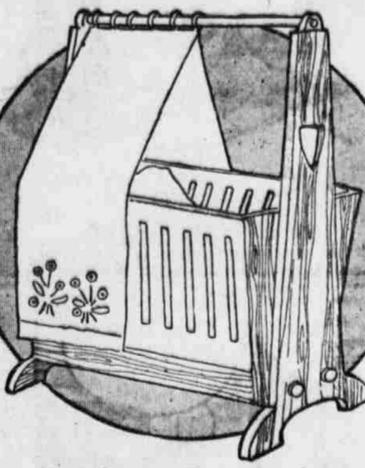


For Every Woman According to Her Needs

THE NURSERY



The Latest Crib from London

By Dorothy Tuke

No. XI

COLOR plays an important part in the lives of every one of us, and recent experiments show the immense effect, both physical and mental, that color has on human beings. Young and old, a good rule to remember when selecting color schemes is "Choose that which is cheerful without being gaudy, and quiet without being sombre." This rule should be applied to the nursery just as much as to any other room, for a child is sensitive to its surroundings, and the seeds of taste and culture may be sown at an early age.

Sanitation and cleanliness are important things to consider in a nursery, for a child spends many of its happiest hours crawling about the floor and leaping into every conceivable crevice and corner, so that it is most important that they are free from dust and dirt. Therefore the room should be furnished so that it can be readily cleaned. The heavier pieces of furniture should be far enough off the ground to allow a broom to get under them, or else light enough to be easily moved.

The treatment of the walls of a nursery should be carefully considered from a practical point of view. It is a time-honored custom with children to lick the paint or paper on the wall, and so we should plan that, when they do indulge in this way, they are not made ill by poisonous paints. However, we must take care that the lower part of the walls, at least, are substantially covered, so as to be free from the licking and hammering of the little tot.

A pretty and suitable treatment for a wall is to have a plain, light-colored burlap. Above this there should be a poster frame, of which there are many beautiful ones on the market today. Above the frame there should be a plain tan felt. The object of having the frieze just above the child's eye level is to prevent the child from reaching up and pulling at the frieze, and so make the room more interesting to it. Another pretty wall treatment is to use a light-colored paper. This, if it has an oiled finish, will be serviceable. Whatever the treatment of the room, it should be distinctly childish in its style.

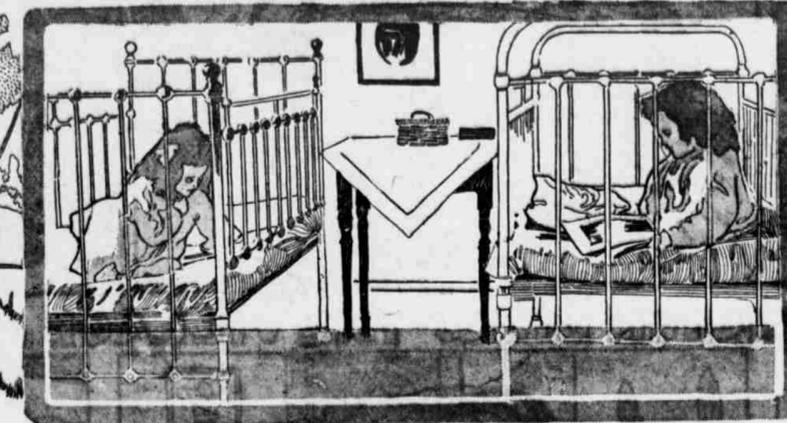
The furniture of a nursery should be substantial, but not overbearing. A table, for instance, should stand squarely on four legs, so that the youngster cannot tip it over. It should be made of solid and mussy material. One of the most artistic tables in London is that shown in the illustration. It is more artistic, more serviceable, and more hygienic than the burlap table, and will, in time, meet with the same favor as that which it has in England. The crib is made of wood, and is of simple construction, and easily made. The curtains are made of linen with a simple design worked on them. The linen could be either white, or of some soft shade. Things can be of either brass or wood.



The simple little enamel beds like those shown are much used, and nothing is nicer for children. They are comfortable, and look well in any room. The arrangement of these beds is good with the dainty white table between the two beds.

The stencil design shown would look stunning on the curtains of the nursery. They could be made of unbleached muslin, which costs about twelve and one-half cents a yard, and the curtains could have a straight piece on either side of the window, and a valance should be made of the same material. The design, which could be applied to the valance, and across the bottom of the curtains, should be stamped with the same design, and would be both novel and suitable. The table-curtains and bureau scarfs could also be stenciled.

To make the stencil, trace the design by means of a carbon sheet onto the heavy wax paper which is sold for stenciling, and then cut the design carefully away. Lay sheets of blotting paper un-



A Pretty Stencil for Hangings

Sleepy Time

der the material when stenciling. This design could be done with water-color paints, or oil paints, sold in tubes. If the latter is used, wet the paint with a little benzine. The stencil could either be done all in one color, such as a light blue or in various colors. The design should be painted a light pink, and afterwards outlined with a sharp pencil. The dresses could be done in blue, pink, green and yellow. The socks and shoes should be black, but the colors of the dresses could be varied each time. The lower lines should be painted yellow for sand, and the upper ones blue for waves of the sea. The horizon line should also be blue.

There should be nothing in the nursery that does not either tend to the interest of the child, or to his welfare. His bears and rabbits, etc., should be allowed an

important place on the mantelpiece, and if his elephant is put in the corner for punishment it should not be moved because it looks untidy, for the child, in trying to train his toys, is training himself.

It is well to have plenty of pictures in the room, pictures of children and animals. There is no excuse for bad pictures in a nursery, since some of the best artists today are giving us beautiful pictures most suitable for a nursery.

We have all lived our share in the child world, but, having once left it, we can never enter it and we can never quite enter into the games and thoughts of a child. He builds castles in the air, has his ideals and makes laws for his toys that we can never know or under-

stand, but we must be content to watch the child as he goes about his play, to listen to his silvery laughter, and to be ready to wipe away the tears. We cannot enter the child world, but we can make the background for it.

Putting Away Screens For the Winter

THE expense of completely screening a house to shut out flies and mosquitoes is so great that many families are forced to struggle through a summer without protection from these annoying insects.

Despite extra exertion on the part of Health Boards during these past few months, it seems that never have our cities been so overrun with these pests, especially the mosquito. So numerous were they in their ravages that housekeepers who hitherto have screened windows and fly netting were driven to them in desperation.

As the time approaches when it is safe to once more have unobstructed windows and doors, the question of the disposal of screens during the winter is paramount. They must not be allowed to rust and fall to pieces from exposure to the weather, yet what to do with them is not always easy to decide.

In the first place to make it possible to unscreen a house too early in the autumn. Both these insects have the unpleasant habit of lingering around long after their existence is supposed to be terminated by the calendar. The most insidious night of lingering mosquitoes was late in October when frosts had been heavy for several weeks.

They especially are really bothersome when the fire started indoors prove a strong attraction. So be advised to the importunities of the screen-hating members of the family until the first of October at the earliest.

Netting vs. Adjustable Screens

The manner in which your house was screened regulates the methods of fall packing away. If fly netting was used, it might just as well be left in inconspicuous windows at least, as it would be a waste of space to use a second season, and it has been known to weather the storms of winter and to be found in the next spring, even though on the outside of an exposed northern window.

If you choose to use adjustable screens, take out the latches carefully, shake well to get out all dust, and fold neatly away in a box of lining material. It is a good idea to fasten with push pins or thumb tacks.

The adjustable screens are warranted to fit any window—a promise they usually fail to fulfill unless that "fit" is taken care of by the installer. It is usually found more economical to have screens made to order. This is not so costly of material as you might imagine, indeed, a man of average height can easily fit the wire netting to frames of wood in which a groove has been cut to slide on a narrow strip nailed to the window frame.

With proper care, such screens should last for years, and their greater convenience more than compensates for the extra expense.

To Prevent Mists

Naturally, these "made-to-order" screens only fit their own particular window or door, so extra care must be taken in putting them away. If confusion is not to result in the following spring, it is a good plan to have each screen marked with its location, as "living room, bay window, center," or "third-story front, middle window." This absolutely prevents misting the next season, and saves much time during the busy winter months. It is a good idea to keep, in addition, all the screens for one room or floor tied together.

If you have no trees, stuff the shoes with bran—this absorbs moisture very well—or in default of anything else, do—for the shoes—is to allow them to dry on the feet. As comparatively few women are sturdy enough—or think they are not, which amounts to the same thing—for this heroic procedure, the next best preservative of shape and leather is tress.

Jack Frost has taken you can't. It will not be easy, for wet leather

PLEASANT OUTDOOR JAUNTS FOR AUTUMN

EARLY fall is the favorite time for outdoor excursions. In the spring no one, somehow, is quite keyed up to them, while most of the summer months are too hot to prove anything save to the very young—for all-day jaunts.

The crisp, cool days of autumn, when the sun warms without parboiling, when the leaves are beginning to take on color and the spirit of man yearns for action, are the ideal time for long walks and drives and automobile tours to points of interest in our immediate neighborhood.

If we are wise we indulge in such outings at every opportunity. The time for these jaunts is often scarce, for we are shut indoors to enjoy the pleasures of city life for the next two months we want to enjoy every minute of country life we can possibly steal from the mere grind of living.

Naturally, the man or woman who owns an automobile is more apt to indulge in such excursions than any one else; that distance annihilator leads one far afield.

A carriage and horse also make the problem of frequent days in the open air comparatively easy of solution. Driving parties are becoming more and more popular during September and October. Often a number of young people join forces, as it were, and go off for several days at a time. These parties are often arranged to take some friend who cannot afford such luxuries.

Knowing One's Own Belongings

MOST silk and lace-trimmed gloves look alike. Overhoses also bear a family resemblance that is quite disconcerting when on a hurried search for one's own particular pair. In a crowded assembly, in an office or even in a large family, it is often a great annoyance and waste of time to search one's own property.

One woman, who had three sisters and a mother, all with the same sized hand and feet, had upon the scheme of marking both her gloves and overhoses with her initials.

She came to this after long suffering, from having her best cotton gloves run through at the top, when worn by one sister, who always wore her finger nails in an exaggerated point, or her kid gloves, pulled from another sister's perspiring palms.

Gentle remonstrances usually elicited the reply, "I didn't know they were yours" or "I thought they were mine!" Marking removes all excuse for any but the most appropriate—which some women consider a sisterly right.

The gloves—especially the cotton ones—not only had initials in their wrists, but had a distinguishing mark for the special pair, so that after coming from the wash they could be easily mated. This prevents unequal wear.

Since leaving the family circle—though no longer in danger of unwelcome sisterly liberties—the practice has been kept up. It has been found to be a great convenience in one's life, especially for overhoses, saving time as well as many a temper-provoking search.

The Habit of Outdoors

A tea basket, with cups, saucers, spoons, plates, alcohol lamp and teapot, in addition to a lunchbox, cracker jar, and a tin of butter, are a great boon, as they are always ready for an autumn trip, even should a hard-boiled egg in the woods and then found the salt has been left at home.

The separate divisions in which condiments, such as mustard, salt and pepper, are ever kept in readiness for a sudden excursion, are a great boon, as they are always ready for an autumn trip, even should a hard-boiled egg in the woods and then found the salt has been left at home.

The chief objection to these convenient baskets has been their cost; being imported, they are really very expensive. Now, however, a cheap grade basket may be bought for less than three dollars. The divisions and straps are just the same, though, naturally, the material is not so fine. The sitting out can be done according to one's pocketbook, and may be done at a small cost.

The chief thing, though, is to establish a habit of these outdoor things on every leisure day while good weather lasts. Most people, even those who work, can get an occasional "day off," and there is always Sunday. If the lunch quest troubles you, do without, or nibble sweet chocolate, but do not fail to take one or two excursions before Jack Frost gets out his sippers permanently.

Modern Music-Study

DOR neurotic Keats! All the glamour of love for his compeer is gone, and he is left to his own devices. He can't imagine his rasped nerves as he studies the playing that made him write. "She has had a friend to visit her lately. You have known many such—she plays music, but without one sensation but the feel of the ivory at her fingers."

We have most of us known such players—but, fortunately, their number is growing rarer. Music today must mean more than the playing that made him write. "She has had a friend to visit her lately. You have known many such—she plays music, but without one sensation but the feel of the ivory at her fingers."

The whole trend of modern musical education is toward proper interpretation. Feeling is the great prerequisite of the musician; the soulless pianist, even hearing—even unprofessionally. Indeed, we are demanding greater and greater perfection of the amateur.

Now, the surest way to the true musical feeling is through musical knowledge. We cannot express with our fingers what our minds fail to comprehend. Unless we are to be a poor second to the "canned music" of the pianola, we must study to develop our understanding of the great composers and their works.

If we are lucky enough to be musical beginners we will probably get the proper training in the interpretation of the music. The modern child studies very differently from his parents, along with five-finger exercises and scales goes instruction in the history of music, its meaning and its masters and the influences that have made it and what they are.

But if we have learned in the old way, then we must be prepared to repair the omission in our education without delay. We are doing it, too. Never was there such an era of systematic study for self-improvement. The various musical clubs of the land have sprung up like mushrooms, and have buckled down to hard, intelligent work.

Even so they sometimes fall short of their desires. For lack of proper facilities to study. For some strange reason musical reference books are the library, and as many of them are too costly for individual ownership the student is sadly hampered.

Just here the National Federation of Music Clubs steps in to the breach. It offers more practical help to the music student than that under charge of Mrs. F. S. Wardwell, of Stamford, Conn., the assistant librarian of the Federation.

Mrs. Wardwell has organized a plan of study which has not only been recommended by the Federation, but has met with the heartiest approval of the various clubs wherever used. This plan em-

German Music—the Third Year

German music—from the days before the Minnesingers through Beethoven, is studied in the third year. It brings out very clearly the circumstances which influenced the lives of the composers, the construction of their compositions and the development of the art-forms.

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STUDY PLANS OF THE NATIONAL MUSIC CLUBS

A series of study books, comprehensive first that systematic and comprehensive study of the history and literature of music that has been such a long felt want; yet it is so condensed in form as to prove helpful to those living far from libraries, who do not wish to purchase the expensive reference books necessary to successful work.

A general view of music—harmony, written under the direction of Mrs. Wardwell, and by the authority of the Federation, covering briefly the development of music and the events and people that have influenced it.

These books are so arranged as to allow for a six years' course of study, and, while naturally only suggestive, are so invitingly so they give a big impetus to special work.

This plan comprises for the first year: A general study of music—harmony, the musical forms, the piano, the voice, the orchestra and orchestral music, chamber music, the violin and violoncello, women in music, the opera and oratorio.

The book is written, as are all of them, in a simple, direct, and unpretentious style, and includes numerous references and illustrative programs on the special subjects.

For the second year the history of music is treated in the form of topics with musical programs suggested. This includes: Beginning of music from pre-historic times to 1500 A. D., the rise of polyphony, medieval folk music, the rise of instrumental and dramatic music, the oratorio, the romantic period in piano and song, the orchestra and symphony, modern opera, English Cathedral and American music.

For the third year the history of music is treated in the form of topics with musical programs suggested. This includes: Beginning of music from pre-historic times to 1500 A. D., the rise of polyphony, medieval folk music, the rise of instrumental and dramatic music, the oratorio, the romantic period in piano and song, the orchestra and symphony, modern opera, English Cathedral and American music.

For the fourth year German music is continued through Brahms and Strauss, including Wagner's life and his opera. Gluck, the Neo-Russian, the Russian folk songs, and ecclesiastical music, are studied in the fifth year, with valuable suggestive programs.

As the opportunities to study the Russian music are rather meagre in all but the larger cities, a book of answers to the questions has been compiled which overflow with condensed information.

There are in preparation for the sixth year's work questions and answers on the music of the border countries, including Poland, Scandinavia, Bohemia and Hungary.

Answers to the German music courses are also being drawn up.

This plan has been in use for seven years, with a steady advance in the interest of clubs in systematic study. Not only does a musical society reap untold benefit from a study department, but its members are bound to work through a whole community—especially a small one—giving a general uplift to its musical appreciation.

The Plan of Work

While these study books are intended mainly for Federation clubs, they may be used under certain conditions by any musical organization or by individuals. Why should not musical clubs in general take up some such systematic work during the coming season? The winter plans of old societies are being formulated, it is well to consider this important feature of the National Federation of Musical Clubs.

Or why not form new clubs? There are many musical women—and men, too,—to whom such systematic and simple methods of study are a real help. If it is but to increase our power to help, we should make a strong appeal. It is but to increase our power to help, we should make a strong appeal. It is but to increase our power to help, we should make a strong appeal.

Carrying the Luncheon

To the less favored mortal, however, she who must depend on her own feet or best on the motor cars for her jaunts, it often seems too much trouble to get up such a party to make it worth while.

Yet, why should it be? After all, the lunch or supper is about the only real difficulty in these days of compressed foods and drinks one can carry nourishment for a week in a pocket—of lunch—such as to possess that antediluvian article.

True, much of the charm of an open-air spree is in the luncheon spread under a tree by some crystal clear spring. Such surprises as generously packed baskets reveal, and the fun of rolling lemons or making coffee on a handily built fire of brush food tablets may sustain life, but they are death to romance when off for a day's pleasure.

However, even the best basket is no longer a bugbear to the woman who revels in outdoor life.

When New Shoes are Soaked

AN UNEXPECTED drenching of new shoes, especially patent leather or tan ones, is not the most cheerful thing in the world to have happen.

Without great care in the drying their best days are over forever. To prevent such a catastrophe, a wet shoe must never be dried empty. Did not rheumatism, pneumonia or sudden death lurk therein the best thing to do—for the shoes—is to allow them to dry on the feet. As comparatively few women are sturdy enough—or think they are not, which amounts to the same thing—for this heroic procedure, the next best preservative of shape and leather is tress.

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Invalid Gifts

YOU must have had faith in my word, brightly, "or you'd never have brought me something pretty to wear and immediately she tried the dainty lace turnover collar on."

That set the visitor a-thinking. She had thought that particular sort of gift simply from a desire to take something that was out of the ordinary. It is really suggested getting well and getting out, why there was much more subtlety in the choice of gifts that marked her as one who account with dealing with invalids.

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