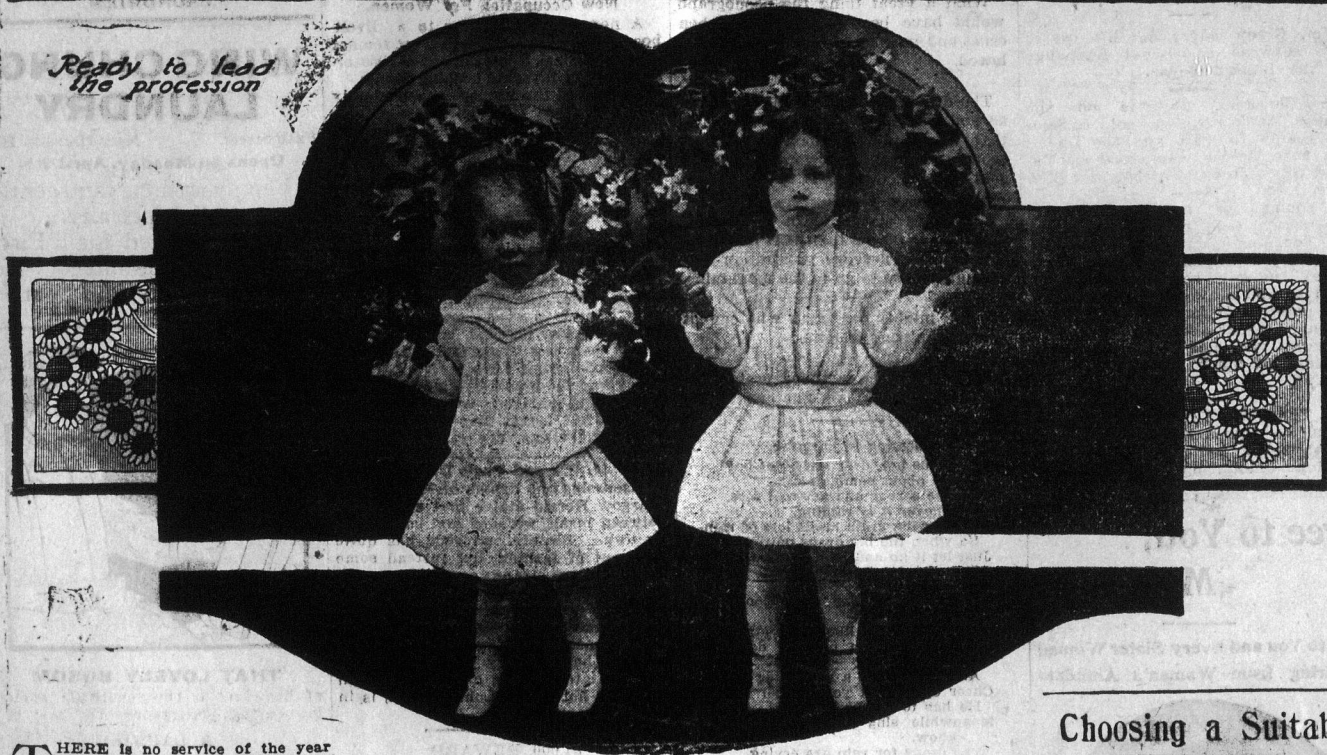


# For Every Woman According to Her Needs.

## 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 1883 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 sunny, to impress the joyfulness of religion upon plastic minds. This should be the main idea in arranging a programme. Music, recitations and addresses should not 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.

### 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 interesting cantatas, 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 let it be really good. It is a great mistake to think that the young can only be attracted by literary or musical trash. In 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 if 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 song 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 are some very inspiring in seeing long lines of white-robed boys and girls—the almost babes of the infant department leading—marching with rapt, intent faces into a church, caroling as they go, onward, Christian Soldiers, or some other stirring hymn.

### FLOWER-DECKED BANNERS

The effect of this processional 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.

Few children come to a Children's Day service without at least a rose or a bunch of daisies, but let these be those who forget or are too poor to get it. It is well for the committee to provide extra flowers to make up the lack, so 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 gardens full of lovely bloom. Let the windows be banked with flowers, gallery, pillars, choir rails, twisted oak boughs or daisy chains, and chancel or pulpit turned to a bower of color. A background of palms adds much to the effect.

Such decorations mean hard work for the committee, but it pays in the delight of young and old. Sometimes the children themselves are allowed to help trim, or at least bring in flowers. Often 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 poinsettias.

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

The courtesy which precedes her piece.

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## 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, shirt-waist suits for morning, a good-looking cloth coat and short skirt, simple silks for 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 BOUGH.

Hats for all occasions, a couple of loose coats for driving and to throw on in the evening over decollete 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.

It becoming more and more the custom for the newly married to get out into the woods and hills in the summer to live a healthful, simple life, hunting, sailing, fishing and tramping. Or, if but a short time can be spent on the honeymoon, a farmhouse 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 amply afford them. Instead, let her get plenty of simple shirtwaist suits, shorter than those of town 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 tramps or fishing excursions and is much better than a warmer—like the walking through the woods than a woolen material. A stormcoat, sweater and rubber boots are likewise needed.

### FOR DRESSY CLOTHES

A few dainty white gowns for evening—even in the country one should not rough it all the time—a handsome and simple dress, 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 be all means be included; and even for evening wear, one should be chary of stirring up the porch on a country road or the highest of pumps.

Three hats will be sufficient, and one to shade the face from the hot sun. The satisfaction of such a trousseau is that it is simple, and 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 so heavy, she can purchase new ones that will keep her well covered all 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 light laundry work in their own rooms is a simple arrangement for washing clothes without rubbing all the skin from one's knuckles. This new washer is nothing more nor less than a fitted rolling pin pierced by many holes. It is used on a washboard with slight projections over the surface, so that 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 socks, handkerchiefs

and stockings in a basin or stationary washstand—to those for a full family wash.

The process is very simple. Soak the clothes over night, then put a piece at a time, folded in several thicknesses, on the board. Soap it well, and run the roller over it in short, quick strokes, as if making pastry. The dirt is quickly removed, without harsh wear and tear of the ordinary rubbing.

No boiling is necessary. Merely rinse through several waters, the final slightly lye, and the clothes are ready for the line.

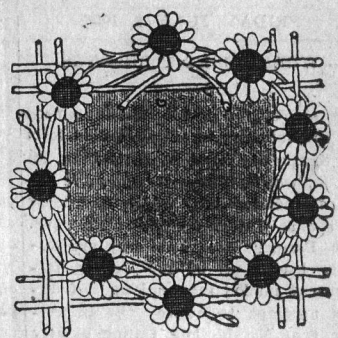
## THE WOMAN WHO SEWS ALONE



Where the sleeve gathers go.

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 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 basting 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 setting 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 belt 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.

Hitherto it has meant turning or twisting, pressing some unwilling friend to service as a model, or else badly hung sleeves. Now, however, a sleeve form has been invented, and makes trimming an easy matter.

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

## Remember the Boy Graduate

SOMEHOW one does not associate boys with graduation presents. Yet why not? The boy never lived that did not like a gift, 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 job 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 top of this type has a gold seal in the shape of an invert-

ed pagoda, in the end of which is set a bloodstone carved with a monogram.

Fobs of gold links or those of gold and platinum mesh are in a flat braid are always handsome; while those of leather or ribbon, finished with seals and 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 graduate who is an engineer or expects 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 scarpin. Very popular at present are those set with fancy stones—aquamarines, amethyst, tourmaline, garnet, shryspars 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.