

Science Guards Baby's Dinner.

An Object Lesson to Young Mothers Regarding the Proper Care of the Nursing Bottle.

That the nursing bottle, either directly or indirectly, is the cause of the majority of deaths of infants is the consensus of opinion among the best medical authorities. Much as has been written and prayed and preached against it, there are few mothers who regard the nursing bottle with the proper amount of fear which it inspires in the man of science.

"Always remember that there is a risk—a great risk—however careful you are, in bringing up your baby on the bottle," was the advice given a young mother the other day by Mrs. M. C. Dunphy, the superintendent of Randall's Island, New York City.

The young mother, the wife of a well-to-do Harlem tradesman, had gone over to the island to find out how milk and milk bottles and nursing nipples were really sterilized. She had read in the papers and the magazines hundreds of directions, and none of them seemed to agree, or else the directions were not worded plainly. Her three-months-old baby was not thriving, and she very wisely determined to have somebody show her exactly how to sterilize milk and bottle and nursing nipples.

Like hundreds of other would-be scientific mothers, this one had been "sterilizing" milk by simply immersing the bottles in water and allowing them to remain until the water reached the boiling point, and as a matter of fact the milk was thereby rendered even more dangerous than before it had been sterilized.

The mother was then shown by simplified process how she could prepare her baby's milk at home with the joyful certainty that after sterilizing it was absolutely pure and germ proof.

At Randall's Island they have the most complete facilities for the suc-

cessful rearing of "bottle babies" of any place in the world. The first process consists of straining the milk, which is done by a patent separator, for Randall's Island is raising just now 140 babies on the bottle.

The straining of the milk is a most important feature, and can be done quite as well at home as at Randall's Island. Mrs. Dunphy showed the young mother how. Taking two yards of cheese cloth which had already been boiled twenty minutes, she folded this into a little bundle about eight inches square, laid it in an earthenware pie plate and placed the plate in a hot oven, where it remained until the top fold began to get brown. A coarse towel was also put in the oven at the same time.

Nine little squares were cut out of the cheese cloth with bright clear scissors. Three of these squares were tied over a common milk strainer, the milk was poured through into another similar strainer, similarly fixed with sterilized cheese cloth, and still through another strainer.

It is appalling how much dirt and dust there is even in the cleanest milk.

one of the old-fashioned death-dealing horrors with a long rubber tube, but with just a single rubber nipple. Mrs. Dunphy filled ten bottles, the requisite number for one baby. The bottles were inserted in cylinders, bound together for convenience by a tin band. These cylinders can be made by any tinsmith for twenty-five or thirty cents per set of ten. The bottles, corked up tightly, the cylinders were set in a porcelain kettle full of lukewarm water, just large enough to hold them without allowing them



THE COOLING PROCESS.

to wobble. The kettle was placed on a cook stove and the water allowed to bubble and boil around the bottles for not less than twenty minutes. Then it was pronounced sterilized.

Lifting the cylinders out of the kettle, they were set in a sink and the cold water faucet turned on. It is very important that the milk should be thus cooled and in running water before being put in the teacup; if put in the icebox immediately after taking from the boiling water the milk gets cold too quickly, and all the beneficial results of the sterilizing are neutralized.

The milk must then be kept on ice until time for feeding the baby, when the bottle is again immersed in hot water until the milk is heated to 98 degrees, or the warmth of mother's milk.

After feeding, just as quickly as possible, the bottle and nipple must be rinsed in cold water, then put in a kettle with a piece of borax and allowed to boil for twenty minutes.

While the bottles were boiling Miss Margaret McCarthy, the assistant supervising nurse, showed the young mother how to sterilize the bottles and nipples after they came out of the water.

"Never lay a bottle on its side, but turn it up," said Miss McCarthy. "Many mothers imagine if they have boiled nipples and laid them on the window sill to dry in the sun that all the germs are destroyed. That is all wrong. The warm sunshine only warms the little stray germs into life."

Two folds of the sterilized cheese cloth were then laid on a piece of clean, unpainted board—a kneading board is a good thing—and the bottles, necks downward, were dropped into the interstices of a wire rack and allowed to drain on to the cheesecloth. The nipples were dried with a piece of the same sterilized material and then wrapped in cheesecloth. The remainder of the cheesecloth was folded up in the sterilized towel and put away

to a minimum within the next two years. The Randall's Island babies, poor little waifs picked up in doorways, railway stations, deserted warehouses and occasionally fished out of damp, leaky old scows or garbage cans, wax strong and flourish on a bottle diet, while the child of well-to-do parents, living in a comfortable home, often dies of neglect—that is, neglect of the milk bottle.

The Randall's Island babies are invariably more dead than alive when they reach the hospital. Every so often when the shabby little bundle is unrolled on arrival it is discovered that the little feet are stiff and cold, and many a feeble life ebbs out ere the boat that carries the frail burden is moored to the landing.

And still a larger percentage of these babies live and grow into strong, hearty children than any other class of bottle-fed infants, not because they are pampered and cared for like hot-house flowers, for where there are 142 babies there is no time for pampering, but because the milk bottle is feared, as it must be by all conscientious mothers.—New York Herald.

A Little Mistake in Medals.
The chief officer of a Yorkshire yeomanry regiment, while congratulating one of the troops on its appearance, made a stirring allusion to the medals worn by some army veterans in the ranks. One of the men, a native of Wharfedale, afterward went home in a very thoughtful frame of mind, and next morning he came on parade with several medals on his breast. Said the officer, "I didn't know you had been in the regulars." "No, I ain't," said the man. "Well, how about the medals, then, my good fellow? They can't be yours." The man promptly answered: "Can't they? Aye, but they be. My old cow won 'em all at Otley Show."—Upper Wharfedale.

Fox-Hunting Parsons.
There are still in England two representatives of the old-time fox-hunting parson. These are the Rev. E. H. Houlds, who are respectively masters of the Cattistock and Coniston packs.

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In the morning to last all day, and in the evening to last until next morning. More than that should never be sterilized, because, while the milk may keep sweet a much longer time it loses much of its nutritive power if allowed to grow the least bit stale.

If baby appears to be not thriving, and the mother can determine this by weighing it carefully every other day, then its milk is not agreeing with it, and a physician should be consulted immediately. The healthy baby will increase in weight between certain ages, while at others it will remain almost uniform, but it will never lose weight. The falling off in weight of even an ounce or two means something, and what this something is none but the physician should determine.

In just what proportions to dilute the milk after it has been sterilized and bottles and nipples made germ proof, is a question often asked by mothers through the columns of news-



DRAINING THE BOTTLES ON STERILIZED CHEESE CLOTH.

papers. No general rule can be formulated to answer this question. That is something which the physician alone can determine. The formula that will agree perfectly with one baby often proves the death of another. Each baby requires individual attention, and the wise mother will avoid anything except professional advice regarding the preparation of her baby's milk.

If the mother at home will guard the nursing bottle for one mite of a baby with as much rigor as Mrs. Dunphy and her assistants look to the bottles for their 142 babies, the death rate among city children might be reduced



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A UNIFORM FOR WOODMEN.

Dress For Cold Weather Adopted by Montana Foresters.

The forest superintendents and woodmen in Montana have recently adopted a uniform, as shown in the accompanying photograph, which will be worn by them while ranging in the public forest reservations in that State during the winter. These uniforms have been submitted to the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and efforts



A MONTANA WOODMAN.

may be made to have all Government forest employes furnished with similar clothing. These men are exposed to much bad weather. A suitable uniform is certainly essential to their performing their duties satisfactorily.

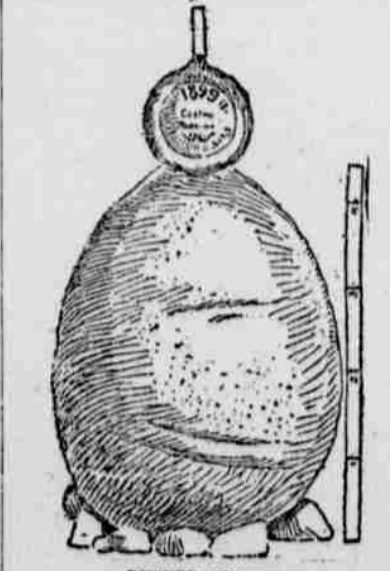
Now that the forest reservations have become a source of revenue to the Government, the duties of the foresters are more important, and their instructions are more rigid. In 1898 there was cut and sold about \$300,000 worth of timber from Western forest reserves. With proper care of the forests and an efficient corps of men to guard against forest fires, it is expected that this revenue will steadily increase.

Timber is in every country an important natural product, and in this country it has been especially plentiful, but up to within four or five years the American forests were allowed to run down and left in a bad condition. Since Commissioner Binger Herman became the official head controlling the forests many schemes have been instituted to repair the damaged forests, and their present improved condition is largely due to his strenuous efforts. One of his most recent schemes is the telephone system, which was established in California last spring. This system was only an experiment, but in all probability it will eventually be extended to all forest reserves in the United States.—New York Tribune.

RUBBER BISCUITS.

The Shape in Which the Para Product is Shipped.

To form the biscuits, the natives take long stakes of wood, sometimes pointed at the end, and quite frequently shaped like a paddle, dip them into the sap buckets or basins, holding them in the smoke after each dipping until the successive films of rubber solidify around them. A biscuit of Para rubber, therefore, represents the slow and laborious accumulation of hundreds of dippings, so that quite a stretch of the imagination would be necessary to arrive at the number of dippings required to form the huge Para biscuit illustrated herewith, which weighs 1120 pounds, and measures four feet five inches in height,



RUBBER BISCUIT.

three feet five inches in diameter and nine feet four inches in circumference. Such immense masses of crude rubber are said to actually represent a loss to the grower, being used principally by importers for exhibition purposes. Sometimes the natives use a stone as a nucleus, and to prevent this method of securing an illegitimate profit, the biscuits are split in halves before shipment so as to reveal the stake hole running through the middle.

Silent Railroad Signals.
Railway whistles inflict tortures on so many people that Austria has introduced a system of silent signaling. Belgium is trying compressed air whistles instead of steam, and Germany experiments with horns.

THE REALM OF FASHION.

New York City.—No matter how many jackets and coats a woman may possess her wardrobe is incomplete without a cape that can be utilized



TUCKERED CAPE.

for theatre wear and all those occasions which mean removing the outside wrap. The smart May Manton model illustrated includes all the latest features and is comfortable at the same time that it is easily made. As shown, the material is doe colored satin-faced cloth, with yoke of darker velvet and trimming of embroidered applique, while the cape is lined with fancy taffeta in light shades, but cloth of any color, drap d'ete, Henrietta or peau de sole can be substituted, with any trimming and lining preferred.

The pointed yoke and high, flaring collar are cut together, but in sections, which allow of a perfect fit. The cloth that makes the cape proper is laid all around in backward turning pleats, forming an inverted pleat at the centre back. Each pleat is stitched its entire length one-half inch from the edge to form the narrow tucks. The pleats are then laid narrower at the top and widening toward the bottom and are pressed and tacked on the underfold to position. The cape portion is attached to a shallow yoke of lining, over which the yoke collar is laid. The stitching not alone is orna-

menting it a modified Bayadere aspect. This effect should not be attempted by a very short woman, as the arrangement of lines tends to make the figure look abbreviated. With such a gown the same idea should be carried out on the bodice. The waist should be cut double-breasted across the chest and fasten on the left side. This is the best model for displaying diagonal lines of insertion on a bodice.

Modish Fans.
The small fans which will be carried with handsome gowns show the cut-out effect of so many other things. There are white lace flowers on black net, the net showing only on closest examination and the flowers standing off by themselves, conventionalized tulips perhaps, or beautiful fleur de lis with a few silver spangles to brighten them, set in black handles. Or the black lace fans will have spangles of gold and handles of gold and black.

White For Winter Wear.
Pure white toilets are to be as popular during the winter season as they have been during the summer, and are being prepared in cloth as often as in lighter materials for house and evening wear. The white cloth gown and white felt hat, in combination with heavy furs, will be a favorite fad of the woman to whom expense and durability are of no concern.

Sea Gulls on Muffs.
Sea gulls are used for the body of chiffon muffs and fancy small cape collars to match; one gull on either shoulder, the heads pointing down on the bust. Two birds are also used for the muff with chiffon frills at either end.

Black and Gold.
Black velvet embroidered with gold is used for decoration on the new rough materials. Zibeline is especially pretty ornamented in this way.

Ladies' Morning Jacket.
A simple breakfast jacket makes an essential part of every wardrobe. There are days and hours when even



DOUBLE BREASTED ETON.

mental, it holds the pleats in a way to avoid all clumsiness, yet allows them to flare sufficiently for grace, but it may be omitted and the edges left plain.

To make this cape for a woman of medium size six yards of material twenty-one inches wide, three and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide or three and a quarter yards fifty inches wide, with one and an eighth yards of velvet for collar, will be required.

Double-Breasted Eton Jacket.

Every possible variation of the Eton jacket is shown among the imported gowns. The stylish May Manton model shown in the large engraving is admirable for both separate jackets and suits. For the latter use cloth of all sorts is appropriate, as is velvet, which is much worn for occasions of formal dress. For general wear heavier cloth and heavy chevrot have the preference, although black velvet is to have an extended vogue for visiting and church wear. As shown, the jacket is designed for a costume of soft tan colored broadcloth, with bands of white, edged with tiny silk ball button trimming that matches the cloth. With the skirt is worn a deep draped bodice belt of soft silk, which is shown at the back, where the jacket slopes up to produce the fashionable short-waisted effect.

The back is seamless and fits with perfect smoothness; the fronts are fitted by means of single darts and lap one over the other in double-breasted style. At the upper edge of the right front are three ornamental buttons that, with the buttonholes, keep the jacket closed. At the neck is a standing collar, with double flaring portions that rest against the hair. The sleeves are two-seamed and flare over the hands.

To make this jacket for a woman of medium size three and three-quarter yards of material twenty-one inches wide, two yards forty-four inches wide, or one and a half yards fifty inches wide, will be required.

The Bayadere Effect.
Wide pieces of lace insertion are applied in diagonal lines across the skirt of a taffeta silk gown, thus giv-

a shirt waist is irksome, and nothing takes the place of a jacket that is perfectly comfortable and easy, yet does not degenerate into the negligee that can be worn in bed or dressing room only. The tasteful May Manton model shown is suited to flannel of various weights and qualities, from the fine French to the simple outing, and all washable stuffs. As illustrated, it is made of the Scotch sort that contains just enough cotton to allow of washing without harm, in cream white, with stripes of blue, and is trimmed with fancy blue braid about the scallops.

The jacket is fitted loosely at the front, but is snug enough for neatness and style. The backs are cut in French style with a curved seam at the centre and are joined to the fronts by broad under-arm gores that are shaped to give a graceful outline to the figure. At the neck is a deep tur-over collar that can be worn with a simple ribbon tie. The sleeves are two-seamed, snug without being tight, and flare becomingly over the hands.

To make this jacket for a woman of



MORNING JACKET.

medium size three and five-eighths yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide, will be required.