



WITH AN IDLE CITIZEN.

His Visit to a Vacation School and What He Learned There.

It is not generally known that the city is conducting thirty-eight vacation schools this summer and is teaching the little girls of the poorer neighborhoods a great many things which it is extremely useful for them to know.

him. This last is very important, because the common duration of Cupid's bath is until he yells, when the tubbing is ended, sink or no sink. Then as a punishment, Cupid was put into the water. He crawled with grief.

"Chee," said one of the pupils. "I tort dey allus boller when yer soaked dem in de swim."

"Key" would always cry before onset, added "they's" own "little mother," with a conviction of augmented honor.

The visitor thought that at last he was going to learn just how muffins are made, but a teacher interrupted by saying: "They've caught a baby over in the nursing class and the girls are to be taught how to give him a bath and make him pink again. Don't you want to see that? You can watch the cookery later."

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As a preliminary to the actual tubbing, the nurse gave a simple talk on kinds of soap, how to prepare the water, how to handle Cupid so as to keep him "comfy," and finally on how long at a time to soak

and the preparation of milk, using Cupid's own feeder. Consequently, Cupid, put to bed after a scientific tiffin, was sleeping a scientific nap. He was, furthermore, most scientifically and abnormally pink. All this had been done without using anything which the children could not get in their own homes.

OUT FINGERS AND ILLNESS.

"And what else do you teach the children, pray?" asked the idle citizen. "Oh, this is only one of thirty lessons in my department," replied one of the instructors. "Then there are the housekeeping and cooking classes, each of which gives a thirty-lesson course. In my classes we begin with elementary lectures on the human body, and under this head we discuss ordinary ailments, their cause and prevention. We are very careful of course, to suggest cures which cannot possibly be dangerous. The chief end is to enable the pupils to get that patient really sick and in need of some sort of attention. The second week's work is concerned mainly with personal cleanliness and the dressing and bathing of the baby. The succeeding demonstrations have to do with the sick room and the care of the patient, bathing, changing of bed linen and such matters."

borhood is Jewish, where soap may not be used on eating utensils because it renders them religiously unclean, the pupils were taught scrupulous dish cleaning. An old housekeeper, as a test, asked one day to see the dishes. "Why, they're sweet as a nut," was her indorsement. Bedrooms came next, and the pupils made war on armies of imaginary vermin. The mattresses were properly cleaned and finally the beds were properly made. The treatment of the parlor and dining room was more elaborate. For the parlor the children made attractive couches, covers for old chairs, table covers, mantle hangings and curtains, using cheap cretonne and Swiss. The walls were decorated with prints cut from the magazines and attractively mounted on cartridge paper. A few flowers in 10 cent vases completed the embellishment, and the result was a cool, charming sitting room. The coat was but a trifle and the lesson was that good taste and pleasing effect are to be had for pennies as well as for dollars.

In the dining room the children learned the proper care and use of each article, to the great delight of the parents, who find a wonderful difference between meals served according to school methods and those spread in the old haphazard style. "Now, when I come home to supper my little girl has the table nice and white and a napkin for every man as if we was company," remarked Police-man St. to the Junior one day last week. "I don't

"The coffee, and in fact nearly all the ingredients used in practice, are the same as those the parents use in their own homes. We take cheap coffee and other simple foodstuffs and teach the children to make palatable, nutritious dishes. In the six weeks course the pupils cook and learn to prepare all sorts of bread, many desserts and salads and, what is more important, to cook soups and meats and to make a number of really good left-over dishes. This knowledge so gained is entirely practical. The children are fully able to reproduce these dishes at home. This of course, is the great purpose of giving this domestic science instruction in summer."

After luncheon the idle citizen started on his way back to his business. A few steps down the stone stairway, not far from the cool, clean kitchen and living room, and he was in the stifling, ill-smelling streets of the lower East Side. These same streets would be the only recreation places for the "little mothers" if Vacation School No. 1 and the thirty-seven others were not in operation.

ENEMY OF HOUSEHOLD PESTS.

The mosquito plague yields as if by magic, it is said, to Salade's Mosquito Bite Cure and Insect Extirminator. Salade & Co., No. 122 Cedar-st., are the sole manufacturers, but it is sold everywhere. Rubbed on the skin it cures the sting and prevents the annoyance of mosquitoes or other insects. It

VACATION SCHOOL CLASSES.



A COOKING CLASS OF "LITTLE MOTHERS."



KINDERGARTEN TOTS LEARNING TO SHAKE HANDS.

"That's because the water wasn't right," explained the nurse. To the children she had become a magician, because "key" didn't cry.

Next, by actual experiment in this nursery laboratory, the children were taught how to do the scrubbing, and finally were shown how to rehabilitate Cupid in his doll's clothes after he had been properly dried and artistically powdered. When the ceremony was over twenty-five little girls knew how to tub "Jakey," "Gracie" or "Mickey," and without doubt would put the knowledge into practice that very afternoon. As for Cupid Rosenbaum, the nurse had also given a little lesson on the sterilizing and cleaning of nursing bottles

The cooking department aids us here with instruction in the preparation of invalid foods and delicacies. My course concludes with practical work in bandaging the patient of compresses and poultices, the treatment of cuts and burns and the devising of emergency stretchers and other simple appliances.

The workings of the housekeeping department were explained by another teacher. Under her guidance the children had treated the schoolrooms just as if they were a flat into which the family had just moved. First, at the beginning of the term, floors, woodwork, walls and windows were cleaned thoroughly. Next, every kitchen utensil was scoured; the stove was made spick and span, and the sink fit to cut out or, and finally, the dish-rags and garbage pails were rendered equally sweet. A lesson in dishwashing followed, and as the neigh-

know but the white table makes things taste better." In the final week of the course general housecleaning of the annual kind is taught. This includes prevention of moths, the cleaning of all sorts of fabrics and the proper packing of household effects. After the idle citizen had learned all these things luncheon was announced and the teacher asked him to sample the pie girl's wares. Willingly he made a quick return to the kitchen dining room department, where the little pupils, having finished preparations for the meal, were putting everything in order and laying the table. Then came luncheon, and such a luncheon! The menu consisted of delicate lettuce and nut sandwiches, macedoline salad, finger rolls and muffins, peach sherbet, caramel cake and delicious cafe au lait. The teacher ventured a word of commentary:

destroys all varieties of household vermin and protects horses and cattle from the flies and other insects. The manufacturers state that the preparation is absolutely free from poison, and will not injure varnish, leather or the most delicate fabric.

TONIC VALUE OF OLIVE OIL.

The tonic value of olive oil is not always appreciated, though it is generally recognized as a wholesome ingredient in salads. A tablespoonful of the best oil given to a delicate child at the end of his midday meal is an excellent tonic. There is no better way of giving a delicate baby the necessary nourishment for the

SUMMER FANCY WORK

Stamped linen shirt waists including 3 yards linen, \$2.75. Stamped sheer linen covers, \$1.25. Stamped sheer linen chemises, \$1.50. Large assortment of stamped collars and cuffs, 25 cents. Handkerchiefs, 25 cents. Embroidered table linens, 25 cents. Large assortment of stamped table linens, 25 cents. Large assortment of stamped table linens, 25 cents. Large assortment of stamped table linens, 25 cents.

MAIL US OLD CORSET

Wrap old corset, put 8 cents postage, address: Walter New York; we return same in 3 days like new.

"Children Teaching."

should always be used for children. Teaching it soothes the child, softens the gums, allows all the curves without pain, and is the best remedy for diarrhea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

ALL HAIR ON FACE PERMANENTLY REMOVED

BRICILLINE restores Gray Hair to its original color. \$1 per bottle. BRICILLINE CO. 21 West 23rd St.

RARE COFFEE

Importers having a new coffee from the plantation of a wealthy Indian, whose hobby is the production of rare "favourite" coffee, will sell in small lots, packed in individual 20c. B. T. The coffee is mild and of an exquisite flavor. DARBEE & O'BRIEN CO., 42 Jay St., New-York City.

skin through the pores than rubbing its body with a little olive oil. If it is thoroughly rubbed into the skin by the hand and any excess wiped off with a dry cloth, it will not soil the baby's under-clothing.

If the skin is dry, it is because it is in an unhealthy condition. Many grown persons, with a normally dry skin, use a little olive oil in this way in summer without the use of soap. A little perfume oil of sweet almonds may be more agreeable to some women than olive oil. The amount of oil used should be just enough to lubricate the skin, and no more.

The best and cheapest way to purchase olive oil is to buy it in the original tin packages, at grocery dealers in imported goods. It is just half the price of that purchased in the bottles at ordinary stores.

TIMELY HINTS.

Place a large piece of charcoal in the refrigerator. It will help to keep the atmosphere sweet. Renew it every week.

When chicken is purchased, a day or so before it is to be eaten place a piece of charcoal inside of it, and remove the charcoal when the poultry is to be cooked.

Meat that is slightly tainted may be rendered sweet by cutting away dark parts and washing the surface with a teaspoonful of borax, dissolved in half a cup of water.

All fruit stains can be removed easily if boiling water is poured on them while they are fresh. If one wishes to keep butter or milk cool in summer without the use of ice, fill a box with sand to within an inch or two of the top. Wet it thoroughly with cold water, and sink the jar of milk and butter into it. Cover the jar and keep the box in the cellar.

THE SHADED VEILS.

The newest veiling tulle are shaded so that the portion covering the face is almost pure white, while the ends, intended to be tied in a butterfly bow at the back, combine two darker colors, such as rose pink and mauve, or bright blue and brown.

FOR LITTLE MEN AND LITTLE WOMEN.

Little Indians at School.

In the autumn the little Indian boys and girls of the great Northwest take their farewells of the paternal lodge and mounted on their ponies, in company with some near male relatives, who conduct them across the wide prairie, they travel for days over mesa and river until they arrive, weary and dust stained, at the mission school.

Each morning the teacher stands in the doorway of the schoolroom and looks out over the mesa to see what she can see, and on the upper mesa appears, after a time, a long black line that seems to be moving in her direction. She shades her eyes with her hand, and the line grows larger and blacker as she continues to look. Now she is certain that it is not the horizon, but the children whom she has been eagerly expecting for some days, and she turns around in the doorway to tell the children in the schoolroom that they may join her at the door to give their little comrades welcome.

Soon the small company in painted moccasins and gala attire, with great bunches of ripe fruit tied to their saddle bows, and with ears of red and yellow corn hanging from their ponies' sides, all intended as gifts to the teacher, draw slowly near. In front is their leader, Two Suns, a chief and a brave warrior who has been lucky in his wars with hostile tribes and has taken from them many captives. Three of Two Suns' children are on ponies behind him, and he is very proud of the fact that he is bringing three pupils from his own family to swell the ranks of the mission school. Five of the little company are Two Suns' grandchildren, and the rest are the children of Black Antelope and of White Foot, brothers of Two Suns.

The newly arrived little Indians stand in a circle before the mission door until Two Suns makes a sign for them to dismount, and orders them to lay their presents of fruit and corn at the feet of their teacher, who has come forward to meet them. Boys and awkwardly they obey, and the kind hearted teacher accepts the gifts with a gracious smile and leads the way into the mission school. From that morning all is changed in the daily life and habits of the Indian boys and girls who have become pupils at the mission school. First the matron of the school takes them to the dormitory and the greased hair of the little heads is washed in soapy water until it is thoroughly clean and odorless. The many collars of the boys' small beads taken from their necks, the buckskin trousers of the boys and the leggings of the girls exchanged for the ordinary dress of the white child in such quick order that in a few moments the transformation is complete, and without a word the silent little people stand looking at one another and wondering at the strangeness of it all.

Next the Indian boys and girls have to learn how to eat. At home they have been accustomed to scramble for roasted ears of corn in the intense heat of a Dutch oven or to dip their fingers in the great pot for the biggest piece of meat they could reach in the swimming gravy and then to run off with it to a corner. At school they sit at a table, and wait for grace to be said, and as the meal proceeds, no matter how mawing the stomach may be, or how great the temptation to throw away a knife and fork during the progress of the dinner, no one does it. Each has his individual property, and he waits to carry these things up to the dormitory after each meal and hide them under the mattress of his cot. These little savages dislike very much to pull off their clothes at bedtime and go to a "nightly" through the dormitory scrutinizes each little sleeper, blue-checked shirt and overalls of a fire, but she awakens him, and helps him to undress and that he is shrouding around the camp fire of his father's lodge and his favorite dog barking at his heels.

On coming to the mission school each boy and girl receives an American name, by which he and she are known from that time on. The idea is to separate the children as far as possible from every Indian custom and to civilize them in dress and stockings instead of moccasins. They are made to wear shoes and to brush their hair instead of wearing checked gingham is chosen for the dresses and aprons of the girls, who look extremely neat in their well-dressed garments. The older girls are sent put together by some of the older girls, and sewing room is one of the most interesting features of the mission school. It is always half filled with painstaking little seamstresses bent over their work.

PRIZE DRAWING.

Drawn by Ethel Williams, No. 113 Halsted-st., East Orange, N. J.



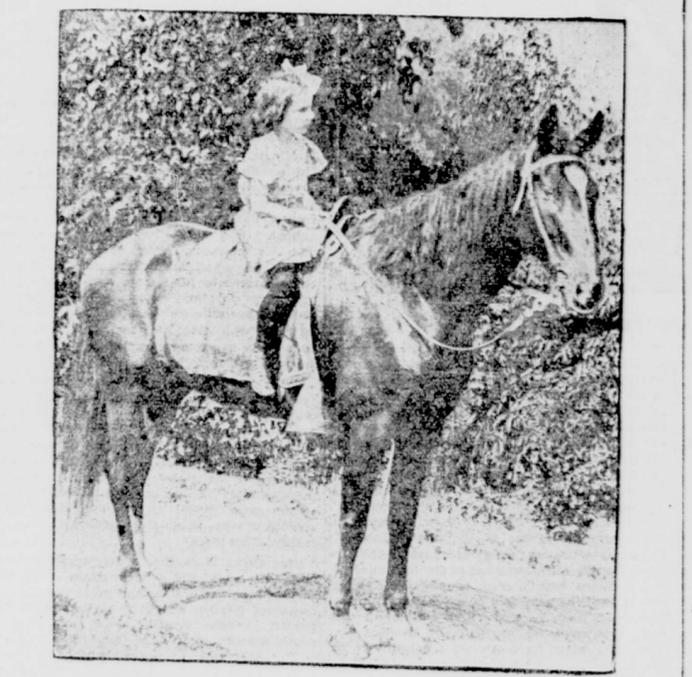
PRIZE PHOTOGRAPH.

Sent by A. Ernest Bell (aged twelve years), Milton, N. Y.

BROUGHT BY THE POSTMAN.

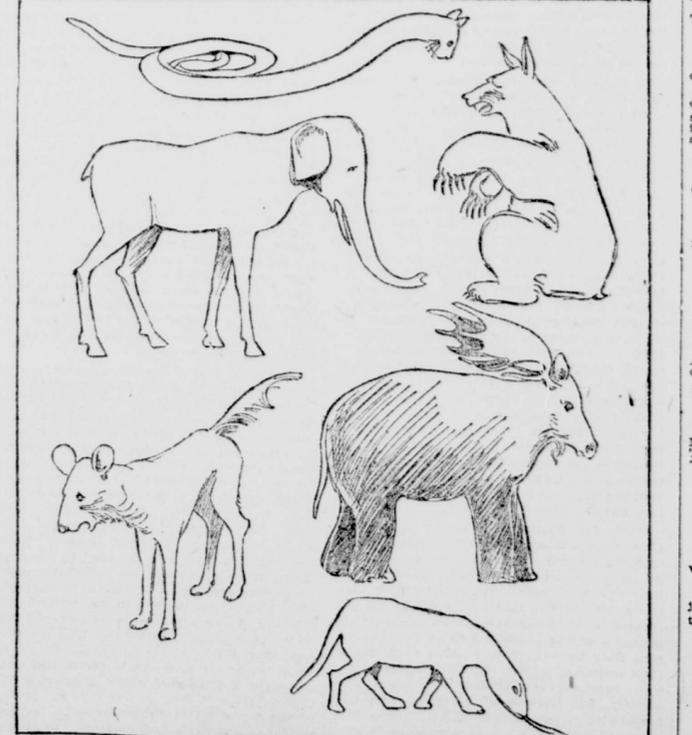
A LETTER FROM GERMANY. Dear Little Men and Little Women: Now that I have at last arrived here in Germany, I will write you a letter to tell you what kind of a trip I had over, and also how I like Germany, as I know that some of The Tribune's Little Men and Little Women would like to know what one of their friends is doing.

The Pennsylvania, the steamer I came over on, took exactly two weeks to cross, but as we had a very pleasant voyage, this did not matter much. About five days after we left New-York, I saw a large whale in the distance, and it was very interesting to see how he spouted up the water. The same porpoises, that came within ten feet of the steamer. The funny part about the porpoises was that they seemed to run a race with the Pennsylvania, as for fully a quarter of an hour we saw them swimming hard, jumping in the air, but still keeping up with us.



PRIZE PHOTOGRAPH.

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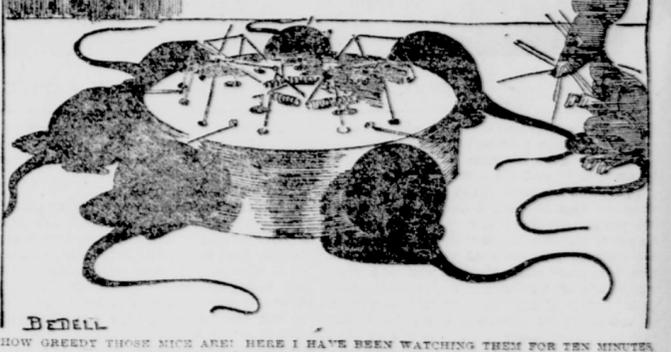
ANIMAL FREAK PUZZLE.

Here are a few of the animals who spent forty days and forty nights in Noah's Ark. In the confusion of the flood they got themselves all mixed up, and we want our Little Men and Little Women to straighten them out by putting the right heads on the right bodies. For the five best solutions of this puzzle we offer prizes—a sterling silver badge, a book, a box of paints, a checkerboard or a baseball. All papers must reach this office by Wednesday, August 10. Address Little Men and Little Women, The New-York Tribune.

HOW TO WIN A PRIZE.

CONTEST NO. 1.—A book or a badge for the best original drawing of a rabbit. CONTEST NO. 2.—A book or a badge for the best original four line stanza containing the words "veered away." CONTEST NO. 3.—A book or a badge for the most interesting photograph on any subject. CONTEST NO. 4.—Prizes will be given for the best five solutions of the illustrated puzzle on this page. The prizes are a badge, a book, a box of paints, a checkerboard, or a baseball. Be sure to state your preference of the prizes offered in each contest.

All drawings should be in black ink on white paper. Prizes answers must reach the office by Thursday, August 12. All contestants should reach the office by Wednesday, August 10. Address Little Men and Little Women, New-York Tribune.



Things to Think About.

We are glad to announce Florence Sellock, eleven years old, of Glenbrook, Conn., as the winner of the book offered in last Sunday's "Things to Think About." The successful competitor in to-day's puzzle will also win a book. Puzzle answers must reach the office by Thursday, August 12. Address Little Men and Little Women, New-York Tribune.

SYNCOPIATIONS.

Example.—Syncope one who gives and leave an entrance. Example: Donor, door. 1.—Syncope the foremost and leave the hand clinched. 2.—Syncope the staff of life and leave a slender nail without a head. 3.—Syncope to join in wedlock and leave girl's name. 4.—Syncope a step and leave a tumult.

JUMBLED NAMES.

1. Dffuro; 2. Neofar; 3. Yelthort; 4. Aurmlo; 5. Cluy.

A FLIGHT OF STAIRS.

The last two letters of each word must form the first two letters of the succeeding word.

A luminous body in the heavens; a native of Arabia; having the power; to rest heavily; soon; one time; to give up; beloved.

ORIGINAL STANZAS.

The prize winner in the original stanza contest is Mary E. Toy, of Babylon, Long Island, Box No. 214. This is her contribution containing the word "showery":

A SUMMER SHOWER. From a summer shower Falls a summer shower. What is peeping out to see it? A dear, sweet, little flower. Mary will receive an interesting book for her work.

These are a few other stanzas on the same subject which we have selected for publication from the large number received:

Here and there in the woodlands, Or near some pretty bower, There are little streamlets, Made by many a summer shower. ESTELLE G. BIGLEY, No. 234 Second-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The rain is softly falling; How happy seem the flowers; All nature is made glad By the glorious summer showers. MOLLIE COSSAART, No. 153 Lexington-ave., New-York.

Did you ever see the lightning? Did you ever hear the roar? When a great, big thunder shower Comes knocking at your door? TOM H. CLARY (aged 10), No. 23 Myrtle-ave., Albany, N. Y.

WORD SQUARES.

1. Moisture falling in drops; a drug; a little; not far. 2. To bend down; an instrument to row boats distorted.

Answers to Puzzles Published July 24.

1. Prove—Improve. 2. Material—Immaterial. 3. Fly—Imfly. 4. Part—Impart.

DIAMONDS.

A M O N T P R O V I D E N C E S T E R I O N A M E R I C A N J E W E L L E R S A S S O C I A T I O N

BEBEADED WORDS.

1. Grave—Rave; 2. Fratile—Rattle; 3. Scorn—Cot; 4. Spatter—Fatter; 5. Race—Race.

JUMBLE PUZZLE.

Alice in Wonderland.

REBUS PUZZLE PRIZE WINNERS.

The five little contributors who are the prize winners in the rebus contest of July 17 are: Sophie Joseph, No. 23 Summit-ave., Catskill, N. Y.; a book; Walter Schwelckert, No. 660 East One-hundred-and-forty-eighth-st., The Bronx, New-York City; a book; Harry Stempel, No. 144 West One-hundred-and-thirtieth-st., New-York City; a checkerboard; Grace Traver, No. 8 Wilford Place, Hudson, N. Y.; a book; and Edwina G. Hall, No. 12 West One-hundred-and-third-st., New-York City; a box of paints.

HIS GRATITUDE.

An Italian peeped into a schoolroom door, saw "The Youth's Companion" and then walked briskly straight up to the teacher's desk. His son was in the class and had made such rapid progress that the parental affection had led him here to thank the teacher. He plunged into his mission boldly, the recipient of the flow of Italian volubility understood not a word until the conclusion of his speech, when he announced in broken English, with a proud wave of the hand: "Missa Teacher, I have de bart' shop on de corner. You bring me your hair and I give you de stampo. Coste you nota de cent."

NOTICE.

Will each Little Man and Little Woman please remember to write his or her name on every contest? It helps us a great deal in deciding the kind of books to send out as prizes. For instance, if we do not know the age of a prize winner, just as likely as not a sixteen-year-old boy may receive a book of fairy tales or a set of a governess' copy.