FROM ALL SOURCES.

A lady will do many things which a gentleman could not bring himself to do. There is no gentlemen in Springfield, for instance, who could walk through Main street dragging part of his raiment on the ground after him. Any gentleman would consider himself defiled by such a performance. No gentleman would care to parade the street in such attire that one hand was constantly occupied in reefing the slack of his breeches, after the manner of holding up shirts at the present time. An American gentlemen attach the character of gambler on a man who wears many jewels and rings, and recognize a corresponding vulgarity in the lady who similarly overpads herself on occasions when personal adornment is not in keeping. What we mean is that there is a modesty and sobriety of attire and even of bearing among recognized gentlemen which the recognized lady has not yet attained.—*Springfield Republican.*

It is probable that the project of constructing a ship canal across the isthmus of Darien will ere long assume tangible shape. A large amount of money has been expended by the United States government in surveys and voluminous reports, and, in fact, so far has this country gone in the matter that it will not look well to abandon the enterprise to foreign powers, who will surely obtain the honor which the construction of a navigable world's highway will give them if the United States does not act. A commission of engineers will meet in Washington next month to take into consideration the various routes which have been surveyed, and they will then make a report in January as to the feasibility of the project. The Colombian government has made an appropriation for surveys, and has expressed its willingness to co-operate with the United States government in the prosecution of this great work, which is of equal importance with the Suez Canal.

In the long run the most comfortable people are the most moral. Those who live in good houses and are well fed are they who most obey the decalogue. It has been noticed in New York, as well as in London, Petkin, and other large cities, that overcrowding produces moral degeneracy. Ten years ago Glasgow, Scotland, suddenly awoke to the fact that the criminals in densely populated districts were peculiarly reckless and ferocious; whereupon the city authorities ordered the destruction of those neighborhoods and a redistribution of population. In five years four thousand rookeries were condemned and removed, and during the next three years the crimes fell off from 10,820 to 7,869, those who removed to comfortable houses giving up their vicious habits. There seems to be as much science in the history of crime as in the perturbation of the stars.

A raspy Cincinnati woman thus speaks her mind, after a ride on the railroad: "We have seen the married man, after seating his wife, leave her and go into the smoking car, which is *prima facie* evidence that his love for tobacco predominates over the entertainment afforded by his traveling companion. We have also observed a married man comfortably seat himself alongside another masculine, while his wife, for the want of a seat, was left to lean on the arm of the chair. We have seen married men, when accompanied by their wives on the train, occupy their time by reading, or looking vacantly out of the window, instead of conversing with their wives; while at other times, and in company with other ladies, their merry laugh and repartee could be heard over the shrill whistle of the locomotive."

The difficulty between England and China, which seriously threatened at one time to lead to war, has been adjusted. The Chinese government, yielding to the demands of the British embassador, consents to send a political mission to England, charged with the delivery of a letter to Queen Victoria containing a public and full apology for the past; a commission of inquiry is to be dispatched from Pekin to inquire into the circumstances of Mr. Margary's murder; this commission is to be composed of high rank mandarins; a line of communication between Hindoostan, Birmah and China is to be opened; and foreigners and the foreign trade in China are to be treated beneeforth in a just and liberal spirit. These are very large concessions, and denote the conviction on the part of the Chinese government that "outside barbarians" can no longer be treated with contumely and injustice.

The recent attempt of the Turkish government to extricate itself from financial embarrassment by an act of repudiation has stirred up the creditors to such an extent that if the Porte holds to the plan of suppressing half the interest on the debt of one thousand millions and giving the bondholders bonds at five per cent. at par, in lieu thereof, it is very likely that the governments who have been furnishing the Sultan money for his harems and summer palaces will come to the conclusion that it does not pay to uphold a rotten, Asiatic government in Europe. Turkish five per cents. are now down to 29, and holders of those securities who can 2½ per cent. in each and 2½ in bonds will naturally suffer very materially It will be hard for Turkey to obtain a new loan.

The birth of a daughter to the duchess of Edinburgh increases the tally of the queen's grandchildren to twenty-seven, twenty-four of whom are still alive, and that of her total living progeny to thirty-three, including three unmarried children and the Princess Louise, who is married but without family. The duke and duchess of Edinburgh were married at St. Petersburg, January 23, 1874, and the first child, a son, was born to them upon the 15th of the following October. The cost of maintaining a limited monarchy in England is apparently increasing at an alarming ratio.

The expenditures of the postoffice is a subject of much concern to the postmaster general, and it does not seem to be easy to reduce the annual charge of $8,000,000 upon the treasury. The increase of postage receipts, instead of being 5 per cent. as used to be customary, has fallen to 1½ per cent. This is lagely attributed to a decrease of letter postage consequent upon the depression in business, but is partly attributable to the loss to the revenue by franking the country newspapers.

Prof. R. W. Raymond, the mining commissioner, sets the yield of gold and silver for four years, from all of our territories as follows:

1869	$61,500,000	1871	$66,663,000
1870	66,000,000	1872	63,943,857

Since then the yield has been about an average of these four years, until this year, when it was believed that it would be increased to nearly $100,000,000. To what extent the fire at Virginia City will influence the product can not yet be determined.

Some light is wanted in Porto Rico. The authorities do not like Freemasonry. *La Monde Macconnique* states that fourteen persons have been convicted of violating the ordinances of religion promulgated from the Vatican by being Free Masons, and have been variously sentenced to four and ten years' imprisonment. High-stepping goals for initiation purposes are evidently not wanted down that way. Also, greasy poles.

It must be delightful to live in Nicaragua. The whole country is overrun with robbers who quietly select their plunder, place it in boats and vehicles, and his them away to new fields. Last month a party of them entered the town of San Jan del Norte, perforated the governor with bullets, whipped the police, and broke down the jail doors and liberated all the prisoners. If Senor Soto intends to take Nicaragua into his new Central American republic, there will have to be some heavy reconstruction done to make the companionship safe.

The steady and rapid growth of the wealth of New York has scarcely any parallel in the history of commerce. We hold the commercial sceptre over 40,000,000 people. We are the principal factor of a country which grows 4,000,000 bales of cotton, and the quantity is constantly increasing. It is to a certain extent a national monopoly. Without it the manufacturing wealth of England would languish and gradually become almost extinct.—*New York World.*

It is said that in Cochin China the men's and women's dresses are so much alike that it is almost impossible to say which is which, and that lately several French officers having proposed for the hand and fortune of natives, discovered that they had proposed for the hand of the starver sex. For the future, therefore, the men are to have their hair tied with a different colored ribbon from that of the ladies.

The impression prevails in some parts of the country that the printing of actual currency has been discontinued especially as to the denominations of ten and fifty cents. There has been a delay in printing a new plate of the fifty-cent notes necessary on account of counterfeits, but the printing of all other issues, according to a Washington telegram, is proceeding as usual.

It is impossible for Moody and Sankey to accept the pressing invitations that reach them from almost every city in the United States. The pressure upon them is tremendous. Every city, east and west, thinks that it has the most urgent necessity for them, that it is the very best place for them to work in, and is sure to reward them with signal success.

The Temecula Indians are all right now. Commissioner Smith has authorized the expenditure of $500 to relieve them. This is about seventeen cents and a fraction apiece. It is to be hoped that they won't spend the money in reckless extravagance and riotous debauchery.

In order to evade the Maine liquor law an ingenious contrivance has been invented at Bangor. It consists of a barrel within a barrel, furnished with a faucet, which, when turned one way supplies sweet cider, and when turned in another supplies lager beer.

In the far northwest the boundary is being marked by cast-iron pillars, eight feet high, set in the ground four feet, at a distance of a mile from each other. The British and American governments set the posts alternately.

The castor bean is now cultivated in Kansas, and a castor oil factory has been erected at Fort Scott.

BIGOTRY IN TRADE.

The Commercial Standing of the Hebrew Race.

A weekly contemporary sees fit to make recent failures in the dry goods market the text for a homily on the trade morals of Hebrew merchants. For our own part, we are unable to see the sense of classifying merchants, or judging their honesty, by their religious creeds. Experience does not warrant the conclusion that trade honor has any very direct dependence on private beliefs; and it is therefore as gratuitous as it is invidious to charge that failures and bad settlements belong to one class or sect more than another. When insinuations of this kind are made, the insinuators need to institute a little self investigation; for there is reason enough to suspect that religious bigotry—the most petty and ungenerous of all sins—has got the better of them. The truth is that the worst of recent failures must be sought outside the class thus stigmatized. The Hebrews, we presume, make as many bad failures as any other class; but, if for this they are to be held up for exclusive censure, it would seem to imply that they are to be judged by a higher moral standard than others; to which we must demur. If, however, the Jewish religion alone must be held responsible for the trade sins of its disciples, in all fairness let it have the credit of the large majority who are innocent of such transgressions. Our merchants do not need to be told that, among the merchants and bankers of this city, Hebrews occupy no secondary position for honor and probity. Indeed, if among so much false bigotry the truth may be spoken, in proportion to their numerical standing the world over, there is no one class that approaches this in its wealth and its commercial and financial power. Providence has taken care that this sort of success shall not come of dishonesty; and with such an implied endorsement, the Hebrews may afford to feel indifferent to the sort of flings in which our contemporary indulges.—*New York Bulletin.*

Prosperity in France.

Work, work, work, is the order of the day in France. You see it in Paris, you see it in the provinces, imprinted in every face, and on every feature of the country. "Labor, improbus labor," is the all-powerful impulse which predominates over and occupies the population at the present moment; emancipated as it is from, and, as I have said, disgusted with, for the nonce at least, the troubles and turmoils of glory abroad or sedition at home. Providence, too, fortunately, has come in aid of these better and repentant feelings and efforts, and has crowned them and the year with an abundant harvest, an increased fruit crop and a splendid vintage. The consequences of this happy combination of national industry and fruitful seasons are becoming everywhere conspicuous. Capital abounds and money is to be had almost for the asking. I cited last week two or three examples of the way in which public subscriptions are filled in a few hours. The other day it was a sight to see the crowds of blouses and bonnets, men and women of the working classes, thronging the Bureaux to invest their savings in the new lines of Paris tramways, which they regard, of course, as peculiarly their own affair, and intended specially for their convenience. Building operations, too, have burst forth again almost with *fureur*, stimulated by high prices and the rise in rentals, which, high as they were before, have just made another decided step in advance. I have mentioned before the large increase in the Paris *octroi*, which, levied as it mainly is, upon the necessaries and comforts rather than the luxuries of life, shows increased means and consumption on the part of the industrious classes. The payment in advance of direct taxation is larger than it has ever been before; and the returns up to the present month of the general revenue of the country display an excess of little less than one hundred millions over the preceding year. What a pity it is, one feels almost tempted to exclaim, that the French people can not be persuaded to let "war and politics" alone, not for "a time" only, but for "all time!"—*Paris Cor. of Philadelphia Press.*

England and the Eastern Question.

John Lemoinne, writing in the Journal des Dehats, says: Every one must have been struck by the rapidity and facility with which England has thrown her traditional Eastern policy overboard, and the public has seen the country for which the integrity of the Ottoman Empire had so long been a dogma become suddenly the first to call for the dismantling of the crumbling edifice. There are several reasons for this sudden change. In the first place, the English, who are a positive people, do as the rats do which forsake a falling house; in the second place, they calculate that if they still wanted to save the integrity of Turkey they would be obliged to do so alone. Hence they are ready to give up portions of the Ottoman Empire than some part of it may remain, and to make every kind of sacrifice in order that the eternal Eastern question may not crop up while they are isolated. The war of 1854 and 1855, the Crimean expedition, and the siege of Sebastapol were episodes of the personal policy of Napoleon III From a dynastic point of view, in an interest absolutely distinct from that of France, it was a rather clever *coup*, for it was tantamount to the dissolution of the old coalition of Europe against the Empire. It was, in fact, the price paid for the English alliance. The Emperor of Russia did not believe, nor would he ever believe, that England could become the active ally of a Napoleon. He refused to believe it up to the last moment, and hurried on the war. That blunder, dearly paid for, has since been repaired in the disasters of France, and England, left alone, has seen the treaty of Paris torn to shreds and seen Russia retake possession of the Black Sea. Now, if at the present time the integrity of the Ottoman Empire was menaced, France would not have the same motives for recommending the Eastern campaign. We have something else to do, and England would have to undertake the job single-handed. It is clear she is not disposed to undertake it, and that explains the change in her attitude and language.

It is computed that 18,000,000 hogs will go into the pork barrels of the United States before January 1st.

THE STRICTEST ORDER OF MONKS.

Men Who Keep Perpetual Silence, and Who Dig Their Own Graves.

The abbots of Mount Millary, in Ireland, Sept Fonds in France, and Mariastern in Turkey, all monasteries of the Trappist order of monks, have decided to purchase land in Maryland to establish a house in the United States, and have appointed, as their agent, Brother Francis de Sales, who will probably present his credentials to the Archbishop of Baltimore immediately, and be formally received into that diocese.

The order of Trappists is the severest in the church. Perpetual silence is one of their vows, and dispensation is given to speak only when necessity demands it, or to those few of the brothers who fill offices in the monastery which demand occasional conversations. They are not allowed meat, eggs, butter, cheese, fish or oil. They sleep on narrow beds of straw, raised a few inches from the ground. They dig and refill, and dig again and refill from time to time their own graves as a reminder of their mortality. They rise hours before dawn, and after prayer and meditation, betake themselves to their respective employments. Among them are shoemakers, tailors, carpenters, farmers, dairymen and millwrights. The Trappist monasteries named above are very wealthy, but wealth has accrued from the industry of their members. These monks ask no charity, and consequently Brother de Sales was able to say that he has not journeyed to America with a subscription list. He asserted that the monastery of Sept Fonds, in France, alone offered to defray the expenses of the new mission. A temporary house is to be rented, and in December two hundred Trappist monks, selected from three monasteries, will occupy it.

Brother Francis de Sales is a Frenchman by birth, and he speaks English without much peculiarity of accent. He is sanguine of the success of the mission he is sent to superintend. He says that the Abbot of Sept Fonds, in France, was a count of great wealth; that the Abbot of Mount Millary, in Ireland, was at one time a candidate for election to Parliament, and that the six-foot-two Abbot, of Mariastern, in Turkey, is an Irishman.

ALL who have heard of little Charlie Ross should read the beautiful new book, entitled "Cherry, the Ninger," published by Edward A. Samuels, 125 Tremont St., Boston. Possibly it may lead to the recovery of the stolen child, as the character of the little negro of the book is partially founded on his own life and abduction. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of $1.00.

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Poe's Final Grave.

Speaking of the unveiling of the monument to Edgar A. Poe, which, as it is at last arranged, will take place on the 17th inst., the Baltimore American says:

"The resting place of the poet have been removed from their late resting place to a new lot in a more conspicuous position near the northwestern corner of the graveyard. There the monument which will mark the grave of one of America's most gifted poets will be seen by all persons passing the churchyard on Fayette street. He lies there beside his mother-in-law, Mrs. Clemm, who, before her death, expressed a desire to be buried near "her darling Edgar." It is expected that the remains of Poe's wife, now buried in a cemetery at Fordham, New York, will be brought to this city and interred beside the grave of her husband. Some objection was at first made by the relatives of Poe to the removal of the remains, but they yielded their wishes after being persuaded that the public desired that the grave of Poe and the memorial should be situated in a more eligible position.

"The lot just purchased is located near the intersection of Greene and Fayette streets, and were it not for the wall concealing the churchyard on the western side, the monument could also be seen from Greene street. It is understood, however, that the trustees of Westminster church intend tearing down the brick wall on Greene street, and substituting an iron railing, so that this disadvantage will be removed."

Emperor William of Germany is living a vigorous old age. He was in the saddle during the whole of both days of the recent anniversary, and galloped up and down the field at the head of his staff as briskly as ever.

A Melancholy Story.

A letter from Lord Shaftesbury in the London Times draws fresh attention to the recently issued report of the Inspector of Factories and to the valuable and painful information which it contains on the subject of female labor in the Black Country and neighborhood. The account given by Mr. sub-inspector Brewer of the state of things prevailing in what is known as "the nail and chain district" is of especial interest. From both the nail and chain trades there are, he says, "strong representations made against the labor of women, whether as to the number employed or the size of the articles made. The women are said to take the place of fathers as well as husbands, while the men are idle and drunken." On entering a nail shop in the outskirts of a large manufacturing town, Mr. Brewer was greeted with the remark, "I thought this was a free country;" and, on his inquiring what was the matter, he was met by the question. "Do you call this a free country where women are employed in such trades as these?" Mr. Brewer replied that he had again and again discussed this question with working men around him; and he adds: "I am now continually asked whether I cannot do something to stop women's labor, especially in and around Halesowen, where 'hundreds' work (the manufacture of the large class of nails and spikes) is the order of the day, and is far fitter for men's work than women's. The root of all evil in the Black Country appears to be drunkenness; no matter whether the drinker be a puddler, collier, chain or nail maker. The outcry against the colliers' and puddlers' wives working is very great; not, perhaps, so much from the influx into the trade, but from the fact that they work night and day, toil and slave; and for what? Not for the price that straight-forward masters would give, but for any price any crafty knave of a master chooses to offer." In the meantime the husband is luxuriating in some public house, at his ease, and "training his 'whiffet' for some future running on beefsteaks and the best of good fare." Nor is it only in the nail and chain trade that the practice of husbands living on their wives' labor prevails. A young women, addressing Mr. Brewer, said, "Master, I wish you would make my man do a little more work, and me less. I married a swell, I did." To the inquiry what she meant by a swell, the reply, was, "Why, when I married him in the morning he had a smart gold watch and chain, and a smart dickey, but when we came to go to bed at night I'm blessed if he had e'n a shirt on, and ever since I's had to keep him by working in the brickyard, and not only keep him but find him money to drink." And it is, it seems, a growing custom for idle, lazy young lads to look out for skilled, industrious wives in order to obtain an "easy life." To a question addressed by Mr. Brewer to some "intelligent and wellmeaning chain-makers," the answer was that one of the evils arising from female labor is the number of hours women are allowed to work being so many in excess of a great deal of male labor. "We would suggest that all females commence work not earlier than 8 A. M., and not work later than 7 P. M. "We would suggest that every occupier or owner of a chain shop should be served with a copy of the rules, i. e., the rules of the trade, which it should be compulsory by law to have hung in the shop, and that the Factory Act holidays be applied to chain shops." The sanitary condition of the shops, Mr Brewer says, is often bad. Women work often in an advanced state of pregnancy, and a shocking story is told of a girl working at a brickyard "looking exceedingly ill," and who, to a remark of the manager "that she did not look up to much this morning," replied, "No more would you if you had had a child during the night."

Humor in the Political Arena.

In congress, as at the bar, to acquire eminence something more is needed than a knowledge of current politics. Since the war there are complicated and added federal relations. To compass these implies that a member should know something about everything. He should be especially informed about matters of his committee. The parliamentary conflict can not be won by small arms alone, but by infantry, cavalry and artillery. The mere crossroad stumper generally becomes a yearling congressman, that is, a member with one term of service; for in his last session, being beaten the previous autumn, he is a mortuary monument. The survivors are the men who hold the house by making their minds an arsenal for every weapon. They are accomplished, or should be, in physics, metaphysics, ethics, history, philosophy, and, above all, in pertinent facts. To omit the "lath" of satire and humor in the close encounter, which is lissom and sharp only as it is well tempered in all these streams, is to leave the prince out of the play.

This good temper has become indispensable since the enlargement of the hall in 1857. It is the attractive element. It is so especially since the recent increase of the number of members. The most weighty, or rather the best, speech is listened to with fatigue unless there be an occasional smart *double-entendre*, tart retort, tickling piquancy, personal point or pertinent fact. That which draws most, which empties the members' seats to fill the area in front of speaker's desk, is the bellicose. It is this which, like a dog fight, will break up any deliberation. If it takes the form of a perional explanation, it is more welcome. The attraction consists in the capability of wrath joined to the felicities of fun.

The men who make our humor in and out of congress are the favorites of the people. We give them pet names. Corwin, Douglas, Butler, Lincoln, all had these affectionate freedoms extended to them by their supporters or enemies, just as "Little Johnny," "Old Pam," "Dizzy," and others in England had them. They were associated with something jocular. Lord Russell's crisp scorn and Disraeli's epigrammatic sneer helped to mold English politics.—*S. S. Cox, in Harper's Magazine.*

The Feminine Superfluity.

Let me not be understood as deprecating marriage, and setting myself against it. Nay, I magnify marriage! True marriage gives an antetaste of heaven. There can be no country worth living for that is not based on home and family, resulting from marriage. Nevertheless I object to the theory that marriage is the final cause of woman, the sole object of her creation, because it is incorrect and harmful. The theory that marriage is the only business of a woman's life cannot be practically carried out with woman. Facts are against it. While there are, on an average, usually about 105 to 106 boys born into the world to every 100 girls, there has been such waste of life among the men through war, dangerous pursuits, drunkenness and profligacy, that, taking the world over, there are, and always have been, since the days of authentic history, more marriageable women in the world than men. In 1860 the average number of marriages in the United States was seventy-five to one hundred marriageable women. Since then we have passed through the five years war of the rebellion, in consequence of which one million men lost their lives. In addition, there has since then been growing a morbid luxury among both men and women, which, added to the expensiveness of living, have tended to greatly restrict marriage. The State census of Massachusetts, just completed, informs us that there are now 63,084 more women than men in the State, and that the disparity is increasing yearly.

The theory that marriage offers to woman her only career of usefulness leads us to do injustice to the great army of the unmarried. They not only drop down in general estimation, so that we speak slightly of them as old maids and superfluous women, but neglect to provide for them, and to give them the training necessary for their successful living and proper development. Mr. Greg, the charming English essayist, calls unmarried women "redundant" and "superfluous women," and has written an elaborate paper in answer to the question, "Why are women redundant?" He not only attempts to answer this question, succeeding only indifferently well, but he raises another query, which he also undertakes to answer: "What shall we do with these superfluous women?" And a full discussion of the whole subject, to which he carried a kindly spirit, he is unable to suggest any other provision for these superfluous women than exportation. You must do with them as you do with any other commodity with which the market is overstocked—as Delaware did last summer, when its peach crop was overwhelmingly superfluous; you must export them. The women must emigrate.

Animal Life in the Ocean Depths.

It was for many years thought that, beyond the depth of 300 fathoms, animal life ceased to exist in the ocean. Forbes reached this zero of life in the Ægan sea, and the fact ascertained for the Mediterranean was inferred for all other seas. The transmutation of inorganic matter into organic matter is only performed by vegetables, and then only under the controlling power of light. The distinction made by naturalists between the lowest forms of animal and vegetable life lies just here: vegetables convert the inorganic elements of earth, air, and water, into organized matter; animals rearrange this organized matter into animal tissue. It was well known, as no light penetrates the profounder oceanic depths, that no vegetation can exist there; an absence of animal life was therefore inferred. Certain exceptions to this definition of vegetable life, as being exhaustive, are found in the fungi, which germinate and grow in darkness, and it is believed are nourished in a great measure by organic matter, as well as in the curious carnivorous plants, which have of late attracted so much attention. This, however, does not invalidate the truth that all nutriment, in order to be fit for the maintenance of animal life must pass, at least once, through the transmutation effected only by vegetation. The non-existence of life below 300 fathoms, in all the oceans of our globe, was strongly supported by Forbes' investigation in the Mediterranean. The abysal depths of the sea were thus determined by logic to be the universal empire over which reigned darkness, desolation, and death. No investigations were made as to the facts of the case. Logic and a hasty generalization from inadequate knowledge were made, once again in the history of science, to do duty for the more laborious method of patient observation. Commerce at last gave the impulse to deep-sea exploration which had before been lacking. The commercial world demanded a more speedy mode of communication from continent to continent, and the response came in the form of a submarine telegraph. Thousands of sounding were made to determine the position in the ocean's bed for its successful laying, and thousands, again, to secure the broken end after the first failure. These soundings and grapplings brought from the sea-depths unmistakable proof that life in many varied and exquisite forms existed there, far away from life and vegetation, under an enormous pressure of superincumbent waters; and logic retired discomfited.

ANOINTING THE BODY.—Dr. E. C. Angell, who is interested in Turkish and Russian baths, has contributed a very interesting paper to the Medical Record, on the practice of anointing the body with restorative or medicinal oil or unguents. After mentioning the high antiquity of this practice of inunction, he says: But it was the Roman baths of Caracalla, of Constantine, of Diocletian, and Titus, and other emperors, that the art of anointing was carried to its greatest perfection as a means alike of pleasure and of health. It became of such importance that in all the great *Thermæ* a special room, kuown as the *unctuarium* or *eleothesium*, was provided merely for the keeping of the oils aud perfumes. In an ancient painting, showing the apartments of a Roman bath, the *unctuarium* appears like an apothecary's shop, filled with an immense number of vases. So essential did the Roman bathers consider the process of anointing that they indulged in it twice in each bath—at the beginning, when a comparatively cheap oil was employed, probably without perfume, and again at the close, when costly balsams and fine perfumes were used without stint, being rubbed over the entire body, even to the soles of the feet. The variety of these ointments was very great—cloves, cinnamon, lilies, l