Sunday School.

LESSON III.—APRIL 17, 1910.

The Question of John the Baptist.—Matt. 11: 1-19.

Commentary.—I. John's inquiry (vs. 1-3).

1. This verse properly belongs with the preceding chapter, from which it should never have been separated. It has reference to the sending forth of the twelve apostles, which occurred six months later than the events recorded in the verses which follow. Commanding his twelve disciples—As they were sent on their mission to preach, to heal the sick and to cast out devils. He departed thence—While the twelve were going in companies of two each on their great mission, Jesus himself occupied the time in teaching and preaching in Gallilee.

2. When John had heard in the prison—The account of John's imprisonment with the reasons for it are recorded in Matt. 14: 3-5; Mark 6: 17-20; Luke 3: 19, 20. The place of John's imprisonment was Herod's castle or prison of Macherus in a desolate region or nine miles east of the north end of the Dead Sea. This was a hundred miles southeast of where Jesus was engaged in his Galilean ministry. After less than two years of active, fearless labor in proclaiming the new kingdom and in denouncing sin, his ministry was closed by his being shut up in prison. This imprisonment was not so close as to prevent access to him by his disciples, who brought reports of Christ's ministry. The works of Christ—These works would include the miracles he wrought, the doctrines he preached and the methods he adopted of spreading the gospel through the twelve apostles. Sent two of his disciples—As a knowledge of Jesus' work had come to him through his disciples, he sent them directly to Jesus to secure the particular information he desired. 3. Art thou he that should come—Some suppose that John sent this message for his own information, others think that his purpose was to confirm the faith of his disciples in Jesus as the Messiah, while all agree that John was anxious to have him declare openly, his Messiahship. John had been in prison five or six months, and during all of that time Jesus had been enjoying the greatest liberty and had performed many miracles, and John may have been under a strong temptation relative to the Messiahship of Christ. If he was the Messiah, why would he allow his forerunner to languish so long in prison? Why did he not openly declare himself? These were questions that might seem myaterious to John. "John was desirous of witnessing the manifestation of that kingdom which he had himself announced, and above all, he longed for a decisive word." But he took the proper means to get rid of his doubts, if doubts he had; his message is straightforward and open, and is addressed directly to Jesus Or do we look for another—John had confidence in the integrity of Jesus, and believed that if he, after all, was only a forerunner, like himself, he would say so plainly.

II. Christ's reply (vs. 4-6). 4. Go and tell John the things which ye hear and see (R. V.)—Luke says, "And in that same hour He cured many of their infirmities and plagues, and of evil spirits; and unto many that were blind He gave sight" (Luke 7. 21). John's disciples had heard many things regarding Christ's work, but now they were permitted to see His miracles and to hear His words. "Christ would have men judge Him and of others, by their works. This is the only safe way of judging. A man is not to be credited because he professes to know, but because he demonstrates by his conduct that his pretensions are not vain." —Clarke. Christ employed the most effective method of declaring His Messiahship to John and His disciples. The miracles performed in the presence of the deputation from John would be convincing proofs to them.

5. The blind receive their sight, etc.—Jesus has reference to the passages in Isa. 35. 5 and Isa. 61: 1-3, where the prophet is talking of the Messiah. The disciples of John could now compare the prophecies concerning Christ with the works He was doing, and must come to the conclusion that He was in truth the Messiah. "These blessed effects follow the gospel everywhere. The miracles are typical; they show in their variety the variety of the Spirit's power. Leprosy is a parable of guilt; palsy, of the powerlessness produced by sin; fever of aroused passion; demoniacal possession, of subjection to Satan; blindness, deafness, dumbness, of last capacities to see, to hear, to speak spiritual truth; the dead, of moral death. Over all these Christ had power."—A. T. Pierson. And the poor—Those who are destitute of earthly comforts, and those who have spiritual yearnings are included. In Luke 4. 16-21 Jesus applies the words of Isa. 61. 1-3 to Himself. The gospel is designed for all and it is sent to all, but it comes emphatically to the poor, and this has been declared the highest proof of the divinity of its source. The poor are more likely than the rich to feel the need of the gospel sufficiently to embrace it. The gospel—The good tidings of salvation from sin through Jesus Christ. No other message has ever brought mankind such comfort, peace and joy. No other message has retained its freshness and power through the passing centuries. No other message has revolutionized the hopes and morals of a world. 6. Shall not be offended— The word offended means to be caused to stumble. John's faith was tested; so is all true faith.

III. Christ's testimony concerning John (vs. 7-11). 7. As they departed—John's disciples returned to their Master with the report from Jesus. Jesus began to say to the multitudes—He did not speak thus in the presence of John's disciples, but for the sake of the multitudes. "Our Lord now, to the people, takes occasion to discriminate the precise character of John, both its greatness and its infirmities."—Whedon. What went ye....to see—At the time of John's ministry as the forerunner of Christ. A reed shaken with the wind—The reed of Palestine and Egypt is a very tall cane, growing twelve feet high, with a magnificent panicle of flowers at the top, and so slender and yielding that it will immediately resume its upright position. —Tristram. This was in no sense representative of John's character. He was rugged, constant, and unyielding, when principles of right and wrong were involved. 8. A man clothed in soft raiment—To be richly dressed was considered a sign of weakness. John, preaching in the wilderness, was quite the reverse of this. See Matt. 3. 4. "A preacher of the Gospel should have nothing about him which savors of effeminacy and worldly pomp; he is awfully mistaken who thinks to prevail on the world to hear him and receive the truth, by conforming himself to its fashions and manners."—Clarke. John did not come to herald the approach of a great worldly monarch; if he had, his manner and dress would have been very different. He was free from pomp and display. In kings' houses—In striking contrast with the rugged prophet in the wilderness. 9. More than a prophet—1. Because he was himself the object of prophecy. 2. Because he pointed out the Messiah, whom others foretold, and saw Him whom kings and prohets desired to see. 3. He was forerunner as well as prophet. It was his mission, not merely to foretell the coming of the Lord, but to prepare the people to receive Him.—Abbott. He was a prophet, a teacher, a man divinely commissioned to point out Jesus and His salvation, and he was more excellent than any of the old prophets, because he had the honor of dying for that sacred truth which he so boldly proclaimed.—Clarke.

10. Of whom it is written—As giving a reason for his greatness. The prophecy is from Mal. 3: 1, and is an allusion to one who went before an Eastern monarch to prepare the way by causing all obstacles to be removed. 11. Among them that are born of women—From the beginning, our first parents excluded. Not risen a greater than John the Baptist—This is a remarkable tribute to be paid to any man by a man, but when paid by the Son of God himself, it is a tribute at once comprehensive and sublime. "No individual of the children of men, in any age, has been superior to John in greatness of soul. None has excelled him in magnanimity of spirit, in self-denial, in disinterestedness and heroical devotedness to the service of God, and to the interests of the kingdom of God."—Morison. Least in the kingdom of heaven is greater than he—There is a comparison between the dispensation of Jesus Christ and all preceding dispensations. The kingdom of heaven stands for the dispensation of Christ, which is far more glorious than any that went before it, since it is the fulfilment of all the types of former dispensations. One who is truly in the kingdom of God is above the highest in any former dispensation in present privilege and in the possibilities of grace. "John, the nearest to the King and kingdom, but never having himself entered—these in the kingdom; he, the friend of the bridegroom—they, however weak and unworthy, his body and his spouse."—Alford.

Questions.—Where was John at this time? Who was sent to Jesus? What questions did they ask? Why did John ask these questions? What did Jesus do the same hour (Luke 7: 21)? What were John's disciples instructed to do? In what way was Christ a stumbling block to the Jews? How was John clothed? In what sense was he more than a prophet? Ho would the least in the kingdom of heaven be greater than he?

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Questions.— John's steadfastness. He was not "a reed shaken with the wind" (v. 7), swayed this way and that by circumstances. He lived above them. He was not "fickle as a reed, but firm as a rock." He was "steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord" (I Cor. 15: 58).

John's self-denial. This was shown in, 1. His appearance. He was not "gorgeously apparelled" (Luke 7: 25). His dress was camel's hair, his girdle common leather. He knew nothing about the fashions of the day. 2. His surroundings. He lived in a cave, not in a mansion. He preached in the country, not in the city. 3. His manner of life. He did not "live delicately" (Luke 7: 25). His food was locusts and wind honey, and his drink water from the river. Self-denying is saying "no" to self and "yes" to God. One has to deny himself to be a follower of Jesus. "For even Christ pleased not himself" (Rom. 15: 3). He did always those pleased God (John 8: 29). "Delight thyself also in the Lord; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart" (Psa. 37: 4). Every desire he gives may be lawfully gratified. John desired the wilderness, the plain diet, the simple clothing. Deliberately and joyfully he chose them as God's will for him. To be able to say truly, "I live, yet not I, but Christ liveth in me" (Gal. 2: 20), is self-denial.

A. C. M.

John's greatness. Jesus declared, "There hath not risen a greater than John the Baptist" (v. 11). He was great in, 1. Courage. He had a message from God and he dared to declare it. He was not afraid of a scowling Sadducee, a mocking Pharisee (Matt. 3: 7-12), a patronizing publican, a rough soldier (Luke 3: 12-14), an angry queen (Mark 6: 17-20). 2. Humility. When the delegation from the Sanhedrin came to him in the wilderness and asked, "Who art thou" he said: "I am the voice of one crying" (John 1: 19-23). When his zealous disciples came to him with the story that "all men" were leaving him and going to Jesus, his answer was, "He must increase, but I must decrease" (John 3: 25-30). 3. Earnestness. "He was a burning and a shining light" (John 5: 35). John's zeal burned up every personal interest in its earnestness to forward the work of the Messiah. Fire gives light. John was a beacon to show the people Jesus. Others have followed in his footsteps. Summerfield's ardent zeal consumed him before he was twenty-eight; Whitfield died in his prime, having borne the gospel torch throughout the English-speaking world. Henry Martyn burned out his life before he was thirty-two, that he might light heathen India to Christ. Melville B. Cox, dying at thirty-four, exclaimed, "Let a thousand fall, but let not Africa be given up." 4. Achievement. Vast crowds followed him to the wilderness. He awakened the nation. "All men mused in their hearts of John, whether he were the Christ, or not" (Luke 3: 15).

A word of encouragement. Jesus said of John, "He that is least in the kingdom of heaven is greater than he" (v. 11). John belonged to the Jewish dispensation, we belong to the Christian; he lived under the old covenant, we live under the new. John was a "messenger" (v. 10), we are ambassadors, representatives. In olden times an ambassador was limited to the emergency it was created to meet. Christ has sent us as the Father sent him (John 20: 21), not to condemn the world, but to save the world (John 3: 17); not to be of the world, but to die for the world. We are here in God's stead to beseech men. "Be ye reconciled to God" (2 Cor. 5. 20). Jesus lied in our stead; we beseech men in his stead.

HEALTHY CHILDREN

Psychine Made Her A Robust Child

It is not necessary for us to speak any words of our own, for the facts given below are strong enough to convince the most skeptical as to PSYCHINE'S power to restore health. Mr. John Sykes, of Victoria Harbor, says:—"When Nellie was about 4 years of age, she had wasted away so much that she looked like a little skeleton. The doctor treated her for 2 or 3 months, but the child got worse, and the doctor said he could do nothing more. We called in another doctor who told us everything had been done and that the child could not get better. We decided to take the little thing to a Montreal doctor, who said her lungs were filled with pus and that she would have to undergo an operation if we would save her life. The next day he came down from Montreal and operated upon her, but the operation was a failure, as he was unable to get any pus from the lungs.

"We were disappointed, and fully thought little Nellie was not going to get better, but it was cruel to let her suffer so. At this time we heard what a wonderful medicine PSYCHINE was for the lungs. We had been reading some of the advertisements in the papers of people who had been cured through PSYCHINE. We thought it would suit our little girl, and so decided to give it a trial. This we did, and after Nellie had taken the first bottle we saw an improvement. Gradually the little girl began to fill out, and by the time we had used 8 or 9 bottles, she was quite well. That was two years ago, and she is as well and robust to-day as the other children are.

"We have a great deal to be thankful for. We firmly believe little Nellie would never have lived if we had not heard of PSYCHINE. We shall be pleased to answer enquiries at any time."

For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers, 50c and $1.00 per bottle.

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Toronto.

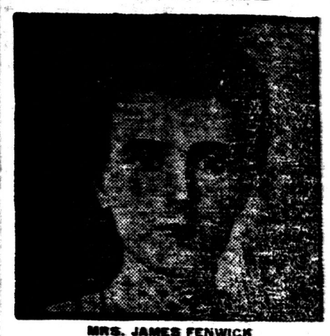
PSYCHINE

(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

STRENGTHENS WEAK LUNGS

"THE DEAD HAS COME TO LIFE"

A "FRUIT-A-TIVES" MIRACLE



MRS. JAMES FENWICK

Enterprise, Ont., October 1st, 1908.

"I suffered tortures for seven long years from a Water Tumor. I was forced to take morphia constantly to relieve the awful pains, and I wanted to die to get relief. The doctors gave me up and my friends hourly expected my death. Then I was induced to take "Fruit-a-tives" and this wonderful fruit medicine has completely cured me. When I appeared on the street again my friends exclaimed 'The dead has come to life.' The cure was a positive miracle." MRS. JAMES FENWICK.

50c a box—6 for $2.50—or trial box, 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

FELL ON THE STOVE

BABY IS BADLY BURNED

The young daughter of Mrs. T. S. Dougall, 525 Flora avenue, Winnipeg, was arranging some of her doll's washing on a clothes rack, beside the stove, when she fell, and her hand, being thrown out to try and save herself, came in contact with the side of the hot stove. She sustained a serious burn, and her screams brought her mother quickly to the spot.

"I sent to the druggist for the best remedy he had for burns," she says, "and he sent back a box of Zam-Buk. He said that there was nothing to equal it. I applied this, and it soothed the pain so quickly that the child laughed through her tears. I bound up the hand in Zam-Buk, and each day applied Zam-Buk frequently and liberally, until the burn was quite cured.

"The little one was soon able to go on with her play, and we had no trouble with her during the time the burn was being healed. I would recommend all mothers to keep Zam-Buk handy for emergencies of this kind."

All druggists and stores sell Zam-Buk at fifty cents box. Post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, and you are warned against harmful imitations.

CROPS FOR SHEEP

The wise shepherd in planning his crops for the year has regard to the needs of his flock. He recognizes the great advantage of providing not only a variety of foods, but a succession of succulent crops the season through. Bulletin No. 12, "Sheep Husbandry in Canada," published and issued free by the live stock branch at Ottawa, takes up this subject in a practical and thorough manner. Under special crops for sheep it deals with clover, alfalfa, vetches, rape, cabbage, turnips, mangels, corn and the several classes of grain. Each is treated separately in regard to method of cultivation and manner of feeding. Dealing with vetches the bulletin says:

"Vetches, or tares as they are also called, make excellent fodder for sheep, either as a soiling crop or as cured hay. This crop much resembles peas in habit of growth, and requires about the same kind of cultivation. Its vines are more slender than pea vines and stand up better when grown with a stiff variety of oats. Vetches are grown extensively for sheep feed in Great Britain, and to some extent in Canada for the same purpose. The writer, while raising sheep, always grew a small area of tares with oats for oiling the show flock, and in case of a shortage of clover vetches were cured for hay. The crop being fine in vine and very leafy, is much relished by sheep, and constitutes a rich diet.

"Two varieties of vetches are grown for fodder. The common vetch is the chief sort cultivated, but the hairy variety is receiving some attention. The latter produces the heavier yield, but so far the seed having to be imported is very expensive, and few care to bother with it.

"The soil for vetches should be clean, mellow and rich. The seed may be sown in drills or broadcast. A good seeding for either soiling or hay is about three pecks of vetches and four pecks of oats per acre. The vetches are ready to feed any time after the crop comes into blossom and before the seed commences to ripen. For soiling the crop may be hauled to racks, or be distributed on the sod of a pasture field as soon as cut, or it may be allowed to wilt in the swath for a few hours. Vetch hay is made in much the same manner as clover or timothy is handled. Vetches may be pastured by sheep, but this is a wasteful practice, as much of the crop is destroyed by tramping."

Sheep raisers who do not already possess a copy of this bulletin would do well to order one from the Live Stock Commissioner at Ottawa.

HE GOT RELIEF RIGHT AWAY

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure Kidney Disease of Eight Years Standing

That's What They Did for William O. Cain, and Now He Says: "Dodd's Kidney Pills Are a Great Medicine."

Mapleton, Albert Co., N. B., April 11.—(Special.)—"When I began taking Dodd's Kidney Pills I got relief right away. I have found Dodd's Kidney Pills a great medicine." So says William O. Cain, well known and highly respected in this neighborhood. And Mr. Cain has a very good reason for making so emphatic a statement. For eight years he was a sufferer from Kidney Disease, and did not seem to be able to get relief.

"Why, I was so bad," Mr. Cain goes on to state, "and my kidneys bothered me so, that if I would go to pick up anything off the ground I would fall." But Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him just as they have cured thousands of other sufferers all over Canada. They never fail to cure Kidney Disease of any kind. Not once, but scores of times, they have vanquished Bright's Disease, the most deadly of all kidney troubles, while every day brings stories of cures of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Dropsy and Heart Disease from various parts of the Dominion. Other kidney medicines may cure. Dodd's Kidney Pills always cure.

BEE KEEPING.

Co-Operative Experiments in Apiculture at Experimental Union.

(Director Morley Pettit, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.)

The members of the Ontario Agricultural Experimental Union are pleased to state that for 1910 they are prepared to add Apiculture to the list of departments for experimental work. At present there is no material to distribute, so it is proposed to take up some of the more important problems in the management of bees for profit. One of the greatest of these is the control of swarming. When bees are kept from swarming entirely, more honey is secured. When they are compelled by artificial methods to swarm only at certain hours on certdays at the convenience of the beekeeper much loss of time and swarms is avoided.

Many of the most successful beekeepers never let their bees swarm, necessary increase is made in other ways which are directly under control. It is quite as important to control the increase of bees as of any other stock on the farm. The experiment for 1910 is the control of swarming.

Each person who wishes to join in this experimental work may fill out a supplied form of application, and return the same to the Director of the Co-operative Experiments in Apiculture at as early a date as possible. A sheet containing the instructions for the experiments, and the blank form on which to report the results of the work, will be sent to each experimenter on receipt of application blank properly filled out.

The committee on Apicultural Experiments desires to ask that each experimenter will follow instructions very particularly, and that he will be very careful and accurate in his work, and forward to the Director a complete report of the results obtained from the experiment, as soon as possible after the close of the season.

Some advantages of Co-operative Experimental Work:

1. It will systematize bee management along definite lines and for valuable purposes.

2. It will distribute the very best ideas on different departments of the business among the best beekeepers, and teach them to experiment and investigate.

3. It will lead to a substantial increase in apiary profits, and to a steady advance in apicultural education throughout Ontario.

4. It will be of great benefit to the fruit and seed industries as these are so very dependent on bees for success.

5. It will interest young people to pay their way through college by keeping bees in the summer vacation, as several are now doing in Canada and the United States.

6. It will educate along the lines of careful handling, close observation, accurate calculation and economical methods.

7.—It will train apiarists to unite science with practice, and to lead others to do likewise.

8. It will help beekeepers to understand better the scientific principles that they read about in bulletins, reports and bee journals, and that they hear about at conventions.

9. It will add dignity to this important branch of farm life.

10. It will exert a wholesome influence in keeping the farm boys and girls interested in farm work, as beekeeping offers a profitable line of work for young peopule of either sex.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

The railways reported 106 car loads of live stock at the City Yards, consisting of 1,283 cattle, 4,122 hogs, 119 sheep and 257 calves.

The quality of cattle, with a few exceptions, was far from being as good as a week ago.

EXPORTERS.

A few bulls sold for export purposes, and a few lots of cattle of export weights, picked out of loads of butchers, sold at the following prices: Steers, $6.50 to $6.95; bulls, $5 to $5.50, and one extra heavy bull, 2,300 lbs., was sold by Corbett & Hall, at $5.75 per cwt.

BUTCHERS.

George Rowntree bought for the Harris Abettoir Co. 463 cattle, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., each, at $6.60 to $6.95; butchers, $5.20 to $6.50; cows, $4.40 to $5.25; bulls, $4.80 to $5.50.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

H. Murby reports having bought about four hundred feeders and stockers during the week. These were mostly steers from 800 to 1,100 lbs., and Mr. Murby states they were mostly of good quality, paying as high as 6¼c for a few odd lots, but these it must be understood, were best quality, and cattle that in a pinch would be exported. There is considerable enquiry for light stockers, which appear to be scarce. Following are ruling prices: Best short keeps, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each, $5.75 to $6 per cwt.; best feeders, 800 to 900 lbs. each, $5 to $5.50; best stockers, 500 to 700 lbs. each, at $4 to $4.50; common to medium stockers, $3 to $4.

MILKERS AND SPRINGERS

Receipts of milkers and springers were moderate; prices remained steady at $55 to $80, with an odd cow now and again at $70.

VEAL CALVES

Receipts of 257 sold at $3 to $8 per cwt., and we heard of one or two choice new milk fed at $8.50 to $9 per cwt.

SHEEP AND LAMBS

Receipts were light; ewes sold at $5 to $6 per cwt.; rams, $4 to $5; yearling lambs, $5 to $8 each.

HOGS

Prices for hogs have been on the decline for the past two days. Dealers quote selects, fed and watered, at $6.70, and $6.40 f.o.b. cars at country points. The prospects are for still lower prices for the coming week.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The only grain on the street were a load of white wheat, which sold at $1.09 per bushel, and a load of oats at 42c.

Hay easy and firm, with sales of two or three loads of timothy at $21 to $22 a ton; straw nominal at $11 a ton.

Dressed hogs were unchanged to-day, with quotations ruling at $12.25 to $12.75.

Wheat, white, new	$ 1 08	$ 1 10
Do., red, new	1 08	1 10
Do., goose	1 02	1 04
Oats, bush.	0 42	0 42
Peas, bush.	0 75	0 78
Barley, bush.	0 57	0 58
Rye, bush.	0 68	0 69
Hay, timothy, ton	20 00	23 00
Do., mixed, ton	14 00	16 00
Straw, per ton	11 00	0 00
Dressed hogs	12 25	12 75
Redcaped seeds—Toronto selling prices—		
Red clover, best, bush.	10 00	11 00
Do., choice, bush.	8 50	9 50
Alsike clover, best, bush.	8 75	9 50
Do., choice, bush.	6 50	7 50
Alfalfa, best, bush.	13 00	14 00
Do., choice, bush.	10 50	11 50
Timothy, best, bush.	3 25	3 50
Do., choice, bush.	2 75	3 00
Butter, dairy	0 25	0 30
Do., inferior	0 20	0 23
Eggs, dozen	0 21	0 22
Chickens, lb.	0 18	0 20
Turkeys, lb.	0 20	0 23
Fowl, lb.	0 14	0 15
Apples, bbl.	1 00	2 50
Potatoes, bag, by load	0 40	0 45
Onions, bag	1 20	1 25
Celery, per dozen	0 30	0 40
Cabbage, dozen	0 60	0 85
Beef, hindquarters	9 50	11 00
Do., forequarters	6 50	8 50
Do., choice, carcase	9 00	10 00
Do., medium, carcase	7 50	8 50
Mutton, per cwt.	10 00	12 00
Veal, prime, per cwt.	11 00	12 50
Lamb, lb.	0 15	0 17

SUGAR MARKET.

St. Lawrence sugars are quoted as follows: Granulated, $5.20 per cwt. in barrels; No. 1 golden, $4.80 per cwt. in barrels; Beaver, $4.90 per cwt. in bags. These prices are for delivery here. Car lots 5c less. In 100 pound bags prices are 5c less.

FRUIT MARKET.

Quotations for foreign fruits are as follows:

Grape fruit, Florida	$4 50 to $5 00
Grapes, Malaga, keg	5 00 7 00
Lemons, Messina	2 25 2 50
Lettuce, Boston head, h'p	2 50 .....
Oranges, Cal., navels	2 50 3 00
Oranges, Valencia, 714's	4 00 4 25
Do., 420's	3 75 4 25
Pineapples, 24's	5 00 .....
Pineapples, 30's	4 75 .....
Tomatoes, 6 bask. carrier	3 50 4 00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

Wheat, April $1.04⅝, May $1.05¼, July $1.00⅝.

Oats—May 34¼c, July 35⅛c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London—Liverpool and London cables quote live cattle (American), firm, at 14 to 15c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, steady, at 11 to 11½c per pound.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—About 750 head of butchers' cattle, 90 milch cows and springers, 2,100 calves, 125 sheep and lambs and 575 fat hogs were offered for sale at the east end abattoir to-day. The warm weather seemed to have a depressing effect on trade, and prices were lower, more especially for hogs, which have declined nearly half a cent per pound. A few of the best cattle were sold at about 6c per pound, but they were not extra. Pretty good animals sold at 4 3-4 to 5 3-4c, and the common stock 4 to 4 3-4c per pound. Milch cows sold at from $50 to $60 each. Calves sold at from 3 1-2 to 6c per pound. Sheep sold at about 5 1-2c per pound, and lambs at about 7c. Spring lambs sold at from $5 to $8 each. Good lots of fat hogs sold at about 10c per pound. Hog prices on the local market had a weaker tendency to-day, and showed a further decline of 15c per 100 pounds since Monday.

Sore Throat Catarrh

With the many remedies you have tried you surely know that no liquid medicine can cure your catarrh or nose. Even a gargle only bathes the entrance of the throat—it can't really get inside, nor can it reach the inflamed bronchial tubes.

With Catarrhozone, it's so different from medicine-taking—you simply breathe its healing vapor, inhale its balsamic fumes, which carry cure and relief to the minutest air cells in the lungs, nose, throat and bronchial tubes.

In this scientific way the soreness and inflammation is rapidly allayed, relaxed cords are toned up, the entire mucous membrane invigorated. Every trace of Catarrh disappears, the disagreeable dropping of mucous in the throat, hawking, spitting, and stopped-up nostrils—all these sure signs of Catarrh and bronchitis are permanently cured by Catarrhozone.

CATARRHOZONE

Guaranteed to Cure

Recommended by the medical profession for coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore or relaxed throat, laryngitis, clergyman's throat, smoker's throat, bronchial cold, weak chest, chest inflammation, huskiness, hoarseness, wheeziness, loss of voice, that tickling cough, old age cough, asthma, chest pains and chest tightness, croup, whooping cough, and children's throat and chest weaknesses, and all adult throat and lung ailments.

Beware of the unscrupulous dealer who offers you some cheap substitute; insist on Catarrhozone only. Two months' treatment, $1, smaller, 50c; all reliable dealers, or by mail from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

AFTER DOCTORS FAILED

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Her.

Toronto, Canada.—"I shall endeavor to describe to you how I felt before I began taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I scarcely knew what it was to be well. I had awful bearing-down pains and usually before my monthly periods I suffered terribly and had to go to bed. I was not able to walk across the floor the pain was so bad. I doctored for a long time, but the doctor's treatment did not do me any good. I gave up all hopes of ever being well again until one day my husband saw the Compound advertised in the paper. He decided to get me a bottle, and I am thankful he did. I had not taken one bottle before I began to feel better, and I kept on taking it until now I am a different woman. It also helped me during maternity and childbirth. I can thoroughly recommend your Vegetable Compound to any woman who is afflicted with female troubles."—Mrs. J. M. TWEEDALE, 138 Nassau St., Toronto, Canada.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatuiency, indigestion, dizziness, or nervous prostration.