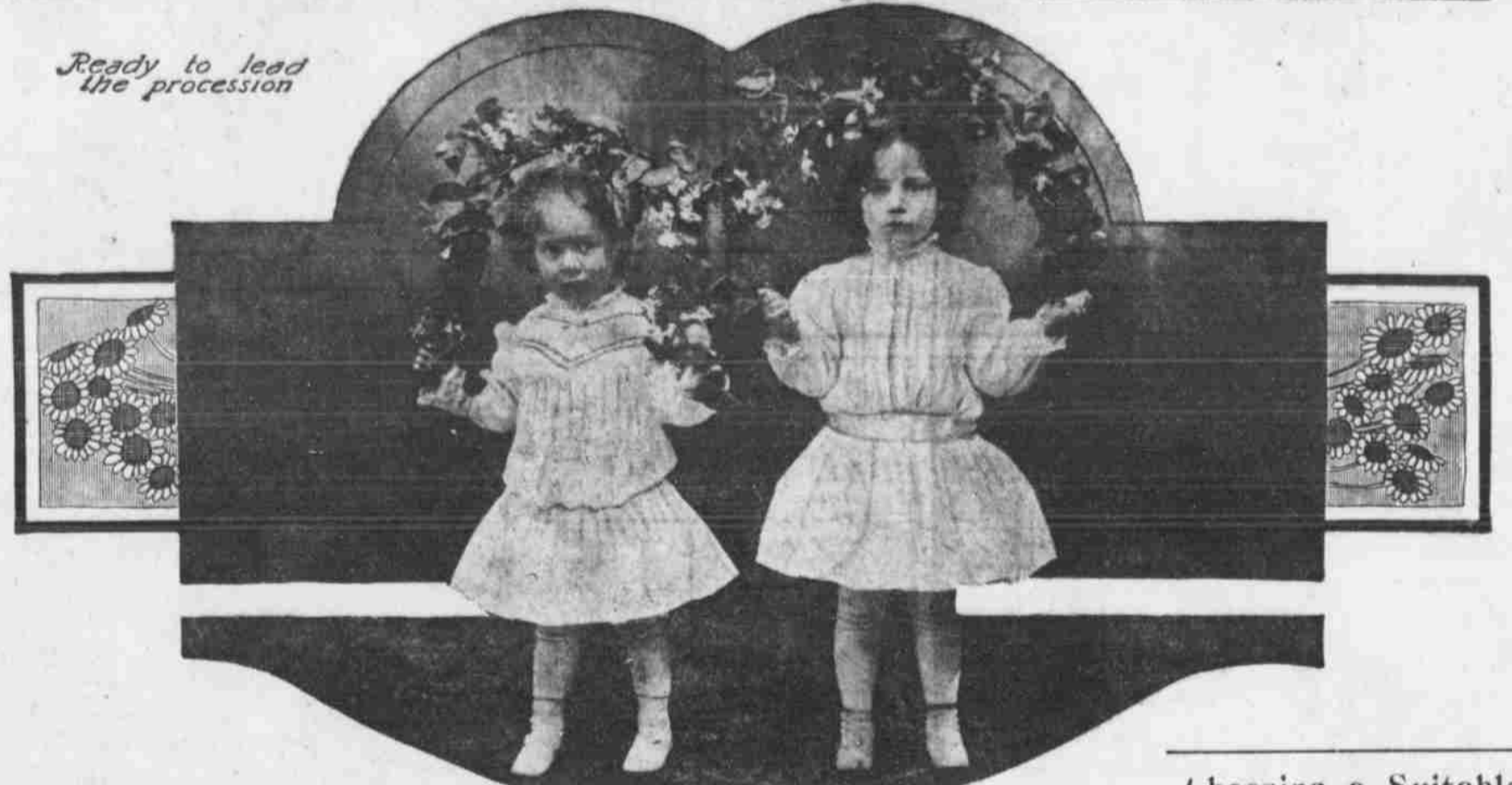


For Every Woman According to Her Needs

Getting Ready for Children's Day



Ready to lead the procession

THERE is no service of the year more beautiful than that annual Sunday in June dedicated to the children; when the little ones of the congregation and Sunday-school all over the land are gathered into our churches for exercises of their very own.

Whence or how it came, this habit of observing Children's Day, we know not; suffice it to say there is scarcely a denomination today but holds it one of the greatest occasions of the church year.

From early times certain ministers have devoted special days to the children of their flock. Then after Sunday-schools became general the little people grew into still greater prominence on anniversary occasions, but it has only been in the last twenty-five years that Children's Day has become one of the regular features of church work. The Methodists were probably the first denomination to give such a day the sanction of their General Conference. In 1882 the Presbyterians appointed the second Sunday in June as a festival day for the children. Since then its observance has become almost universal.

It is none too soon to begin preparations for this happy event. Teachers and church officers should aim to make it a really golden day in the lives of the children—a day the memory of which will linger through life. Everything should be bright and shiny, to impress the joyfulness of religion upon plastic minds. This should be the main idea in arranging a programme. Music, recitations and addresses should have a hint of gloom or depression, and there should be flowers, flowers everywhere. It was a happy thought to have Children's Day in the "Month of Roses," with its wealth of bloom to add beauty to the service.



The courtesy which precedes her "piece."



Don't permit a bashful pose.

Make Music a Special Feature.

Naturally, each church has its particular method of observance. In some the morning service is devoted to the primary scholars and the evening to the older children. Again, there may be a special meeting for the afternoon, usually though, all the children of the church assemble at the regular morning service.

Children are much more impressed that Children's Day is really their own if they bear a prominent part in the exercises. Many hymns, prayers, or printed forms, may be bought for such an occasion, but as a rule, programmes are prepared by a committee or by the superintendent of the primary Sunday school.

In making the selections, both to sing and recite, choose what is within the comprehension of the children, but do not be really good, it is a great mistake to think that the young can only be attracted by literary or musical treatises, or hymns, especially, there are now beautiful ones composed for just such a day, so that the music can be made a special feature.

In addition to drilling the school in several general hymns—and by the way, hard, special drill in music and verse and recitation is necessary for the service is not to be a failure—it is well to arrange for a little special music. A child with a sweet voice might be given a solo, or there might be songs by a choir of boys and another by the little girls.

Then, by all means have a procession. The children love it, and so do their parents and the grown-up part of the congregation. There is something very inspiring in seeing long lines of white-robed boys and girls—the almost babes of the infant department leading—marching with raft, intent faces into a church, caroling as they go, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," or some other stirring hymn.

FLOWER-DECKED BANNERS

The effect of this procession is much heightened if the different classes carry flower-decked banners bearing some motto. At all events, each little marcher should have his posy or bunch of flowers.

When children come to a Children's Day service without at least a rose or a bunch of daisies, but not there are those who forget or are too poor to buy it is well for the committee to provide extra flowers to make up the lack, that no child be disappointed or feel different from the others.

The decorations should be just as profuse and beautiful as possible. Fortunately, this is easy to arrange, with the woods and garden full of lovely bloom. Let the windows be banked with flowers, garlands, chair rails twined with pink and white roses, and a chandelier or pulpit turned to a tower of color. A background of palms adds much to the effect.

Such decorations mean hard work for the committee, but it pays in the sight of young and old. Sometimes the children themselves are allowed to help trim, or at least bring in flowers. In different classes each take a window to mass with flowers. If the season permits, nothing makes a more striking decoration than to use hundreds of pink and white roses.

One church has a large vine-draped frame set in front of the pulpit, in which each child, as he marches past, places his bouquet. In another, every child receives a young chrysanthemum plant, which he is supposed to raise until November, when a flower show is

Choosing a Suitable Trousseau

SELECTING a trousseau is always a weighty matter, but at no season is it so necessary to give it serious consideration as by the June bride.

Life for a young woman who is to be married in the autumn is always more or less cut and dried; she usually lives in the conventional manner of the city or town in which fate places her, and her requirements as to clothes will be governed more or less by its social demands.

In summer it is quite otherwise; one may live in a half dozen different ways, and a trousseau should be selected accordingly.

For instance, if a girl is to spend her summer in a seashore or mountain resort, or in the suburbs of a big city, where there is apt to be much gaiety, she will need a variety of gowns for all occasions—dresses, linens and shirt-waist suits for morning, a good-looking evening gown for the evening, and a few informal occasions, more elaborate costumes for afternoon wear, and at least two evening gowns. She should also have a big supply of lingerie waists—for laundresses are proverbially disappointing—and three or four thin white dresses made to touch.

IF SHE IS GOING TO ROUGH.

Hats for all occasions, a couple of loose coats for driving and to throw on in the evening over décolleté gowns, shoes and slippers galore, with stockings to match, ribbons, parasols, gloves long and short—there is no end to the requirements of the bride who expects to keep up her social duties.

But how foolish for the young woman who is to rough it this summer to supply herself with any such extensive outfit. If she feels her dignity requires a handsome trousseau, let her put the money aside and buy her trills and furbelows fresh in the fall, only choosing for the present such things as are really necessary.

Coming more and more the custom for the newly married to get out into the woods and hills in the summer, hunting, sailing, fishing and tramping. Or, if but a short time can be spent in the country, a bungalow or bungalow is often rented in the heart of the country, and the young husband turns commuter.

What folly would many gowns be under such conditions—even though the bride-to-be can simply afford them. Instead, let her get plenty of simple shirtwaist suits, shorter than those for evening wear. If laundresses do not present a problem, most of these may be white—though several dark ones are indispensable.

A corduroy skirt and jacket of the lightest weight should also be provided. It can be worn all summer on trips or fishing excursions and is much better than the heavy, lined, and lined through the woods than a woolen material. A stormcoat, sweater and rubber boots are likewise necessary.

FOR DRESSY CLOTHES

A few dainty white gowns for evening—even in the country one should not rough it all the time—a handsome suit for occasions where the bride absolutely must pay calls, and possibly one fairly pretentious house gown, with another for any stray dinner or dance that may turn up, are all that are necessary. Indeed, one "dressy" dress may be made to do double duty by means of two waists.

Shoes must be of the sensible kind. High ones with low heels and thick soles should by all means be included, and even for evening wear one should be chary of stringing on the porch on to country roads in high-heeled pumps.

Three hats will be sufficient, and one of them should be broad enough to shade the face from the hot sun.

The satisfaction of such a trousseau is twofold. In summer the bride is not bothered with the care of an extensive outfit, she has just the clothes she most needs and no more; while in the fall that uncomfortable season when clothes, even bridal clothes, feel seedy, she can purchase new ones to wear in winter instead of wearing out her trousseau, as is the lot of many June brides.

A Help to the Home Laundress

A RECENT invention that should prove a boon to the women who do their light laundry work in their own homes is a simple arrangement for washing clothes without rubbing all the suds from one's knuckles.

This new washer is nothing more nor less than a fitted rolling pin placed on many holes. It is used on a washboard with slight projections over the surface, but the ordinary washboard answers the same purpose.

These rollers come in all sizes, from the tiny ones like a child's toy—just the thing to wash out stocks, handkerchiefs

THE WOMAN WHO SEWS ALONE



THE woman who sews alone has a hard time of it when it comes to fitting shoulder seams or adjusting a belt or hanging a skirt properly. These parts of home dressmaking seem, by rights, to need an extra person, some one who can change the set of a pin and then stand off and get a good look at the result; or who can raise her arms without an ominous sound of ripping telling the tale of the under-arm seam's giving way under the strain, or a sudden shower of pins betraying the melancholy fact that part of your work must be done over again.

Though not new, waist and skirt forms of paper mache and wires are simply indispensable, especially in this season



Making sure of the shoulder seams

raw edge, of course; trim the seam, and turn to make a French seam, letting your second row of stitching come where the busting threads did.

To fit a collar, put the blouse on the form, and gather what fulness there may be in front into place, distributing it so that it is eased into the band instead of making a pucker at the side or front.

For getting the skirt turned up evenly all the way round comes a little contrivance which holds a bit of chalk, and which can be regulated to mark any distance from the ground.

And by the way, unless there's a noticeable difference in the size of your hips, try fitting a skirt on the wrong instead of the right side. There's all the difference in the world in the matter of simplifying the work.

Putting a belt on a blouse is an easy matter when the belt is set on top instead of under the gathers, for then the belt is simply drawn on at the right place, the fulness arranged, and with a few pins your trouble is over in a jiffy. Pinning to an inside line is a little more trouble, but for certain sorts of blouses or waists is enough better to warrant the extra bother.

One of the greatest difficulties for the woman who makes her own clothes is to properly trim or drape a sleeve on herself.

It is a mean turning or twisting, pressing some unwilling friend into service as a model, or else to hang sleeves. Now, however, a sleeve form has been invented that does away with all such difficulties and makes trimming an easy matter.

These forms are sometimes of wire, adjustable to different sizes and lengths of arms, but more often are made of paper or cardboard, with black or gray Jersey cloth, with the added advantage of coming in "rights" and "lefts."

An iron stand is made so that the arm can be detached at will. All sizes of arms are made to fit the same stand. They can be held on it in four different positions.



A well-set belt is an important point

clothes made, while for the girl who does her own sewing her task is eased fourfold.

When fitting shoulder and under arm seams, pin or bustle the seams upon the right side. Or, if you are making a blouse or waist by a new pattern, pin the front and back in place by sticking pins through material and all well into the form, and smooth the lines into place, pinning the seams with the greatest care. Then take from the form, bustle where your pins were, turn wrong side out, and try it on the form again.

If it is all right (and it should be), stitch the width of a seam away from the bastings—between bastings and

of princess gowns, when long-continued fittings are necessary.

These forms are much improved from the crude shapless ones first introduced. Now they are adjustable not in one place, but in many.

A separate waist form can be adjusted in four places—at neck, bust, waist and hips—and comes in four different sizes.

More convenient yet, because wider in its range of usefulness, is a combination waist and skirt form, adjustable in so many ways, and of such various shapes that it might almost be dubbed a family friend.

By separate adjustments for bust, back and under arm the bust may be enlarged without changing the waist; the back adapted to the broad shoulders of the athletic maiden or the stoop of the student; the front lengthened and the chest made full, and the under-arm increased or shortened, all without change to any other part.

Quite the newest features of these forms are the possibility of changing the skirt wires for short or trained dresses and widening them below the knees, so the circular skirts now so popular can be easily hung.

Of course, they cannot be expected to take the place of the human model; they never have and doubtless never will do that—even when padded out with tissue paper (as is frequently necessary) to supply deficiencies—but they save much weariness to the woman to be fitted, even if she can afford to have her

Remember the Boy Graduate

SOMEHOW one does not associate a boy and graduating presents.

Yet why not? The boy never lived that did not like a gift every bit as well as a girl; and many a mother, sister, or sweetheart would be only too glad to gratify this instinct if only they knew what to give.

It's so difficult to choose things for a boy, you say? Well, perhaps it is, when you consider variety; but there are certain stock articles that every son of Adam, be he taking a Ph. D. or a simple high school diploma, would be pleased to receive.

Remember, in choosing a watch, whether gold, silver or nickel, that the open-faced type is more convenient and more popular. Cases are plain, with large monograms.

If your boy owns a watch, get him a new fob for it. There are many from which to select. Probably the first choice, as in best taste, would be one of black ribbon with gold mountings and a seal on the end, on which may be engraved monogram or crest.

A good-looking fob of this type has a gold seal in the shape of an inverted pagoda, in the end of which is set a bloodstone carved with a monogram.

Fobs of gold links or those of gold and platinum woven as if in a flat braid are always handsome, while those of leather or ribbon, finished with seals or mountings in school or college crest and colors, will surely find favor with any boy.

The compass charms for a watch chain have much to recommend them beside their beauty. They may prove a friend in need to any graduates who are engineers or expect to spend his vacation in the woods.

Plain gold lockets with a monogram are liked even by men who scorn jewelry in other forms.

No one can go amiss in selecting a scarfpin. Very popular at present are those set with fancy stones—aquamarines, amethyst, tourmaline, garnet, chrysoptase and the greenish yellow peridot.

Then there are military brushes in ebony silver or even with the fine wooden back. Extra luxurious are those in tortoiseshell or ivory.