

TRAINED NURSES.

All Who Enter the Hospital are not Successful.

Necessity, or a desire for independence sends forth each year a large number of young women to swell the ranks of the world's workers, and to me, none seem to have chosen a nobler calling or to be better equipped for life's work than the army of trained nurses sent out from our hospitals. Those who have served the apprenticeship, varying in time from eighteen months to three years, go forth, not necessarily hardened, but accustomed to sights and sounds of suffering, trained not to give way to their feelings on even the most trying occasions, to obey the doctor's orders to the letter, to note the slightest change in the patient's condition, to follow the best methods for promoting the comfort of the sick and assisting nature in her efforts to restore health.

There is a demand for this kind of knowledge, and it is profitable from a financial standpoint. Trained nurses receive good wages, the most profitable field of work being the large cities. Of course, every one may not succeed in this work. I am informed that hardly one-half of the probationers at a certain woman's hospital finish the course. Some find the work harder or more disagreeable than they expected, cannot overcome their nervousness at beholding painful operations, or for various other reasons, but those whom it has been my pleasure to know, who have finished the course and are now working independently of the hospital, are quite devoted to their work.

I have several friends and acquaintances who are trained nurses, and perhaps a few items from the experience of one who has recently spent a part of her well-earned vacation with me, may be of interest to those young women who are about to choose some vocation. She commenced teaching at seventeen. After five years' work, she found herself worn and nervous, with very little love or enthusiasm for teaching, but work she must, as her parents were poor.

Just at this time a lady of her acquaintance was taken ill and she was persuaded to undertake the nursing of her. She succeeded so well that the doctor and friends urged her to fit herself for this work.

Sending an application together with a certificate of health from a physician and recommendation from her pastor, to a hospital for women and children, she was voted in on a month's probation, donned her uniform of striped gingham with white apron and cap and went to work.

The first few weeks were homelike ones, but, as she wrote, "They pay very little attention to that kind of sickness," and her only remedy was hard work.

The kitchen work—making of gruels, poultices and various other disagreeable duties—was given to the newcomers, but as they became more skillful their lot was easier.

At the close of her probation she was accepted and at the end of eighteen months graduated with honor. For her services at the hospital she received from six to twelve dollars a month, board and washing. She had regular hours of work, regular meals, and a certain amount of instruction, in the form of medical lectures, followed by examinations. Her services, since her graduation, have been in demand at fifteen dollars a week.—*Cincinnati Housekeeper.*

The History of Earrings.

Earrings have been worn from time immemorial. The Bible tells us that Abraham presented his son's wife with a pair of earrings, and historians relate that Alexander the Great found them suspended in the ears of the Babylonians.

Among the ancient Oriental nations, with the exception of the Hebrews, men and women wore them. Homer makes mention of this method of adornment in his description of statues, and Juvenal says they were worn by all the males residing in the Euphrates provinces.

Ladies and waiting maids among the ancient Greeks and Romans wore plain hoops of gold or silver in their ears, and as time progressed these became more elaborate, precious gems being set in them. Many Roman matrons possessed earrings of the most costly and gorgeous description. One of the most fashionable patterns affected by those of rank and wealth was modeled in the form of an asp, with a golden body shaded with gems of the first water. Earrings that bore the miniature of the dear friends or relatives of the wearers were quite fashionable at a very early day, and in many cases they were attached in the form of pendants.

In ancient Egypt and India those made in imitation of the lotus and Bengal rose were sought after in preference to all other designs.

For Little Men.

Checks and mixtures for boys of eight down to five years wear a belted and tucked blouse or coat in Norfolk style and some variation, as putting the belt over or under the plaits, large or small flap pockets, etc., and knee trousers. The white shirt-waist has a large collar attached, which is worn outside of the blouse with a cravat bow of blue, red or brown braid.

At this age they wear fancy cloth sailor, Tam o' Shanter and cap shapes. Cloth gaiters and buttoned shoes are donned, also ooze leather Tams and leggings to match, which have been written of before.

Little fellows of three years, that are sometimes put into trousers, short jackets and a linen blouse with a wide collar and Windsor tie. The jacket is often trimmed with braid, and may be of cloth or velvet—like the trousers in black, blue, brown or green. The braid is always black.

Reefer overcoats and deep designs having a long cape trimmed with fur are worn, also the lapped one-piece Russian overcoat, which is heavily trimmed with fur. Gloves of reddish doekskin complete their suits whether they are in kilt or trouser suits. The linen blouse and round jacket are worn with kilt skirts when trousers have not been adopted.

BEAUTY AND HER BATH.

How Some of the Parisian Women Adorn Their Bathrooms.

All fashionable Paris is buying a new volume entitled "Directions for Woman's Toilet," and the publication of such a book in France is not without significance as a sign of how ideas are progressing in that country.

"Unhappy ages," says the author, "in which people were ignorant of the use of water, a thousand years without a bath," as Michelet puts it in one of his historical works! Bad pestilences and other horrible maladies desolated poor humanity—in fact, only to read how the courtiers of Louis XIV. neglected their persons makes one sick with disgust." Even in the unwashed ages gone by the noted beauties found out the secret of preserving their loveliness by ablutionary aids. Isabeau of Bavaria heard that chickenweed was good for the skin, and had enormous decoctions brewed and bathed in them daily. Diana of Poitiers was another of the cleanly coquettes, and plunged into a tub of rain water every morning.

The eighteenth century beauties likewise went in for tabbing, and put all sorts of funny decoctions into the water to improve their skin, such as the bouillon in which veal had been boiled, water distilled from the honey extracted from roses, a preparation of almonds, lemon juice, the milky juices of green barley and linseed distilled with Mexican balm dissolved by the yolk of an egg. These rather nasty-sounding concoctions were freely used by the ladies who sunned themselves at the courts of Louis before the revolution. Queen Marie Antoinette made liberal use of a "tub," putting into the water wild thyme, laurel leaves, marjory, and a little sea salt. Marie Czetywyska, the Russian beauty who exercised so great an influence over Czar Alexander I., used to bathe in Malaga wine, after which the wine was sold to persons about the court for their table consumption without disguise as to its previous use.—*Chicago Herald.*

For Little Women.

Children's fashions are wonderfully pretty this season and they seem to look well in each and every design. Bright green mingled with gray becomes them, as a fresh complexion can endure almost any test, while dark green mixtures trimmed with red is a decided favorite for misses and little girls.

Violet-colored cashmere and cloth are made up with a Swiss belt, collar and bretelles of black velvet. Diagonally-striped fabrics of two shades or colors are trimmed with velvet of the darker shade. Nearly all of the fashionable dress materials and colors are now worn by children, as well as velvet and silk gimp trimmings.

For a girl of ten years a blue cashmere frock has a gathered skirt and belted waist, cut with a square neck in front; six side-plaits, back and front, and full sleeves gathered into deep cuffs. Revers around the square neck, cuffs and belt are of velvet. The neck is filled in with a gathered plastron and collar of surah.

Fur will be used on cloth gowns for mid-winter wear. The narrow edgings are especially adapted for this purpose on the low necks, wrists and skirts. Prune-colored cloth and beaver form a new combination.

Gray ladies' cloth for a child of eight years has a full front, with the yoke outlined by revers of green velvet cut in points. Similar points trim the skirt as a border and the wrists as cuffs. The gathered skirts are now made with only a modicum of the fullness in front, although they are not yet of quite a "bell" fit.

A tan camel's hair for girls of six to ten years has a gathered skirt and short, full waist with puffed sleeves. Zouave jacket fronts, collar and cuffs of nut brown velvet. Rows of velvet ribbon are never passe for children.

A pretty school frock for a miss is of a medium plaid, made with a high waist fastening in the back, where it is laid in side-plaits. The front is shirred at the neck and waist and trimmed with suspenders over the shoulders, or three bands from the side seams of No. 9 or 12 black velvet ribbon, which correspond with the collar and wrist trimmings. The sleeves are full and the skirt gathered. The plaid may be cut bias or straight.

The Duchess of Teck.

The betrothal of pretty Princess Mary of Teck, writes a correspondent, recall the days when the Duchess of Teck was a girl. I remember well how she was the heart and soul of all the gayeties at the Castle of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, even at the age when she had hardly entered into her teens. She was a lovely girl, but a romp and tomboy of the first order, from whose practical though innocent jokes nobody at the castle was safe. If all the candles in a room went suddenly out, or if ghostly forms appeared to visitors on their way to their bedrooms, Princess Mary was sure to be at the bottom of the plot.

One winter evening, continued the same correspondent, stands out especially in my memory. A party of children were frolicking about the castle. Princess Mary the brightest and gayest among them. They were playing about the corridors, and I have a very vivid recollection of seeing the princess rush along in wild haste, pursuing one of her visitors. Suddenly her hair, which was held up at the back of her head by an arrow shaped ornament, came down and enveloped her as in a shower of gold. I never saw such lovely hair as that of the Duchess of Teck when she was a girl. As she flew along, with flashing eyes, and burning cheeks, she twisted the mass of hair into a golden coil, dashed the arrow through it and vanished into a gallery. She was a favorite with everybody, a girl of remarkably sunny temper, and even her tutors and governesses were always on her side, though they confessed that she was "a fair handful."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

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FOR THE BALLROOM.

Some Suggestions for Pretty Girls Who Dance.

The illustration shows a chiffon ball gown dotted with *petite pois* spots and the skirt ruffled festooned with bows of satin ribbon. The gown is made over satia, and the low waist is gracefully draped over a *bebe* front of plain chiffon that corresponds with the brettele frills. Ribbon bracelets finish the sleeves and a bow ornaments the waist line. The gloves are of white suede and the fan of painted gauze.

The shoes worn with ball dresses or any full evening toilette are now made of the same material as the dress, with a rib-



bon rosette or pompon, and the points embroidered in beads; or fine mordore kid, with the points embroidered with the same colored silk and metal beads.

It is expected that quantities of tulle, chiffon and gauze will be worn during the ball season.

Black lace gown, intended for an evening reception, is embroidered with pink flowers that diminish toward the waist. Lining of pink silk, low gathered bodice drawn to a velvet corselet, and has a ruffle of the embroidery around the neck. Pink flowers on the corsage and in the hair; pinkish cream suede gloves.

A Pretty Dress.

The accompanying illustration is handsome for plain or figured woolen dress goods or silk, with velvet and bengaline, surah or faille. Black broadened with green is shown, with green bengaline and black velvet, jet buckle and large buttons on the



cuffs. The princess back has a deep velvet plait as panels on either side, with jacket forms and two side plaits in front opening over a plaited plastron and tablier. The cuffs and revers are of the velvet and bengaline, with collar and Josephine belt of velvet. The sleeves are moderately high.



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A Timid Lover.

See how you light-tossing yacht
The swelling waves dips o'er
See how carelessly it glides
And hugs the gleaming shore!

Ah, yes! no timid lover it,
But, ah! one to adore!
Would mine were you light-tossing yacht,
And I the gleaming shore!

—New York Truth.

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Opinions of some Distinguished Guests on
the "Myrtle Bank" Hotel.

From the Hon. Villiers Stuart, King's House,
Jamaica.—Having been staying on several occasions
at the Myrtle Bank Hotel, I have found it well ap-
pointed, and the staff most obliging. The Hotel
is well situated, the verandahs have the benefit of
the sea-breeze and command very interesting views.
We found the beds especially comfortable.

From Arthur Harey, Esq., Toronto, Canada.—
I have spent some weeks in Jamaica, every hour of
which has been delightful, and much of the pleasure
has been due to the excellent accommodations of the
Myrtle Bank Hotel. The rooms, the cuisine, * * *
and the civility received at your hands, call for this
acknowledgment.

From the Hon. Thos. J. Clayton, Thurston, Penna.—
We have spent ten days at Jamaica, making the
Myrtle Bank Hotel our headquarters. We have
found it the best Hotel on the Island. We can
recommend this Hotel to our countrymen as an
agreeable resting place.

From John M. Oakley, of Pittsburgh, Pa.—On
leaving your hospitable house, the "Myrtle Bank,"
after two weeks' stay, we wish to say to our country-
men, through you, that we have found your location
favored by the sea-breeze as cool as the mountain
top. We shall advise all our friends visiting at
Jamaica to stop at this Hotel.

From Rear-Admiral Seymour, R. N.—For the
four weeks I have lived in your Hotel, I have been
struck with the civility of the staff to guests and
visitors. I wish the undertaking every success. I
advise any one visiting Kingston to stay at Myrtle
Bank.

From Hon. T. A. and Lady Brassey.—The Hotel
is about the best planned I have seen in the Tropics.
The broad verandahs and passages entirely open to
the air make it deliciously cool. The bed rooms
could not be more comfortable.

From Senator Warner Miller, U. S. A.—I desire to
express my appreciation of your Hotel. I have found
it a most delightful place and have enjoyed my visit
to Kingston. Your Hotel furnished me with perfect
accommodation.

From Cleveland Moffett, Correspondent of the
"New York Herald."—It gives me pleasure to state
that during the ten days I have passed in your pleas-
ant Hotel, I have been treated with the greatest
courtesy and attention. No trouble spared in the
interests of the guests. The Hotel is certainly well
managed.

From John C. Klein (Sept. 3rd, 1891), Cor-
respondent "New York World."—During the stay
of myself and wife at Myrtle Bank we have received
every attention. The accommodations are most
excellent, the beds could not be better, and it is a
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