# AT THE SHRINE OF WOMAN

**WHAT THE GAY WORLD OF FASHION OFFERS—PARIS, LONDON AND BERLIN HINTS—HOUSEHOLD HINTS, FUN AND GOSSIP SPECIALLY CULLED FOR TIMES' LADIES**

(By Satie Fontaine Paris.)

The empire, the Du Barry and the Pompadour periods of fashions have all become so popular—possibly because they are so elaborately extravagant—that it is no uncommon thing to see the three styles combined in one costume. Why it is that women adore in fashion and fiction that which speaks of historical romance no man can explain, but certain it is that they do. And as it was with the colonial, the empire and the days of the Bourbons, fashions have become widely mixed, with no distinct setting, so that to-day all things that look smart or chic pass for fashionable.

In evening gowns the old French fashions will hold their sway this winter. Yet they are all modernized in a way—perhaps to suit the modern complexion or the modern figure, or both. The fashions in complexions and figures change oftener than centuries.

One of the prettiest of the Pompadour styles is a flower effect, which will be greatly seen at balls or very formal dinners and at the opera. It is better suited to net, the large, coarse loop or merely the Brussels.

The Brussels will continue to be much worn for some time, as it has all the coveted softness for which net is adored, with none of the gross suggestions of the spectacular that many of the coarser nets show. A black or white net in the Pompadour style is exquisite. It is made over a soft silk of the same shade usually, with several thicknesses of the net over the silk.

The gown is trimmed in lace and appliqued around the bottom and up the train in a pointed effect, or panel style in front, in a profusion of chenille flowers in gorgeous colors of the reds and greens from the purest pink to the deepest red and from the darkest green to a soft Nile.

### Called Pompadour Appliqué.

This flower embroidery is called the "pompadour appliqué," and is as stunning a thing as any well-bred woman could ever hope to find. A black net gown, made princess, with a wreath of these chenille flowers running from the left shoulder, across the bust and down to the bottom of the skirt, or trailing slightly on to the side train, presents a beautiful spectacle. In white the effect is equally lovely, but lighter shades of the chenille should be used for the appliqué.

The coral rose shades are being daringly flaunted once more. Made up in black lace, they present an aspect of rare old portraits painted in the fluent days of the empire. There is a model of a dinner gown in a deep coral shade that is covered completely with an overdress of black Brussels net, in which at infrequent and unexpected intervals are set wide-spreading butterflies of black chantilly lace. One butterfly rests on the bosom, its far reaching wings stretching almost from arm to arm.

Smaller ones nestle on the backs of the sleeves, which are devoid of lining. The waist is cut decollete in the coral and stretches well up to the ears with the net. About the throat is bound a several stranded collar of coral beads, held by diamond clasps. The belt is black, and a black band surmounts the frill to the sleeve above the elbow.

There is a back dip flounce, well set with butterflies around the skirt, which is tight-fitting in the coral and fully shirred above in the black net. This is one of the very handsomest and richest of the coral gowns that has yet appeared, either worn by the bluest aristocrat in Paris or shown in the shops.

### Empire Gown Popular.

The empire gown is going to be very popular this season. It is not cut as it was in the days of Josephine. It is very much higher in the neck, usually with sleeves, and the empire effect is mostly done in lace over silk. There is nothing quite as rich and fleecy as these silk and lace empire gowns. They vary greatly in cut, according to the figure they are made to fit, and it is seldom two empire gowns are made alike this season. Usually the silk underdress is made princess and fits the figure like a glove, rippling down gradually into a sweeping and very long trained circular skirt, with a half fan effect in back; that is, the skirt clips in at the knees in front.

Over this princess gown, perfect in its simple elegance, and a beautiful toilet of itself, though untrimmed, falls the glory of rich lace, a perfectly cut and long empire gown along true empire period lines, but absolutely graceful in every detail, as the silk princess gown shows well beneath through the fall of fine, thin lace.

Frequently the style is changed so that the lace will fit the figure, with the silk either in front or in back. One marvelous gown on this order is of ether blue silk that shades into an exquisite silver. The lace overdress is of point de Venice. The empire cut is perfect in back, but in front the lace is divided and fits the figure, leaving an opening of about five inches to the hem of the skirt.

The loose empire effect is not lost, but is carried out by flat bands of pearl passementerie, which are hung loosely within the opening to a line below the waist, where they are caught by a cross band of the pearl trimming and continue held down to the skirt bottom. Within the opening is a sprinkinig of pearl sequins on white point d'esprit.

The sleeves are to the elbow of tucked point d'esprit and are covered with the pearl sequins. The combination of frosty pearl and lace in nether blue in the empire cut is one that even the Empress Josephine might have fancied.

### Fine Models in Lace.

There are some marvelous models in lace and rare brocades in big flaring patterns that bear the marks of the Du Barry period. The petticoats have the colonial flare and square sweep and the bodices are square cut over the bosom, with elbow sleeves done in monstrous frills of lace, silk and ribbons. The bodices are cut off right at the waist line with a little sharp point in front.

Over these bodices—which are a different color from the skirt usually, with sleeve frills the shade of the skirt—is worn a sleeveless jacket of lace, in the cutaway Louis XIV. style front, which falls well over the hips. The jacket is made tight in back by two large buttons which hold it to the bodice at the waist line.

In front it is the regular Louis XIV. coat when left unconfined, except that it has no lapels. Just another modernizing of the Du Barry! Plumes should always be worn in the hair with this sleeveless coat, a fan carried, and a corsage bouquet worn. These lace coats will be very much seen for dinners and informal evening affairs.

The two-color Louisine silks are a popular caprice. The colors melt one into the other so gently that only in the shadows do the darker tones dominate. The changeable taffeta is beginning to show itself strongly for street as well as evening wear. A very handsome fancy is the stitching of black taffeta in heavy white thread, and the white taffeta in black, and trimming in lace accordingly.

## HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

### To Relacquer Brass Beds.

If your brass bed is tarnished, you can relacquer it yourself at small cost. Buy ten cents worth of gum shellac dissolved in alcohol, and apply it with a paint brush. Other household articles made of brass may be treated in the same way.

### Faded Writing.

Writing rendered illegible by age may be restored by moistening it by means of a feather with an infusion of galls, or a solution of prussiate of potash slightly acidulated with muriatic acid, observing so to apply the liquid as to prevent the ink from spreading.

### To Blanch Almonds.

To blanch almonds, shell the nuts and pour boiling water upon them. Let them stand in the water until the skin may be removed, then throw them into cold water, rub off the skins between the hands and dry the kernels between towels.

### To Wash Lisle Gloves.

To wash lisle thread and delicate cotton hose—Turn the stockings right side out and wash in a lather of lukewarm water and white castile soap; then wash the wrong side. Do not rub soap on them. If very much soiled, two waters will be required. Rinse in lukewarm and then in cold water, dry as soon as possible by heat, not by sun. It is better not to iron them, but when nearly dry, smooth and pull them into shape by hand.

### A Color Hint.

Red tablecloths will keep their color when washed if a little borax be added to the rinsing water, and they are dried in the shade.

## THE LATEST OF THE SEASON'S BEAUTIES

Banished to the realms of the four domestic walls are the summer gowns in which women have looked so ravishing for the last few months and in their places on the street are seen trim tailor made costumes.

Each season we await anxiously the coming of the first models, which are the embodiment of fashion's newest modes, and if there are no radical changes we are disappointed, so fond are we of variety. However, the season is still young and the lack of new lines may find a recompense in novelty and beauty of fabrics.

Plaited skirts are not yet to be abandoned, and we are to see many of the new walking costumes made with back or side plaits, falling from a deep hip yoke, with skirts just to escape the floor—for again that question of skirt length is being agitated, and French modistes have declared in favor of the comfortable, sensible style.

It is still early, however, seriously to consider the trim walking dress, so we are offered a choice of more formal costumes.

For example, there is the charming design of Raudnitz (see cut), which expresses the coming of autumn in its rich tones of serpent green and blue, a combination that bids fair to be extremely popular.

The material is a satin faced novelty cloth of medium weight, and shows a fine check scattered with polka dots in dark green, having a rim of blue. The skirt is fitted to the figure by means of tucks run in clusters and converging toward the waist line, while at the knees there is a space of about five inches between the clusters. A shaped flounce set upon the upper section of the skirt displays more tucks, following out the perpendicular lines slightly marked in the fitted part.

Huge four petalled flowers of Cluny, for a conventional larrangement, are inserted at this point, and the effect of the lace insets is much enhanced by the delicate outlining in blue and black silks. In the centre of each design is a disk worked in silk. The same ornamentation trims the bottom of the flounce, and the fabric is cut out underneath the Cluny so that one catches a glimpse of the blue and green novelty silk lining.

The corsage is solidly tucked and has the neck cut down to show a dainty yoke of white mousseline. A piping of black velvet outlines the neck, while narrow ribbons of the same fasten across the bust. From the shoulders to the wide ceinture of white silk elastic there extends, each side of the opening, a row of egg shaped insets, of Cluny, placed end to end.

Below the elbow the closely tucked sleeve is released, and the puff thus formed is gathered into an odd cuff made of black velvet straps, ornamented with embroidery and blue silks.

The scoop hat worn with this dress is faced with black, and is surmounted by a huge breast of soft, downy white, caught at one side under a twist of blue and green miroir velvet.

## NEW THINGS FOR THE LADIES.

Large purses and handbags are the order of the day. Those small leather affairs which have been popular for more than a year are no longer considered the correct thing. To be thoroughly modish now you must carry a bag about ten inches deep and eight inches broad. This should be of soft English morocco, in black, green, dark red, tan or blue, and have elaborate mountings of Burmese gold, with a short chain of the same metal on which to carry it.

A handsome bag in this new shape had two golden lizards, one each side of the clasp, and set in the beautifully wrought bodies were pale amethysts. The bags are lined with moire to match the shade of the leather.

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Card cases, too, have increased in size, and the prettiest of those intended to be carried this autumn are made of soft suede in pale grey, flaming red or golden brown. Sometimes there will be a border to the flap of reddish gold, highly polished, and again, say, on a pearly suede case, a mermaid design in grey silver, the figure occupying one corner, while the tail and draperies swirl across to cover the other end.

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Tortoise shell combs are going to be worn as much as ever this fall, and the usual set includes three or four, the extra one being a pompadour comb, which is placed in the hair entirely for service, as it does not show when the coiffure is completed.

The newest combs are certainly designed with some idea of comfort, for the rims are rounded down in the centre to fit about the flat knob on the top of the head. Even the larger comb, intended to keep up stray "scolding locks," is curved after the same fashion.

This, by the way, is narrower than formerly and does not give the head so broad a look as the heavily rimmed ones that have been the correct thing.

For evening wear there are jewelled tortoise shell combs, in sets of three and four, but for the street nothing is quite so pretty as rich, ruby shell, plain and polished until it glows.

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The lace mitts of our grandmothers' day are the fashion again and the stores are full of them of various lengths. There are both black and white ones. Fine black are the most becoming, but the mitts are very pretty, writes a reporter for the Louisville Post.

Chantilly mitts are, perhaps, the most expensive variety offered, and, both in white and black, these are not only very pretty but becoming as well. Delicate patterns of vines and flowers twine upward in graceful designs, and, when more elaboration is desired jeweled paillettes lend their beauty to that of the filmy chantilly. They are far more comfortable for summer wear than kid and much less expensive. The white ones are easily washed and require no ironing. The lace ones are made with half fingers.

BRUSSELS NET HAT WITH HAND WORKED DOTS AND BORDER.

### Where You Smile.

"What do you think Mr. Bliggins said to me yesterday?" said one girl.

"I don't know," replied the other.

"He asked me if he might hope to become my guide through the vicissitudes of life."

"What did you tell him?"

"I told him 'Yes.' But I spelled it 'guyed.'"

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"He claims she drove him to drink."

"Well, she couldn't have done it if he hadn't been headed in that direction."

"And so they have made up their quarrel?"

"Oh, yes! As soon as she saw that she was wrong, she concluded to accept his apology."—Washington Times.

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Mrs. Bargane—Haven't you got a toothache, John?

Mr. Bargane—No, my dear; why?

Mrs. Bargane—Oh, I am so sorry that you have not. I bought a new toothache cure to-day at a bargain, and I wanted you to try it.

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Papa—What is your objection to Mr. Hevvy? He's a fine fellow. He pulled in the Yale crew.

Agnes—I don't care if he did. I read in the paper about a New London policeman who pulled in nearly the whole university.—Harper's Bazar.

### He Was Too Clever.

A gentleman was travelling in the country and came to a place where two roads crossed.

Not being sure which was the road to take, he accosted a man who was passing along the road, and said:

"Pat, which is the right road to town?"

The man looked at the questioner a moment, and said:

"How did you know my name was Pat?"

"Oh, I guessed it," answered the gentleman.

Pat looked at him with a quizzical gleam in his eye, and answered:

"Well, thin, yez can guess your right road to town."

## Sunday School.

**INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. XIII SEPTEMBER 28, 1902.**

Review.—Deut. 8: 1-10.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: Heavenly bread. Places: Elim. The wilderness of Sin. The Israelites journeyed from Elim to the wilderness of Sin; they murmured against Moses and Aaron; they feared they would starve in the wilderness and longed to be back in Egypt; the Lord rained bread from heaven.

II. Topic: God's covenant with man. Place: Mount Sinai. God spake to the people with His own voice and gave them the ten commandments. This lesson embraces the first four. 1. Thou shalt have no other gods before me. 2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image. 3. Thou shalt not take the name of of the Lord thy God in vain. 4. Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy.

III. Topic: The duties we owe to our fellowmen. Place: Mount Sinai. This lesson embraces the last six of the ten commandments.

IV. Topic: Israel's idol worship. Place: Mount Sinai. After the ten commandments were given to the children of Israel, the Lord called Moses up into the mount where he remained for forty days.

V. Topic: Setting up the tabernacle. Place, Mount Sinai. Moses commanded that the tabernacle be set up, the ark and the furniture were to be put in the tabernacle; the altar of burnt-offering and the lavar were to be put in the court before the tabernacle.

VI. Topic: The consequences of drunkenness. Place, Mount Sinai. Nadab and Abihu, Aaron's sons, put strange fire in their censers and went in before the Lord; the fire of the Lord devoured them.

VII. Topic: Leaving Sinai for Canaan. Places: Mount Sinai. Paran. The cloud is taken up from off the tabernacle and the children of Israel leave the wilnerness of Sinai and journey to Paran.

VIII. Topic: The land of Canaan. Place: Kadesh Barnea. One man from each tribe was sent to search the land of Canaan; they were gone forty days; they brought back some of the fruit of the land; they reported that the land was good.

IX. Topic: Saving Israel from a just punishment. Place: The valley of Arabah. The Israelites are obliged to go to war.

X. Topic: True and false worship. Place: East of the Jordan opposite Jericho. The abominations of the heathen are enumerated and positively forbidden by the Almighty.

XI. Topic: The blessing and the curse. Place: East of the Jordan, opposite Jericho. God's commandments are not hidden, and are not afar off; before every one is set "life and good, and death and evil;" the commandment is given to love God and walk in His ways; a blessing is promised to those who do, but a curse is pronounced upon those who worship other gods and serve them; all are urged to choose life.

XII. Topic: Closing scenes in the life of Moses. Place: Mount Pisgah. Moses goes up from the plains of Moab to the top of Pisgah; the Lord showed him the land of promise, but told him that he should not go over.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Lesson I. The Lord provides. It was not absolute want that caused the Israelites to murmur at this time, but distrust for the future. How soon men forget God's deliverances and repine in anticipation of evil to come!

II. Duties to God. The "Lord thy God" is the supreme lawgiver. He is self-existent, independent and eternal; the source of all being and power. The creature has no obligations equal to those he owes his Creator. Other obligations are secondary in character and grow out of the relationship we sustain to each other.

III. Duties to men. We have duties to our fellow-men that spring from our relation to God as our common Father. There are duties we are under obligation to perform to each other that arise from our special relations, and would exist if we could suppose man had no Creator.

IV. Carnal worship condemned. The commandments had been proclaimed to Israel. In response they said, "All that the Lord hath said will we do and be obedient." Thus they pledged themselves not to make graven images or to bow down to them. In less than forty days of this time they tumultuously demanded of Aaron, "Up, make us gods, which may go before us." Spiritual worship was not to their liking.

V. God's dwelling place. All buildings erected for God's worship ought in a sense to have a divine pattern. They should not be built for show and so gorgeously furnished that the poor will be excluded. "The glory of the Lord" fills all places where He is properly worshipped.

VI. The effect of strong drink. It is not improbable that the sin of Nadab and Abihu was caused by "strong drink." Under its influence they committed a great sin and "died before the Lord." It unbalances the intellect and prompts the individual to do wicked and rash acts. The brain fevered by excessive stimulation does not perceive apparent danger and often rushes its victim into crime and death. Wine or strong drink disqualifies for the discharge of duty and the performance of sacred and business obligations.

VII. The Lord directing his church. The children of Israel rested in the wilderness of Sinai nearly one year, and afterwards "took their journey according to the commandment of the Lord." Time is not wasted in waiting upon the Lord for direction. "He that believeth shall not make haste."

VIII. The evil belief. Unbelief is not content to rest alone upon the word of God, but demands evidence of its truth. Israel said to Moses, "We will send men before us and they shall search out the land." Rather than at once to trust and obey God, they were willing to spend forty days in proving their ability to do what they were commanded. How condescending the Lord is to human weakness!

IX. God's remedy. God's ways are not our ways. How unlikely that to look at the image of a serpent would heal its deadly bite! Israel requested Moses to "pray unto the Lord that he take away the serpents." It has been the cry of humanity that God may remove their afflictions from them. This he does not always choose to do. The serpents remained among the Israelites, bu the Lord gave a perfect remedy against their fiery poison.

IX. Christ's likeness to Moses.—Moses was the greatest prophet that ever arose in Israel; Christ is the greatest that has ever arisen among men. Moses as a servant received and revealed the law to the people; Christ as the only begotten Son of God came from the "bosom of the Father" and revealed His perfect law to the world. God "spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets"; in these last days He has spoken unto us by His Son.

X. Rewards of love and obedience.—God's commandmants have been plainly "set before" us. He has not hidden His law or placed it at a great distance from men. Besides writing it upon tables of stone, it has been written upon our hearts. "The word is very nigh unto thee, in thy mouth and heart." The rewards of obedience are "life and good," and the wages of disobedience are "death and evil." We are appealed to as beings possessing a power of choice, with the exhortation to "Choose life that both thou and thy seed may live."

XII. Moses dies but his work lives. Before his death Moses saw from Mount Nebo all the promised land. His eyesight must have been supernaturally assisted. It is said that "The Lord showed him all the land." The servants of the Lord often have glorious visions of the heavenly world, from mounts of rapture, just before their death. The Lord shows them the Canaan of eternal rest prepared for His people. Moses for forty years in the wilderness, had borne great responsibilities, suffered and endured many privations, and died just before Israel entered the promised possessions.

## THE MARKETS

### Leading Wheat Markets.

Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres to-day:

| | Cash. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | — | 74 1-2 |
| Chicago | — | 69 5-8 |
| Toledo | 74 1-2 | 72 3-4 |
| Duluth, No. 1 Northern | 70 1-2 | 66 5-8 |

### Toronto Fruit Markets.

Sept. 22.—The market was fairly active to-day at steady prices, with supply large. Plums are scarce. Grapes Champion, 20 to 25c; do, large baskets, 35 to 40c; do, Moyer, large baskets, 45 to 60c; do, Moss Early, baskets, 45 to 60c. Peaches, basket, 25 to 30c; do, Crawfords, basket, 40 to 60c. Plums, basket, 20 to 60c; do, egg, basket, 60 to 65c. Pears, basket, 20 to 30c; do, Bartletts, 30c. Lawton berries, box, 4 to 6c. Oranges, California, Valencia, $5.75. Lemons, Messina, $2.50 to $3.50. Apples, basket, 10 to 15c. Bananas, bunch, $1.25 to $1.75.

Watermelons, each, 20 to 25c. Muskmelons, basket, 25 to 30c. Tomatoes, basket, 25c. Onions, basket, 15c. Sweet potatoes, bbl., $3 to $3.50; do, basket, 45c.

### Toronto Dairy Markets.

Butter—The market is steady. Choice grades have the best call. We quote: Choice 1 lb. rolls, 16 to 16 1-2c; selected dairy tubs, 15c; store packed uniform color, 13 1-2c; low grades, 11 to 12c; creamery rolls, 19 to 20c; do. solids, 18 1-2 to 19c.

Eggs—Market steady for strictly fresh stock. We quote: Fresh, 16 to 17c; ordinary store candled, 14 to 15c; seconds and checks, 10 to 11c.

Cheese—Market is steady. We quote: Finest, 10 1-4 to 10 1-2c; seconds, 9 3-4c.

### General Cheese Markets.

Belleville, Sept. 20.—At the meeting of the cheese board held here to-day there were offered 2,155 white and 450 colored; sales were: Alexander, 1,055 at 10 3-8c; Ayer, 440; Watkins 500; Alexander, 80 at 10 5-16c.

Cowansville, Que., Sept. 20.—At the weekly meeting of the Eastern Townships Dairymen's Exchange here to-day 32 factories offered 1,401 boxes of cheese; 19 creameries offered 1,359 boxes of butter. Cheese, 10 1-4 to 10 3-8c; butter, 20 1-2 to 21c.

### Toronto Farmers' Market.

Sept. 22.—Receipts of grain on the street market were about 2,700 bushels, as against 1,300 bushels yesterday. Prices held fairly steady. Sales reported were: White wheat, 500 bushels at 64 to 68 1-2c; goose, 200 bushels at 65 to 65 1-2c; red, 300 bushels at 68 1-2c; barley, 700 bushels at 41 to 44c; oats, new, 1,000 bushels at 34 to 35c; hay, 12 loads at $12 to $16 for timothy, $8 to $9 for mixed.

Dressed hogs are easier at $9 to $9.25.

Following is the range of quotations: Wheat, white, new, 65 to 68 1-2c; red, new, 65 to 68c; spring, 63c; goose, 63 to 65 1-2c; oats, new 32 to 35 1-2c bushel; rye 40 to 43c bushel; hay, old, $15 to $15.50 per ton; new, $10 to $14 per ton; straw $10 to $11 per ton; seeds, per bushel, alsike, choice No. 1, $7 to $7.25; alsike, No. 2, $6 to $6.75; timothy, $1.75 to $2.50; apples, per barrel, 75c to $1.25; dressed hogs, $9.50 to $9.75; butter, dairy, 14 to 17c; creamery, 18 to 21c; chickens, per pair, 55 to 70c; ducks, per pair 60c to $1; eggs, per dozen 17 to 19c.

### Toronto Live Stock Market.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Export cattle, choice, per cwt. | $5 00 | to | $5 00 |
| do medium | 4 50 | to | 5 00 |
| do cows | 3 50 | to | 4 00 |
| Butchers' export | 5 00 | to | 5 40 |
| Butchers' cattle, picked | 4 50 | to | 5 00 |
| Butchers' cattle, choice | 4 00 | to | 4 50 |
| Butchers' cattle, fair | 3 50 | to | 4 00 |
| do common | 3 00 | to | 3 30 |
| Bulls, export, heavy | 4 25 | to | 4 75 |
| do light | 3 50 | to | 4 25 |
| Feeders, short-keep | 4 50 | to | 5 00 |
| do heavy | 4 25 | to | 4 50 |
| do medium | 3 50 | to | 4 25 |
| do light | 3 00 | to | 3 50 |
| Stockers, common | 2 75 | to | 3 00 |
| Stock bulls light | 2 00 | to | 2 50 |
| Feeding bulls | 2 75 | to | 3 50 |
| Milch cows, each | 32 00 | to | 50 00 |
| Sheep, ewes, per cwt | 3 40 | to | 3 65 |
| Sheep, bucks, per cwt | 2 50 | to | 2 75 |
| Sheep, butchers', each | 2 50 | to | 3 0 |
| Lambs, per cwt | 3 50 | to | 3 0 |
| Calves, per head | 3 00 | to | 10 00 |
| Hogs choice, per cwt | 7 00 | to | 0 00 |
| Hogs light, per cwt | 6 75 | to | 0 00 |
| Hogs fat, per cwt | 6 75 | to | 0 00 |
| do stores, per cwt | 6 50 | to | 0 00 |
| do sows, per cwt | 4 50 | to | 0 00 |
| do stags, per cwt | 3 00 | to | 0 00 |

### Bradstreets' on Trade.

At Montreal this week there has been a fairly active demand for goods for the fall in some departments of business. Travellers, after being off their routes for about a month in connection with the Exhibition openings, returned from Toronto to their routes again this week and have since been sending in some liberal sized orders. At Pacific Coast trade centres, according to reports to Bradstreet's, there has been some improvement in wholesale trade. At Winnipeg there has been a steady expansion in the demand for fall and winter goods. Hamilton wholesale trade circles display a good deal of activity at present. Orders from the Northwest are quite plentiful now that bountiful crops are assured, and trade in Ontario is picking up notwithstanding the fact that the grain deliveries at country markets are comparatively light and trade is a trifle slow in some cases as is usual when the farmers are busy at this season. The factories and mills are busy with orders on contracts and have little or nothing to job, so that values are firmly maintained in most departments of trade. The outlook for the fall is very promising.

In London there has been a fair movement in fall orders, and large shipments have already been made on fall placing orders. Ottawa trade circles are quite active now that the sorting trade has got fairly under way. Values of staple goods are firmly held.

### MUSIC OF BEETLES.

While the structure of the music of stridulating organs of beetles is extremely simple, they sometimes possess contrivances for varying the pitch. The general structure of such an organ is a hard surface covered with striations, over which some other member of the body furnished with a rasping edge or area is rubbed. When the striated surface is divided into parts with finer and coarser markings, variations of pitch can be produced.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO