

SUMMER ROMPING SUITS FOR TOTS APPEAL TO ECONOMICAL MOTHERS

Attire for the Tiny Folks Is Made to Last as Well as to Show—Party Frocks May Be Stowed Away, to Be Replaced by Pretty but Durable Togs—Variety in Season's Novelties for Children Is Great.



OF PRIME importance just now is the planning and getting together of the Summer wardrobe of the little folks of the family. While strenuous wear and tear must be counted upon, through all the seasons of the year, in the problem of juvenile clothing, it is in the Summer time, with its good, wholesome, out-of-door romping, whether at beach or mountain camp, or even in the city back-garden, that the healthy strenuousness of the average boy and girl must be taken into account in the choice of materials and designs.

To the sensible mother it is the playing clothes of the little folks that come first of all in planning the Summer wardrobe. Party frocks and "dress-up" frocks can be taken care of, in these wholesome modern days, quite incidentally, and in the sensible, practicable freedom of "rompers" or stout pinafores, worn over strong little colored bloomers, the little girl of the present day is considered quite as presentable, even about aristocratic Summer lodges or aristocratic beach hotels, as she would be in uncomfortable frocks and furbelows, which must suffer ruin at the first healthy outbreak of the natural juvenile inclination to romp and tumble.

The show windows of the local shops are now giving generous space to "ready-to-wear" garments for little folks, and a shopping tour through the juvenile departments of the big stores would really prove an "education" to

many mothers who have steadfastly held to the time-honored plan of having a trusted seamstress come to the house for a week or two in the Spring to "make up" the things for the little ones. Every need seems to have been foreseen by the enterprising manufacturers and merchants, and the little garments are not only fashioned of strong, practical, unfadable materials, but are daintily finished and well made. They are offered, too, at surprisingly low figures, and much worry and tedious detail of "trying on" the half-finished garments upon the wriggling little forms of restless youngsters can be escaped by an investigation of the different shops.

Some of the season's novelties for children are shown in the accompanying sketches, made from a random selection in one of the local department stores. No. 1 shows a pretty and practical little pinafore of stout pink chambray, simply made and most comfortable, as well as offering the least possible trouble in laundering. The appeal of the two cute little pockets complete the happiness of a little wearer of this type of all-over apron.

Each season sees a gain in the universal popularity of the "romper" suit, a pretty pattern of which is sketched in No. 2. While these little romping suits have had in denims and strong cotton drillings for the more strenuous demands of the youngster who is "hard on his clothes," they can also be had in dainty gingham and stout calicoes of pretty pattern. The one sketched

is of light blue wash crepe with band and neck border in dark blue. Two pairs of sensible little "bloomers" for wear instead of the dainty lingerie which is so easily soiled or torn are sketched in No. 3, one of dark blue chambray and the other of checked gingham on bias pattern. Many mothers have adopted the "bloomer" plan altogether for their little folks, and find it most satisfactory in every way.

A pretty little frock, which is dainty and attractive, yet without uncomfortable fuss or frills, is that shown in No. 4, which is of pink chambray with embroidered stripes of white, and a pretty ribbon sash which slips through loops placed for the purpose, the embroidery strips serving as loops at the front.

Two attractive little frocks are shown in Nos. 5 and 6, the first being of dainty blue wash material with trimmings of bias stripe cut from a darker blue checked material, and the second being of tan linen with a collar in brown and tan.

Some of the new ideas on display in the local shops are shown in the bottom row of sketches. No. 7 shows a cute little "nightie" of a modified "Teddy bear" pattern, the little pajamas being of just comfortable fullness. The infants' frock shown in No. 8 is of long cloth, daintily embroidered.

That the kimono is no longer the exclusive luxury of "grown-ups" is shown by the two little kimono slips sketched in Nos. 9 and 10. These are a random selection from a counter piled full of dainty little lingerie robes for small folk.

from underneath the platform, on which he stood.

She was passed into the hall at about 8 o'clock, saw the door open, and the idea forthwith occurred to her to hide inside.

"It was certainly very dark and very still," she said yesterday, "but I believed myself perfectly safe. To be sure that I should not be discovered by the attendants, I made my way into one of the law courts and hid under the judge's desk. I was terribly cramped, but I remained there a considerable time.

"I had no food, as my adventure was quite unpremeditated. I did not sleep a wink, not that I was afraid. When dawn came, on their hands and knees crawling beneath the platform, I saw the gathering assembly. Above me were the august personages. I heard every word that was said. Taking advantage of a pause during the trial of Mr. Birrell's literary and political activities, I called out, 'How dare you come and face a Liverpool audience, Mr. Birrell, while a Liverpool woman is in prison?'

"There was a silence for a moment, and then an uproar. They did not find me for some time, and it was amusing to see men on their hands and knees crawling beneath the platform, striking matches in their search for me. I then went quietly out."

GERMAN AIR FLEET GROWS

Many Big Dirigibles in Course of Construction in Fatherland.

BERLIN, May 29.—(Special.)—German progress in aeronautics continues at remarkable speed. Besides the airship Zeppelin I, which is to take up position at Metz, on July 11, Zeppelin II will be ready for flight in September, and Zeppelin III will be laid down in June. This last vessel will have three motors of 120 horsepower each. Two Gross and one Persius models are already completed, and others are building.

In addition to these, a new military airship is being constructed with great secrecy by the Siemens Schuckert Electric Company at Bielefeld, near Berlin. This ship is expected to be faster and more capacious than Zeppelin I. It will be 425 feet long, and will have three cars. The whole design embodies what is said to be great improvements on the present systems of construction. A prize has been offered for a metal lighter than aluminum for use in airship building.

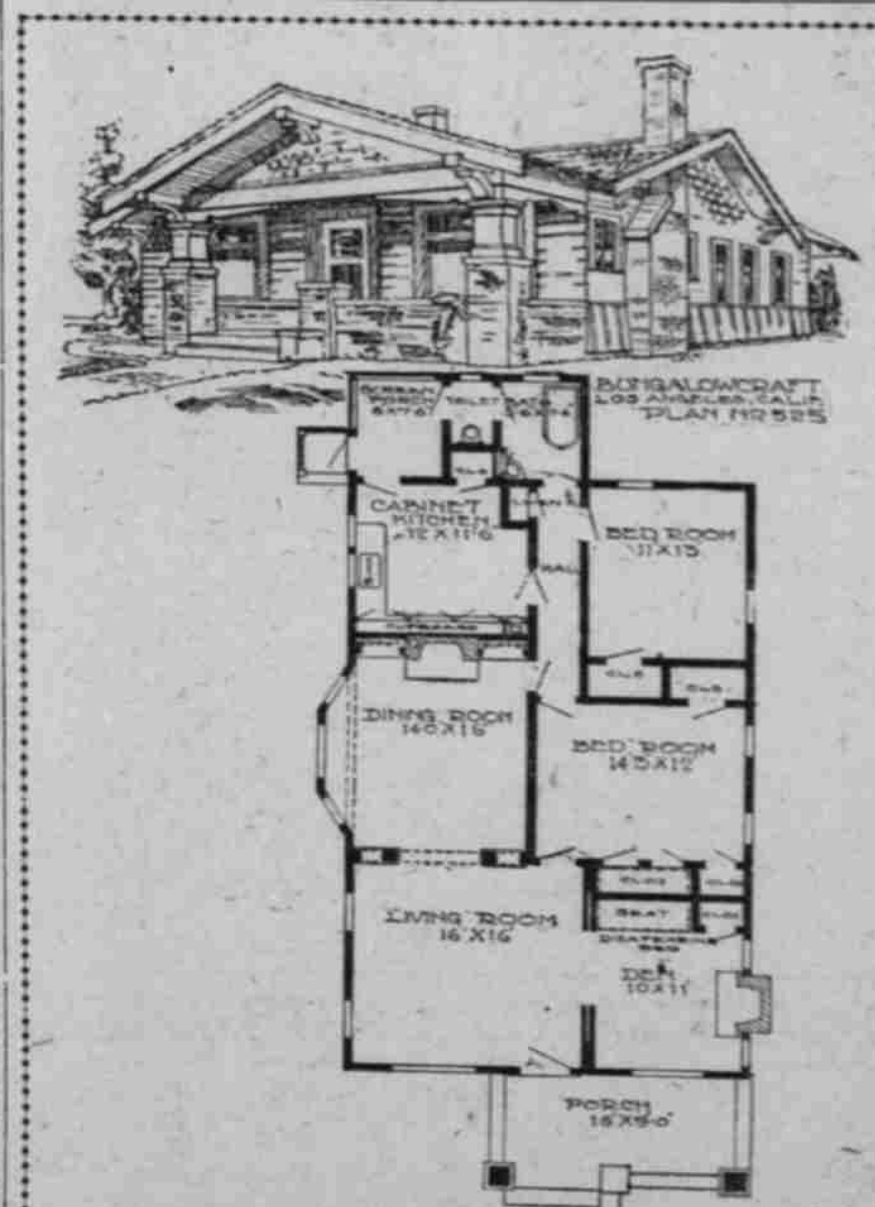
The Austrian government is preparing to create an aerial fleet, consisting chiefly of ships of the Parseval type.

FRANCE HAS NEW STRIKE

Patients of Country Doctors Refuse to Pay Advanced Fees.

PARIS, May 29.—(Special.)—Yet one more sort of strike has been invented. This time it is for the benefit of the doctors' patients. In Paris, the doctors' patients are, figuratively speaking, "going out." Their medical attendants suddenly determined to raise their fees 20 per cent. Thereupon the patients, retaliating by dispensing with their services, and deciding to get well as best they could. The opportunity seems a splendid one for the enterprising manufacturer to step in and make hay while the sun shines. The doctors of the place are said to be determined on holding out for their increased scale of charges, and, as a pretty no colleagues from neighboring towns will commit so gross a breach of professional etiquette as to turn blacklegs and poach on the other physicians' preserve.

A New Bungalow Which Leaves Little to Be Desired



SELDOM have so many good features been shown in one little home as in the one here illustrated. From the outside it is a perfect little gem.

The front porch with exposed chimney, of hard dark red burnt brick pointed with black mortar. The lower part is of perpendicular 12-inch boards, built battening with 3-inch battens to the water table, with cedar shingles above. The entire exterior is stained, as is also the roof.

The front porch is nine feet wide and through a massive oak door opens directly into a large square living room. The den, library or study, is on the side through folding doors and this room has a disappearing bed in use in emergencies. When not in use this bed does not show at all except as a broad seat, which should have a leather-covered cushion. A closet in the bedroom with raised floor makes room for the bed to slide under. A bathroom opening with drop beam leads from the living-room to the dining-room with its paneled wainscot, bay-window and open fireplace. The floor arrangement of this house is worthy of careful study. The rooms are well proportioned and there are six closets in addition to the ample cupboards in the complete cabinet kitchen. The bathroom with separate toilet opening on the screen porch is a most desirable feature.

Another attractive feature is the connection between the kitchen and dining-room through the hall, instead of by a direct door.

The inside walls are tinted throughout except in the bathroom and kitchen, where they are, below the chair rail, stained so that they may be washed. The house is 28 feet front by 16 feet deep, exclusive of front porch and will cost from \$100 to \$1200, according to finish and location. The interior trim is of Oregon pine stained and finished in a dull eggshell gloss.

Any inquiries regarding bungalows or bungalow building, addressed to "The Bungalow Company," 68 Chamber of Commerce, New York City, will receive prompt and detailed replies without charge.

Saved Every One of 100 Infants

Result of the Pure-Milk Commission of the Indianapolis Children's Aid Society.

BY HELEN W. ROGERS, superintendent of the Pure Milk Commission of the Indianapolis Children's Aid Society.

THE SUMMER season sums up its results as follows:

Four distributing stations in operation; five nurses—four graduate and one assistant on duty; six examining physicians in bi-weekly attendance; 15 weeks in session; 10,000 bottles of pure milk distributed; 1200 visits made by the nurses; \$90,000 expended; 190 babies supervised and not one death.

Modest as this experiment in foster-motherhood was in numbers, it was significant in result, reducing to zero the mortality of these babies under supervision—many of them suffering from intestinal diseases and thereby becoming a factor in the general reduction of the city's death rate for children under 5 years of age to one-half that of the preceding season.

In Indianapolis, as elsewhere, the infant mortality has been in inverse ratio to the purity of the milk supply. 25 per cent of the deaths of children under two come from intestinal-preventable diseases, and 80 per cent of the milk upon which these children had depended for food was unfit for consumption. These facts were sufficient incentive for action.

Accordingly, in April, 1908, Dr. Eugene Wheeler, secretary of the City Board of Health, appealed to the Commercial Club for assistance in reducing the mortality of the approaching Summer by the distribution of pure milk to the city's needy babies.

This appeal finally resulted in the appointment by the Children's Aid Association, to whom the matter was referred, of a committee representative of the State and City Boards of Health, the Commercial Club, the local Council of Women, the German House and Catholic organizations. The first step was, of course, the raising of funds, ultimately derived from three sources: subscriptions received in response to circular letters mailed in five series; names selected by the members, to those not responding to the first appeal, to club women, in packages of churches and to physicians; collections from the sale of milk in the stores, and from the sale of milk. From these sources came a total of \$1100.

The second step was the selection of a pure milk supply. Having no "certified milk," the Commission was fortunate in having a Walker-Gordon laboratory established in the city almost simultaneously with itself. After a careful inspection of both farm and laboratory, this was accepted as the source of supply for the initial season. From the first the Commission stood for pure, rather than purified (pasteurized or sterilized) milk, and for individual rather than group modifications. Both of these requirements the Walker-Gordon system was able to meet. Frequent tests made by the State Board of Health showed a bacterial count as low as 1100 per cubic centimeter. The laboratory, moreover, was prepared to fill individual prescriptions for infant feeding, thus saving the expense of a central station. Percentage modifications were furnished the Commission at the rate of 25 cents for each day's feeding, and whole milk at between 11 and 12 cents a quart, the retail price being 15 cents.

The next step was the establishment of distributing stations. Ten places were immediately available, rent free. As the Commission was limited to four stations for the first season, it chose, with one exception, quarters in institutions already recognized as friendly centers—a settlement, a rescue mission and an institutional church. Then followed the selection of nurses and physicians—chosen not only for special training, but for temperamental fitness as well.

The stations determined, the equipment was quickly installed: a refrigerator, a hot plate, utensils for sterilizing, a set of statistical cards and a bundle of pamphlets for distribution. Then came, prior to the opening day, a house-to-house canvass of the district for bottle-fed babies. The stations thus opened with an encouraging number of babies, and the daily routine was quickly established. This routine was as follows: All babies were undressed, weighed, and careful personal and family histories recorded before prescriptions were given. The datum that "each individual infant must be a law unto himself" was accepted without qualification. Stock formulas, therefore, were never given, and all prescriptions were given by physicians, never by the nurses. As far as possible, children were weighed weekly; in serious cases, twice a week.

The stations were open daily from 8 to 12 for the distribution of milk. All milk was weighed in, before leaving the station. A deposit fee of two cents for each bottle was required, and a charge of three cents for each bottle when broken. Modified milk was sold for one cent for bottles containing three and four ounces, two cents for six and eight ounces; whole milk for seven cents. In cases of poverty, tickets were given, after investigation, furnished and accepted at each station.

The afternoons were spent by the nurses in visits, sick children receiving the first attention, all cases being visited at least once a week. The daily birth returns were also watched, and homes in the district visited. Only in cases where mothers were unable to nurse their babies were they, however, asked to come to the stations.

By far the most important aspect of the work was the education of mothers in the care of their own children. This was carried on by individual instruction at the bi-weekly clinics and in the homes by the distribution of literature, and by social incentive. Monthly socials, with addresses on the care of children, helped engender among the mothers a wholesome spirit of co-operation, between all in the care of their children. Physicians and nurses may give instruction in the care of milk and the child, but it is, by far, the social incentive which is most likely to supply the intensive force carrying out these instructions. We believe that this was largely due to this spirit of co-operation between all the forces entering into the care of these children that not one under supervision died, but on the other hand, showed by actual gains in weight that this experiment in foster-motherhood was a success. Insignificant as it is in numbers, it carefully corroborates the conclusion of actual gains in weight that this experiment in foster-motherhood was a success. Insignificant as it is in numbers, it carefully corroborates the conclusion of actual gains in weight that this experiment in foster-motherhood was a success.

That each child be given individual rather than group modifications, prescribed by specialists in infant feeding. That each case be constantly supervised in the home by trained nurses, working under the direction of the presiding physician. That distributing stations be placed as near as possible in the districts of greatest infant mortality, and in recognized infant centers.

Accident Reveals What May Be Done With Fireless Cooker

With Proper Care, and but Little Trouble, Meat Can Be Roasted or Beans Baked in Home-Made Device.

BY LILIAN TINGLÉ.
(Fireless Cooker Series No. 4.)

PORTLAND, May 29.—(Special.)—Your instructions given in the Oregonian, have made a fireless cooker, and have achieved some very nice boiled meat and soup with only 20 minutes' cooking in it. Now, I very much wish to know if there is any way to produce roast meat, beef, mutton, or lamb, without the long process of broiling in the oven. I fear this is asking too much of the fireless cooker, but will be grateful for any suggestions.

MRS. C. H. M.

THERE are several ways in which a plausible imitation of roasting can be accomplished in the fireless cooker. My own first success was partly the result of accident. There was a raw roast of beef confronting me late at night, after a long day's work; when I had been unable to get home to dinner, and my house-partner had left a note saying she had gone to her sister's and would be home next day. The weather was warm, and I was in a hurry, and the beef would obviously be spoiled if left to its own base devices.

I was tired, but my culinary conscience would not permit the waste of that good roast. I was cross, but something had to be done. I am afraid I planned that beef into the roaster; and I know I closed the oven door with unnecessary violence.

There now, I said, "you can roast for half an hour, but longer I decline to sit up with you," and I turned the gas full on and let the meat sizzle.

In about 25 minutes my patience was exhausted. Whether the meat were done or undone, I had "learned my night's repose," and meant to have it. So I snatched the roast from the oven, hastily wrapped it, without a glance at the meat, in a whole copy of The Oregonian, and thrust the parcel down

among the loose cushions of the fireless cooker.

And behold next morning, a perfectly roasted joint. Cold, but tender and juicy. Just the right shade of brown on the outside and the right shade of pink on the inside. My careless method did not deserve such luck. It must have been due to The Oregonian.

Since then I have had many satisfactory roasts of small size. The time for the initial searing depends upon the weight, thickness and kind of meat. Sometimes it is necessary to give a little finishing time in the oven as well; but the "slow-cooking stage" necessary for the tenderness of any roast can always be done in the cooker and much gas saved thereby. Instead of using a regular roaster, the fireless cooking pot may be used, and the preliminary broiling done over the fire, instead of in the oven, pot-roast style.

Another way is to put the meat on in boiling water to cover; boil 2 to 20 minutes, according to size, and then pack away until tender. Later take from the water and brown in a baking pan under the broiler or in the oven, basting with a little bacon fat. Personally I scarcely ever use this method, but it has its advocates. It is perhaps best for "baked ham" or "baked tongue," and is useful sometimes in bringing an elderly turkey, goose or hen to a state of comparative tenderness.

Another way is to call in the aid of "bleeding hot" stovepots or soapstone griddles in maintaining the heat at your roaster. One is put above and one below the pot or roaster containing the meat, and all are packed away together. I have little actual experience with this method, but it is thoroughly

practical. I know a woman who not only roasts small joints, but also bakes and browns biscuit with such an arrangement of soap stone griddles and a rather shallow pan. The griddle takes less time and gas to heat than the oven would. Success is chiefly a matter of a little practice, as with any unfamiliar cooking appliance, and knowledge of general principles.

As for Boston baked beans, I can report complete success. There are several methods of "fixing" them, but perhaps the following is the easiest: Wash and soak the beans as usual; but, instead of parboiling on the stove, boil only five minutes or so, and place in the cooker until tender. Then prepare them in the usual manner with the pork, molasses and seasoning, bring to the boil again, and pack away five hours or over night. Reheat to boiling point and repack several times. If necessary—it depends on the kind, size and quality of your beans, and finish off with 19 or 15 minutes in the oven or under the broiler to brown the pork and the top layer in regulation style.

The reheating and repacking is much less troublesome than it sounds; and as the beans, even after five hours in the cooker, are quite hot, it does not take much time or gas to raise them again to the boiling point. The final broiling may be done with the stove lid or soapstone griddle as described above.

I generally use the ordinary earthen beanpot, which just fits the nest of my cooker, and can be heated over the gas, without cracking, if reasonable care and an asbestos mat be used.

Remember, however, that you cannot hurry the beans, and that you should start them several days in advance of the meal for which they are intended. With a little practice this telescopic method of planning meals becomes an art, and saves a lot of hurry and worry and "last-minute" troubles.

Noel Method of Expressing Protest.

LONDON, May 29.—(Special.)—Miss May Phillips, a suffragette, spent all last night without food in the dark of St. George's Hall, Liverpool, in order during the "sapping" of Mr. Birrell at the University ceremony to interrupt the proceedings.

WOMAN'S NATURE

Is to love children, and no home can be completely happy without them, yet the ordeal through which the expectant mother must pass usually is so full of suffering, danger and fear that she looks forward to the critical hour with apprehension and dread. Mother's Friend, by its penetrating and soothing properties, allays nausea, nervousness, and all unpleasant feelings, and so prepares the system for the ordeal that she passes through the event safely and with but little suffering, as numbers have testified and said, "It is worth its weight in gold."

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