

# Woman: Her Ways and Wants

A MELANGE OF INTEREST TO THE FAIR SEX—SEASONABLE THINGS IN THE REALM OF FASHION

"The way of the transgressor" may be hard, but it is as nothing compared with the difficulties which beset the way of the beauty seeker.

For the time being beauty has evidently changed places with the beast. The lovely, spirituelle creature of the day time becomes, under the direction of her beauty doctor or her newspaper adviser, as the case may be, a spectacle too absurd to be adequately described. But then prettiness must be attained at cost of comfort and of good sense to the woman with nothing else to do will probably continue to make herself a guy every night, emerging in the morning a step nearer the coveted loveliness. If a woman cannot be beautiful she can at least make a good appearance, and there is now very little excuse for dowdiness.

All sorts of dainty conceits prevail in belts, in stocks, in bows and handkerchiefs, in laces and shoes, in stockings and in the thousand trifles which contribute their mite to the completed toilet. For each style of dress there is something novel in the decorative accessories which add so much to the success of a costume. For the shirt waist, for example, the fasteners of the sets of fasteners, which range from turquoise hearts, three studs or pins and belt pin, which may be had for a silver quarter, to elaborate studs, jewel sets or with new art designs in relief of colored golds and enamels, which cost a pretty penny.

## Narrow Belts in Vogue.

The belts are rather narrow, and may be had in floral or conventional design to correspond with the bag worn. The buckles which fasten these girdles are small and modish, but are remarkably appropriate in design and coloring. Linen belts embroidered and scalloped are shown in various colors and are to be worn with outgait suits. Sometimes the turn-over collar and the turn-back cuffs are fashioned to match. Belts formed of silver plaques or flowers held together by linked chains and worn over a ribbon foundation are lovely and expensive.

For outing skirts and white waists there is the usual assortment of white plaques or flowers held together by linked chains and worn over a ribbon foundation are lovely and expensive.

Cravat clasps are beginning to appear in various shapes and forms. The silver or gilt pin is used, while the dainty serpents form a firm and stylish fastener. Most people seem to prefer the ordinary scarf pin for a decoration. From the unpretentious pin of Roman gold coiled into a double knot which holds a tiny sparkle of diamond, a gilt snake or a gleam of sapphire to the changeable opal or the quaint cat's eye or the exquisitely wrought and jewel-studded example of the latest in the "newest art," the choice is practically unlimited. If you have the money you may have your choice.

For the various outdoor sports there are special clothes. There are also special designs in jewelry which belong to the devotee of golf, of tennis, of rackets, of polo, football or baseball, of horseback riding or rowing and of ping pong.

## Bracelets in Agate.

Bracelets seem to be coming to the front again. Not the broad gold bands which for a while were the regulation thing, but curious slender chains with pendent stones, linked and interlocking, of pearls, coral or jewel set, flexible and truly reptilian in aspect and general unpleasantness, for not even gold and jewels, not even the goldsmith's marvelous art, can make the snake anything but an object of repulsion to the majority of people. All the fabulous monsters of mythology have been revived in the modern jewelry. The dragon takes first place as a decoration for scarfpins, watch fobs, lace pins and other things equally fashionable.

## Parasols are Elaborate.

One beautiful example, which would be perfect for a dressmaker, is of pastel blue crepe de chine in soft shirrings, the border a flowing flounce of the crepe in pin-head tufts covered with a very full accordion plaiting of chiffon. The ribs are garnished with white and blue flowers worked out in chiffon, so fragile so ethereal in texture that they appear to be almost floating in the air, just above the parasol, rather than securely attached to the foundation. Another cover of white duchess lace set on white chiffon has the principal figures in the pattern outlined with baroque pearls, but this seems over-ornamentation for the lace in itself is so beautiful that it does not call for trimmings of any kind. Chiffon parasols, pearl or flower wreathed, to match the hats exhibited, silk, plain polka-dotted, monogrammed or treated with chiffon plaitings and ruchings are to be had in all colors, the daintiest being in pure white. Pongee is a favorite covering and is intended for general use, as well as to correspond with the morning or afternoon frocks of this very modish material. Even traveling coats and the fanciest of fancy box coats are made of the pongee, trimmed with the coarse meshed linen laces which are to be had in the natural linen shades.

## Lingerie Trimming.

In trimming underwear, try this method of treating the lace. Let it be an expensive novelty lace or an imitation, and outline the figures with coarse wash silk. Go around them in a running stitch, and when you have finished note the elegant appearance the lace will have, says the Brooklyn Eagle.

It will look curiously like net lace with applique figures, and the beauty of it is that it will launder a thous-

and times as well after the treatment, so that the second estate of that lace will be better than the first.

## To Broil Bacon.

Broiled bacon is a dish which in few households deserves the adjective because it is seldom broiled; the fat is fried out of it and again soaked into it by long sputtering in a spider full of grease.

The only way to cook bacon—both for the matter of appearance and for digestive qualities—is to broil it, not over a bed of coals (it is too fat for that), but in a very hot oven. Cut the bacon in the most delicately thin slices possible, rejecting the rind. Lay the pieces close together in a fine wire broiler. Place it over a dripping pan and set in a hot oven. It requires to be turned just once. The fat which falls into the pan makes excellent drippings for frying potatoes.

Drain the bacon on brown paper. If you wish to serve cold, mix with this, sprinkle the liver with pepper and salt, roll it in flour and fry brown in the bacon drippings. Serve with a curled morsel of bacon on top of each piece of liver. Bacon as served by the average cook, well soaked in grease, is the most indigestible of food; when broiled crisp in the oven, it is a dish that may be served even for a child of two years with impunity. Among all the fats delicately crisped bacon ranks next to cream in ease of digestion.—Butte Times.

## THE SHIRT WAIST AND HAT TO MATCH

We all know the shirt waist young woman. Her trimness, immaculate get-up and air of dainty freshness proclaim her by far the most attractive feature of outdoor summer life. The splendid color which flows in her cheeks, her movements, the and graceful, win our unbounded admiration, while before the dainty harmony of her smart little costume we prostrate ourselves in highest praise.

There are shirt waist girls and shirt waist girls, but still it isn't a difficult matter to recognize those who possess a proper sense of uniformity and dress with a perfect knowledge of shirt waist requirements. After much coaching and hard practice the shirtwaist devotee has finally mastered the art of A. Adams and small bows; belts, of course, come to her instinctively, but hats—there is where she frequently blunders, either through ignorance or careless disregard of propriety. The transgression is unpardonable, nevertheless, and

A Fussy Hat worn with a trim shirtwaist stamps the wearer as badly dressed, no matter how fine the rest of her costume.

Since the shirt waist has grown to be such an important part of the summer wardrobe in manner and prettiness accessories have been devised to complete this natty dress. Of all these smart effects none, however, plays so prominent a part as the particular style of gown.

The shirt waist hat is already a well known term among feminine belongings, and there are several manufacturers, as well as retailers, who supply exclusively this class of millinery. Not every hat creator is able to build a smart tailor model, for, as the gowns, it is much easier to cover up lines with soft fluffy masses of trimming.

Dashing lines, are, however, the one thing needed to make the shirt waist hat a success, and it naturally follows that much less ornamentation is used for this style than for other models. In contour the tailor hat conforms to the prevailing modes, while the size may be medium or small, according to individual taste.

## Hats Large This Season.

This season the hats are a bit larger than usual, and have a low, flat crown, with a gently rolling brim made most frequently of pure white silk, with a smart trimming of black velvet ribbon and perhaps an ornamentation of pearl pins or fancy steel buckles. The same pendent drapery which is characteristic of the spring and summer millinery is likewise evident on tailor hats, though usually this consists of loops and folds of broad velvet ribbon. Turban effects are popular, and so are tricorne hats, with changes in outline, for the sake of variety.

Panamas are to be worn to some extent, and the smaller hats are pressed into a fedora shape and trimmed with a two-inch band of black velvet, which ties in a broad black quill, with its simple knot placed in front, just to the left.

Larger styles in this very expensive weave are draped with scarfs, ornamented with smart knots of ribbon and sometimes trimmed with fancy feather roses. Green, in a soft reseda shade, makes a very pretty combination with the yellowish tint of the Panama, and a touch of black introduced in velvet or knot of velvet or long blade quill gives the hat a decided dash. Rather rough straws, woven in a delicate plaid, say yellow and white beige or brown and white, are effectively trimmed with fancy Tuscan or chrysanthemum braid ornaments, such as cabochons, fringed rosettes, buckles and straps. These modish Panamas give the hat a tailored air, which is appropriately suggestive of its destined use.

The term shirt waist is no longer restricted to plain starched affairs, and as these smart garments have taken unto themselves many

also have hats which are designed especially to accompany

them become less severe and plain than formerly.

Plumes, flowers, chiffons and fine laces are certainly inappropriate for shirt waist hats, for this term includes everything in headwear designed for outdoor sports, morning wear and for any occasion when the simple little waist may be assumed.

There are, however, many pretty little scarfs of fine batiste almost as soft and sheer as mousseline de soie, and these are very good style when twisted about the crown of a flat round tailor hat.

Some of the coarser laces are permissible, but as a general thing smarter effects are secured by the use of handkerchief ribbons, quilts, wings and simple ornaments.

The French woman chooses chic wings for her equivalent of the shirt waist hat, and the modish shape of the rough straw will furnish an excellent background for the smart long lying wings and simple twist of the black velvet ribbon. This latter trimming figures upon almost every tailor hat in one way or another, and nine times out of ten it is tied in a broad bow at the back, with streamer effect.

As the summer advances the shirt waist hat loses just a bit of its typical severity, rolling and curving gently about the face, with just a suggestion of softness in its trimming.

Women who possess any sense of the fitness of things will readily make the distinction between correct and incorrect hats for wear with shirt waist costumes, and they will be as particular in this respect as in the selection of the proper hair ornament or gloves to harmonize with a dainty décolleté frock.

It is important to choose a hat which has the appearance of being light and cool, and a brand that is not very fine is better style, especially now that rough effects are considered extremely smart. While the hat is perhaps of more consequence than any of the many little shirt waist accessories, these, too, require consideration and careful selection, for the entire effect of the costume may be spoiled by an inappropriate collar or badly fitting belt.

## JEFFERSON'S BIBLE.

Authorized Publication of All of the Famous Statesmen's Works.

The House has authorized the publication as a document, in an edition of 9,000 copies, of Thomas Jefferson's compilation, entitled "Life and Miracles of Jesus of Nazareth," otherwise popularly known as "Jefferson's Bible." More or less imbued with the beliefs current in France and America in the beginning of the last century, Jefferson regarded Christ as a man of superlative goodness, but without claim to the supernatural character with which Christendom has for nearly 2,000 years invested him. His studious mind led him to considerable research in regard to the life and times of Christ, and he compiled in four parallel columns, from editions of the gospels in Greek, Latin, Greek, French and English, the essential passages which compositely formed a biography of the Saviour.

The text is in the custody of the National Museum, and forms a small volume about an inch thick, the extracts neatly pasted in, and accompanied with copious, marginal annotations in the handwriting of Jefferson.

The action of the House is somewhat unusual, and there was a disposition to criticize the resolution, introduced by Mr. Heatwole, of Minnesota, until Mr. Lacey, of Iowa, explained that Congress had authorized the publication of the works of Jefferson with the exception of this volume. It seems that when Congress bought Thomas Jefferson's library, which is now in the library included, this compilation was not included. It was subsequently purchased for \$400 from Mrs. Randolph. It is bound in red morocco, and Dr. Cyrus Adler, of the Smithsonian Institution, impressed with its great value, holds it under lock and key, and keeps the key himself.

Jefferson's correspondence with John Adams, Dr. Priestly and others discloses how conscientiously as a freethinker, he studied the life of Christ. In a letter to Charles Thomas in 1816, he describes the book which he says he made up from statements which he bought in Philadelphia, and gives it the title "Philosophy of Jesus." He speaks of it in this way: "A more beautiful or precious morsel of ethics I have never seen," and states that the compilation was the work of "some two or three nights" in the White House at Washington after he was "through the evening's task of reading the letters and papers of the day."

Among the Roman law of sedition under which Jesus was tried, a map of Judea is attached and there is a table giving the names, chapters and verses from which the clippings were made. Judge Lacey spoke of the work as showing no irreverence, but presenting a convincing illustration of the teaching of Christ, "mingled with only so much of narrative as a Virginia lawyer would hold to be creditable." Everything of a miraculous nature Jefferson studiously omitted. The publication will have an introduction of about 25 pages by Dr. Adler. The book will be no longer than a pocket-sized pamphlet, and will be virtually a fac-simile of Washington copy. Philadelphia Ledger.

## Not Entirely Settled.

(Chicago News.) "I suppose," said the dying husband, "I suppose you will marry again after I'm gone." "I don't know," J. John, sobbed the faithful wife. "I haven't given the matter very much thought."

# Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. XII. JUNE 22, 1902.

Temperance Lesson.—Rom. 13:8-14.

Commentary.—Explanatory. Rome is situated in Italy on the River Tiber, 1,450 miles northwest of Jerusalem. The gospel had reached this far off land and there were a few Christians there who were diligent in seeking the truth. Paul had never visited them, but he greatly desired to do so. A few years after this his hopes were realized, although he did not go to them as he had expected, for, instead of going voluntarily as a missionary, he was compelled to go as a Roman prisoner, under bonds.

Two men—"It cannot be supposed that the apostle meant to prohibit the contracting of debts on any account whatever. Christians are indeed under the highest obligations to pay all legal demands without reluctance or needless delay, and with great punctuality, and they should avoid all superfluous expenses and carefully guard against contracting any debt which they have not a reasonable prospect of discharging. Love one another." In the preceding verses, the apostle has been showing the duty, reverence, and observance which all Christians, from the highest to the lowest, owe to the civil magistrate, whether he be emperor, king, prince, or other state officer; here he shows them their duty to one another, but this is widely different from that which they owe to the civil government; to the first they owe submission, reverence, obedience and tribute; to the latter they owe nothing but mutual love, and those offices which necessarily spring from it.

9. Shall not commit adultery, etc.—In this verse the apostle quotes from the law as though he would say that the perfect law of liberty will enable them to fulfill all the obligations of this law. "Thy neighbor as thyself."—When this is done in reality there is completeness in keeping the whole law. He that loves another will not deprive him of his wife, of his life, of his property, of his good name, and will not even permit a desire to enter his heart, which would lead him to wish to possess anything that is the property of another.

10. Worketh no ill.—The law of love forbids the doing of anything that would injure myself or others.

11. Knowing the time.—The nature and character of the period in which we live is "Righteousness, the hour has arrived." To awake—How many so-called Christians are fast asleep! The accursed liquor traffic is becoming powerful, bold, defiant; it is destroying our best brains and blood; it is ruining our morals; it is undermining the Christian Sabbath, one of the pillars on which our nation rests; it is filling the land with paupers, disease and crime; and yet we sleep on peacefully, as though we had no responsibility in this matter.

12. The light of heaven darkness, ignorance, evil, and from the darkness, far spent—Heaven's darkness was rapidly coming to an end. "The full manifestation of the sun of righteousness in the illumination of the whole Gentile world is approaching rapidly." The day of the deliverance from evil, of true Christian knowledge, of purity, happiness and peace, of eternal blessedness, is at hand.

13. Walk honestly.—Be decent, orderly and sincere in all department, men capable for all their revels of sin and superstitious doings, but children of light (Eph. vi. 11-18) must behave becomingly and live above reproach. As in the day of an open way which everyone may see and know. Not in rioting and drunkenness; they are not to indulge in revels where intemperance in eating and drinking is common, and where irreverent exercise in games, etc., follows, and where conversation is corrupt, strife and rivalry.—The very opposite of love, but the result of such practices as were mentioned above. This exhortation made plain the standard of Christianity, holding it in contrast with the heathen practices.

14. Put ye on Christ.—Without further comment on heathen practices, the apostles plainly explain what the armor of light might mean. It was plain to see what they must put aside and this exhortation would apply to all who might hear it. Jesus Christ signifies revealing and healing the gospel. The fleshly flesh, there we are to understand the carnal nature, the gratification of which led to the abominations just mentioned.

Teachings, pure and always give others all that belongs to them, if it is in our power to do so. Christians are careful to obey all the requirements of God. "Put ye on Christ."—Put ye on the requirements of divine law. Love never faileth. Heaven's darkness will vanish under the force of the law. Love rejecteth not in right, but in every hour where love is the law, sin cannot remain. Heavenly love cannot be resisted.

## PRACTICAL SURVEY.

God's law of love. The fundamental principle in God's moral government is the law of love. The early laws of Greece were drastic and bloody. Those of Rome were stern and pitiless. Those of England, narrow and tyrannical, but the law of God ever has been, and is to be, gentle, pure and beneficent. A few elements of love: 1. Gentleness. 2. Goodness. 3. Meekness. 4. Long-suffering. 5. Patience. 6. Humility. Substitutes for love: 1. Egoism. 2. Extensive knowledge. 3. Startling faith. 4. Abundant giving of means. 5. Utter self-sacrifice.

The power of love. 1. Love inspires intense devotion to God. 2. It awakens in the human heart an insatiable hunger for a deeper spiritual life. 3. It broadens out all of life's ambitions. 4. It adds untold pleasure to the satisfaction we naturally feel in performing even the common duties of life. 5. It brightens and blesses every department of our social life. 6. It quickens the action of the intellect. 7. Love quickens thought and thought stimulates love. 8. It awakens the imagination and makes the

spirit-filled man almost prophetic. 9. Though so gentle in action, it is greater than all other forces. Love is the life of the soul.

God's law of temperance. Many conscientious people are led into serious errors because they do not make a sharp distinction between God's law of prohibition and God's law of temperance. The first absolutely forbids indulgence in anything sinful.

We are to be temperate: In speech. "The shallow murmurs while the deeps are dumb." A person who talks a great deal is rarely deeply spiritual. In judgment. A fool can generally give immediate answers in settlement of the most difficult questions.

The insurance companies are rejecting the applications of men who are known to be even moderate drinkers. The church forces are rapidly consolidating their ranks for the final onset, when the order comes.

## SOMETHING ABOUT EYES AND SIGHT.

Eyes of any color with weak brows and long, concave lashes, are indicative of a weak constitution. People of melancholic temperament rarely have clear blue eyes.

The chameleon is almost the only reptile provided with an eyelid. Eyes with long, sharp corners indicate great discernment and penetration. Homer attributed a protruding eye to Juno. He called her the ox-eyed Juno.

The utility of shedding tears is to keep the eye cool, though the balance of the head may be hot.

The iris of the eye is rarely of one color but commonly mottled with black, blue, orange, yellow, grey or all combined.

It seldom happens that both eyes are exactly alike. An examination with a magnifying glass usually discovers many differences between the two.

A red object is not nearly so visible at a distance as one of white. A red globe a foot in diameter can be perceived clearly only at a distance of 1,000 feet, and a blue glass a little further.

Oysters are provided with eyes, but the oyster's eye is not located where public opinion places it. What is called the eye of the oyster is the great muscle which holds the shells together, and which is separated by the knife of the opener.

Brown eyes are said by oculists to be the strongest. No eye is perfect. The eyes should not be used in weakness or sickness.

Unsteady eyes, rapidly jerking from side to side, are frequently indicative of an unsettled mind. It is said that the prevailing colors of eyes among patients of lunatic asylums are brown or black.

Eyes placed close together in the head are said to indicate pettiness, of disposition, jealousy and a turn for fault-finding.

All men of genius are said to have eyes clear, slow-moving and bright. This is the eye which indicates mental ability of some kind, it does not matter what.

The ostrich is believed to see objects behind him as well as those in front. Persons standing directly behind an ostrich can see the pupils of his eyes, and are thus easily seen by the animal.

Where the Gipsy Pot comes in. There was the usual collection of commercial travellers in the smoking-room of the hotel, and the inevitable quiet man was one of them. They had been asking conundrums, many of which had been received with roars of laughter, as being particularly clever. Then the quiet man let a fresh cigar and spoke:

"It is easy," he said, "to think of such riddles as 'Why is your hat like a baby?' which contain one simile, but those with two are far more difficult. For instance—

"What are the differences between the son of a millionaire, an organ and a glenopt?"

"I give it up," said the mustered traveler presently.

"The son of a millionaire is an heir to millions, with an organ has a million airs! My case?"

"But what about the glenopt?" inquired the first of the presentative.

"Oh, that's where you stick!" returned the quiet man.—London Answers.

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# THE MARKETS

Toronto Farmers' Market.

June 17.—Grain receipts were a little larger on the street market this morning. Prices were steady for grain and easier for oats.

Wheat was steady, 200 bushels of white selling at \$1 to 5c per bush, 100 bushels of red at 75c per bush, and two loads of goose at 65c per bush.

Oats were easier, 1,000 bushels selling at 45 to 49 1/2c per bush. Hay was easier, six loads selling at \$10 to \$12 per ton for timothy. Straw was easier, two loads selling at \$8 to \$8.50 per cwt.

Wheat, white, 72 to 85c; red, 72 to 80c; goose, 68 to 70c; spring, 67 to 80c; rye, 60c; barley, malt, 54 to 60 1/2c; do. feed, 53 to 54c; oats, 45 to 49 1/2c; peas, 74 1/2c; hay, timothy, \$11 to \$12.50; clover, 14 to \$10; straw, \$8 to \$8.50; butter, 1b. rolls, 14 to 16c; do. crocks, 12 1/2 to 14c; eggs, new laid, 14 to 15c; Toronto Country Produce.

Toronto, June 17.—Butter.—There is a good demand for all choice grades of creamery and dairy, and offerings are quite large, though not of the choice grades.

Creamery, prints, 19 to 20c. Creamery, solids, 18 1/2 to 19c. Dairy tubs, choice 14 to 15c. Dairy tubs, medium, 13 to 14c. Dairy pound rolls, choice 14 to 16c. Dairy large rolls, choice 14 to 15c. Dairy large rolls, medium, 13 to 13 1/2c.

Eggs.—There is a good demand for eggs, and the offerings are large. The price is steady at 14c per dozen. Potatoes.—The market is steady, with a fair demand and medium offerings. Cars on the track here are quoted at 75c. Potatoes out of store sell at 85c.

Poultry.—Demand is very light and offerings are scarce. Prices are almost nominal. Turkeys are quoted at 10 to 12c and chickens at 8 to 9c. Baled Hay.—Is steady with a fair demand and good offerings, at \$10 to \$10.25 per ton for cars of No. 1 timothy on track here.

Baled Straw.—Demand is steady and offerings are plentiful at \$5 on track here.

## Leading Wheat Markets.

Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres today:

	Cash.	Sept.
Chicago	70 3/8	70 3/8
New York	70 1/2	70 1/2
Toledo	80	73 3/8
Duluth, No. 1 hard	70 1/2	70 1/2

## Bradstreet's on Trade.

Wholesale trade has been fairly active at Montreal last week. Owing to the excellent prospect in the eastern part of the Dominion, as well as in the west, the growth in the live stock industry and the activity in the various manufacturing industries, the outlook for trade is very bright. At Hamilton this week, as reported to Bradstreet's, there has been a fair movement in reasonable goods. The weather has been rather against any expansion in trade in such lines, but retailers are looking for an early revival of the demand and retail trade are coming in nicely now. The outlook for trade is very promising. Increased business with the Klondike has characterized the movement in trade at Pacific Coast centres the past week. There is a feeling that the Province is not getting its full share of the Yukon trade now, and efforts are being made to capture more of it.

At Winnipeg the past week, as reported to Bradstreet's, there has been an increased demand for fall goods, many of which had been coming in nicely, and the prospects for trade are good.

## Dunn on Failures.

Toronto, June 13, 7 p. m.—The total number of failures in Canada this week, as reported by R. G. Dunn & Co., was 19, against 13 last week and 22 this week last year.

## Meaning of Barber's Poie.

The sign of the barber's pole is a mystery to most people in older times the profession of a surgeon was practised in common with the art of a barber, and the one who practised thus was designated as a barber-surgeon.

A company under this title was founded as early as 1838, and the London company was incorporated in 1861, in the first year of Edward IV.

This professional union was dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII, 1540, when it was declared that "No person using any shaving or barbery in London shall occupy any surgery, letting of blood or other matter, except only drawing of teeth."

These barber-surgeons exhibited over their doors a pole, which was variously colored with running bands of red and white, or, in some cases, red, white and blue. The red and white bands, would, no doubt, represent the white bandage stained with the blood of the patient, while it has been suggested that those bearing three colors indicate the veins, arteries and nerves, blue, red and white being used, respectively, for this purpose, as is the case in modern text books in anatomy.

In Austria the sign is a golden plate, hung above the shop, in which one may perhaps discover the bleeding bowl used in letting blood, an operation so commonly performed on our ancestors.