



FAIR WOMEN'S REALM

(By Augusta Prescott.) The gown decollete is in again. It is called the nouveau art. You may say that the decollete has never been out but when you come to recall the Medici, which stood up around the ears; the Elizabethan ruff, which encircled the throat; the esarina collar, which acted as a chin chopper; the old Modjeska neck, which showed only a square of flesh upon the chest, and the Bernhardt throat, which is high in front and low in the back, then you will admit that there have been a great many styles since the decollete was in vogue.

Women called her immodest. Presidents' wives were interviewed upon the subject, and the poor woman neck decollete felt like an outcast from her own family. Yet she wore it because she needed it. It was becoming, and what the modiste whispers to a woman should be her law forever.

Everybody in an Art Neck. Everybody wears decollete, and the girl who has nothing to show wears the low neck almost as the one who has a plump, pretty throat.

Miss Alice Bailey, of Atlanta, Ga., tells how she was permanently cured of inflammation of the ovaries, escaped surgeon's knife, by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The symptoms of inflammation and disease of the ovaries are a dull throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with occasional shooting pains. The region of pain sometimes shows some swelling.

ONE-WAY RATES Every day from February 15 to April 30, 1903, the Union Pacific will sell One-way Colonist Tickets at the following rates from Missouri River: \$20.00 to Ogden and Salt Lake City. \$30.00 to Butte, Anaconda and Helena.

From Chicago and St. Louis proportionately low rates are in effect by lines connecting with the Union Pacific to all above points. For full information call on or address H. F. CARTELL, T. P. A., 14 James Building, Toronto, Canada.

shirred right across the bust; then gathered in at the belt. It was cut decollete in a very striking manner, not low, but on original new art lines.

A border of lace was brought around the shoulders and up the front, flat and wide, and another border of lace went around the neck. This dog collar of lace, with the two long lace tabs in front, falling over a lace band around the bust, made as nice a finish as could be desired.

Then do a great deal in the way of dressing the low neck with lace. If you have a piece of fine lace insertion three inches wide or two inches wide, you can place it around the neck dog collar fashion and can let the tabs hang down to the bust.

SEPARATE WAISTS AGAIN THE RULE. Paris, Jan. 24.—The question of new waists is a fascinating one that is keeping busy the mind of the well-dressed woman. The waists more than the skirts will show the radical changing from winter to spring fashions.

Waists have been tossed around in every extravagance of furbelowed extremity, until the spring fashions were prepared to settle down to a rational beauty and becomingness by keeping the best of the old styles and building new ones rather on what was not than on what was.

The separate waist has been fought, and condemned, pronounced passe, and had all dishonor heaped upon it, but it always continued to hold up its head and be worn. This spring it will come in once more, and will be worn more than it has been in three seasons.

One of the daintiest yoke effect fashions that I have seen appeared in a white organdie gown. The waist was cut to fit smoothly over the shoulders and bust, buttoning in back. It was pulled in with a belt and with just a suggestion of looseness in back.

Across the bust, running from under arm to under arm, was a row of lace insertion three inches deep, while down the centre from bust line to waist was a perpendicular row of the lace, thus forming a T of lace in the front of the waist and carrying out the yoke idea.

with the cuff, formed a lace T for the sleeve. Finished With a Ruffle. The bust of the waist had a row of lace directly down front and back and two rows, ten inches apart, around the bottom. The bottom edge was finished with a three-inch ruffle.

This T fashion in trimming waists, especially separate waists, is one of the very pretty new and popular modes. It is done with embroidery or Valenciennes lace or white Swiss, or Lousine silk with Turkish embroidery, or colored linen with white lace of embroidery, or stiff white linen with heavy serge or white lace—all of these form charming combinations.

And it is a style simple enough to show to advantage the fine lines of shoulder and bust, and elaborate enough to appear "dressy." The neck is done in any fashion, cut out and lace-edged, outlined by a wide square band of same lace, or with lace or ribbon stock. Frequently the yoke above the lace is laid in fine tucks.

Insertions are more than ever in favor. Another pretty style of waist has a yoke entirely made in seroll pattern to each side with soft lace insertion, while fine tucks from neck to past the bust line form the front.

Reuben Draper, of Bristol, Gives His Experience, and is Prepared to Furnish Proof of what He Says. Bristol, Que., Jan. 26.—(Special.)—It is with feelings of intense relief that people here now admit that the operating knife is no longer necessary to cure that once dreaded disease—Gravel. Experience has shown it to be one of the numerous family ailments arising from diseased Kidneys, and as such easily curable by those sovereign Kidney remedies, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Another use for gasoline is in the cleaning of dainty ribbons, lace or chiffon which will not bear washing. Place the articles to be cleaned in an air tight vessel, and pour enough gasoline over to cover.

Sunday School. INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VII FEBRUARY 15, 1903. Christian Self-Control.—1 Cor. 1:13. Commentary.—"The epistle to the Corinthians seems to have been written in answer to a letter received from them (chap. vii. 1). The church was a little band in a city of 400,000 inhabitants; a gem in a city of iniquity. The early training, the former habits, the surrounding influences of a city which, even in the Gentile world, was famous for dishonesty, debauchery and drunkenness, made it difficult to live a true Christian life."

1. Perplexing questions (vs. 4-6), and 4. Unlovely—These portions of the animals offered in sacrifice, which were not laid on the altar, and which belonged partly to those who had offered them. These remnants were sometimes eaten at feasts in the temples (v. 10), or in private houses (chap. x. 27); sometimes sold in the markets by the priests, or by the poor.—Alford. "The question was whether it was right for Christians to partake of food connected with idolatry."

5. Called dogs, in heaven—As the sun, moon, planets, stars, in earth—Belial, beasts, rivers, serpents, etc.—The heathen had many imaginary gods. The people of Bengal acknowledged 330,000,000.—Blaney.

6. To us—Christians. One God—All that is needed, for in him dwells all power and love. Father—The Christian's dearest word for God. He is the originating cause of all things. We in him—in his thought, his care. We were created for him, and our highest happiness is in living to his glory.—Hurlbut. One Lord Jesus Christ—The Father's Son, one with the Father, our Lord and Saviour, through whose mediation are all things, including the natural and spiritual creation. (John 1:1-3; Eph 1:9.) We by him—Redeemed by him, and again by him to be glorified.

7. Howbeit, etc.—The Corinthians argued they all knew that an idol was nothing, but Paul replied that this was not universally the case, that some were not yet entirely free from their heathen ideas. Consensus of the lot—See E. V. Curtom had wrought in them a reverence for the idol which Christianity had not yet entirely cleared away. A reformed drunkard walks past a saloon with different feelings from

one who has never known the taste for strong drink. Conscience being weak—From want of knowledge. Not enough enough to grasp firmly the great truth that an idol is nothing; only able to see that the worship of idols is sin.

8. But, etc.—This verse is to be regarded as the view taken by the Corinthians in their letter to the apostle. Paul grants their position, but shows that there are other points to be considered. Commendeth us not—"God does not think any more of us for eating, or for refraining from eating. It is our characters, our moral condition, our love; not some formal act of eating or fasting, for which He cares."

9. The duty of guarding the weak (vs. 9-12). But take heed—This verse is Paul's reply to the argument of the Corinthians in verse 8. "Though you may be no better or worse for eating or not eating, yet if your conduct injures others and leads them into sin you should abstain entirely. This liberty is not to be used as a pretext for superstitious notions. It is contrary to the spirit of love to hinder another who is not yet so far enlightened. A stumbling-block—A means of confusion, which might lead to the overthrow of faith."

10. If any man—If the Christian who is ignorant, or the heathen seeking light. See them... in the idol's temple. He who goes so far as not only to eat, but to eat in the precincts of the heathen temple. The apostle, being concerned not only with the point of eating, does not rebuke this man, but rebukes him for not obeying chap. x. 14-22. Well, lo! Be emboldened—Be built up; be confirmed in the belief that an idol is something, and so led to violate his conscience and become ensnared in error.

11. For whom Christ died—A pathetic and forcible argument, drawn from the depths of Christian truth and feeling. Will you not suffer a brother to be the victim of the soul for whom Christ died?

12. We sin against Christ—"By injuring His children, whose wrong He feels as His own; by injuring His children, whose wrong He feels as His own; by destroying the work He has come to do, and by misrepresenting His spirit."

13. The question settled by love (v. 13). 13—Wherefore—This is the conclusion of the whole matter. To offend—Cause him to stumble and to fall into sin. Will eat no flesh—in order to insure my avoiding flesh offered to idols I would abstain from all kinds of flesh in order not to be a stumbling-block.

14. Knowledge and love should go together. We should be careful about trying to persuade the man with a weak conscience to disregard his conscience. We may seek to enlighten and convince with the truth, but we should not condemn or denounce.

15. Temperance Instruction—Our lesson points out five principles, which should guide the Christian: 1. Knowledge. We know that wine drinking is an evil and that we should avoid it. 2. Charity. The one who acts from love is surer than the one who acts from mere knowledge. Love for God, ourselves and others will lead us to abstain from all intoxicating liquors. 3. Loyalty. Every Christian is a servant—a follower of Jesus Christ. Which will please Christ most, drinking or abstaining? 4. Liberty. Some tell us that he who cannot use liquor as he may desire is not a free man, but is under bondage. He who would follow Christ must deny himself.

16. The question discussed in this lesson is whether it was right for Christians to partake of meat offered in sacrifice to idols. The city of Corinth had a mixed population of heathen and Christian people. The idol worshippers dedicated every meal by presenting some portion of it to the family god. It was also customary to offer sacrifices in some public temple on the occasion of a birth or marriage, and after the feast the victims, if not closed in fat, and the entrails had been consumed on the altar, the worshippers received the remainder and made a feast for his friends or expressed their gratitude in the markets, the same as other meats.

One of their arguments was that God was one and that an idol was nothing, and that every person should know this, and therefore no harm could come to a Christian in partaking of these things. In substance the apostle answers: Suppose you possess all the knowledge obtainable concerning the nature of idols and idol worship, yet such knowledge is not a safe guide for your conduct and attitude toward those who differ with you.

The Markets.

Table with columns for various market items and prices. Includes 'Toronto Live Stock' and 'Wholesale Trade at Montreal'.

Wholesale Trade at Montreal has been quite active this week. The trade in heavy winter goods is about over so far as the jobbers are concerned, and the attention of travellers is now fully occupied with spring samples. Trade in wholesale clothes at Toronto, as reported to Bradstreet's, has been good this week. The mild weather has not helped retail sales, but stocks of winter goods have been pretty well reduced. The trade situation at the Pacific coast is brighter. There is a better outlook in the mining industry and more active preparations are being made for operations this year. Cold weather in Manitoba since the first of the month has tended to check retail trade. A very large amount of wheat still remains in the hands of the farmers, and as the export inquiry continues good, it is expected larger quantities will soon be coming out for shipment. Good progress has been made in Hamilton wholesale circles with the spring trade, and large shipments continue to be made to the various trade centres of the Dominion. The travellers are still sending in well distributed orders, and the prospects point to a very large turn-over by the retailers the coming season. Values of staple goods, as reported to Bradstreet's this week, are firmly held. Repeat orders in many cases are being made for spring goods, and the demand for spring goods, in Ottawa, there has been a good inquiry for spring goods. The outlook for business in all departments of trade is exceedingly promising.

Toronto Farmers' Market. Feb. 8.—As usual, general trade at the St. Lawrence Market showed Saturday activity. Receipts of country produce were fair, and prices generally were firm. Eggs sold at 20 to 25c per dozen for new laid. Butter firm at 18 to 20c for large rolls. Poultry scarce and firm at quotations.

Grain in moderate receipt. Wheat as firm with sales of 200 bushels of white at 72 to 74c, 200 bushels of red winter at 72 to 74c, and 300 bushels of goosie at 67c to 68c; peas, 75 to 78c; barley, 47 to 50c; buckwheat, 50 to 51c; rye, 52 to 54c; hay, timothy, per ton, \$12 to \$16; do, mixed, \$5 to \$9; straw, \$3 to \$10.

Hay in fair supply, with sales of 30 loads at \$12 to \$16 a ton for timothy, and at \$8 to \$9 for mixed. Straw sold at \$9 to \$10 a ton for three loads.

Dressed hogs are lower with sales of light at \$23.25 to \$24.00 and heavy at \$27.75. Following is the range of quotations: Wheat, white, bushel, 72 to 74c; red, 72 to 72 1/2c; spring, 68c; goosie, 67 to 68 1/2c; oats, 35 to 37c to 38c; peas, 75 to 78c; barley, 47 to 50c; buckwheat, 50 to 51c; rye, 52 to 54c; hay, timothy, per ton, \$12 to \$16; do, mixed, \$5 to \$9; straw, \$3 to \$10.

Apples, per bushel—Alaska No. 1, \$7 to \$7.50; do, No. 2, \$6 to \$6.75; clover, \$6.50 to \$7.50; timothy, \$2 to \$2.50.

The Reason of It. So many of our readers are interested in farming matters that we feel justified in occasionally devoting a little space to the question of farm implements. As is well known, the crops in most parts of Canada last harvest were very heavy; especially was this so in the Canadian Northwest. We are not able to foretell what the next crop will be like. Consequently it is desirable to be prepared for emergencies. We learn on good authority that the binder which established the best record in Canada last year was the Massey-Harris. And the reason that it did so magnificently in the heavy grain was that it is equipped with a floating upper elevator. Should a big bunch of grain be carried by the conveyor canvas to the elevators, the upper elevator automatically rises to admit of its passing up freely. There is, therefore, no choking or stopping. This is a splendid device, specially introduced by the Massey-Harris people, who are to be congratulated on the progressive methods they employ in the manufacture of farming implements. They are a Canadian concern, too, which makes us the more proud of their success.

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