

WOMAN and HER WORK.

To most of us everyday mortals, a bath is merely a prosaic necessity composed of ordinary water, and some favorite but usually inexpensive brand of soap. At the average hotel this brand is generally "Sea Foam," and I have seen mottled "Laundry" provided for the use of thirty guests who object to "finding" their own soap. The only variety indulged in by the average bather, is the preference some display for hot baths, and others for cold ones. I did hear of a masculine sybarite once, who always emptied a bottle of Florida water into his bath, but I did not know him personally, and always wondered secretly whether he indulged in those fifty cent baths of his oftener than once a fortnight.

I confess that a big tub of water as nearly at the boiling point as poor humanity can bear it, a cake of Pears unscented soap, and a little bag of orris root sewed up in fannel, fulfills my idea of lavatory luxury; but when one reads of the wonderful baths indulged in by the beauties of our own and past days, the simple luxuries I have described seem only fitted for a life in the backwoods, or as a make-shift while camping out.

It has been wittily said that from time immemorial professional beauties have been divided into two classes—those who fretted to get fat, and those who struggled wildly to get thin, and in each case the bath has been considered a very important factor in reaching the desired goal, and as might be supposed with dames of high degree, expense is the last thing to be considered, and the efficacy of the bath is the only really important matter.

Just at present the fad of the moment in gay Paris where everyone tries to be beautiful, is the honey bath which is highly recommended by authorities in such matters, as a skin feeder and general beautifier. It is in high favor with women whose collar bones are decorated with the little hollows known as "salt cellars," and was a favorite remedy of the celebrated beauty Ninon de K'Evilles, who declared she owed much to its virtues, and who frequently resorted to it when at the zenith of her power.

The honey bath, as used today by the fair Parisiennes is but a revival of the beautiful Ninon's old recipe, and there is no reason why the too slender beauty of today should not try it and filling the family tub with that wonderful beautifier disport herself a la Ninon de L'Eueles to her hearts content, and the utmost limit of her purse.

Rain water is the proper foundation for the honey bath, but if that is unobtainable an excellent substitute is a tablespoonful of ammonia to an ordinary bath of thirty gallons of water. Into this throw a handful of salt, two tablespoonfuls of bicarbonate of soda and three pounds of honey.

The bath must be tepid and the "ingredients well mixed," as the cookery-book has it. This bath should be taken on retiring, and the bather ought to let her skin feed at least fifteen minutes.

Sarah Bernhardt's seeming gift of perpetual youth is said to be due to her bathing. The first thing Mme. Bernhardt does on arriving at a strange hotel is to order a gigantic tea bath, several pounds being necessary to give the mixture its proper strength.

"The effect on the actress," says the authority for the story "is known to all the world; but the effect on the landlord is a secret between himself, the plumbers and the recording angel."

As a skin food and a preventer of wrinkles, the milk bath is said to be unsurpassed. It has been popular with famous beauties from time immemorial. All the beauties of George IV.'s time, when they bathed at all, bathed in milk. Bathing was something of an eccentricity then, those who bathed did so to be beautiful rather than clean.

Recamier bathed in milk. So did Mme. Tallon; but the latter had twenty pounds of strawberries and two pounds of raspberries added to her bath when the fruit was in season. Isabella of Bavaria bathed in ass's milk. Catherine II. of Russia bathed in milk as hot as she could stand to keep down her flesh. The same recipe for flesh-reducing was said to be popular with the Marquis of Queensberry. 'Old Q.'

A milk bath at the present time would cost about \$10, which might be an impediment to trying the experiment. An excellent substitute for the milk bath may be made with:

Half pound marshmallow flour.
Quarter pound hyssop herb.
Four pounds bran flour.
Put into a cheesecloth bag and add to ordinary bath of thirty gallons.
Mrs. Langtry has never divulged the secret of her bath, but it is popularly thought to be milk. Some other secrets of her toilet have leaked out, however, and everyone knows that she binds strips of raw veal on her face at least twice a week to feed the tissues. It is also reported that she sloughs her skin once a year by means of chemicals. She certainly "keeps her years well," as the French say.

The judgment of Paris (France) was divided regarding the greater beauty possessed by Cleo de Merode or Liane de Pougny's. Liane was beginning to drop be-

hind in the race, when Paris was startled by the news of her attempted suicide. Fear of assassination was the reason she assigned at the time, but since then Mlle. de Pougny's maid has been telling tales out of school.

Liane's chief beauty is her lithe, delicately slender figure—the sort of figure that a certain class of novelists always describes as "leopard-like in its movements."

A little over a year ago Liane began to grow stout, and the rapidly accumulating tissue refused to yield to ordinary methods. It was then that she determined to resort to the horrible system of torture prevalent enough in Paris and St. Petersburg. She tightened her corsets to the utmost capacity of the laces and went to bed and ate nothing. After twenty-four of this regime she found they could be tightened a little more.

This system she followed for days at a time, eating just enough food to sustain life, and varying the corset crushing with cold salt baths and dancing. But all to no purpose, for after the smallest little supper up went her weight. So the sorrowing Liane determined to quit this vale of tears while she was still slender enough to slip through the gates beyond.

Let the average woman think for one moment of Liane dancing to keep down her flesh while she planned suicide, and then be thankful that she does not have to live up to the ideals of a professional beauty.

Lillian Russell, it is reported, has found the secret of preserving her beauty, if not her youth, in a scented bath. She tubs herself morning and evening in water that has a refreshing and vivifying effect upon the skin. The famous stage beauty preserves the secret of her bath carefully, and the recipe for it is kept locked up in a private drawer in her dainty desk.

Ada Rehan, whose complexion is as brilliant, and whose skin is as soft as it was when she was youthful enough to play ingenu party is a believer in the bath as a preservative of beauty. Like Miss Russell Miss Rehan has not disclosed the secret of her beauty imparting tub, but it is hinted to be as costly as it is effective.

A description of the baths of celebrated ladies would scarcely be complete without a brief reference to the bath of her dusky majesty Queen Ranavalona of Madagascar, with whom the ceremony has once an annual observance of religious significance. We have all heard of the Queen of Madagascar's bath, and how her subjects engaged in prayer for her safety until she emerged from the ordeal. But things have changed in Madagascar now! The modern bath tub has made its way to her majesty's dominions and the queen having secured one is so pleased with her acquisition that she uses it frequently and not being embarrassed by that false modesty which is one of the drawbacks of a too high civilization, the queen grants audience to sundry high dignitaries of her realm, and receives numerous visitors while reclining gracefully in her tub, conversing in the most affable manner with her friends while the tubbing proceeds. Realizing that some of her foreign visitors would feel slightly uncomfortable if she displayed too many of her dusky charms, the queen makes a graceful concession to their feelings by having a quantity of starch placed in the water, so that it is rendered semi-opaque. As starch invariably 'settles' unless kept in constant motion, the queen must have a lively time of it preventing the starch from coating her with a layer of whitewash, while her visitors wait.

It goes without saying that children must have winter wraps as well as their elders and the question of cut, and material is quite as important to the little ones' mothers as the fashion of their own garments. Children's fashions do not change as rapidly as ours, and the wraps shown for little people this autumn, show very little change in cut from those of last year. Perhaps the sleeves are a trifle smaller and the fullness in the jacket skirts is now pressed down into plaits at the back instead of rippling, as it did last season; but these are the only noticeable changes, and the little coat which was put carefully away last spring, and does not show wear, only needs these small changes, to be perfectly fashionable this winter.

The covert and box coats so much worn by girls from eight to twelve years old, as school coats, show slightly lengthened skirts, being cut about two inches longer than they were last spring, but any mother who wishes to have her darling completely up to date need only let out the hem, with which all these coats are finished at the bottom, press it carefully and face it to the depth of the original hem, to accomplish the desired result. These box coats are usually double breasted and have a fitted back with loose front fastened with stylish large pearl, or fancy bone buttons. The material employed is smooth tan or brown cloth, the seams are strapped and there is a let-in collar of velvet, either in the exact shade of the cloth, or much darker.

A charming suit for the very best outfit

of a lady of five summers, is of gray cloth with the bishop sleeves of green velvet, a large hat of green velvet trimmed with black ostrich feathers and rosettes of black satin ribbon. The little coat has a yoke, and a high medici collar, both of which are outlined with a narrow edge of either sable, or black persian lamb. All the wraps for children are provided with high, reversible collar, so universally seen on grown up garments.

Braiding is quite as fashionable a trimming as fur, and many little coats of green, gray, blue, or brown, are elaborately braided with black. Green, with mull brown, is considered a very stylish combination this autumn, and a reefer of one color braided with another is a garment much worn with plain wool skirts, by school girls from ten to fifteen. Another popular combination is a rich shade of terra cotta braided with black, and worn with a black hat. An Empire coat of dragon blue cloth, designed for a girl of ten, trimmed with collar and cuffs of velvet, in a deeper shade, and a reefer for a school girl of fifteen is of hunter's green cloth with double breasted front and loose back plaited into a yoke, and the whole garment is bordered with moderately wide military braid which appears in a trefol design on the front, and far up the outside of the sleeves.

Gray mouflon is a fur very much used on children's wraps this season, both for borders and also in the form of storm collars.

Some of the larger shops show very smart imported ulsters in sizes to suit all ages from the nymph of sixteen to the dame of six. These are very new, and after the long reign of short, and half length jackets, they have an odd, almost clumsy look. But though thick and warm, they are not heavy and are really a most comfortable garment. One of these long coats is of gray cloth with trimming of heavy silk in gray Scotch plaid. The back is straight and hangs loose from the figure in a wide double box plait; the right front has a small reversed faced with the plaid, and the pockets and collar are also of the plaid. A capuchin hood of cloth lined with the plaid hangs from the shoulder and the sleeves are cut in mutton leg shape. A hat of gray felt trimmed with black velvet and gray ostrich plumes finished the costume. The small boy must not be forgotten as he needs warmth if not style, quite as much as his little sister. A pretty coat for a lad of two years is of dull red cloth made somewhat in the form of an ulster, except that the skirts are more flaring, and the sleeves are in comfortable bishop shape. A belt confines it rather low down and the cuffs close collar and wide ornamental sailor collar are bordered with dark fur; large buttons fasten the double breasted front.

The covert coat also displays strapped seams, but is without the velvet collar and fastens single breasted under a fly. The cloth used is the stylish covert weave in all the shades of brown that are worn by grown people, and when the most perfect style is desired the coats for the smallest children are often made by the same smart tailor who turns out garments for the older members of the family.

The sleeves of all the newest coats—except the loose French saques—are of the gigot shape, but the French saque generally has bishop sleeves made of a contrasting material such as velvet with either cloth or fur. Fur, by the way, is quite as much worn now by children, as by their elders, and very comfortable and neat the little things look in their pretty fur wraps. Nothing could be more quaint or picturesque than the appearance of tiny girls of four or six years old, clad in these loose coats which have a certain style of their own, muffled up in fluffy collars, carrying one of the immense muffs so fashionable now; and wearing big stiff crowned hats of velvet trimmed with nodding plumes. They look like little Kate Greenway pictures.

Another model for boys of larger growth—say from four to eight in gray or blue cloth, is known as the military overcoat, and is long and loose like an ulster, but very comfortable and warm. Of course there are refiners galore for boys from six to ten, and ambitious looking little cape overcoats.

The newest storm wrap for boys consists of a great circular cap of heavy faced wool with a capuchin hood buttoned on. I believe this garment is an importation from France where boys of all ages and stations may be seen going to school in stormy weather almost concealed in their big cloaks, the hoods drawn over their heads, hands in their pockets and books securely hidden under the folds, and the lad himself warm

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MANUFACTURE OF SILK.

It is becoming a big industry in the United States.

There are 500 silk manufactures in the United States, says the Toledo Blade capitalized at \$50,000,000 and giving employment to more than 60,000 persons, including 30,000 women and girls. The first establishment of the silk business as a permanent was effected in the city of Paterson, N. J. which has since come to be known as the American Lyons. Paterson, however, has not monopolized the silk business of New Jersey, for other cities of the cranberry state have had a part of it particularly Newark and Jersey city. New Jersey has remained at the head of this line of manufactures, with a product of \$20,000,000 in York and Pennsylvania following with product of \$19,000,000 each, and Connecticut coming forth with a product of \$10,000,000.

The statistics just at hand for the year 1895 show on the part of Pennsylvania a marked increase in this manufacture since the national census of 1890. While the number of establishments has not been increased, their output has been enlarged 25 per cent., the most notable increase being 35,000,000 yards. The number of spindles the year of the last federal census, New increased during the five years 59 per cent. In 1895 the number of employees were 13,815, an increase of 4,485 over the number in 1890. The wages paid in 1895 were \$4,082,292, as compared with \$2,725,185 in 1890. At this rate of increase it cannot be long before Pennsylvania will exceed New Jersey in the amount of the annual product of silk. Eastern Pennsylvania, in which a majority of the silk factories are situated has many geographical advantages. Unlike western Pennsylvania, except in the anthracite region. It does not produce coal or iron ore. Much of the land is rocky, some of it sterile, and it is now held at high prices. Wood and building materials are cheap, and there is water supply in plenty. The railroad connections of eastern Pennsylvania are excellent, the anthracite coal lines passing through much territory which is not productive in agriculture or otherwise. Recently the extreme northeastern section of Pennsylvania has been utilized for the construction of silk factories. This can be done with advantage now because the eligible towns of New Jersey are somewhat over-crowded on the falling silk market, and the cost of eligible land has increased abnormally in cities adjacent to New York. Along with this increase of land has been the corresponding increase in rents. The largest market for American silks is in the cities of the East, and one of the first of these is the city of Philadelphia. As Pennsylvania takes much of the product of American silk factories there seems nothing unnatural in Pennsylvania supplying some

of the demand, but it will be a surprise to many persons to know that the Keystone state is now nearly at the head of the states of the country in the manufacture of silk. The value of raw silk imported into the United States—from France, Italy and China, chiefly—last year was \$22,000,000. The value of silk goods imported was \$31,000,000.

ANNE OF RUSSIA.

The Queen Frances Got From the Domain of the Czar.

A more erudite person than Macaulay's typical school boy would probably plead ignorance, or deny the fact, if he were told that there had ever been a Russian Queen of France. The credit of discovering her belong to the Vicomte de Caix de Saint Aymour who recently contributed to the Debats an article summarizing the main facts in anticipation of a more elaborate work he is about to bring out on the life of this early Anne of Russia. Henry I. lost his first wife, Mathilde, daughter of the Emperor Henry II. of Germany, in 1044, and as he had no son by her, it became necessary for him to marry again, with a view to assuring the succession. This was a matter of great difficulty, as the Church had taken a pronounced stand against marriage within the prohibited degrees, which by sacerdotal arrogance had been expanded to as a connection as the seventh degree, says the London Graphic.

Henry had, therefore, to look for a field, and when rumor brought him word of the beauty and other charms, not excluding a dowry of gold ingots, of the Russian Princess Anne, daughter of Yaroslav, Grand Duke of Kiev, he straightway sent an embassy to claim her hand. The embassy was successful, and returned with the Princess Anne, who was married in the Cathedral of Rheims, and thus became the first and only Russian Queen of France. Married in 1049, she bore her husband three sons before his death, in 1060. Her eldest son Philip, was the next sovereign of the House of Capet, and to this Russian Princess, the Orleans family, representing the Bourbon dynasty, can trace their descent.

After the death of Henry I., to whom she had been a loyal consort, the romance of Anne's life may be said to have commenced. She retired during her early widowhood to the Castle of Senlis, where she passed much of her time in hunting. Still in the prime of life—only thirty-six—and of a renowned beauty she was sought by many admirers, but among them the most favored was the powerful noble Raoul who recognized no authority as superior to his own, and who feared neither the arms of the King, nor the censure of the Church. Unfortunately, he had a wife living named Alienor. This little obstacle did not hinder so powerful and resolute a Prince. Having satisfied himself that Anne reciprocated his affection, he carried her off from Senlis by simulated force, and married her in his capital of Crepy-en-Valois. In one respect he had under-estimated the difficulties of his position. His wife, Alienor, whom he thought of quietly setting on one side, escaped to Rome, where she had no difficulty in obtaining an act of excommunication against both Raoul and Anne and a declaration that their marriage was null and void. These measures had no effect, and until Raoul's death, in 1074, he and the Russian Queen lived happily together. After this Queen Anne returned to court, where she was called no longer Queen, but the King's mother. Her last years were wrapped in obscurity, some thinking that she returned to Russia, but others, and her latest biographer among them, that she retired into a convent.

A Economic Woman.

A woman with a small family which is always supplied with delicious food manages in this way when buying beefsteak for two. Instead of a thin cut she buys a heavy steak with a tenderloin in it, the entire steak with a tenderloin in it, entire steak weighing from three to three and one-half pounds. The tenderloin is broiled and used for one day's dinner. It is occasionally enriched by a mushroom or some other sauce. The ends that are tough, the bones and the rest of the trimmings are used for soup. The back of the steak is broiled and made into hamburger steaks or cooked in some other way.

It is always fashionable to have nice white teeth and sweet breath. The use morning and evening, of "Odorama," the perfect tooth powder, assures this, and leaves the mouth in a delightful state of freshness. "Odorama," is used by refined people everywhere. Druggists—25 cents.

A CLEVER ANSWER.
Numerous Cases Where one has Secured Promotion.

A long list might be given of men who have owed their advancement in life to a clever answer given at the right moment. An account of how two of them managed it may be appropriately given just now, says London Modern Society. One of Napoleon's veterans, who survived his master many years, was wont to recount with great glee how he had once picked up the Emperor's cocked hat at a review, when the latter, without noticing that he was a private, said carelessly, 'Thank you, captain.' 'In what regiment, sire?' instantly inquired the quick-witted soldier. Napoleon, perceiving his mistake, answered, with a smile, 'In my guards, for I see you know how to be prompt.' The newly-made officer received his commission next morning.

A somewhat similar anecdote is related of Marshal Szwarczoff, who, when receiving a despatch from the hands of a Russian sergeant who had greatly distinguished himself on the Danube, attempted to confuse the messenger by a series of whimsical questions, but found him fully equal to the occasion. 'How many fish are there in the sea?' asked Szwarczoff. 'All that are not caught yet,' was the answer. 'How far is it to the moon?' 'Two of your Excellency's forced marches.' 'What would you do if you saw your men giving away in battle?' 'I would tell them their was plenty of whiskey behind the enemy's line.' Baffled in all points the Marshal ended with, 'What is the difference between your colonel and myself?' My colonel cannot make me a lieutenant, but your Excellency has only to say the word.' 'I say it now,' answered Szwarczoff, 'a right good officer you are.'

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