

Woman and Her Work

"That babies ought to cry occasionally is a fact well known to doctors, but one which seems to be very much against the creed of mothers and nurses," says Florence Hull Wintersburn in *Woman's Home Companion*. "The model babies who never cry are unnatural specimens."

"Crying is the only exercise a young baby gets; it expands the lungs, causes a better circulation of the blood, and helps on muscular growth. Of course, fretting when there is discomfort is to be promptly attended to, and screaming, which might cause rupture, must not be allowed; but a really healthy little cry, when nothing particular is the matter, save that baby needs that mode of expression for his pent-up feelings, this is not a thing to make everybody run and try to divert the little one's attention or to stop him, or get out of the way as if there were a fire or a runaway locomotive coming."

"The noise is not pleasant, but if we were once assured that it was a harmless pastime for baby most of us could reconcile ourselves to it once in a while. Not at night. If there is one lesson more important than another it is that darkness and stillness go together."

"But although the idea may be a novel one, there is something to be said in favor of little babies being allowed a small crying spell—that is, an exercise spell—during the day, purely upon the grounds of health."

This is in decided opposition to both the theory and practice of the nurse whose opinions I quoted some months ago, and who advocated the teaching of self control in infants, by stopping their breath whenever they began to cry. I am not an authority on the subject myself, but it seems very reasonable to suppose that very little babies who have such small opportunity for exercise should be benefited by a good healthy crying spell, provided it did not last too long, and was not caused by any real distress. A "good cry" does every one good, just as a shower of rain clears the atmosphere, so why should a baby be any exception to the rule? They are kept so tightly swathed in voluminous garments that it is almost impossible for them to move their limbs at all and their circulation must consequently be very slow, therefore the fit of crying must be a great blessing to the poor little souls, and should on no account be discouraged.

Speaking of babies reminds me of a very novel and amusing, though perhaps slightly dangerous form of entertainment which has lately won much favor amongst society people in New York. It is called a baby show, but as several of the most objectionable features of that doubtful institution are eliminated, no bachelors or spinsters need stay away for fear of feeling out of place. Neither the babies themselves nor the their parents are present which many will consider advantage number one, and as it is the judges instead of the babies who compete for prizes, advantage number two is very clear, and the prospect of participating in such an entertainment is shorn half its terrors.

It is really a baby show party, and while it originated amongst those people of delightful leisure who are always seeking to amuse themselves and their friends by devising new entertainments, it might very well be applied to the purpose of church entertainments, and give poor humanity a well earned rest from the church tea, the church social, the amateur concert, and worst of all the church bazaar. The way to set about the baby show party is to ask the prospective guests to send you in advance the very earliest pictures of themselves extant. You will thus be able to enjoy a good deal of quiet fun on your own account before the party begins, because the antiquated and faded photos, not to mention the possible daguerreotypes of the older guests, will be amusing in the extreme. These pictures must be carefully classified and numbered and provision made for identification in case the originals should be unable to recognize their own picture. When the evening of the entertainment arrives the pictures must be arranged around the walls of one room, and each guest being provided with pencil and paper is requested to make a list of the pictures as he interprets them. For instance number one, Jennie Smith; number two, Jack Jones; number three, Sallie Robinson and her brother Tom, number four groups of the Johnson family etc. The person who identifies correctly the greatest number of portraits receives the prize, and it rather adds to the fun if a booby prize be added for the greatest number of blunders. Of course, as I in-

imated above, this form of innocent amusement is not without its perils, as some of made result in strained relations between the blunders, and the original of the portrait. This was the case at a recent baby show in New York, where the photo of an especially robust infant was almost unanimously identified as an early likeness of strapping young athlete present; and when it turned out to be the first picture taken, of a dainty little maiden of eighteen summers who looked as if a good sized puff of mind would blow her away, there was a coolness in the atmosphere which had quite an appreciable effect on the thermometer the strapping athlete being almost as indignant as the small maiden. Another slight unpleasantness arose when the loveliest little cherub of the collection was unhesitatingly labelled as the earliest portrait of a very beautiful young woman amongst the guests, and when it was claimed by the plainest girl in the room, the luckless owner could scarcely repress her tears at the look of blank incredulity on the faces of the guests.

A tall athletic looking young business man whose earliest portrait had been obtained from his parents without his knowledge, indignantly refused to accept a photo of a meek little three year old in short stockings and pantelettes, as an authentic portrait of himself, and an eminent jurist was covered with confusion on being confronted with a degenerate type of a fat little lad of two years old with long curls, and wearing a little low necked velvet frock.

There were several little episodes of a similar nature, but on the whole the entertainment was voted an immense success, and it has been repeated frequently since. If votes were taken at so much a vote, and the person identifying the greatest number of babies correctly should receive a prize, this might prove a very profitable as well as amusing method of raising money for church or charitable purposes, and it has at least the charm of novelty.

Such a little while ago and muslin gowns lace flounces, tucks, chiffons, and insertions were the theme of the fashion writer: but one day we tore off a certain leaf of the calendar, and behold it was September and time that such frivolities came to an end for this season, and we turned our minds to more serious subjects—such as tailor made suits, and autumn fabrics. Already the costumers are displaying cloth forms in tailor styles for early autumn developed in light materials was not to be oppressive in warm September days, but still giving advance hints of the manner of garments we shall be wearing next winter. It seems to be decided that only the plain form will be tailor made, all the richer costumes will be most elaborately trimmed on the skirts, and there are even indications that the double skirts and overskirts foreshadowed in the summer fashions will appear this autumn. In spite of all predictions to the contrary, the sleeves will not reach absolute tightness this season, and there will continue to be something at the top in the shape of a cap or frill. The Norfolk or Russian blouse will be very popular, and will be braided in all styles some of the patterns showing three different widths of braid or velvet. Buttons will also be very popular, while narrow fringes and laces will be lavishly used on handsome silks and wools for house dresses. Some of the gowns show on both sides a breadth entirely braided from hem to waist with a finished design; and others have each gore piped with satin in a color which contrasts with the material, but harmonizes with the trimming of the dress. Checks will be much used, and shepherds plaids in pretty wool goods will be favorites.

One pretty gown of brown and white check is made up with a panel of guipure lace over brown satin with triple rows of brown velvet on each edge, and the same three rows of velvet about the pouch bodice the belt being a bias band of brown velvet.

Another very stylish dress is of light tan cloth with fine strappings of black velvet encircling the hips, and finishing the bolero bodice which opens over a white front.

One of the newest of the tailor made suits shows the three quarter length coat with slightly flaring skirt set on first below the waist line, and quite close fitting, which is to be a feature of winter costumes. This coat appears in several varieties and is destined to be very popular especially with women who have tall slender figures to show them off properly.

Of course the women who have not, will wear them also, but they won't look nice in them as it takes an almost perfect figure to stand the long straight clinging lines which show every defect so plainly.

There are some pretty little loose fronted jackets shown, which look well on any figure, and are most comfortable and convenient for autumn wear. They are fastened with a fly and are double breasted with neat little turn-down velvet collar, and

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WATERBURY & RISING.

revers which display a bit of white collar, and bright tie. A pretty gray gown is of light quality cloth and touches of dark red brighten it. The skirt is quite plain and lined throughout with dark red silk, the pouch bodice fastens on the left side in a series of scallops (laborately braided in gray, and finished with barrel, or frog buttons also of gray. The bodice opens over a red cloth under bodice striped with alternate rows of broad and narrow gray braid, and the tiny basque which extends but an inch or two below the waist carries out the same effect, being cut into deep scallops over a deeper basque of the red cloth. A narrow belt of gray leather fastens the bodice at the waist.

ASTRA.

WOMEN PASTORS.

Many of Them in Charge of Churches in Addition to Those who are Evangelists.

The Church Economist has discovered that there are more than twenty women in this country who are pastors, not preachers merely, but settled pastors over unitarian societies, and that they are uniformly successful.

The Rev. Miss Safford, who is President of the Iowa Unitarian Association, is one of the most conspicuous of the women pastors. She is about 40 years old and a good speaker. Two other women pastors are the Rev. Marion Murdock and the Rev. Florence Buck. They are both stationed as co-pastors at the First Unitarian church in Cleveland. They took their theological course at Meadville and a special course at Manchester College, Oxford.

Still another Unitarian pastor is the Rev. Mary T. Whitney of the Unity Church, South Boston. She is not only an able pastor, but a woman of force in church councils, and the same may be said of the Revs. Mrs. E. T. Wilkes of Oakland, Cal., Rev. Florence L. Pierce of Romona, Cal., and Rev. Harriet D. Boynton, the last being with her husband, the Rev. Richard W. Boynton, pastor at Roslindale, Mass. Other women who are doing good pastoral work, and are settled over Unitarian societies, are the Rev. Ida C. Hultin of the First Church, Moline, Ill., the Rev. C. J. Bartlett of the First Church, Kalamazoo, Mich., the Rev. E. E. Gordon of the First Church, Iowa City, and the Rev. L. W. Sprague, co-pastor with her husband of the New South Church, Boston.

The Universalist Church has from the first welcomed woman to its councils, and has accorded to her the fullest liberty in the exercise of her powers in its service. John Murray the founder of Universalism in America, gave to his wife the heartiest encouragement in her literary pursuits as far back as 1792, and it may be said of this lady that in her espousal of the cause of equal rights for the sexes she appears to have been quite abreast of the position taken by the advocates of that principle today.

Maria Cook and Lydia A. Jenkins, both of this state, were the first women who are known to have preached Universalism. They preached for a short time in the early part of this century, though neither of them sought ordination. Olympia Brown was the first woman upon whom ordination

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A KING'S PHYSICIAN.

Re Rose From an Humble Position to one of Great Power.

The visit of King Chulalongkorn to the Western world will call general attention to his country and his royal court in the far East, on the banks of the Menam.

Mrs. Anna Leonowens, whose articles on Siam once so interested the readers of the *Campanion*, is but one of many who have carried from the West to that still pagan land the ideas and the life of Christianity.

At the time she was living, as English governess, in the household of the Siamese king, a young clerk named T. Edward Hayes, in a drug store in Baltimore, was beginning the study of medicine and surgery. His active mind developed religious as well as scientific enterprise, and both in church circles and among the poor he became known as a working Christian and "a born doctor."

After about five years of practice in the United States Marine Hospital, his fearless missionary zeal outgrew his place, and he begged the presbyterian board of missions to send him to the most difficult station in their field. They sent him to Bangkok, Siam.

When he set out he had spent every dollar of his own money for medicines, surgical instruments and other supplies and several wholesale druggists had generously helped him to stock his "chest." With this outfit and the small pay of a foreign missionary to depend upon for his living, he reached Bangkok, and opened a dispensary.

His skill soon gave him reputation, and in less than a year he had successfully treated over three thousand cases. The fame of his work reached the king, who sent to offer him the position of government doctor—or surgeon-general. After long hesitation, with the approval of the Presbyterian board he finally accepted the office. The salary was seven thousand dollars a year, but he retained only his usual missionary stipend, turning all the rest over to the board.

The new position gave him power that no man could use better than he. He began at once to organize medical schools and establish hospitals; and his plans were so well carried out that within five years the Siamese ceased to send their young men to foreign countries to be educated as doctors. His wonderful success has won him the warmest favor of the king, and he is now the court physician.

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