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PARISIAN CREATION.

Handsome Evening Frock Built of Ivory Liberty and Net.

SIMULATING THE GRECIAN.

The gown shown here is Grecian in its simplicity of lines, but wholly twentieth century in the sumptuousness of its fabric. Ivory liberty is draped to form girdle and tunic, while the bodice and overdrapery are of wonderfully colored sequins. A lace underskirt shows where the gown is draped up in the front.

QUAINT PARASOLS.

Ancient Fashions Are Revived in the New Sunshades.

The quaint styles of parasols used from 1820 to 1830 have again appeared. Shirrings, puffings, pipings, cordings and knife plaitings are used in a variety of ways, to emphasize ribs, to outline gores and to form borders. Many odd shapes and rich color combinations are seen. Plain, severe styles, the most prominent being the sand tones, are seen only with tailored dresses. There is a tendency to combine materials. In dressy, fancy models the sand tones are combined with bright colors. For instance, in one model of brilliant red there is a border and a piping between the shirred gores in a rich sand color verging on gold.

A smart parasol developed in contrasting colors has a row of shirring between the gores, producing a leaf like effect. A very pretty parasol has a border of sheer crape in a contrasting color, looped in each section and caught with a flat button effect. Battleship gray is a favorite color, being used alone in tailored designs and in combination with the new reds and blues in elaborate designs.

Many striking shapes are seen. Among these is one with wide gores of richly colored material and narrow portions in stripes or checks. A cluster of shirring appears at the edge. Of special interest is the return of flat Japanese and Chinese effects, both plain and richly embroidered. Japanese prints are in both silk and cotton. Many Japanese designs have dark borders, with here and there a delicate bit of hand embroidery in gold. Sometimes odd looking velvet birds in orange and blue tones are appliqued over the inside surface of the parasol.

POCKETS ARE "IN."

As for pockets, they are "in." Here is a point for all women to consider in connection with the pocket question: Do not be persuaded into permitting them to be placed where they cannot be easily reached.

At present they are boldly placed where every one may see them and are more decorative than practical, but as soon as the polonaise modes really make their presence felt you will miss seeing the pockets. It does not follow they won't be present, for they will be hid, as they were when they were modish before, underneath the polonaise draperies or within the folds of numberless puffs.

For the tailleur of dressy proclivities the pocketed skirt eliminates the possibility of a pocketed coat. And with the plaited skirt, of course, the pockets appear on the coat only.

New vogues for these also introduce braided effects which simulate pockets and this, too, for skirts or suits made of novelty materials.

Pointe for Mothers

Adornment and Care of Nursery.

Children delight in change, and this applies to pictures as well as to other things. If an expensive picture in the room and a contagious disease affects the child it is impractical to destroy the picture, and yet that may be desirable. As the child grows in knowledge the pictures, if not expensive, may be changed to suit the child's need.

Boys like good pictures. When a little fellow fills his room with undesirable pictures it is nearly always because others have not been obtainable. They like pictures with life in them, such as the Remington type, and their choice should be followed in this.

Until the child is of such age that it can be trusted alone portieres or heavy curtains should be dispensed with. At best they are industrious dust collectors and are more of a menace than a necessity. If they are used they should be of rather light material and so placed that there is no possible danger from fire. Hung near to a gas jet, they are a constant source of danger.

The rooms should be frequently and thoroughly cleaned, and in this procedure the child should be early taught to co-operate. All dusting must be done with a slightly dampened cloth or with a lamb's wool duster, both of which will collect the dust and will not simply scatter it.

Slightly wet salt or sawdust scattered upon the floor before sweeping will prevent to a great extent the raising of dust. One of the various preparations which are made for this purpose and which are very inexpensive will prove effective, and in addition they bring out the colors of the carpet if the floor has such a covering.

Why Children Tell Untruths.

Because a child tells an untruth he is not of necessity a liar. An apparent untruth may be told because the child is timid under examination and, losing control of himself, says what he does not mean. Adults commonly do this in courts. To the child questioning is often as much dreaded as the witness chair is to an adult. Other children tell untruths because they are absent minded. It is common for them to do so, because they do not fully understand the question put to them. These facts seem simple enough, and yet if they are not recognized the child may be falsely accused of lying, and his nervous system will suffer thereby.

Romance weaving is not uncommon among children who are blest with vivid imaginations. The difficulty is that the child has not been taught to make distinctions between the truths of allegory and those of fact. The imagination is valuable, but needs early guidance, so that it will not be the master, but the servant of the child.

The desire to appear prominently before others (a dramatic instinct) is often the cause of romance weaving. The best way to treat this latter is to receive the statements of the child without comment and without apparent interest. When he finds that he has not an appreciative audience he will be cured of this habit. In a few instances the fault indicates some impending illness, or it may be due to lack of control, which is marked in nervous children after an acute illness. Parents should show considerable patience toward children who are apparent liars, and every effort should be made to determine whether there is a physical basis for the moral fault.

When Traveling.

When starting on a trip, no matter how short, the farseeing mother or nurse should remember to take along some of the Japanese flower seeds which, when put into water, spring into blossom. A pair of blunt scissors, an assortment of pictures, a blank book and a tube of glue is another suggestion for an inexpensive remembrance. It is most often not the costly toy or trinket that gives the most enjoyment.

Any child starting off on a trip would appreciate a small leather portfolio to fit into the traveling case and would like to find a fountain pen, a book of postage stamps and several postal cards done up in an attractive package with a box of bonbons. No matter how inexpensive the gift, one must remember that pretty ribbons, paper and general wrappings will play a large part in the pleasure the gift brings to the little traveler.

No Work Before Breakfast.

No work which is at all exacting or difficult should be undertaken by the child before breakfast, and this rule applies to mental effort as surely as to physical. If the curriculum of the child's school demands study in the early morning it should be prepared for such mental effort by a suitable meal. There can be no objection to a short walk or to some form of light exercise at this time, but the more serious duties of the day must be delayed until after the morning meal.

Bathtub Toys.

If baby is afraid of the water when having his bath buy several prettily colored cork bobbers, such as fishermen use, and throw these in the bathtub. He will be so busy trying to catch them that he will forget to be afraid and, instead, will be highly entertained.

YOUNG FOLKS' CORNER

Divided Words.

1. Divide something borne or carried and get a prickly weed found and the home of a wild animal.

2. Divide a mark on be shot at and get a dark liquid obtained from tantalus, hippie and a very thinking or obtain.

3. Divide a Scotch plaid fabric and get the same liquid and a tuberous brown coal.

4. Divide a waterproof cravat and get the same liquid, a boy's name and a preposition.

5. Divide to upset and get a covering for the head and a well sounding magnitude or bulk.

6. Divide a kind of primrose which grows in wet places and get a useful domestic animal and something one is likely to do if one tries to walk on the low.

7. Divide a title of nobility and get a piece of wood or metal long in proportion to its width and a preposition.

Answers—1. Bur-den. 2. Tar-get. 3. Tar-tan. 4. Tur-pent-in. 5. Cap-size. 6. Cow-slip. 7. Bar-on.

Kite Flying Contest.

This game is interesting and exciting for those who take an interest in kite flying. It is necessary to have one or more persons to act as judges. Anybody may enter a kite. The decision is based upon the length of time a kite is able to get the kite into the air the elevation attained, the steadiness with which the kite maintains its position, and make the ascent, and any other points agreed upon. This contest is sometimes varied by having only two contestants at one time; each is allowed to arm his string with any weapons he chooses. The object is to maneuver the kite so as to cut the opponent's string in two and thus to bring down his kite. This permits of a very high degree of skill in constructing the kite, choosing the weapon and maneuvering to put the opponent in a good position for attack.—Country Gentleman.

When Lost in the Woods.

A contributor to the Farm and Fireside calls attention to the following things which anybody lost in the woods ought to know:

"I thought every woodsman and guide knew that by going downhill you are sure to come upon a stream of water, which will in turn lead to a settlement. Furthermore, in our day nearly everybody depends on a watch instead of sighting the sun. When the hour hand points toward the sun the point midway between the hour hand and the o'clock will be due south.

"Another little woodsmanlike trick is that of carrying a supply of matches in a large mouthed bottle. When tipped with a tight cork the matches are sure to be kept dry even though you have to swim a stream with your clothes on."

Rabbit and Snake.

A naturalist relates that he once saw a gray rabbit attack a large black snake which was holding one of her young in its coils. She fought by springing over the snake and striking back with her hind feet, which is the usual mode of defense of this species. Her blows were delivered with force and precision, and so rapidly that the snake was struck nearly every time, despite his attempts to evade them. As she passed the snake aimed at her with his fangs, but though he often scratched off a mouthful of hair he was plainly getting the worst of the battle, when the naturalist interfered.

Another instance is related in which a rabbit was observed to pounce on a hawk in the act of carrying off her young.

A Jolly Competition.

Here is a game in which all may participate: Select ten small articles, say nuts, corn kernels, wrapped bonbons. Seat the players in two lines opposite each other, and at the head of the line and the foot place a table or taboret. The game is to pass the articles, one at a time, to each player until all are on the table, the other side to pass them back down the line. This must be done rapidly, the side making the best time having the prize. This is loads of fun, and children love it.

Cat and Rat.

Have you ever played this game? It is great fun. Get a large number of children to ring up in a round ring. Select one person for a rat and one for a cat. The rat gets on the inside of the ring and the cat on the outside, and the cat tries to catch the rat. The children must try to keep the cat out of the ring. If the cat does get in the rat must get out. When the rat is caught a new cat and a new rat must be chosen. This is a fine outdoor game.

The Organ Grinder.

The old organ grinder was out in the street,
And the children danced round him with clattering feet.
Clattering, pattering,
Pattering, clattering,
Clattering, pattering: clattering feet.
When the old organ grinder had got all the money
He left in a hurry—now, wasn't that funny?
The children cried, "Oh, but you shouldn't stop playing!"

Said the old organ grinder, "What's that you are saying?
Go on with your clattering,
Go on with your pattering,
Make as much noise as you like in the street,
Patter or clatter,
It doesn't much matter,
But when all the ladies their money stop scattering,
That's the right time, boys, for me to retreat!"

For the Children

[illegible]

[illegible]

A Hint For Boy Scouts.

Practically everywhere in the United States can be found mounds and landmarks of interest and importance to the Indian lore of the region. This opens to every boy scout troop a wide field of valuable study and [illegible].

With a little effort it should be possible for a group of scouts to gather the whole Indian history of its territory. There are numerous sources. Maybe the public or some private library contains a county history or a history of the state which gives the more important general facts. Then from old inhabitants the local story can be pieced together.

A scout troop will find a lot of fun and excitement on hiking or camping expeditions by re-enacting the Indian stories of the country.—Chicago Tribune.

Enigma.

My first is a dog with a very [illegible]
My last is a girl and a very [illegible]
My whole made a saint at [illegible]
Answer.—Cur, Lou, Ter-[illegible]