the wages of the plasterers worry you if you are not thinking of building a home this summer?

And you, Mr. Moving Picture Producer, what difference does it make to you whether you put out decent pictures or not provided you get the money? Your world means yourself and a few bankers who are willing to lend you money.

Every one's world is bounded by his own little interests, and very few of us, even when we speak of world affairs, are conscious that we are talking of them only in terms of ourselves.

From the time that the babe finds his little world in his mother's adoring eyes, up through life's journey, when the thing man called his world is forgotten, and he is laid away from the sight of all he knew on earth, the world is only as big as the man is. To every one his world is only as big as his sympathy with and his understanding of the other man's point of view.

When all is said and done no one person owns the world. We speak of "sitting pretty on the top of the world," but in reality if we sit pretty at all it is on some little bit of prosperity of our own making which we are always deathly afraid of falling off.

When we say, "I'll tell the world," we mean that very little part of this great teeming earth which interests us and which we interest. The broader we make our outlook the better and bigger the more worthy of this world in which we live will we be.

Memo: We must remember that we do not own the world—the world owns us.

DISH WASHING MAY NOT BE HARSHIP

Systematic Method Worked Out Usually Saves Time and Much Energy

By Gladys Gallup, Home Management Specialist Extension Service, State College of Washington.

Housewives often wonder if the routine duties of house keeping can be lessened or made easier. We only need to make a study of motion in doing different processes to find that we have much to learn in the elimination of waste motions and waste time. Motion study should teach us the one best way as a standard.

A survey sent out in the home management project in the state of Washington showed that an average of 45 minutes is spent each day in the farm home with dish wiping. This, of course, does not include washing dishes or washing and wiping the pots, pans or separator dishes. Very few of those reporting used a dish drainer.

Dish washing may not be the bugbear it has been considered in most households, if a study is made of the process. Almost every housekeeper has, more or less, a fixed routine of doing dishes which might be called her plan, but it may be that she has not studied out the best method or a standard way of doing the dishes.

A method recently worked out, which saves much time, follows. The dishes are stacked on a utility table all at one time and taken to the kitchen from the dining room.

After the dishes are taken from the utility table they are put on the right drain board, scraped and stacked in their respective piles. If there is not a drain board in the kitchen or a sink they are stacked to the right of the dish pan.

Washing Dishes

The hot water is poured into the dish pan and into the dipping pan, which is just to the left on the drainboard. The dinner plates are first placed into the pan for washing, the salad or the bread and butter plates next, the saucers on top of these, and the cups around in the edge of the pan.

If there are too many dishes for one process just the plates are washed first and then the other dishes. The cups do not need soaking and are easily washed. They are then dipped in the pan of hot water to the left, and placed to drain in the dish drainer. If there is no room on the left drain board for the dish drainer, it is placed on a table further to the left with a towel underneath to absorb the drain water.

Next the saucers are washed which likewise do not need much soaking. They are dipped in the pan of hot water to the left and placed in the drainer. By this time the salad plates and dinner plates are easily washed. This water is then emptied down the drain and the water which the dishes were dipped in is placed in this pan with new, clean water put in the dipping pan. Then the glasses and silverware are washed. These are placed on a towel to the left to drain and he wiped immediately so they will not streak. By the time these are wiped and put away the dishes in the drainer are dry and these dishes can be placed away.

While the home maker is wiping the glasses and silverware the pots and pans can be soaking in the clean dish water, in which only the glasses and silverware have been washed. It is just as necessary to have it clean for the pots and pans as it is for the china dishes. The pots and pans are dipped and drained. It is not necessary to wipe them providing the dipping water is hot.

The writer spent much time during the past summer trying to work out a standard method of doing dishes. The above method saves the most time and motions. Fewer dish towels, less effort and less water are used. However, each home maker may wish to work out her own processes and standardize them.

The average time in doing dishes for 12 was cut one-half by using this method in comparison to the method that is usually used.

French Aviators Fly With Wives' Consent

PARIS (AP)—Aviators' wives would not stop their husbands from flying if they could, a newspaper here found.

There often is grave anxiety and sometimes a tragedy, wrote wives of airmen in response to an inquiry, but, as one of them puts it, "a wife ought not to set herself against her husband's ambition; to block his career would be to risk disunion."

Madame Gilbert Sardier, wife of an army ace now president of the Auvergne Aero club, said she lost fear when her husband took her aloft and that she is "satisfied he will keep his promise to be careful."

"Love," wrote another, "does not inquire into a man's occupation. Love is based on admiration, and esteem for one's chosen companion."

What to Wear and How to Wear It

Separate Coat Is Coming Into Its Own for Spring and Summer



By Lucy Claire

(Fashion Expert for Central Press and The Statesman—6 pt.)

Those who find midsummer in Palm Beach season will soon be in winter, must prepare for a few cold, as well as a few wet days. The Palm Beach season will soon be in full swing. Whether we take refuge from the cold at this winter playground or not, we want to know what they are wearing, because Palm Beach sets the vogue for spring and summer.

Coats are all important. The separate coat is coming into its own more this season than for several past, and is making inroads on the vogue for the ensemble. Not that the ensemble is passe by any means but many women prefer a coat that will harmonize with several frocks to the ensemble whose coat can be worn with but one. Unlike our winter coats, the summer styles carry no flares. They are mostly straight line, but the more feminine trend is noticed in the cape and scarf theme, as well as in the material, and the handling of the material. This trend is shown in the two

The coat in the opposite photograph is of oyster white in one of

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