London, Jan., 1903.—Memory is apt to prove a fickle, treacherous friend in this busy, rushing age of ours, but if for once it is to be trusted, I think that my last letter to you contained little or nothing of a sartorial nature, so—"place aux Dames."

One stern fact has been gradually borne in on my mind, slowly, insidiously, and that is that, whatever fashion papers, tailors, dress authors and artists, say contrariwise, the much boomed short skirt is not really and truly with us, and my firm belief is, it will not be for ever so long! It is a fact that coquetry, vanity—if you like to be cruelly truthful—are dominant notes in the feminine character, and it is conceded by all artistic souls—of course not by dress reformers—that no one looks so graceful, elegant, and svelte, in

A Short Skirt

as in one which trails and languishes and swishes as the wearer walks and moves. The desire to please is strongly innate in almost everyone, and if sometimes practical common sense has to go to the wall to obtain the object, who can find the heart to be severe? So—in muddy weather, in heavy winter materials—our slender silhouettes hold their own, thanks to a few extra inches of skirt-length and—straight-fronted Paris corsets (bien entendu, the latter is an important factor indeed!) One cause of the long skirt's tenacious hold on life is the nature and style of fashionable trimmings and arrangements, which is complex and ornate. There is a great feeling for loading even a simple, useful material with rich trimmings; the inventors of the latter must have versatile minds, for every day brings out something novel, original, and so tempting that one feels allured to have a new frock to put it on!

A fashionable style is

The Tunic Skirt,

which must of course be bordered with passementerie, or galon. Instead of one shaped flounce, our elegante must have at least two or three, and each must be embroidered in chenille, incrusted with lace, or hemmed with fur, or something. If, by chance, she chooses an unflounced skirt, then its seams must be bedecked with lovely open stitchery, hairpin work, or feathering, done in soft, thick embroidery silk. Even then the seams open at the hem to show a pleating poking its head out in a frou-frou fashion. We still favor the flower-shaped skirt, a sort of graceful hairbell design, plainly fitted round the hips and thence spreading out gracefully to rest in a billowy mass on the ground. I see many gowns trimmed with deep chenille netted fringe, which looks extremely chic, but strikes one as more suitable for a reception costume than a street dress. I met a very smart and original skating frock at Prince's, built in soft, dark brown satin cloth, the short bell skirt, edged with brown fur, two bands, at intervals. The dainty little Russian blouse was of brown plush, and it was turned back with wide revers of cerise satin cloth, with strapping in white, laid on in battlements, the deep wide cuffs carrying out the same idea. The coloring was exceedingly successful, especially as the crowning point was a pretty toque of cerise, with brown furry tails falling over one side. The muff was in keeping, and had a sprig of mistletoe pinned to it. This cherry color is exceedingly modish just now, and we feel grateful for its cheery note in the midst of the gloomy weather and leaden skies, which have been our fate since Christmas. I fear

The Canadian Footballers

have hardly appreciated their climatic welcome, though otherwise their reception in sporting circles has been of the heartiest and most genial description. We all hope they will return, having had a real good time, and laden with laurels to mix with their maple leaves. But, to return to our moutons. At some of the recent evening entertainments shoes have been a tremendous feature and have received marked attention. Somehow, in spite of the long skirts with their fussy "frillies," shoes seem to be much "en evidence," especially at dances, where the "pas de quatre" and "Wasnington Post" bring out "the little mice." What will it be when the cake walk is an established dance at the Beau Monde's entertainments? and we are told that it is looming on the social horizon.

There are some sweet little shoes made of lace over white satin, or over a color to match the dress, with just a paste "boule" to finish the toe; others are bedecked with artificial flowers, to accord with the costume, but though pretty it is a tiresome, inconvenient fashion, as they catch on everything. The prettiest yet are those in gold or silver tissue, on the slender May Fair or Greek shape.

Lace Overdresses.

There is a great furore at present for the lace or net "fourreau" or overdress, a loose, ethereal affair, very useful to slip on over a somewhat fatigued evening costume, as it gives it an entirely new note and is very becoming to a slender figure especially. The back is much biased so that it is narrow between the shoulders, and much wider down below where it floats independently and gracefully over the underdress, the decolletage is edged with small flowers, or coques of velvet or satin in some soft shades, or else a wide gold or silver ribbon is brought from under the arms and tied in a huge butterfly bow in front. In black chantilly over a jaded black or white satin, the effect is very chic and new, and would suit one of the pretty young Hamilton matrons. I saw a lovely "fourreau," for example, in ivory Alencon net over pink satin, in a delicate Fragonard tint, which was quite lovely, with a long trail of the Queen of Flowers pinned at one side of the deep, square neck, and floating down over the front of the skirt. Then a black lace overgown had the short little bodice formed of two huge jet butterflies, at back and front, resting transparently on folds of cream mousseline de soie. Ivory satin composed the gown underneath. The only substantial (?) touch to these over-gowns is the frothy mass of pleated chiffon or net frills which sets out their hem all round.

To leave the flowery meads of dress for a brief interval, I am going to tell my musical readers of some

Charming Little Songs

in their mother tongue, for it is rather a treat to come across such in these days, when every other language but English goes towards the construction of a concert programme. "Contrasts," by Reginald Sullivan (Enoch & Co.), a charming pair of songlets, as different from each other as light and shade; "The Birds Go North," by Willbey (John Church Co.), "Melisande in the Wood," and "You and I." You may have come across them; if so, forgive and forget! Then if you have not read "My Lady Peggy Goes to Town" and "The Cult of Chiffons," my advice is—do!

The Oyster Scare

over here still goes on. I can't think what has got into all the bivalves, for it is not in one part of the United Kingdom alone that they are pronounced unsafe. Soon it will not be the courage of "the man who ate the first oyster" that is extolled, but that of the man who to-day dares to taste an English native, the tinned species being long since beyond the pale. Some very sad cases have come under my immediate notice of typhoid traced to eating oysters, but as all oyster beds are now under sanitary supervision it is to be hoped that our pet "hors d'oeuvre" will shortly redeem its character.

A well-known hostess in Paris—she is not French, however—who is renowned for her charming dinner-parties, has just hit on an ingenious method for insuring punctuality on the part of her men guests—the unmarried ones, for the others are reminded of the hour! In these days of afternoon bridge, skating, etc., the young "Parisien" is apt to

Lose Count of Time,

which is an annoyance to a hostess who likes her dinners cooked "a point' and not kept back for any man. Well, after due warning, madame started a money-box "pour les pauvres," and he who arrived not on time was requested to drop a golden Louis in the slot! You would expect that madame's charities would substantially benefit by her clever scheme. Not a bit of it! She now finds her manly guests ready and waiting on the stroke of time. So much for the vaunted Parisian politesse, the consideration that was not thought due to their hostess was bestowed on their purses! It is not in France only that people are found wanting in politeness, as this little story will prove: A certain editor, English this time, received a contribution for his inspection from a lady who wrote that if it were not deemed suitable for his periodical she would be glad to forward articles of a different nature, as she had "several irons in the fire." "Madame," he replied, "having perused your contribution I advise you to put it with your other irons." Poor lady!

* * * * * *

In Paris, as you know, they are very great on christening parties, and on these festal occasions the latest idea is to offer each guest a souvenir in the shape of a lovely box of bon-bons, with Miss or Master Baby's photograph on top, surrounded in spangles, the boxes tied with sky blue for a boy, or rose pink for a girl. Rather a sweet little notion?

Talking of Gifts,

at a recent smart wedding the bridesmaids' long chains, with matrix opals, set at intervals in them, the lovely translucent blue and pink stones, of irregular shape set in rims of gold, and a huge one hanging as a pendant from a gold true-lover's knot. They were the prettiest chains of the kind I have yet seen, being more elegant and light than those set with the fashionable matrix turquoise. The latter, by the way, is growing rare, consequently costly, if of a really good color, for there is a great difference. One came to me at Christmas from India, which is exactly the shape, size and shade, of a hedge sparrow's egg. There is a superstition in India that the blue stone changes color, grows paler, if the wearer be in any danger, so I anxiously examine my "luck turquoise!"

The Durbarites,

Talking of India (though one hardly needs be reminded of anything connected with it, seeing it fairly fills the atmosphere just now!) will soon turn their faces homewards, and we shall be flooded with histories and geographies and souvenirs and cinematographs of the wonderful ceremonies and fairy-tale pageants. Nothing like it has ever been dreamed of or imagined before, that goes without saying, and one of the greatest attractions must have been the gathering of our loviest clan together, for all the most beautiful women, as well as the cleverest and wittiest, are there, and clad in raiment well worthy of the wearers and the unique occasion. We may have a chance of seeing some of the confections at the early drawing-rooms, or during the London Season, if they are not too crushed in the packing! I hear that the Duchesses of Marlborough and Portland took considerably over a hundred trunks between them, which fact has brought forth the following topical doggrel, perhaps?

"Processions of elephants, such are the fashion,
And to be in the vogue is my lady's pet passion,
So altho' a complete invitation she 'funks,'
She indulges, at least, in processions of trunks."

I expect at the next Picture Shows we shall see a good many Durbar reminiscences, so many artists having gone out "for a purpose." By the way, I hear that the King was

Anything but Pleased

by the portrait done of him by Luke Fildes, and that this may have partly accounted for the fact that no New Year's honors came his way! When inspecting the said portrait an artist who was there heard the King remark, "Why, Mr. Fildes seems to think I am a fat man!" I have not seen the picture, so cannot say if it is uncomplimentary. Luke Fildes would have done better, perhaps, to take Sir William Richmond's cue, and "give us the truth, lovingly told," it does not do to be too literal, perhaps, if a portrait can be pleasing without losing its character.

The folk on the Riviera are growing wildly excited at the prospect of the King's oft-postponed visit, though they are somewhat rueful at hearing that he is to live on his yacht, and they must therefore forego offering him sumptuous suites of rooms, and flowers, and feasts, as of yore. No one seems quite certain whither the white wings will fly or settle, but in truth the King is a favorite everywhere in spite of jabbering riff-raff and gutter press, of which too much notice was taken during the war. We find him well and admiringly spoken of wherever we go in France, i. e., among the educated and "pretty behaved" communities! They say he is "bon Garcon"; so genial and popular, and his French is so pretty without a trace of accent. But—time is up, so I must say adieu, and as this is the first letter I have sent you in 1903 will you let me end it with wishing you, though late, a happy New Year!

Chanteclair.

TROUBLES OF AN EX-REEVE

Were Easily Disposed of by Dodd's Kidney Pills

W. G. Cragg, of Dresden, had Inflammatory Rheumatism, and was Cured Slick and Clean.

Dresden, Ont., Jan. 19.—(Special.)—"Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me slick and clean of the rheumatism," says W. G. Cragg, ex-Reeve of this town. "It was the Inflammatory Rheumatism I had, and I think Dodd's Kidney Pills are as fine a remedy for that as I want. I am as sound as a bell now as far as Rheumatism is concerned."

This is Mr. Cragg's experience, and it is the same as many others. People generally here are learning that Rheumatism is simply a result of Kidney Disease—that if the kidneys do not do their duty and take the uric acid from the blood, it crystallizes at the muscles and joints and causes those tortures too many people know too well.

"I had been troubled with Inflammatory Rheumatism for eight years," continues the ex-Reeve. "I could scarcely get around to do my duties in my store. I tried doctors and medicines without getting any benefit, till I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Six boxes cured me completely."

Cure the kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and your Rheumatism will cure itself.

Mrs. Emmons, saved from an operation for Ovaritis, tells how she was cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I am so pleased with the results I obtained from **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** that I feel it a duty and a privilege to write you about it.

"I suffered for over five years with **ovarian troubles,** causing an unpleasant discharge, a great weakness, and at times a faintness would come over me which no amount of medicine, diet, or exercise seemed to correct. Your Vegetable Compound found the weak spot, however, within a few weeks—**and saved me from an operation**—all my troubles had disappeared, and I found myself once more healthy and well. Words fail to describe the real, true grateful feeling that is in my heart, and I want to tell every sick and suffering sister. Don't dally with medicines you know nothing about, but take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and take my word for it, you will be a different woman in a short time."—MRS. LAURA EMMONS, Walkerville, Ont.

—$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about your case which you do not understand. She will treat you with kindness and her advice is free. No woman ever regretted writing her and she has helped thousands. Address is Lynn, Mass.

A Strange Photo.

One of the strangest photos we have seen for some time was shown us the other day by Massey-Harris Company, Limited. It was a copy of the certificate of the Russian Government issued to Massey-Harris Company, Limited, in connection with a field trial held there last June. The Russian characters make it appear very grotesque.

The certificate states that Massey-Harris Company, Limited, were awarded the highest honors for Binder, Mower and Reaper, in a competition open to the world. This is a laurel of which all Canadians may well be proud. Here's wishing more success to Massey-Harris machines!

Page Woven Wire Fence

In summer the continuous coil takes up the slack.

In the winter season pays it back.

All fences slacken in warm weather and tighten in cold—except the Page Fence. Page spring coil takes up the slack in summer and lets it out in winter. No loose sagging in summer, no straining or breaking in winter. Common crimped wire is not spring tempered and if it slackens it stays slackened; if it tightens it loosens again worse than ever. Page wire is tempered to regulate its own tension summer and winter. 60,000 miles of Page wire fence in use now.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B.

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VI
FEBRUARY 8, 1903.

The Church at Corinth Founded.—Acts 18: 1-11

Study Verses 1-17.

Commentary.—I. Paul's arrival at Corinth (vs. 1, 2). 1. After these things—The events at Athens described in our last lesson. Departed—Paul's stay in Athens was short, and he never returned to the city. Intellectual Greece had scornfully rejected the gospel message and henceforth the apostle visited more fruitful fields. Came to Corinth. About forty-five miles southwest of Athens. Here he labored alone for some time before his coworkers arrived. Vice and profligacy abounded, and much of this wickedness and debauchery was carried on under cover of their religious rites. And yet in this wicked city Paul had a good revival and established a Christian church.

2 Aquila...Priscilla—Most devoted friends of Paul, persons of culture and piety (v. 26). They are always mentioned together. From this we conclude that they furnish a happy example of harmony and sympathy in Christian life. Claudius—The fourth Roman Emperor. This was the twelfth year of his reign. Jews to depart—This took place early in A. D. 52, on account of a revolt in Judea.—Lewin. The Jews were very numerous at Rome, and inhabited a separate district of the town, on the banks of the Tiber. They were often very troublesome: and were several times banished from the city.

II. Paul's method of work (vs. 3, 4). 3. Same trade—Paul's first concern when he entered Corinth was to find a home for himself and then to seek employment. "Who could dream that this travel-stained man, going from one tent-maker's door to another, seeking for work, was carrying the future of the world beneath his robe?"

4. Reasoned...persuaded—From the Scriptures, and the personal testimonies of eye-witnesses, Paul showed that Jesus was the Messiah, and the gospel true. The gospel appeals to reason and good sense. The facts Paul presented showed how reasonable it would be to become Christians. He sought out his kindred, and made opportunities to tell them of Christ.

III. The arrival of reinforcements (v. 5). 5. Were come—Silas and Timothy arrived together from Macedonia: Timothy from Thessalonica and Silas from Berea. Their arrival encouraged Paul. He now learned that the churches he had formed were standing fast in the faith. This led him to write his first letter to the Thessalonians, and soon after a second letter to guard them against supposing that Christ's second coming was near at hand. In his first epistle he writes of his "distress and affliction" while in Corinth.

IV. Paul turns to the Gentiles (vs. 6-11).

6. Opposed themselves—The word implies very strong opposition, as of a force drawn up in battle array. It was an organized opposition.—Cam. Bib. The more than usually violent opposition of the Jews was no doubt stirred up by the intense earnestness of Paul in his work, after the arrival of Silas and Timothy, when he was "pressed and constrained by the word."—Schaff. Blasphemed—Spoke vilely and falsely of Jesus Christ and his gospel, charging them with practices and doctrines that they set aside, or denounced.—Peloubet. Shook his raiment—Indicating by this that no further union existed between them; that their rebellion separated them, rendering it useless for Paul to make any further effort in leading them to Christ; that he would allow nothing that pertained to them to cling to him.

7. A certain man's house—Used for teaching and worship. For his own lodging he still remained with Aquila and Priscilla.—Cam. Bib. Worshipped God—A proselyte, not a Jew by birth. No doubt he became a Christian. Nothing more is known of Justus. Joined....the synagogue—A standing protest to the unbelief of the Jews. It would draw in many who would be coming to the synagogue. The owner was a Gentile and would win the attendance of the Gentiles.

8. Crispus—His first convert was the ruler of the synagogue he had left. His decided course made the conduct of others equally decided.—Illustrator. Chief ruler—A man of learning and high character. His conversion took him out of office in the Jewish Church. All his house—The first recorded instance of the conversion of an entire Jewish family. Many, etc.—The power of the gospel was able to reach the idolatrous and licentious Corinthians.

9. Then spake the Lord—It is likely that Paul was at this time much distressed by the violent opposition of the Jews, and probably his life was in danger; and he might have been entertaining serious thoughts of ceasing to preach or of leaving Corinth. To prevent this and comfort him God was pleased to give him this vision.—Clarke. Be not afraid—Isolation from his own people, physical weakness, and the slowness of the people to believe, besides, the danger of sudden persecution or death, made Paul question the wisdom of further effort in Corinth, since in other places he had withdrawn when opposition came.

10. With thee—To sustain thee in trial, to give utterance in the Spirit, to give point and edge to thy words, to protect thee from hostile enemies, and to make thee victor in every conflict. Though men oppose and leave thee, I will not. Thus the assurance came in the hour of necessity. No man...hurt thee—No man shall oppose or condemn thee to destroy thee.

11. He continued—Paul's fear, or despondency, was not rebellion. To know God's will was to do it. He feared not trials so much as a failure to follow the Lord's guiding hand. A word of command, with a promise of help, settled all doubts, and gave courage for the undertaking. Year and six months—During this time he wrote the second letter to the Thessalonians.

Teachings.—It is honorable to labor. Fearful retribution is certain to come to those who oppse the truth and blaspheme. It is right for preachers to leave those who refuse to accept the gospel. "Note the secret of ministerial success; (1) Much prayer, (2) much patience, (3) much trust in God, (4) much diligence in work." Sooner than allow his faithful followers to become discouraged, God stands ready to give every one of them a midnight vision.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Paul's second missionary tour occupied more than three years, and extended as far as Athens and Corinth. In idolatrous Athens he made but few converts. On coming to Corinth he finds a banished Italian Jew named Aquila and his wife Priscilla, "and because he was of the same craft he abode with them and wrought; for by their occupation they were tentmakers."

What a spectacle! especially for ease-loving, place-seeking, hireling ministers to contemplate. Here is the mightiest herald of the gospel and defender of the faith that the world ever knew, a man of great ability and learning, who, instead of being sought after by the wealthy churches and instead of seeking the places of honor and emolument, is pleased to toil as a common mechanic and labor with his hands each week day to give himself the opportunity of preaching the glorious gospel on the Sabbath. Yet this is the same man who warns his son in the gospel that "no man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life."

After the arrival of reinforcements it is probable that Paul gave himself to continuous preaching. The burden seems to come upon him with greater weight. "Pressed in the spirit"—deeply moved by love for the souls of men, he threw himself into the work with all his might. He saw the blindness and hardness of the Jews, he saw their great danger, he yearned over them in compassion and made strenuous efforts to convince them that Jesus was the Christ.

How terrible the strain when, after throwing ourselves into the work with all our soul, and after knowing that the Lord has assisted us, and after being burdened almost to the limit of our endurance, and after laboring with all the power of which we were capable, then to be met by obstinate resistance, and, instead of seeing immediate fruit as the result of our toil, to see the bitterest hatred manifested toward ourselves and the Gospel! But such is the history of Paul's labors for the conversion of the Jews at Corinth. Having fully discharged his duty to his Jewish brethren, he solemnly declares his innocence of their blood.

"Jesus was Christ"; this is the pith and marrow of the Gospel. "But, further this is a fact or not a fact. We must either accept it as true or reject as false. When believed it has made the kind of men that Paul was. It has made men pure, holy, upright, patient, self-denying, meek, kind, unselfish, conscientious, faithful, and trustworthy, and full of love to mankind.

How often the Lord comes to the weary, buffeted, and almost discouraged toiler, cheering and discouraging him to fight on, and accompanying his consolations with promises of victory and success. "Be not afraid, for I am with the." The battle is the Lord's. It is the duty of the Laborer to continue faithful to his calling, whether he sees little or much accomplished; the reward is to the faithful.

Lanson H. Mulholland.

A WONDERFUL RECORD

Many so-called "specifics" and "cures" for Rheumatism have already been brought before the public; but when Rheumatism, Neuralgia and kindred diseases have become chronic and threaten serious results, you may rest assured that they will help but very little, if any. Although not recommended as "infallible," the peculiar qualities of St. Jacobs Oil especially adapt it to those cases which may be termed "chronic," and which have previously withstood all known "specifics" as well as the prescriptions of the best physicians.

We would mention, as an example, the case of Mr. A. Hellmann, of Pittsburg, who suffered with Rheumatism for four years. After vainly using all the best recommended remedies, and exhausting the skill of the most experienced physicians, without even temporary relief, it required only two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil to effect a permanent cure. Mr. C. Hanni, a well-known citizen of Youngstown, Ohio, secured for his wife, who for twelve years had been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia in the head, the services of the ablest physicians of the land, but they were unable to do anything for her; half a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil cured her. Mr. Wm. Reinhart, Elmore, Wis., reports the case of a neighbor who for twenty-four years had suffered so terribly with Rheumatism that, at times, he could hardly move; a few bottles of St. Jacob's Oil cured him. "To cap the climax," however, Mr. A. Neiger, of Taylorville, Pa., writes, that his mother, who had been a continual sufferer with Rheumatism for the past 30 years, used one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil and was immediately relieved of all pain. These are results which truly deserve to be brought to public notice; but they are not exceptions, as will be seen by the numerous other certificates from all parts of the United States. It should be the duty of everyone to call the attention of his suffering friends and neighbors to this wonderfully efficacious preparation, especially as the low price of 25 and 50 cents per bottle places it within reach of all persons, rich and poor.

lustrous silk of the dress itself was of a deeper sea-shell tint. The demi-trained skirt was trimmed up more than half its length, with rows of

The Markets.

Toronto Farmers' Markets

Toronto, Feb. 2.—Grain receipts, small, owing to bad condition of country roads. Wheat is steady, 200 bushels of white selling at 72 to 72 1-2c, and 200 bushels of red at 71 to 72c. Barley, dull, one load selling at 47c. Oats are higher, 200 bushels selling at 36 1-2c.

Poultry, in good demand, at firmer prices. Eggs are weaker, and butter firm.

Hay remains dull, with offerings of only seven loads. Timothy sold at $12 to $14.50 a ton, and mixed at $6 to $9. Straw, nominal, about $10 a ton.

Dressed hogs, steady, $7.75 to $8.25, the latter for choice light weights.

Following is the range of quotations:

Wheat, white, bushel, 72 to 72 1-2c; red, 71 to 72c; spring, 68c; goose, 66 to 67c; oats, 36 to 36 1-2c; peas, 78 1-2c; barley, 47 to 50c; buckwheat, 55 1-2c; rye, 52c; hay, timothy, per ton, $13 to $15.50; do., mixed, $6 to $9; straw, $9 to $10.50.

Seeds, per bushel—Alsike, No. 1, $7 to $7.50; do., No. 2, $6 to $6.75; red clover, $6.50 to $7.25; timothy, $1.85 to $2.25.

Apples, per bbl., $1 to $2; dressed hogs, $7.75 to $8.25; eggs, new laid, 23 to 25c; eggs, held stock, 14 to 16c; butter, dairy, 18 to 24c; do., creamery, 22 to 26c; chickens, per pair, 75c to $1.25; ducks, per pair, 75c to $1.35; turkeys, per pound, 14 to 17c; geese, per pound, 9 to 11c; potatoes, per bag, $1.20 to $1.25.

Leading Wheat Markets.

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

	Jan.	May.
New York	——	81
Chicago	——	77 1-2
Toledo	77	80 1-2
Duluth, No. 1 north	75	77

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export cattle, choice, per cwt.	$4 40	to	$5 00
do medium	3 80	to	4 10
do cows	3 40	to	3 80
Butchers' cattle, picked	4 10	to	4 40
Butchers' cattle, choice	3 50	to	4 25
Butchers' cattle, fair	3 00	to	3 55
do common	2 00	to	2 70
Bulls, export, heavy	4 00	to	4 35
do light	3 75	to	4 15
do stock	1 75	to	2 00
Feeders, short-keep	4 25	to	4 75
do medium	3 75	to	4 25
do light	3 25	to	3 75
Stockers choice	2 75	to	3 25
Stockers, common	2 25	to	2 75
Milch cows, each	35 00	to	57 00
Sheep, ewes, per cwt	3 00	to	3 75
Bucks, per cwt	2 00	to	3 00
Culls, each	2 50	to	3 00
Lambs, per cwt	4 00	to	4 75
Calves, per head	2 00	to	10 00
Hogs choice, per cwt	6 00	to	0 00
Hogs, light, per cwt	5 50	to	5 65
Hogs, fat, per cwt	5 50	to	5 65
do stores, per cwt	5 50	to	0 00
do sows, per cwt	4 40	to	4 87½
do stags, per cwt	1 87½	to	2 38½

Bradstreets on Trade.

There has been a fair development in spring trade at Montreal the past week. Orders have been large and well distributed among the various departments of business and represent a very fair volume of buying throughout the country trade centres. Wholesale trade at Toronto has been moderately active this week. Orders for the spring are coming forward freely. Values of staple cottons and woollens are very firmly held by the domestic mills and old country sellers are asking higher prices. More activity is noticed in trade circles in Quebec during the past week, there being a demand for spring goods. Business at the Pacific Coast has been moderately active this week. There has been a moderate amount of activity in Winnipeg wholesale circles the past week. Retailers who experienced such a large expansion in trade last year are buying freely now. Shipments of staple goods by Hamilton firms this week have been heavy. Orders for the spring continue to arrive freely and the prospects are that the present activity will continue for some weeks. Travellers in various districts through the country the past month have met with great success and the outlook is for a big turnover the coming season. Values of staple goods are firmly held. In London there has been a good demand for seasonable goods and the orders for spring goods have been large and well distributed. Ottawa wholesale trade is fairly active. The placing orders for the spring have been very good so far and it is expected that the sales the next month will be heavy.

Double Jokes.

It is related of the late Shirley Brooks that he had at one time a very favorite pig, who, alas, went the way of all pigs, and was converted into bacon. Brooks sent some of the delicacy to a friend, with a note as follows: "His end was peace, and I send you a piece of his end." The joke was related to a Scotchman, who laughed very heartily, and shortly afterwards, having occasion to kill a pig of his own, sent some to a relative with the remark "His end was peace, and I send you a piece of the pig." And he wondered why nobody saw the joke.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO