



家庭らん

家庭の事... 研究の事... 研究の事... 研究の事...

和食料理献立

和食料理献立... 和食料理献立... 和食料理献立...

奥様の爲め

奥様の爲め... 奥様の爲め... 奥様の爲め...



行儀禮法

行儀禮法... 行儀禮法... 行儀禮法...

訪問客の茶菓

訪問客の茶菓... 訪問客の茶菓... 訪問客の茶菓...

菓子のお出しかた

菓子のお出しかた... 菓子のお出しかた... 菓子のお出しかた...



美容相談

美容相談... 美容相談... 美容相談...

水気の無い化粧

水気の無い化粧... 水気の無い化粧... 水気の無い化粧...

米國の習慣

米國の習慣... 米國の習慣... 米國の習慣...

結婚日の決定

結婚日の決定... 結婚日の決定... 結婚日の決定...

結婚式の準備

結婚式の準備... 結婚式の準備... 結婚式の準備...

双方の母親

双方の母親... 双方の母親... 双方の母親...

祝品と贈状

祝品と贈状... 祝品と贈状... 祝品と贈状...

一人娘の難境

一人娘の難境... 一人娘の難境... 一人娘の難境...

暑い夏を如何して

暑い夏を如何して... 暑い夏を如何して... 暑い夏を如何して...

涼しく過すか

涼しく過すか... 涼しく過すか... 涼しく過すか...

A 組 "Class A"

読み方 READING

蝶

さくらの花の下にこんである白い蝶を見る。花がらつたのかと思ひ、菜島にあそんである黄色な蝶を見る。菜の花がさび立つたのかと思ひます。又羽をたくんで、しづかに眠つたやうにしてゐるのを見る。びんなゆめを見てゐるのかと思ひます。蝶はいつ見てもかはいらしいものです。

蝶には大きなもの、小さなものもあり羽の色にも白や黄色や黒やまだらやさまざまありますが、これを見ても美しうございます。

復習 (たぢらひ) Review

次の讀み方を言つて下さい。
茶。葉。高。さ。咲。き。作。り。暖。かい。所。
長。大。い。色。若。い。初。十。月。一。丈。

字 引 Dictionary

蝶 butterfly さくらの花 cherry-blossoms
とんでる flying へこた fall
思ひ think 菜島 the rape-field
黄色 yellow とび立つた jumped up
羽 wings たんで folding up
眠つたやうに as if slumbering
どんな夢を見てゐるのかと問ひて wonder
what it is dreaming about
黒 black さまざまな various

書 取 Dictation

- 1. うつくしい beautiful
2. はな wings
3. きいろ yellow
4. くろ black
5. ちいさい little
6. おもひます think
7. ねむつた sleeping
8. はな flower
9. した under
10. ちょう butter-fly
11. みる see
12. おほきな large

作 文 Composition

この答 (answer) を文 (sentences) にして下さい。
1. さくらの花の色はどんなですか。
2. どんな色の蝶が一番美しいか。
3. 蝶がやすむ時は羽をどうしますか。
4. 蝶は何を食べて生きてゐますか。

ちいさい
もれくちから
おほきな
ふねがしづむ

A little leak will sink a great ship.

B 組 "Class B"

読み方 READING

風

1. 風よ風、そもいづちよりいづち吹く。
2. 風よ風、そもいづちよりいづち吹く。
3. 草の上、やぶの中、岡を過ぎ、谷を過ぎ、鹿も通はぬ山奥へ出て。
4. 風よ風、そもいづちよりいづち吹く。

池の上、森の中、村過ぎ、里を過ぎ、鳥も通はぬ荒海へ出て。
3. 夜はよけぬ。燈火消してねに行けば、泣くがごとく、むせぶがごとく、戸をたたく、まごをうつ、風やうらやむ、我が此のふしに。
4. 夜は明けぬ。早く起出でて園見れば、草はふし、木はたふれ、花は散り、實は落ちぬ、風や荒れけん、夜すがら此處に

復習 (たぢらひ) Review
次の意味 (meaning) を言つて下さい。
分業。仕事。時間。工夫。品物。製造。進歩。發明。場所。器具。手数。費す。

字 引 Dictionary

風 wind さか (さかた)
吹く to blow 草 grass
谷 valley 鹿 deer
通はぬ (とほぬ)
山奥 far back (or deep) in the mountains
池 pond 森 forest
村 village 里 hamlet
鳥 bird 荒海 rough sea
夜 (よる)
よけぬ (よけた) late into the night 燈火 light
消し to put out
泣く (な) (泣く)
むせぶ to be choked
戸をたたく to knock at the door
風やうらやむ (風がうらやま)
るのか (の) (わ) (ね) (と)
明けぬ (あけた) (と) (早く)
園 (に) (見) (見ると)
ふしたふれて (散) (散つて)
實 fruit 落ちぬ (落ちた)
風や荒れけん (風が荒れたので)
らうむ 夜すがら (夜中)

和 譯 Into Japanese

- 1. pond
2. forest
3. hamlet
4. thicket
5. to blow
6. wind
7. window
8. deer
9. rough sea

A newspaper one day published the following telegram:
"News from Kansas that a boy climbed a tree to look round him, and now the tree is growing quicker than the boy can climb down. The boy is now out of sight. Two men have tried to cut down the tree, but cannot do so on account of the rapid growth they cannot hit twice in the same place. Much anxiety prevails."

「カンサス州からの電報によれば、成る男の兒が木に登つて四方を眺めてゐるが、木の伸びるのが速くて其の兒の降るのが間に合はない。今木は雲の中を姿を隠してゐる。大人二人は木を切り倒さうと試みたが、伸びるのがはやくて同じ二度かを當てることが出来ない。目下一同心配中。

習 字

連筆の順序

アメリカ生れのお子さんは文字を書くのに時々筆の運びの順序を間違へられますので之を正すために文字と筆の運びをつけてその順序を教へたものです。今後練習した文字を左のシステムで御教へいたします。

字 習 組 B

字 習 組 A

里 森 池 思 眼 黒
(Each character is shown with numbered arrows indicating the correct stroke order for writing.)



徳話

日本の軍用銀行の債権に、債権者が債権を行使してお金に換へる、これが債権の行使である。

近頃、債権の行使が、債権者の利益を害するものがある。それは、債権者が債権を行使して、債権者の利益を害するものである。

債権の行使は、債権者の利益を害するものである。それは、債権者が債権を行使して、債権者の利益を害するものである。

ROMAJI DOWA

Saru To Megane

Ippiki no saru ga, toshi wo totte mega waruku narimashita. Nani wo mite mo, yoku miemasen.

ローマ字綴り

Latin spelling

Table with columns for Latin letters and their corresponding Japanese characters (e.g., ア, イ, ウ, エ, オ).

例 Example

コンナ リッパ ナ ボウシ Konna rippa na boshi

夏の日と児童の

元気を転換して

夏の日と児童の元気を転換して。これは、児童の元気を転換して、夏の日を楽しむことである。

良くなるには

どんな食物がよいか

良くなるには、どんな食物がよいか。これは、良くなるには、どんな食物がよいかという問題である。

山徳蔵

山徳蔵。これは、山徳蔵という人物に関する記事である。

笑ひ草

笑ひ草。これは、笑ひ草という植物に関する記事である。

たの催

たの催。これは、たの催という催しに関する記事である。

たの催

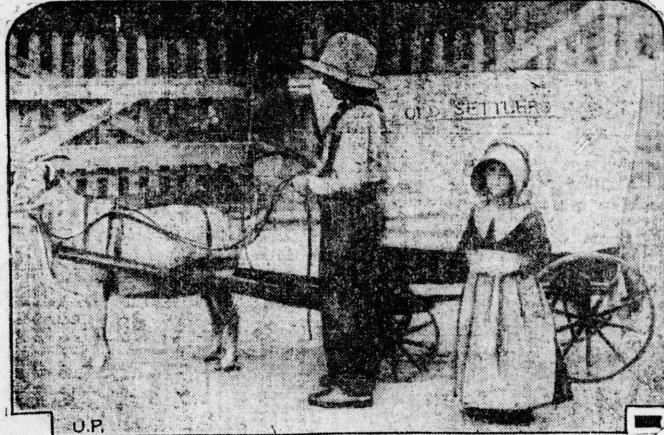
たの催。これは、たの催という催しに関する記事である。

Two Champions of the Links



Johnny Farrell (left), national open title-holder, congratulating Abe Espinoza after the latter's victory in the Western open golf tournament at Chicago.

Ready to Cope with Frontier Perils



"Old Settlers" won the contest for original costumes in the baby day parade at South Bend, Ind. And now Arnold and Eunice Jaqua have a real, honest-to-goodness pony as the first prize.

Is This a Modern Troubadour?



Here is one of the players in a Berlin jazz band. He straps on all his instruments, puts on a big straw hat and goes merrily out on his bicycle.

Carry Stars and Stripes To Victory



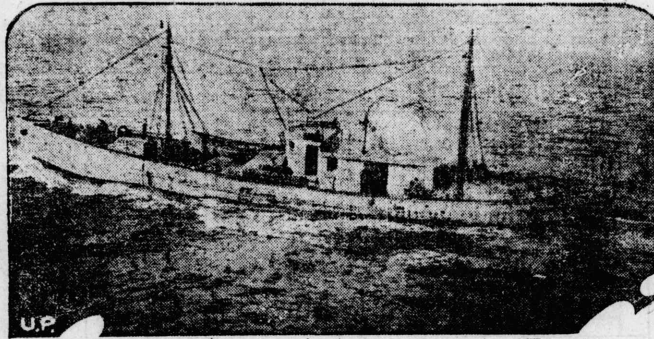
Ed Hamm (left) of Georgia Tech and John Kuck, giant Kansan accounted for 29 points of the total scored by the United States in the Olympic track and field competition. Hamm set a world mark by broad jumping 25 feet 4 1/2 inches to win his event while Kuck made a record heave with the shot of 32 feet 11-16 inches. Kuck is also an expert with the javelin, with which implement he is shown here.

Beauty and Brains



Miss Muriel Baker, charming 17-year-old British girl, proved that pulchritude and intelligence were not strangers by winning the Lubbeck Memorial Prize, one of the highest scholarship awards in England.

Out to Beat the Volstead Law



This is the first photograph of one of the new type rum runners now operating off the New England coast. The photograph was taken from the deck of a coast guard destroyer 1,000 miles at sea. The boats, which can carry a crew of 28 and 3,000 cases of liquor, were manufactured in England especially for rum running between St. Pierre Island and the United States. They can make between 25 and 30 miles an hour.

Irish Rose



Nancy Carroll who is the Rory Murphy in the motion picture of Ann Nichol's "Able's Irish Rose."

ENJOY YOUR HOME LIFE BY STUDYING THESE USEFUL HINTS BY JUNE DUNHAM

SO THAT you may enjoy to the fullest extent the rich, mellow flavor of ripe peaches, the following temptations are suggested.

Peach fritters: To a half cup of hot milk add slowly three well-beaten eggs and a tablespoon of sugar, mixed. Then sift together and add to this mixture a cup of flour, a teaspoon of baking powder and a pinch of salt. Blanch a half dozen luscious peaches, stone and slice them and put the fruit into the batter. Drop by spoonfuls into deep fat and fry to a light brown. Drain on paper and serve with powdered sugar and a sprinkling of cinnamon.

Peach Salad: Blanch, peel and slice large ripe peaches and chill them thoroughly. Blanch a few large almonds. Crisp inside leaves of lettuce. Arrange the peaches, hollow side up, on the lettuce leaves,

fill centers with the almonds and serve with a French dressing, or, if preferred, a whipped cream mayonnaise.

With waffles and hot biscuits for breakfast and tea you will enjoy ripe peach jam, instead of syrup or the usual preserve. An easy recipe is the following:

Peach Jam: Peel and pit three pounds of ripe peaches and cut into slices or put them through a food chopper or crush to a fine pulp. Measure four solid cups of fruit into a large kettle; add seven and a half level cups of sugar and mix well. Bring to a full rolling boil over your hottest fire, stirring constantly all the while. Boil hard for one minute. Remove from the fire and stir in a bottle of liquid pectin. Skim, pour quickly, and cover the hot jam at once with hot melted paraffin.

Grated pineapple may be mixed with the peaches if a blended flavor is desired for the jam.

For a delicious fresh peach ice box pudding, blanch ripe peaches and slice them into a bowl, alternating strips of peach with strips of split lady fingers. Fill the center with slightly sweetened whipped cream containing chopped nuts and maraschino cherries. Set in the ice box to keep very cold until wanted. This dessert is better when it does not stand too long before serving.

Peach Shortcake should by all means be remembered, and is best when made with a rich biscuit dough and served with plain cream.

Peach Dumplings: Use one and a half cups of flour, two level teaspoons of baking powder, a teaspoon of butter, a half cup of milk and six peaches. Sift together thoroughly the flour and baking powder. Work in the butter with the tips of the fingers and add milk. Place on a floured board, pat and roll out to a little less than half an inch in thickness. Blanch and peel the peaches and halve them. Cut the dough into rounds large enough to surround half a peach. Place the dumplings in a buttered steamer and cook over boiling water for 20 minutes. Serve with plain cream and powdered sugar.

Baked Peach Dumpling: Use your best biscuit dough recipe. Blanch and peel the peaches, roll out the dough to an eighth of an inch in thickness and cut into pieces to fit a whole peach. Fill the center of the peach with a large lump of butter and sugar and cinnamon mixed. Cover with the dough and bake in a moderate oven for about three quarters of an hour. Serve with hard sauce, cream or a maple syrup sauce.

HOT WEATHER DON'TS

A list of hot weather hints that might prove helpful:

Don't drink unusual quantities of ice-water or ice-cold drinks, especially when you are warm.

Don't fail to protect your head when you are working or walking in the sun.

Don't sit directly in the breeze generated by an electric fan.

Don't over-exert unless you are used to hard, manual labor.

Julie Says--



MRS. V. with commendable foresight is looking ahead into the future. She wants a sketch of a printed velvet suitable for fall. Here it is, Mrs. V., and I saw this lovely model at an opening of new fall frocks. It was the most distinctive there. Of sheer black velvet dotted in white. The little vestie is flesh-colored crepe de chine. Notice the conical hip line and the flaring skirt, two features of new fall frocks.

Kuck Chucks the Shot



THEN AND NOW



Look ye gently on this masterpiece—or rather headpiece and ponder! Surely grandma had to get up early in the morning sixty years ago unless she dressed her hair once a week like the Chinese and had the secret of making it "stay put." The one half of the front hair is crimped and rolled over a thick roll. The other forms one large and two small curls. The latter falls behind the ear. The back hair is made into a chignon—ask Grandma what it is—she'll know.

JOHNNY KUCK WINS PRAISE AT OLYMPICS

Bashful Kansan Is Expert At Javelin and Shotput

By HARRY FERGUSON United Press Staff Correspondent

WHEN Johnny Kuck the bashful young Kansan, threw the shot beyond the distances of all rivals in the Olympic games, he not only bested the greatest athletes in the world, but he also conquered his own inferiority complex.

Kuck never could get going in competition until he left the United States and carried the colors of the Los Angeles Athletic Club to victory at Amsterdam.

"Johnny does his best work in practice," is what they have been saying about him for the past year.

Best Work Unwatched.

When the final tryouts for the American Olympic team were held this Spring in Harvard Stadium, Kuck got his customary attack of stage fright. The points were added up and it was revealed that one of America's most promising athletes had barely succeeded in making the Olympic team.

"Hard" Brix, from the University of Washington, won the tryout and was regarded as the chief support of the American team at Amsterdam. Hardly were the tryouts over than Kuck stepped up and shotput more than 52 feet which was far beyond his best mark in competition and a considerably longer heave than Brix's winning effort. The reason Kuck could do it then was because no one was watching him. He was not nervous and he just settled down to steady work.

Johnny had a similar experience at the Sesqui-Centennial games in Philadelphia. Time after time he pitted his strength against Herb Schwarze and always he lost. Then, when the crowd had filed out and he was alone in the stadium, Kuck threw the iron ball farther than anyone had during the games.

After those two episodes, it was only natural that the Olympic coaches should be pessimistic about Kuck's chances at Amsterdam. Most track enthusiasts were depending upon Brix and were hopeful that Kuck would come through to pile up second or third place points for America.

Also Javelin Expert.

The story of Kuck's record heave is well known now. The only explanation available is that the young Kansan made up his mind that he was a pretty good shot putter, and that there was no reason for him to keep on finishing third and fourth in important meets. Perhaps the presence of the unfamiliar faces of foreign stars helped him arrive at the decision.

No one ever doubted that Kuck was a great performer; his only trouble was that he picked inconsequential meets to rise to his heights. Now that he has mastered his inferiority complex, it is not impossible that he will be able to do 58 and possibly 60 feet in competition. If he does, it is likely that his name will be in the record books as long as that of Ralph Rose whose mark of 51 feet, made in 1909, stood until this year.

Kuck modestly says that the secret of his success lies in his sturdy thighs, which give him elasticity and spring to send the iron ball on its way.

Shot putting is not the only branch of sport in which he excels. He has done some great work with the javelin, and is said to have made an unofficial record of 239 feet in practice.

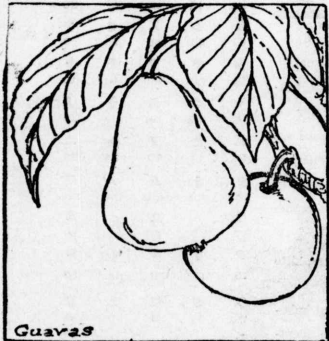
CAT TALES



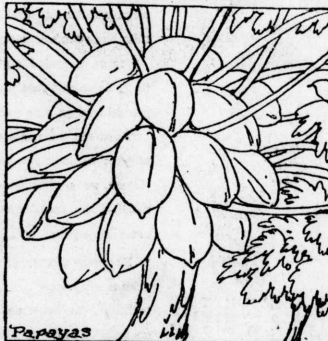
By Pusey

VISITING THE WORLD CHILDREN

By Ruth Thompson



Guavas



Papayas

CHILDREN IN THE PERUVIAN DESERT

Domingo and Garcilaso knew that many good things grew in the desert oases. They knew that if there were water anything would grow almost! They did not have the best to eat very often. But their rich master had very good things. Some of the good things might be: String beans as long as your arm; yellow potatoes, melons, guavas, alligator pears, papayas, pomegranates, peaches, grapes, pineapples and guinea pigs!

So the years pass and Domingo and Garcilaso eat, sleep, work. They do not dream of the once great Inca. They do not long for the gold they had. They do not now seem to care that their ancestors were rich, wise, powerful. They do not care because the United States and other countries now go to Peru to get some of the wasted riches. Rich Peru! Rich Andes mountains!—If Domingo and Garcilaso only knew—or cared.

A LITTLE CHAT ABOUT YOUR FAMILY'S HEALTH AND SOME HINTS FOR THE HOME NURSE

FIRST AID IN POISONING

POISONING is one of the emergencies in which prompt and correct action will often be the means of saving human life, yet when a case of poisoning occurs there is usually consternation and confusion because so few people know what to do. The short time that must elapse before the doctor arrives will often determine whether the patient is to be severely ill. Sometimes it is the deciding factor as to whether the victim will live.

Poisons, whether accidental or suicidal, are always taken into the body by way of the lungs or by way of the stomach. The obvious preventative remedy is to avoid the poisons. When you detect an odor that is unusual, get away from it unless you know what it is; read the label on the bottle, and if the label has come off, throw the bottle away. These two pieces of advice are very obvious, but are repeated because every day people disregard them.

Poisons taken by the lungs must be in the form of gases. Carbon monoxide is the most common. It is found in garages when a motor has been running, in the coal gas of ordinary city smoke, and in numerous other forms. Unfortunately it is practically odorless, but fortunately, it is usually associated with other odors that are disagreeable. The poison is usually slow in action, and the result is an insidious

weakening of the individual. In such cases it is not an emergency. Occasionally there is an acute case. The immediate remedy is fresh air and lots of it. The real treatment requires skilled medical guidance.

Solids and liquids taken by the mouth are numerous. Here are some of them: Carbolic acid, muriatic acid, sulphuric acid, nitric acid, are burning, corrosive poisons. Unless taken in very weak form the lips and the lining of the mouth will be found to be burned. There is always shock, especially with carbolic acid and sulphuric acid. For carbolic acid, Epsom or Glauber's salt, a tablespoon to a tumbler of water, should be given at once. For the others mentioned, baking soda, lime water, chalk, magnesia are useful. Always use water freely with them. Get the patient vomiting and keep him at it until the doctor arrives. Lye is another corrosive poison, but its treatment requires an acid. Vinegar is the quick remedy and is found in every kitchen. Don't neglect to dilute it with lots of water.

Corrosive sublimate is so commonly used that it has become a real danger. If it remains in the mouth it will burn like carbolic acid, but it may not remain long enough to burn the mouth. White of egg in quantities is the best antidote, flour and water will help a lot; milk or cream is fairly good.

Phosphorus from the heads of matches is occasionally taken by children. Oil should be kept out of the stomach. Give barley water, mucilage, or magnesia with water. Arsenic is found in most insecticides and rat poisons. It usually produces a prompt vomiting. Eggs, magnesia, oil and lime water are the quick antidotes.

The above are only intended as emergency measures. All cases of poisoning are serious and require prompt medication, but everyone should know what to do until that is available.

ROMANCE of JAPAN

Through the Ages

By JAMES A. B. SCHERER

An Interpretative Outline of the Story of Japan from the Introduction of Buddhism in 552 A. D. to the Passage of the Manhood Suffrage Act in 1925.

IV

ISOLATION Key Cities: Tokyo and Nikko

(Continued from August 2.)

As! Like the falling and vanishing dew am I. Even my Osaka castle is but a dream within a dream!"

So ran the sad little poem composed by Hideyoshi as he lay on his deathbed in 1598. Although only sixty-two years old, he knew that his time had come. Sending for his old comrade-in-arms, six years his junior, he said to Iyeyasu:

"It seems most unlucky that before foreign countries have been subjected to us I should be overtaken by this illness! I foresee great battles after my decease, and know that no one but you can pacify the country." Abruptly breaking off from the subjects of state, the Taiko exclaimed:

"My son Hideyori is still young—I beg that you will look after him!" Iyeyasu is said to have demurred to this suggestion, but Hideyoshi insisted on it even when two of his trustiest friends warned him. "You need not be anxious about Iyeyasu," he rejoined, "he will not rebel against my house."

According to Taiko not only appointed Iyeyasu guardian of little five-year-old Hideyori, but named him as chairman of a board of seven regents to govern Japan during Hideyori's minority.

Two years after Hideyoshi's death Iyeyasu made himself sole master of Japan by winning the terrific battle of Seki-ga-hara against all his confederated rivals. He then proceeded, until his own death sixteen years later, to rule Japan as no other man ever has ruled it, founding his own line of Tokugawa Shoguns so securely that it took the Imperial Restoration of 1868 to unseat them. As steps toward First Shogun of the new line in 1603; brought about a ratification of the succession two years later through the designation of his son Hidetada as Second Shogun, although he himself never relinquished to rid the new Tokugawa line of all dangerous rivalry by exterminating Hideyoshi's seed, root and branch,—after having reduced the Osaka castle to "the baseless fabric of a dream."

Hideyoshi had not only given all the vast territory of the Kwantō to Iyeyasu, but is responsible for the selection of the site of Tokyo as the new eastern capital. During a campaign in the Kwantō, to which reference has already been made, Hideyoshi one day said to Iyeyasu:

"I see by this map there is a village over yonder called Yedo (the Door of the Bay). It has all the advantages required for a strong castle-town—situated in the midst of a wide fertile plain, with the sea in front and the hills behind. There you had better settle down."

Iyeyasu expressed his approval of this suggestion at the time, and remembered it after the decisive battle of Seki-ga-hara made him the master of Japan. Had not his great ancestor Yoritomo founded the Shogunate at Kamakura, only a few miles away? Had not Yoritomo been eminently wise in separating his military capital from imperial Kyoto only a distance of some three hundred miles? Had not the Ashikaga Shoguns gone back to Kyoto to their ruin? "Never make mistakes" was the professed rule of Iyeyasu's career, and he avoided at the outset the fundamental mistake of the Ashikagas. He had proved that he could manage soldiers in battle with the wisdom of a god, as

Japanese writers declare, and he now exercised consummate wisdom in setting 300,000 of his soldiers to work leveling the hills of Yedo, reclaiming its swamps, grading streets, digging canals, and building innumerable houses. This new city he centered with a castle of unheard-of dimensions, for which he compelled his vanquished rivals to furnish labor and materials in a measure that improved them. Next he established easy communication between Yedo and Kyoto by constructing a grand trunk road—which is still in excellent condition—having fifty-two well-equipped rest-houses along the way. People thronged up this highway from Kyoto and Osaka and the populous South, so that Yedo grew as by magic. His new capital reasonably complete, Iyeyasu with his son Hidetada marched in triumphal procession along the grand new thoroughfare all the way from Yedo to Kyoto, escorted by 170,000 soldiers. On reaching Kyoto he encamped these troops outside of the city, and then marched them in on the installment plan, 10,000 troops daily for seventeen consecutive days. The ostensible object of his visit to Kyoto was to pay homage to the throne, but it was the profound effect produced by his spectacular display of force of which Iyeyasu took immediate advantage to secure the appointment of his son to succeed him.

The sixteen years of Iyeyasu's rule were marked above all things by craft, of which an instance has just been cited. He succeeded so well in dissembling the real character of his policies that even Japanese scholars sometimes give him credit he does not deserve. Rai San'yō, the greatest historian of them all, says, for example, that Iyeyasu's allegiance to the Emperor was all that could be desired. On the other hand, Okakura-Kakuzō exposes the heart of the matter in a brilliantly penetrating statement, as follows:

The great genius of Iyeyasu is apparent in his full recognition of the Mikado in the national scheme. In strong contrast to the arrogance and utter neglect which the preceding Shoguns displayed toward the court, he spared no effort to show his respect. He augmented the imperial revenues, invited the daimyos (feudal lords) to participate in rebuilding the palace, restored the court ceremonial and etiquette, and was unceasing in his ministrations to the welfare of the imperial household. He even started the unprecedented ceremony of the Shogun paying personal homage to the throne, and a brilliant pageant yearly passed from his castle of Yedo (now known as Tokyo), dazzling the delighted eyes of the populace as it wended its way slowly toward Kyoto. All this was flattering to the national love of tradition. It was considered as heralding the advent of the millennium.

But behind this appearance of loyalty to the throne lay hidden the subtlest snares of the Tokugawas. If they recognized the necessity of the imperial cult, they determined that they alone should be its high-priests, and that others should worship at a respectful distance. In the name of sanctity, the Kyoto court was deprived of those last remnants of political authority which former regencies had suffered it to retain. A strong garrison was stationed in Kyoto, ostensibly for the protection of the palace, but its members were chosen from the tried body-guard of the imperial princes to take the monastic vows and reside in Yedo as lord abbot of the Uyeno temple, by which means they always virtually held as their capital a hostage from the Kyoto court. No daimyo was allowed to seek audience of the Mikado without their consent.

(To be continued.)

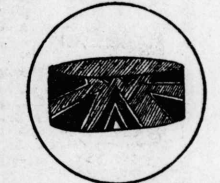
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The trimming on this hat exactly corresponds with the neckline of the frock worn with it, carrying out the trend of relating the different parts of one's costume.

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The trend toward modern jewelry is shown in this wristlet of enamel on silver and gold in very modernistic design.