PICTURESQUE AND DAINTY PARASOLS TO SUIT THE MODES

Season of Pretty Novelties Brings a Bewitching Assortment of Sunshades---Those of Lingerie and Filmy, Delicate Lace Are Deliciously Frivolous

PARASOLS of a picturesque and dainty sort seem peculiarly suited to the modes of the moment.

One associates the wide skirt, frilled and flounced frocks with sunshades carefully tip tilted, as with floating veils and ribbons and the daintiest of footwear, and so it is not surprising to find more variety and interest than usual in the realm of the parasol.

Perhaps the most bewitching of all the new sunshades are those of lingerie and of lace, filmy, delicate, deliciously frivolous. Often they are too ethereal to afford much protection from a blazing sun, but who carries a parasol for protection? Scenic effect is the thing and these new filmy parasols would tempt any woman to extravagance.

One of finely dotted net, for instance, has a highly substantial foundation of flesh colored tulle and is trimmed in three groups of overlapping, narrow lace frills, set on in scalloped lines. There is no visible ferrule and the peak of the cover is finished by a rosette of narrow lace frills.

Still prettier is a parasol of fine creamy lace from beneath whose edges peep two narrow plaited frills of cream tulle. One big, loose petalled pink rose with its stem and leaves is cleverly posed at the centre of the cover, which is of course the top of the parasol.

A parasol of very sheer delicately embroidered lingerie stuff has a border of three folds of plain sheer material and has camellias instead of the rose at its top.

Some of the lingerie parasols are unlined. Others have linings of tinted chiffon or soft silk. Occasionally the lingerie stuff wil be laid over a color, with perhaps a bordering band of the color; and one maker has turned out numerous models in sheer lingerie, tulle, lace, &c., bordered by black velvet and laid over color. The black velvet band may be of any width from an inch to six inches and the colored lining is not inevitable, some of the parasols being all in white and black.

Sunshades of plain sheer organdy, white or tinted, are pretty accompaniments for the organdy hats and frocks and like those hats and frocks are usually made very simply and self-trimmed if trimmed at all, though sometimes a narrow valenciennes lace is used on them. Finely dotted swiss is another material modish this season for parasols, hats and frocks, and pretty parasols are made of this material, the sort with the very small, thickly sprinkled, embroidered dots, stretched quite plainly over pink or any other delicate color and untrimmed or merely bordered narrowly by black velvet.

A deep frill of white tulle falling over a deep frill of lace which in turn falls over the black velvet border of a silk foundation is the scheme for one charming parasol.

Black tulle, as well as white, is much used by the parasol makers and like the white is often left unlined, though shirred so full that it takes on a little substance. Some of these black tulle parasols are all in black with tiny jets sprinkled sparsely over their surface and perhaps a narrow band of jet around their edges or tiny jet balls forming a fringe to finish the edge.

Others have narrow borders of colored velvet ribbon which in some cases shows a little jet embroidery, and there are too black tulle parasols, unlined and narrowly bordered with white fur.

Narrow black tulle frills, picot edged and overlapping cover a most attractive parasol from centre to edge and this same model is offered in many shades of tulle.

When chiffon is used instead of tulle the handling of the material is much the same, though chiffon will not give the delightful suggestion of airy frivolity conveyed by the tulle and is not so new nor so smart as the tulle for parasol uses.

There are, though, chiffons and mousselines which have been "waterproofed," and though by no means waterproof are far more durable than they look. Many of these thin covers are exquisitely decorated in oil paints and at their best and most expensive are really works of art.

Silk parasols are legion and lovely. These too are often frilled and fluffy, soft taffeta pink and scalloped on the edges, being chosen for the overlapping frills that cover some models entirely and trim others. Pompadour silk is used in the same way, or is made into plain covers with wide bordering band of one solid color, and there are plain one tone parasols made conspicuously smart by little details of ornament—by rib tips and flat, blunt ferrule and handle of tortoise shell, for instance, or by exceedingly effective lacquer stick and handle or by some oddity of shape.

The flat, many ribbed Japanese parasol is modish this summer and is carried out in plain silks and in figured Chinese silk with border and lining of plain color. A square shape with rounded corners is another novelty and is pretty in chiffon with deep points of lace running up toward the ferrule on each of the four sides, or with an applique floral design in each section. A shape more new than attractive has its ribs alternately depressed and normal for about five or six inches from the ferrule, and the shape small in circumference and abnormally high is having a considerable vogue, though it has little to recommend it.

Broadcloth parasol covers embroidered in wool crewels are in bright lines and have cloth stretched smoothly over wood for handles.

The walking stick, or cane, in fanciful guise is on view in all the shops, but seems to be relegated chiefly to bridesmaids' use. In its newest form it simulates a very slim, tightly rolled parasol, its long, slender stick having a tight fitting silk cover like the slip cover for an umbrella, but in gay or delicate shades.

PRESERVING ROSE PETALS.

NOW is the time to gather rose petals, preserve them and derive the benefit of their sweet odor all winter. We gather those which have fallen from the roses which have blossomed so abundantly this summer. Never have the flowers been so beautiful, nor have there been so many flowers to one bush, and the housewife will be glad to know of a method of preserving them that will give comfort to the tired ones of the family upon their return from business or to the invalid.

It is a dainty pillow that can be made of the dried leaves. To make it one must first take a piece of nainsook, then a covering of some light weight cloth, such as flaxon, which can easily be laundered.

Pick the petals from the roses, spread thinly on a paper in a spare room and sprinkle with table salt. This will make the petals damp, which helps to toughen them and also preserves their odor. If one prefers spice may be used, but this is not advisable, as it darkens the leaves. Change the leaves around once or twice a day so each leaf will dry thoroughly.

When dry pack the leaves in a clean cloth until ready for use. While these petals are drying the room should be aired and the sun allowed to enter the room, but not to reach the petals. It will not injure the leaves if the sun should touch them, but it will fade them.

If light weight materials are used for the pillow the pretty shades will show through and the odor will be stronger than through heavier weight cloth. The leaves will retain their delicate scent for years if dried in this way.

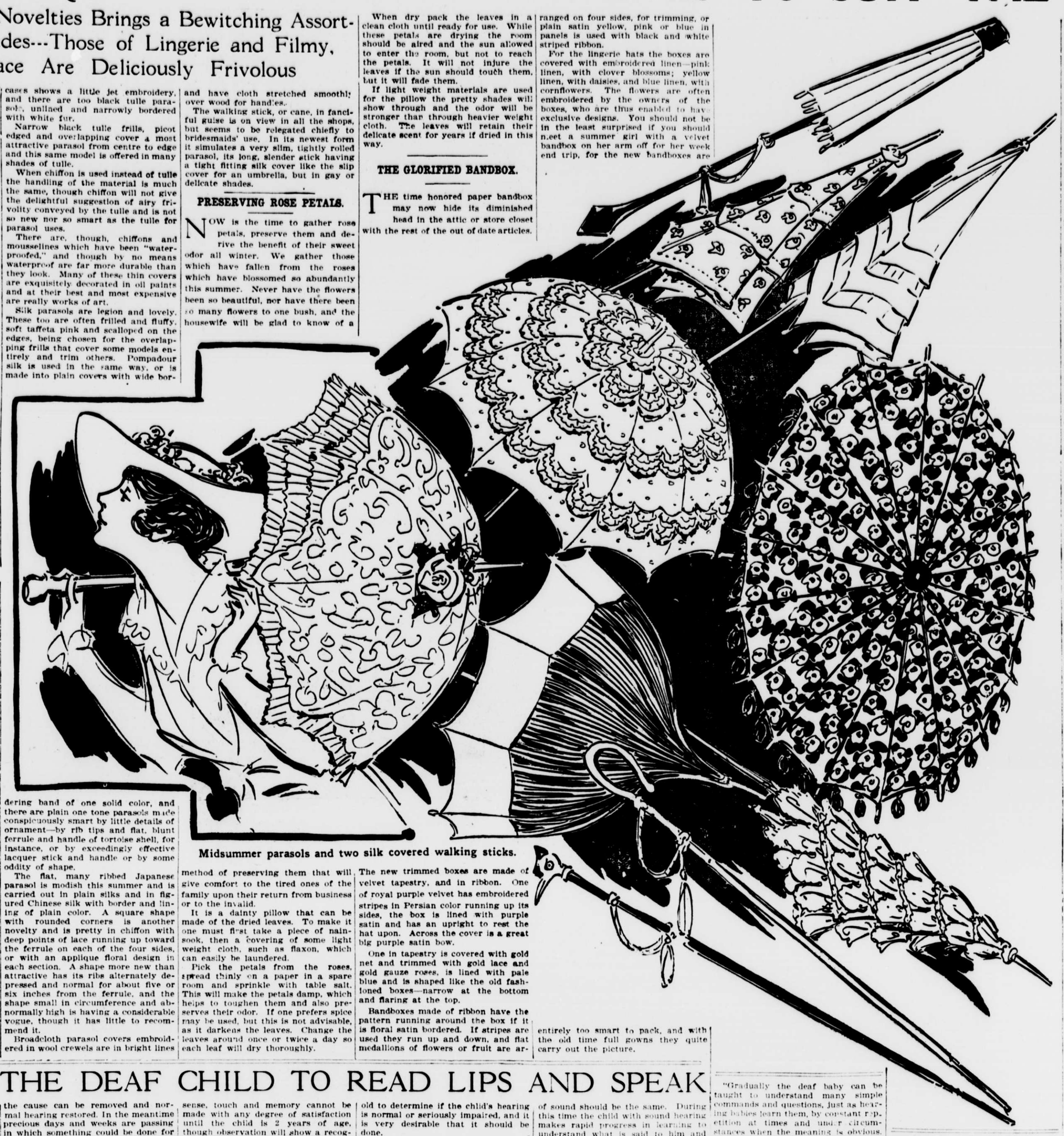
THE GLORIFIED BANDBOX.

THE time honored paper bandbox may now hide its diminished head in the attic or store closet with the rest of the out of date articles. The new trimmed boxes are made of velvet tapestry, and in ribbon. One of royal purple velvet has embroidered stripes in Persian color running up its sides, the box is lined with purple satin and has an upright to rest the hat upon. Across the cover is a great big purple satin bow.

One in tapestry is covered with gold net and trimmed with gold lace and gold gauze roses, is lined with pale blue and is shaped like the old fashioned boxes—narrow at the bottom and flaring at the top.

Bandboxes made of ribbon have the pattern running around the box if it is floral satin bordered. If stripes are used they run up and down, and flat medallions of flowers or fruit are arranged on four sides, for trimming, or plain satin yellow, pink or blue in panels is used with black and white striped ribbon.

For the lingerie hats the boxes are covered with embroidered linen—pink linen, with clover blossoms; yellow linen, with daisies, and blue linen, with cornflowers. The flowers are often embroidered by the owners of the boxes, who are thus enabled to have exclusive designs. You should not be in the least surprised if you should meet a summer girl with a velvet bandbox on her arm off for her week end trip, for the new bandboxes are entirely too smart to pack, and with the old time full gowns they quite carry out the picture.



Midsummer parasols and two silk covered walking sticks.

TEACHING THE DEAF CHILD TO READ LIPS AND SPEAK

"THE first thing for the mother of a deaf child to know is that even though the child is totally deaf from birth it can nevertheless be taught to speak and to understand when others speak to it," said Dr. John Dutton Wright, director of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, whose book "What the Mother of a Deaf Child Should Know" has attracted considerable attention.

"If the deaf child is otherwise normal physically and mentally it can be given as good an education by the speech method, without the use of any form of manual communication, as if it were not deaf. While deafness is a serious misfortune it is neither a sin nor a disgrace to be ashamed of. The earlier the facts are known and squarely faced the better.

"When a mother first suspects that her child's hearing is not perfectly normal what should she do? The best available ear specialist should be consulted at once to determine whether the cause can be removed and normal hearing restored. In the meantime precious days and weeks are passing in which something could be done for the little one educationally without in any way interfering with the medical efforts at relief. The two things can be and should be carried on simultaneously.

"If normal hearing is restored no harm has been done by the educational training; in fact, the development of the child has been advanced. On the other hand if the hopes that were entertained are disappointed then precious and irrecoverable time has not been lost.

"How should the mother begin her work for the deaf child? First of all she should take an inventory of the other faculties of the child. Has he good sight, normal smell, taste, muscular sense and memory? Say she begins by testing his sight. She wants to find out if he can distinguish reasonably small objects at reasonable distances; where he can see moderately small things short distances; whether the angle of his vision is normal.

"If he can recognize his father or mother or brothers or sisters at a distance of a hundred feet he can see far enough for all practical purposes. If he can find a small article like a black bead when dropped on the floor his sight is sharp enough at short range. If his attention can be attracted by waving a little flag, a flower or a hand fifty or sixty degrees on either side of the direction in which he is looking his angle of vision is sufficiently wide. If he can pick out from seven balls of worsted of the primary colors a ball that matches another of the same color he is at least not color blind and has sufficient sense of color for ordinary purposes.

"It may be necessary to wait until the child is 18 months or even older to make the color test satisfactorily. Color blindness when present is usually most apparent in a failure to distinguish between red and green. Repeated tests should be made before color blindness in a baby is accepted, since sometimes the brain can be educated to discriminate between red and green even when the impression has not the normal degree of difference.

"The tests for taste, smell, muscular sense, touch and memory cannot be made with any degree of satisfaction until the child is 2 years of age, though observation will show a recognition by taste and smell of that which is agreeable and that which is disagreeable. On the other hand it is possible when the child is 12 months old to determine if the child's hearing is normal or seriously impaired, and it is very desirable that it should be done.

"Between 15 months and 2 years of age the treatment of the child who is feared to be totally deaf and one who is known to possess some perception of sound should be the same. During this time the child with sound hearing makes rapid progress in learning to understand what is said to him and by the time he is 2 years old has usually begun to speak many words and sentences in a more or less imperfect way. This has been accomplished principally by the mother's constant talking to her baby.

"If a mother suspects that her child's hearing is not normal she should not talk to him any the less, but on the contrary she should talk to him more. She should, however, speak a little louder, a little nearer to him, possibly a little more slowly and distinctly, exercising the greatest care not to exaggerate speech into unnatural facial contortions or to accompany it by gestures. To fall into the habit of mouthing and gesticulating will defeat the effort to develop an understanding of speech by the child. And so-called 'baby talk——'"

Here Dr. Wright stopped and shook his head as though his disgust for such attempts at communication with a child was too deep to be expressed in words.

"When speaking to a deaf child every one should take great pains to speak normally and naturally," Dr. Wright went on. "That point cannot be too strongly emphasized. Above all the mother should form the habit of watching the child's eye and of speaking as often as possible when his gaze is fastened on her face. The habit on his part of looking at the face of the speaker and the habit on his mother's part of observing his gaze and when it wanders of pausing in her talk till he is looking again are two very valuable aids in the language development of the deaf child.

"In addition to always raising her voice when speaking to her baby the mother should several times a day take him on her lap and sing to him and talk to him with her lips near his ear. Talk to him as all mothers do about the pussy cat, the dog, the birds, his foot, his toes, his arms, hands, fingers, his papa, sister, brother and a thousand other things. Say the good old Mother Goose rhymes. Only in all her stories and frolics and songs she must take the greatest care that he shall hear or see, or better still, both see and hear, what she is saying.

"Gradually the deaf baby can be taught to understand many simple commands and questions, just as hearing babies learn them, by constant repetition at times and under circumstances when the meaning is obvious. Such as 'come,' 'go,' 'go to papa,' 'jump,' 'kiss mother,' 'pick up,' 'put down,' 'bring my slippers,' 'put on your hat' and all the other little things that a normal baby hears throughout the whole day.

"The tendency of the deaf child is to grow up with less development of lungs and of imagination than hearing children. In order to overcome this tendency the child must be encouraged and taught to play games and use toys that develop the lungs and increase the powers of imagination. Supply the child with brightly colored windmills that he may set them whirling by blowing lustily. The rubber balloon is good for this purpose even though its squeak is torturing to those in the same vicinity. Blowing soap bubbles, especially trying to blow big ones, is another good exercise for the lungs. Teach him to play romping games where he will feel an inclination to shout and call. Dancing is desirable for the deaf child; marching to the beat of his drum is also good. Tops and tenpins cultivate dexterity, as do playing ball and rolling hoop.

"His creative imagination can be greatly helped by the early use of colored modelling wax, showing him how to produce objects and animals. A sand pile, or a large shallow sand box, perhaps five feet square, with sides six inches high and completely lined with enamelled cloth is a wonderful incentive for constructive play. Building blocks, cut up picture puzzles, tracing slates with large and simple designs are all good for cultivating the creative imagination and ingenuity of the young child. Where the child is deaf their usefulness is much greater than to the normal child.

"There is a strong and not unnatural tendency to maintain an attitude toward a deaf child different from that maintained by sensible mothers toward normal children. They often set up a different standard of conduct and of obligation for the afflicted child. His brothers and sisters are taught to defer to his wishes, even to the extent of yielding to improper and selfish demands on his part, and conceding that they have no rights where he is concerned. He is not required to perform little duties demanded of the other children, or given privileges which none of them, including himself, should enjoy. He grows tyrannical, domineering and selfish. The mother says, 'Poor boy, he has trouble enough; we must do all in our power to make up to him for what he misses by reason of his deafness.'

"Now this is really a shortsighted and cruel policy. It lays up much misery for his future. It is really kinder to put him on the same footing with the other children. Make him do everything possible for himself. Insist on his being independent, dressing himself and performing all the little self-help acts that the wise mother demands of all her children. Ask the same services, reward right actions and punish wrongdoing as impartially as though he was not deaf; only be sure that he understands what he is called on to do and that he as clearly connects the punishment with the wrong act. This requires more care with a deaf child than with one who hears.

"A mother should be careful that her deaf child learns all the games that other children know and enjoy. Encourage him to play with other children as early as possible. Encourage the children of the neighborhood to visit and play with him. Encourage them to shout and play romping games that require vigorous exercise and develop the child's social instincts. Don't allow the child to live to himself, to seclude himself, to form habits of remaining or playing alone.

"If these few points are followed out by the mother of the deaf baby when the time comes for it to go to school the teacher's task will be much simpler, and the child be not only happier but more normal and progress much faster."

Dr. Wright has a great distaste for the term deaf mute. He resents the use of it almost as a relic of barbarism. He is positive in his assertion that even a child deaf from birth, be it otherwise normal, may be taught to communicate in speech. He is convinced that teaching the deaf by means of reading the lips of others is the quickest and surest way, not only of educating them but of teaching them to speak.

"It is not a theory but a proved fact," he said. "In the largest and one of the best equipped schools for the deaf in the United States, the Pennsylvania Institution, near Philadelphia, during a period of more than twenty-five years the director, A. L. E. Crouter, has gradually changed from the manual method of instruction to the oral.

"It was really the mercenary selfishness of one man that started the education of the deaf in the United States in the wrong way. More than a hundred years ago this start in the wrong direction was made. Mr. Gallaudet was sent to England to learn how to teach deaf children by the pure speech method, which at that time was used only by Brainwood. This man Brainwood refused to give Gallaudet any information or to admit him to his school unless Gallaudet paid a certain sum of money. This was a much larger sum than the American could command, so he was forced to go to France and there learned the manual method. That manual method was long ago abandoned by the French. Here in America it has taken such deep root that it is hard to eradicate.

"It is that, the using of the manual method, that makes the deaf strangers in the land in which they dwell. Using the fingers is like the use of a foreign language. That the employment of the silent or manual means of communication is not necessary for the deaf child has been amply proved by the fact that all the deaf children in Massachusetts have for many years been educated wholly by means of the common communication of the race without resource to the foreign language of the hands. Then there is the Pennsylvania Institute for the Deaf, the largest school of its kind in the world.

"Helen Keller, my friend and former pupil, can read my lips by the hour by the sense of touch. Of course the limitations of the deaf child who is otherwise normal is not nearly so great as those under which Miss Keller labors."

Miss Keller was under Dr. Wright's instruction for about two years, being taught vocal culture as well as lip reading. Like Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, Dr. Wright believes that Helen Keller possesses to a wonderful degree the faculty of absorbing language from books.

"When Helen was with me," Dr. Wright said, "often I found her when she had a little leisure sitting in her favorite corner, in a chair whose arms supported the big volumes prepared for the blind, and passing her finger slowly over the lines of Moliere's 'Le Medecin Malgre Lui,' chuckling to herself at the comical situations and humorous lines. At that time her actual working vocabulary in French could not have been very large, but by using her judgment, as we laughingly called it, she could guess at the meaning of the words and put the sense together, much as a child puzzles out a sliced object. At that time she could not have thought in French.

"That is what the mother of a deaf child should do—teach him to think with his eyes in the language of lip reading."

A COOKING EXPERT.

Mrs. Caroline Blair Downing, head of the laboratory kitchen at the San Diego Exposition, is one of a large number of women who, being called on to become self-supporting late in life, have made an unusual success in the business world. She was born in Virginia and moved to Denver while quite young. There she married a man of large wealth and became an active leader in the civic and philanthropic work of Denver. When free cooking schools were established in Denver she was the chairman of the committee of clubwomen who took charge of the work. As soon as this work proved its usefulness she established a number of kitchen gardens in which she had the children of poor and foreign parents taught cooking and housekeeping.

It was from this humble beginning that the Colorado School of Domestic Science was evolved. When the kitchen at Wolf Hall, then a new school in Denver, was to be fitted up Mrs. Downing was asked to take charge of the work. A short time before Wolf Hall was formally opened Mrs. Downing's husband died suddenly, and because of his business troubles she was thrown on her own resources. The position of head of the domestic science department at Wolf Hall was offered to her, and so she began her working life in the kitchen that she had furnished for another. Later she secured a leave of absence and coming East took the course at Pratt Institute. When the Commissioners of the San Diego Exposition began to look about for a competent person to take charge of the laboratory kitchen Mrs. Downing was chosen.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR MUST BE ATTACKED UNDER THE SKIN

It has been proven by the world's greatest authorities that hair is bound to grow out coarser and stiffer after each removal unless it is devitalized. It is impossible to devitalize hair with pastes and rub-on preparations, because they only remove hair from the surface of the skin.

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De Miracle is sold in three sizes, 50c., $1.00 and $2.00 bottles. The larger sizes are the most economical for dermatologists and large users to buy. If your dealer will not supply you, order direct from us. The truth about the treatment of superfluous hair mailed in plain sealed envelope on request. De Miracle Chemical Co., Dept. K, Park Av. and 129th St., New York.—*Adv.*

A SEARCH FOR SOLITUDE

By Sara Moore

SCIENTIFIC CHAPERONAGE.

"Airmen make frequent reports concerning civilian engagements."—*News Item.*

TODAY'S BEAUTY HELPS

COMPLEXION BEAUTIFIER—Nothing is more repulsive than to see a woman with her face all daubed with face powder in her desire to hide marks of age. Instead of using powder, which clogs and enlarges the pores, it as far better to use a good face lotion that will improve and permanently benefit the skin. By dissolving four ounces of spurmax in one-half pint hot water you can make an inexpensive lotion that will do wonders as a skin whitener and complexion beautifier. It removes all shininess, sallowness and roughness, and gives the skin a smooth, velvety tone, while it does not rub off easily like powder, nor does it show on the skin.

MAKES HAIR FLUFFY — By washing the hair with a teaspoonful of canthrox dissolved in a cup of hot water, afterward rinsing thoroughly with clear water, one finds that it dries quickly and evenly, is unstreaked, bright, soft and very fluffy, so fluffy, in fact, that it looks more abundant than it is and so soft that arranging it becomes a pleasure. This simple, inexpensive shampoo cleanses the hair and scalp thoroughly of all dandruff and dirt, and leaves a clean, wholesome feeling. All scalp irritation will disappear, and the hair will be brighter and glossier than ever before.—*Adv.*