

The City Architect. By Wm. H. Rawlett. Vol. I. New York: Devitt & Davenport.—This is a royal quarto volume, containing five large engravings, one of which is beautifully tinted. It is the first of a series, designed to show the style of dwellings, stores, and public buildings adapted to cities and villages. Each volume, in addition to the letter-press, contains numerous drawings of plans, elevations, sections, details &c.: thus the present has a design for a row of city houses, with Grecian fronts, accompanied by drawings of doors, pediments, mantel-pieces, &c. &c.: and other volumes will contain other plans. The work promises to be an exceedingly valuable one. Price fifty cents a volume.

Christine; or, Woman's Trials and Triumphs. By Laura J. Curtis. 1 vol. New York: Devitt & Davenport.—The dedication of this book attracted us by its good taste. It runs thus:—"To my father and mother, who have listened to these pages as I wrote, and who have been at once my audience and my critics, this work is affectionately dedicated." The promise of excellence, held out by this simple, yet graceful dedication, was fully realized in the pages that followed. "Christine" is a deeply interesting story. The trials and triumphs of woman are so graphically told in it, indeed, that the reader, who has once begun the book, is reluctant to leave it till the end is reached. It is neatly published.

Sketches and Adventures in Madeira, Portugal, and the Andalusias of Spain. By the author of "Daniel Webster and his Contemporaries." 1 vol. New York: Harper & Brothers.—A work of unusual interest. Comparatively little has been written about Madeira by Americans, and not much more about Andalusia, though both are such fascinating themes. Among all the books of travel, lately published, therefore, we know of no one which is so agreeable reading as this. The author observes keenly, tells his story naturally, and writes in good, honest, unaffected English. The volume is neatly printed. Several engravings add to the interest of the text.

Italian Sights and Papal Principles, Seen Through American Spectacles. By J. Jackson Jarvis. 1 vol. New York: Harper & Brothers.—The author of this book is favorably known for his "Parisian Sights." The present work is not inferior to that, and will secure, we feel assured, an extensive popularity. The publishers have issued it in very elegant style, enriching it with numerous illustrations drawn on the spot. It is as valuable as a hand-book of Italy, and infinitely more agreeable reading. T. B. Peterson has it for sale in Philadelphia.

Physiology and Calisthenics. In Schools and Families. By Catharine E. Beecher. 1 vol. New York: Harper & Brothers.—A new edition of a work, of which we spoke, on a former occasion, in terms of the highest praise. The portion devoted to Calisthenic exercises is illustrated with numerous cuts. No family should be without this valuable little book.

THE TOILET.

A CHILD'S TOILET.—The mind of a child is capable of being trained and educated from its earliest infancy; it develops into perfection in proportion to the care and culture bestowed upon it; and so it is with the body—health, vigor, and beauty of frame can be promoted or marred, perfected or destroyed, according as the laws which govern our physical being are neglected or obeyed.

A child's toilet should be conducted in harmony with nature; nor should custom, prejudice, or fashion be allowed to overpower its simple dictates. Two points are especially to be considered—cleanliness and loose clothing—each of which are of equal benefit to health and beauty. The best way of accomplishing cleanliness is by immersing the body in water; it prevents the chill which frequently follows partial ablutions, equalizes the circulation, and preserves the healthy condition of the skin. The water should be tepid for young and delicate children, but when the constitution will bear it, the salutary effects will be greater if the temperature is reduced gradually until nearly cold. A tepid bath varies from 85 deg. to 65 deg.; for daily use it should not exceed this heat. When taken for the purpose of allaying feverish symptoms, or other indispositions incidental to childhood, the temperature should be 96 deg. Baths above this degree should never be used without medical advice. Although daily baths are highly important in the toilet of a child, yet much care and prudence are requisite on the part of those who have the charge of children. On leaving the bath, the child should, without any unnecessary loss of time, be rapidly dried, and well rubbed with a warm, coarse towel; if powder is used, starch, finely powdered and sifted, is a better and more innocent absorbent than the usual scented hair powders. Should any chafing occur, and become troublesome, as sometimes happens with fat children, the following lotion may be used to bathe the part: Six ounces of rose-water mixed with ten of white vitriol. The best time for the bath is the morning, and it should not be discontinued during the cold seasons, or after the child has passed over the first two or three years of its life; it is surprising to observe the difference of texture in the skin which has been subjected regularly to the bath, and that which has merely undergone the partial and incomplete ablutions which some persons suppose all-sufficient for toilet purposes. A habit of bathing early acquired is soon felt to be a necessary luxury, and is afterward persevered in, not only from motives of personal cleanliness, but from the experience of its invigorating and refreshing influence. Bathing ought to form a constant auxiliary to the toilet, for it possesses the two-fold advantage of preserving the bloom and delicacy of youth, and imparting to the frame additional strength and vigor.

Friction with the hand, or a flattish roll of flannel, renders the skin brilliant, supple, and soft, and is in

many respects superior to the flesh-brush. In growing girls the skin has a tendency to become rough and scaly; when this is the case, it is advisable to use, instead of soap, the following preparation:—A quarter of a pound of barley-meal and two pounds of bran boiled in rain-water, until the mass is of the consistence of thick cream.

The clothing of children ought to be loose and light; and their ease and comfort should be studied with regard to the form and make of their several articles of dress. No close-fitting bodies and belts should impede the free action of the muscles of the chest and spine; no tight bands fetter their limbs; there should be no pressure anywhere; the feet should not be restricted in their growth by narrow boots. The foot would, in after life, be far more beautiful if, from childhood, the boots and shoes were large enough to admit of the toes preserving their natural position; however small and pretty a foot may appear in its elegant boot or satin slipper, it is very rare to find one that can bear a closer examination, the constant confinement to which it has been subjected generally ending in distortion of the joints and toes. Children who are inclined to extreme thinness may be benefited by the following practice: Let the child stand perfectly firm and upright, with the shoulders thrown back, let the nurse or mother press one hand on the chest, the other on the back, and then let the child draw a very deep respiration, so that the lungs are well inflated, and then as gradually expel the air. This should be repeated three or four times; this plan pursued steadily, night and morning, during the short space of one month, we have seen effect a surprising improvement in a child's appearance. The features of the face should be carefully treated—the teeth washed twice in the day, and the mouth rinsed after eating. Attention to this would save much unnecessary pain; the eyelashes should be occasionally clipped, and the hair brushed back from the forehead. Many children's hair curls with water, which renders the hair coarse and rough, unless rain water is used; and when it cannot be obtained, rose-water or elder-flower should be substituted. Any dryness of the lips should be immediately removed by a salve composed of olive-oil melted with white wax, and beaten up with rose-water. By neglecting excoeriations on the lips of children, an ugly scar is often made on the centre of the under lip, which can never afterward be effaced. The tips of the fingers and the nails should meet with as much care in the nursery as in the tiring-room of maturity. The exquisite beauty of a young child's hand is generally spoiled by neglect; nor is it until after personal vanity has awakened, and a course of careful training has ensued, that the hand of the adult regains a portion of its original beauty. Regularity in the habits of children is very important to their blooming and healthful appearance; their meals, their ablutions, their exercise, should take place at fixed times; their occupations, too, should be of a graceful kind, tending to improve the figure and give a good address. Dancing

should be introduced as a nursery amusement: it would be well worth the trouble of a nurse to learn some simple tunes upon the accordion, for the young charges to march or dance to measure; nothing would contribute more to remove the awkward shyness which oppresses so many children. A nurse should also have a taste for music, and be able to sing. Children invariably love music, and quickly learn to imitate sounds. Many a merry, happy hour may be spent in singing simple melodies. Children must have means of active and cheerful excitement: if innocent ones are not provided, the restless little creatures resort to their own devices, and hence the constant nursery echo of naughtiness and mischief. Politeness and good feeling among each other should be assiduously cultivated; they give a charm to the manners more pleasing than mere beauty of form and feature. Children also love usefulness; little employments which have a semblance of utility, interest and delight them, and ought to be invented or contrived for them. A habit of industry would be thus imperceptibly acquired, which would not only serve for present amusement, but would find their account in after life. While considering the due regulations of children's employments and sports with a view to their physical well-being, their moral development and improvement should not be forgotten. We shall not enter upon this branch of a child's training, as it does not come within our province, except to suggest that beauty in its highest character can never exist without a combination of health, happiness, and virtue. Health spreads a Hebe-like radiance over the face and form; happiness lends a charm which sheds around a portion of its own bliss and brightness; while virtue diffuses a halo of tender, noble beauty, which wins its way to every heart.

RECIPES FOR PERFUMES.

THE toilet table requires to contribute to the rare results which are so nicely understood and appreciated in refined society. Without them, the toilet table would be considered incomplete; but the price demanded for many of them is so high that a few recipes for such as may be easily manufactured at home, at comparatively trifling cost, may not be wholly unacceptable. Among these toilet accessories, perfumes form an important item; they are applied for the purpose of communicating fragrance to the handkerchief, the linen, and other articles of wearing apparel; they are administered as restoratives in many forms on various occasions, and also are used as a means of diffusing a pleasing and hygienic odor to the atmosphere of rooms; in the latter case, precaution should be taken never to exhibit them in apartments deprived of a free and perfect ventilation, as the ultimate elements of all perfumes, whether derived from vegetable or animal substances, are oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, with the addition of