

# SUMMER HAMMOCKS

AND GAY BATHING ROBES ARE NOW TO THE FRONT.

The Hammock of Long Ago Has Been Superseded—Other Things in Sober Coloring—Some Up-to-Date Bathing Dresses.

It is a far cry from the hempen hammock in natural color of not long ago and the twine hammock of the same period to the gay things in favor this summer. Small ropes and hard-twisted string are still the materials, but the ways of making them up have multiplied almost indefinitely. So attractive are the new conveniences for summer lounging that they no longer are exhibited in one corner of the show window, with balls and rackets, masks and croquet sets placed in the conspicuous center. They are strung as if for the jovial use of a luncheon party of girls in an entire big window space. And each hammock is unique in its colorings. Here is a big one from fine hempen rope, dyed all over a soft Oriental blue. Long curved sticks are used to keep the hammock widespread at either end. Fringe nearly a foot deep, knotted for half its depth, sweeps the ground at both sides. The network of this fringe is a background for a more luxuriant vine of plump pink roses than ever were fastened upon a hammock before. Really there are two vines, one at each side, running the entire length. The flowers and leaves are made from the ordinary little rope dyed into favorable colors. The material takes the dye well, and the hues are soft and natural.

Novelties for Verandas



These Veranda novelties are of red. Even the latest fash—muffin stand and the handles of the golf club—are made of red or are the golf baskets and tea tables. The cushions and pillows are in artistic cotton stuffs, and there are beautiful rugs of linen.

Another example of the new coloring in summer swings is of cream-colored rope, the fringe deep, the floral decorations of great red roses and plentiful green leaves. It is hard to imagine anything appropriate to hammock decoration which could be more festive than these hempen vines in flowers, coming in any tints for which an enthusiastic summer maid or matron might wish. Other swings of this kind are in solid colorings in any tint which one desires—yellow, pink, blue and, though not so often, lavender. This hue is incapable of meeting the sun's rays boldly. Hammocks of cotton twine for safety's sake are woven closely. Those from rope are in coarse diamond patterns.

Summer's responsibilities and pleasures are increased when the hammocks must correspond with the costume. Unless one may change her swing with her gown, probably the most becoming is of not the most practical hammock is of white cotton string. The girl who keeps to a color in her dressing, as pink or blue, finds her chosen hue smart to haze in. More popular than ever are the attachments for hammocks, which make it possible to sit up in them comfortably and to swing gently as one reads. Of course, pillows for these pretty swings must correspond with the tones of them. Those filled with down and covered with denim, pique, canvas or duck are decorated to suggest summer's airiness, and may be bought for a dollar each or so, if one is not fussy about the quality of the inside of the pillow.

The Bathing Suits.

Some of our prettiest ideas in the making up of bathing suits are suggested by the French, though they usually are not copied precisely. The Frenchwoman wears shorter sleeves, brief skirts, lower necks, than we think are in the best taste on this side of the water. Frenchwomen like a red serge, white mohair, lighter blue wool material and other fadeable colors and perishable fabrics not in order at public places along the Atlantic. The Frenchwoman takes her ocean dips stockingsless, her feet covered by sandals, which she laces and knots tightly half way between her knees and ankles. Pretty sandals are nearly impossible to find in America, though they might meet with favor here. The most that you may come across in the way of coverings for the feet in the ocean is low black and white canvas ties, 50 cents a pair. A captivating and fairly conservative French bathing suit is of black cheviot, made with round skirt to the knees, a belt which dips in front, a blouse that is adorned with sailor collar and some short, tight sleeves. White mohair braid, five rows of it, is the only trimming for skirt and blouse. The knickerbockers of black cheviot, fastened with the skirt at the belt, appear below the skirt even of this modest gown. American women still object to the sight of bathing knickers, and our suits are made this summer, as usual, with gatherings at the knees.

The Materin.

Flare is not used much in this country on bathing gowns, but from it the Parisienne gets pretty effect in her ocean clothes. A brief circular skirt of marine blue serge has three narrow bands of white pique, two of them variegated, and three circles of marine blue mohair braid. The blouse corresponds with the skirt, except that the chemise and revers are faced with white. The bathing cap is individual in its design, and is in the same material as the gown.

# FROM BEHIND THE COUNTER.

(From the Chicago Record.)

By courtesy of Mr. Cox the sun was shining brightly down the little west side street that backed up against the railroad tracks, making iridescent the hairs in the tail of the sorrel horse that caparisoned with saddle and bridle and tri-colored raites stood before the little cottage next to the carpenter shop. There were flags stuck over the cottage door and a faded lithograph of Admiral Dewey in the front window and flags and lithographs appeared at intervals all up and down the street, it was, in fact, Dewey day.

The sorrel horse was a large animal with a drooping head and eyes, big boots and a mane that bore the marks of the chafing of the work collar. His appearance was decidedly dejected in spite of his raites, but he seemed to be an object of admiration to quite a considerable group of boys and men, who from time to time turned to look expectantly at the cottage door.

"How long is he going to be?" inquired the carpenter of the small boy who was proudly holding the horse's bit.

"I don't know," replied the boy. "He's putting on his new harness now. He's been here for four days now."

"Maybe he don't fit him an' he's havin' em altered," suggested another boy.

"He'll be late for the procession an' won't get to ride along with Dewey." It was all right about that. They wouldn't start without him. They might get along without Dewey, but to let a horse go to have Hogan! It wouldn't be no procession if they left him behind.

Hold on to that horse, he's gettin' to break away if you don't watch him. Somebody take hold and help the kid!" Here he turned round.

Every body turned about as the cottage door opened and a big broad faced, very heavy shaven man walked down the steps with a martial gait. That was due to the uniform that he wore. It was a heavy uniform dress gown with yellow and white facings, epaulettes that were a triumph to watch upon, and a broad belt in stripes at the waist. The man's hair was his own and was grayer.

It wrinkled across his forehead in a tan show and puckered in the brows and fell superfluously over his knees in a way that would have caused the contractor to flinch. He held a pipe in his hand and a pair of trousers in the other. When the man saw the crowd, his broad, red face faded into a grin and he raised his hand to his forehead in a clumsy salute, whereupon the crowd cheered.

"What are you intine' down, rubber-ly' here?" he asked. "Why aren't you down town on the coast with your cap-boots? Why didn't you go James?"

"I'm goin' all right," replied the carpenter. "Only I don't have to hurry—I'm goin' to walk myself."

"Aint you goin' to get them whippers on your horses' feet strapped up?" inquired a young man with a dusty derby hat.

"If you'd go wash 'em I'd improve 'em," retorted the woman. "And I'd like you to move further off with the cigars," he added. "I've got my good clothes on."

The young man laughed mirthlessly and backed into the north of the road as the man in the uniform approached his stall and regarded it thoughtfully.

"That's not 'bout dewey," said the carpenter. "He's some fatter than I'd like meself, but I guess a good rider can manage him. They told me to tell you not to try to stop him if he ran away, because he'd soon get tired and lay down in the street."

"Is that so?" asked Hogan.

"Well, it's a horse anyway. Hold my sword for me till I get on."

"Why don't you get on him, Mike?" called a stout woman from the door.

"Here we are waitin' to see you ride an' you stand there blatherin' as if that was all in the world you had to do."

The big man turned round with a magnificent gesture. "Be aisy, woman, be aisy," he said. "I'll be on him in a pig's whisper, I'm taking his altitude first."

"Run into the shop, sonny, an' bring out the little step ladder you'll find in the corner at the wide end of the bench," said the carpenter, addressing a small boy.

"Did I tell you where I put the accident insurance policy, Mary?" called the big man, turning with one hand on the pommel of his saddle.

"Go on," laughed the woman encouragingly. "Trust me to look after the insurance."

# SIR ROBERT HART

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING CHARACTERS IN CHINA.

Though a Briton Born, the Government of China Made Him a Mandarin of the First Class. He is Inspector General of the Imperial Customs.

One of the most interesting characters in China for the past forty years has been Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of the Imperial Customs. In many ways he has been the greatest man in the empire. Though a Briton born, the Government of China made him a mandarin of the first class, and as a final mark of favor, enrolled his ancestors for three generations.

Sir Robert joined the British consular service poor and unknown some time in the fifties. The employment of foreigners to collect the customs duties at the treaty ports began in 1853 at Shanghai, and both the Chinese and their foreign creditors were soon convinced that there was no way of getting a fair revenue out of the ports except by dispensing with native collectors.

Hart took charge of the maritime customs in 1861. The war indemnities which China had to pay after her war with the French and English made necessary the continuance of the service in hands which would not steal the passing money so the foreign collectors were by Hart until it became as nearly perfect as any civil service in the world. After China had paid off her war indemnities, the Imperial Government saw that Hart's bureau was the only organization in China that could be trusted to get the revenues collected at the ports to Peking in safety, and his service became a regularly established branch of the Government.

Grape Food as a Medicine. The grape fruit is being popular for spring breakfasts. Its qualities for health are of the most distinguished. It is rich in sugar, tartaric acid, and potassium. According to one of the best physicians, who sees its uses, the pulp of this fruit is nutritious, and the juice contains sugar, tartaric acid, tartaric acid, potassium, tartaric acid, potassium, tartaric acid, potassium.

Without doubt the woman who cultivates the habit of eating a great deal of fruit is a gainer of health and appearance. The grape fruit, or shadow-leaf, is called by the Chinese, "soft Chinese name," pome-loe. It is highly prized by those who live in malarial localities. It is a charming rival to quinine and bone-set, and is driving them from the field.

She who eats her grape fruit with a spoon from the natural cup of ribbles, if served as a salad, may garden her heart with the reflection that she is not only pleasing her palate but benefiting her health. Like oranges and lemons, the grape fruit has great medicinal value.

If you are of a bilious temperament, eat grape fruit, if feverish, eat grape fruit, but in this latter case do so only at the advice of a physician, as there may be certain tendencies with the grape fruit which would only aggravate.

The complaint is often made that this fruit is extremely bitter and unpleasant. It is only the white inner rind which is so, and this should be carefully removed.

Wedding Presents. For persons who disdain the banality of ribbon dishes, fruit knives and other almost inevitable wedding presents, the china shops show some charming and useful gifts, fitted snugly into ornamental cases and looking as dainty and far more novel than the six coffee-cups and the pepper and salt sets from which it seems no bride can escape.

These china dishes, dainty as they are, might be called cooking utensils, and so are eminently suited for wedding gifts in the most old-fashioned sense of the term. They are of fluted china, white, tinted, touched up with gilt or flowered in lovely Dresden patterns. They are broad shallow saffle dishes, like little butter tubs, scallop shells, equally shaped and tinted, rambles in the shape of little fruit baskets, tapering toward the bottom, broad, shallow oval cases with faring brim of china or silver, oyster shells of open-work gilt or silver with inner cases of metal, and odd round and oval dishes for vegetables, macaroni, etc.

# RAW BEEF A CURE

As Well as a Preventative of Tuberculosis.

Raw meat as a cure as well as a preventive of tuberculosis is being advocated by eminent doctors of Paris, who have been experimenting with animals.

Dr. Richet, who has been active in this work, has just communicated to the Biological Society an account of these experiments. He says that out of a lot of twenty-four dogs tuberculosis survived nine months previously, the only survivors were two which had been fed on raw meat, and these are large and in perfect health.

Out of another lot of dogs, also inoculated with tuberculosis products, one only, fed exclusively with raw meat, survived and continued in good condition, whereas the others died within five months.

The juice of raw meat, says the French physician, acts in the same manner as the meat itself. Tuberculated animals treated with the juice keep in good health, while others die within periods ranging from one to five months.

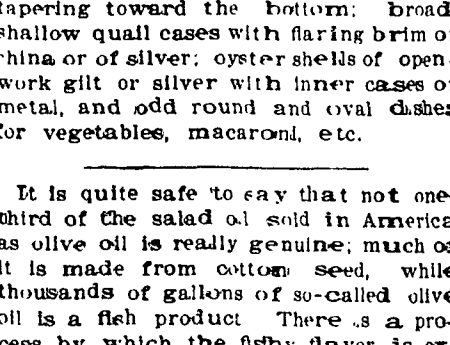
M. Richet adds that if the curative powers of raw meat are evident, its preventive qualities are not less so. In fact, animals nourished with the juice of raw meat in large quantities and subsequently inoculated appear refractory to tuberculosis as was proved by the experiments in which the animals prepared by alienation with raw flesh continue entirely well, while others are either dead or dying.

The size of the dose is not yet definitely settled. Of the dogs tuberculosis by Richet one received seven grams (a gram is 15.432 grains) of meat to every kilogram (2.2046 pounds) of the animal's weight, another twelve grams, a third thirty two, and a fourth sixty four grams per kilogram of its weight per day. The first died, but the other three are in very good health. It may therefore be assumed that the average amount of raw meat required to preserve a dog inoculated with tuberculosis is from ten to twelve grams per day and per kilogram.

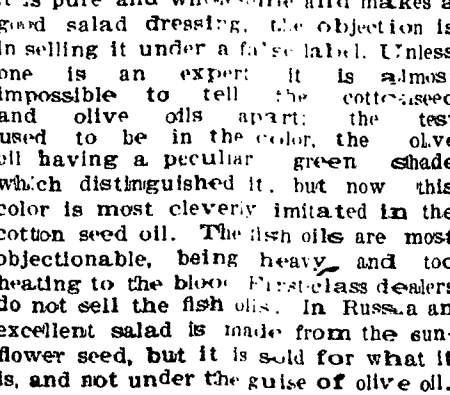
To administer the raw meat with which it is proposed to treat tuberculous patients it must be chopped or rasped. It must be scraped with a sharp knife the pulp put into cold broth and thus diluted. In this way a kind of soup is produced over which is poured a tepid broth or thin soup and the yolks of one or two eggs. If desirable.

Some Hot Weather Rules. Eat vegetables and fresh fruit. Too much meat in hot weather is not healthy. Avoid street drinks, they are poison. Do not eat fruit from vendors' carts. It probably contains bacteria. Use boiled milk and barley water in equal proportions as a drink for children. Keep the mixture in a bottle on ice, but do not mix ice with it. Do not use ice water.

Fashion Changes. Do we fully realize the great changes that only a few short years make in wearing apparel of our wives and sisters? Look upon the following two illustrations representing the fashion-



Year 1896.



Year 1900.

ions prevailing within only five years. Yet we love them best in whichever they're dressed.

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When Sir Robert Hart first took post of the service he found it filled with adventures of all kinds picked up in the coast towns. He made it, after a short time, the most exclusive and aristocratic service in the East. In order to join it a young man had to get a nomination from Sir Robert himself, and to Sir Robert he had to be introduced by people of standing and importance. If Sir Robert liked his looks, his record and his talk he was sent to take his examinations. The applicant was required to be proficient not only in "book learning" but to have a general knowledge of the affairs of the world and to be of such manner and bearing that he would be presentable in any class of society.

Sir Robert naturally established himself at Peking for the supervision of his department. He organized the high-class system, the buying of the manuals, created a fleet of revenue cutters, established an unexcelled system of collecting and publishing trade statistics and regulated the municipal affairs of thirty or forty foreign "concessions" at the various ports.

To do all this it was necessary to employ some 500 Americans and Europeans and about 2,000 natives. For his immediate staff, his trusted lieutenants, Sir Robert from the first inclined to Americans and English, and other foreigners had hard work getting a position under him.

Not only has Sir Robert kept the Chinese Government solvent, but he has frequently been called in by the Tsungli Yamen when a treaty has been in course of making, and his advice has been listened to with respect. What he had to say about the outside world the sleepy and prejudice old mandarins have been accustomed to respect when they would listen to no one else.

Just how much Sir Robert has received for his services to the empire is not known to the public. He has been accustomed each year to deduct a certain sum out of the revenues received, and out of that sum to pay the cost of collecting the revenue, the salaries of his subordinates and himself. The service has been a well-paid one under Sir Robert. The commissioners for the various ports have been in receipt of salaries ranging from \$500 to \$800 a month, clerks getting from \$25 a week for beginners to four times that for the old hands.

Just before the Boxer troubles broke out there was considerable talk of Sir Robert retiring and going back to England to become an earl. Lady Hart lives in fine style in London, and having worked hard all his life, was ready to go home and enjoy himself for the rest of his days. His supervision of the details of the imperial customs has been for years so wonderful as to seem almost supernatural to the younger members of the service, who have often been astonished to receive admonitions from their chief regarding little lapses which they thought so trivial that they had forgotten them themselves.

To all his services Sir Robert has been known as the "L. G."—Inspector General. So he is called in all official communications to his staff. Li Hung Chang and Sir Robert were not friends when Li was Governor of Chihli, and the crafty old Chinaman tried to "do" him and have a German appointed in his place. But Sir Robert came out ahead, and it was Li who lost his yellow jacket and peacock feather.

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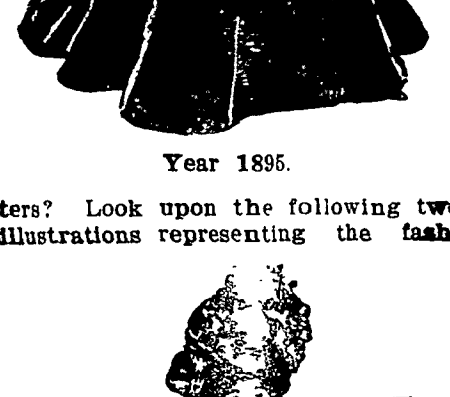
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