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CHES.

Fashion Talk of Old London

BY CHANTE CLAIR

May Day: "Toujours," Coronation! Well! none of my readers will have the disloyalty to think, much less to say, she is tired of the subject, so I will not apologize for beginning my causerie with yet another reference to the great event, which is now getting thrillingly near. There will be a calm after the storm and stress, and poor old London will be deserted for the sea and countryside. Well, she will not be lonely, for she will have food for reflection, and can hang to herself the satisfaction that she has had a royal time indeed, and will be talked about for many a long day. In the meantime we eat, drink, sleep and breathe—coronation! What an international gathering it will be, for every one is seen to take a turn at spinning the great coronation wheel. I am told by "one who knows"—what a huge can he belongs to!—that in consequence of the recent alliance we are to have a tremendous influx of Japs, who are anxious to show their appreciation and cousinly feeling. I think if some little brown mousmee—little to-me-likes—appear in their daily native garb, their silks and "broaderies," they will form a very picturesque feature in the

Panorama of Living Pictures, and we want all the life, color and variety we can get into the pageant. The impress of the Coronation is upon everything; one wonders where next one will behold a crown; certainly it appears in unlooked-for places, in fact it is hardly security to wear it on one's foot, yet a smart shop is displaying silk or thread stockings with daintily embroidered coronets between the lace stripes. Parisians know no bounds! Where the crown is missing, E. is dutifully takes its place. All we now long and hope for is that the clerk of the weather will be gracious! It can rain in Old England even in June, but—avoid! Mind of all things—come, would not certainly imagine from the excitement that is being prepared that such a thing as a shower, even, need be reckoned with, such light airy fineness is the order of the day, combined with that simplicity that has "subtle suggestions of complexity." Many of the toilettes have a Louis Quinze soupcon in the way of fichus and betas—very picturesque and summerlike. I have seen a whole frock composed of squares of gauze on open fllets, alternating with Valenciennes insertion, the whole arranged transparently over pale-hued taffetas. Other fete dresses are of lace insertions, alternating with fine muslin, and a variety of satin stitch, done in ochre tinted cotton. There are some lovely shades in French batiste, to be made up with myriads of little tucks and open work, the hats to go with the material, big floppy capelines, with delicate lace, or open work, falling over the brim, and shading the face becomingly. To go with the airy skirts, there are French coats of colored paper. This year the Parisians are paying great attention to piques, coarse linens, drills and so on. These coats are crossed over in front with insertion and lace.

Forming a Narrow Fichu, crossing behind under two lovely buttons, and falling in long ends to the bottom of the skirt. The basques at the back are cutaway in Louis XV. style, and the gaudy cuffs end in ruffles of Cluny or Irish lace to match the fichu. In colored toilet de soie, or the new silk coats, these coats are distinctly smart, if of rose color, turquoise or sulphur, to wear with a white muslin skirt. To make them chic they want a touch of what looks like "beurre" lace, and some good enamel, or round buttons. One I saw had buttons of some sort of crystal, with gold fleur de lis and coronets incrustated on them. White, in all its gamut of shades, will be seen, these bits of velvet, from the deepest cerise to mushroom, putty, champagne, lemon, biscuit, cream.

Ivory to Dead Snow-White! As a sharp contrast, the Parisians—who like a strong sensation in the way of frocks for the gay sea sides, and for sports—will be seen in red gowns of deep "soudelot." There are pretty little frocks of red taffetas, or washing silk, with black or white spots, or tiny sprigs, and the red fancy silk is used again as deep bias bands, and double pipings on frocks of white serge, canvas and voile. It is charming, and one can stand plenty of color in the country or at the sea. The accompanying hats are either simple affairs of white pilabie felt, or Panama, with a velvet crown-band, or else a turned-up all-round Breton, which is piquant and stylish, with a simple twist of red silk, and a bunch of black, red and white cherries, or currants, stuck in it. Sometimes, it has just a twist of red or black velvet, tied in a saucy bow at the back, with long ends descending to the shoulder. Another favorite color, especially planned for those who are afraid of gaudy hues, is brown, which comes in such tones as "oak," "cocklebar," "monastery," and "sponges"; old colors, I confess, but with a new name! They make up charmingly with pelerine skirts, piped in two shades, say ivory and dark nut-brown, the blouse-bolero opens to show a front of Alencon lace or ivory mousseline, and the

new shaped belt ties the figure. There is something of a triumph to our slim sisters, who can afford to have an inch taken off their waists behind, in order to produce the gradual lengthening towards the tip in front, which is the desired shape to be achieved this year. These simple pelerine skirts and blouses are much seen in the Bois in the early morning, when the elegantes leave their carriages for the "hygiene" footings, and the hats are made of sensible length, and the hat to go with them is a simple little affair, with one of the new veils twisted round it, and tied in a bow in front.

or at one side. Some of these veils are in white or pearl-colored chiffon, with tiny Honiton sprigs over them, others have the large black and white "wafters," or "beauty spots," brown vell. I saw one on bronze-brown hair, but as a rule the colored veils are not in high favor for the moment. For more dainty hats there are some lovely ones made in the finest, most cob-webby grass lawn, all folded, and twisted, and gathered, and tucked. They are light and airy, and need little trimming, but a trail or Pompadour wreath of tiny flowers, surrounded with moss, occasionally the grass-lawn is encrusted with fine lace, touched up with gold thread.

Parisians are Dreams, but not so light and "fussy" in their nature as last summer. Some have deep borderings of chine or pompadour silk, with designs and coloring so artistic they would not shame the fingers of a fan-painter, one can scarcely believe that colors and shades are the very latest, have blurred bouquets all over them, and all rather in large of the encaustic order—and in many cases the hands are so rich and jeweled they look as if they should be kept in a velvet-lined case! Some, in plain shades of taffetas, cerise and lemon-color seem to have diamonds, or some of the transparent embroidered fllet let in round the edge, and enframed in lace insertion, and the points just touching each other; on white sunshades I have seen cream lace medallions let in round the edge, or lozenges of tawny silk framed in insertion, or a tiny ruching of white gauze ribbon with a gold or silver edge. The long ivory carved handles are tied around with a full choin of the same gauze ribbon.

New Trimming Popular. This style of trimming, I may assure you, will be a feature for frocks and dressy blouses. I saw a sweet little gown—just the thing for a table d'otie dinner, or "obscene"—the skirt was of black mousseline-de-soie over a slip of pale green shimmer silk with one of mousseline the same shade over it, with a flounce "frou-frouing" the bottom. The black mousseline skirt has a deep sunny pleated flounce edged with a tiny ruche, and heading this was a band of transparent lozenges in black silk fllet, touched up with gold thread and very tiny turquoise and blue enamel ornaments. The lozenges were of taffetas with the green muslin stretched over it, and over that again there was the black mousseline-de-soie covered with infinitesimal tucking to form diamonds, in which were insertions of the embroidered fllet ornaments. The sleeves had the same diamonds at the top, with tucking between; at the elbows came full puffs of mousseline, and then

Long Black Lace Mittens. The waist band and corsage-low were of pale green panne, and both had old-fashioned green-blue buttons, set in gold rims, fastened to them. The pretty hat was of green rush with pale blue velvet, run through it, tied here and there in graceful bows, and a full cache peigne of forget-me-nots and grasses, with an iridescent dragon fly poised airily on them. I thought this costume might be carried out in a variety of ways. Over pink silk of a tender shade, the fllet lozenges might be worked with very pale coral, or tiny chiffon flowers, and if carried out in cream on white mousseline-de-soie, the fllet diamonds would be in cream, and would give scope for many dainty variations of color in the embroidery. A clever needlewoman has enormous opportunities nowadays, even a tiny piece of hand-embroidery this season runs up the price of a smart gown.

In a Staggering Fashion, but it must be of novel original design, and fairlike workmanship to compare with the fashions of guipure, some of our best couturiers. Some of these lozenges of pompadour silk are used on dresses of cream serge, canvas, or voile with excellent effect, and I have seen flower sprays cut from brocade silk, and applied to piece lace, for a blouse or waistcoat, and out of the lace all round the flower-design, which has a most unique effect. To turn to coiffure for a moment, I have seen the single "Romney" curl on several heads, and in the evening it is quite a "trop casino," to be very good style. It is all very well if the wearer is roaming in a fine old English park, clad in white muslin and blue ribbons, with a stately greyhound beside her! but—eating ices at Faller's, travelling in the Two-penny Tube, or on the top of a "bus, the long twisted curl hanging from a modern smart hat, on an up-to-date shoulder, is decidedly eccentric and too funny to have a long career!

Some Very Smart Dinners have been given lately, and there have been various novelties seen in the way of table arrangements. I have an idea that people are gradually—very gradually—growing tired of giving the inevitable dinners and suppers at hotels and restaurants, at any rate. A great many hosts and hostesses are showing a preference this season for their own particular fireside, and are taking an unwonted interest in their household gods. There is something to be said on both sides. It is no new thing to find dining at these noted "locals," where you see so much life, such a variety of "monde," and taste so many "fascinating" parties. There is a sort of excitement about view such a saving of responsibility and anxiety, still, many are beginning to think the thing can be carried too far, and mothers especially are not sure that it is good for their "jeunes filles" to eat their first dinner in quite so much glamor and

Coronation Finery Seen on Every Hand—The Season to be a Most Gorgeous and Artistic One

publicity. So there is a boom in pretty table arrangements, and for one thing, there are some

Charming Dinner Sets painted to accord with the various courses. Soup plates ornamented with vegetables, fish plates with watery subjects, shell fish, sea weeds, etc., game with hunting scenes and so on. Ice are usually on lovely Venetian transparently lightened with gold. Some people are taking little old pewter bowls for soup, and finger-bowls of glass set in silver filigree frames. Few table centres are seen, or any kind, though ribbons and choux de tulle occasionally appear among the flowers or tie up the dear little Japanese dwarf tree-lets. If candelabra are used they are furnished with simple little Louis XVI. shades, made of rose, green, maize, or white marcelline, which may be colored differently each evening with little garlands of tiny artificial roses, with their flexible stalks and leaves twisted into cones. Each shade may be differently decorated, and the effect is very simple and soft. The tall salon lamps are indeed things of beauty, so befloored and be-tulleed are they, even up the tall stands. The flowers are arranged in wires to stand out very much, and high above the shade. Of course the lovely "Empire" painted and spangled are still in great favor, and some painted by Parisian artists, and some of unadorned and are real art gems, besides being more durable than the flimsy tulle-and-flower affairs. I expect my next letter will be written from Bath, "the Queen City of the west," and the scene of so much interest and historical romance, where Frankfort Moore's "Nest of Linnetts" were wont to delight the fashionable London set in the sweet music of pump-room, so long celebrated, is still the concert room, and I hear that a gay and well dressed audience is just now to be found there daily; but, you shall hear! Kindest souvenirs, Chante-Clair.

Much has been written in regard to silos and silo building, and numerous plans have been published, but in actual experience none of them has proved entirely satisfactory. Some are too expensive for ordinary farmers, others are cheap, but last only a few years. The round stave silo is one of the cheapest sorts, and if the iron hoops are made on the account of shrinkage of the staves, and the expansion of the iron hoops, it would be very satisfactory.

There is now a prospect of these disadvantages being overcome. A bald and courageous veteran of the United States have adopted the plan of using wooden hoops, which cannot shrink or lengthen enwise. The in-lie sheeting is of one inch Georgia pine, which seems to be the best lumber for silos, on account of its non-shrinkable character. It is so full of pitch that moisture has practically no effect upon it. This lumber has been recently laid down at Ottawa, and should be ready at that price should be one of the most economical our farmers could use.

The foundation of this new sort of silo is in its wooden hoops, six inches wide, and made of the same Georgia pine, sprung round in form, and built up with well lapped joints, using a trifle longer nail each time, until the hoop has a thickness for the three bottom hoops of five layers. The top hoop is made of the same material, and is made up of only four layers each. The average silo will not require more than 500 feet of lumber, and 20 pounds of nails, for the hoops, which are easily and quickly made, and should not cost more than \$1.25 each, or \$10 for the lot. There is a great deal less than the cost of the usual iron hoops and lugs. A three-cornered frame is erected at the exact outside circumference of the silo, and the hoops placed in position.

The lining of the silo is then put on and should be of inch Georgia pine lumber three inches wide, matched and nailed to the hoops the same as the iron hoops, and the lining on within twenty inches of the starting place, stop, and put in 2x4 studding, up and down between the hoops on each side of the door stays and jams. Make the doors of the same lumber as the walls, cutting them in to "points" on the inside of the hoops.

If the silo is outside the barn, it can be covered with tarred paper, and cheap siding, run both up and down as a protection against frost. The roof and foundation are the same as for a regular silo, and the outside covering could be of any sort of the owner wished, or it might go without siding the same as any other tab silo.

If protected from the weather the wooden hoops should last for years, and if at any time the inside lining became "doxy" it might be lined with tarred paper, and then sheeting, thereby making it serviceable again for a number of years at small cost.

John Gould, the well known Ohio Dairyman and Farmer's Institute lecturer, who has seen a number of these silos in operation, thinks highly of them. F. W. Hodson, Live Stock Commissioner.

Her Loving Friends. Maud—Mabel is trying to catch the new minister, isn't she? Irene—Desperately. She thinks he would have proposed the other evening if he had come prepared, but that he was afraid to undertake it extemporaneously.

Too Much Water. Little Tommy, who said that he was growing fat, answered: "Yes, too fast; I think they water me too much. Why, I have to take a bath every morning!"—Little Chronicle.

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. IX. JUNE 1, 1902. Paul at Lystra.—Acts 14:8-22. Commentary.—Connecting Links. The persecutions at Antioch did not dampen the zeal of the apostles, but rather intensified it. At Iconium, the modern Koniah, they remained several months. They had good success and "a great multitude" both of the Jews and Greeks believed. But again the unbelieving Jews caused trouble. At first the missionaries were not obliged to leave; but it was not long before a movement to mob and stone them was discovered and they were compelled to flee for their lives. They escaped to Lystra, a town about twenty-five miles southeast of Iconium.

8. There sat—His usual posture, showing his helpless condition, impotent—Entirely deprived of the use of his feet.

9. Heard Paul speak—The apostles preached on several occasions and the lame man had heard repeatedly the teaching of the gospel, and had accepted it with faith.—Cam. Bib. There was probably no synagogue at Lystra, and the missionaries were not obliged to speak in the market place, or in any other place of public resort. Who—perceiving—Paul's attention was attracted by the cripple, and he fastened his eyes upon him and saw his faith from the expression of his countenance. Had faith to be healed—He had confidence in the power of Christ to heal him. He must have heard of miracles which the apostles had performed at other places, see v. 3.

10. Stand, etc.—Luke makes no mention here of any direct appeal to the name of Christ. That omission may be owing to the brevity of the record, or the tenor of Paul's discourse may have been so explicit in regard to the source of his confidence, as to render the usual invocation unnecessary.—Hackett.

11. In the speech of Lycaonia—What this language was we do not know. Whether Paul preached to the people in the Greek language or in their native tongue, is a disputed question. The gods—The Gentiles had corrupted the fundamental doctrine of the unity of God, and their various systems of religion were founded on the supposition of a plurality of deities, male and female, differing in their ranks, their attributes and the functions assigned to them.

12. Barnabas, Jupiter—This was the supreme divinity of the heathen and was called the father of gods and men. He was the king of all the universe; his throne was Mount Olympus. Jupiter, therefore, was in heathen mythology, represented as one of the sons of Jupiter, the messenger and chief spokesman of the gods. He was the god of eloquence.

13. Priest of Jupiter—All these deities had their priests, rites and sacrifices, oxen and garlands—The oxen were for sacrifice, and the garlands were either to decorate the animals, or to crown the apostles, or to decorate the heads of their priests.

14. Apostles—Barnabas was called an apostle because he was sent forth by the church, not because he had been chosen to the peculiar work of the apostleship.—Barnes. Hear ye—This was probably a religious house and the news was carried to them that the sacrificial procession was coming. Rent their clothes—This was a custom of the Jews at the death of their friends, in times of public calamity, and when they heard blasphemy or witnessed any great transgression of the law. Sprang forth (R. V.)—They were horrified, and rushed into the multitude to stop the proceedings.

15. Like passions—Subject to the same infirmities and sufferings—mortal like yourselves. "The expression means more than we are truly human beings, with the same powers and appetites as you do; need food and raiment as you do, and are all mortal like yourselves." See Jas. 1:7. Bring you good tidings (R. V.)—It is a message of good things which sets forth the living God to men in place of dumb idols. These vanities—"The words 'vanity' and 'vain' were almost the invariable terms used by the heathen to describe their idols and worthlessness of heathen worship."

16. In times past—The period before the time of Christ. Suffered—Permitted, allowed. All nations—All the heathen nations; the Hebrew nation had a direct revelation from God. Their own ways—God withdrew the restraints of His grace and providence.

17. Nevertheless—Though they had no written revelation. In that he did good—He has demonstrated his existence and moral character by doing them good. And gave you (R. V.)—The rain and fruitful seasons, and food and gladness were the witness God gave the heathen of His goodness, and were reasons why they should love and obey Him.

18. With these sayings—Paul's address to them thus briefly outlined. Scarcely restrained—It was with difficulty that they prevented these Lystrans from succumbing to them. 19. Certain Jews—These were no doubt the same ones who had been the leaders in the persecution at Antioch and Iconium. Persuaded the people—That the apostles, instead of being gods, were only impostors deceiving the people. Stoned—Paul refers to this in II. Corinthians xi. 25. Dragged him out (R. V.)—As they would drag out dead man. The stoning was public, in the midst of the city. Supping, etc.—They stoned him until they had the fullest evidence that he was dead, and so, most probably, they were not obliged to rise.—Clarke. But even if he were not fully dead, he must have been terribly mangled, for they all supposed him dead, and his restoration must have been miraculous. He departed—Not deeming it safe to remain longer. To Derbe—A city a few miles farther east, and the extreme eastern limit of Paul's missionary work.

THE MARKETS

Cheese Markets. Belleville, May 24.—At the meeting of the Cheese Board held here today there were offered 1,800 white and 200 colored. May make. Sales were: Waukan, 800 at 93-4c; Hoigson, 900 at 95-8c; McGrath, 225 at 93-4c; Alexander, 60 at 95-8c. Ogdensburg, N. Y., May 24.—Thirteen lots, 911 boxes offered; 912-4c bid; no sales.

Cornwall, May 24.—One thousand three hundred and fifty cheese were boarded at the Cornwall Cheese Board today, of which 730 were white, 577 colored and 43 American. All sold by 190; 95-8c was the top price, at which all but the American was sold. American brought 95c.

Leading Wheat Markets. The following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres to-day:

Chicago	72-5-8
New York	77-5-8
Toledo	82-3-4 75 1-2
Minneapolis	77 1-2
Minneapolis	75-5-8
Milwaukee	77
Detroit, 2 red	83-3-4 76
St. Louis	78 1-2 74 3-4

Toronto Live Stock Market. Export cattle, choice, per cwt. \$5 40 to \$5 40. Do medium 4 50 to 4 60. Do poor 4 00 to 4 10. Butchers' cattle, picked 5 50 to 5 80. Butchers' cattle, fair 4 60 to 5 00. Do common 4 00 to 4 25. Lamb yearlings, per cwt. 3 00 to 3 20. Do spring, each 2 00 to 2 50. Hops, choice, per cwt. 7 25 to 8 00. Hops, fair, per cwt. 6 00 to 6 50. Hops, fat, per cwt. 7 00 to 7 50.

VIRTUE OF VEGETABLES. Now the time has come when the greater number of people must look upon "butcher's meat" as a luxury, and practical butchers turn to the so-called "fad" of vegetarianism, and ask, "What is there in this system that can help the masses? Is it a fact that the flesh of slaughtered beasts is not only unnecessary but injurious as human food?" Vegetarianism has long passed the "fad" stage, and has been in practical demonstration in England for many years, both in private families and in numerous immensely patronized restaurants.

The following menus are selected for a family of moderate means. They show the possibilities of a well supplied table without butchers' meat, and can be varied each week and each month, according to the season.

All bread to be in entire wheat, Graham or other unbolled flours except as a luxury; white flours may be used for cakes and pies. Cereal coffees are best.

Breakfast—Oranges; gluten grits, with milk; cornmeal muffins, with maple syrup; bread and butter; grist mill coffee.

Dinner—Vegetable soup; savory mock chicken pie; mashed potatoes; canned green peas; lettuce salad; chocolate pudding; radishes; peas; bread and butter; coffee.

Supper—Sardines; bread and butter; celery; raised cake; oranges; apples; cocoa.

Breakfast—Hominy mush; bananas and milk; boiled eggs; Graham corns; butter; coffee.

Breakfast—Stewed prunes; shredded wheat biscuit, with milk; potato scramble; toast; butter; coffee.

POSTINAE CASE OF ITCHING ECZEMA

Leg and Foot a Mass of Sores that Doctors Could Not Heal—A Thorough and Lasting Cure by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

This letter from Tilsonburg, Ont., is an unsolicited testimonial to the extraordinary healing powers of Dr. Chase's Ointment. This is one more example of how this great ointment cures when all other means have failed. There is something almost magical about the way the preparation heals and cures. Those who have not used it can scarcely understand how it can be so effective.

Mr. W. D. Johnson, Tilsonburg, Ont., writes: "My father has been entirely cured of a long-standing and obstinate case of eczema by the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. His leg and foot were a mass of sores, and he suffered something terrible from the stinging and itching. Though he used a great many remedies and was treated by one of the best doctors here, he could get no permanent relief until he began the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment.

This preparation was so cooling and soothing that the very first application brought relief, and it was not long until the leg and foot were healed and cured. It was a pleasure for him to recommend the ointment, because of the great benefit he derived from it, and he will gladly answer any questions from other sufferers."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is useful in a score of ways. For every irritation or eruption of the skin it affords prompt relief. It heals and soothes wounds, scalds and burns, and has never been equalled as a cure for eczema, salt rheum, tetter and scald head. Sixty cents a box at all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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