(By Augusta Prescott.)

The gown decollete is in again. It is called the nouvean 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 czarina 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 heen a great many styles since the decollete was in vogue.

True, there have heen a great many women who have worn the low-cut

n who have worn the low-cu

women who have worn the low-cut gown. But nearly always it was because of some striking physical reason that they did so.

It was because of a fovely chin, a perfectly modeled throat, a pair of dimpled, sloping sholders or a neck that took on all the swanlike curve without the lankiness of the swan. It was for one or other of these reasons that women wore the decollete. And even when she did so she felt that she was not doing the right thing.

Women called her immodest, Presithe subject, and the poor woman neck decollete felt like an outcast from her own family. Yet she wore it hecause her modioste said 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 alongside the one who has a plump, pretty throat.

But, and here is where the art nouveau comes in, the thin girl wears
one kind of low neck and the plump

just as good looking in the long run girl wears another kind, and one is the other.

as the other.
So much for the triumphs of the
new art, the nouveau art, neck.
And, speaking of this neck, a fashionable French dressmaker said:
"The nouveau art neck is just what The houveau art heek is just what its name implies, a new art neck. New art, the art of looking at things in a natural way, the art of applying impersonistic touches to dress has come in, and dressmakers everyther the state of the state of

where are hastening to employ it in the making of their gowns. There came my studio-for I

call my showroom a studio—a few days ago a girl whose face was pret-ty only in certain lights. She lacked expression and her eyes were lifted at the corners to make them almost at the corners to make them almost Japanese in slant. They were like long, dark slits in her face, while her mouth was bowed in a peculiar way which might be beautiful or it might he ugly. There were great possibilities in her dress and also great capabilities of spoiling such good looks as she had.



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.

"I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of men-struction, and did not know what struction, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pro-nounced it inflammation of the

nounced it inflammation of the ovaries, and proposed an operation. "I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure that I could not survive the ordeal. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Company in such an emergery, and so pound in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, and in the end I was cured by it. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health."

MISS ALICE RAILES 50. North Poul. - MISS ALICE BAILEY, 50 North Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga. — \$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be pro-

The symptoms of inflammation and disease of the ovaries are a dull throbbing pain, accom-panied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with occasional shooting pains. The region of pain sometimes shows some swelling. caded crepe in a shade of lettuce green. I chose a heavy lining to make it cling, as so many of the dresses now do, and I made it long enough for that artistic twist around the knees which is so good

A Poem Lettuce Green. "The waist was made of lettuce

green crepe over taffeta. It was laid in they tucks across the back, while the front was finished with open stitching, like wide fagot stitches.

"The yoke, which was a deep one was all made of lace of the fillet variety, a lovely design on net, and under this design there was set in a very lustrous piece of white sain. Then, above the yoke—for it was decollete-the waist was draped in Ikmu style, with two deep riffles of chilfon edged with white ribbon, and with a little roll or crush of chilfon around the shoulders.

"But the work was not yet comete. The girl did not look suf olete. ficiently picturesque. She needed the new art touch. So across one should new art touch. So across one shoulder I flung a garland of Tom Thumb roses and at the bust I fastened the ends in a banch of green stems. The roses hung down the back and at the end of the garland was caught just at the middle of the back of the waist.

"The result was perfect and the girl became beautiful," said the girl

modiste.

The debutantes are playing sad have with the plans of the modiste by copying old pictures in the matter of neck dressing. Now, as every-ody knows, the old pictures were painted in very simple fashion, just a winding of tuile around the should are with a rose somewhere. ders, with a rose somewhere, or maybe the tulle alone, without the

mayor the tune alone, without the rose.

The dcbutante is dressing her neck after these old picture studies them, flies away to buy four yards of silvered chiffon, comes home and drags it around her shoulders, pulis it up at one side and down at the other, catches it with a pin and she is complete. is complete.

Sometimes the new carved wooden beads are strung into the fon and, then the effect is ever much more dazzling.

But for the woman of the world

the woman of years and the woman of embonpoint to rely upon tulle or chiffon is dangerous, and for her there must be a more elaborate ar-rangement for the new art neck.

How to Use Fillet Lace. And in these more elaborate an And in these more elaborate arrangements can be counted the neck of fillet lace. The neck is not difficult to manage and its beauty is so apparent that it needs no discussion with those who will try it.

For the fillet lace neck, done in

iooks as she had.

"Miss Alice Roosevelt has just such a face, capable of being beautiful or not, according to her modiste, and another woman of this type is the present Mrs. James G. Blaine, who is generally considered such a great beauty.

"I took the young woman. who must be nameless, and dressed her in one of the new materials, a broing of the fillet lace as you are not proved the best kind of fillet lace as you are not fillet lace as much of the best kind of fillet lace as you are not fillet lace as much of the best kind of fillet lace as much of the best kind of fillet lace as much of the best kind of fillet lace as you are not fillet lace as you are fillet lace as you are not fillet lace as you are fi Here the scarf of lace is placed low and the shoulder is fully exposed. Let the finish of the whole be a large flesh-colored rose to match a

the modiste. The neck is not all of the gown by any means, but it is a great deal.

The lower part of the gown can be carried out in the newer fashions, which show never heavy fashions. which show narrow bands of silk upon the skirt, the bands coming ogether in the middle of the from

together in the middle of the front to form a point and rising at the back to give the long Spanish back.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney wore a beautiful black cloth gown built in this fashion. It is not a decollete, but a walking dress, with the skirt just long enough to slightly sweep the floor.

the floor.

The trimming consisted of bands of very dull taffeta without a particle of gloss and they were put on very narrow and very close together, all coming down to a point in the front and lifting at the back. At the bottom the skirt was very wide, and there was a distinct flounce effect. For the evening gown one depends upon the long plain look and upon the elegance of the goods. But if the goods be not of the very expensive variety which can bear close inspection, then one must help out with the trimming. One of the gowns made of an inexpensive material was in louisine. The front of the skirt was tucked and there were two rows of tucked and there were two rows of tucking running down the front, the rows being six inches apart.

Little Hints.

The hips had a similar tucking, and the back was tucked in the same way. This formed the only trimway. ming the skirt afforded, and the foot flare was managed by releasing the tucks about three fingers from the floor all the way round. At the back, as the skirt was long, there was a comfortable cascade around the foot.

But the art nouveau neck is man But the art nouveau neck is managed in more ways than one. There are more tricks to it than are learned by the simple winding of the throat with tissue and by the draping of the shoulders with lace.

A lovely gown, worn by one of the Sartoris girls just before she went

ONE-WAY RATES Every day from February 15 30, 1908, the Union Pacific will sel! Oneway Colonist Tickets at the following rates from Missouri

\$20.00 to Ogden and Salt Lake City. \$20.00 to Butte, At

\$25.00 to Everett, Fairhaven and

\$25.00 to San Francisco, Los An-

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

H. F. CARTER, T. P. A.,
14 Janes Bullding,
Toronto, Canada
F. B. CHOATE, G. A.,
126 Woodward ave.,
Detroit, Mich.

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. At the throat another band 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.

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. Then around the neck of your decollete you can set a band of white lace. And in this way you will dispense with the necessity for a diamond necklace and look just as well as though the mines of Golconda were at your chin.

Household Hints.

Sponge your black dress with good cold tea, and all those spots and stains will disappear, leaving the stuff looking as good as new.

Borax, dissolved in a little water and added to cold starch, will prevent the starch from adhering to the iron, helps to stiffen the linen, and makes it glossy.

To clean buff-colored linen shades, lay the shade on the table and brush well; then cover with powdered bath-brick. Rub in lightly with a clean duster; then shake well and rub once again.

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

To remove dirt from porcelain sinks, bath tubs and marble wash bowls, dampen a woollen cloth with gasoline and rub over the places. The dirt will instantly disappear, leaving the surface clean and polished.

Dissolve half an ounce of borax in a pint of water, add 1-2 teaspoor ful tincture of myrrh, two spoon-fuls of eau-de-cologne; put them into a bottle, and put a tablespoonful

• SEPARATE WAISTS

AGAIN THE RULE.

Paris. Jan. 46 .- The question of new waists is a fascinating one that is keeping busy the mind of the welldressed 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 overy extravagance of furbelowed extremity, until the spring fashions are 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 fourth.

The separate waist has been fought, 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. There are many There are many glorious styles for the separate waist, but it will in no way inter-fere with the reigning "costume," that is, the skirt and waist of one

that is, the skirt and waist of one material,
Only the separate walst with the different material skirt will be in excellent form for all occasions but formal evening wear. Soft wash stuffs and laces and embroideries and louisine silks will be the favored materials for the separate waists.
The yoke effect is gaining favor steadily, and three-fourths of the new waists separate or for costumes carry out this idea in some form, while the belero outline in lace, ribbon or embroidery comes second in

bon or embroidery comes second in one of the daintiest yoke effect fashions that I have seen appeared in a white organdic gown. The waist was cut to fit smoothly over the shoulders and bust, buttoning in back. It was pulled in well at the 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

with the culi, formed a lace T for the

Finished With a Ruffle The skirt to this waist had a row of lace directly down the front and back and two rows, ten inches apart, around the bottom. The bottom edge was finished with a three-inch rufile.

was finished with a three-inch rufile. The skirt was made up over an organdle drop skirt, as most of the summer skirts are.

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 Louisine slik with Turkish embroidery, or colored linen with white lace or embroidery, or stiff white linen with heavy ecru or white lace—all of these form charming combinations.

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 the 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 bolero effect made in scroll
pattern to each side with soft lace has a bolero effect made in scroll pattern to each side with soft lace insertion, while fine tucks from neck to past the bust line form the front. One of the simplest, most girlish styles is a yoke entirely of small tucks that dips slightly to a point, while the untucked part forms a full blouse. The back is tucked solidly and blouse. The back is tucked solidly and the sleeves are tucked before they are cut. The lace stock runs down over the yoke in a pointed chemisette, and the puffed sleeves are finished at the elbow with a very full and drapery frill of rich lace.

NO LONGER TO BE DREADED

Gravel Permanently Cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills

Reuben Draper, of Bristol, Gives His Experience, and is Prepared to Furnish Proof of what he Says.

Bristol, Oge., Jan. 26.-(Special).-It is with feelings of intense relief that people here now admit that the operating knife is no longer neces ary to cure that once dreaded disease-Gravel. Experience has shown it to be one of the numerous family of ailments arising from diseased Kidneys, and as such easily curable by those sovereign Kidney remedies Dodd's Kidney Pills. Reuben Draper, well-known in this neighborhood, is one of those who can speak from ex-perience. He says; "I was taken iii with what I thought

was gravel. I consulted two doctors, but got no lasting relief, and I continued to grow weaker all the time. Then a man advised me to try Dodd's Kidney Pills, for, he said, they had cured his mother, so I thought I

would try them.
"Just one week after starting t Just one week after starting to use Dodd's Kidney Pills I passed a stone as large as a small bean, and 4 days after I passed another about the size of a grain of barley. This gave me great relief and I began to feel better and gain strength. I have the stones in a bottle ard can show them to any one who may show them to any one who may

doubt what I say.
"That happened four years ago and I have had no return of the

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. VII FEBRUARY 15, 1903.

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), 4 Unto idols—Those portions of the animals offered in sacrifice, which were not laid on the altar, and which belorged partly to those who had offered them. These remnants were sometimes eaten at feasts held in the temples (v. 10), or in private 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 ideal try."

with idolatry."

5 Called dogs...in heaven—As the 5 Called dogs...in heaven—As the sun. moon, planets, stars, Inearth—Dellied kings, beasts, rivers, serpents/ctc.—The heathen had many imagina y gods. The people of Bengal acknowledged 330,000,000.—

gal acknowledged 330,000,000.— Binney.
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 power and love. Father 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.—Hurlburt. One Lord Jesus Christ—The Father's Son, one with the Father, our Lord and Saylour, the Father, our Lord and Saylour, and have mediation are all and ity, general insanity, paralysis ity, general insanity, paralysis. the Father, our Lord and Saylour, "through whose mediation are all things, including the natural and spiritual creation." (John i. 1-3; Eph iii. 9). We by him—Redeemed by him, and again by him -Redeemed glorified.

giorlied.

II. Knowledge alone not sufficient (vs. 7, 8).

7. Howbeit, etc.—The Corinthians argued that they all knew that an idol was nothing, but Paul replied that this was not universally the case that some works are the consecution.

weak—From want of knowledge. Not strong enough to grasp filmly the great truth that an i.loi 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, the course of the considered commended to the considered control of the considered commended to some control of the considered commended to some control of the considered commended to some control of the It is our characters, our moral con-dition, our love; not some formal act of eating or fasting, for which He

cares.

III. The duty of guarding the weak (vs. 9-12).

9. 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 slib-

injures others and leads them into sin you should abstain entirely. This liberty—Though you are delivered from superstitious notions, it is contrary to the spirit of love to hinder another who is not yet so far enlightened. A stumblingblock—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 thee......in the idol's temple—Some went so far as not only to eat, but to eat in the precincts of the heathen temple. The apostle, being concerned now only with the point of eating, does not rebuke this

ing concerned now only with the point of eating, does not rebuke this practice here, but he does so fully in chap. x. 14-22. WEllicott. Be emboldened—Be built up; be confirmed in the belief that an idol is something, and so he led to right to the research and so be led to violate his conscience and become established 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 privation in behalf of the soul for whom Christ died?

whom Christ died?

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

1V. The question settled by love

IV. 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 offend—Cause him to stumble and to fall into sin. Will eat no flesh—In or-der to insure my avoiding flesh of-fered to idols I would abstain from all kinds of flesh in order not to be a stumblingblock.

Teachings.—Knowledge and love should go toglether. 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. Temperance Instruction.-Our les son 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 follower of Jesus Christ. Which while 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.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

The question discussed in this les son is whether it was right for Christians to partake of meat of-fered in sacrifice to idols. The city 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 associated every meal by presenting some portion of it to the family god. It was associated in some public temple on the occasion of a birth or marriage, and after the legs of the victim, enclosed in fat, and the entrails had been consumed on the altar, the worshipper received the remainder and made a feast for his friends or exposed it for sale 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 ought to 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 attainable concerning the nature of idols and idol worship, yet such knowledges in not harm of the post of the concerning the nature of idols and idol worship, yet such knowledges a not harm of the post of the concerning the nature of idols and idol worship, yet such knowledge is not cerning the nature of idols and ido worship, yet such knowledge is not a safe guide for your conduct and attitude toward those who differ with you.

The other position in favor of us ing the meat alluded to in verse eight is that it made no difference befor God whether one ate or did not eat, he was no better in either case, "for the Kingdom of God is not meat and

drink. Thus the great principle or law o love is set forth as paramount and to act without due charity, even in things indifferent, toward a weak brother, is a sin against Christ and entails guilt upon him that commits it; in view of which the apostle declares, "If meat maketh my brother to offend, I will eat no flesh while the world standeth."

This principle practised more generally by the professed church would produce great changes in settling many debated questions that agitate society to-day. For example, in this age of enlightenment, one cannot be indifferent to the woes and waste of the drink habit, if due consideraity, general insanity, paralysis.
Third generation—Hypochondria, melancholy, apathy and tendency to murder. Fourth generation—Imbecility, idiocy and extinction of the

race.
The licensed saloon with its fruitdown the centre from bust line to A lovely gown, worn by one of the Sartoris girls just before she went in mourning, was made of white taffeta glace. There was nothing remarkable about it, except that the skirt was trimmed with narrow bands of white cashmere around the bott on, each an inch wide, and slight in straight round and round.

The waist was in white taffeta

down the centre from bust line to Waist was a perpendicular row of the sargued that they all knew that an argued that they all knew that an argue age of pauperism, crime, wrecked homes, blasted lives and ruined homes, blasted lives and ruined men, exists by the consent of those professing to be governed by Christian motives and principles, in the proportion of about fourteen to one as compared with the number of our churches. The United States consume twenty-five gallons of alcoholic drink, annually, for every man, woman and child.

The Markets

cattle, choice cwt.. \$ 4 40 do medium do cows, per cwt... ch cowe, each do stores, per cwt. do sows, per cwt. do stags.

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 travelers is now fully occupied with spring samples. Thade in wholesale circles at Tayront as restated to Bracket at the control of the second to 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 then pretty well reduced. The trade situation at the Pacific coast is brighter. There is a better outlook in the min-ing industry and more active prepar-ations 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 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 travelers are still sending in well distributed orders, and the prospects point to a very large turn-over by the retail ers the coming season. Values of staple goods, as reported to Bradstreet's this week, are firmly held. Repeat orders in many cases are carrying higher prices, and in some lines Repeat orders in many cases are carrying higher prices, and in some lines it is difficult for the jobbers to get repeat orders for certain lines booked for prompt delivery. In London this week there has been a steady 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.

Toronto Farmers' Market. Feb. 8.—As usual, general trade at the St. Lawrence Market showed Saturday activity. Receipts of country produce was fair, and prices generally were firm. Eggs sold at 20 to 25c per dozen for new laid. Butter firm at 18 to 23c for large rolls. Poultry scarce and firm at

quotations. Grain in moderate receipt. Wheat Grain in moderate receipt. Whreat is firm, with sales of 200 bushels of white at 72 to 74c, 200 bushels of white at 72 to 74c, 200 bushels of red winter at 72 to 72%, and 300 bushels of goose at 67% to 68%c. Barley firm, 300 bushels selling at 47 to 50c. Oats are weaker, with sales of 600 bushels at 35% to 36c. Rye sold at 52%c a bushel for one load.

Hay in fair supply, with sales of 30 loads at \$12 to \$16 a ton for timothy, and at \$5 to \$9 for mixed. Straw sold at \$9 to \$10 a ton

for three loads.

Dressed hogs are lower with sales of light at \$8.25 to \$8.40, and

Leading Wheat Markets. Following are the closing quota-tions at important wheat centres to-day:

Cash. May.

New York 82 1-3

Chicago 78 3-4

Duluth, No. 1 nor. ... 76 3-4

78 3-4

British Live Stock Markets. London, Feb. 7.—Prices continue steady; Canadian cattle are quoted at 11 to 12c per lb., dressed weight; American cattle, 12 to 13 1-4c per lb.; sheep firmer at 13 1-2 to 14 1-2c; re-frigerator beef is quoted at 91-4c

The Reason of It. So many of our readers are interested in farming matters that we feel justified in occasionally devot-

ing 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 emer-

gencies.

We learn on good authority that

Outside optablished the best the binder which established the best record in Canada last year was the

record in Canada last year was the Massoy-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 and the state of the alevators, the programment of the alevators, the programment of the selevators, the programment of the selevators and selevators. canvas to the elevators, the upper elevator automatically rises to ad-mit of it passing up freely. There is, therefore, no choking or stop-

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