



家庭なら

家庭の健康の事について... 研究して見たいと思つた...



米國の儀禮法

問「野菜を副食として... プラムを出して肉皿の左にこれ...

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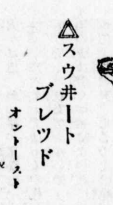
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料理献立

肉を煮たカキ(唐辛子)と味噌... トーストを皿に敷きその上に乗...



洋食和食

これはアンブレラを引出して... 先づアンブレラを引出して...

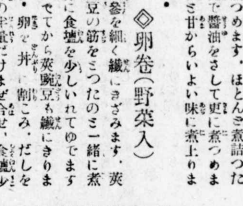
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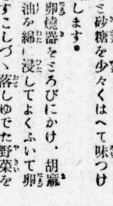
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人事相談

問「妻の神経過敏... 小生は結婚したのは今年三月...



野菜の信田巻

都府の八百屋に信田巻のよいの... 信田巻は信田巻のよいの...

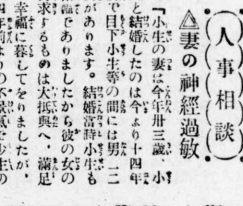
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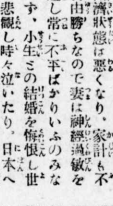
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智識の泉

問「米詩人ワルター・ワグネル... 米詩人の「エヴァンジェリン」...



衛生問答

問「耳垢の掃除... 五歳の女児です...

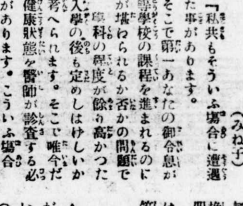
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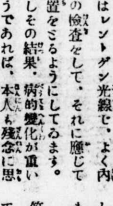
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日本俚語集

火に下は消火... 柳の枝に雪折れなし...



お辨當料理

椎茸甘煮... 椎茸を洗って水につけて置き...

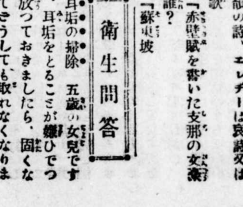
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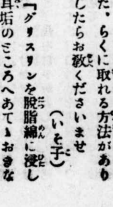
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お辨當料理

椎茸甘煮... 椎茸を洗って水につけて置き...



お辨當料理

椎茸甘煮... 椎茸を洗って水につけて置き...

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椎茸甘煮... 椎茸を洗って水につけて置き...

子供相談

子供用に供する 勉強のデスク椅子 (一)

腰掛けた 正しき姿勢

子供に供する子供の腰を掛けた姿勢は、上腰が自然に直立を保ち、その重心が骨盤の中心に落ちる。...



談相容美

標準型机腰かけ お子さんの身長、姿勢のよさを測るのに、机の背の高さや、机の傾斜の角度が、重要なポイントです。...

毛革品の色揚げ保存法

毛革品の色揚げ保存法 毛革品の色揚げ保存法は、乾燥と保湿のバランスが重要です。日光を避け、湿度を一定に保つことがポイントです。...

主婦の爲に

主婦の爲に 日々の生活で忙しい主婦の方には、便利なアイテムがおすすめです。ここでは、いくつかのアイデアをご紹介します。...

鬼の腕

鬼の腕 昔話の一場面。深夜、静寂な部屋に突然、奇妙な音が響いた。それは、誰かの手が壁を這うような音だった。...

火傷に蜂の蜜

火傷に蜂の蜜 火傷の処置方法として、昔から知られていたのが、蜂の蜜を使うこと。これは、消炎作用があるため、効果的とされています。...

胡瓜の苦味

胡瓜の苦味 胡瓜の苦味は、品種や育て方によって変わります。苦味を減らすには、適切な収穫時期と調理法が鍵です。...

毛革の色揚げ

毛革の色揚げ 毛革の色揚げには、専用の染料や油を使用します。色揚げ後は、しっかりと乾燥させることが大切です。...

米 日 刊 週

組 "Class C"

讀 方 READING

蚯 蚓

蚯蚓が地上の土を食ひつくいたらん後には何を食べて生かすか... 蚯蚓の生活は、天の落ちるを憂へし取越若勞...

此の事實は彼の博識なる博物學者によつて始めて知られしものにして、氏の計算によれば、庭園には千坪の地中に平均四萬五千匹の蚯蚓あり...

復 習 Review

蚯蚓 earth worm 地上 on the ground 食ひつくしたる後 (食ひつくしたる後) 生かすか (生かすか)...

取 越 若 勞 anxiety in anticipation

好一季の a well-matched 笑話 (笑話) されば (されば)...

魚釣の餌 fishing bait 能 frog 骨 bone 嘲られ to be mocked...

チャールズ・ダーウィン Charles Darwin 意外の功 unexpected merit 世に紹介 to introduce to the world...

地中 under ground 土を食ひ lives on earth 蚯蚓 the invertebrates 腹を食ひ while it passes...

交りたる mixed in it 僅かばかり a little bit of 滋養分 nourishment 吸収 also...

生活 live 故 therefore 下層の土 undersoil 上層に送ら出 to send out to the upper stratum...

絶えず continuously 土を耕す to cultivate the soil 等 equal task...

此の事實 this fact 博識なる learned 博物學者 naturalist 知られしもの (知られたるもの)...

氏の計算によれば according to his calculation 庭園 garden 坪 six-shaku square 平均 average 四萬五千 45,000...

半數 half a number 多量の small number 多量の small number Christian churches) 宛たり...

作 文 Composition

一、ダーウィンの事について知つてゐる事を書き下す。二、蛙はどんな功があるか...

三、ダーウィンは、どうして蚯蚓のことが譯つたのであるか。四、取越若勞の例を書き下す。

日 本 歴 史 History of Japan

北清事變 (Sino-Japanese War) 日清戦争 (Sino-Japanese War) の後に、清國から日本に遼東半島 (Liaoching Peninsula) を譲つた...

ランパン (Russia, Germany, and France) の三國が日本に、遼東半島を返せました。しかし、清國に返せませんでした。...

け、ロシアは旅順、大連を借り受けましたので、清國の中、外、國人 (Foreigners) を嫌ふものが多く、遂に義和團といふ暴徒 (Rioters) が起つて、キリスト教會 (Christian churches) を焼いたり...

言 葉 の 遣 び 方

先生「前の二つ、一とほりの抜けて」

田中「何でも... 出来る事なら喜んで... いたします。」

川村「何の用ですか、川村さん。何の用ですか、川村さん。」

先生「何の用ですか、川村さん。何の用ですか、川村さん。」

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ROMAJI DOWA

DOKKOISHO Mukashi, arutokoro ni wasureppoi kodomo ga arimashita. Aruhi obasan no tokoro e asobi ni yuki, botamochi wo gochisoo ni norimashita ga umarete hajimete tabeta node ikanimo oishugozaimashita. "Korewa itai nanto yuu mono-desu."

"Botamochi to yuunono dayo." Kodomo wa uchi e kaette, okasan ni tsukutte morasoo to omotte, oha no uchi wo deruto, tochau de wasurete wa narumoto, "Botamochi botamochi botamochi" to iinagara aruite imashita ga, okina dobu no tokoro e kite.

"Dokkoisho" to, itte tobikoishi mashita. Sore kara nochi wa "Dokkoisho dokkoisho" to, ii nagara aruite kaeri mashita. Uchi e tsuku to, itinari haha ni mukatte, "Okkasan, dokkoisho wo tsukutte kudasai."

"Nan no koto desu. Dokkoisho to yuunowa." "Obasan no uchi de tabetan desu. Oshikatta kara sugu tsukutte kudasai."

Haha niwa nanno koto ka sukoshimo wakartan. Kodomo wa nandemo tsukutte kure to nakinagara abarete, koron da hyooshi ni, atama wo hashira ni uchi imashita. Haha wa kodomo no atama wo sasure i nagara, "Atama ni botamochi no yona kobu ga dekitayo."

"Aa okkasan. Dokkoisho wa Botamochi no koto deshita yo." to, simashita.

田中「何でも... 出来る事なら喜んで... いたします。」

川村「何の用ですか、川村さん。何の用ですか、川村さん。」

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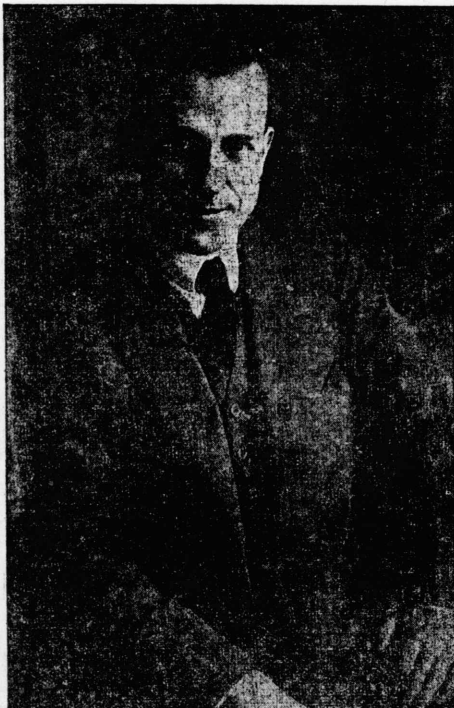
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先生「何の用ですか、川村さん。何の用ですか、川村さん。」

Longest Bridge Soon to Open



Kent W. Clark, formerly of the Oriental Hotel in Kobe, is manager of the Sir Francis Drake Hotel, which celebrated its opening last week. This \$5,000,000 hostelry, which towers 26 stories at the corner of Powell and Sutter streets of this city, is one of the finest of its kind on the Pacific.



A view of the gargantuan Newport News-James River bridge in Virginia which will be opened Nov. 17. The bridge cost \$7,000,000 and is five and a half miles long. (Inset) Miss Martha W. Hilden of Newport News whom Governor Byrd selected as "Miss Virginia" to christen the giant span.

London's New Lord Mayor



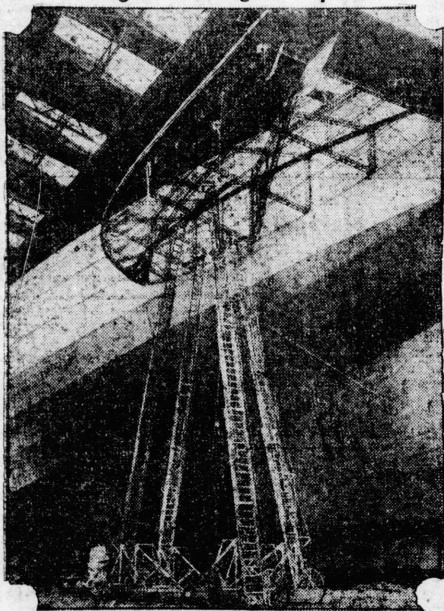
Sir Kynaston Studd (center) the new Lord Mayor of London, leaving the Guild Hall in company with two of the liverymen of the City.

Beautiful Fiancee



U.P.—Underwood. Announcement has just been made of the engagement of Senorita Alicia Elias Callen, daughter of the Mexican President, to Jorge Almada, wealthy landowner. The girl, now 17, was educated in San Diego, Cal.

Dirigible Undergoes Repairs



U.P.—Underwood. Workmen in the hanger at Lakehurst, N. J., busily repairing the storm damaged fin of the Graf Zeppelin. The entire ship is being overhauled prior to the return flight.

Society Girls on Gridiron



U.P.—Pete News. Students at the exclusive Woodberry school, Atlanta, Ga., have added football to the list of athletics necessary for sub-debutantes.

Joie Turns Pro



U.P.—Underwood. Joie Ray ended his colorful amateur athletic career by signing a contract with Tex Rickard to race El Ouali, the Algerian Olympic marathon winner. Ray is shown here with one of the many cups he won in amateur competition.

VANCE FANS 200 MEN IN 1928 LEAGUE

Veteran Huler Is A Most Consistent Pitcher

ARTHUR C. (Dazzy) VANCE, at the age of 35 a veteran as ball players go but during the 1928 season, with the sixth place Brooklyn Dodgers, he turned in a record of 22 victories against 10 defeats. The big red-faced pitcher again reigned supreme in the strike-out division, topping the National League hurlers by fanning 200 opposing batters.

During the past seven years in the older circuit, Vance has proven to be one of the most consistent pitchers in the league. His career is similar to that of Charley Root, of the Chicago Cubs, Ed Rommel, of the Philadelphia Athletics, Tony Kauffman, also of the Chicago Cubs, and Jess Petty, team-mate of the "Dazzy" with the Robins, in that world's series glory has never been theirs to share.

When the Robins won the National League Pennant in 1920 Vance was then toiling with the Memphis and New Orleans teams in the Southern Association. In bolstering his pitching staff for the 1922 campaign, Uncle Wilbert Robinson, sent Larry Sulton, Robin coach to New Orleans to look over a pitcher named Phillips. Sulton reported back to the Flatbush headquarters with the advice, "Thumbs down on Phillips, but buy Vance." Squire Ebets demurred, but finally Sulton received permission to buy Vance.

HAS HIGHEST SALARY
He did and the terms for the sale were \$1,000 down and with \$4,000 more if he made good. Today Vance is probably the highest salaried pitcher in the National League and has been the best find ever made by Sulton.

The Dodgers once were noted for every four years, concurrent with the presidential years. Since 1912 the Brooklyn team has won three National League pennants, and were dangerous contenders in 1924. The 1924 season found Vance at his best, being voted the most valuable player in the league, and figuring prominently in the success of the Dodgers with a record of 28 victories and 6 defeats.

However even with the famous "Dazzy" in the line-up the Robins were eliminated as pennant contenders by the New York Giants just two days before the close of the 1924 season. That is as near as Vance has gotten to a world's series as a player.

Since joining the Robins, Vance has been the most capable performer on the mound for Manager Robertson. Vance won 18 games and lost 12 in his first year, the season of 1922. The previous year he was known as the strike-out king of the "Minors", with a record of 163 strike-outs.

The next year he won 18 games, losing six and striking out 262 batters. In 1924 he was at the peak of his career, winning 28 games, but lost 15 and struck-out 197 hitters. For the season, Vance allowed an average of only 2.16 earned runs per game in 35 games.

Following the 1924 season, his record, while not the best compares favorably with the leading hurlers in the league. In 1925, Vance won 22 games and lost nine for the lowly Robins. That year Vance pitched the only no-hit game of the season on Sept. 13, against the Philadelphia Phillies. He was slow in getting started in 1926, turning in nine victories and 10 defeats, and striking out only 140 hitters.

Dazzy's Still Dazzling 'Em

DAZZY VANCE
THE ORIGINAL VANCE ADDED 200 STRIKE OUTS TO HIS HULERS TOTAL

"DAZZY" FANNED 17 IN ONE GAME AND ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS HAS DAGGED 15-0

STOOMS ALLEN

JAVORITE FASHIONS By SIMONE



CHIC SPORTS MODE
A sheer woolen in lovely cocoa shade with matching sheer velvet collar and pointed cuffs. The one-piece vestee with Vionnet neckline is made of beige faille silk crepe. The platts at front of skirt are secured part way for a flat hipline, and fall softly into those casually smart lines the youthful woman demands. Style No. 1117 is designed in sizes 16, 18, 20 yrs., 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Black wool persey with white faille silk crepe vestee, rust shade matching silk crepe vestee, collar in homespun in diagonal weave with and cuffs, bottle green velvet with tan silk crepe vestee, printed sheer violet with plain velvet, and patterned wool jersey with plain jersey, are striking combinations for this practical street dress. Pattern 15c. Suggest enclosing 10c additional for Fashion Magazine.

1117

Write name and address plainly in above space, use a separate sheet of paper, to insure delivery.

Name _____
Address _____

MAN SLEEPS IN WRECK; YOUTH IN AUTO ACCIDENT
JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 26—(UP)—"The World's Champion Sleeper" is the title claimed for George R. Taggart, Baltimore traveling salesman. He won the title in the wreck of the fast Vicksburg division train near here. Searchers found Taggart several hours later, fast asleep amongst the ruins.

LONG COURTSHIP
CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 26 (UP)—Fourteen years ago in the town of Carnation, Greece, Porta Muzelas promised to wait for Thomas Cavalria who was going to America to seek his fortune. They remained sweethearts through the years and now Cavalria has brought her home a bride. Cavalria made a small fortune.

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

ECONOMICAL LAST COURSE
SINCE dessert is the one course ped cream slightly sweetend and flavored. that has long been considered a luxury by thrifty persons, it is a source of great satisfaction to the home-maker to know that the desserts planned for the week are economical recipes that add little to the cost of her meals—and much to their enjoyment.

The following suggestions are not only very delicious combinations of the sugar and spice and all things nice that go to make up the last course, but they are inexpensive recipes, as well.

One for steamed molasses pudding calls for two cups of flour, a half cup of milk, a half cup of molasses, a cup of raisins, two teaspoons of butter, a fourth teaspoon of ground cinnamon, a half teaspoon of soda.

Mix all the ingredients and then add the soda, dissolved in a little boiling water. Pour into a buttered mold with a tight cover and steam for an hour and a half.

A snappy tapioca pudding that the children like uses a quart of milk, a half cup of quick-cooking tapioca, two-thirds cup of brown sugar, a fourth teaspoon of salt, two eggs, a half cup of seedless raisins and eight ginger snaps. Scald the milk in a double broiler, add the tapioca, brown sugar and salt and cook for fifteen minutes. Add the raisins and pour a small amount over

the slightly beaten egg yolks, stirring vigorously. Return to the double broiler and cook until the mixture thickens like custard. Remove from the heat, pour over the ginger-snaps previously broken in small pieces. Stir well, pour into individual remekins and use the whites of eggs, beaten stiff, as a meringue. Bake to a delicate brown in a moderate oven and serve either hot or cold.

Two economical gelatin recipes are chocolate walnut pelly, and prune and raisin pudding. For the first, dissolve a package of chocolate flavored gelatin in a pint of milk which has been brought to a boil; when the liquid begins to harden, add a half cup of English walnut meats and a half dozen figs cut very fine. Set away to harden.

The prune and raisin pudding is made as follows: Cook together one cup of prunes and one small cup of seeded raisins. Drain off the liquid adding water if necessary to make one pint; bring to a boil and dissolve in the liquid a package of orange flavored gelatin. When cold and beginning to set, add the prunes and raisins and one orange, cut in small pieces. If desired serve with whipped cream slightly sweetened and flavored.

These Children of Ours

By GEORGIA JEWETT HALE
Associate Editor, "Children, The Magazine for Parents"

TO CURE A COLD
KEEP your child in bed when family has a cold care should be taken that no other member uses the drinking glass of that individual. A cold is an infection and the fundamental principle in the treatment of infection is rest—rest for the digestive system, rest for the nervous system, rest for the heart and rest for the body as a whole. That is why all physicians tell their patients that the best cure for a cold is rest in bed. Merely staying in the house is not an adequate substitute.

A hot bath combined with a stimulating hot drink will sometimes cure a cold by producing a profuse sweat. The diet should be simple, the bowels should be kept open with some mild laxative and there should be no exposure to cold. The temperature of the patient should be taken and if there is a fever of 100 degrees or more, the family physician should be called.

TO AVOID COLDS
Endeavor to make outdoor play rather than indoor amusements most attractive to children.

Prevent over-fatigue by making habitual a short rest after lunch, as well as an early bed-time.

Prevent digestive upsets by sticking resolutely to simple menus.

Teach the child to keep his hands clean, as well as to keep them away from his mouth and nose.

CAT TALES

(Copyright by United Picture Syndicate)

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

SUN BATHS
SUN baths for babies have become popular. Their great value in the promotion of healthful growth and in averting or curing rickets and tuberculosis is well recognized in giving scientific advice on the rearing of children or in curing babies and children of their ailments regularly recommend sun treatment and advice about protecting the skin from severe sunburn.

Many mothers and a good many welfare workers become concerned about the possible effects of sunlight on the interior of the eyes of a baby receiving a sun bath. In order to assemble the facts, risks, posture, and with the hope of securing dependable suggestions as to

what advice might best be given, the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness recently asked the views of a number of eye specialists and baby specialists.

It will be a relief to anxious mothers to know that none of these eminent authorities have ever seen the eyes of a baby permanently damaged by exposure to the sun during a sun bath. These physicians agree that it is not advisable that the baby lie on its back exposed to the mid-day sun in summer, and the pediatricians pretty generally advise that in summer the sun baths should be given only in the morning and afternoon, approximately before ten and after three o'clock. All of these medical specialists advise that the same precautions be taken to prevent too rapid burning of the skin and tissues of the eyes, as with other parts of the body.

The muscular shutter at the front of the eye (the iris) and the little granules of dark pigment that give color to the eye and shut out excess light are sometimes not fully developed until a few weeks after birth. It would probably be wise, for the first month of life, to make some provision for protecting the eyes and eye tissues from any considerable exposure to the sun. The carriage hood suffices.

What Shall I Wear?
 By **JUDIE**



Dear Judie:

I am going abroad in about a month. It is my first ocean voyage and I should like some advice as to what sort of thing I will need on shipboard. I am twenty, brown hair and eyes, and have a cocoa colored caraco coat made on sports lines, so want to keep my wardrobe in harmonizing tones. Shall I need any other coat? Will it be too warm for a fur one?

A. S. G.

How can I advise you when you do not tell me where you are going? If you take the southern route, your fur coat will hardly be necessary. If you cross in the northern lane, it will be most useful. You should have an evening wrap, for big ships are dressy places and dinner clothes being donned always for the second table. Ships are also draughty, so you need a cape, a shawl or a coat for evening, even though you are not on deck—which, being 20 you will be. I always advise sports clothes for deck wear, a beret or close fitting hat, with no back brim to be crushed by your steamer chair. Never walk the deck in French heels—wear cork or rubber soled shoes and sports stockings. Personally I prefer wool to fur on shipboard.

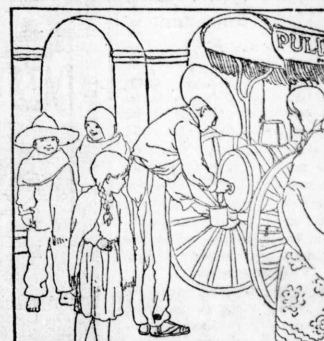
Yours for Style
JUDIE

VISITING THE WORLD CHILDREN

By **Ruth Thompson**



At last the family was in town. Mother spread the onions and eggs on the ground. She sat by them. She was ready to trade. Other women sat near her. Some had baskets; some had pottery; some had fruit; some had vegetables—to trade.
 Mother talked to the women as they sat. She worked on her lace, sometimes.
 She traded one handful of eggs. She gave a penny to Angela to buy chocolate.
 The day was warm. The flies were many. The flies buzzed and buzzed.



Juanito and father sold the turkeys. They bought coffee, and corn.
 Juanito saw a man with corn husks for sale. They were to be used to wrap cornmeal in when the good tamales were being made.
 Juanito and his father saw a cock-fight. The roosters had spurs on their feet. The roosters were angry. They stuck out their feathers. They flew at each other. They pecked again—again—again! Juanito watched. He stood like the other men and watched, and shouted.
 It was surely fun to come to town!

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 Manhood Suffrage Act in 1925.

(Continued from last week.)

The Dog Shogun of the Tokugawas could not read portents any better than that dilettante ruler of the ancient Fujiwara age who toyed with fan and murmured "Cuckoo!" when informed of the Masakado affair. The deed of the Forty-Seven Ronin was no whit less portentous than Masakado's rebellion had been. It showed that the old native faith still lived on in the hearts of the people, served by Buddhism instead of becoming subservient to it, and only intensified by the Confucian maxims that Iyeyasu had drilled into his subjects.

"Thou shalt not live under the same heaven nor tread the same earth with the enemy of thy father or lord" was quoted by the forty-seven samurai in their memorial address to Asano's ghost in direct opposition to what Iyeyasu had intended,—as justifying their breach of a decree issued by his arrogant house, instead of inspiring them to serve it. And every detail of the tragic ceremonial of propitiation, from the cleaning of Kira's head to the final prayer of Asano, emphasized the persistence of that hoary and ghostly faith, the native Shinto, which was to survive Chinese luxury and learning, and eventually drive the Tokugawas to oblivion.

The break-up of the Ming Dynasty in the middle of the seventeenth century resulted in an incursion of Chinese scholarship into Japan, reminiscent of what had occurred when the Tang exodus of the tenth century contributed so richly to the golden age of the Fujiwaras. In philosophy, the pragmatic doctrines of Wang Yang-ming (whom the Japanese call Oyomei) were indeed to gain a wider following in Japan than they had ever had in China; infusing the contemplative spirit of Japanese Zen with the energizing formula, "To know is to do."

But the Genroku Age of Splendor was chiefly indebted to China in respect of the arts. Kano Tanyu—great-grandson of the famous Motonobu—resorted to China for his sources and his inspiration when he became first Court Painter to the Tokugawas, under whose patronage he directed at Yedo a vast classic academy in which students were developed by the hundred into a great corps of masters, ready to decorate a new palace at a foment's notice, according to the Chinese mode. Tanyu's masterpiece, a painting of four lions in Chinese ink, is still preserved in one of the Nikko temples.

In rivalry with this Chinese school of Tanyu, there sprang up during Genroku a native school of art in the very capital of the Shoguns, led by Koyetsu and Korin in painting and lacquer, by Ninsel and Kenzan in pottery, by Ritsuo in sculpture, and by Somin in the arts of the goldsmith. There is no brighter galaxy in the whole realm of Japanese art.

Literature also flourished; Chikamatsu the ronin, prince of the native drama, earning the title of "the Japanese Shakespeare," while Kaibara Ekken may perhaps with equal justice be called the Japanese Wick-

ed by Kobo Daishi, and to use this form of simplified spelling in making these ideograms, and consequently unintelligible except to the cultured minority. But Kaibara was a Confucian of the Confucianists, so his zeal impelled him to rescue from long disuse the syllabary originally invent-

His Bible was the Four Classics and the Five Kings, written in Confucianism "understanded of the people."

To Kaibara's surprise, his literary example was soon followed by distinguished scholars of the Shogun's court, scholars whose names are still associated with his own as pioneers in the modern style of writing.

While Kaibara thus contributed one of the most important agencies to that rise of the common people which was to become such an outstanding feature of the later Tokugawa age, his own social ideas were the reverse of progressive. No better illustration of the social repression so diligently fostered by the Tokugawas in the name of the Chinese Sage can well be imagined than a few citations from Kaibara's best-known work. "The Greater Learning for Women"—who in previous epochs enjoyed equal privileges with men, as we have seen.

In China (writes Kaibara Ekken), marriage is called "returning," for the reason that a woman must consider her husband's home as her own, and that, when she marries, she is therefore returning to her home. The Sage of old taught that, once married, she must never leave her husband's house. Should she forsake the "way", and be divorced, shame shall cover her till her latest hour. With regard to this point, where there are seven faults, which are termed "The Seven Reasons for Divorce:"

1. A woman shall be divorced for disobedience to her father-in-law.
2. A woman shall be divorced if she fails to bear children, the reason for this rule being that women are sought in marriage for the purpose of giving men posterity (i. e., for the sake of the Family).
3. Lewdness is a reason for divorce.
4. Jealousy is a reason for divorce.
5. Leprosy, or any like foul disease, is a reason for divorce.
6. A woman shall be divorced who, by talking overmuch and prattling disrespectfully, disturbs the harmony of kinsmen and brings trouble on her household.
7. A woman shall be divorced who is addicted to stealing.

A woman should look on her husband as if he were Heaven itself, and thus escape celestial castigation. She must fold his clothes and dust his rug, rear children, wash what is dirty, be constantly in the midst of her household, and never go abroad but of necessity.

As a woman rears up posterity, not to her own parents, but to her father-in-law and mother-in-law, she must value the latter even more than the former, and tend them with all filial piety.

The five worst maladies that afflict the female mind are: indolence, discontent, slander, jealousy, and silliness. Without any doubt, these five maladies infect seven or eight out of every ten women, and it is from these that arises the inferiority of women to men. A woman should cure them by self-inspection and self-approach. The worst of them all, and the parent of the other four, is silliness.

Parents! Teach the foregoing maxims to your daughters from their tenderest years! Copy them out from time to time, that they may read and never forget them!

(To be continued.)

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