JAPANESE BEAUTY TOILET. Ontly Baths and Massage a Necessity

for the Women.

Japanese women, says a writer in the

lew York Press, could give us cards and

with the most lowly. The Japanese have





Venetion red serge, make it over with

Venetian red broadcloth, in this wise: Take the lower edge of the circular

stitched on with a number of rows

that have the edges of the plaits stitched

been turned out by a reliable modiste suggests the Louis XVI style. The skirt

is in black taffets, brocaded with large

of plain, plaited black taffeta is let in

quets of black silk flowers. A panel

wn the front. The sides and back of

The bodice is a peculiar arrangement of

black slik, platted on the blas and cut out at the top, over a wide, round yoke of closely platted, white mousseline de

sole. A narrow strip of the plaited white

mousseline, continuing from the yoke, scends to the waist line, the bias-plait-

ed black slik covering its edges, but not

quite meeting over it. Straight around the shoulders a searf of white mousseline

de sole is drawn in close folds and twisted in a knot, without floating ends or loops,

at the center of the bust line in front.

The drapery covers the edges of the yoke.

The plaited standing collar, of plaited

white mousseline de sole, is finished with

a small plaited mousseline bow, at its base

in front. The sleeves of brocade are

tight-fiting and reach only to the elbow,

where they are finished off with a twist and bow of plaited white mousseline de

Crossed unevenly in front.

sole. The yoke and collar are lined with

white taffeta. The skirt is made with a

snug drop-skirt lining finished off at the

bottom with an unusually full circular ruffle, having fine feather-bone stitched

into the hem. Sketched on this page is a pretty swirl-

ing skirt, with the amplitude at the sides folded and stitched part way down in

platted panels. The costume is in cadet

blue cloth and the trimming is of black

satin, in bins straps that 'are appliqued

to the front of the gown, in a large scrol

ing design. Four deep inlaid platts are

arranged at either side of the wide front breadth on the skirt. They are stitched half way down and pressed, but not caught, the rest of the way. The cor-

sage is open, over a full vest of mousse

line de sole, the same shade as the cloth. The little sham vest, at either side of the front, is made of sky-blue silk, elaborate

Pinited Standing Collar.

The Box-Cont. The lady in the new bon-coat New trippeth down the street, She has no curve nor crooked lin She's straight from head to feet. There is no wrinkle any place.

But prim and plain is she.

Her arms flap down so limply, too And, say, it muzzles me, Now, is she plump, or is she lean? Hath she a witching form? Does the wear such a coat as that For looks—or to keep warm?

She's comely, as to smilling face, But, leave it to a vote, And every man would vote against That flour-sack-looking coat. They do not look like other coats, Which used to be thought nice. mblance you will find,

And that is in the price. These coats make you just like cigara, Fair Laura, May and Lin-

HOOPSKIRTS NEXT YEAR

Pashion Leading Its Slaves Toward the Gradual Adoption of Ugly Crinoline.

NEW YORK, March 19 .- Very sedately, very slowly, but very surely, fashion is leading us on to a style in skirts that is bound eventually to become as absurdly exaggerated as the balloon sleeves that were so ragingly popular several years ago and the very mention of which now calls forth a reminiscent smile. The changes of fashion always are gradual, even the wildest ones steal on us unawares, and just as stealthly they steal away. Those very balloon sleeves, for example. Their collapse was by no means sudden. On the contrary, to use a bicycle phrase, they suffered a "slow

Now all this preamble simply serves to soften the horrible shock of the statement that fashion prophets are predicting hoop skirts for the coming year. Gently, gently! They are not among us yet, nor are they apt to be within a twelvemonth But pray note the upright tucks and plaits, spreading towards the foot; the circular skirts, stitched in plaitings, tight about the top and left unstitched below the knees; the panels of plaits at the sides, the back or the front, all full and loose at the hem. Everything indicates an excedingly broad flare at the bottoms of the gowns, a bell-shaped flare that can, with soft materials, only be sustained by wires or crinoline beneath.

The ghastly truth is out. Dame Fashion makes ready to play the game of graces. We will be the grace sticks, and the hoops will be deftly tossed over May she practice long before she becomes quite efficient.

As to the modes that are actually prevailing at the present writing, who could complain of them? They represent the happy medium between two extremities of style. The skirs are still tight, but with a seductive tightness, made by a deft folding, decorative enough, if prop-erly employed; rather than by a bare scantiness of material. Every one is set-ting to work to devise wars and means of remodeling the habit-backed affairs that are no longer in fresh vogue, and yet that have not been in fashion long enough even to become shabby.

Can Be Laid On.

Double box plaits, narrow at the top and wide at the bottom, can be laid on, right over the backs of the habit skirts. The under plaits are stitched neatly down their entire length, at either side, and the upper plait has the edges stitched part way down. After the stitching has been accomplished the goods may be cut away from under the platted piece that has

Another little scheme practicable for changing a fight skirt is to imitate a plaited skirt by a method of trimming. Take, for example, a tight, unlined skirt, the picture is an Easter marvel, well worth studying, for its originality of decoration. It is built up of pialted black tulls, over a fine wire frame. On top it is trimmed with generous twiats of rose-colored tulle, but the most striking part of the decoration is the wreath of part of the decoration is the wreath of round pink roses, half of which appears above the rim and half below. The roses are not flattened against the under part of the rim, but are held out in relief by having under them an effective knot of black velvet ribbon. Small wreaths of roses, placed, will be a feature of the Spring millinery trimming. Another ornamenta-tion will be bachelor's buttons, or other small flowers, twined close together on a wire, which will then be twisted into Louis XVI bow knots. For those who can afford the luxury, princess gowns are decidedly in vogue. They are exquisite, in satin creps de or panne velvet. One of the most

delightful visiting toilets of the season is of fine pearl-gray cloth. At the top it

has a yoke, reaching down over the shoulders, and made of pansy-blue satin and white, striped silk, cut with a bias

seam, at the center of the front and back, so that the stripes meet in downturned points.

Front Crossed Over. The front is crossed smoothly over to the left side, where it fastens invisibly, in a straight line, all the way down. At the top and bottom the lapped-over portion has the angles rounded largely off, and triangular pieces of pansy-blue panne are substituted for the cloth that is cut away. The edges of the cloth laid over the panne are shaped in irregular design, and, part way inside of the edge, the cloth is cut out in open work and stitched over a panne lining. The siceves are tight and long, and open-worked, in a band down the outside, over a strip of

The hat designed to accompany this costume is of soft white felt, with a rim, daintily rolled at one side, over a deep purple rosette. On top it is trimmed with bunches of green and purple grapes, massed on a foundation of ruddy grape leaves. A short bon of sliver-gray ostrick tips completes the coquettish picture, which needs the framing of a carriage window. It is, as may be imagined, far too delicate for the promenade. Another elegant visiting gown is in

princess effect, but it is in two parts, so that the skirt can be worn with fancy extra waists. The skirt is made to a lin-ing of thin, oil-boiled taffeta, and is so deftly cut that, while it clings about the upper part of the body, it swirls well at the bottom, and extends into a narrow demi-train. It is trimmed, at the very edge, with a corded piping of purple vel-vet. The princess overskirt, crossing over ruffle and lay it, at regular intervals, in perpendicular plaits. Of course, the plaits snugly to the left side, is open in a narrow V at the throat, showing a shield and collar of Venice lace, lined with white will diminish to mere points at the top. must all be basted down and satin. A small collar and revers, in one piece, turns back from this opening. The collar is piped at both edges with top of each plait, start a band of broad-cloth and run it on straight up the body of the skirt to the belt. After all the velvet. strips are nicely basted on, they must

Below the V, where the tunic crosse over, it is fastened as far down as the of silk thread, and you will then have a facsimile of the fashionble plaited skirts waist line, and from the waist line down it is allt open, the edges all being piped with velvet. Across the front the tunic down under cloth straps. The length of the body of the skirt is all the goods that need be bought for such remodeling. The lining should be made separate, in the form of a drop skirt.

Few really full skirts are seen, though none is made without some show of full-ness. Panels are to be worn, either plain or plaited, at the front or at the sides and of silk stitching, applied close together. The tight sieeves, of satin crepe de chine, are not more than four inches in length. They are molded, with waxike smoothof the same, or contrasting stuff. A charmingly quaint gown that has just over the shoulders, and are encircled with three velvet pipings. They are worn over long, light mitten sleeves of Venice lace, lined with white satin. Without any particular rhyme or reason, a square cameo is placed precisely in front, the brocaded slik are set into the belt in at the walst line

Why the Cameof

As there is no belt, and as the fasten ing of the princess is towards the side one wonders, "Why the cameo?" since the cameo fad is unmistakably here it is worthy of record. It is quite true that the leaders in the details of finery are giving to their cameos whatever place of honor on the costume that will make them most conspicuous. Often one is placed at the wrist of the mittenshaped sleeve, or it may be that two smaller ones are placed, one at each side of those high collars that are made with points below the cars. They are used for broaches, for hat buckles, for girdle clasus, or are placed promiscuously wherever fancy dictates. Bandana and Persian handkerchlefs

are having a tremendous sale. Bandana bodices are bright and pretty, and are so well liked that they have led to a demand for entire robes, similar in effect. One of these is pictured here, in light, supple foulard silk. The ground of the silk is a rich tan color, dotted all over with white polka dots, the size of a pea The wide border is of scarlet, headed on with a narrow band, stamped in up-and-down bars of black and orange color. The robe is scant about the upper part and flaring at the hem. The bodice, of dotted tan, has the trimming, in the very latest cut, a combination of the bole and the capuchon shoulder drapery. T bolero and drapery are made of a single large handkerchief. All the lower par of the tight sleeves is of scarlet slik The standing collar is dotted foulard with side points, faced satin. A narrow, white matin girdle is wrinkled around the waist, and a wrinkled fold of white satin is spanned across the bust, to hold the capuchon to It terminates under two tiny white satin rosettes. The hat is of plaited white mousseline de sole, trimmed with scarlet popples and knots of black velvel ANITA DE CAMPL

PERFUMES OF ROYALTY. Scents Preferred by Some Crowned

Hends of Europe. Up to the conclusion of the peace of Paris, which settled the latest unpleasant ness between Spain and the United States the ladles of the Peninsular court, and Her Majesty, Queen Christina, in particular used ylang-ylang to give their clother and handkerchiefs a sweet odor. Indeed, they thought it their patriotic duty to do so, for plang-ylang is one of the products of the Philippines. When, however, the knds were ceded to Uncle Sam, the fast outplie perfume, so long regarded as the pink of perfection, lost its charms, and a obstitute of a Madrid maker valled tir French, of course) Water of Spain, was ostentatiously adopted, Christina author laing the dealers to use her name in push ng the sale.

Queen Victoria still clings to patchoull, which perfume became the fashion when India shawis were first introduced. She scents her linen with lavender, but the face powder man and concepter of tollet Indla made, as so many of them have been made lately, with an annexed circular ruffle. Match the color of the goods in a contrasting fabric. If the gown is a close around the waist and twisted into a claim royal patronage for scented wares vinegars and cosmettes who depended upo-

mystery, but the reason is obvious why it should not be eaten from the fingers. For cheese is always more or less greasy and its odor cannot be effaced by afterand benutifiers, the great ladies mentioned wast their own complexions.

Albert Edward, on the other hand, is credited with giving every new perfume that comes up a trial, because he likes to be in the fashion, and because the smell of tobacco and the stable, when it clings to his person, is offensive to him.

The young Empress of Russia delights in the luxuries of the tollet table, for which she spends 100,000 francs per year with a single Paris perfumery firm alone. and beautifiers, the great ladies mentioned ward dipping the fingers into the finger bowl. It is better taste, however, to serve

toasted crackers with the cheese, and, in-deed, the custom has become so universal that there is little danger of one's being left stranded with only a knife with which to convey the mouth. toothsome bits to

THINGS OF BEAUTY. New Shirt Waists Which Every Woman Will Admire.

Everything can be said in praise of the spades in bathing and beauty tollets, much | new shirt-waist which has at last blossomed out into a thing of real beauty, as we think we know about them. In the land of the rising sun, the daily bath is as a dainty, feminine waist, which every much a matter of course as eating, even woman of taste can approve. The variety is endiess, and the prettiest walsts are made by hand. Fine lawns and sheer His face is full of freckles, and his ears are many public baths, yet every house has its own. The water is heated by means of a small charcoal stove, attached to the white. Alternating groups of fine tucks tub. The men of the family take prece- and lace insertion form entire waists



TRIMMED WITH BANDANA HANDKERCHIEF.

and after them the children and servants. Ordinary soap is used.

Ordinary soap is used.

All those who can afford it are massaged after the bath. This is done by a shampooer, who visits the house of his patrons. The massage is taken with or without the clothing, and the victim lies upon a straw mat on the floor, with his head on a block of wood. The massage makes the women

After the bath and massage, hair-dressing comes. This is no every-day affair, such as we know it to be, when a girl coils her hair in some loose, becoming fashion, and lets it go at that. In Japan, it is distinctly set down how women must dress their crowning glory, and no woman would have the courage to exercise any personal feeling about her own hair.

The hair is shampooed by professionals and plastered and pasted to the conven-tional stiffness. The off used for the plasabove the piping, two well-separated fan-cy bands are traced in by means of rows tering process is extracted from camelian pure, without doubt. After the stiffening, the hair is divided into a dozen strands, the back drawn to a coll near the top of the head, and the front and sides aranged in a stiff pompadour.

Making up the face is the next step in

this beauty toilet, and a most important one it is. First of all, the face once more is bathed carefully, then paint is put on the checks and dips—thick, red paint that is not mistakable. After that, the face is powdered, this also being put on with a generous hand. In a way that perhaps wouldn't be liked in this country of ours. But with all her care for her tollet, you must never admire a Japanese girl. She would consider as an insult admiration offered by any but her most intimate friends, and even they have to apologize for the liberty taken.

PROPER TABLE SERVICE.

Servant Should Be Circumspect of Dress, Speech and Manner.

It is customary nowadays, even at famlly dinners, to have almost all of the dishes handed by the maid. The maid who walts on table cannot be too circumspect in her own table manners, or in the uniform she adopts. She should in the Winter wear a gown of black alpaca, with linen collar, white bib-apron and lace cap In handing dishes to those spated at table, the maid must be careful never to serve from the right side. This is highly improper, and necessitates an awkward posture for the one who is helping herself from the dish passed. Left-handed people have, it is presumed, accustomed themselves to being served from the left

To this rule there is no exception.

Everything should be handed from the left; the dish held low, so as to cause no inconvenience, and the guest helps herself, never assisted by the maid. The only occasion when the servant is allowed to help is where wine is served; then the glasses are filled by a man servant.

The maid should place the clean dishes and clear away the others with as little ostentation as possible. She remains in the dining-room until dessert, when the table is cleared of everything but table decorations, fruit, etc. Then she retires, leaving the family to partake of the rest of the meal unassisted. The service should be, as nearly as possible, noiseless, and the waitress should never speak unless addressed.

EAT CHEESE WITH KNIFE. Certain Interesting Matters of Table Etiquette.

One may steer oneself carefully and safely through a long, formal dinner and be tripped up at the very end. Do you know, asks an exchange, just how to take after-dinner coffee, and how to eat the cheese which is then served? After-dinner coffee is always served in

tiny coffee cups with one lump of sugar -more is not permissible-and no cream. Sometimes the sugar is ready in the sau-cer when the coffee is passed, but the more elegant way is to pass small sliver bowls from which the guests help them-selves with the aid of sugar tongs. Cheese should never be eaten from the fingers, nor with a fork. If toasted, crackers or bread is served, cut a piece of the cheese and spread it on a small piece of the bread or cracker. If no crackers or bread are served, then you of the cheese and spread it on a small piece of the bread or cracker. If no crackers or bread are served, then you are permitted to eat the cheese knife. This sounds very strange, when we have been taught from time liminemorial that nothing is ever eaten from a knife, but it is true.

To mittgate the evil in some degree the stockings should be changed daily in Sumptice of the bread or cracker. If no crackers or bread are served, then you are permitted to eat the cheese from the blearbonate of soda—a tablespoonful of the soda to a basin of water—letting them I made the Counters Scissons laugh heart for advice and treatment. In this way live and treatment. In this way live and treatment. In this way head when I passed a mirror—everybody the child is almost assured of sound, evenly growing teeth when womanhood or man fork is a drying and then bathed with alcohol.

dence in using the tub, then the women, and sleeves. An embroidered beading set in between the tucks as it is used in lingerie, is another mode of treatment, and again you see bands of lawn joined with

waists with half-inch tucks, edged with narrow frills of lace down the front, with four or five tucks each side, and of wood. The massage makes the women nerveless, drowsy, comfortable, and the flesh of their little bodies is as firm as transparent waists will be worn over colored slik slips, as they were last season, and in that way one can have quite a variety of changes, with a very few walsts. The new shirt-walst is made walsts. The new shirt-walst is made with no yoke at the back, which is tucked or pialted to correspond with the front, and the siecves are the real dress sleeve, with a small, circular cuff, trimmed with lace falling over the hand. Fancy stocks of ribbon, lace or lawn, with a lace trimmed. trimmed bow in front, are worn with

The heavier shirt-waists, which have stiff cuffs, shirt sleeves, and, exceptions, a seamless yoke back, are made of Madras cloth, which bids fair to oust the cheviots and pique from favor. White Madras, either striped, cross-barred or spotted, is the correct thing, and it is evident that the white shirt-waist in any material is to have the lead. Colored piques, with white spots, and white piques, with colored spots, are both used, as well as the colored Madras, in stripes and checks. Wash silks, in corded stripes and checks, are to be much worn and come in a greater variety of patterns and colorings than ever before.

Wear White-Soled Stockings. A frequent cause of trouble with the feet

the herring-bone stitch.

There are waists of all-over embroidery;

Daughter of France.

onciled to positive ugitness in her own is the wearing of black stockings. Care person than the Duchess of Orleans, the should be taken to select those with white | mother of the Regent d'Oricans, who gov-



His hair is red and tangled, and he has

And shocks the various collers with the slang

CO-EDUCATION MOVEMENT

Women Seek to Have Doors of Johns Hopkins University Opened to Them-Wesleyan Results,

The question of co-education is being discussed with much ardor at present in several colleges in the East. Johns Hopkins is not able any longer to escape the furniture, broken and mismatched odds problem, and the arguments pro and con may be heard wherever Johns Hopkins room is the nursery or "children's room." Many mothers wonder why their little an's College of Baltimore, says the New York Sun, have been looking on the graduate courses of the university for some time with covetous eyes, and finally a movement was started with which these students were identified to induce Johns Hopkins to open its graduate courses to women. The objections urged against such a proceeding are the usual onesthat the presence of women would be a restriction on the freedom of the men, and that one step might lead to another, and that once the bars were down, the women might invade the undergraduate

department also.

In answer to these objections, the advocates of admission point out the fact that nearly all the leading institutions of the country have opened their graduate courses, without any evil consequences. The men do not seem to feel the presence of women a hindrance. They have not been included yet in the undergraduate department of Yale, Harvard or Columbia. It is probable that, in order to get some idea of public opinion on this matter, a petition will be circulated among leading professional and nonprofessional women and clergymen, lawyers, physiclans, merchants, bankers and other pro-

fessional and business men. The failure of the Maryland Legislature to pass the bill appropriating \$50,000 for Johns Hopkins University will perhaps defer the opening of the graduate moved and laundered when solled. The courses. The university feels disappointed and hurt over the defeat of the bill sains, etc. should be of fine white muries more people single lectures and courses ings. It is well to have two sets, if positive to the soll of the single single lectures and courses ings. It is well to have two sets, if positive to the soll of the single si since it has offered freely to the Balti-more people single lectures and courses of lectures ever since it was founded. It has also given substantial aid to city charities, and in many other ways has tried to do its part for the welfare of the

Wesleyan University, which has found it somewhat wanting, is seriously considering the question of giving it up. The joint committee met in New York to receive the report of the New York young alumni on the subject of co-education at Wesleyan. No final decision was reached and it was voted that another meeting should be held before the regular meeting of the Board of Trustres in

DON'T CONFESS NOWADAYS. Not Many Women So Frank as This

Perhaps no woman was ever better rec-



burning and swelling often are due solely this cause.

To mitigate the evil in some degree the not like that people should look at me atto this cause.

soles, as the dye is extracted by the erned France during the minor ty of heat induced by confinement in the shoe Louis XV. She writes thuswise of her and acts as an irritant poison. Itching, own appearance and manners:

"From my earliest years I was aware

too much self-love to bear the sight of my own homeliness."
"I must have been very homely in my features, with

I had no sort of features, with gets repose:

His face is full of freckles, and his ears are shaped like fins.

And a large from tooth is missing, as you'll notice when he grims.

He is like a comic picture, from his toes up to his head—

But his mether calls him "darling" when she tucks him into bed. tucks him into bed.

It is be who marks the carpet with the print of muddy boots;

And rejoices in a doorbell that is pulled out by the roots;

Who whistles on his fingers till be almost splits

To one would have endured me. It was impossible to discover anything like intelligence in my eyes, except with a microscope. Perhaps there was not on the face of the earth such another pair of ugly hands as mine. The King often told ms so, and set me laughing about it; for all was quite sure of below years using a laugh of the control I was quite sure of being very ugly, I made up my mind to be always the first to laugh at it. This succeeded very will, And shocks the various causes with the chanced to hear.

He fills the house with tumult and the neighborhood with dread—

But his mother calls him "darling" when she

To laugh at it. This succeeded very win, though I must confess it furnished me with a good stock of material for laughter.

"One thing that always surprised me was how anybody could ever fail in leve with me. I was notoriously the most homely woman in the French court, and yet I was only 19 when I was married. I often asked my husband whether my looks did not repel him, and what he saw in me that he should fall in love. To my ques-tions I have never received a satisfactory answer, but it seems to me that other

"THE CHILDREN'S ROOM." Should Be Made a Thing of Beauty

qualities, in lack of beauty, caused his at-

traction.

to Little Ones. If there is any room in the house which s destined to receive the overflow of sons and daughters are so fond of run-ning the streets, preferring always to be out of the house and away from home. Exercise in the open air is the best sort of exercise, but everything can be overdone, and the children should be taught that some part of each day must be spent

Indoors, It does not always occur to parents that the simplest explanation of their chil-dren's desire to be forever on the go is because they have no place at home sufficlently attractive to hold them there. The nursery should be made a place of beauty to the little ones. Instead of half-word and cast-off furniture, it should be fur-nished with an entire new set. Oak furniture is never expensive and is bright and cheerful in a living-room. . One of the prettiest adjuncts to a child's

room, says the New York World, is a pic-ture screen. Make the screen of plain blue or red denim, on a light wood frame, and fasten the pictures on it with small brass paper clamps. Every child has its own collection of photographs and pleture

cards, and when these are arranged artis-tically, the effect is dainty. A toy closet with ample shelf room is another regulate of the nursery. The must be kept in order, or it will room show an accumulation of litter. A weekly renovating will keep it fairly clean.

If there are cushions in the nursery, they should have good, strong covers of denim, festened on by buttors and butdenim, festened on by button ton-holes, so that they can be readly reings. It is well to have two sets, if por sible, so that they may be changed ever week or so and kept in spotless clean

HOW IT SHOULD BE MADE.

Suggestions for Importing Delicion

The French have a secret with regid to potato salad that, while very simila. yet if known and applied to one America dish, would change its character much or the better. We, each one of us, can bring to mid

the wholesome flavor of po ates and did gravy from a joint of beef, as this is often the first taste of the family dinner vo have been allowed after an illne s. Frenchman's secret enables us to import this flavor, in combination with the reish of a saind if we have at hand a sea i it of coarse gravy meal, or a H y p t of bet extract. The meat is to be heated through and every trace of juice presed our and called to taste or enough of the exerct used to give a good ment flavor to fur-tablespoonfuls of hot water.

The potatoes are to be cloked as "way"

as possible. With old polatoes this can be d me by throwing them into the collart ? and spreading them out one by one to be come thorough y cool. When preparing the saind, each thin slice of potato is to be immersed into the beef ju'ce, just long enough to take the flavor without becom-ing moist enough to "fleak". When the oil, pepper, sait and vin gar are added and all gettly toss d. the : and is ready to send

Finely chopped parsicy improves the apnegrance; but is not called for in the recipe, while the beef gravy is insisted

INVALID ROOM. Care Should Be Used in Selection and

Arrangement.

The room occupied by an invalid should eceive careful attention, as much depends upon it, in some cases even the sick one's altimate recovery. An over large room is not desirable, as it is too hard to keep clean, and is, besides, apt to be draughty. cient, and a besaues agt to be draughty. The room should have a southern or a western exposure, and be as cheery and bright as loving thoughts can make it. Little furniture should be used, and that the simplest and plainest. Heavy upholstered furniture wearies the eye of the invalid, and, besides, accumulates dust and microbes in an objectionable way. It is a good plan to use nothing in the room that cannot be washed thoroughly with warm water into which a few drops of carbolic acid have been put. Heavy curtains have no place in a sick

room. They attract disagreeable odors and taint the air that passes by them. Much more to be recommended are simple curtains of swies tied back with cheery ribbons, that can be changed and washed every week or so.

The first floor is a bad place for an in-valid room, for not only is it too near the noises of the street, but it catches all the foul air that may aree from the cellar. Neither is the top floor good. That is quieter, it is true, but it is too near the roof, and is therefore apt to be hotter than any other room in the summer.

Care of Children's Teeth.

An experienced dentist says that the carelessness of parents frequently sacrifices the personal charm of their children to an extent wholly unnecessary. The first teeth should be preserved until actually pushed out by the second, as the