

DANGER IN ORIENTAL RUGS

Antiques and Near Antiques May Both Be the Vehicle for Germs.

Dr. Remlinger, head of the Pasteur Institute in Constantinople, has been making an investigation of Oriental rugs and carpets and has published a summary of his results in the German Journal of General and Applied Hygiene. He finds that the carpets of the better class, the highly prized antiques or near antiques, constitute a serious menace to health unless they are put through a radical cleansing and disinfecting process.

The real antiques which have been in use in Oriental houses or bazaars for years or generations have been exposed to the contagion of countless disease germs. Their texture fits them in a peculiar way to gather and retain these indefinitely.

These genuine antiques are far less objectionable than the counterfeit antiques which have been artificially mellowed. One of the least objectionable methods used to soften the colors in the degree that the European and American market calls for is to bury the carpets in trenches with quantities of stable refuse. When taken up they are little likely to receive a thorough cleansing.

Sometimes the carpets are laid down in frequented places to be walked on, thus accumulating the bacteria laden dust of the Eastern city streets. Or a rug may be lent to a beggar or street vender, who sits on it and sleeps in it until it acquires the semblance of age.

Dr. Remlinger points out that tuberculosis, throat diseases and catarrh are prevalent in the rug and carpet trade. He is of opinion that they are contracted from handling the fabrics and breathing the air in which they are opened and agitated as they are shown to customers. The doctor also expresses the opinion that some otherwise unaccountable outbreaks of tropical enteric disorders that have taken place in Paris were due to infection from Oriental rugs.

The most thorough and efficient process of cleansing would be disinfection by steam. This could do no harm to the rugs and it is an absolutely certain method of killing bacteria. He thinks that it should be generally adopted as a preliminary to the importation of Eastern fabrics into any Occidental country.

Child's Stylish Cuts

French Venetian cloth marked with a tiny black hairline is used in the development of the coat sketched here. It is seamless, but the oddly shaped sleeves have an armhole effect outlined with bias folds of the material and are trimmed with large silk buttons arranged down the centre.

The neck is cut in V shape and outlined with narrow stitching of



silk soutache and buttons. A suggestion of an Empire vest is shown in the way the coat fastens above the waist tie of soft spotted silk. For very small girls coats are to be very short, with their fullness supplied by a circular flare. The knee length will obtain and nothing is really prettier for little girls.

The hat finishing this little outfit is of soft white ermine trimmed with soft folds of silk veiled with meline.

The Cutting of Bread for Sandwiches

Bread for making sandwiches should not be too coarse grained. It will fall apart and refuse to take the butter or keep its shape if it is of this description. Close grained white bread of the opposite type slices beautifully and can be trimmed into any desired shape or size. Always trim off the crusts. Use the very sharpest knife you have when slicing and cut those slices as thin as you can without having them fall apart. Never use fresh bread. It should be easily one day old to be firm and fit. Do not try to spread butter when it is very hard. This tears up the bread. A little heating will make it work easier. Use a scant amount on the slices and the very choicest.

When making cold chicken sandwiches the meat should be finely chopped. Tender celery stalks, salt and pepper and a small quantity of butter form a seasoning. Turkey is arranged the same way. When veal is minced for sandwiches the favor is decidedly improved by a little lemon juice. Ham when chopped fine is even better than sliced if it has been held out by the use of a French mustard mixed with the chopped meat.

What Do They Cure?

The above question is often asked concerning Dr. Pierce's two leading medicines, "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Favorite Prescription."

The answer is that "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most potent alterative or blood-purifier, and tonic or invigorator and acts especially favorably in a curative way upon all the mucous lining surfaces, as of the nasal passages, throat, bronchial tubes, stomach, bowels and bladder, curing a large per cent. of catarrhal cases whether the disease affects the nasal passages, the throat, larynx, bronchia, stomach (as catarrhal dyspepsia), bowels (as mucous dysentery), bladder, uterus or other pelvic organs. Even in the chronic or ulcerative stages of these affections, it is often successful in affecting a cure.

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Making True Diamonds.

The production of artificial diamonds has long been a dream of the experimenter. The conditions under nature are pretty well understood; and on a small scale they have for some time been duplicated in the laboratory and even—though were quite unwittingly—in the workshop. Nothing more is necessary than to reduce carbon—a bit of coal or graphite or lampblack—to a liquid condition, combine it with a solvent and maintain it under great pressure until it cools, when crystals of the pure carbon will form just as do crystals of quartz or sugar or salt under like conditions—and these crystals of carbon constitute true diamonds. But the difficulty lies in the extreme reluctance with which carbon assumes the liquid state. Under pressure, to be sure, it will liquefy; but the pressure is about fifteen tons to the square inch. In the depths of the earth, such a pressure may be applied by the weight of geological strata; but how may it be attained in the laboratory?

A most ingenious answer to this question was found by Professor Henri Moissan, of Paris. It is based on the well known fact that the metal iron has the property—which it shares with a few other substances, including water—of expanding instead of contracting as it passes from the liquid to the solid state; combined with the further fact that liquid iron absorbs or dissolves carbon, much as water does sugar, in increasing quantity with increasing temperature. Moissan fills an iron receptacle with pure iron and pure carbon obtained by calcining sugar, closes it tightly, and rapidly heats it to the highest temperature attainable in an electric furnace, bringing it to a degree of heat at which the lime furnace begins to melt, and the iron volatilizes in clouds.

The dazzling fiery receptacle is then lifted out and plunged instantly into cold water, until its outer surface is cooled and hardened, thus forming a shell of iron that holds the interior contents with an inflexible grip. As this molten interior matter cools, the carbon separates from the iron solvent in liquid drops, and under the almost unimaginable pressure of expansion of the solidifying iron these liquid drops become solid crystals of diamond.—Everybody's.

"There's Many a Slip."

The proverb, "There's many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip," is probably the oldest of all the familiar English sayings. Its origin is found in the following ancient Greek legend told by Lycophron. Anceus, the son of the god Poseidon and King of the Leleges of Samos, took great pride in his vineyards, and treated most harshly the slaves who worked them.

A prophet predicted that as a punishment for his cruelty he would not live to enjoy the wine pressed from his grapes. The harvesting and the winemaking passed in safety, and finally Anceus stood jeering at the prophecy with the first cup of wine in his hand. But the seer replied to the King's mockery "Many things happen between the cup and the lip." At that moment a wild boar broke into the vineyard and Anceus setting the cup down untasted, hurried off to direct the chase, in which he was killed.

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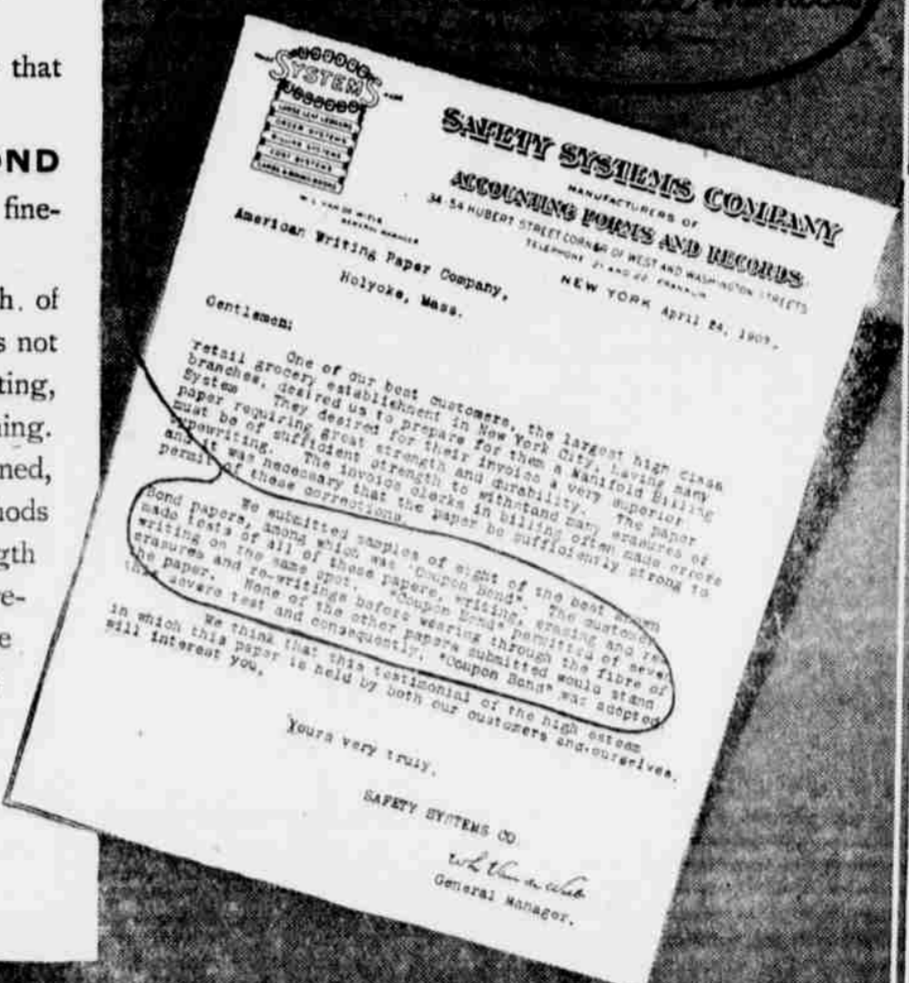
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