The Big Little Girl.

THE tall girl of about 15 is perhaps the most difficult person to dress. She wants the grown up things that her mother cannot let her wear; she adores bracelets and watch chains and rattly chatelaine things, and all of these are in poor taste for her. She wants to do her hair up when she should wear it in youthful style. She is too tall to be dressed in the short skirts and simple gowns of a smaller child of the same age, and too young to wear the separate skirt waist and contrasting skirt that an older girl might wear.

She is conscious of her feet and her hands and laments that she may not wear her dresses at ankle length instead of half way. All these things are apt to react upon the disposition of the big little girl and make her a trying and uncomfortable person to consult about clothes.

Nothing prettier has been invented for this awkward age than the Peter Thompson sailor suits, which are becoming, youthful and do not exhibit the unformed figure. In all white or with one color in embroidered insignia and tie, they are suitable for almost all occasions, easily laundered and altogether satisfactory.

For thin frocks the tall girl may wear suits made with blouse and skirt set onto the same belt. If liked the belt may be of beading through which is run colored ribbon.

There are two favorite neck finishes for the 15-year-old girl. One is the Dutch neck which is so becoming to all girls with a round pretty neck. It may be finished with beading and ribbon, or on the simple gingham frocks, merely outlined with a plain band of chambray or muslin, and a ribbon run through which is tied in a flat bow behind. The other pretty neck finish is the Puritan collar, made quite round and finished with an edge of lace or a nearly flat ruffle of mull. The collar is finished with a large soft bow of mousseline de soie or mull.

The double ruffle skirt may be worn by the tall girl, as it detracts somewhat from her height. But whatever else she does or does not, let her not have her way about putting her skirts down and her hair up, for this makes her seem much older than she is, and she cannot afford to lose any of her girlhood. These days are too precious. An older style of dressing, too, puts a young girl at a disadvantage, as she is then supposed to have ideas and culture beyond her possibilities and she is shut out from the simple childish pleasures and amusements that are her own by right. Persuade her to remain young and unspoiled, and do not let her crowd her life with matinees and questionable plays, with favors from young men and gifts and attentions that she should know nothing about for three or four years to come.

* * *

Fads and Fashions.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The sleeveless coat and the sleeveless blouse are styles that are becoming popular. The waists, however, are not entirely without sleeves, but are cut in such a way that separate sleeves and chemisette of a finer material may be worn. Many of the summer costumes which consist of coat, skirt and sleeveless blouse are made of linen with the sleeves and chemisette of batiste in the same tone as the linen. The sleeveless coats are considered quite the thing, since no costume that may be worn on the streets appears finished without some fancy wrap or coat. The little black taffeta sleeveless coats are exceedingly smart with a lace waist having narrow ruffled sleeves. There are some severely plain jackets made of linen suitable to be worn over a simple frock of washable sort. As the sleeves of the frock show, it relieves the severeness of the tailored coat and the effect is much prettier than coat sleeves of three-quarter length. The sleeveless coat is, in reality, merely termed this because of its cut and does not always mean the jacket without sleeves. Very effective are the tailored sleeves applied in bands and strappings of silk. These new coats are made of voile, cloth, linen, fancy silk or cretonne, either separate or with a skirt of matching material.

The modish New York girl is now wearing an extremely smart costume in the morning and early afternoon. Her hat is the drooping brimmed sailor with a plain or striped band. The collar and cuffs that are worn are the most attractive part of the costume, for they are the new ones—the wide turn-down collar, which, if fastened to the blouse, is put over the coat and the cuffs are attached to the coat sleeves. The coat should always be worn on the street, to follow the correct style, and the only time the waist is displayed is at luncheon or indoors. These collars are fastened with a bar pin of some sort but are more often finished with a silk bow and ends tied loosely, or a jabot or cravat of lace. The suits that are fashionable are strictly tailored. Most of the coats are made with the flat, close sleeves, and are double-breasted. The skirts are preferably gored with the panel front.

The cashmere gowns are at this time receiving the favors for afternoon toilettes. Both cloth and cashmere dresses elaborately embroidered have been seen at the races. They are very dainty and becoming. The material is embroidered in a polka dot or small figure, with heavier embroidery trimming at the foot of the skirt and waist. There are no coats to match the skirts, for this would be a style too near the skirt and coat models, but if an extra wrap is needed,

Bathing Suit of Twilled Foulard; Skirt in Double Skirt Effect. Gibson Blouse Trimmed With Fancy Braid.

a short fancy scarf or cape jacket of silk in the exact shade of the gown is the correct accompaniment.

The afternoon or "garden-party" frocks are more charming than ever, for this is the season of muslins, lawns, mulls and all the sheerest materials that make the dainty lingerie dresses. The sheer goods are made over a colored foundation, whether they are of a color or of pure white. At a recent garden party a particularly attractive frock was seen. It was developed in pearl-gray silk net, worn over a princess foundation of rose-pink messaline and was trimmed with pearl-gray lace. The sleeves, extremely long and narrow, were of net over pink chiffon and ended in a deep cuff of cream lace. The bodice was made with a yoke of cream lace, and where this ended was crossed a handsome piece of gray beaded net, showing various shades of pink and green at intervals.

There is little to be said about the turn-down collars of embroidered linen. They are still popular and there are many fluffy little bows to go with them. However, neckwear on the stock idea is gaining more favor, especially during the warm weather. The unlined lace stocks that are a little higher on the sides than in the back and front are pretty and comfortable, provided the point at the side is not exaggeratedly high. The top is finished with a single and sometimes double frill of lace or plaited net, of whichever the stock is made. The popularity of wide frills is steadily increasing and the ribbon ruche is a favorite to wear with foulard, gingham, batiste or linen—in fact, any one-piece morning frock. The ribbon is laid in pleats and tacked here and there to keep the place. This neck finish is tied with a rather small bow. The ruches of mailnes and other transparent stuffs have been described many times before, so I will not speak of them at this writing.

There are some very smart outing and yachting frocks that are especially interesting to the lover of sports. I have noticed one chic frock made of marine blue mohair, which had trimmings of blue and cherry-red striped taffeta. The skirt was of the circular model having the inverted box plait in the back and fastening at the right of the front over a bias fold of silk. In the bodice the broad effect was given by two wide tucks running from shoulder to belt. The sailor collar was outlined with a wide bias fold of taffeta and the cuffs were finished in the same way. The puff sleeves were set into good-sized armholes. A removable dickie in front had a fold of silk across the middle. The last finishing touches were silk-covered buttons, which ornamented the collar, cuffs and top of the front gore, a scarf of silk tied in sailor's knot, and a red leather belt.

FLORENCE FAIRBANKS.

* * *

Newsy Notes on Dress.

PARASOLS are always a very important part of the summer addenda, and the latest Parisian examples are provided with long directoire handles, the tops covered to about three or four inches in depth with a casing gathered silk or satin to match the shade.

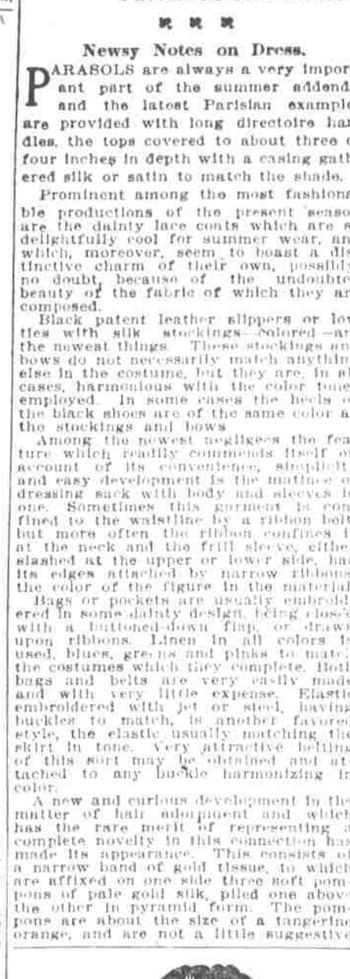
Prominent among the most fashionable productions of the present season are the dainty lace coats which are so delightfully cool for summer wear, and which, moreover, seem to boast a distinctive charm of their own, possibly, no doubt, because of the undoubted beauty of the fabric of which they are composed.

Black patent leather slippers or low ties with silk stockings—colored—are the newest things. These stockings and bows do not necessarily match anything else in the costume, but they are, in all cases, harmonious with the color toes employed. In some cases the heels of the black shoes are of the same color as the stockings and bows.

Among the newest negligees the feature which readily commends itself on account of its convenience, simplicity and easy development is the matinee or dressing sack with body and sleeves in one. Sometimes this garment is confined to the waistline by a ribbon belt, but more often the ribbon confines it at the neck and the frill sleeve, either slashed at the upper or lower side, has its edges attached by narrow ribbons, the color of the figure in the material.

Bags or pockets are usually embroidered in some dainty design, being closed with a buttoned-down flap, or drawn upon ribbons. Linen in all colors is used, blues, greens and pinks to match the costumes with which they complete. The bags and belts are very easily made and with very little expense. Elastic embroidered with jet or steel, having buckles to match, is another favored style, the elastic usually matching the skirt in tone. Very attractive belting of this sort may be obtained and attached to any buckle harmonizing in color.

A new and curious development in the matter of hair adornment and which has the rare merit of representing a complete novelty in this connection has made its appearance. This consists of a narrow band of gold tissue, to which are affixed on one side three soft pompons of pale gold silk, piled one above the other in pyramid form. The pompons are about the size of a tangerine orange, and are not a little suggestive



Dress of Ecru Linen for Young Girl. Side Pleats Continue From Shoulder Down Onto Skirt and Are Ornamented With Pearl Buttons. Collar and Ruffles Are Made of Fine Pleated Ecru Colored Batiste.

of the three golden apples whose attractive glitter robbed the fleet footed Atalanta of victory.

* * *

In the Sewing Room.

BLOUSES which are made to button or hook in the back should fasten from right to left.

Never hold a skirt in your lap while basting it. It is most important that it be kept flat. It should be placed on a table and basted from top to bottom with small even stitches. The seams should be kept perfectly level and straight.

Overcasting is a startling stitch which is used to keep the raw edges of different materials from fraveling, and is also used for finishing the edges of open seams. The stitches are made quite small and a very short distance apart. The material is held closely in the left hand, so that when the stitch is made the needle points toward the left shoulder.

To young housekeepers these suggestions regarding bed clothing are valuable. Buy good, heavy double sheeting, bleached or unbleached, as preferred, and, if for an ordinary sized bed, nine-quarters wide. Cut your sheets two and one half yards long and this will allow for a hem three inches at the top and one and one quarter inches at the bottom.

Eyelet embroidery will never go out of style. It has been the foundation work of our finest and most likely will be the most favored needle work for generations to come. It should be remembered, however, that the value and quality of the work depends entirely upon the neatness of the stitches. A stiletto is necessary. It is used to punch holes in a round dot or circle. The purling leaves the petals around the slit showing their edges from the base. This method is also employed for the narrow leaves and petals.

* * *

Motors for Women.

"MOTORS for women rather than votes for women" is the cry that the Western Electrician would raise in a campaign to lift the burden on the physical strength of the wives and mothers of this country, notes the Boston Globe.

The need centers to run sewing machines, carpet sweepers and the laundry apparatus of the home, motor to operate dishwashing, scrubbing and window cleaning machines, motors to rock babies to sleep.

Men have them to help do their work; why shouldn't the women be equally blessed?

Happy indeed will be the time when household drudgery shall have become a thing of the past. Then sweeter smiles will be served at supper and the divorce mills will lose much of their grist.

HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

How to Can Vegetables.

By Mrs. Orla Buxton.

WHAT beautiful, cool, quiet evenings these are on the farm! Fitting evenings to spend in reverie—thinking of the pleasant days to come when all the family may enjoy the "fruits" which we with industry and zeal are preparing these long summer days. The canning, however, need not be confined to the fruits. The fresh vegetables from the garden may as well be enjoyed all through the year, for they, too, are easily canned.

Being a woman and so, inquisitive by nature, I have always had a desire to try everything that I have heard of others trying and some things that they did not, so when my neighbors get into a quandary they always know that I am apt to be experimenting along the same lines. A few days ago a neighbor came to me who had been having trouble with her canned peas. I had the same trouble some years ago. Peas are harder to can than almost any other vegetable, but are very fine when one can get them to keep.

First of all, you want a good, sweet pea, such as American Wonder, Senator or Pride of England. Telephone is not a sweet pea and will not have as fine a flavor as the others when canned. The Telephone is the large pea in our markets and most women ask for it because they know no other. Now for the canning: Gather and shell the peas as quickly as possible, for every moment they lie in the pod after leaving the vine they lose in flavor. Fill your jars to the collar with peas, then pour in cold water to just cover. (Note I did not say fill to overflowing.) Seal that, place in canner or boiler and steam for three hours. Take from canner and see that each jar is tightly sealed immediately.

My reason for not filling to overflowing, as so many popular directions say, is that it leaves no room for expansion and often the top will be sprung until it will not hold air-tight for any length of time. Then my reason for sealing is that I do not want the flavor of the vegetables spoiled by the water from the boiler—I want what I put into the jar and nothing else.

If you have a canner you are very fortunate, but if you have not it is no reason why you should not enjoy the luxury of home canned vegetables. There are more women who use boilers than canners. If possible, have your tinner make a perforated false bottom for your boiler which should raise the jars about three inches from the bottom, or, lacking this, make a false bottom of wooden slats. Place jars in boiler, pour in about five inches of water, put on cover, then throw over this an old blanket of heavy cloth. Then, after it has come to a boil, be sure and keep it boiling hot for three hours. Take out the jars and see that they are all sealed tightly. Never remove a lid if possible, after taking from the boiler.

String and shell beans, beets, carrots, summer squash and in fact almost anything which grows in the garden can be canned and kept for winter use. I find it a matter of economy as well as money for after the first expense of buying the jars there is practically no expense except for new covers.

* * *

Keep Out the Flies.

Disease is transmitted by mosquitoes in an entirely different manner from that engendered by flies. The mosquito conveys the disease germs by being actually a host itself of the parasite, or to be plainer, the parasite which causes malarial fever, for instance, must pass through one of its developmental cycles in the body of the mosquito. If that mosquito bites a person, malarial fever is likely to be developed.

But with diseases of this latitude, with which flies are concerned, the flies are merely mechanical carriers. These pests get their wings, proboscis and feet covered with infectious stuff in outhouses and other places, and in this condition enter the pantry or dining rooms of unscreened dwellings and infect all food on which they may alight. This food, when eaten, in turn carries diseases such as dysentery, typhoid fever and general diarrhoeal troubles.

It has been demonstrated that the most important breeding places for flies is about stables, which proves the necessity of preventing the accumulation of filth about such places. Now as to mosquitoes, the department is doing all in its power to eradicate them. When the ice disappeared from the ponds in the month of April last, we had all the ponds covered about the city covered with raw petroleum, which practice will be continued from time to time, until frost appears.

This is the method adopted for destroying the mosquito larvae which breed in pools of water. They breathe the fumes of the petroleum and strangulation follows. Mosquitoes are also developed in sunken bricks in back yards, where pools of water are allowed to accumulate, and also in vessels containing water. All water which collects about dwellings should be speedily gotten rid of. Such places should be kept thoroughly clean.

In hot weather every opening in a house should be protected with screens or netting, to prevent these pests from getting in. It is both a question of health and comfort to keep them out. Aside from any question of disease, both flies and mosquitoes are the most annoying of pests that we have to deal with.

* *

About Newspapers.

Most housekeepers know how invaluable newspapers are for packing away the winter clothing. They are said not to be somewhat repellent to moths. Newspapers spread under carpets, laid under the ingrain carpet and over the rag carpet paper.

The most valuable quality of newspapers in the kitchen is their ability to keep out the air. Ice completely wrapped in newspapers so that all air is shut out will keep a longer time than under other conditions; and a pitcher of ice water laid in a newspaper, with the ends of the paper together to exclude the air, will remain all night in any summer room with scarcely a perceptible melting of the ice. These facts should be utilized, especially if they are in the care of the sick at night.

* *

Chocolate Cornstarch.

One pint of milk, three tablespoons cornstarch, one-fourth teaspoon salt, one-fourth cup sugar, one square of chocolate, half teaspoon vanilla. Put milk and chocolate into double boiler and heat to scald. Mix sugar, salt and cornstarch thoroughly, add a little cold milk and stir into the hot milk. Cook till thick, stirring constantly so that it will not separate.

* *

Salad Dressing.

Two eggs, one teaspoon of mustard, pinch cayenne pepper, two teaspoons sugar, a little salt, three tablespoons olive oil, juice of one lemon, two thirds cup milk. Heat up oil and mix in milk with an egg beater. Add the milk and beat again, and add one half cup vinegar. Put in a double boiler and boil until it thickens, stirring constantly so that it will not separate.

* *

Layer Cake.

One egg and one cup sugar. Stir until cream color, then add one cup milk, or milk and water, or all water, in which one level teaspoon of soda has been dissolved. Now add one and three-fourths cups of flour and two heaping spoons of cream of tartar. Stir thoroughly and lastly, add two tablespoons of melted butter.

* *

Currant Buns.

At night mix half yeast cake dissolved in a cup of water, three cups sour cream and enough flour to make a soft dough. In the morning add one egg, one-half cup sugar and a little soda. Let it rise until very light, then add flour and one cup currants. Knead and make into buns; put into tins, let rise again, then bake until brown. While hot rub the tops with butter.

* *

Soft Gingerbread.

Two eggs, one cup sugar, two cups molasses, one cup butter or lard, one tablespoon soda dissolved in hot water, one cup raisins, four and one-half cups flour, all kinds spices, teaspoon of each.

SUMMER VISITORS AT THE SEASHORE

(Continued from Page Four.)

Creek, Mich., is spending a few days at Seaview.

Miss Lela Schacht, of Portland, is spending the summer in her mother's cottage at Seaview.

W. C. Cameron, of Portland, is at Seaview.

M. Levin and family, of Portland, are in a cottage at Long Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred A. Wilson, of Walla Walla, are guests at the Whitehouse.

Louis B. Fisher and wife, of Portland, are at Long Beach.

J. C. Burns, of Portland, is visiting at Long Beach.

Fay Dellinger, of Astoria, was over at Long Beach for a few days.

Miss Lillie Hicks, of Portland, is visiting at her mother's Long Beach cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Marks, of Portland, are guests at the Hotel Breakers.

J. H. Stanley, of Portland, is a guest at North Beach Inn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wright, of Portland, are at Long Beach.

C. E. Blum, of Portland, is a guest at Salt Air hotel.

S. C. Pier and wife, of Portland, are guests at the Hotel Breakers.

George H. Dufur, of Portland, is a guest at Shelburne House.

G. S. Rae, of Portland, was at Long Beach last week.

H. J. Miller, of Portland, is registered at Driftwood.

Mrs. N. J. Sleeott, of Portland, is spending the summer at Seaview.

Mrs. Jessie L. Edwards, of Portland, is at Mrs. Chamberlain's house, Long Beach.

Mrs. M. Cohon and family, of Portland, are in a cottage at Long Beach.

M. Gilbert and family, of Portland, are spending the summer at Long Beach.

Harold Huggins, of Stanford, is at Tioga for his vacation.

Miss Essie Mathoff, of Portland, is spending her vacation at Long Beach.

Miss Emily Bleker, of Portland, is at Long Beach.

Jessie Prosser, of Portland, is at Long Beach for the summer.

Mrs. Francis Buechel and little son Marion, of Portland, are at Long Beach.

Miss Dorothy Patton, of Portland, is at Long Beach for a short outing.

Mrs. H. A. Gilbert and son George, of Portland, are at Long Beach for the season.

Mrs. A. E. Fleischman and family, of Portland, have opened a cottage at Long Beach.

Miss Lillie McComb, of Portland, is spending a vacation at Long Beach.

Miss Catherine Hall, of Portland, is at Long Beach.

J. Weinstein, of Portland, was a new arrival at Long Beach this week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hoag, of Portland, are guests at Sunset hotel.

W. Fischer, of Portland, is at the Portland hotel, Long Beach.

W. M. Cupp, of Portland, is taking an outing at Ocean Park.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Roberts, of Caldwell, Idaho, are visiting Mrs. J. C. Roberts at Ocean Park.

T. S. McDaniels and family, of Portland, have the Kenworthy cottage at Ocean Park for the summer.

Judge L. B. Stearns, of Portland, is at Ocean Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hoseltine, of Portland, have opened a cottage at Ocean Park for the season.

M. J. Green and family, of Portland, have opened their new cottage at Ocean Park.

Mrs. Van Schoenhaven, of Portland, is at Ocean Park.

J. H. Foster and wife, of Portland, are occupying a cottage at Ocean Park.

Willard Schmeer and wife, of Portland, are in their cottage at Ocean Park.

Mrs. A. M. Smith and family, of Portland, are spending the summer at Ocean Park in a cottage.

H. C. Wheeler and wife, of Portland, are at Ocean Park for the season.

F. W. Wooley and family, of Portland, have a new cottage at Ocean Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Hess Seaton, of Portland, are occupying a cottage at Ocean Park.

Miss Alta Burke, of Portland, is visiting at Ocean Park.

I. S. Normandin and wife, of Portland, have opened their new cottage for the season.

Mrs. A. Fleig, of Portland, is at Ocean Park for the season.

AT THE HOTELS

Breakers Hotel.

Mrs. F. M. Heron, Mrs. [illegible], Miss [illegible], Portland; S. [illegible], Mrs. W. G. Potts, E. [illegible], Portland; Mr. and Mrs. S. J. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Portland; Mrs. F. D. [illegible], Mrs. E. [illegible], Portland; Mrs. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Portland; Mrs. A. [illegible], Portland; Mrs. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. [illegible], Portland; Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Portland; Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], Portland; Mrs. [illegible],