

WOMAN'S REALM

London despatch: Back again, in old England! Difficult as I always find it to drag myself from the delights of autumn days in Paris, I am fain to acknowledge that so far, good old London has treated me kindly as regards weather and pleasure—those do not rhyme, though they seem as if they ought to, neither do they always go together! The shops are full of winter temptations, many with such a Parisian souvenier and savor about them that for the moment one forgets whether Bond street or Peace street—I mean rue de la Paix—is the locality. The lovely display of furs is well high indeed, it would seem that in both capitals the woman of fashion would appear as a "Little Grey Sheep," this season, in her coat and toque of petit gris. So far there is no abatement of the squirrel fever. At Wooland's I saw such a sweet set of fur, "straight from Paris," as I was proudly assured, in which the toque and muff were bedecked with market bunches of "all a-blowing" purple violets. The grey and purple gave such a demure, Quaker yet distinctly pliant, effect, and a little Russian coat of squirrel lined with gathered white mousseline de soie—if you will believe it—had the choicest big buttons down its front of antique silver set with uncut turquoises, united by silvery cord. Its accompaniment was a Torador Chapeau.

With a crown of squirrel and turned-up brim, made of close set grey, pinked-out fur, over the back proudly waved a handsome Paradis aigrette, in natural color, which, you know, is yellowish, with touches of white and brown. A rich little one coat, reaching to the waist only, was cut up in panels, the wide sleeves and epaulettes done to match and from the sleeves, going round these battlements, were deep ruffles of old lace. The muff was filled with lace, and a velvet jacket rose was carefully pinned amongst it. Yes! furs are a dream this year, but so costly and fanciful as to become a favored nightmare to the unlucky would-be, but can't-be, possessor of them! Quite on the shelf is the simple classic sealskin jacket of former days, why, even a country parson's wife would feel Ark-ah in it, unless it had at least paleot sleeves and a few passementerie motives to make it into a new century garment. To go from thick to thin, so warm to chilly raiment, I was shown in one atteller some fascinations called.

Hunting Lounge Gowns.

The name gives you the idea of rest and comfort after a day's hunt, but the reality seemed to me too "airy and fairy" for anything so prosaic. They were exquisite creations and I got tired of vain repetitions of approval. The lining of one was peach blossom pink, china crepe, over which came sun-pleated cream point d'esprit, round the open neck and angel sleeves was a deep cream chenille fringe, tipped with pearl balls, and a huge crown of blossom, pink satin gave a touch of color on the front to harmonize with the rosy lining. These tea gowns, robes

d'interieur, to call them by more familiar names, were all of the most ethereal persuasion, cobwebby lace, etc., and in most seductive colors, making those in heavier stuffs look quite banal. I timidly suggested that they would be draughty wear for tea in old "marble halls" after a hard day with the hounds, but madame whispered that to go with them she provided her fair clientele with softly wadded, little white "yupons," smothered in lace and ribbons, which would defy the blasts of the hardest winter. It would take a long time to study the question of trimmings in their entirety, for their name is simply legion, heaps of ideas we have cribbed from the east, of course—we are nothing if not assimilated in these days. Many others are taken from old French or Italian garments, many from pictures. Amongst the prettiest—and this I saw in Paris, not London—was a trimming of flowers in black velvet and chenille, which was going on a champagne sable cloth frock. The flowers were

Big Starlike Blossoms, like elematis, and all the tendrils and leaves were of chenille. It was such a distinguished trimming, and yet I thought my Hamilton friends could copy it. For trimming ball frocks of crepe and tulle, were branches of fruit, soft, rose-red cherries, etc., all in velvet, also

The Blood

The blood is life. We derive from the blood life, power, beauty, and reason, as the doctors have been saying from time immemorial. A healthy body, a fresh appearance, and generally all the abilities we possess depend on that source of life. It is therefore the duty of every sensible man to keep the blood as pure and normal as possible. Nature, in its infinite wisdom, has given us a thermometer indicating the state of the blood, which appeals to our reason, by giving notice of its impurity. Small eruptions of the skin, to which we scarcely pay any attention, headache, ringing noises in the ears, lassitude, sleeplessness, are generally a sign that the blood is not in its normal state, but is filled with noxious substances. These symptoms deserve our full attention, if more attention were paid to these symptoms, and steps taken to remove them, then many illnesses from which we suffer would become unknown, and the human body would become stronger and healthier. Attention therefore should be paid to those warning signs, and the blood could be purified and become pure, and the human body would become stronger and healthier. Attention therefore should be paid to those warning signs, and the blood could be purified and become pure, and the human body would become stronger and healthier.

had its big collar and ragged sleeves banded with narrow sable and flounced with banana-colored lace. The wearer had a lovely little diamond tiara on her rust-red hair, in the form of slender pointed oak leaves, with acorns in their cups, quite the crest of now settings for her hair-locks—as I was told they were! Another coat in cerise panne, was in flower garlands of padded blossoms, made in their own colors, of chiffon,

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All the tobacco that I use is grown in Cuba, therefore nothing but Havana tobacco ever goes into any part of any of my cigars. I employ Cuban workmen only. No wholesalers, retailers, commission salesmen nor bad accounts—that's all in the cigars. CIGARS DIRECT from MAKER to SMOKER. No dealer's money with \$81,000 sold in the last year. ONE BOX AND YOU ARE A REGULAR CUSTOMER. References—ANY BANK IN TORONTO.

I supply you, THE NEW WAY, TWO YEARS for the same money you pay the old way one year. These Cigars are superior to imported 15-cent Havanas. The name of my cigar is No. 72. Price

\$2.50 FOR A BOX OF 50 being equal to five cents each. I prepay all express or postage (registered), and thus deliver to you free all over Canada. Send money with order, one or more boxes, and you shall be a customer of mine. Some have ordered the fiftieth time. Say whether mild, medium or strong.

R. K. FERRIS 67 King St. East Toronto, Canada

with leaves in silk and chenille. On a pale, pinky mauve net were clusters of pale blue hydrangeas, made in satin, with leaves of soft green velvet. The last play-trimmings are very dear in the Paris "salons des modes," but an ingenious workwoman could evolve home treasures from even a peep at them.

To Quit Fashions for a Moment one of London's attractions this month are the good things our theater managers have provided for our distraction. I think, perhaps, the unwonted interest of our Royal Family in almost everything that is newly put on the boards has done a good deal in "boosting" the last plays which have been launched, and could not help remarking not only on the quantity but the quality, as it were, of the audiences. The "Smart Set" follows Royalty with fleet footsteps, and it is the thing—more than ever—to be a "First-nighter" and to go to the theatre as often as a disgraced evening can be found. The costumes on the stage give one loss to think about really than those in the theatre, much diamonds, such opera-coats, such exquisitely arranged collures!

The New Coats

are chicness personified, so light, and frilly, and becoming, with their trimmings of fur, feather and lace. One feels sorry when the wearer removes her outer shell. I saw one in pale turquoise, "noisy" in color, which the modish kimono shape, trimmed with bands of white silk, embroidered in a Louis XVI. design, with pink silk, gold thread and a tiny touch of black chenille. The wearer was dark and tall, the ensemble was lovely.

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. XI
DECEMBER 14, 1902.

The Boy Samuel—1 Sam. 3:1-14.

Commentary.—Explanatory. Samuel was probably born about B. C. 1146. Very early in life he was taken to Shiloh, the religious capital of Israel, and put under the charge of Eli, the high priest. Samuel was Eli's assistant until the death of the latter, after which he became judge and prophet in Israel. He was the last of the judges and the first in the regular succession of prophets. Eli's public duties may have engrossed his attention and energies so that he neglected the proper training of his own children. Be that as it may, it is true to-day that many a man is so absorbed in public affairs as to neglect the government of his own family.

1. The child Samuel—Samuel is supposed to have been about twelve years old at the time. His duty in the tabernacle was to perform those easy services which his strength would allow, such as opening the doors, lighting the lamps, etc. He did not reside in the sanctuary, but in one of the tents around it, which were kept for the use of the priests and Levites. Eli, the high priest, kept Samuel as his special attendant, not because such an office was assigned him, but because of the deep interest he felt in him. He was Samuel's instructor. Was precious. The meaning is that direct revelations from God had become exceedingly rare. This was because of the sinfulness of the priesthood and the people.

2. At that time—At the time when the word of God was rare and there was great spiritual darkness. In his place—in his usual place of rest. It was in the night.

3. Samuel was laid down to sleep—Near to Eli's room, ready within calling distance, if the old man should want anything in the night. It would seem that he lay somewhere near the holy place, and went to bed before the branch-lamp of the candlestick went out, (the main lamp never went out, probably toward midnight).

4. The Lord called Samuel—God called him by his name. Some think the call came from the most holy place. He answered, Here am I.—Being unacquainted with the visions of the Almighty, he took that to be only Eli's call, which was really the call of God.

5. Thou callest me—Samuel's industry and readiness to wait on Eli, are good examples to children to come when called. He hears and runs at every call.

6. Did not yet know the Lord—He knew and worshipped the God of Israel, but he did not understand the way in which God revealed himself to his prophets. He had never even heard that God spoke in this way.

7. The third time—The call was repeated again and again, for God saw that Samuel's failure to an-

swer was not from disobedience, but from lack of knowledge as to who called him. In fact, the quick answer to Eli's supposed call showed that he was ready to obey God as soon as he understood it.

8. Speak, etc.—This was the usual way in which the prophets spoke, when they had intimations that the Lord was about to make some special revelation.—Clarke.

9. Came and stood—From verse 15 we learn that Samuel beheld a vision as well as heard a voice, and, therefore, it is the most natural to understand the words "came and stood" as meaning a visible appearance. Samuel answered. He was composed this time, and did not rise, but gave attention, and asked for God to speak.

10. Said to Samuel—Through Samuel, whom Eli loved, God sent a terrible message, similar to one which he had previously sent by a holy man (I Sam. ii. 27-30), but which did not have sufficient effect to enable Eli to compel his sons either to live a different life, or to leave the service of God.—Peloubet. The earnest, single-minded horror and alarm. As a loud, sharp, discordant note thrills one's ears with pain, so the bitter tidings of Israel's woe in the judgment about to fall on Eli's house would shock all Israel.

11. I have told him—God gave Eli notice of what the end would be of such indifference. Will judge his house forever—"I will continue to execute judgments until it is destroyed." God regards it as infinitely to allow children to choose their own evil ways. Eli's sons were wicked. Their father knew the Lord, but he neither taught his children, nor restrained them by parental authority. A restrained them not—This does not signify that he showed no sign of displeasure against their wickedness, for he did chide them, but too gently; not he did not severely reprove them, and when that would not restrain them, turn them out of their office.—Benson.

12. Shall not be purged—That is, the punishment threatened against Eli and his family shall not be prevented by all their sacrifices, offerings, and prayers. The Lord will not be purged by any such means. The Lord will not be purged by any such means. The Lord will not be purged by any such means.

THE STORY OF A PIO EER.

H. S. Barnes, of Rat Portage, Tells of the Trials of the Early Settler.

Suffered Terribly from Kidney Complaint, but was Speedily Relieved and Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Rat Portage, Ont., Nov. 23.—(Special.)—Everybody in Rat Portage knows H. S. Barnes, father of a former Mayor and one of the oldest inhabitants of a metropolitan city of New Ontario. Though seventy-nine years of age, Mr. Barnes looks younger than many men of many fewer years, and is possessed of wonderful vitality and activity.

A pioneer of this district, Mr. Barnes tells many tales of early life in the wilds of New Ontario, but none more interesting than the following: "I was terribly troubled with Kidney Complaint, I suffered severely with pains across my back, and with a scalding, burning sensation when urinating that was very painful.

"Though I had little faith in proprietary medicines, I had a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house that I had procured for my wife, and commenced taking them with good effect. "It was not long till my acquaintances started to greet me on the street with 'Hello, Mr. Barnes, how young you are looking.' They were not astray. I felt smart, too, and feel younger and in better health than I have been for years. My Kidney Complaint was completely cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills."

but shall certainly be executed.—Benson. Thoughts—"The lesson here for the young is most important. Samuel was industrious in serving God in the little things which he was able to do. This prepared the way for God to reveal great things to him. If the young will be humble and diligent they will find that the surest way to higher things. PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Samuel, the subject of this lesson, was a very interesting character. He had been given by the Lord in answer to prayer—and had been given to minister before the Lord, and to whom a mere lad that God speaks to him.

The sensitive ear to the spiritual voice. "Speak, for thy servant heareth." So many ears are filled with other sounds and sweet voices as to not hear the gentle, sweet voice of the Lord. It means much to live with one ear open to the heavenly and dizzy whirl of this world, and our minds so disengaged from the exciting, soul-clustering and spirit-distressing concerns of earth, secular and sensual, as to ever have one ear open to the heavenly and divine. So closed are the ears of the general mass of people to the voice of God, and so engrossed are they with interests that simply relate to time and sense as to necessitate the blessed Lord to use severe measures in order to enlist their attention. The condescension of God—"He came" to speak to and commune with fallen man. This fact is so full of wonderful meaning as to astound and almost baffle the appreciative listener. Thank God, He comes to-day. "The grace of God which bringeth salvation hath appeared to all men." He comes, the Shepherd, seeking the lost and wandering sheep.

His torporance—"He stood." How patiently He waits, even when He is not recognized or receives no response. His glorious mission is to instruct as counselor, to assist as benefactor. It is love that actuates Him in His wonderful mission. He desires naught but the welfare and eternal happiness of His subjects.

WEEDS

Consumption is a human weed flourishing best in weak lungs. Like other weeds it's easily destroyed while young; when old, sometimes impossible.

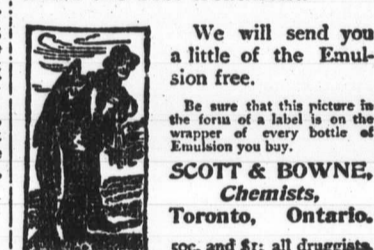
Strengthen the lungs as you would weak land and the weeds will disappear.

The best lung fertilizer is Scott's Emulsion. Salt pork is good too, but it is very hard to digest.

The time to treat consumption is when you begin trying to hide it from yourself. Others see it, you won't.

Don't wait until you can't deceive yourself any longer. Begin with the first thought to take Scott's Emulsion. If it isn't really consumption so much the better; you will soon forget it and be better for the treatment. If it is consumption you can't expect to be cured at once, but if you will begin in time and will be rigidly regular in your treatment you will win.

Scott's Emulsion, fresh air, rest all you can, eat all you can, that's the treatment and that's the best treatment.



We will send you a little of the Emulsion free.

Be sure that this picture is the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto, Ontario. 50c. and \$1; all druggists.

His faithfulness—"He called as at other times." Though not recognized at first he still repeats the call. There is naught to be gained in deferring submission to the divine mandate to some future period, with the expectation of having the way made easier, the cross shortened or reduced, or made less abhorrent to "the old man." It is the sure instrument of death, and will crucify to the world and sin. Remember Jonah—who in his rebellious course was overtaken by the fierce storm, and was thrown overboard and swallowed by the whale. There in the fish's belly, with opportunity in the mercy of God (for he might have been in hell, for calm and candid deliberation concludes, "I will pay that I have vowed—salvation is of the Lord." When his will thus swung back into touch with the divine will he was at once released from his peculiar prison house, but the Lord called as at other times. "And the word of the Lord came unto Jonah the second time, saying, 'Arise, go unto Nineveh.' The same old cross was on hand for prompt and full recognition. Jonah repented, and glorious were the results.

Milk in Paper Bottles.

A Massachusetts concern has commenced the manufacture of paper milk bottles. It is said that they are air proof and water proof, and the great advantage is in their cheapness, which will permit them to be thrown away after using once.

An Ideal Woman's Medicine.



So says Mrs. Josie Irwin, of 325 So. College St., Nashville, Tenn., of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Never in the history of medicine has the demand for one particular remedy for female diseases equalled that attained by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and never during the lifetime of this wonderful medicine has the demand for it been so great as it is to-day. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, and throughout the length and breadth of this great continent come the tidings of woman's sufferings relieved by it, and thousands upon thousands of letters are pouring in from grateful women saying that it will and positively does cure the worst forms of female complaints.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are puzzled about their health to write her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Such correspondence is seen by women only, and no charge is made.

THE MARKETS

Toronto Farmers' Markets.
Dec. 7.—The receipts of grain were not so large to-day, and prices generally are unchanged. Wheat steady, 600 bushels of white and red selling at 60 to 70, 100 bushels of spring at 67 to 68, and 300 bushels of goose at 64 to 65. Barley is steady, there being sales of 1,000 bushels at 48 to 47. Oats quiet, 700 bushels selling at 34 to 35. Rye sold at 51 a bushel for one load.

Hay quiet and steady, there being sales of 25 loads at \$12 to \$15 a ton for timothy, and at \$8 to \$11 for mixed. Straw firm, one load selling at \$11 a ton.

Dairy produce in active demand and firm. Butter, 20 to 22c per pound rolls, and eggs at 30 to 35c a dozen for new laid.

Wheat, white, 60 to 70; do. red, 60 to 70; do. goose, 64 to 65; do. spring, 67 to 68. Oats, 34 to 35. Barley, malting, 45 to 47; do. feed, 48 to 49. Rye, 51; buckwheat, 57c. Hay, \$12 to \$15; do. clover or mixed, \$8 to \$9. Straw, 51; do. loose, \$6. Dressed hog, per cwt., \$7.50 to \$8. Butter, pound rolls, 20 to 22c; do. large rolls, 18 to 20c. Eggs, new, 30 to 35c; do. laid stock, 30 to 35c. Chickens, per pair, 50 to 70c. Ducks, per pair, 60c to \$1. Turkeys, per lb., 10 to 12c. Geese, per lb., 7 to 8c. Apples, per bushel, 40 to 70c. Potatoes, \$1 to \$2. Potatoes, per bushel, 75 to 80c; do. per bag, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

Leading Wheat Markets.

Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres Dec. 9, 1902.
New York ——— 80 5-8 79 3-8
Chicago ——— 72 3-8 71 1-4
Toledo ——— 76 1-2 75 1-2
Duluth No. 1 ——— 71 71 3-8

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export cattle, choice, per cwt.	\$4.50 to \$5.00
do medium	4.25 to 4.75
do cows	3.25 to 4.00
Butcher export	3.50 to 4.00
Butcher cattle, picked	4.25 to 4.50
Butcher cattle, choice	4.25 to 4.50
Butcher cattle, fair	3.50 to 4.00
do common	2.25 to 3.00
Butcher export, heavy	4.00 to 4.50
do light	3.50 to 4.00
do feeding	2.25 to 3.00
do stock	1.50 to 2.00
Feeders, short-keep	2.25 to 3.00
do medium	3.25 to 3.75
do light	2.75 to 3.25
Stockers, common	2.25 to 3.00
Stockers, choice	3.00 to 3.50
Sheep, ewes, each	40 to 60 c
Sheep, ewes, per cwt.	3.00 to 3.50
Butcher ewes	4.00 to 4.50
Culls, each	2.00 to 3.00
Calves, per cwt.	3.00 to 3.50
Calves, per head	3.00 to 10.00
Hog, choice, per cwt.	6.00 to 6.50
Hog, light, per cwt.	5.50 to 6.00
Hog, fat, per cwt.	5.75 to 6.00
do, per cwt.	5.50 to 6.00
do, per cwt.	4.50 to 5.00
do, per cwt.	2.00 to 4.00

Trade in Canada.

Dun's Review to-day says: A considerable number of Montreal wholesalers are either figuring up the year's results, or are preparing to do so, and the volume of business passing is naturally somewhat reduced, but is still good for the season. Business in wholesale circles at Toronto is fair for the season of the year. Trade conditions in Hamilton and district continue favorable, stimulated somewhat by more seasonable weather. The boot and shoe trade, especially, has benefited by the change, and there has been a better demand for winter requirements.

Bradstreet's on Trade.

There has been a fair movement in seasonable goods in wholesale trade at Montreal the past week. Business, as shown by stock-taking results, the past week, has been very satisfactory, many departments of trade showing excellent increases over previous years. The continued mild and uncertain weather has tended to check any further expansion in seasonable trade at Toronto, but the movement, nevertheless, has been fairly good, all things considered. Wholesale trade at Quebec during the past week has been fairly active, which is attributed in some quarters to the demand for holiday goods. There have been no failures to speak of in the district. Attention at Windsor is now largely being turned in mercantile circles to the holiday trade, which promises to be much larger than in previous years. The volume of trade in the leading Pacific Coast trade centres has been well maintained the past week or ten days. At Hamilton this week, as reported to Bradstreet's, there has been a good demand for seasonable goods to wear stocks, which the cooler weather has made some impression on, and the holiday trade has been quite active. Values of domestic staples and imported goods are all firmly held. The outlook for trade till the close of the year is promising. In London there has been a good movement in the jarring trade this week. The demand from the country for winter goods and for the holiday season are quite heavy, and a continuation of the present activity is looked for till the close of the year. Ottawa wholesale trade has been quite active.

"Don'ts" for Girls.

Don't wear a number of diamonds or other precious stones by day; it is never in good taste.

Don't behave in the street in a way to attract attention by rolling about, attitudinizing, or shrieking with laughter.

Don't allow yourself to get into a flippant habit of speech.

Don't, whatever the fashion may be, wear a lot of jewelry.

Don't fall to converse at a luncheon or dinner, but don't discuss the food provided.

Don't speak of persons by their Christian names as soon as you get to know them.

Don't interrupt others when they are talking, but cultivate the art of listening.

Don't mention names when talking in public about persons; you never know but what a near friend or relative of those you may be chattering about may be overhearing the conversation.

Don't take as a matter of course a seat when offered to you, but politely thank the person who offers it. If you are not tired yourself, don't take the seat of a tired man.

"SATISFACTION"

embodies practically the entire contents of the myriad letters daily received from our patrons.

—This universal and unequalled satisfaction to patrons is our proudest achievement. It has been, in fact, the corner stone and foundation of OUR MAIL ORDER BUSINESS—the secret of our growth—the builder of our success.

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