

## Woman and Her Work

Do society people ever grow weary of hunting for new sensations, and pursuing new fads, I wonder? They seem to spend their lives between these two occupations, and one would really think that after awhile they would pall, and the world of society be satisfied to take things as they find them at least for a while. I suppose the restlessness that comes with lack of occupation has something to do with it, and the natural energy which belongs to youth and health, in all conditions of life, must find some outlet. A very singular fact—at the first glance—is that which is just now engaging the attention of society people in Texas. We are not exactly accustomed to connect Texas with society functions I know! It is more closely allied, in our minds to bowie knives, revolvers and lynchings; but at the same time there really are some well society folk in the lone star state, and they are setting the pace for other swells in a very original manner. This new departure is nothing less than dancing the German in the early morning hours after daylight, instead of the small hours before dawn; and the innovation is of very recent origin, in fact it only dates from the first of the summer.

The affair is quite as formal as any so-called evening entertainment which begins at ten and lasts till two o'clock except that of course evening dress is not worn, and though it may lack the meretricious glitter of the former it is certainly far more enjoyable if people must dance at all, in summer. The invitations are just as daintily engraved as a ball card, and invite the recipient to a dance, to be held from five thirty to seven thirty on a certain morning. For two hours the company enjoy themselves in the ordinary manner, dancing a short programme, then at seven thirty breakfast is served and immediately after the German takes place, the guests dispersing at its conclusion.

Strange as it sounds at first, there is really a lot of common sense in the idea, more, than in most innovations of the kind; and once one became accustomed to the changed conditions, I should imagine it would be delightful to dance at the beginning, instead of the end of the day, coming to the festivity with a mind and body refreshed by sleep, instead of wearied with the cares of the day. Of course it would seem strange to make up in the fresh dawn and dress for a party, and I am afraid many of us would end in turning over for another snooze; after our minds had aroused us, instead of making ready for the merry day; but we should grow used to it in time and realizing that it was a solemn duty to be in the van of fashion, we should soon fall into the way of beginning at what has usually been considered the wrong end for such festivities, and those of us who were not so fortunate as to possess maids would cheerfully fall into the way of laying out our dancing clothes before we went to bed, and setting our alarm clocks for half past four, just as naturally as if we had been doing it all our lives, and we should enjoy it much more than we enjoy dressing for a dance when we are really longing to go to bed and get some sleep. The morning hours are the only cool ones, and in hot countries like India picnics and riding parties are always arranged to take place before sunrise, and people think nothing of what is the custom of the country, made necessary by the extreme heat.

So if in India, why not in Texas, and if in Texas why not in other parts of the United States, or even Canada, when the weather is warm? Bravo Texas! You have indeed given us a wrinkle in other matters besides horses, duels and cutlery, and we might do worse than follow your example!

So there are to be no more flowers distributed by kind hearted people, in hospital wards, and the pleasure of going without some small luxury in order to cheer some weary sufferer with a few choice blossoms on visitor's day will no longer be ours, and thus one more incentive to selfishness, or altruism, as we call it now-a-days, will be taken from us. It seems to me that scientific research is one of the most obnoxious things we have to contend with in these days. It has its uses I know, but then it is always discovering hidden and terrible dangers in customs which have been honored with perfect immunity for generations, and forever placing the stamp of its disapproval upon our most cherished and beautiful illusions.

From time immemorial flowers have been accepted as the one gift always appropriate for the sick room. When we heard of a friend's illness, we knew that at least we could send her flowers even if there was nothing else we could do for her, and the

sweet blossoms would carry her the message of our sympathy better than words could do; and the sight and perfume were sure to be soothing to the patient.

But now science has discovered that the delicious fragrance of all flowers is really a deadly effluvia which does incalculable harm both to sick and well, but by reason of their weakness the sick are less able to throw off the evil effects and therefore it is far more to be dreaded for them.

All flowers fall under the ban of science even the cherished mignonette, and the delightful lily of the valley, dear to the hearts of all lovers of flowers, but a special anathema has been reserved for the rose, the violet and the heliotrope, the three daintiest and most choice denizens of the floral kingdom. Indeed the violet is supposed to exercise so deadly an influence over those who inhale its perfume that the girl who wears a bunch of violets in her corsage is exposing herself to the certain danger of paresis of the muscles of the glottis, and contractions of the bronchial tubes besides injuring her general health in the most reckless manner.

An edict has recently been issued in the London hospitals that no cut flowers shall pass the thresholds of the wards, and it is more than likely the same rule will shortly go into force in all institutions of the kind. It is scarcely to be hoped that medical science is making a mistake, yet one cannot help thinking of the number of years during which people sniffed the perfume of flowers in happy ignorance of the danger they were incurring, and without any ill effects whatever. Of the thousands of sick rooms and hospital wards which have been brightened by the beauty and fragrance of flowers, and the millions of sick persons who have made rapid and excellent recoveries in spite of the presence of flowers at their bedsides age wondering whether the recent discovery has helped matters much after all. May not the pleasure the invalid derives from the sight and smell of flowers, help to neutralize their bad effects and the absence of such a cheering influence have even a worse effect than the presence of the flowers themselves.

This is a great summer for making over and remodeling! The fashions seems to have been especially designed with a view to helping out the girl who has more taste than cash, and enabling her to look as well as her more affluent neighbors with the expenditure of about one third of their dress allowance. The clever woman can let down the hem of her last year's muslin gown add a piece to it, turn up a new hem conceal the joining with a cluster of tucks headed by a band of lace insertion, and feel that she has one of the newest of this year's skirts. She can remodel the blouse of that same dress by ripping out the sleeves, cutting the material straight across just above the bust line, adding a strip of material and treating it as much as the skirt was treated with horizontal tucks and bands of lace insertion. The fuller and more "pouchy" the blouse the better, for be it known that bagginess is the height of fashion this season. The sleeves are easily managed, as last years leg o' mutton easily cut over into a tight sleeve with a small puff at the top, or the bishop sleeve, which is so much smaller this year than last.

The embroidered skirt of delicate white lawn which shrank in the washing, as all embroidery will do, and is now a couple of inches too short, can be easily lengthened, and at the same time rejuvenated by the addition of a yoke in any depth from three inches to fifteen. This yoke may either consist of the muslin itself shirred, or of alternate strips of tucks and insertion. It less trouble is desired and a little extra expense incurred, a bolero, or collar of heavy butter colored guipure lace will rejuvenate a muslin dress wonderfully, while the addition of flounces in any width and any number, lace edged if possible, will modernize a skirt, even if it possesses the rather hopeless fault of being too narrow.

Gathered tucks arranged to turn up all around the bodice, and in groups of three the entire length of the sleeve, are the very newest form of bodice trimming, and an odd form they are, giving a most curious effect of upside down-ness, which may be stylish, but is certainly far from pretty.

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In fact the manner in which the modistes have rung changes in tucks, frills and cordings is certainly a tribute to their ingenuity in producing a large amount of variety, and some very striking effects, with very simple methods. Cords set in around the tips a little below the waist confine the fullness of the skirt more closely, and give the effect of trimness round the waist which is so much more attractive than a quantity of loosely gathered, flying drapery which gives a bunched look to the figure, no matter how skillfully it is arranged. Cords around the waist of the bodice, pointing upward in the back in the form of a girdle, and sloping down to the belt in front, are very much used in all thin materials. Five or seven fine cords shirred in straight around the bodice one inch apart, make a pretty belt finish for a foulard, or muslin gown.

Cords vary in size, just as the tucks do in width, but just at the moment the very smallest of tucks, such as one sees on the finest underwear, are the kind most in favor. An odd application of the fancy for tucks, is the tucking of skirts up and down eight inches below the waist, the rest of the skirt being allowed to flare like a very deep Spanish flounce, and very often the tucked portion, is of another material from that of the gown itself. For instance, crepe de chine, forms the tucked part of one elegant dress, and the gown proper is of silk matching it exactly in color, and a narrow ruche of silk covers the seams where they are joined. Tucked bodices with flounced skirts are very pretty, and the ruffles are sometimes finished on the edge with a frill of lace and three tiny tucks above. Evening gowns of gauze, and in fact all thin materials, are tucked in every conceivable manner in which tucks can be distributed, and drawing the thread to form a succession of little frills is one of the many ways of producing variety. They are either very narrow, so as to stand out, or wider, and turned up, instead of down. In fact it is a summer of tucks and frills, and one can scarcely use too many of either.

### WHEN YOU TAKE A HEADER.

Some Remedies to be Applied to the Injured Wheelman.

"Taking a 'header' off one's wheel is unfortunately a rather common accident. In a case where the rider is merely stunned, it is only necessary to lay him on his back, loose all clothes at the neck, and keep his head slightly raised. Where the fall has resulted in a scalp wound which bleeds profusely from one place, the best thing to do is to place a finger on the wounded spot, and press firmly; then, as soon as possible, roll a handkerchief round your spanner, round a cork, or other hard object, then get another handkerchief, and, after placing the one you have rolled up

exactly on the wound, place the other over it, and tie it tightly round the head.

"Where a 'header' has resulted in a large surface of broken flesh which bleeds only slightly, the injured part should be laved freely in cold water, then a damp handkerchief should be tied over the wound.

"Broken collar-bone is the commonest of all serious bicycle accidents. Whether a man takes a 'header' or is thrown heavily by a sideslip, the chances are very great that the collar-bone is the bone that will be broken. Falling very heavily sideways on the hands or elbows almost invariably result in a broken collar-bone. In certain cases when a rider is falling, he may if he retains his presence of mind and keeps his hands to his sides, strike the ground without sustaining extensive injuries. One can always tell a rider who has just broken a collar bone. His head drops toward the injured side and his injured shoulder hangs lower than the sound one.

"In locating a broken collar bone make a pad by rolling together a couple of caps. The pad must be three or four inches in diameter. Place this under the armpit. At the same time raise the shoulder to its ordinary position by pushing up the elbow. Put the arm in a sling, taking care that the shoulder is in its right position; then bind the arm to the body with a scarf or a strap or anything that is at hand.

"If the hand or forearm is injured and a throbbing feeling is present, the arm should be at once put in a sling, made of two handkerchiefs or a scarf. Another thing that all cyclists should remember is that a rider who has a broken collar-bone—or in fact has broken any bone—should not be allowed to walk home, but should be persuaded to sit and rest quietly until a conveyance can be procured.

"Then again it is of great moment, when giving aid in emergencies, that the injured person should not be allowed to stand while a bandage or sling is being improvised and placed in position. The reason for this is that, unless the patient is sitting or reclining on the ground, a sudden fainting or giddiness may ensue and result in a dangerous fall.

"A broken kneecap is an accident that may easily happen to any cyclist, and it may be brought about either by a fall, a stroke of the pedal, or even by a simple straining to preserve the equilibrium when in danger of 'side slipping.'

"When a kneecap is broken the leg is perfectly useless and the injured cyclist is unable to stand. The best thing to do in a case of this kind is to place a strong piece of stick at the back of the knee, then to tie two handkerchiefs over the kneecap, so as to keep the two fractured pieces of bone as near together as may be. If the kneecap is not broken, but is merely wrenched, the rider must on no account pedal with that leg until all pain has completely gone. In cases where this precaution has been disregarded the result has been a complete fracture of the kneecap.

"In the event of a sprained ankle, a sprained wrist—or, in fact, any sort of sprain—cold water should be poured on the injured limb, then handkerchiefs wetted in cold water should be tied round and frequently re-damped so as to get them as cold as possible. As soon as a house is reached hot water should be applied and bran poultices placed on the fractured part.

"In the rare cases where a leg is broken, a stick, a bicycle pump or any other thing of the kind that can be procured may be used as a splint. When you use a splint on the leg tie it on in three places with handkerchiefs. The chief thing in all cases where a bone is broken is to fix the broken pieces end to end, and then very carefully wrap up the limb, so that the bones cannot grate each other or lacerate the flesh.

"In accidents where there is profuse bleeding one must be very careful. If black blood flows from the leg or arm, tie a handkerchief round the limb on the side of the wound farthest from the heart. This is a very important point—farthest from the heart when it is

black blood. When the blood is bright red, you must bandage the limb on the side of the wound nearest to the heart. In cases of bleeding, the wounded part must always be raised above the body. Cold water bandages are very good for the purpose of reducing the flow of blood. "When a rider is injured on the limbs, his stockings or jersey should never on any account be drawn off, but should be cut up at once. But it must also be remembered that a person who is hurt always loses heat, and no matter how hot the day is, he feels cold and clammy. It is always well, therefore, to remove no more clothing than is necessary, and to wrap up the other part of the body in extra garments.

### GIRL AND BEAR.

Her Ability to Climb a Tree Probably Saved Her Life.

The New York Sun is still adding to its stock of bear stories. One of the latest comes from Potter County, Pennsylvania, and by way of variety it is a girl who plays the principal part in the action.

Louise Berger, the sixteen year old daughter of Michael Berger, the owner of a small farm in the Kettle Creek region, went to the woods to drive the cows to the shed, accompanied by a small shepherd dog.

Soon after entering the woods, about half a mile from the farmhouse, the dog began to act queerly and persisted in keeping at the girl's heels, as if afraid. While the girl scolded the dog she was horrified to see a monster black bear shambling toward her. She had heard her father tell about climbing trees to escape bears, and now she shinned up a smooth beech with the agility of a boy. The dog ran home howling, chased a short distance by the bear.

When the bear gave up the chase he came back to the tree where the girl was a captive. Her red hood had fallen on the ground. The bear picked it up. The girl screamed, and the bear raised his huge form against the tree as high as his legs would push him, but even then he was nearly ten feet from her. The girl's screams had been heard at the farmhouse down in the ravine, and out came her father on the double quick.

When he reached the edge of the wood Mr. Berger saw the red dress of his daughter in the beech-tree. The girl called to him to be quick. The bear wheeled toward the advancing farmer, gazed at him and his rifle just an instant, and then started on a run for the thick woods.

But the big fellow was too fat to make good time, and Berger soon got within gunshot. Two bullets from the Winchester finished the brute. Then Louise slid down the tree and hurried home to tell her brother George to go to the woods and help his father bring home the bear.

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