

Chiffon Used for Dinner Gowns

Material Placed in Front Rank by Paris—Tiers Lead Novel Note.

With spring fashions definitely established, the frock that is worn for semi-formal occasions is being exhibited with an air of importance. For there has come upon the scene a dress of such unusual lines and fabric that it may successfully serve several purposes.

In Paris where styles first see the light of day the vogue of chiffon for dinner gowns and all their close relations, was firmly placed in first rank of favoritism. The new gowns are simple enough for dinner, and smart enough to appear later in the evening at supper clubs. Panels, draperies, platings and tiers all are seen to vary the silhouette. Colors vary a good deal in these gowns. Fuchsia and mauve tones as well as the more youthful aquamarine, coral and jewel shades are seen in contrast to the sophistication of the all white or all black.

The uneven hemline which marks so many of the newest dresses in both

Young Moderns Adopt Popular New Tailor



Strictly tailored two-piece suits are smartly contesting the supremacy of three and four-piece novelty cloth ensembles. The very fact of the tremendous popularizing of the ensemble idea is reacting to an awakened interest in the jacket-and-skirt tailleur, many considering it as a more exclusive mode, at least for the moment. While most of the young moderns who express special fondness for the two-piece suit are choosing navy, quite a few are selecting black or Oxford gray. Finger-tip jackets or slightly shorter, one-button, two-button or double-breasted four-button effects, skirts sometimes plaited but frequently with plain stitched side seams, these are the outstanding styling details observed in the crew tailleur.

On Rearing Children from CRIB to COLLEGE

Compiled by the Editors of "CHILDREN," The Magazine for PARENTS

The one sure cure for a cold is absolute rest in bed.

A well regulated, routine life for a child is absolutely essential to his physical and mental welfare. Regular habits can be formed only if the child learns from experience that he is to do the same thing every day at the same hour. It is only after the habit has become well established that we can afford to make any exceptions. Even then it is with danger for with each exception from the routine comes new interest. Thus we form the habit of irregularity.

The amount of iron contained in a serving of vegetables depends to a large extent on the method of preparation. It will all be conserved if the vegetables can be served raw, steamed or baked, or cooked in a cream sauce; little will be lost if the vegetable is cooked in a small amount of water, and the juice used in soups or gravies. One-half to one-fourth of the iron content of vegetables may be lost if they are cooked in much water and the water discarded.

If your child has lives, look for a fault in his diet. Applications of calamine lotion two or three times daily over the area involved are usually effective in relieving the itching.

Imaginary hide-and-seek is lots of fun for the convalescent child. One person imagines himself hidden in a certain place and the other guesses where that place is. Another good guessing game is one played in the form of riddles. The person who is "it" says "I am thinking of a word that rhymes with 'cat.'" Then the others ask, "Is it tail?" "Is it dot?" and so on until they discover that brother's red ball is the answer.

When you respect the child's ideas which are at variance with your own, he gradually senses it and his return he learns to observe your point of view with due regard. It is a first lesson in understanding and tolerance. Inevitably it will save both you and him an enormous amount of nervous wear and will help you along to a smooth-running existence, which will make rearing a family not a burden but a joy so joyful that the "craze" you once thought so wonderful pales by comparison. (© 1934, by Children, the Magazine for Parents.)

Cowhide Now Used to Give Reptile Effect

The vogue for reptile skins in women's accessories has produced not only in every outfit common to the reptile family. Snake and lizard grained leather permitting large surface coverings without seams or welts come in all colors, with black and beige as favorites. The beige-colored snake has proved especially smart also for the upholstery of coupes, especially when combined with a piping of vermilion leather. Such designs in black leather give the appearance of enameled here and there and consequently have more life and light in their texture than most highly colored leather.

For Dancing Nights

A dance frock of bright red tulle has three flounces upon the skirt, each one placed at the edge. The hem line is extremely uneven so that the skirt appears very short in front and extremely long at the sides.

Simple Frock That Is Both Gay and Wearable



Now that there are so many delightful printed cottons smart in design, beautiful in coloring as well as tubular, you may have a simple little house frock that is both gay and wearable. The Woman's Home Companion has designed this frock not only from the viewpoint of style but also has kept in mind the comfort of the wearer. Short kimono sleeves, a skirt cut circular in front for fullness and a pair of pockets—these are items which spell ease and practicality. Then, too, you will find this frock simple to make for the trimming consists merely of the use of harmonizing cotton bias binding stitched neatly around the neck, sleeve edges, simulated girdle and cash ends.

Collar and Cuff Sets Are Back in Limelight

With the return to furberlows and frills, it seems that there will be a place for the new collar-and-cuff sets which are now a feature in many showings of neckwear, according to a fashion writer in the New York Times.

These are made of finely dotted crepe in ruffle effects. The collar are usually round and finished with a narrow ribbon tie. Cuffs are more varied and come in both narrow and wide, flaring styles. Some of these are to be seen with hemstitching and fagoting. A touch of color is also apparent in those made of polka dot silks, which have plain silk in the narrow ruffles. The colors most in evidence are white, flesh, pale green, mauve and orchids.

Further interest in neckwear items is shown in the many new vest sets that are made with and without collar and with extra cuffs. These are made of a printed organdie that is an imported material and guaranteed to retain its original crispness at all times. The designs are mostly of small flowers, although there are occasional ones done in the modernistic manner. These vests, too, follow the trend toward elaboration in the use of the fine frills, lace edgings, lined buttons and contrasting platings. Some of the vests are made with backs and elastics at the side to insure good fitting; others have short cap sleeves, while there are several models made in front sections only and attached at the bottom. The colors in these are limited to the pastel shades and white.

In the waistcoats the materials used are heavier and include broadcloths, linen crash and pique to silk and cotton. These are shown exclusively in small printed effects, the plain white waistcoats receiving very little attention this year. There are a few models of the latter, however, shown with sleeves and in blouse style, but made of the silk pique. On the whole, the trend seems to be toward the printed waistcoats.

Chain Stitch Appears on Spring Wearables

The "chain stitch" in crochet work appears on several articles in the spring wardrobe. It is used in wool stitching to outline a pattern on coats and frocks, on felt and silk sports hats, and some of the latest handbags are entirely covered with this chain stitch in yarn on a fabric background. Colors are interwoven in the knitting, giving the effect of peasant embroidery.

A last that may be lauded is shown in linen, heavy cotton fabrics, flannels and jersey cloth. The small drooping brim, which is stitched throughout, tapers off to almost nothing in back. The crown is molded and opens in back, but is securely fastened with two snaps. A streamer arrangement takes care of the band which is attached to the brim in back and is brought around and tied in front.

Nonstretching Fabric Is Named Kashatulla

Among the strange new fabrics, Kashatulla is named by one of the leading dressmakers with great success. Its chief characteristics being a nonstretching quality which makes it acceptable in a season of fabrics difficult to work.

Why Light Is Moving Force of Migratory Birds

Migratory birds, says a writer in Tycoo, come and go with blind punctuality. They may be seen starting south in the heat of the dog days, and many a first robin arrives north in a blizzard, when by stopping 100 miles further south he could have had warm weather.

Recent discoveries by ornithologists show that it is not the weather which starts the birds on their travels, but the shortening of the hours of daylight.

Birds are very sensitive to light changes. They show restlessness at the first signs of dawn, and nest with the first coming of darkness. It is not that they go to rest after being awake just so long, for they are easily fooled by an eclipse, and poultrymen now use artificial light to stimulate egg production.

The Arctic tern is the world's champion migrant. It nests as far north as land has been discovered—sometimes only 7 1/2 degrees from the pole. When the young are fully grown—usually about August 25—the birds leave the Arctic and a few months later are found skirting the edge of the Antarctic continent—11,000 miles away.

This gives the Arctic tern more hours of daylight than any other animal on the globe.

On June 21, about the time the terms arrive at the Far North nesting site, the sun has reached the tropic of Cancer and the Arctic region enjoys 24 hours of daylight. When the sun starts its trip back toward the equator, the days begin to shorten, and soon the flight southward is in full swing.

Then, on December 21, the sun reaches its southernmost point at the tropic of Capricorn, and the Antarctic is illuminated by the midnight sun. And shortly after the sun turns, the birds are again racing northward.

Why Habit of Frowning Should Be Corrected

Nothing mars a good appearance more than the nervous twitchings of the facial muscles to which so many people are subject, points out Eileen Bourne, well-known authority on beauty subjects, in an article in Liberty.

She gives the following directions for the correction of such unsightly habits:

"First of all," she explains, "try by a little self-analysis to find out why you do these things. Remember that no muscular action is habitual until it becomes unconscious. Therefore, to cure a bad habit, one must first learn to realize every time it is demonstrated."

"In the case of a frown or a squint," the writer continues, "a primary measure is to visit the oculist. Perhaps some defect of your vision makes you screw up your eyes. When that has been corrected, purchase some court painter. With pieces of it stuck between the eyes or at their corners, you can neither draw together your brows, nor lift the cheeks in a squint without knowing you do it. When all by yourself, put on the court plaster. Follow this by a gentle massage with cold cream, and that by an application of ice. Probably it will help to control your facial muscles if you give them daily gymnastics. Also, you must learn to rest the face whenever possible."

Why Inns Were Made

To get the full savor of an old inn you should come to it at night, and best of all, winter night, or twilight, when the lights are rising.... and a log fire and a dinner steep to be the twin stars of human aspiration. All of us know those moments, and that is why inns were made—to stand upon the pilgrim's way with an understanding smile for the pilgrim's weakness. They are a sign to us to shed austerity and vigilance, and to meet and mingle with our fellows; to turn from our various occupations, lofty or low, and to ease our common needs and common anxieties in kindly communion.—From the Preface of "The Book of the Inn," selected and edited by Thomas Burke.

Why Music Is Valuable

Good music is a maker of men, of manners, of minds and of homes. I have watched good music work on child life, and on grown-ups, for thirty years and I am as sure as that I am writing this that one of the greatest sources for good in our homes and in our lives is good music. Music from a radio or from a player piano or phonograph is very much better than no music, but music played or sung by oneself or by someone in the home is far better. So, make your home a singing, playing house, for you will be more successful, happy and healthy if you do.—Henry Purmort Baines in Child Life Magazine.

Why Raven Is Black

Noah was not the only mariner who sent out ravens. Norse navigators used to carry them in cages and set them free to be followed as guides. If the birds came back, there was no land near; if they did not return, the ship was steered the way they had gone. Iceland and Greenland are said by some to have been discovered in this way. Noah was less wise, or more timid. The raven is reported to have been pure white until he failed to return to Noah, when "the blackness of death was put on him."—Louis Orlin in this Year's Review.

HOW USE OF ARTIFICIAL LIGHT HAS AFFECTED THE EYE

In the course of generations there will be no blue-eyed people in London—their eyes will be changed to brown. This is the prophecy of Dr. William Corbett, an eminent English eye specialist. We are suffering from over-civilization, he says. "Our eyes are not constructed for modern purposes. Many more people are affected by eye strain than was the case a few years ago."

According to Doctor Corbett about 25 per cent of the pupils in elementary schools in England have defective vision. They have to wear spectacles. "Our eyes were never intended for educational purposes by nature, but solely for purposes of self-protection," says the specialist.

The native of North Africa has deep brown or black eyes, which enable him to stand the glare of the bright sunshine upon the sand. The northern European is equipped only with eyes of gray or blue color. His eyes are intended to receive as much light as is available to the darker northern latitudes. He cannot stand glare.

"I hold that nature will adapt itself and produce a brown-colored, protective iris in the eyes of three generations to come—descended from our modern blue-eyed parents—or we shall be more artificial than ever and wear ugly goggles with colored lenses."

How Rembrandt, Famous Painter, Was Named

Very few of us can trace our family names back more than 250 or 300 years for the simple reason that there were no surnames except among the wealthiest and best established families until well into the seventeenth century.

"Rembrandt," the noted biographer, writing in Cosmopolitan, tells, for example, how Rembrandt, the Dutch master painter, got his name.

"His forebears had been accustomed to a life of toil as millers. The memory of their past was transmitted by word of mouth alone. They did not even have a family name, but were known merely as the sons of their fathers. Thus Rembrandt's father was called Harmen Gerritszoon, or Harmen son of Gerrit; but because their mill stood near the Rhine and went by the same name, he added in the official records, 'van Rijn.'"

"In 17 years Harmen's wife brought into the world eight children, most of whom lived. Three sons had already learned a trade when she bore her fourth. She called him Rembrandt; and since the father had by now made a home for himself, the beginnings of a family tree were formed, a step nearer to the middle class had been taken. Thus, feeling the need to give their son a real name they called him Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn."

How Birds Travel

How birds fly is not being determined by French scientists by attaching minute recording instruments to homing pigeons. Their speed, variations, wing strokes and other movements are measured. Man himself may fly without a motor some day, think some commentators, as a result of this study. They say man can exercise more power than should be needed for flying, if that force can be utilized as the birds use it. Three aerodynamic experts recently gave the French Academy of Science a report on experiments with their instrument. It is a mechanism 2 1/2 inches long, 1 1/2 inches wide and 1 1/2 inches high, and weighs two ounces.

How Epiglottic Acts

The epiglottis is a tongue-shaped cartilaginous flap situated at the anterior border of the larynx. It used to be thought that this structure acted as a "lid" to the larynx, falling back over the laryngeal aperture in order to prevent ingress of food or liquid during swallowing.

This view was shown to be erroneous by Bryant, who proved that during swallowing the epiglottis actually moves forward and does not fall back. Moreover, when the epiglottis in man is destroyed by disease swallowing remains unimpaired, and many animals not possessing it swallow perfectly.

How Scent Kills Germs

Our upholstery can be protected from germs by the germs of common plants such as thyme and geranium. The odor of cloves kills microbes in thirty-five minutes, while typhoid fever bacteria are killed by essence of cinnamon in twelve minutes.

For nearly two years upholstery in which quantities of these plants have been mixed has remained germ-proof.

How Salt Affects Ice

The bureau of standards says that a solution of salt in water has a lower freezing point than pure water. When salt is placed upon ice at a temperature not too far below freezing point, the ice and salt combine to form a salt solution of lower freezing point than the ice. The melting of the ice absorbs heat and this lowers the temperature.

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