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# For My Lady Beautiful

### GOWNS FOR 1903 AND HOW TO GET THE BEST EFFECTS—THE COIFFURE—THE LATEST STYLES IN DRESSING—A WOMAN'S LIPS—ETIQUETTE—KITCHEN SCIENCE—WIT AND HUMOR FOR FEMALE READERS

(By Augusta Prescott.)  
The only point in dress upon which a man is a judge is its grace, and men are certainly critics on this quality. A man likes very long skirts; he likes the well-fitted hips that make a woman look taller and more willowy; he likes the gown that makes her slender, and he likes the tiny flourishes which soften the angles and make the waist becoming.

The petite woman well dressed is the man's delight, and if she will forget the severity in which she loves to clothe herself, and if she will put on the chiffon, the laces, the flourishes and the long, sweeping dress skirt his adulation will be complete.

There never since the world who did not admire a point d'esprit skirt made over taffeta. Even so there lives none who would not like to behold this crepe de chine skirt trimmed around the hips with lace in insertion and made beautiful around the bottom with a deep flounce of insertion deeper than the knees and lined with chiffon ruffles and cape.

Let there be a dash of lace insertion and border the neck of the bodice with a pointed trimming of lace. Let the sleeves be puffy at the elbow and let there be a very deep fall of lace over the wrists and right down to the knuckles.

Fetching The Black Gown  
It is undoubtedly the black gown which is most fetching, and you can dress yourself to look as if you had just stepped off the cover of a magazine. The loveliest of all black evening gowns of the Astor ladies. It is a lustrous lovely black lace, not as expensive as you might imagine, and certainly it could be duplicated in an inexpensive lace.

The particular feature of it is a trimming of corals, the broken, irregular kind, which are put on, sewed into the lace and so arranged as to form a very handsome and effective pattern.

If you so desire to trim a lace gown take a string of corals, as rough as you can find them. All sizes and lengths, and outline a figure in the lace with them, stringing them upon a fine needle and sewing them into the lace. Outline the figure, then outline another to correspond with it.

Place on each sleeve a coral figure, three across the bust, and then if your corals hold out place a few upon the skirt at the head of the flounce, to look something like fagot stitching.

The coral trimming is advised to the woman who is making up her own corals for there is nothing difficult about it and she can easily work out a handsome pattern for herself.

For the woman who is making her own gown there are other things to be recommended. Very often a waist can be treated so that it is decollete and yet capable of being worn for other occasions afterward, when a high neck is required.

The old expedient of a removable necker and vest is one that can always be resorted to, and for this one can use one's old white chiffon shirtwaist. Cut the sleeves out of the waist, clean the chiffon neck and vest and the gown is transformed into a high-necked affair. Then use spotted velvet for this; also brocaded crepe de chine, with Russian embroidery.

A New Lace Set.  
A new wrinkle in the lace set. If you love any woman well you can purchase for her such a set. Let it be in several parts. Mrs. Fred Vanderbilt has a lace set which begins with a lace collar all in points. The collar begins in the front and is high in the neck.



Many women and doctors do not recognize the real symptoms of derangement of the female organs until too late.

"I had terrible pains along my spinal cord for two years and suffered dreadfully. I was given different medicines, wore plasters, none of these things helped me. Reading of the cures that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has brought about, I somehow felt that it was what I needed and bought a bottle to take. How glad I am that I did so; two bottles brought me immense relief, and after life and blood surging through my veins. It seemed as though there had been a regular house cleaning through my system, that all the sickness and poison had been taken out and new life given me instead. I have advised my friends to use Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Good health is indispensable to complete happiness, and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has secured this to me."  
—MRS. LATTIE L. BREMER, Crown Point, Indiana, Secretary Ladies Relief Corps.—\$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Every sick woman who does not understand her ailment should write Mrs. L. E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free and always helpful.

The lace set is to be worn indoors or out of doors, for it looks equally well upon a street suit and upon a house dress. The cuffs are made of lace and are very deep and pointed. They are of a soft material with the full sleeve, and it takes eight or nine points to reach around the heavy arm.

The remarkable part of the lace set is the skirt trimming, which consists of eight long strips of lace made in a scroll design to be laid around the foot of the skirt so that they just touch. The utmost latitude is allowed in the putting of these upon the skirt, and they can be curved to make a very nice pattern if so desired. Those upon Mrs. Vanderbilt's skirts are placed so that they dip in front and again in the middle of the back.

The fancy dress will be quite a feature of 1903. This is a dress that is chosen by the hostess or by

and abundantly attired—for of such is the kingdom of beauty. Why, once upon a time there was a gown. No, let the story be told this way:

This year, in a certain city, there lived a woman with an old taffeta skirt and an old taffeta shirt waist. Neither was absolutely riddled with holes, but both were badly cracked.

New Year's day was coming and she had nothing to wear. Flora McFinnsey was never in a worse plight and by the day's mail their arrival at a letter from a long-invited friend stating that she was coming to spend the New Year week.

Using Cheap Lace Well.  
Going out quickly to the bargain counter this woman procured enough black lace to make a nice, deep band around the neck of her gown, which she cut decollete. She lined the lace with panne the color of burnt orange.

Then she put two strips down the front of the waist, right to the belt, and made a twist of burnt orange for the belt. Between the two front strips she set a little knife plaiting of white silvered chiffon plaited at home and not at all dear.

near the knees, she set a band of the lace and lined it with burnt orange, and from this lace she let fall a black lace flounce which was once part of a lace skirt. The band was brought down to a point in the front to imitate the beautiful new court gowns of the Queen of Spain. This done and she had a lovely gown, suitable for any hostess.

All styles are in vogue in the fashions of to-day, and one cannot select in copying them. The Josephine and all the empire gowns are in vogue, and one can truly wear an exact reproduction of the gowns which Napoleon admired without seeming as though one were in fancy dress.

But if the actual picture dress, the fancy dress is desired, there is no objection to the shirred skirt and the pointed bodice and none to the high ruff. The Robespierre coat with the smart cuffs and the coat with the long tails and the tight waist are both seen. Carried out in white silk they are delightfully becoming over the decollete bodice, with the throat bare and the neck showing.

The Gown Without a Collar.  
The prayer of the hostess should be that some kind hand will endow her with a pretty throat. Most of the gowns are low, but those that are not low are out without the collar. Have you noticed how many of these gowns without necks are being made and how the turnover collar of lace and the turnover lapels of silk are supplying the place of the high stock and the aggressively important tall collar?

It takes a throat of alabaster purity to wear these dresses without necks, but even alabaster can be imitated, and the girl who can only show bones and salt cellars, dips and hollows and no curves at all, can put on a gown without a neck, lay the flat lace collar around her shoulders, and rely on the lined dog collar to protect her from the sharp eye of critical man.

Blessed is the woman with a nice, long neck and a round, shining throat. She need wear nothing of value; her gown can be a two-year-old without style or tone; yet, if she will tuck a rose in her hair and another in her bosom she will be beautifully

## HOW THE RUSSIAN DO IT,

Most of us think of Russia as a land of snow and ice, and are unaware of the fact that excellent crops are gathered there in the summer season.

In July last the first Provincial Council of agriculture was held at Ischnig, Russia, the conduct of which was remarkable for its thoroughness. The details of the inspection and judging were so minute that we publish a few extracts from the report for the benefit of our farming readers.

The firms invited to compete were Massey-Harris, Deering, Osborne, Plano, Advance, Platt, Walter A. Wood, McCormick, Milwaukee and Johnston.

Plano, Advance Platt and McCormick did not answer the invitation; the Milwaukee declined to take part because they desired one month's notice; McCormick, Milwaukee and Johnston.

The jury comprised the President of the Agricultural Society, who is also a member of the Provincial Council, a delegate from the Ministry of Agriculture, two members of the Provincial Council, three estate owners, seven district agricultural inspectors, and two agriculturalists.

We refrain from giving the names, because they are Russian and very hard to spell.

The ground was lumpy, and a hill side test was chosen. The crop was very long rye, heavily mixed with weeds and partly laid.

In the binder trial, the machines worked for about 4 1/2 hours. The working of each machine was watched by four judges.

"The Massey-Harris Binder did well in cutting the laid grain, but the — Binder, which had less laid grain to cope with, failed to take it twice running over the rye."

The result of the binder and other tests was that Massey-Harris Co. were given the highest award in each case.

Clear the Road.  
An English gentleman, driving through a village in the north of Scotland one day almost came to grief over a heap of dry wood and decayed branches which a poor looking old man was accumulating along the roadway.

The stranger cried in every civil terms to the old man to clear the road and let his horse pass, of which not the slightest notice was taken. You old dog," said the gentleman, whose patience was now exhausted, "I will have you brought up before the Provost, and put into prison for disregarding the laws of the road." "Yell bring me before the Provost, will ye?" replied the old man, "that'll dae ye." "I replied the woodcutter with the greatest unconcern. "Mon, I'm the Provost myself."

## ARRANGING THE COIFFURE.

If the face is wide, make the coiffure high and broad. For ornament a bunch of flowers or a rose tucked among the fluffiness of the crown.

If the face is long, arrange the hair full over the ears. A flower may be worn back of the ears or a small wreath around the back hair.

If the face is broad and the chin heavy, the hair should be arranged to soften the contour—no straight lines of any sort. Breadth should be given to the top of the head, if possible, by the arrangement of the tresses, and large flowers may be worn.

If the face is round and chubby, brush the hair off the forehead, which apparently lengthens the face. Never part the hair in the middle and comb it down on each side. For ornament, a wreath of small flowers may be arranged about the back hair, fastened at the top with a perky upright bow.

So much for the face in general. Sometimes the features are such as to need special consideration as well as the general contour of the face. No wholesale prescription can

### SEE BOOK ON CATARRH

I will send my free book on Catarrh to all sufferers from this disease. It explains the origin, dangers and cure of this treacherous trouble. It is fully illustrated by the best specialists. Address, Specialist Sprague, 2 Doane St., Boston.

over be given. One must always experiment, for no two faces are alike.

If the forehead is low, the most becoming style usually is to part the hair in the middle and wave it each side, with a half-low coil at the back. Maxine Elliot affects this style, so does Lady Curzon.

Ornaments may be arranged in diamond effect over the brow.

If the nose is pronouncedly long, never wear the hair in a mass at the back. Arrange hair well up from the back, with ornaments to give a broad effect.

If the cheek bones are prominent, never wear the hair at the sides. If the forehead is high, one, of course, should let the hair droop over it sufficiently to take away any bald effect and give pretty lines.

If the face is wedge-shaped—rather a common contour in America—do not emphasize it by fluffing the hair out over the ears. This only makes the triangular effect more marked. An oval effect may be given by arranging the hair high over the face. This does not necessarily mean the hair must be worn high in the accepted sense. The mass of hair may be arranged at the back. But the front arrangement, instead of being fluffed out, should be fluffed up over the forehead.

## THE MARKETS.

### Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export cattle, choice, per cwt.	\$5.00	\$5.45
do medium	4.40	4.55
do cows	3.50	4.00
Butchers' export	4.00	4.00
Butchers' cattle, picked	4.00	4.75
Butchers' cattle, choice	3.50	4.00
Butchers' cattle, fair	3.25	3.50
do common	2.25	3.00
But. export, heavy	3.00	3.50
do light	3.75	4.15
do feeding	2.75	3.25
do stock	1.75	2.00
Feeders, short-keep	4.25	4.50
do medium	3.75	4.15
do light	3.00	3.50
Stockers, choice	2.75	3.25
Stockers, common	2.25	2.75
Milk cows, each	35.00	37.00
Sheep, ewes, per ewe	3.45	3.75
do lambs	5.00	5.50
Do. per cwt.	2.40	3.00
Lamb, per head	4.00	4.50
Hog, export, per cwt.	2.40	2.60
Hog, choice, per cwt.	6.50	6.15
Hog, light, per cwt.	6.25	5.85
Hog, fat, per cwt.	8.25	8.75
do stores, per cwt.	3.62	3.00
do sows, per cwt.	2.40	2.60
do pigs, per cwt.	2.60	2.50

### Toronto Farmers' Markets

Jan. 12.—The offerings of grain continue moderate, and prices generally are unchanged. Wheat is steady, with sales of 250 bushels of white at 69c; 200 bushels of red winter at 69c; 100 bushels of spring at 66c; and 400 bushels of clover at 64c. Barley is firm; 600 bushels selling at 46 to 50c. Oats easier, 1,000 bushels selling at 30c to 34c. Rye sold at 51c for one load. Hay quiet, with offerings of poor quality; 20 loads sold at \$11 to \$13 a ton for timothy, and at \$6 to \$8 for mixed. Straw sold at \$5.75 to \$10.50 a ton for three loads.

There was the usual Saturday supply of dairy products, with prices of butter and eggs firm.

Dressed hogs are firm at \$8 to \$8.50, the latter for choice light weights.

Following is the range of quotations:

### Wheat, white, bushel, 69c; red, bushel, 68c; spring, bushel, 66c; clover, bushel, 64 to 64c; Oats, 34 to 34c; Peas, 74 to 76c; Barley, 45 to 50c; Rye, 51c; Buckwheat, 53 to 54c; Hay, timothy, per ton, \$13 to \$15.50; mixed, per ton, \$6 to \$8; straw, per ton, \$5.50 to \$11.75; Seeds, per bushel, alsike, choice No. 1, \$7 to \$7.25; No. 2, \$6 to \$6.75; red clover, \$6.25 to \$6.75; timothy, \$1.75 to \$2; Apples, per barrel, 75c to \$1.50; Dressed hogs, \$8 to \$8.50; Eggs, new laid, 50 to 55c; Butter, dairy, 18 to 21c; Creamery, 22 to 26c; Chickens, per pair, 50 to 75c; Ducks, per pair, 65 to 90c; Turkeys, per lb., 12 to 13c; Geese, per lb., 8 to 9c; Potatoes, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.30.

### Leading Wheat Markets.

Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres to-day:		
Locality	Jan.	May.
New York	80	80-8
Chicago	76	76-8
Toledo	77-3-4	81
Duluth, No. 1	74	74-1-2

### London Live Stock Markets.

London, Jan. 10.—Live cattle firm at 14 to 14c per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 12 to 14c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8c per lb.

### Bradstreet's on Trade.

The conditions of wholesale trade at Montreal generally are very prosperous. Business has started off very encouragingly for the new year. Toronto, as a matter of fact, is sending in good-sized orders for the spring, and the outlook for business is bright. General business during the past week at Quebec has been somewhat active, particularly in retail circles, which is usual after the holidays. Holiday sales are generally reported as satisfactory. There is a little feeling in the wholesale trade at Pacific coast trade centers, according to Bradstreet's reports, doubtless the result of the big holiday sale. Orders for the spring are now coming forward in a satisfactory way. Trade in wholesale circles at Winnipeg is more active than it was last week, when holiday-making kept down the demand. The spring trade is largely occupying the attention of wholesale firms at Hamilton at present; shipments are being made in great numbers, and the orders which are being received from the travelers who returned to their routes this week. Bradstreet's is very encouraging. The prospect is point to fully as large a volume of orders this month as for January last year. Values are firm.

### Practical Survey.

The incidents narrated in the lesson occurred during the second missionary journey of Paul, the original purpose of which was to recruit former fields of labor, to witness the progress and confirm the faith of those who through his instrumentality had embraced Christianity. His companion on this journey was Silas; later, he was joined by Timothy, a former convert, and also by Luke. The journey is attended with events of thrilling interest. Paul and his companions awaited them on every hand, and mingle strikingly with glorious victories for truth, and

## Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. III.  
JANUARY 18, 1903.

Paul at Thessalonica and Berea.—Acts 17: 1-12.

Commentary.—I. Preaching in Thessalonica (vs. 1-4). 1. They—Luke shows that he must have been left changes from "we" to "they," which behind. Amphipolis—Thirty-three miles southwest of Philippi, on the river Strymon, at the head of the gulf of that name, on the northern coast of the Aegean Sea. F. & B. Apollonia—Thirty miles southwest of Amphipolis; the exact site is not known. Thessalonica—About thirty-seven miles west of Apollonia. This was as his manner was—"To always begin with the Jews, and not to turn to the Gentiles until the Jews refused the gospel, that their mouths might be stopped from clamoring against his doctrine he preached to the Gentiles." Three Sabbath days—This does not imply that Paul kept the Jewish Sabbath as a sacred day, but the Jews would assemble on that day in greater numbers. This does not indicate the length of Paul's stay in the city. Reasoned—Here we see his method of work.

3. Opening and alleging—"Proving by citations." His method seems to have been this: 1. He collected the Scriptures that spoke of the Messiah. 2. He applied these to Jesus Christ, showing that in Him all these Scriptures were fulfilled, and that He was the Savior of whom they were in expectation.

4. Some... were persuaded—Of the Jews, a small minority; of the Gentiles, a multitude became Christians; so that at Thessalonica there was many a Gentile church.—Widow Consorted—Cast in their lot with. They clave to Paul and Silas, and attended them wherever they went.—Com. Com. Devout Greeks—That is, Gentiles who were proselytes to the Jewish religion, so far as to renounce idolatry and live a moral life.—Clarke. Chief women—"First in rank and social position; also proselytes to the Jewish religion."

5. Which believed not—These words are not in the Greek, and should be omitted here. Envy—"Jealousy," malice, hatred, spite at seeing persons of rank becoming Christians, by which the Jewish influence was weakened. Lewd fellows—Vagabonds who hung around the markets, serving for pay in mobs, as in the present instance.

6. Dragg'd Jason—The Jews were bent on trying their case; and not finding Paul and Silas, they seized their host, with some other Christians, and dragged them before the magistrates of the city. World up-side down—After having made the Jews schismatic and disturbance, the Jews charged it all on the peaceful and innocent apostles.

7. Hith received—The insinuation is that, by harboring these seditionary Jews, the city was being put upside down in their opinion. Spence. Do contrary, etc.—There was as yet no law against Christianity, but the accusation was meant to deface the Christian's enemies to the established government, and opposed to Caesar's power, in general, to "make decrees." There is another king—His followers said, indeed, Jesus is a King but not an earthly king.

8. Troubled the people—They had not a notion of the apostles or their doctrine and could not see that there was any danger to the state from them and were, therefore, willing to overlook them; but when they were represented as enemies of the ruler, they were obliged to suppress them. Let they themselves should be charged with treason.

9. Security—Whether by depositing a sum of money is not quite established. What they did was in accordance with the Roman usages, and gave sufficient security for the good conduct of Paul and Silas.

10. Founding of the church in Berea (vs. 10-12). 10. Sent away—They did not go as condemned men, but because it seemed clear that any further efforts were useless at that time. Unto Berea—Fifty or sixty miles southwest of Thessalonica, a town even still of considerable population and importance.—J. F. & B.

11. These were more noble—"The comparison is between the Jews of the two places for the triumph of the gospel. The Thessalonians were nobler among the Gentiles. They were not so bigoted and prejudiced—not so peevish and ill-natured. They had a freer thought, lay more open to conviction; were willing to hear reason, and admit the force of it, and subscribe to what appeared to be truth, though contrary to their former sentiments.

12. Many of them believed—The natural result of a honest study of the Scriptures. Honorable women—The gospel was proclaimed to all, and each individual was left to decide for himself. These Greeks were not proselytes to the Jewish religion. The gospel made no distinction between nations, therefore the Christian church at Berea was made up of Jews and Gentiles.

13-15. As soon as the Jews at Thessalonica learned that Paul was preaching the gospel with some success at Berea, they came thither also, and stirred up the people. The brethren then immediately sent Paul to Athens by boat but Silas and Timothy remained at Berea.

Teachings—Christ's ministers should be diligent and ready to suffer for their Master. Opposition cannot stop the spread of gospel truth. The most effective style of preaching is that which is based on the word of God. An honest search of the Scriptures always results in great conversions. Perseverance and persecutions awaited them on every hand, and mingle strikingly with glorious victories for truth, and

miraculous displays of divine power for their deliverance. "Here, as everywhere, Paul is the model of a true Christian preacher." Truth established. Here, as everywhere, two great fundamental truths from the burden of apostolic preaching—the death and the resurrection of Jesus Christ. On these two hangs the whole gospel dispensation. Both are equally essential, the former providing, the latter attesting and making efficient the redemption thus provided. "He died for our sins, and rose again for our justification." These truths form at once the basis of hope and the ground of opposition. Truth rejected and opposed. From the one the other but a short step and is quickly and easily taken. Moral truth is the inviolable and arbitrary line which divides the race. Moral relationships are positively defined, and each neither by neutral nor double. They are also self-determined. Jesus said, "He that is not for me is against me, and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad." Truth has been revealed, and we may infer that the message delivered by Paul and his companions at Berea was the same as that given to the Thessalonians. The attitude assumed toward it, however, is in striking contrast. Open-mindedness is the first great essential to a clear grasp and saving knowledge of the truth. This the Bereans possessed. They "received the word with all readiness of mind."

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