

For My Lady Beautiful

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

(By Augusta Prescott.)

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

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

There never lived a man who did not admire a point d'esprit skirt made over taffeta. Even so there lives none who would not like to see a dress whose design is complete and lined with chiffon ruffles and capes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The old expedient of a removable necker and vest is one that can not be forgotten, and for this one can use one's old white chiffon shirtwaist. Cut the sleeves out of the waist, clean the chiffon neck and vest and the gown is transformed into a high-necked affair. Then use spotted velvet for this; also brocade crepe de chine, with Russian embroidery.

A New Lace Set. A new wrinkle in the lace set. It is a lace set for women who can purchase for her such a set. Let it be several parts. Mrs. Fred Vanderbilt has a lace set which is a lace collar all in points, with a high ruff in the front and is high in the neck.



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her guests. One can dress as in the Du Barry days, the fifteenth century, or as Josephine dressed at the dawn of the last. One can choose the rather peculiar early Victorian era or go back to the colonial.

All styles are favored in the fashion of to-day, and one cannot do part very far from the conventional in copying them. The Josephine and all the empire gowns are in vogue, and one can truly wear an exact reproduction of the gowns which Napoleon admired without seeming as though one were in fancy dress.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

ARRANGING THE COIFFURE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

If the nose is pronouncedly long, never wear the hair in a mass at the temples. The details of the waves up from the back, with ornaments to give a broad effect.

If cheek bones are prominent, fluff out the hair at the sides. If the forehead is high, one, of course, should let the hair drop over it sufficiently to take away any bald effect and give pretty lines.

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

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

FREE BOOK ON CATARRH

I will send my free book on Catarrh to any sufferer from the disease. It explains the nature of this treacherous trouble; it is fully illustrated and the best of all. Address, Special, 22 Doane St., Boston.

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2. As his manner was—"To always begin with the Jews, and not to turn to the Gentiles until the Jews refused the gospel, their mouths being left open for blasphemy against him because he preached to the Gentiles." Three Sabbath days—This does not imply that Paul kept the Jewish Sabbath at a sacred day, but as the Jews would assemble on that day in greater number. This does not indicate the length of Paul's stay in the city. Reasoned—Here we see his method of work.

HOW THE RUSSIAN DO IT,

Most of us think of Russia as a land of snow and ice, and are unaware of the fact that excellent crops are gathered there in the summer season. In July last a field trial of binders, mowers and reapers was held at Iseghiri, Russia, the conduct of which was remarkable for its thoroughness. The details of the inspection and judging were so minute that we publish a few extracts from the official report for the benefit of our farming readers.

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

Plano, Adirance Platt and McCormick did not answer the invitation; the Milwaukee declined to take part because they deemed one month's notice insufficient; Walter A. Wood sent machines, but did not participate.

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

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

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

In the binder trial, the machines worked for about 4 1/2 hours. The working of each machine was watched by four judges, which not only cleared the road and let his horse pass, of which not the slightest doubt was taken. "You old dog," he scolded the gentleman, whose patience was now exhausted. "I will have you brought up before the Provost, and put into prison for disrespecting the laws of the road." "Well bring me afore the Provost, will ye? Muckle gude that'll dae ye," replied the woodcutter with the greatest unconcern. "Mon, I'm the Provost myself."

Clear the Road. An English gentleman, driving through a village in the north of Scotland one day almost came to grief over a heap of dry wood and decayed staves which a poor-looking old man was accumulating on the roadway. The stranger cried in no very civil terms to the old man to clear the road and let his horse pass, of which not the slightest doubt was taken. "You old dog," he scolded the gentleman, whose patience was now exhausted. "I will have you brought up before the Provost, and put into prison for disrespecting the laws of the road." "Well bring me afore the Provost, will ye? Muckle gude that'll dae ye," replied the woodcutter with the greatest unconcern. "Mon, I'm the Provost myself."

Discharged from Hospital as Incurable. Given up by Doctors—He is Now Back at His Work Again.

Cottier's Case, Nfld., Dec. 23.—(Special)—Among the loiter fishermen here the wonderful cure of Joseph Boone, one of their number, has created a sensation. They look on it as approaching the miraculous.

For eight years Joseph Boone was a helpless invalid. For seven years he was unable to work. He was discharged from the hospital after seven months' treatment as incurable. Several doctors tried in vain to give him relief for those terrible pains and aches arising from kidney complaint.

The cure of a friend by Dodd's Kidney Pills tempted him to try them. He used three dozen boxes, and today he is working at lobster fishing and doing as big a day's work as any of his mates.

This in brief is the story of Joseph Boone. He has to tell it often to people who never expected to see him doing as big a day's work as any of his mates.

"I am still using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I find a great benefit in every box I use. I can scarcely believe it is myself at all after seven years of such suffering from complicated complaint of the Back and Kidneys."

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Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. III. JANUARY 18, 1903.

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

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2. As his manner was—"To always begin with the Jews, and not to turn to the Gentiles until the Jews refused the gospel, their mouths being left open for blasphemy against him because he preached to the Gentiles." Three Sabbath days—This does not imply that Paul kept the Jewish Sabbath at a sacred day, but as the Jews would assemble on that day in greater number. This does not indicate the length of Paul's stay in the city. Reasoned—Here we see his method of work.

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

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

5. Paul and Silas accused (vs. 5-9). 5. Which believed not—These words are not in the Greek, and should be omitted here. Envy—"Jealousy," malice, hatred, spite against persons of rank, becoming Christians, by which the Jewish influence was weakened. Lewd fellows—Vagabonds who hung around the markets, serving for pay as messengers in the present instance.

6. Drugged Jason—The Jews were bent on carrying their case; and not finding Paul and Silas, they seized their host, with some other Christians, and dragged them before the magistrates of the city. Worked up—After having made the sedition and disturbance, the Jews charged it all on the peaceable and innocent apostles.

7. Hith received—The insinuation is that, by harboring these seditious men, Jason had made himself a partaker in their seditious—Spence. Do contrary—There was as yet no law against Christianity, but the accusation was meant to declare the Christians enemies to the established government, and opposed to Caesar's power, in general, to make decrees. There is another king—His followers said, indeed, Jesus is a King, but not an earthly king, nor a rival of Caesar; nor did his ordinances interfere with the decrees of Caesar, for he made it a law of his kingdom to "render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's."

8. Troubled the people—They had no ill opinion of the apostles or their doctrine, and could not see that there was any danger to the state from them, and were, therefore, willing to overlook them; but when they were represented as enemies of Caesar, the rulers were obliged to suppress them, lest they themselves should be charged with treason.

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

10. Sent away—They did not go as condemned disturbers, but because it seemed clear that any further efforts were useless at that time. Unto Berea—Fifty or sixty miles southwest of Thessalonica, a town of considerable population and importance.—J. F. & B.

11. These were more noble—"The comparison is between the Jews of the two places, Thessalonica and Berea. At Thessalonica was mostly among the Gentiles. They were not so bigoted and prejudiced—not so peevish and ill-natured. They had a freer thought, lay more open to conviction; and were willing to hear reason, and admit the force of it, and subscribe to what appeared to be truth, though contrary to their former sentiments. There is a better example of the Jews of Berea than of Thessalonica. The natural result of honest study of the Scriptures. Honorable women—The gospel was proclaimed to all, and each individual was left to decide for himself. These Greeks were heathens, or proselytes, to the Jewish religion. The gospel made no distinction between nations, therefore the Christian church at Berea was made up of Jews and Gentiles.

12. Many of them believed—The natural result of honest study of the Scriptures. Honorable women—The gospel was proclaimed to all, and each individual was left to decide for himself. These Greeks were heathens, or proselytes, to the Jewish religion. The gospel made no distinction between nations, therefore the Christian church at Berea was made up of Jews and Gentiles.

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

Teachings—Christ's ministers should be diligent and ready to suffer for their Master. Opposition cannot stop the spread of gospel truth. The most effective style of preaching is that which is based on the word of God. An honest search of the Scriptures always results in great joy. The students are often hurried against the followers of Christ.

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

The Markets.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

Export cattle, choice, per cwt.	\$6 00 to \$6 45
do medium	4 50 to 4 80
do cows	3 50 to 4 00
Butcher's export	4 50 to 4 80
Butcher's cattle, picked	4 00 to 4 70
Butcher's cattle, choice	3 50 to 4 50
do common	2 50 to 3 00
do feeding	2 50 to 3 00
do light	2 50 to 3 00
Feeders, short-keep	2 25 to 2 50
do medium	2 75 to 3 25
do light	2 50 to 3 00
Stockers, choice	2 75 to 3 25
Stockers, common	2 50 to 3 00
Milk cows, each	35 00 to 40 00
Sheep, ewes, per cwt.	3 50 to 3 75
do lambs	4 00 to 4 25
Culls, each	2 00 to 3 00
Lambs, per cwt.	4 00 to 4 50
Calfes, per head	4 00 to 5 00
Hog choice, per cwt.	6 00 to 6 12 1/2
Hog light, per cwt.	5 62 1/2 to 5 87 1/2
Hogs, per cwt.	5 62 1/2 to 5 87 1/2
do stores, per cwt.	5 62 1/2 to 5 87 1/2
do sows, per cwt.	4 50 to 5 00
do stags, per cwt.	2 00 to 2 50

Toronto Farmers' Markets

Jan. 12.—The offerings of grain continue moderate, and prices generally are unchanged. Wheat is steady, with sales of 200 bushels of white at 60c, 300 bushels of red winter at 60c, 100 bushels of spring at 60c, and 400 bushels of good quality. Barley is firm; 600 bushels selling at 46 to 50c. Oats easier, 1,000 bushels selling at 34 to 34 1/2. Rye sold at 51c for one load. Hay quiet, with offerings of poor quality; 20 loads sold at \$11 to \$13 a ton for timothy, and \$6 to \$8 for mixed. Straw sold at \$9.50 to \$10.50 a ton for three loads.

There was the usual Saturday supply of dairy products, with prices of butter and eggs firm. Dressed hogs are firm at \$8 to \$8.50, the latter for choice light weights.

Following is the range of quotations: Wheat, white, bushel, 60c; red, bushel, 60c; spring, bushel, 60c; goose, bushel, 64 to 64 1/2. Oats, 34 to 34 1/2. Peas, 74 to 76c. Barley, 45 to 50c. Rye, 51c. Buckwheat, 53 to 54c. Hay, timothy, per ton, \$13 to \$15.50; mixed, per ton, \$6 to \$9. Straw, per ton, \$9.50 to \$10.50. Seeds, per bushel, alsike, choice No. 1, \$7 to \$7.25; No. 2, \$6 to \$6.75; red clover, \$6.25 to \$6.75; timothy, \$1.75 to \$2. Apples, per barrel, 75c to \$1.50. Dressed hogs, \$8 to \$8.50. Eggs, new laid, 80 to 35c. Butter, dairy, \$8 to 21c; creamery, 23 to 26c. Chickens, per pair, 50 to 75c. Ducks, per pair, 65 to 90c. Turkeys, per lb., 12 to 13c. Geese, per lb., 8 to 9c. Potatoes, per bag, \$1.25 to \$1.80.

Lead in Wheat Markets. Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres to-day:

	Jan.	May.
New York	80 5/8	80 5/8
Chicago	76 3/4	76 3/4
Toledo	77 3/4	81
Duluth, No. 1 Nor.	74	76 1/2

British Live Stock Markets. London, Jan. 10.—Live cattle firm at 13 to 14c per lb. for American steers, dressed weight; Canadian steers, 12 to 14c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c per lb.

Bradstreet's on Trade. The conditions of wholesale trade at Montreal generally are very prosperous. Business has started off encouragingly for the new year at Toronto. Travelers are sending in good-sized orders for the spring, and the outlook for business is bright. The general business during the past week at Quebec has been somewhat quiet, particularly in retail circles, which is usual after the holidays. Hokey sales are generally reported in a satisfactory way. There is a better feeling in wholesale trade at Pacific coast trade centres, according to Bradstreet's reports, doubtless the result of the big holiday sales. Orders for the spring are now coming forward in a satisfactory way. Trade in wholesale circles at Winnipeg is more active than it was last week, when holiday-making kept down the demand. The spring trade is largely occupying the attention of wholesale firms at Hamilton at present; shipments are being made now, and numerous orders are being received from returned to their routes this week. The outlook for trade, as reported to Bradstreet's, is very encouraging. The prospects point to fully as large a volume of orders this month as for January last year. Values are firm. In London this week there has been more demand for goods for forward shipment, and the jobbers have been busy booming and filling orders for the spring trade. Payments the past week have been very satisfactory. 55 pie goods are firm; hosiery, Ottawa woolen trade this week has shown signs of renewed interest in the feature on the part of the retailers through the country.