



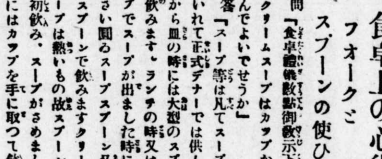
家庭

家庭の幸福は、その生活の質に依る。...



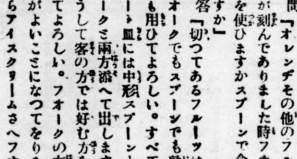
米國の行儀禮法

食卓上の心得
フオークとナイフの使い方
スプーンの使い方



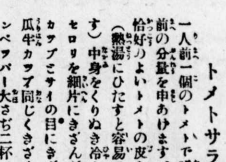
食卓上の心得

フオークとナイフの使い方
スプーンの使い方
茶碗の使い方



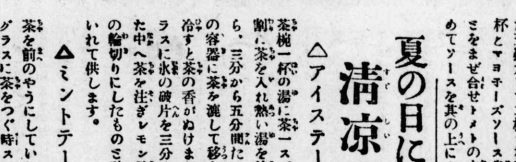
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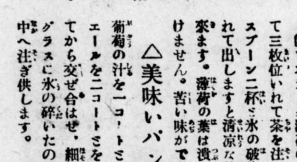
夏の日に何よりの清凉飲料五種

アイステイ
レモンアップ
パイナップル
バナナード
ミントティー



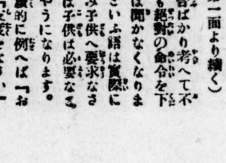
料理獻立

洋食和食
美味サラダ三種
材料と献立



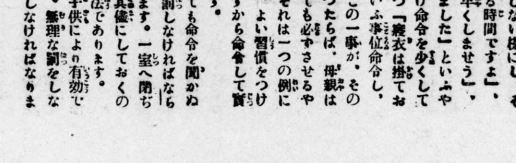
スタンプ

スタンプ
トランプ
サマースクワシ



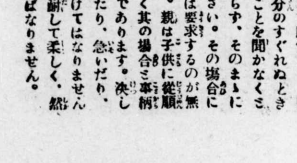
愛児のしつけ

愛児のしつけ
(第一面より)



愛児のしつけ

愛児のしつけ
(第二面より)



愛児のしつけ

愛児のしつけ
(第三面より)

子供相談

耳の恰好は天性でせうか
問「俗にふたは耳」で子供が耳の恰好が、つぎ立つてからは、耳の恰好が、つぎ立つてからは、耳の恰好が...

米國の習慣

米人氣質

正直を尊ぶ
米人（白種人）は、正直を尊ぶ。米人（白種人）は、正直を尊ぶ。米人（白種人）は、正直を尊ぶ...

疲れを少なく 能率生活

主婦のため

疲れたら、自分の活動から自然に起るものであつて、無効に過ぎない。疲れたら、自分の活動から自然に起るものであつて、無効に過ぎない...



童話 「かぐや姫」

昔、日本の或る處に、竹取の翁といふ者があつた。竹取の翁といふ者があつた。竹取の翁といふ者があつた...

子供笑話

笑つて来た車を待つておる。笑つて来た車を待つておる。笑つて来た車を待つておる...

A組 "Class A"

読み方 READING

なぞ

わたくしには口も目も耳もありません。手もあじもありません。まるいけれどもまりのやうにまんまるではありません。うごかずにあります。うごかずにあります。うごかずにあります。

書取 Dictation

私をころがすのはだれにや、二つかきねることは、七ふたつ

一、て hand
二、みみ ear
三、くち mouth
四、め eye
五、わたくし I
六、なか inside
七、ふたつ two

和譯 Into Japanese

こがかたくて、中がやはらかです。かたいものにあたればこはれます。私はなんです。

一、riddle
二、like a ball
三、to pile
四、what am I?
五、hard
六、soft
七、leg
八、to roll over
九、to make one stand
十、to pile
十一、perfectly round
十二、can

字引 Dictionary

なぞ riddle
わたくし I
口 mouth
目 eye
耳 ear
手 hand
あじ leg
まる round
まるい like a ball
まり perfectly round
うごかずに without moving
うごかずに without moving
うごかずに without moving
うごかずに without moving
うごかずに without moving
うごかずに without moving

B組 "Class B"

読み方 READING

動物物の改良

兎を飼ふ人があつて、耳の長いのがほしいと思ふ時には、多くの兎の中から最も耳の長いを選び出して子を産ませ、其の生れた子の中から、更に最も耳の長いを選び出して子を産ませ、かうしてつゞけて行けば段々耳の長い兎が出来て行く。又柿や密柑に種子のないのがあるが、あれも種子の少ないのを選び分けて行つた末に出来たのである。

書取 Dictation

人力を加へて動物物を改良するのは必要なことである。總べて開けた國ほど穀物、果實、家畜の種類が多いのである。

一、うさぎ rabbit
二、もつとも most
三、かき persimmon
四、くわじ fruit
五、みみ ear
六、ながい long
七、ひつえう necessity
八、おほひ many
九、かいらす improve
十、じんりつ human effort

言葉の遣ひ方

復習(たぢらひ) Review
其の中。出入する。神戸。大都會。横浜。人口。貿易港。東西。及び。輸入。東京。以上。大阪。

病氣見舞(一)
visiting the sick
先生「I have a bad headache」
山田「ん」
先生「Headacheは何です」
山田「頭痛」
先生「頭痛はひどくしますか」
山田「私は……悪い頭痛……を……持っています」
先生「どう言つたらうと思ひましたか」

字引 Dictionary

動物物(動物、植物) animal and plant
改良 improve
兎 rabbit
密柑 persimmon
種子 seeds
選ぶ to pick out
最も most

子産ませ to make them bear
更に again
柿 persimmon
密柑 persimmon
種子 seeds
選ぶ to pick out
末に at the end
人力 human efforts
加へ to add
必要な necessary
總べて generally
開けた國 civilized country
ほど the more…… the more
穀物 grain
果實 fruit
家畜 cattle
種類 kind

た。あなたが風を引いて熱が
つた時に、頭痛はどうでしたか
山田「しました」
先生「それで、いま頭痛が、し
ましたか、言ひましたね。持つ
てみました、と言はないでせう
山田「でも、haveは、持つてるで
ないですか」
先生「英語では、どうでも、日本語
の時には日本語の言ひ方をして
下さい。頭痛が？」
山田「します」
先生「どう、それから悪い頭痛、
も言ひませんか。伊藤さん」
伊藤「悪い頭痛」
先生「それも言ひませんか。川村
さん」
川村「つよ」
先生「どう、つよい、ひどい、非常
に、とても良い、ひどい、
として、伊藤さん」
伊藤「私は、ひどい頭痛がします」
先生「よらしい。今度は人に寝る
時、have you a bad head-
ache? は、田中さん」
田中「あなたは、ひどい頭痛が、
しますか」
先生「どうです。あなたは言はな
いでも良い。その外にもいろ
んな言ひ方があります。タブル
ットを出して書いておいて下さ
い。」
ひどい頭痛がしますか。
頭痛がひどくしますか。
ひどく頭痛がしますか。
頭痛がひどく痛みますか。
頭痛がひどく痛みますか。

本日菓子味附

C 組 "Class C"

読み方 READING

吾輩は猫である

吾輩は人間と同居して、彼等を観察すればする程、彼等は我儘なるものだから、断言せざるを得ないやうになつた。ここに吾輩が、時同衾する子供の如きに至つては、言語同断である。自分の勝手な時は、ひとを逆さしたり、頭へ、袋をかぶせたり、抛り出した

字引 Dictionary

吾輩一猫人間 to live with 同居する to observe 観察する the more... the more... 多ければ... 多くなる my safish 断言 assertion 断言すること especially 特別に to sleep with 同衾すること abominableness 可憎さ (都合のよき時) 自分勝手な時 (都合のよき時) ひとを (ひと) で私を「私」の意に逆さす to turn upside-down 逆さす 頭袋 抛り出し へつひの細君が、非常に怒つて、それから、容易に、座敷へ入れない。臺所の板の間で、他が頭へ

和語 Into Japanese

- 一 orange 橙
二 improve 改善
三 fruit 果物
四 kind 種類
五 rabbit 兎
六 grain 穀物
七 cattle 牛
八 seeds 種子
九 most 最も
十 animal 動物

作文 Composition

次の題 (subject) で百五十字以上 (more than one hundred and fifty words) の文を作つて下さい。

日本歴史

徳川幕府の末頃 (about the end of the Edo period) に、徳川幕府の政治は漸く衰へて来た。徳川幕府の政治は漸く衰へて来た。徳川幕府の政治は漸く衰へて来た。



ある入に東京東部の風景

徳川幕府では、田と園と二つの港で貿易 (trade) の事を許しました。ついで、イギリス (England) とオランダ (Holland) などの國々にも許しました。

質問 Question

一、徳川幕府とは何ですか。
二、何故、攘夷論が起りましたか。
三、Perry は何のために来ましたか。
四、徳川幕府は何年ぐらゐつきましたか。

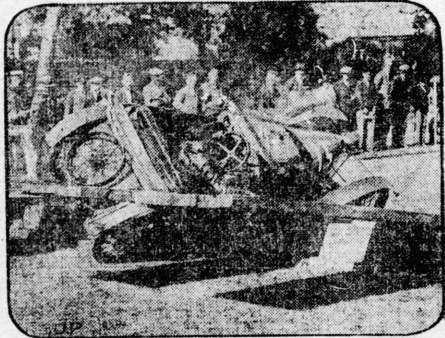
ROMAJI DOWA

Table with columns for Latin spelling and Japanese characters. Includes a sample text: Arutokoro ni taisoo okubyoo na samurai ga arimashita. Maiban yari wo makuramotoni oite nemasita.

復習 Review

次の讀方と意味とを問ふ。英雄。獅子。驢馬。危難。樹上。任侠。豪傑。伍。名譽。恥辱。寵辱。弱者。對ひ。至入なる。さも得意氣。

Auto Accident Is Intentional



This looks like a dangerous accident, but it is only one of the participants in a comedy motor show riding backward into an obstacle. It was a feature of what London calls its "gymkhana," a show staged by the London Ladies' Motor Club for charity.

70,000 Hear Hoover's Acceptance Speech



Secretary of War Inspects Presidio



Left: Dwight F. Davis, secretary of war, is seen reviewing the troops of the Ninth Corps Area at the Presidio, San Francisco. With him is General Hines, commander of the area.

Wars on Spooners

Above is a view of a part of the crowd that jammed into the Stanford Stadium when Herbert Hoover, Republican nominee for President, delivered his speech of acceptance. Seventy thousand persons attended and the radio carried Hoover's voice to 30,000,000 more in all parts of the country. Left is seen Hoover as he delivered his speech into the microphone.



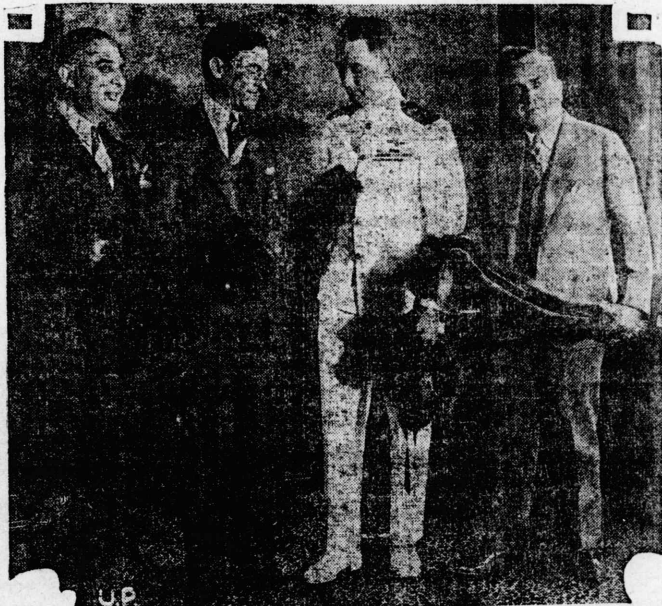
Right: Lt.-Col. U. S. Grant, 3rd, grand son of the famous Civil War leader and superintendent of parks at Washington D. C. has drawn up a set of regulations which he hopes will cut down spooning in the parks.

Gene Tunney's Fiancee



Miss Josephine Lauder, of Greenwich, Conn., daughter of the late George Lauder, Jr., and heiress to a \$50,000,000 estate, whose engagement to Gene Tunney, retired heavyweight boxing champion, has been announced. They probably will be married in the Fall.

Byrd Gets Clothing For South Pole Trip



Commander Richard E. Byrd was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the National Association of the Fur Industry and was presented with fur garments which he will wear on his trip to the South Pole. Left to right, Samuel N. Samuels, president of the Associated Fur Manufacturers' Association; Mayor James J. Walker of New York; Commander Byrd and Bernard Reinegan, president of the Fur Merchants' Club.

NOTRE DAME COACH BEST KNOWN HERE

No Football Leader Is Better Known Than Knute Rockne

By HAARY FERGUSON
United Press Staff Correspondent

OF ALL those who teach young men how to fight, and, if necessary, die for dear old alma mater, none is better known than Knute Rockne.

Legends have grown up around the stocky leader of the football forces at Notre Dame. He is the miracle man of the gridiron, the George Stallings of intercollegiate football.

They still tell the story in South Bend, Ind., of how a back-field candidate reported for practice one day with his hair neatly trimmed and his face clean shaven. Rockne took one look at him.

"Well, you big sissy," said the coach. "What's the idea of shaving before you report for practice?"

The next day the Notre Dame football squad threw away their razors.

Rockne never took the trouble to deny or confirm that story, but the incident is typical of him. He makes his men live, eat and sleep football. That is part of the Rockne system, and is necessary because he does not have a large student body from which to pick his men. Almost everybody tries to play football at Notre Dame.

Everybody Plays. There are inter-class teams; inter-fraternity teams, inter-departmental teams, and teams that are just teams. Rockne sees as many of these games as possible and out of the material selects a large squad. Then he gets down to work.

His policy is to pay a high premium on brains and speed.

Go back a few years and see if you can remember a Notre Dame eleven that wasn't fast and clever. Rockne crowds the rules, takes every advantage of them and turns out the smartest teams in the country. He made the forward pass a formidable football weapon in the days when other coaches were sticking to line backs and end runs.

On top of his knowledge of the game, Rockne is an expert exhorter. No man in the world of sport can fill a team so brim full of dash and determination to win, with the possible exception of John McGraw, whose lectures to the New York Giants are listed among the classics.

Time after time Rockne has taken the Notre Dame squad into the dressing room between halves, thrust out his square jaw and made a speech that turned eleven sane young men into so many intelligent scrapping animals. His caustic tongue has talked Notre Dame into many a victory. And he can plead with tears in his eyes, spin a jest slap backs, or do anything else that he thinks should be done.

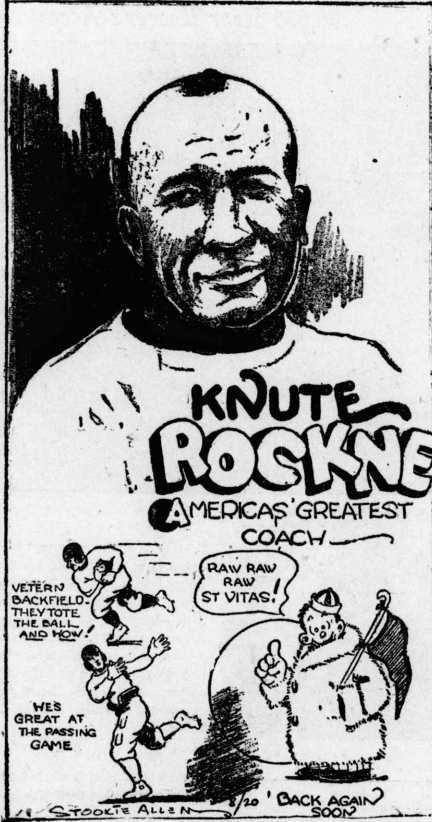
He Has Shock Troops.

Three years ago he instituted the practice of sending in shock troops at the start of the game. The Notre Dame second team would start the game, wear down the opposition and then in would come eleven fresh men to carry the Green to victory. He saves his men, nurses frail, fast backfield stars along and then hurls them into the breach for five minutes of whirlwind ball carrying.

Perhaps the greatest of his great teams was developed the year he had the Four Horsemen. Stuhldreher, Miller, Layden and Crowley were magic names and made up what many experts still insist is the best backfield of all time. Notre Dame travelled the length of the country that year without losing a game.

Rockne enters the 1928 season with several veterans back from last year. There isn't any use telling you to watch Notre Dame. You have been doing it for years if you follow football.

Rockne Still Rocks Football World



THEN AND NOW



THIRTY YEARS AGO How thrilling! Went to a reception tonight at the Town Hall given in honor of Colonel Robert Grierson who actually crossed the United States from coast to coast in an automobile. In his speech Col. Grierson said that he is very glad to be alive today after such a hazardous trip over the trackless wilds. Mrs. Grierson wore a lovely gown of white satin and looked justly proud of her famous husband. They are such a romantic looking couple for middle age.

TODAY The Parkhursts gave an opera party to speed the fading season. And the highbrows were there and I can't say I did seem welcome. Had the grandest time taking in the wardrobes of Mrs. Adam's Empire quite took the prize for the feminine gender chic in a pinky or green and just taken I thought was such a normal waistline was such a romantic looking couple for middle age.

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

A LIST OF CONSERVES

JUST WHAT is the difference between preserves and conserves? Well, the difference is largely one of elaboration, with the fruits and additions attached in the case of the conserve.

For example a grape conserve differs from grape marmalade or jam in that orange, nuts and raisins are added to the conserve recipe. And it's a most interesting one, you may be sure.

Proportions for making a small quantity may be one pint of grapes, a pint of sugar, a pint of oranges ground fine. A third of a cup of walnuts, chopped, two-thirds of a cup of water and a quarter pound of raisins.

Remove the skins and make a pulp of the grapes; cook and run it through a sieve. Add the grape skins and other ingredients (except the nuts) and cook until thick. Add the nuts in time to become thoroughly heated; allow it to cool until it jellies, and seal at once with hot melted paraffin. Other recipes: Use proportions of three cups of any desired combination of fruits, a level cup of nut meats chopped very fine, a half pound package of seedless or seeded raisins, the grated rind of one orange and the juice of one lemon, five cups of sugar and a half cup of liquid pectin. Prepare the fruit according to the usual jam recipe for the particular fruit you are using. This includes pre-cooking, where directed, to make the fruit tender. In a large kettle mix the three cups of prepared

fruits, nut meats, raisins, orange rind and lemon juice and sugar. Use your hottest fire and stir constantly before and while boiling. Bring to a full rolling boil and boil hard for one minute. Remove from the fire and stir in the liquid pectin and stir constantly for just five minutes after taking from the fire in order to cool it slightly and prevent the fruit from floating. Then pour quickly and cover at once with melted paraffin.

Julie Says--



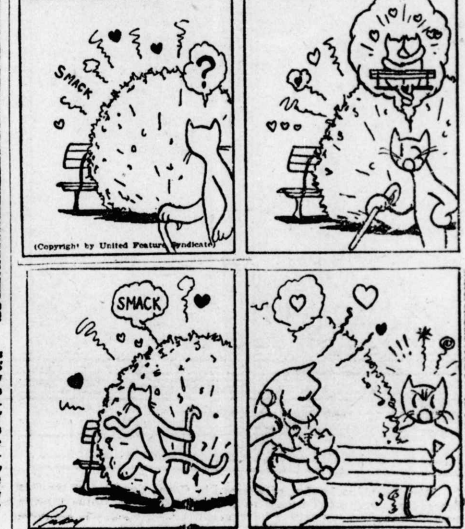
Business-like Kitchens

The growing popularity of small living quarters has created increasing demands for built-in furniture and other space savers in the small kitchens and kitchenettes. The latest combination in this line is a gas stove and refrigerator, the refrigerator below. The refrigerator, operating by chemical action within a sealed system uses the same gas to make ice which the stove uses to make heat. Superior insulation makes the outfit possible, and absence of valves and motor makes it entirely noiseless.

An interesting variety of sandwich fillings for children, include chopped raisins, dates, figs, prunes or apricots, used separately or in combination between thin slices of whole wheat bread.

FOR day or tea time or for sport there is nothing more sensible than the little wash silk frock. The one I have sketched I saw at one of the smart golf clubs recently. A creamy white silk with a red border. The skirt was pleated and the only trimming on the blouseed waist, diagonal tucks. With it was worn a hat of natural ballmunt and shoes of red. The other hat was a silver grey grograin in a rather unique crossed effect. The summer fur, new and unusual tying at the back with sheer velvet ends.

CAT TALES



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

FUNCTIONS OF THE SKIN

THE SKIN is not, as some of us are apt to think, merely a covering for the body similar to a suit of clothes. Like a suit of clothes it is a protection, but it is far more. As a protective organ the skin is specially developed in some regions, as in the hair of the head, which protects the brain. The sensitive nerves of the skin are protected from severe irritation by the skin and in those regions where the nerves are particularly sensitive, the outer or horny layer is harder and thicker. The varying degrees of hardness and thickness of the skin in different regions serves to equalize the amount of sensation received by the terminal nerves, and to protect from undue irritation which would cause pain. For example, ends of the fingers contain the most sensitive areas in the body, and this is not needed at the back of the fingers, so the nails are horny and protective, but the front of the fingers is needed for sensation, so the skin is merely thick and if the hand is used roughly the skin in this region becomes quite hard.

Then think of the color scheme of the skin. In some of the tiny cells are deposited pigments. These deposits are not accidental. The northern races are, as a rule, fair, have less pigment; the southern races are dark, have more pigment. This is the evolution of the skin to protect the southern races from the active rays of the sun. The northern races do not need this protection, so are fair.

Another and very important function is the regulation of temperature. The body is so constructed that it must maintain a fixed temperature whether it is in the cold of the arctic, or the heat of

the tropics. This is largely effected by the heat regulating function of the skin. Here are situated the sweat glands. When the body is exposed to cold, the blood vessels on the surface contract, the sweat glands do not secrete, the skin becomes dry. It is a well known fact that a dry substance retains heat. But the action in hot weather is quite the reverse. Then the surface vessels expand and carry a free supply of blood to the surface, the sweat glands secrete freely, this excess secretion evaporates and so the heat which the blood has carried to the surface is dissipated.

But the skin has another and even more important function. It aids the kidneys to get rid of a certain type of waste, and in this it is almost as important as the kidneys. If the body is cold and the skin as a consequence, does not secrete perspirations, the kidneys must secrete more urine in order to get rid of this waste. But if the body is warm the skin secretes more freely, thus allowing the kidneys to secrete less and take a rest. So, we cannot do without our skin. In fact, if we lose one-third of it we die. Take care of it, keep it clean and properly protected, so that it can do its part in the human economy.

VISITING THE WORLD CHILDREN
By Rath Thompson



CHILDREN IN ARGENTINA

And so Father went to work in a big, big market in Buenos Aires. It was the very biggest market in the world. It covered many acres of ground. Carloads of wool, corn, wheat came into the building to be unloaded. And ships sailed up to the door with loads of wool, corn, wheat, hides. Here Father learned many things so that he could earn more money later.

And Mother kept a little home for Father, Luisa, and Luigi. And Luisa and Luigi went to school with other boys and girls. They learned of their new land, South America, and of their new country, Argentina. They grew to love Argentina. They all helped to be builders of that glorious Argentina, where there seemed to be room and opportunity and happiness for all who would work.

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.

(Continued from last week.)

"When they had placed him between them, Sakon thrust the dagger into the left side of his abdomen and said: 'Look, Little Brother! Dost understand now? Only, don't push the dagger too far, lest thou fall backward. Lean forward, rather, and keep thy knees well composed!'

"Naiki did likewise and said to the boy: 'Keep thine eyes open lest thou look like a dying woman. If thy dagger feels anything within and thy strength fails, take courage and double thine effort to cut across!'

"The child looked from one to the other, and when both had expired, he calmly opened his clothing and followed their example."

Significantly enough, Iyeyasu, while thus fostering hara-kiri as the supreme test of courage, as of obedience and loyalty, discouraged junshi; evidently because it served no useful end.

Junshi, "the follow death," is the shadowy persistence of a very ancient custom that required the retainers and slaves of a deceased lord to follow him into his grave. Of old they were buried alive willy-nilly, with their heads protruding above the ground, so that the air was long filled with lamentations. This evil was immensely mitigated ages ago by the substitution of those proxy images of clay that now make such interesting exhibits in all Japanese museums. But Iyeyasu aspired to abolish the persistence of junshi even in the guise of voluntary suicide—not death for the dead, but a life devoted to the living lord, seemed to express his position—and a still later Shogun severely interdicted this kind of suicide with the threatened visitation of the most terrific penalties on all surviving members of the family. "Not until the execution of these terrible penalties did the custom receive its death-blow," wrote Brinkley, about the year 1900.

But Junshi had not then received its death-blow; it came to life impressively a dozen years after Captain Brinkley penned its obituary. For when the great emperor Meiji died, in 1912, General Nogi, one of the two chief heroes in the war against Russia—Admiral Togo being the other—committed the follow-death, together with his wife, so that they might continue to serve their Imperial Master among the shades. So far from being disgraced by this sacrificial act, General Nogi and his wife were honored in an extraordinary way. Foreign visitors to Peach-tree Hill, in the suburbs of Kyoto, not only marvel today at the immense Meiji mausoleum standing where Hideyoshi's Palace of Pleasure once stood, but pause at its base to marvel even more before the shrines of General and Mrs. Nogi, entombed near their Emperor and Empress, and worshipped as divine because of their self-immolation.

30 million "common folk" over whom the samurai had the power of life and death and who were divided into the three ranks of farmers, artisans and merchants.

The farmer ranked first among commoners as being the creator of the necessities of life from the soil. Artists and artisans came next, as they were also producers of either the beautiful or the useful, and Japan, be it said to her credit, has never subordinated one to the other. Bankers and brokers and merchants trailed together in the third and lowest class of recognized society, since they made a living merely by manipulating, and that at a profit, the laborious product of others. Still below these were a good many thousand unrecognized and in fact untouchable outcasts, the "eta": people of obscure origin; banished to segregated settlements, like lepers; subsisting by such degrading means of livelihood—in Buddhist eyes—as tanning or butchering or grave-digging, all of which are concerned with the unholy destruction of life; and constituting even at the present day one of the gravest social problems of a new and "democratized" Japan.

Although the so-called Legacy of Iyeyasu may belong to a later Tokugawa administration instead of being the master's actual handwork, its sumptuary laws for the regulation of society in the minutest details are at any rate the logical outcome of causes that he set in operation. It is not too much to say, in fact that the entire Tokugawa regime is but the lengthened shadow of its founder. This is to get the astounding measure of the man, for Iyeyasu died in the same year as Shakespeare, 1616, but projected himself institutionally down to the mid-Victorian year 1868.

Some idea of the Tokugawa devices for keeping things exactly as they were may be gathered from sumptuary laws regulating the lives of farmers. If a farmer were so prosperous as to command an annual income of \$500 he might build a house 60 feet long, but no longer; and, on becoming a grandfather, he could give the child four presents and no more, including one cotton baby-dress. The average farmer, with an income of only \$50 a year was limited to a house 30 feet long and to one present on the birth of a child—namely, one toy spear in the case of a boy or one paper doll or one mud doll in the case of a girl! As Hearn says, it is difficult for the Western mind to understand how human beings could patiently submit to laws regulating not only the size of one's dwelling, and the cost of its furniture, but even the substance of clothing—not only the expense of a wedding outfit, but the quality of the marriage feast, and the quality of the vessels in which the food was to be served,—not only the kind of ornaments to be worn in a woman's hair, but the material of the thongs of her sandals,—not only the price of presents to be made to friends, but the character and the cost of the cheapest toy to be given to a child!

The most significant of all the strange Tokugawa laws was one emanating without doubt directly from Iyeyasu himself, prescribing the punishment for rudeness, and defining the offense. It was Iyeyasu himself who defined a rude person as "an other-than-expected-fellow." Rudeness he then penalized with death, authorizing any samurai to cut down "a fellow who has behaved to him in a manner other than expected."



The little turban for fall is of black feathers and has two sheathed wings down each side.



Sheer metal cloth makes this blouse. The design is obtained by the diagonal arrangement of the stripes. The material being variegated colors in stripe effect.

(To be continued.)
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