



家庭遊戯

家庭遊戯の重要性について、現代の家庭環境を考慮して、子供たちの健全な成長を促すための遊戯の重要性を説く。



主婦の爲に

主婦の健康と生活の質を向上させるためのアドバイスやヒントを提供する。

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結婚の祝詞

結婚の祝詞の文例をいくつか紹介し、新郎新婦への祝福を伝える。

行儀禮法

結婚式の行儀や禮法について詳しく説明し、新郎新婦や賓客の振る舞いを指導する。

素人手當

結婚式の準備や進行をスムーズにするためのコツやテクニックを教える。

咳止の藥

結婚式の会場などで咳が止まらない場合の対処法や咳止めの薬について説明する。

おやつ

結婚式の休憩時間や披露宴後のおやつについてアイデアを提案する。

美容相談

結婚式のヘアメイクや服装に関する美容相談を受ける。

頭の地に必要なマッサージ

緊張を和らげるための頭のマッサージのやり方を教える。

簡単化粧法

結婚式の簡単で美しい化粧の仕方についてアドバイスする。

さよなら

結婚式の挨拶や送迎に関する注意事項を伝える。

家庭遊戯

結婚式の準備や進行に関する家庭遊戯のアイデアを提案する。

貝料理

結婚式の宴会メニューとして貝料理のレシピを紹介する。

洋食和食

結婚式の宴会メニューとして洋食と和食の両方を提案する。

料理献立

結婚式の宴会メニューとして料理献立のアイデアを提案する。

サンドイッチ

結婚式の宴会メニューとしてサンドイッチのレシピを紹介する。

ハムサラダ

結婚式の宴会メニューとしてハムサラダのレシピを紹介する。

米

米の産地や品質に関する情報や、米の消費量の目安を伝える。

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子供相談

子育てに於ける

子供達の食物の分量

多くの親方は通期に於ける小児等の食事は、日常の生活に於ける食事に比し、少くも注意を要する。特に乳児は、母乳を以て主たる食料とするが、母乳の不足する場合は、牛乳や母乳代用品を用いる。また、幼児は、固形食物の摂取を開始するが、その分量は、年齢に応じた基準を参照する必要がある。過度の食事は、肥満や消化不良の原因となる。適切な分量を確保し、栄養バランスのとれた食事を提供する必要がある。

長壽の二要素

① 過勞を避けること

人間の壽命と云ふものは、凡そ七、八十歳を以て、普通の長壽と見做す。然し、中には百歳以上の長壽者も存在する。その秘密は、過勞を避けることにあり。現代社会では、過度の労働やストレスが、健康を害し、壽命を縮める原因となっている。適度な休息とリラクゼーションは、長壽を促す重要な要素である。

注意が肝要

大食は、直接肝臓の原因となる。肝臓は、体内の毒素を分解し、排出する重要な臓器である。過度の食事は、肝臓に負担をかけ、機能を低下させる可能性がある。健康的な生活を営むためには、適量の食事を摂ることが肝要である。

食事時間はハッピーにし

決して子供を叱るな。食事は、子供にとって大切な時間である。親は、食卓で子供とコミュニケーションを取り、楽しい時間を過ごすことが大切。叱責や怒りは、子供の心を傷め、食事を嫌う原因となる。

家庭笑話

寝るうがが悪い。子供が寝る前、うがいをしないのは、親にとって悩ましい問題である。親は、子供に寝る前には必ずうがいをさせるよう指導する必要がある。

あはて者

五銭おいて来たが、たまたま五銭おいて来た。これは、子供が貯めたお金の話。親は、子供が貯めたお金の大切さを教える機会として、適切な指導を行う必要がある。

筋書通り

先生「先生、何にもないのに、先生「そんなことはない、先生「では、お前の宿題を、今日私に提出してね」

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消化に關係あり

食事は、消化に關係あり。消化器は、食物を栄養に変換し、吸収する重要な臓器である。消化不良や便秘は、健康を害する原因となる。適切な食生活と運動習慣を心がける必要がある。

熱を探す

子供に熱があるか、熱を探す。子供は、熱を出すと、体調が悪くなる。親は、子供の体温を定期的にチェックし、異常があれば、適切な処置を行う必要がある。

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A 組 "Class A"

読み方 READING

うらしま太郎

むかし、あるとき、うらしま太郎
といふ人が海へで、かめをた
すけてやりました。二三日たつて
うらしまが海へにゐます。大
きなかめが出てきて
「りゆうくうへつれて行ってあ
げませう」
と言ひました。うらしまがかめ
にのるに、まもなくりゆうくう
へつてました。

うらしまはりゆうくうでまいに
ちまにちこちそうを たぐた
り、をもしろいあそびをしてゐ
ました。

かゝるさまに、おらひめが「つ
のはこをくれました。
うちへかへて見ると、父も母も
ともだちもみんなしんでしまつ
てじふんのうちもありません
でした。

はこをあけてみたら、中から白
いけむりが出て、うらしまは
きふにおじいさんになつてし
まひました。

復習 (たのみの) Review

舟。作つた。たけのこ。つかひな。せんで。
つ魚。つ。む。すだれ。やくにたちちちものる
し。よ。

字 引 Dictionary

うらしま太郎 name of a man
むかし once upon a time

B 組 "Class B"

読み方 READING

やき物とぬり物

茶わん、土びん、皿、などは、やき
物にして、わん、ぼん、重箱などは
ぬり物なり。

やき物をつくるには、土、又は石の
こを、ねりかためて、かわかし、か
まに入れて焼く。かくして出来たる
ものを、すやき、こいふ。茶わん、
皿、などは、このすやきに、うはぐ
すり、を、かけて、ふたとび焼きた
るものなり。もやうは、うはぐすり
を、かくる前に、そがく。

塗物は、くりたる木、又は、組合せ
たる木、竹、紙、などに、うるしを
塗りにつくる。塗物に、黄、赤、黒、
青、など、さまざまの色あるは、皆
うるしに色を着けたるなり。うるし
の上に金又は銀にて色がきたるもの
を、まがきといふ。

和訳 Translation Into Japanese

あるとき once
人 man 海 sea shore
かめ turtle たけのこ to help
二三日たつて after two or three days
大きな big
出た came
りゆうくう the Dragon Palace
つれて行ってあげなせう
I shall take you to.....
言ひました said
まもなく after a while
つた reached
まご every day
すやき feast
あそび play
おらひめ princess of the Dragon Palace
はこ box
かへつて見ると when he came back
父 father 母 mother
ともだち friends みんな all
しんでしまつて died
じふんのうち his house
中から from inside 白 white
けむり smoke のうに suddenly
おじいさん old man

書取 Dictation

一 うみ sea
二 ちち father
三 はは mother
四 おほきな big
五 ひと man
六 しろい white
七 くる to come
八 みる to see

復習 (たのみの) Review

一 after two or three days
二 turtle
三 after a while
四 smoke
五 old man
六 Once upon a time, there was a man whose name was Urashima Taroo

字 引 Dictionary

茶わん ceramic ware ぬり物 lacquerware
やき物 ceramic ware 土 bin
わん bowl 土 bin 茶pot

和訳 Translation Into Japanese

七 ぎん silver
八 あか red
九 あお blue
十 ちや yellow
十一 くろ black
一 unglazed pottery
二 relief lacquer
三 ceramic ware
四 design
五 lacquerware
六 tray
七 rice bowl
八 teapot
九 bamboo
十 silver

作文 Composition

次の各文を讀んで下を
一、その物ととも物と、どちが
美しいか
二、すやきとは何であるか
三、うるしは、何が、すやきで
つくつてゐるのか、なんのた
めか
四、すやきで、茶わん、をつく
つては、なせ、いけないか

書取 Dictation

一 ちやわん rice-bowl
二 ちや dish
三 いし stone
四 ちち earth
五 たけ bamboo
六 ぎん gold

復習 (たのみの) Review

遊歴。大家。孟子。幾千年。孔子。支那。親愛。
禮法。人道。大家。

字 引 Dictionary

やき物 ceramic ware ぬり物 lacquerware
茶わん rice-bowl 土 bin 茶pot

Little and often make a heap in time

ちりも
つもれば
なまると
なる

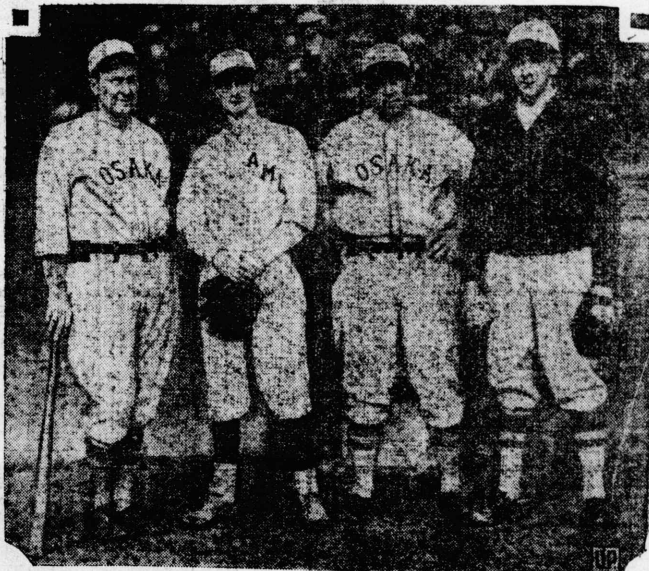
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20
太 郎 行 金 銀 塗 士

Chinese Football Player Stars



U.P.—Underwood
Opponents of the George Washington football team have had a hard time stopping Lem Jew, a full-blooded Chinese, who first was taught the gridiron game while a member of the high school team at San Diego, Cal. Lem Jew is shown with R. A. Newby, coach.

Off on Oriental Baseball Junket



U.P.—Underwood
A group of baseball stars photographed at Seattle, Wash., just before sailing on the Nipponese nine. Left to right, Ty Cobb, Frank Ploof, Fred (Dutch) Hoffman and Bob Shawkey.

Just a Spoonful of Monkey



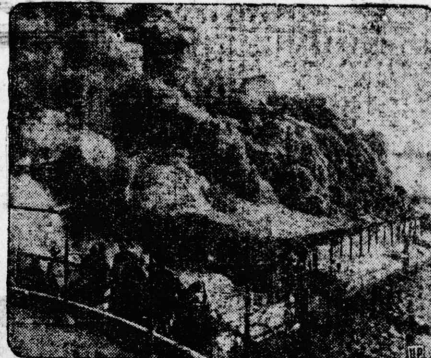
U.P.—Underwood
A pygmy marmoset from South America, weighing only 29 grams, recently was placed in the London Zoo. He can rest comfortably in a tablespoon.

Opportune Success



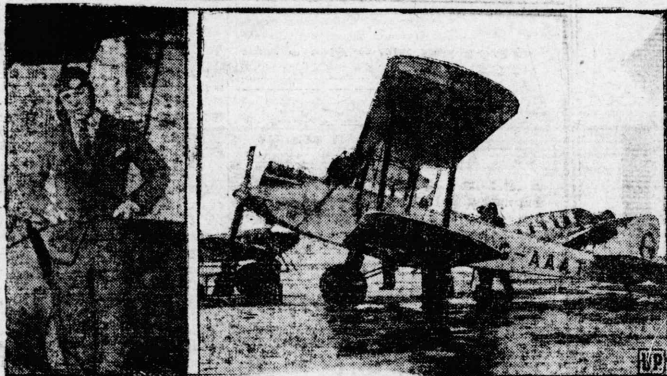
U.P.—Underwood
With just 50 cents in her purse and out of a job, Lucille Powers of South Carolina got a "break"—an engagement in a Clara Bow picture out in Hollywood. And now she has been elevated to the role of featured player.

Autos Go Up in Smoke



U.P.—Underwood
A view of the disastrous fire at Buffalo, N. Y., when 500 new motor cars were destroyed in the D. L. & W. warehouse at an estimated loss of more than a million dollars.

Breaks London-Berlin Air Record



U.P.—Underwood
Captain Stack (left) British aviator, photographed at Tempelhof Field, Berlin, and his Cirrus Avion in which he set a new speed mark by flying the 650 miles from London in 4 hours, 52 minutes.

Dawes Congratulates Successor



U.P.—Underwood
Charles Curtis, Vice-President elect, was warmly greeted by Charles G. Dawes, the retiring presiding officer of the Senate, when the Senator reached Washington after his election.

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

USING LEFT-OVERS

ONE of the best rules to follow when serving left-over foods is the simple scheme of dressing them in attractive ways to disguise their remnant state. But give them the appeal of brand new dishes bearing no relation to the night before, and the family will always welcome them. And this may be accomplished in a number of different ways that add little in expense or labor.

The souffles offer us a charming way to combine remnants of ham, fish, veal or cooked vegetables, and they are always so dainty that one would never think of identifying them with left-over foods.

An economical recipe for salmon souffle, for example, uses a cup of cooked or canned salmon, two eggs, a fourth cup of cream sauce, seasoning to taste, a dash of lemon juice and a teaspoon of Worcestershire sauce. Put the fish through a meat chopper, add to the cream sauce; beat the yolks of the eggs lightly, add seasoning and blend with the fish. Whip the whites of the eggs until very stiff and stir them in slowly. Pour into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a moderate oven for fifteen minutes. You may use either ham or veal in place of the fish in this recipe, substituting a little onion juice for the lemon juice, and adding a teaspoon of minced parsley

Escalloped recipes using left over meats and vegetables are legion. Among them we number the casserole combinations such as beef pie, made with cooked diced beef, cold boiled potato, cooked carrots and peas, a little meat sock or gravy, a dash of onion juice, seasoning—and a biscuit crust to line the baking dish and cover the pie. This is a meal in itself and is important enough to lose all identity with scraps from former meals.

A great many of our most attractive salads can be made from left-overs—meat and fish salads that are substantial enough to use for the main luncheon dish, for example; the mixed vegetable salads, and jellied salad recipes.

One of the nicest of these is a winter salad using a half cup of chopped celery, cold cooked beets and cold boiled potato, diced, a teaspoon of chopped parsley and mayonnaise to blend the whole. The red and white and green mixture heaped upon crisp lettuce leaves and garnished with green pepper rings is most inviting.

Another remnant salad uses two hard boiled eggs, chopped, a fourth cup of crab meat, a half cup of cooked asparagus tips, and a half cup of cold green peas. Mix all the ingredients, season well and blend with mayonnaise.

These Children of Ours

By GEORGIA JEWETT HALE

Associate Editor "Children, the Magazine for Parents"

PARTY FUN

CHILDREN usually have such fun at Halloween entertainments that it starts off a round of parties through the late fall and winter. Here are some suggestions for games:

Apple-Ten-Pins—Lay several planks side by side and cover them with a sheet stretched taut to make a good rolling surface. The surface is about four feet by eight feet, at the height of an ordinary table slightly upward at the farther end. A row of apples is placed like ten-pins at the farther edge, and beneath this a basket to catch them as they fall. A baseball is rolled from the opposite end of the table, each guest taking turn in seeing how many apples he can knock into the basket in three trials.

Marshmallow Race—Several strings of the same length have a marshmallow tied at the center of each. Partners take a string and a "Go!" chew up the marshmallow. Who wins?

Bite the Apple—Suspended hori-

zontally from the ceiling a stick three feet long. On one end of the stick an apple, on the other end tie a small bag of flour. Set the stick whirling. Each guest takes turn in trying to bite the apple. It is amusing to see them receive dabs of flour in the face.

Ghosts—The leader names some letter of the alphabet. The next player adds a letter thinking of some word. Each player then adds a letter, but must avoid an addition which completes the word. If someone does finish a word, he becomes a "half ghost" and anyone who speaks to him becomes a half ghost too. The half ghosts may continue talking and playing. After a word has been finished, the next player starts a new word. If a half ghost finishes a word, he becomes a whole ghost and drops out of the game, but still may talk. If any player talks to him, he becomes a full ghost too. Soon all the players are eliminated.

CAT TALES



Menaces Dundee's Crown



NEWSBOY OF L. A. BECOMES FIST CHAMP

Jackie Fields' Rise As Boxer Was Slow But Steady

By GEORGE H. BEALE
United Press Staff Correspondent
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Nov. 15 (UP)—Jackie Fields, the newsboy, today appears to be headed directly toward the world's welter-weight championship.

By his victories over Black Jack Thompson and Sergeant Sammy Baker, Fields has established his right to a shot at the title now held by Johnny Dundee, of Baltimore.

He already has been matched, his manager, "Gig" Rooney assures us with the winner of the Thomson-Dundee championship fight to be held in December.

Fields probably will be favoured over either of these 147-pounders since he has decisively trounced Thompson and Thompson beat Dundee when the latter's crown was not in the ante.

"SLOW BUT SURE"
THE erstwhile newsboy's rise to the position of a serious challenger for a world's pugilistic crown has been one of those slow but sure affairs.

In 1924 he left his newsstand here to go to Paris and win the Olympic featherweight championship. He was then only 17 years old.

Shortly after his return here he picked up a manager in the form of "Gig" Rooney, turned professional and had his name changed legally to Jackie Fields.

After he discarded the Finkelstein he started cleaning up in the featherweight division until he met prematurely with Jimmy McLarnin. Jimmy, then on his first spurge to greatness, flattened Fields in two rounds.

Fields then took to fighting the "hasbeen" and the younger boys as he changed rapidly from a feather-weight to a junior-light-weight.

In the lightweight division he managed to get a newspaper decision in Los Angeles over Sammy Mandell, the champion, but he travelled to New York to lose the nod to Kid Kaplan.

NINE OUT OF NINE
Since he moved into the welter-weight division he has recorded nine victories in as many attempts.

He brings to welterweight circles a well-conditioned body, fast legs, a good right hand and Sergeant Sammy Baker will speak for the left.

It was a left that travelled no more than eight inches that ended the Fields-Baker fight in Los Angeles with the latter in a horizontal position after one minute and 40 seconds of the second round.

Ace Hudkins, Mushy Callahan and a score of other rough, tough fighters haven't been able to put the Mitchell Field batter down for a count.

As he left the ring after knocking Baker out, Fields crossed to the microphone to yell: "Hello mama."

ACUTE APPENDICITIS
Acute appendicitis of the dangerous form is indeed the rattlesnake among diseases. It often strikes so suddenly that people are not prepared to accept the decision of their physician that a surgeon be called in at once. The death rate from this kind of appendicitis is large.

When your doctor advises prompt operation do not stand in his way by saying that you prefer to wait a day or so in order to see what happens. It may mean a long time wasted in bed, or recovery with permanent injury to health, if not death.

FAVORITE FASHIONS
By SIMONE



JUNIOR JACKET COSTUME

TOO much cannot be said about the importance of the jacket costume for the young miss of 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 years for school campus and all-around daytime wear. It is prominent among the new junior fashions. Style No. 1129 chooses soft shade of green tweed for jacket with plain green woolen skirt, kilted across front, attached to sleeveless waist of the green woolen. The notched rever collar and

inset pockets of jacket, are sportive. It is double breasted with belt nipping normal waistline. Any young miss would look smart in this chic grown-up fashion. It is very effective and very durable made of light navy blue velveteen, used for jacket and skirt with the blouse of white washable flat silk crepe. Another smart idea is golden brown velvet with blouse of printed velvet. Coppery red homespun with plain matching woolen blouse, and patterned wool jersey with plain jersey blouse, also serviceable. Pattern price, 15c. Suggest enclosing ten cents additional for Fashion Magazine.

Cut this out, fill in with name and address, number and description. Enclose 15 cents in coins for each pattern and mail to the Pattern Department of The Japanese American News, 406 World Building, New York City.

No. _____ Size _____
Name _____
Address _____

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

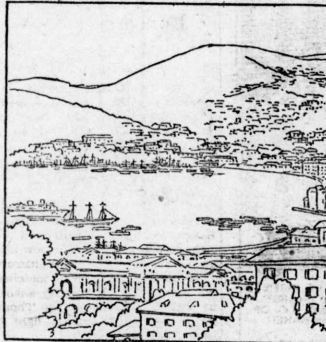
HOW TO REDUCE

If you want to take off weight you can't be lazy about it. Get a diet book in which the number of calories contained in various foods are given and then eat only as much as is proper for your normal weight. Take long walks in the open air, eschew rich foods of all kinds, and do your setting up exercises regularly every day.

You have to go at this reducing business systematically or else it's not worth your while to bother at all. It isn't necessary to go on a diet of lettuce leaves and orange juice or anything as drastic as that but you must not eat more than a given amount every day. That, to my mind, is the safest and surest way of losing surplus fat.

VISITING THE WORLD CHILDREN

By Ruth Thompson



CHILDREN OF CENTRAL CHILE

Over the mountains chugged the train that carried Elena and Eduard. "Valparaiso means 'paradise valley,' and yet it is not a valley!" said Elena. The train chugged out of the high hills. It was then on narrow, rich coast land. Soon it carried the children into the hilly, half-moon shaped city—Valparaiso. Soon Elena heard the boom of the Pacific ocean. The sea threw waves against walls built to keep the water out. It snatched them back again!

"Come," said Father. "Hurry!" and the three hurried down the city street. They saw people of many lands—French, English, German, Spanish. They heard many languages. They saw street cars with women conductors, automobiles, trucks. They saw peddlers on donkeys. The peddlers sold milk, bread, fruit, vegetables. And houses seemed to hang from high hills. And high hills formed great walls at the back of Valparaiso.

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

WHEN WE'RE INDOORS

Shall we be comfortable and have the windows shut, or shall we follow some apparently arbitrary rule of health, have the windows open, this "warm all outdoors," and spend our evening in discomfort for some dutiful sense of doing right?

Some illuminating information on the subject is supplied by Professor C. E. A. Winslow of Yale University. He says that there are many mistaken ideas about bad air. First he explains what, in "bad" air causes us discomfort.

"A generation ago it was believed that the harmful effects of bad air were due to some mysterious organic poisons it was supposed to contain. To remove the supposed danger from these hypothetical poisons, mechanical systems of ventilation were designed to flood the schoolroom with a vast volume of air; and laws were drawn up, and are now actually in force in some twenty states, requiring a system that will supply 30 cubic feet of air for every child in the school room.

"Unfortunately for the proponents of such laws, the progress of scientific study long ago demonstrated that the whole theory of organic poisons as the cause of the harmful effect of bad air must be thrown into the discard. It was proved that

the overwhelmingly important factor in bad ventilation was not the presence of chemical poisons but the influence of hot, still air upon the surface of the body.

The attempt to ventilate a schoolroom by flooding it with a vast volume of hot air, which must necessarily be highly heated in order to avoid drafts, is therefore only jumping from the frying pan into the fire, in an almost literal sense. What we really need is not a volume of hot air but a small flow of cold air. In the living room, the office or the schoolroom, this end can generally best be attained not by mechanical systems but by intelligent use of windows and heat sources. In many crowded factory workrooms and in auditoriums, fan ventilation may, however, often be essential."

What Shall I Wear?

By JUDIE



"The Pink Yoke Top Is Joined to a Blue Rayon Pajama With a Fagoting Stitch."
"A Yellow Rayon Gown Is Elaborated at the Yoke With Group Tucking and a Pointed Yoke Effect in Blue Rayon."

Dear Judie,
I want to make my little girl, age ten, some pajamas. She rebels against wearing them because she does not want to dress like a boy. Pajamas are so much warmer for winter that I insist on her wearing them and want some suggestions if possible from you as to what material, color and trimming features. She does not like flannel, and cottons and silks are so cold—I am quite at a loss.

A. W. B.
Your little girl evidently does not realize how feminine pajamas may be. Rayon is my suggestion for some, if not all, of her sets and there are daintily figured challoes and even Terry cloth for very cold nights. She should see the flamboyant pajamas French kiddies wear! Modernistic patterns and or. The model sketched could of such colors and combinations of course have sleeves in which case scallop them to match the pajama legs.

Yours for style,
JUDIE

REMEDY FOR MOST HANDS

By Laura Lane

A lotion to dry up moist hands can be made from two drams of boric acid, three drams of borax, three drams of salicylic acid, and three ounces each of bay rum and glycerine.

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 532 A. D. to the Passage of the Manchou-Suifrag Act in 1925.

(Continued from last week.)

Utamaro collaborated with "the Japanese Rabelais," Ikku in bringing out an exquisitely illustrated book that might almost have been written about the hetairae of Athens. "The ladies of the Yoshiwara," says Ikku, "are brought up like princesses. From childhood they receive education of the fullest description. They are not merely taught reading and writing, but are instructed in drawing and music." On the other hand, the somber side of the life of these women is suggested eloquently enough by a Tokugawa law commanding samurai to leave their two swords in the vestibule of a house of ill fame, so as to keep the inmates from temptation to suicide as a relief from their misery.

The impecunious Ikku, himself an amateur artist, used to try to satisfy his appetite for finery and even his literal hunger by sketching counterfeit presentments of food and fine clothes, and adorning his walls with them. Shortly before dying, this irrepressible was assured himself at least of a far-famed funeral by stuffing his pockets with firecrackers and demanding that his obsequies should be by cremation! Bohemians as well as samurai, had their own cheerful way of facing death.

The great Hokusai claimed as crony the novelist Bakin, who was also a ronin, and not ashamed of it. Hokusai himself gained much of his rich human experience with art as a "side line". From the first there was something gigantic about him. In the crowded fairs of Yedo he used to "spellbind" gaping throngs with his magic swiftness in drawing gargantuan caricatures on huge posters of rice-paper with a broom dipped in a bucket of paint. Afterward he got employment in an engraver's shop, where his skill with suri-mono—chiefly New Year's cards—proved his artistic capacity. From this he went on from strength, his zest in life equaled only by his zest for art. Binyon writes of him with great sympathy and beauty.

The last and in some ways the greatest of these artistic prophets of freedom was the freeman Hiroshige, whose work has influenced the West more than that of any other Japanese. While he, too, dealt with manifold themes he excelled in the portraiture of rain, mist, and snow. His choicest effects may be seen to advantage in the "Eight Views of Lake Biwa" (Omi Hakkei) which illustrate the eight lines of the well known poem:

The autumn moon from Ishiyama,
The evening snow on Hiroyama;
The sunset glow at Seta,
The evening bell of Mildera;
The boats sailing back from Yabase,
A bright sky with a breeze at Awazu;
Rain by night at Karasaki,
The wild geese alighting at Katatai

Seven only of the masters of Fleeting-World Pictures have been named in this compressed sketch, which might easily be expanded to include at least twenty without derogation to Tokugawa art. Two others must be mentioned, not because they take supreme rank, but because

they illustrate, in one case tragically, impending change.

Sharaku is an apostle of satire. His caustic brush pricks the bubble of swollen insular pride, and tells his countrymen in unmistakable language that their shut-up little world cannot last. For that matter, even the genial Hokusai parodied the strutting samurai in one of his prints, and in another he peered with comical but intense curiosity through the shutters of the Dutchmen at Deshima. But a certain Watanabe paid with his life for his curiosity as to what was going on in the great world from which Japan had excluded herself, and in which he was convinced that she ought to take part. The laws of the Shoguns had relaxed none of their severity. It was the crushing severity of those laws, their rigid formalism, their despotic attempt to regulate the smallest details of life, that had most to do with the vogue of Bohemian art, which, alone among the commanding features of this complex age, smiled its way derisively through convention to freedom.

Watanabe, samurai and youthful idealist, believed that art has no boundaries—that the heritage of every age and every land belongs to it. This was his religion. With full knowledge of what he was doing he therefore went down to Nagasaki and assimilated Occidental teachings to such purpose that his work remains to this day the best synthesis of the two "opposed" hemispheres of pictorial art that has ever been achieved in the Orient. Under the most hampering restrictions he succeeded in solving a problem of preserving the characteristics of Japanese painting, while adopting the technical assistance of the West.

The vast network of espionage centered in Yedo caught him, and his pictures, as well as a bold book he had written on the unjust repulse of the U. S. S. Morrison, proved his susceptibility to alien ideas. He was granted a samurai's privilege. After signing a confession of his offense—"that he had erred in the sight of the law, and that his transgression involved the further crime of taking the life which he owed to his parents and ought to have preserved for their sakes"—this martyr of liberalism committed hara-kiri with all the punctilio of the most stocial samurai, November 23, 1840, more than a dozen years before Perry's squadron cast anchor in Japanese waters.

One incident of the vast turmoil occasioned by that tremendous event was the almost unnoticed disappearance of Uki-yo-ye, "a mirror of popular life in all its freedom and variety such as the art of no other country in the world can show."

By an ironic touch of fate, Hideyoshi's posthumous contribution to the downfall of Ieyasu's house was no greater than that of Ieyasu himself. It is the only instance on record of this canny gentleman's overreaching himself, but more would be superfluous.

This overreaching occurred in promoting the study of Confucianism. Ieyasu provided in his last will and testament for a Confucian university at Yedo, which was duly established, and which in time so instructed Japanese scholars with Chinese ideas that one of them actually undertook to prove the Mikado's descent from a Chinese prince. Others so far forgot Yamato Damashii as to belittle Japan, in comparison with China, as "the barbarous country of the East."

(To be continued.)

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