



家庭

家庭の幸福は、健康と経済の両方から成り立っている。...

米國の行儀禮法

デナー (三)

米國の行儀禮法は、大體、歐州の行儀禮法に準じてゐる。...

料理獻立

秋の投入花

洋食和食

とろろ汁のつくり方

白粉の使ひ分け

油取り化粧下

先づ化粧水

妻の貯金

人事相談

秋の投入花は、花の入れかたが重要である。...

料理獻立は、季節の味を表現する。...

洋食和食の相性を考える。...

とろろ汁は、秋の味覚を高める。...

白粉の使ひ分けは、肌の調子を整える。...

油取り化粧下は、皮脂を吸い取る。...

先づ化粧水は、肌の乾燥を防ぐ。...

妻の貯金は、家庭の安定を保障する。...

人事相談は、職場の問題を解決する。...

子供相談

子供の智能助長の
玩具の選び方(三)

短所矯正よりは所助長長

古い習慣は子供の発達に好ましくない。玩具の選び方は、その発達を助長し、短所を矯正するよりも、所助長に重点を置くべきである。...

素人應急手當

素人應急手當の要領。まず、冷静に状況を観察し、必要に応じて適切な処置を行う。...

卒倒した時

卒倒した時の対処法。意識を失った場合は、呼吸を確認し、必要に応じて人工呼吸を行う。...

トゲが立った時

トゲが立った時の対処法。患部を洗い、消毒し、必要に応じてガーゼで覆う。...

鼻血の出る時

鼻血の出る時の対処法。鼻を圧迫し、冷たい湿布を鼻に当て、安静にさせる。...

主婦の爲に

主婦のための健康アドバイス。栄養バランスの取れた食事を摂り、適度な運動を行う。...

衛生問答

衛生に関する質問と回答。清潔な環境を維持し、手洗いを徹底する。...

知識の泉

知識の泉。最新の科学情報や社会ニュースを掲載。...

電話口

電話口。最新のニュースや話題を電話インタビュー形式で掲載。...

家庭笑話

家庭笑話。笑える家庭エピソードを掲載。...

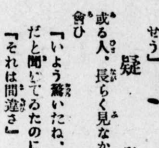
宗太の虎退治

宗太の虎退治。勇ましい宗太が虎を退治する物語。...



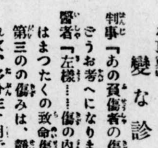
宗太の虎退治

宗太は、山に虎を退治した。虎は非常に怖く、宗太は勇気を出して虎と戦った。...



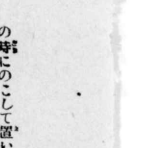
家庭笑話

昨日、お母さんがお風呂に入っている時、お父さんがお風呂に入ってしまった。...



電話口

昨日、電話口で話している時、隣の電話で話している声が聞こえてきた。...



變な診断

変な診断。医師の診断が非常に面白い。...



子供の頓智

子供の頓智。子供が思いついた面白いアイデア。...

組 "Class C"

讀み方 READING

自 國 語

言語は、これを話す人民に取りては、恰も、その血液が、肉體上の同胞を示すが如く、精神上の同胞を示すものなり。言語はその國民の標識なるのみならず、これと同時に、また一種の教育者、即ち、情深き母ともなるなり。

されば國民が、その國の言語を尊ぶことは一の美德にして、偉大なる國民は、必ず、その國語を尊び、決して、これを措きて、他の國語を尊崇せず。情の上より、自國語を愛し、理の上より、その保護改良に従事し、以て真正の國民を養成せんことを力む。獨逸の如きは、その一好例なり。凡、いづれの國を問はず、苟も、國家的觀念の上より、その國民の一員たるに愧ぢざる人物の養成を以て、目的とする以上は、まづ、その國の言語、次に、その國の歴史、この二つを蔑にしては、決して、效を收むる能はず。これ、國民たる者の、須臾も忘るべからざることなり。

復 習 Review

體力。自信。覺悟。水天。清防天。狼狽。經驗。修養。平素。危險。災害。眞情。安全。怯懦。猛火。泰然。

引 典 Dictionary

自國語 (じぶんのここのご) 言語 (ご) 人民 (たみ) 人民に取りては (for the people) 血液 (ちゆう) 血 (ちゆう) 液 (りやく)

肉體上の in physics 同胞 brother 示す as it shows 精神上の in spirit 國民の標識 national mark 同時に at the same time 一種の教育者 one kind of educator 情深き母 tender hearted mother 尊ぶ to honour 偉大なる great 必ず、決して never これを措きて apart from this 他の國語 other language 愛し to respect 情の上より From emotional point of view 愛し to love 理の上より from reasonable point of view 保護 protection 改良 to improve 従事し to engage in 以て (with) 真正の國民 true nation 養成 training 養成せん to cultivate (養成する to) 力む to endeavour 獨逸 Germany

人物 a man of character 目的 purpose とする以上 (therefore) 歴史 history 蔑にし to despise 效を收む to be fruitful 能はず (cannot) 忘るべからざる (must not be forgotten) 川村「……と、先生「To see of は、たゞ見るので、川村「日本へ行く、ともたれを見送る……後は言へません、先生「田中さん、その次を田中「ハトへいさませ、先生「始めから言つて下さい、田中「日本へ行く友達を見送る……ため……ハトへいさませ、先生「見送るために、でもよろしいが、見送りに、と言へば、ハトへいさませ、田中「日本へ行く友達を見送りにハトへいさませ、先生「今日はそれだけ、

作文 Composition

一、本文には「情の上より、自國語を愛し、理の上より、その保護改良に従事し」とあるが、理の上より、自國語を愛し、情の上より、その保護改良に従事し」としては悪いであろうか。どうか。送らぬやうか。二、國民が、その國の歴史を解することは必要であるか、理由を書いて下さい。

言葉の遣ひ方

挨拶の言葉 Salutation 先生「Where are you going? I am going to the wharf to see off a friend bound for Japan. 先「質問の方から山田さん。山田「「はい、あなたはいきよりますか。先生「二人で話をしている時ならあなたを言はなくてもよろしい。山田「「はい、行きよりますか。先生「「はい、あなたもこと丁寧に山田「…… 山田「伊藤さん 伊藤「どうにかに 先生「川村さん

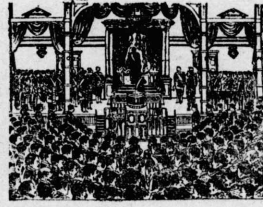
日本歴史

憲法 (Constitution) を調べる。日本の憲法を作つて、二十二年の紀元節の日に之を發布 (Proclaim) せられた。明治二十三年には條約の東通第一回の帝國議會 (The Imperial Diet) が東京に開かれました。日本は東洋 (The Orient) で唯一の立憲國となり、議會は其時以來毎年開かれて、今日は最早五十年以上になつて居ります。

質問 Question

一、議會はいつ開かれましたか。二、憲法はいつ發布されましたか。三、伊藤博文は向のために歐洲に行きましたか。

ROMAJI DOWA YAMAZAKI ANSAI Mukashi, Yamazaki Ansaï to yuu erai gakusha ga arimashita. Mada chiiisai jibun no aruhi no koto kin-jo no kodomotachi to asonde imashita. Suruto, hitori no roojin ga kashi wo motte kite, "Minna kokoe kite hitori zutsu nanika yatte goran. Nandemo dekita mono niwa okashi wo agerukara." to, imashita. Kodomotachi wa, hitori hitori dete uta wo utatari odori wo odottari shite, minna okashi wo moratte yorokinde kaerimashita. Ansaï wa, nanimo shinaide shiku? shiku naite imasunode, roojin wa soba e kite, "Nakanakutemo ii. Okashi wo ageru kara." to kashi wo yarooto shimasuto, Ansaï wa kashi no hoo wa mimoshinaide. "Watakushi wa, okashi ga hoshikute naite irunodewa arimasen. Minna wa iroiro no koto ga dekirunoni, watakushi niwa nanimo dekimasen. Sore ga zannen de naite irunodesu. Okashi ga hoshii node-wa arimasen." to imashita. Nochi ni, daigakusha ni naru hodo no hito wa, kodomo no toki kara bangae ga chigatte imasu.



The Japanese American News

THE LARGEST JAPANESE NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED OUTSIDE OF JAPAN

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF., SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 29, 1928

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Where Winds Spread Destruction



Death rode the tornado that almost annihilated homes and factories at Rockford, Ill. A view of some of the wreckage.



A typical scene of hurricane damage. This view, taken at Greenacres, Fla., after the disastrous storm of February, 1926, shows how homes collapse under the fearful impact of madly speeding currents. Greenacres is 10 miles southwest of Palm Beach, one of the Florida cities hardest hit by the recent hurricane.

Delayed on Rome Flight



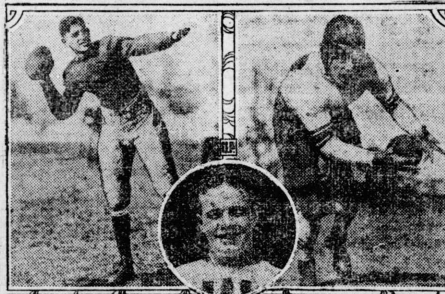
Cesare Sabelli (left) and Roger Williams, who with two companions hope to fly to Rome in the new Bellanca monoplane "New Yorker," have been forced to postpone their take-off from Old Orchard, Me., because of inclement weather.

Nicaraguan Leader



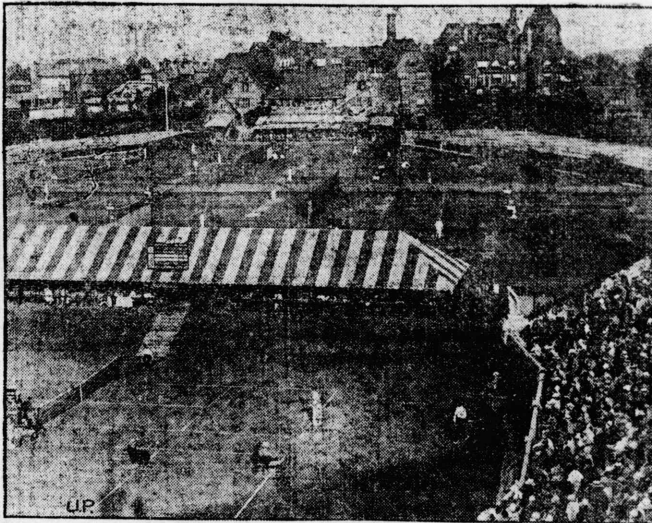
Adolfo Bernard, Conservative candidate for the Presidency of Nicaragua, who is spending a short time in Washington.

Trio of Coast Football Stars



Here are the three captains who will lead three of the West's most important gridiron teams into battle this season. (Left) "Biff" Hoffmann, Stanford; (Inset) Jess Hibbs, Southern California and Irving Phillips, U. of California.

Where the Tennis Stars Twinkle



A view of the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, Long Island, while the men's national championships were under way. The leading matches each day were played on the court at the lower left of the picture.

A New Type of Byrd Dog



But these huskies shown here are not to be used for wild game. Seventy-nine of them are going on the Byrd Antarctic expedition. Dr. A. Buckingham, veterinarian in charge, is shown with a few of the dogs at Norfolk, Va., where they will be placed aboard the Steamer C. A. Larsen.

Dahlia Queen



Irene Hylton in the royal regalia that she wore after being chosen queen of the Dahlia Show at Buena Park, Cal.

Hoover Returns to Washington



The Republican candidate leaving Trenton, N. J., for the National Capital after completing a campaign tour of Upper New Jersey. The nominee is shown with his son and Mrs. Hoover.

EL QUAFI OF OLYMPICS IN TOUR OF U.S.

Runner To Compete In U. S. International Race

By FRANK GETTY
United Press Sports Editor

TRUMPETS sounded the arrival of the runners; the Marathon Gate, piercing the wall of the towering Dutch "stadion," was flung open.

Forty thousand pairs of eyes were fixed upon the gateway; thirty second of nervous silence ensued.

(For two hours and a half, the throng gathered to witness the climax of the Olympic Games had followed the progress of the marathon run through loud speakers in stilled throughout the big red brick arena. There had been word of Plaza, the tireless Chilean; Ray, the indomitable American; two sturdy, plodding Japanese runners; a Finn, and a Canadian. One of this sextet seemed destined for the highest honor of the Ninth Olympiad.)

Suddenly, a cry of mingled appreciation and surprise burst from the multitude. A slim brown figure in the deep blue apparel of a French athlete swung through the gateway and sprinted the last quarter of a mile around the smooth red brick dust track, waving a slender brown arm in response to the growing tumult of tribute, tossing back a shock of long black hair with no hint of fatigue.

"El Quafi! El Quafi!"
New Professional Racer
French spectators hastily consulting their programs, led the shouts of applause. The slender Algerian joyously skirted the curve of the track and breasted the unnecessary tape in front of the Tribune of Honor and was bowing, with a gleaming smile, before the box of the Prince Consort of the Netherlands ere the second runner had entered the stadium.

Thus, out of nowhere, so to speak El Quafi of Algiers came running to the peak of athletic fame, joining his name to the long list which stretches back to that Phidippides of antiquity.

And now the marathon hero of the Ninth Olympiad is a mere professional foot racer, here in the United States to cash in as quickly as possible upon the glory he won at Amsterdam, associated with able promoters who will help him extract the maximum of francs with the minimum of effort.

To Race Joie Ray

The little chocolate colored runner from Africa is undoubtedly a great piece of ground covering machinery, however. He will shortly be meeting young Payne of Oklahoma, the winner of C. C. Pyle's trans-continental foot race, and should defeat Will Rodgers' protege. In fact, El Quafi should defeat just about anyone he meets this fall, because Tex Rickard plans a big international marathon race between the Algerian and Joie Ray in Madison Square Garden next winter.

Rickard and Ray will be following El Quafi's progress through "the sticks." If the tune-up runs prove satisfactory from the promoter's point of view, Joie probably will be persuaded to turn professional and defend the honor of the United States.

As for El Quafi he is good natured and indifferent as to most of the arrangements, provided he receives so many francs with which to purchase the comforts and luxuries of civilization such as are dear to the heart of a French colored soldier.

The Algerian's wants are not complicated; he can neither read nor write.

He Who Runs Does Not Read



THEN AND NOW



THIRTY YEARS AGO

The smart (and sometimes dangerous) sport of the day was bicycling. The shirt-waist and skirt the last word in the mode. This one has on a little "dog" with a sort of fashion-panels and a pleated skirt. Also a little "spare tire" in the form of a jacket.

TODAY

Today's sport costume although in the midst of a world of speed and "jaz" is gentler than thirty years ago. It is more feminine.—This one is made of silk pique with stitched panels and a pleated skirt. Also a jacket.

SILVER CLEANING

The silver-cleaning bugaboo has been overcome by this easy polishing recipe that cleans all the silver at once:

Add a teaspoon of salt and baking soda to each quart of water used and keep the solution boiling in an enamel ware kettle. In the bottom of the kettle place a piece of new aluminum ware and lay the silver in the water so that each piece either touches the aluminum or comes in contact with another piece that touches it. Leave the silver in this bath for five minutes, then remove to a pan of hot suds. Wash off the tarnish, rinse and dry, and rub with a polishing cloth to soften the finish if it seems too brilliant.

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

"WE WILL HAVE CHICKEN"

WHEN planning a special dinner it is so easy to say, "We will have chicken,"—and having so decided, to rest content without seeking new ways in which to serve it.

Since even the best in food becomes a bit tiresome unless flavored now and then with novelty, it may be well to investigate a few recipes that feature chicken in out of the ordinary ways, and use them alternately with the old standbys, fried and roast chicken, and a la king.

We have in mind a Chicken Creole recipe whose acquaintance we made at the house of a Spanish friend. The chicken was cut into the regulation pieces for chicken fricassee, cooked until tender, then removed from the liquor and kept hot over steam. Into the liquor then went rice, shredded pimiento, small stamped olives, diced celery and diced Spanish onion, and the whole was cooked until the rice was fluffy and tender.

For serving the chicken was placed in the center of a huge old silver platter and the reddish rice mixture arranged attractively around it as a border. The remaining liquor, which had been thickened slightly with butter and flour and seasoned with paprika, was poured over the chicken. It was a most regal-looking dish—and delicious.

For a luncheon recipe, large firm tomatoes may be baked with a stuffing of diced cooked chicken and boiled rice containing seasoning of minced celery, tomato, meat and green pepper. A generous piece of butter should go inside each tomato before stuffing, and buttered crumbs should be spread on top. Shoestring potatoes, a salad of cooked vegetables molded in lemon-flavored gelatin and an ice-box pudding for dessert are nice accompaniments for this recipe.

A chicken fricassee with oyster sauce served with buttered rice balls is as dainty a dish as one may wish to see, and distinctly different in flavor. The chicken should be cooked as for plain fricassee, and when tender, removed and kept hot over steam. For the sauce, make a paste of a half cup of butter and a tablespoon of flour, and add to the liquid, with plenty of seasoning. Next add two hard-boiled eggs, chopped fine, and a quart of oysters. Cook for fifteen or twenty minutes, stirring constantly. Have ready the rice which has been at

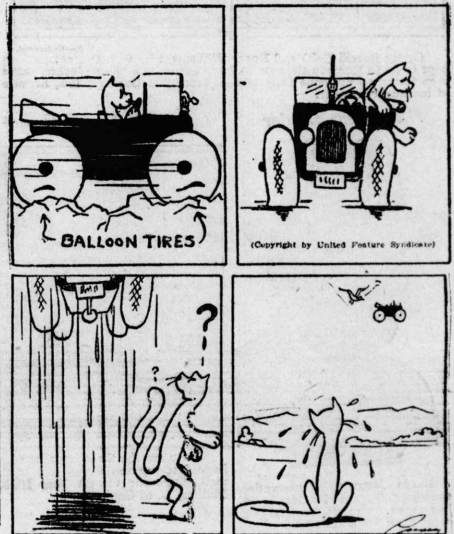
cooked until light and fluffy in salted water. Melt two tablespoons of butter, add to it a tablespoon of finely chopped parsley, balls, and arrange around the chicken which has been placed in the center of a large platter. Pour over all the oyster sauce.

Julie Says—



Take a look at this kitchen ensemble for a good example. It is a joy to work in the kitchen in such an outfit. The frock is a print in almost any color trimmed with a solid color and the apron is the solid color trimmed with the print. The apron is detachable and buttons under the collar at the front and ties in a bow at the waistline behind the back.

CAT TALES



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

SLEEPING

SLEEPING, like eating, is one of the absolute necessities of life. Insufficient sleep may cause ill health more quickly than you think possible; lack of it, death.

When do you sleep the soundest? Experiments have shown that sleep is deepest in the first three hours, and again toward the end of the sleeping period. One is almost conscious through the middle of the night. During this period of light sleep some slight sound, or some bodily discomfort may easily cause wakefulness. This is not serious if bodily rest is maintained.

Most men and women sleep one-third of the time, and more hours of sleep are needed by children. The darkness and stillness of night are favorable to sleep, but habit and fatigue are more sure to produce sleep. A nap in the day is often more restful than a like amount of sleep at night, and such a nap should be taken when the night's sleep has been insufficient.

Social activities, the theatres and diversified radio programs speed up the mental machinery at bed time, and often make relaxation difficult. In the same way, the reading of exciting fiction at bedtime might interfere with sleep.

The ability to sleep soundly without dreaming should be cultivated. Continual hurry, worry and excitement should be avoided, for they produce a mental state unfavorable to sleep. Those who follow active mental work all day should have intervals of rest.

Regularity of work and rest, simple living and attention to personal hygiene are important aids to sleep. At the onset of sleep more blood flows through the skin and the abdominal organs. The brain becomes less filled with blood. Exercise in the open air makes good sleep more sure by diverting blood from the nerve centers to the muscles.

If you find you are not sleeping well it is better to discover and correct the cause of wakefulness than

to become dependent upon sleep-producing drugs. The cause of sleeplessness will almost certainly be found if one's habits and environment are systematically investigated and a complete physical examination is made.

WALKING

Walking is one of the best forms of outdoor recreation for young or old. A quiet walk either alone or with a congenial companion fills one with vigor. All seasons of the year are equally suitable for this exhilarating and healthful exercise. But now, at the beginning of fall, there is no reason why more of us should not walk our way to health.

Walking enables one to breathe properly, thereby minimizing bronchial disturbances and keeping the lungs in a healthful condition. It improves the circulation and therefore is a wonderful heart stimulant. Walking enhances digestion and is an excellent tonic. By walking, one's life is prolonged and physical suffering avoided, because such exercise promotes assimilation and elimination.

It prevents cold and pneumonia. It has a sedative effect on the nervous system and brain. Therefore walking is one of the best remedies for insomnia, besides being a cure for depression and the "blues."

VISITING THE WORLD CHILDREN

By Ruth Thompson



Mother squats on the ground. In front of her is a colored blanket. On the blanket are pink, white and black potatoes. They are small. The white potatoes have been frozen. There are peaches, quinces, pineapples, oranges also for sale. These grew in the lowlands to the east, in Bolivia. Bolivia has warm lowlands and cold, very cold highlands.



Rubia and Romero may go to school when they are older. They may study lessons at desks made in the United States and hauled over the Andes by llamas! These children see many things from other countries, in La Paz. But Bolivia sends good things to other lands, too! Rich gold, silver, tin and other metals are mined in the mountains and sent away. Rich crops grow in eastern lowlands—rubber, cacao, coffee, corn, fruits.

The 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 Manchoukuo Act in 1925.

(Continued from last week.)

Seven years later the persistent Portuguese made another attempt to enter Japan for purposes of trade, sending over two vessels from Macao with an ambassador from Lisbon on board, bearing a message from the King of Portugal himself. On reaching Nagasaki, the Portuguese ships were ordered to surrender their rudders, their arms, and their ammunition, but declined; whereupon the Kyushu daimyos were all summoned post-haste, and the Portuguese soon found themselves blockaded by a force of at least fifty thousand men. Never before had such an array of men gathered to guard the country against foreigners. In this instance, however, the Shogunate ordered Nagasaki to exercise leniency, and the foreign ships were permitted to depart.

The tenacious enmity of Japan to Portugal was strikingly illustrated nearly 30 years later, when a centuries-old British ship, the "Return" was ordered out of Nagasaki Harbour because, since the Shogun's government had somehow ascertained that the English King "was married with the daughter of Portugal, their enemy, they could not admit us to have any trade, and for no other reason," according to the British report.

During the Shimabara Rebellion the Dutch repaired Portuguese enmity in null. The beleaguered castle proved to be so inaccessible by land that the Shogun's naval forces had to be called to the attack. But their guns were too light, whereupon Koeckbacker, the Dutch manager at Hirado, was asked for assistance. He responded with a Dutch vessel whose twenty guns threw four hundred and twenty-six shots into the Christian—but Catholic—castle in fifteen days!

Koeckbacker takes pride in the fact that the Shogun's counselors admitted that he had "taken much trouble and rendered good service." "Special mention had been made of all that had been done by us, and these reports had been forwarded daily to His Majesty with the coming and going post," he boasts. "We firmly believe that the kind manner in which we were treated was proof of their lordship's satisfaction with what had been done by us."

However, after the Nagasaki incident of 1640, even the Dutch were watched more and more closely. The Shogun's arch inquisitor was sent to Hirado, where, under mask of an interest in freshly imported European novelties, he and his associates nosed through all the goods in the Dutch warehouse, searching for objects of religion. Gliding no reliquaries or crucifixes or the like, they did, however, pounce on the fact that the Dutch had labeled their new warehouses with Christian dates: such as, A.D. 1640. On their demanding that these warehouses be therefore demolished, the Dutch manager pliantly answered: "Everything that His Imperial Majesty has ordered will be executed to the letter, and without delay!" The warehouses were accordingly destroyed.

Iyemitsu's ingrained hatred and suspicion of aliens were not allayed, although he could not persuade himself to do without foreign trade altogether. So in 1641 he compromised his dilemma by ordering the Dutch down to Nagasaki, where he could keep them under the most rigid surveillance. There, on the artificial islet of Deshima—two hundred yards long by eighty yards wide—the Dutch were shut up. This islet had been especially constructed for the imprisonment of law-breaking Portuguese. In front of the old Portuguese warehouse, with which it was connected by a diminutive bridge. Within this stockade, of which the high fence was ever covered with a projecting roof, so that only the highest hills

were visible from within, the Dutch, for the sake of their country's trade consented to be cribbed, cabined, and confined during the two centuries and more that Japan's rigorous exclusion act remained in force.

They were confined under the most humiliating conditions. At first ten ships a year were allowed to come to Nagasaki from Holland, but afterwards only one. From all such ships the guns, ammunition, and rudders were immediately removed, while the sails were put under seal, and the cargo was ransacked throughout. "While our vessels are being inspected," writes one Dutch trader, "our ships' companies—even the chief officers—are beaten with sticks by the inspectors, as if they were dogs."

The Hollanders were not permitted to observe the Sabbath, to reckon time by the Christian era, or even to be buried in Japanese soil; watery graves were good enough for them. They were treated as belonging to the Japanese pariah class, or "eta". In addition to a strong guard at their little bridge, a great notice-board proclaimed the restrictions of Deshima. No women except prostitutes might enter the islet, and no Dutchman might leave without proper reasons and within a prescribed time. The Dutch residents had to go to Yedo once a year to offer the Shogun respects—and presents.

On the day of audience, the presents for the Court had to be set out in the room of the palace appointed for the purpose, and invitations were issued to view them. Among them were Spanish wines, Edam cheese, linens, silks, and other European productions. At the audience, which took place in the Hall of Hundred Mats, the Dutch Resident was summoned to offer his reverence to the Shogun, who usually sat behind a curtain; the Resident crept forward on his hands and feet, and, falling on his knees, bowed his head to the ground, and retired again in absolute silence, crawling exactly like a crab. When this exhibition was over, the envoys were led farther into the palace, to give the women and the rest of the Court the pleasure of beholding them, in which amusement the Shogun also shared.—Now (writes their historian, Engelbert Kaempfer) we had to rise and walk to and fro, now to exchange compliments with each other, then to dance, jump, represent a drunken man, speak broken Japanese, paint, read Dutch and German, sing, put on our cloaks and throw them off again, etc.; I for my share singing a German love ditty.

When the "red-haired barbarians" from Holland took their annual leave of the Shogun's Court, they had to swear, each time, not to have any connection with Christians, but on the other hand to give such information about the "Kirshitan sect" as might be of interest to the Shogun.

In such highly migrated fashion the great Japanese exclusion act "discriminated" in favor of the Dutch!

The valuable consideration received by the Dutch in return for their patiently endured humiliation may be suggested in terms of solid bullion. Being able to buy the precious metals in Japan at a much lower price than in Europe, they exported, between 1609 and 1858, over forty million pounds sterling of gold and silver, besides two hundred thousand tons of copper. In return, they brought in such futile luxuries as toys, mirrors, jewelry, and pet birds and animals. They were accustomed to make a hundred per cent net profit on a voyage.

(To be continued.)

Julliettes



This crossed treatment was seen on a flowered chiffon dance frock. The bands extended below the hips and tied in loops at the back.



A very unique belt, bracelet and balls of mauve cut glass at the front, on a leather cord. The choker and the bracelet are made of balls a bit smaller than those in the belt, but of the same design and made to go with it.