## IN WARD FIFTEEN.

representing nearly every regular regi- army. It was all so long ago that it ment in the Fifth Army Corps. Many seemed like a dream, and yet the light of them were seriously wounded, one which still lingered in the eyes of that was shot through the neck, several kindly woman illumined his dream t through the body, while others had a semblance of reality and in mind he been mangled by the terrible shrapnel. followed the light down the devious But of all the wounded. Bill Parsons grooves of change until the face of his was the only one who could not live, old love shone vividly through the vell At least, so the surgeons and nurses of years. Bill was puzzied to know said, and as the regulars, through long why that should be experience, had learned to put faith in what the surgeons told them, they not infrequently forgot their wounds eral bags of tobacco. "The doctor says and looked over toward the white screen which sheltered Bill's cot, and I'll come and read to you. muttered something which sounded like "Poor Bill." or remarked that it as one must feel to whom an angel has was a blank shame that such a good stooped. soldier should be obliged to give up his life to the bullet of a miserable dago.

And Bill was a good soldier-a good regular-and when you have said that face, with its deeply marked lines, behair and beard were grizzled. Fightyears in the regular army was his rechad ever been affixed to his name. If in the army, he would stand an excellent chance of being called sergeant, seized the colors from the dead ser- smiled. geant's band and carried them far out on the firing line on the hillside of El girl," was his only reply.

He had had but few conscious mo ments since leaving Siboney. They did ed for the first trip north he was put he was in the cool, clean ward at Belle-Bill was a good fighter, and he won.

weakened his body and sapped the little that remained of his great strength. His bunkies had already begun to leave their cots and to gather on the sunny balcony where they smoked their corncob pipes and swapped bandings and stories, but Bill still tossed and moaned on his cot. Sometimes he would open his eyes and look about where he was, and thought it might be waters of the East River and the green stretch of the hospital grounds sloping down to meet them. Maybe it was stroked his forehead while he slept. He thought that possibly it might have to believe guarded over those who sleep, and then he smiled foolishly and told himself that he had probably dreamed it. And then the windows ward and its occupants faded away. and he sunk into the first sweet sleep since he was wounded.

Meanwhile the regulars and nurses had come to look for the arrival of a stout, sweet-faced woman with spectacles and gray hair.

"Yes, ma'am." they would say, "he's a little better to-day." And then she would smile and go over to Bill's corner, and if he was askeep she would sit down on the edge of his cot and smooth out the rumpled hair and bathe. his temples with ice water. If his eyes were open she would pass by. But whether he was asleep or awake she would always leave a jar of jelly or some fruit on the little table by the head of his cot. She left jelly with the other soldiers, too, but she never sat beside them or bathed their templesperhaps it was because Bill looked so

Bill never slept so soundly as now. and he often dreamed that some beautiful being guarded over his slumbers. And once his dream seemed so real that he awoke, but he did not open his eyes because a soft hand was passing over his aching forehead. It was not the surgeon's hand nor the nurse's. He was familiar with their touch. knew it was a woman's hand or an angel's. Quite as likely one as the other, thought Bill. He did not open his eyes until the hand ceased to bathe his forehead. It was early in the afternoon, he knew, because the sun's rays shone in neither the eastern nor the western windows. Thereafter he niways kept awake at that time, aithough he never opened bis eyes. And then the surmuch-but Bill knew,

'When I get well," he told himself, "she won't come any more. I don't know but I'd just as lief die." But the of the dress he opened his eyes and found a sweet-faced woman stand. and Sir Kenneth, the Scotch knight ing near his cot, and she blushed and London Chronicle. turned away when she saw him look-And then Bill wished be had kept his eyes closed. He began to

feel very funny about it all. There was something about her face that puzzled him. As one pauses and ns to the strains of some old for-to melody wonders where he heard efore, remembers and then recalls the associations with which it is linked

TILLIAM PARSONS, Com-; so Bill gazed at that gentle, peaceful pany E, Eighteenth United face, the faded blue eyes with the States Infantry, was the en- crowsfeet in the corners and thought try in the hospital register, of a girl he used to know in a little He occupied a cot in Ward 15, together town in the hills. Bill had loved that with thirty other wounded soldiers, girl. That was why he went into the

She came back the next afternoo bringing with her a long pipe and sev you may smoke to-morrow, and may

"Thanks, lady," said Bill, who felt And she did come, and she came the

day after, and although she visited many soldiers it was Bill to whom she used to read of the doings at Montauk you can say no more. His bronzed Point, or listened while Bill in his simple way told the story of his camspoke dangers and hardships and his paigns. Once she told Bill of her little home in the bills, where she hired ing was an old story to Bill Parsons. girl to milk the cows and man to de He had hunted Captain Jack and his chores and help raise garden truck for Modee Indians; he had fought the Utes, the market ever since her husband had Geronimo and his Apaches, and he had dled. And when she told him this the been with Miles at Pine Ridge. Thirty light of Bill's dream became light in deed. He knew now why she had been ord and private was the only title that kind to him. Strange thoughts began to fill his mind, and oftentimes h he lived, however, and decided to stay blushed behind his grizzled whiskers The woman began to be known as Bill's widow, and they made mild sen for his Colonel had seen him when he timental jests at his expense, but Bill

"I used to know her when she was a

But there was one thing of which Bill's bunkles were certain, and that was if her kindness to him was due to not think he would live to make the the fact that he had known her when voyage, but as he was breathing when she was a girl, the same explanation the Seneca began to load with wound- could not be applied to her kindness to the youngest soldier in the ward. aboard with the rest. And in due time Merely a boy he was, and he had blue eyes, too, much like the widow's. A vue. It was a hard fight for life, but shell had taken off his foot at the ankle and he spent most of his time talking Weeks passed. The wound in the of the pension and the two cork legs a head had healed, but the terrible Cu. year that Uncle Sam was to give him ban fever and the shock of his wound He had been brought into Ward 15 only recently. But he had not been there a day before every one knew that Bill had a rival. There were some who had seen her cry and kiss the boy when she first saw him, and some had it that the boy cried, too, although this was not generally believed.

One day she sat beside the boy, talk ing earnestly the whole time, for nearhim in amazement. He wondered by an hour, and she stayed with Bill only ten minutes. For she was in a the Fort Custer barracks until he hurry, she said. Then it was that Bill looked through an open window and realized, as had his comrades long be caught a glimpse of the state colored fore him. And then he blushed again and felt very foolish. Just a little bitter, too, he felt, and in a dull way it struck him that this was not the first fairyland or heaven. He wondered time she had made him feel this way who the sweet-faced woman standing But the first time was many, many by the next cot could be, and he mar. long years ago. The next time she veled that she should spend so much called Bill made believe that he was time in feeding its occupants with fruit asleep, and so he did the next time afand ices. If some one would only feed ter that. It was hard, though, and af him. He seemed to have a vague im- ter she had gone a tear trickled down pression that something had softly Bill's furrowed cheek. But the third in the operating chair, time he pretended to be asleep again. This time, however, the steps lingered been some of the angels whom he used by his cot, he felt warm breath against his cheek, but he kept his eyes closed. Then came a softly whispered sentence and then Bill opened his eyes very wide. His comrades were out on darkened, the sky grew black, the the balcony, and the nurse was in another part of the ward, so no one can say authoritatively what followed. At all events Bill did not felgn sleep any more, and often he glanced protectingly at the little crippled rookle. Of course he could understand why she did not want him to know at first, although she never told him why. He should not have cared if she had three Sons.

> When Bill said good-bye to his bun kies and told them he was going to re enlist they slapped him on the back and seemed glad that he had not fallen down to the "Jersey widow." And Bill did enlist. The United States Army was not aware of it, however, for his enlistment papers were filed in the archives of a little country church back in the Jersey hills, and Bill often declares that it was the most satisfactory enlistment that he ever made-all the more satisfactory since the crippled rookie has learned to call him father New York Sun.

A New "Lee Penny.

Our readers have all heard of the famous "Lee Penny," the "talisman" from which Scott gave the title to his romance of the crusades. "Sir Simon Lockhart," wrote Scot:, "after much experience of the wonders which is wrought, brought it to his own country and left it to his heirs, by whom, and by Clydesdale in particular, it was, and is still, distinguished by the name of the Lee Penny, from the name of his native seat of Lee." But a new combination of a similar kind has just come into being. For on the 4th inst. geon shook his head, and decided that at St. George's Church, Catford, a Mr. Bill was not improving-he slept too Lee was married to a Miss Penny, and they were hyphened in their matrimo nial announcement as "Lee-Penny." The coincidence is a very curious one and if there be any talismanic virtue next time he heard the familiar rust. In names, the union can scarcely fail to be as happy a one as that of Edith

According to the London Globe, the Austrian Government has, it is said, decided to arm several cavalry regiments with swords made of a new metal named magnalium, which is asserted to combine the lightness of aluminium with the strength and flexibility of steel.

## MENTAL FATIGUE.

cleatific Measurements Regarding Meta-ods of Work and Rest.

A volume of over 600 pages has ust been issued by the board of eduatlon, containing thirteen reports. written by experts on education in Gernany. Not the least interesting is an ecount given by Mr. C. C, Th. Parez, Jerman master at Merchiston school, Edinburgh, on the "Measurement of dental Fatigue in Germany."

He states that the latest compara ive post-mortem examinations have seen successful in flying the order of levelopment of the brain in children and in showing that those parts of the orain which serve the purpose of sys ematic thought, commonly known as he reasoning powers, are the last to nature; but at what age these porlous of the brain have arrived at a tage of development sufficient to meet he demands of the first school work, and in what relation their development tands to the advancing claims of the atter, physiology cannot determine the systematic study of mental faigue, however, as lately undertaken y various investigators, particularly Germany, and the careful comparions of the results obtained by various nethods have served to throw a flood I light on the subject. Chance specu ation has given way to a spirit of arnest inquiry, which has led to inestigations conducted in a scientific nanner.

After giving an account of these avestigations, he says in his conluding remarks:

"Passing in review the investigaons here described, one is struck as such by the methodical and unsparing abor which has been devoted to the ubject of mental fatigue, both by ducationists and physicians in Gernany, as by the close agreements in he results of these investigations, alhough conducted independently, in arious schools and on three entirely lifferent systems. This agreement af ords a strong presumption of the genral correctness of the means emloyed to detect mental fatigue, and of e intimate connection between that benomenon and the variations in the nental or physical state, on the obervation of which the investigations n question were based. In many ages these were of a more or less entative character, and the concluions drawn from them could scarcely save been accepted as in any way auhoritative had they not often been orroborated by the results drawn rom other independent sources. The onnection between work and fatigue. ith its concomitant mental and physial symptoms, is, of course, purely relative and varies for each individual s well as in each individual under arving circumstances. The most serious and most frequen

ases of mental exhaustion from overork seem to have been noticed among upils under twelve years of age, a erlous indictment considering that the ears from nine to twelve are general y looked upon as those of feeblest derelopment, particularly in the case of oys. There seems to be a general oncensus of opinion among investi cators that the hours in vogue at most chools are too long for children of his age. Thirty minutes is regarded is the limit of time during which the erious attention of children to one subject can reasonably be demanded: hough with skillful introduction of variety into the lesson forty to forty ive minutes might be devoted to i without entailing too severe a strain on the mental powers."-London Globe.

The Growth of the Beard. "The beard hardly grows at all when

on are asleep," said the barber "How do you know?" asked the man

"Oh, by experiments. You see, 1 lways used to shave myself in the norning, the first thing after getting up; but I hated to do it, because it was so apt to make me late for break ast. So, one night, I shaved myself it eleven o'clock, and went straight to bed and to sleep. Do you know, my face was almost clean when I got up You would have sworn, unless you had examined me closely, that I was fresh from the razor. And ever since then I have shaved before going to bed, and have been given credit for shaving in the morning. The growth of the beard, you see, is practically im-

ours of your sleep, But if you should stay awake those ght or nine hours the growth would e as fast as usual. One night, after I had shaved, I had to stay up with my sick daughter, and I almost needed a second scraping in the morning. The eard grows, in my opinion, three times s fast when you are awake as it does when you are asleep."-Philadelphia

perceptible during the eight or nine

Couldn't Deceive the Kaiser.

As is known, the German Empero vinces a keen appreciation of news papers, but his love for them has been emewhat modified since a certain in cident took place. He was traveling from Potsdam by train, and was talk ng on all sorts of subjects, when of a adden the presence in the saloon of an individual in the guise of a servan of the imperial household caused the conversation to cease abruptly.

A horrible suspicion as to the bona fides of the servant flashed across the mind of the Emperor's Secretary, who on interrogating the man, discovere that he was a reporter who had adopt ed the role of a lackey in order to b able to publish some of the Emperor's

sayings. The punishment meted out to the scribe was emintently characteristic of the ruler of Germany. The train was stopped at a lonely spot and the reporter was dropped, with a walk of ten miles to the next station before him.-Chicago Record-Herald.

The Tip Question Solved,

The awkward question of the tip was solved by a big New Englander from the State of Maine, who was dining ir a London restaurant the other even ing. Having paid his bill, he was in formed by the waiter that what he had paid did "not include the waiter." "Wal," said the stranger, "I ate na waiter, did 17" And as he looked quite ready to do so on any further provocation, the subject was dropped.-London Chronicle.

## THE GERM-PROOF HOME

IT SHOULD BE RATHER BARE, WELL VENTILATED, VERY SUNSHINY.

In the Ideal Health Home There Must Be No Stairs—One Must Dispense With Dainty and Tasteful Upholstery—Hanging Pictures Are Banned.

While on the subject of dust and dirt and consequent microbes a word about the ideal healthy home is in season. According to the scientists an ideal living place is a rather bare, place a loose material on a metal frame perfectly ventilated and very sunshiny place. To those whose souls are wedded to their knick-knacks and draperies the hygienic home is a cheerless place, but this feeling is said to wear off after a few weeks of life in the clean, bare rooms recommended by the idealists, and other people's overfurnished houses look stuffy and musty to one's enlightened eyes. If one wishes to accustom oneself

by degrees to hygienic furnishings instead of taking the fatal plunge at once this is a good time of year to beginwhen most of the useless and more or less-usually less-ornamental and dust-collecting earpets and hangings are packed away in moth balls and cedar chests. One would have to be strong-minded ludeed to live up to all the requirements of the extreme hyglenic furnisher, but one can make gentle compromises, and the adoption of even a few of these new ideas would work a happy change in the nerves and general well-being of the average worrying, fidgety women who live in crowded rooms.

To begin with, if she desires to do the thing thoroughly, the would-be hygienic housewife must make up her Horneo. At certain seasons, it is said, mind to dispense with dainty and tasteful upholstery in her new home, for this is the happy bunting grounds of the clusive and malevolent microbe.

In the ideal health home there should be no stairs-all the rooms should be on the ground floor. No picturesque insect-harboring creepers should adorn the walls. Ordinary bricks in some conditions of the atmosphere become regular germ lairs, and should be superceded by glazed and tightly fitting hygienic bricks. Naturally, the air of the country is purer than in town. Still such adjuncts of civilization as gas and water are not to be despised, so a hygienic dwelling house that was situated too far from a town would have several grave drawbacks. A gravel soil is also indispensable. Light is fatal to bacteria, darkness is favorable to their development, so cellars, accordingly, are favorable lurking places for them. Therefore cellars must go. A layer of concrete should first be placed under the floors. Above this, and immediately beneath the floors should be a "damp course" running right along the length of the walls, consisting of blocks of earthenware pierced for ventilation. This absolutely pre-

the concrete entering the house. The house may be of any design, but the windows should, for choice, reach from the top to the bottom of the walls. A good type of window is that in which the lower frame opens like a casement and the upper swings like a fanlight.

The best type of roof is tiled, not slated.

As to drainage, if there is no good system of sewers available, the waste water from the house is led into a series of V-shaped troughs, into which a special culture of microbes is placed. The particular germ used is a gigantic fellow compared to his brothers of cholera and typhoid. All poisonous bacteria are fish that come into his clutches. He lives and fattens on them as soon as they enter his V-shaped den. Though absolutely harmless to man, he slays his brother bacteria with zest and efficiency.

As to the furniture of the rooms themselves, the dining room should be of polished mahogany. The chairs should be cushionless or stuffed with medicated wool. No elaborate carving could be tolerated, for it would be bound to collect dust. The wails should consist of a cement that takes a high polish, can be stained to any tone, and can be washed frequently. Curtains and curtain poles are anathema to the scientist; but an artistic touch might be introduced by a number of plants of the india-rubber and eucalyptus type. These kill bacteria and insects, and by giving off oxygen,

revivify the atmosphere. Pictures of the ordinary hanging type must also be banned. If wanted, they should be let into the cement wall. Any projection can harbor a few thousand million microbes, and servants are very human. The skirting is rather peculiar in a "health house." It starts from the wall in a gentle curve, and is continued until it merges into the hardwood parquet floor. Thus there are really no corners in the room at all, but merely graceful curves that the

housemaid's brush can readily deal In the drawing room the heavier furniture should not stand close to the art-tinted cement wail. Nothing should be against the wall that could not easlly be moved for the periodical wash The absence of filmy lace curtains and heavy drapery may to some extent be compensated by mases of living vegetation. The chairs should be of hardwood, and, if necessary, a metal spring sout could be fitted. The strict hygienist would possibly yearn to scrub the interior of the grand piano with soap and water. Possibly he might be appeased and mollified by very thorough

and frequent dusting. The bedrooms would show several improvements upon the conventional type. There would be no pillows on the beds. Instead, there should be a slope of three or four inches from the head to the foot. This sends the blood away from the brain and induces sleep. The beds, with a plain spring mattress are only eighteen inches from the

ground In all rooms a perfect system of ventilation is necessary. A method found most reliable is one in which the inflow of air comes through the outer walls through cotton wool and over water, depositing in its course most of its impurities. It enters the room from a square pipe that terminates at about five feet from the floor. The hot and vitiated atmosphere leaves through an opening at the top of the wall.

Heating should be upon the system in which hot air is conducted all over

the house in pipes from one furnace. If gas be used for Blumination, the celling immediately above it should be plerced for the egress of the products of combustion, or a tube, which should be carried outside the walls, can be placed above the burner. In the bathroom bath cork mats should be left severely alone. A good wall covering is formed of enamelled zinc. nets" in the pantry ought to be dis pensed with, and it is advisible to containing a circular trough of some antiseptic over the meat.

## CURIOUS FACTS.

If the whole earth was reduced to a level tableland its height would be 920 feet above sea level.

In order that a ralubow may be pro duced the sun must not be more than forty-two degrees above the horizon

In 1880 an onnce of gold would buy fifteen ounces of silver. Twenty years later it would purchase twenty ounces.

It is said that a full-grown bee can draw twenty times its own weight. It can fly about five miles an hour, and it will seek its food at a distance of four miles.

Among the curles of Windsor Castle is a chair made entirely out of the trunk of the famous elm by which the Duke of Wellington stood at the Battle of Waterloo.

The worst mosquito infested neigh-

borhood in the world is the coast of

the streams of that region are unnavigable because of the clouds of mosquitoes. One sees curious things in jewels these days, especially in the cheaper lines. A girl on the street cars the other day wore as a brooch what

looked exactly like a set of false teeth

in brilliants. In a public park at Calcutta are several birds of the adjutant species. They are the storks of the East Indies, and average about six feet in height. These birds parade in a stately way, and at a distance look so much like soldiers that strangers often mistake them for

The story is told that at the springs near Bolse, Idaho, one may sit with hook and line and catch the trout from a pool formed by a spring of cold water, and immediately, without changing his position, swing his de licious catch over into a hot pool, where it is quickly cooked.

Pauncefote's Pens.

In the Peace Congress at The Hague vents any damp that might get past Lord Pauncefote attracted the attention of the delegates by taking notes with a fountain pea, the handle of which was formed by the shell of a dumdum bullet. One day the representative of a foreign power, excited by the heat of the discussion in the interests of eternal peace, said to him, sharply:

"My lord, it isn't right for you to use that murderous shell in this congress. The instruments used by persons are almost emblematic. They can ecome a part of themselves, an expression of their ideas and of their personality.'

Lord Pauncefote smiled, but said nothing.

The following day his critic, wanting lish diplomat to borrow a pen. The ambassador pulled out of his pocket an old-fashloned pen made of a gray goose quill, and after the borrower had finished said:

"Monsieur, it isn't right for you to use such an instrument in this congress. The instruments used by per sons are almost emblematic. They can become a part of themselves, an expression of their ideas and of their personality."—Paris Le Gaulois.

An Ancient Crematorium, What the absent-minded old lady called a creamery has just been discovered near Reading, says the Westminster Gazette. Twenty urns, containing calcined human bones, have been unearthed at Sunningdale, near Camberley. A mound was being removed in the construction of golf links, when three urns were discovered. Under the direction of Mr. A. C. Shrubsole, F. G. S. curator of the geological and anthropological department of the Reading museum, a further search was made, and seventeen more were brought to light. It is believed by competent authorities that the mound was the site of an ancient crematorium probably a battleground-in pre-Roman days. Some of the urns are one foot four inches in diameter. They are of ancient British make, and may safely be ascribed to the time before Brit. ain came under the Roman influence, It is estimated that the burials must have taken place between 2000 and 6000 years ago. Some of the urns have been sent to the British Museum, the Reading Museum, to Oxford and to the Louvre, Paris.

A Very Delicate Touch.

The five senses formed the groundwork of a little discourse which was delivered to a busy broker at the corner of Fourth and Chestnut streets by a man to whom time evidently did not mean money. The broker was proceeding down the street, when obliged to stop at the corner until a trolley car went by. It was at this moment the theme was broached to him,

"It is very singular," was the remark made to him by a rather seedy-looking individual, "how acute some senses become. There are five of them, of course, but with every one some particular sense is more acute than the others. Just see how carefully that billed man steers his way along the crowded street. Now, with me the best developed sense is that of touch." The broker looked his man over hur-

riedly again. Meanwhile the car was clearing the crossing. "That may be," he replied, as he stepped down off the curb, "but you can't touch me!"-Philadelphia Tele-





A STYLISH SHIRT WAIST

robe. The stylish May Manton model shown is cut after the latest style and suits many materials-Oxford, Madras, linen batiste, dimity and the like, as well as waisting flannels and elbow, with frills at the bottom, with light-weight wools and silks; but, in touches of coral pink, Nile green or turthe original, is of white butcher's linen quoise blue satin ribbon. The flowered and is worn with a stock and tie of the material, the latter dotted with French knots in blue. When desired worn with the flower bats and creamy it can be made with elbow sleeves and a collarless or English neck, as shown in back view,

The waist is made quite simply and cut with fronts and backs only. The back is plain across the shoulders drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the fronts are arranged in gathers at the shoulders and can be gathered at the waist line or adjusted to the figure as preferred. The sleeves are in bishop style with the fashionable cuffs that are buttoned over at the seams. At the neck is a regulation stock and the fronts are finished with a central box pleat in which buttonholes are worked. When desired the sleeves can be cut at elbow length and finished with bands to match the neck.

To cut this waist in the medium size four and a quarter yards of material twenty-one inches wide, three yards

New York City.-Shirt waists that | waists which present to the observant are full at the shoulders suit many fig- eye no possible opening. It is extreme ures better than any other sort and ly smart to have ornamental buttons. make admirable additions to the ward- large or small, on one's shirt waist, but it is equally modish to have no buttons showing at all. This is done by having pleats on either side of the front, beneath which the waist is buttoned without giving a hint of the fact on the surface.

A Pretty Effect.

A white silk petticont has a pretty effect when made with coarse net ruffles trimmed with lace and narrow white ribbon. At the lower edge of the skirt are two narrow ruffles edged with the narrow ribbon slightly ruffled. Above there is a deep ruffle, pleated off with the narrow ribbon, and in the large squares made by it are appliqued medallions of lace upon the net. A very narrow ribbon-edged ruffle falls over the top of the large one as a finish.

Beautiful Muslin Dresses.

The simple dresses of sheer white muslins are beautiful made with many rows of cotton laces, and many of them button in the back. The sleeves are muslins are quite the daintiest and coolest looking dresses shown and, laces are attractive beyond expression.

Rose and Cherry Belts.

A novelty in belts consists of a firm band in substantial ribbon as a foundation, which is covered with flowers. A rose belt has the belt Itself covered with the green leaves and a cluster of rosebuds concealing the clasp. Another one has cherry leaves, with a bunch of the fruit in front.

Mrs. Ormiston Chant, the well known British lecturer and sociologist, will soon visit America.

Crochet Collars.

Irish crochet collars have taken on dimensions in accord with their vogue. Those intended for wear with conts especially are deep, reaching nearly to the waist line in some extreme in-



WOMAN'S SAILOR BLOUSE, WITH WALKING SKIRT.

twenty-seven inches wide, two and a stances. And the heavier the lace the half yards thirty-two inches wide or better. Pure white is first choice; es two yards forty-four inches wide will pecially to put on white. be required.

Woman's Sailor Blouse.

Sallor blouses are always attractive and suit the greater number of figures to a nicety. The smart May Manton model shown in the large illustration is made of white linen with shield and trimming of white dotted with blue straighter effect, and makes part of a costume, but the design suits odd walsts equally well and is adapted to all washable fabrics to flannel, albatross and waisting silks. The blouse is cut with front and back only and fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. To its open neck is seamed the big sailor collar that can be cut in round or square outline as preferred. The shield to which the short collar is attached is buttoned wrap, but moire velours satin, pongee round the neck and fastened to the and linen are all correct. waist beneath the collar. The sleeves are in the new bishop style with deep pointed cuffs.

size four yards of material twentyone luches wide, three and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two yards forty-four inches wide will be required, with three-quarter yard out danger to those of the gown. for shield and stock collar.

Summer Morning Gowns.

For the morning a well cut, well hung skirt of pique, duck or linen, with a pretty shirt waist of the same color. is as smart an outfit as is at all pecessary. There are many good designs for simple percales and ginghams, especially the silk gloghams, which are made with very little trimming, and that trimming is inexpensive embroid ery. A good model is the pleated skirt, or skirt with attached flounce the waist is pleated to match, or has a box-pleat just in the centre, with a small straight band of the new files lace or embroidery, the collar being in one plece, with a straight band. The foulard and India silk gowns in plain colors are also smart for morning, and the black and white checked ginghams which look so much like slik are in great demand.—Harper's Bazar.

Shirt Walst Fastenings

The New Skirts.

Fashion leaders are discarding the smooth sheath-shaped skirts with exaggerated foot sweep. Instead; they are selecting the newer models with definitely vertical lines, some fulness about the waist line and a generally

Misses' Monte Carlo Jacket. Loose jackets, in box or "Monte Carlo" style, are much in vogue for young girls and are as convenient and comfortable as they are smart. The very stylish May Manton example shown is made of black taffeta with trimming of cream guipure lace and narrow bands of the material and makes a most satisfactory general

The coat is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams and bangs loose from the neck and shoulders. To cut this blouse in the medium The neck is finished by a curved yoke portion that crosses at the front and to which the double shoulder capes are attached. The sleeves are in the three yards thirty-two inches wide or fashionable bell shape and allow of slipping on and off with ease and with-

To cut this jacket for a miss of fourteen years of age four and three-quarter yards of material twenty-one inches wide, four and a quarter yards twenty-



MISSES' MONTE CARLO COAT.

seven inches wide, two and three-quar-One of the mysteries in feminine ter yards forty-four inches wide, or dress to the masculine mind is how two and a quarter yards fifty-two women get into those trig-looking shirt inches wide will be required.