SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON XIV.—DEC. 31, 1911.

Review.—Read Ezek. 28: 25-35.

Summary.—Lesson XI. Topic: True purpose. Place: Babylon. What Daniel was in his youth was a prophecy of what he would be when the weighty responsibilities of life should come upon him. He shoed integrity, decision, fastness, clearness of perception and faith.

XII. Topic: Religious faith tested. Place: Dura, near Babylon. Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego were determined to keep the law of God, even though they could see no way of escape from the fiery furnace. Their faith was unshaken and they were honored with the divine presence in the fiery furnace.

XIII. Topic Prayer restricted by law. Place; Babylon. In the supreme test that came upon Daniel he was true to his God. He showed no disposition to refrain from prayer, even when he knew the king's decree and knew that the laws of the Medes and Persians was unalterable.

I. Topic: The uplifted life. Place: Ezekiel was a prophet of the Lord in the land of Babylon. A remarkable vision was granted to him, and a clearly defined commission was given as to his work Under the figure of his eating the roll is represented his preparation for his prophetic ministry.

II. Topic: The immeasurable gospel. Place: Tel-abib, by the river Chebar. In Ezekiel's vision of the stream issuing from underneath the temple is seen the blessedness of the Christian age. Salvation is shown to be abundant and free.

III. Topic: A new epoch for Judah. Places: Babylon, Jerusalem. King Cyrus proclaimed the return of the Jewish captivies to their own land according to a prophecy delivered by Isaiah two hundred years before this time.

IV. Topic: Foundation principles. Place: Jerusalem. Religious services ere established soon after the arrival of the Jews at Jerusalem, and work upon the temple was commenced. There was a mingling of joy and sorrow when the foundation was laid.

V. Topic: True intercession. Place: Jerusalem. The inspired psalmist gives utterance to his gratitude to God for the return of his people from Babylon. There is prayer for still greater blessings, and faith that the Lord would abundantly bless his people.

VI. Topic: Life crises. Place: Shushan, in Persia. During the captivity Esther, a Jewish maiden, became queen of Persia, and by her courage, through the help of the Lord, succeeded in saving her people from the destruction which Haman had wickedly plotted to accomplish.

VII. Topic: Decisive events. Place: Babylon. Although Belshazzar, king of Babylon, must have known something of the true God, he was guilty of sacrilege in using for his impious feast the sacred vessels taken from the temple at Jerusalem. Through the writing upon the wall of the banquet-hall the king was shown his fate, which overtook him that same night.

VIII. Topic: Ezra's faith. Places: Ion; Jerusalem. Through the permission and aid of Artaxerxes, king of Persia, Ezra the scribe was able to organize a company of Jews who made a successful return from Babylon to Jerusalem.

IX. Topic: Piety and patriotism. Place Shushan, in Persia. Ninety-one years after the return of the first company of exiles from Babylon to Jerusalem, a faithful servant of God heard of the desolation of the sacred city of the Jews, and wept and prayed for the prosperity of Zion.

X. Topic: Demonstrated faith. Place: Jerusalem. Nehemiah's prayer gained for him the opportunity to go to Jerusalem to accomplish his part in the restoration of the Jewish nation.

XI. Topic: Devotion to duty. Place: Jerusalem. Nehemiah was beset by enemies, who were determined to accomplish his overthrow.

XII. Topic: Primitive piety. Place: Jerusalem. It was a hopeful indication for the Jewish nation that the people were intent on hearing the word of the Lord. Ezra the scribe appears as a tower of strength to the people in his faithfulness in preserving the law and giving it to the people.

XIII. Topic: The vital question. Places: Jerusalem; Bethlehem. Jesus was ought by the wise men and by Herod from very different motives. The new-born King was found by those whose loving hearts prompted their search.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Judah's captivity and return.

I. Biographies.

II. Kings and kingdoms.

I. Biographies. The lessons under this review begin with the captivity of Judah and briefly cover its history until the rebuilding of the wall around Jerusalem after the return from the seventy years of captivity. Of those who were important in the affairs of Judah, ten have special mention in these lessons as leaders, namely, Daniel, the three Hebrews, Ezekiel, Zerubbabel, Esther, Mordecai, Ezra and Nehemiah. Lessons eleven, twelve and thirteen of the third quarter and lesson seven of the fourth give us the record of Daniel and the three Hebrews, who were carried to Babylon among the first captives. Their refusal to eat of the king's meat and to drink of his wine in their youth resulted in their becoming highly influential in the empire. Though the were severely persecuted for their loyalty to God, they were instrumental on that account in bringing the worship of Jehovah before all Babylon. The fiery furnace for the three Hebrews, because they would not compromise, proved only God's way to advance them and his name among the heathen. Daniel in the lion's den, because he would not forbear to pray to God for one month only, served only to spread abroad the worship of Jehovah. In after years, when the kingdom of Babylon was falling into the power of the Medes and Persians, Daniel was again the only man who could read God's message to the dissipated Belshazzar. Ezekiel the prophet, in lessons one and two, gives his experience in setting out to deliver God's messages to Judah, also his view of the gospel dispensation in the vision of the river. Not until he, by a thorough consecration of himself and a gracious unfolding of God's plan, had received 'the uplifted life" could he enter into the needs of the people and sympathetically plead with them to repent. Zerubbabel, in lessons three and four, is bentioned as the appointed governor over the first company of returning captives, who returned to rebuild the temple and establish the true worship of God. Lesson five is a psalm which unfolds a prayer of true intercession.

Lesson six brings Esther and Mordecai into the history of the Jews when the death of all that people was decreed by her husband, the king, through the crafty deceit of Haman the Agagite. Bq a fearless devotion Mordecai incurred the hatred of the enemy of God, which led to the death sentence. Esther's noble heroism resulted in saving the Jewish race at a time when the work of rebuilding Jerusalem was going on. Lesson eights and twelve tell of Ezra, who led the second company of returning exiles to Jerusalem. His piety and learning, his thoroughness in details and his faith in God's presence and power made him refuse any military escort from the king. His faith was rewarded in a triumphant journey. Nehemiah filled a very important place in the history of the returned Jews. At a time when he had reached manhood and occupied the position of the kign's cup-bearer, his people were in great distthe city had not been rebuilt. The people were failing to be true to God, and were hated and persecuted by their enemies. Lesson nine, ten and eleven tell of his earnest prayer for his people, the consecration of himself to go to their assistance, the king's commission and appointment as governor, his struggles against aggressive opposition from his enemies, their efforts to deceive, slander and intimidate. In lesson thirteen we have the question which is above every other question in importance, "Where is he that is born King of the Jews?"

II. Kings and kingdoms. Judah was taken captive under the king of Babylon. It was declared that her captivity should cover seventy years. It was prophesied that Cyrus should be the king who should proclaim their deliverance and return. Thus earthly kings and kingdoms rise and fall, but God, who holds the destiny of all men under his control, has brought unto us the King and Redeemer whose kingdom shall never fail and until the kingdom of this world shall become the kingdom of our Lord and Christ.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

"They have not hurt me' '(Dan. 6:22). Daniel's faith never wavered from the time the King's decree was made until he was taken upt of the den of lions. There was a solid basis for his faith. It had not had a mushroom growth. In his youth were decided evidences of his strong faith. The devotion that inspired him to pray in his chamber three times a day with his window open toward Jerusalem was a productive soil in which his faith grew strong. The king's decree did not find him cold and dead spiritually. His faith continued to grow, as his enemies were carrying out their part of the plot. Neither the pressure of business cares and responsibility nor the fact of his being in a heathen court had dulled his spiritual senses. He came to the test with his faith unimpaired. He spent the night in perfect security, and could say, "They have not hurt me." The fires of persecution and affliction can not destroy faith. Faith is independent of the powers of earth and hell. Faith is indestructible.

"The waters were risen" (Ezek. 47: 5). The stream of salvation which has its source in infinite love, manifested in the atonement, can not be confined or choked. It is for the health of the nations and is destined to reach all lands. "The waters were risen" is an expression indicative of the increase of grace in the believer's soul. A constancy of faith, obedience, prayer and activity in Christian duty keeps open the channel which supplies the soul with divine grace. The stream of spirituality is designed to be an increasing one, and it is a diminishing one only where there is a lack in the believer.

"If I perish, I perish" (Esth. 4: 16.) The declaration of Esther here recorded was the keynote of her success. Cowardly vacillation would have lost the day for her and her people. Crises arise in the life of the Christian, when he must close his eyes to that about him which insists on being seen, and must press his wa forward, following the path of duty, bold in his faith in God. The instinct of self-preservation and the customs of the court of the Persian king said, "Do not venture unaked into the royal presence," but Esther's eye told in a larger vision, and God made the way clear and prosperous. It is only when our determination reaches the pitch indicated by Esther's words, "If I perish, I perish," that we really amount to anything in the world of the Lord. Christians and this doing are a menace to the kingdom of satan and a power of strength to the cause of God. There is no presumption here. Luther was not presumptuous when he decide to go to Worms, nor was John Bunyan, nor John Wesley, when crises arose in their lives.

"Found wanting" (Dan. 5: 27.) Here is a note of warning sounding through the ages. Weighed on the scales that the world loves to use, one may be full of haughtiness, arogancy and pride and pass as a succesfsul man. He may be full of selfishness and concealed sensuality and yet be considered full weight. He may even cover up a corrupt moral nature with a professiin of religion and weigh all right according to the ecclesiastical scales, but when weighed in God's balances he will be found wanting. One is found wanting who places ease above known duty; who prefers worldly pleasure to spiritual enjoyment; who seeks th wealth of this world to the loss of the true riches;- who shuns the cross of Christ for fear of reproach; and who tries to combine the service of Christ with the ways of the world. Oh, the bitterness of the sentence, "Found wanting!"

The Famous Rayo Lamp

The Rayo Lamp is the best and most serviceable lamp you can find for any part of your home.

It is in use in millions of families. Its strong white light has made it famous. And it never flickers.

In the dining-room or the parlor the Rayo gives just the light that is most effective. It is a becoming lamp—in itself and to you. Just the lamp, too, for bedroom or library, where a clear, steady light is needed.

The Rayo is made of solid brass, nickel-plated; also in numerous other styles and finishes. Easily lighted without removing shade or chimney; easy to clean and rewick.

Ask your dealer to show you his line of Rayo lamps; or write for descriptive circular to any agency of

The Queen City Oil Company, Limited

FARM AND GARDEN

(N. C. Campbell, Brant Co., Ont.)

We farmers are not so helpless as we have led ourselves to believe.

Drought can be effectively fought by intelligent cultivation.

A harrow following the plow will conserve tons of water for use in times of drought.

Surface cultivation and a dust mulch will blanket and retain the subsoil moisture in the corn field.

Harrow work on grain fields and corn fields will seal the stores of moisture and keep them for a time of need.

We farmers need not sit down and simply take what comes. We are far more the arbiter of our fortunes than we often imagine.

We can fight drought by accumulated soil moisture for the corps; we can carry our stock over with accumulated supplies of fodder.

The Breeders' Gazette charges that the dairy farmer that has not learned the value of alfalfa and the summer silo has yet to learn the fundamentals of his business.

No other plant will fight a drought as alfalfa will. No other crop will so easily, cheaply and effectively carry the farmer over a scorching summer as will ensiloed corn.

The winter silo is only half the possible provision for the economic feeding of farm animals. The summer silo is coming to be part of the other half.

The more progressive dairymen are hitching up to the summer silo. One silo is not enough. Most dairymen can make good use of two.

It is not uncommon to find two silos on many of our progressive dairy farms. Our up-to-date dairymen now recognize that the season of barren pastures must be met with the summer silo.

It has been established that no high-priced land can yield in grass the value it will produce for the silo. This fact ought to be ingrained in the consciousness of every farmer, even if drought did not frequently cut his profits short.

Alfalfa and the summer silo will fight the fight against drought and come out with a glorious victory; we dairymen cannot too soon hitch our wagons to these stars.—Farm and Dairy.

Farmers of the United States needlessly threw away 8,896,000 bushels of winter wheat this year, not to mention an enormous loss in other farm products, simply because they failed to prepare against drought by taking steps to keep moisture in the soil. This is the declaration of Secretary John T. Burns, of the International Dry-Farming Congress, who is now preparing to conduct the Sixth Congress, which meets in Colorado Springs next October.

Mr. Burns had just read the report of the United States Department of Agriculture for August, showing that loss under the 1911 crop. Before him lay a sheaf of wheat raised by J. M. Bradshaw, of Peyton, Colo., who has just threshed an average of 20 bushels an acre from 100 acres, patches in which ran as high as 57 bushels. On the Bradshaw land only four inches of moisture fell from the time this wheat was planted, September 2, to the day it was cut, July 15, and there is not a five stream within 25 miles. This land was summer tilled, that is, carefully cultivated, and the weeds kept down the summer before it was planted. This is one of the tenets of scientific dry-farming as taught by the Congress. It is applicable to every part of the land, says Mr. Burns. The average of all wheat in the United States, according to the Government, is only 14.5 bushels, and the quality is 92, as against 92.8 last year. So there is nothing wrong with the 1911 wheat but lack of moisture.

"Every farmer in the land could have done as Mr. Bradshaw did with his little four inches of rainfall, had he been intelligent enough to study dry-farming methods and willing to do the necessary work," declares Mr. Burns. "Some day they will prepare to meet drouth as they do all other adverse phenomena of nature, and overcome it, too."

WHY IS PAINT NOT USED ON OUR BARNS.

(S. J. Oxford Co., Ont.)

Nature has done much for our fair province of Ontario. Down here in Oxford county, the slightly rolling land and the beautiful maples that are found everywhere in abundance give the country a park-like appearance that is the delight of visitors, and to my mind quite as beautiful to the eye as the more rugged section of Northern Ontario of which we hear so much.

But what have the people of Oxford done to increase the attractiveness of the landscape? And from my observations I should judge that what I shall say regarding Oxford applies to the greater part of Ontario. We find splendid farm homes surrounded by well-kept lawns and splendid trees. The outbuildings, however, are a blot on the landscape. In comparison with the buildings to the back, some of our splendid stone residences look little else than ridiculous. Most of the outbuildings have never been guilty of paint, even on the door casings, and in winter particularly they present a most forlorn appearance.

A few years ago I took a trip into Eastern Canada with some cattle. While I know that comparisons are odious, yet they also may be helpful, so I just wish that some of my neighbors would take a trip down through those Eastern provinces and note the neat appearance of the buildings of the Maritime farm. Whitewash is used there in abundance. I have been told that in some sections the farmer who will not white-wash his buildings is considered a disgrace to the neighborhood. Some Ontario men to whom I have mentioned white-wash have smiled in a very superior manner, but did they know what a neat appearance some of those Maritime farmsteads make they would be apt to follow their example and go and do likewise.

The West I find is a land of paint. While going through some of the sections in Manitoba, one of the first things to catch my eyes was the splendid appearance made by the farm buildings in their coats of red paint with white trimmings. The Maritime Provinces are the oldest section of Canada. The West is the newest section. Ontario is in between. I hope that in the matter of painting farm buildings Ontario will either retrogress to the standard of the old provinces in this regard or progress to the standard of the new. Either will be a great improvement on our present bare, weather-beaten structure.—Farm and Dairy.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs	$ 8 75	$ 9 00
Butter, good to choice	0 30	0 35
Eggs, new-laid, dozen	0 55	0 60
Chickens, lb.	0 13	0 15
Ducks, lb.	0 13	0 15
Fowl, lb.	0 11	0 12
Turkeys, lb	0 20	0 23
Geese, lb.	0 12	0 14
Apples, bbl	2 50	4 00
Potatoes, bag	1 50	1 60
Cabbage, dozen	0 60	0 65
Beef, hindquarters	9 50	11 00
Do., forequarters	6 50	7 50
Do., choice, carcase	9 00	9 75
Do., medium, carcase	7 50	8 00
Veal, prime	10 00	12 00
Mutton, prime	7 00	8 00
Lamb	10 00	10 50

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	$ 5 75
Do., Redpath's	5 75
Do., Acadia	5 60
Imperial granulated	5 50
Beaver granulated	5 50
No. 1 yellow, St. Lawrence	5 25
Do., Redpaths'	5 25

In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle, choice, $6.35 to $6.75; do., medium, $5.90 to $6.25; do., bulls, $4.75 to $5.75; butcher cattle, choice, $6.20 to $6.50; do., good, $5.70 to $6.10; do., medium, $5.50 to $5.75; do., common, $5 to $5.40; butchers' cows, choice, $5.25 to $5.75; do., medium, $4.50 to $5; do., common, $3.50 to $4.25; do., choice, bulls, $5.40 to $5.75; do., good bulls, $4.25 to $5.25; do., rough bulls, $3 to $4; feeders, heavy, $4.75 to $5.25; feeding bulls, $3 to $3.50; stockers, $00 to 900 lbs., $4.25 to $4.85; do., medium, $3.50 to $4; do., light, $3 to $3.50; canners, $2 to $3; milkers, choice, each, $60 to $92; do., common and medium, each, $30 to $50; springers, $4.50 to $7.50.

Calves $7 to $8.

Sheep—Ewes, $3.75 to $4.25; do., bucks and culls, $3 to $3.25; lambs, $6.25 to $6.75.

Hogs—Fed and watered, $6.50; do., f o.b., $6.10 to $6.25.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

	Prev. Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—					
Dec.	95½	95	95¾	94⅞	[illegible]
May, old	99¼	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝
May, new		98¼	98⅞	98⅛	98⅝
Oats—					
Dec.	37¼				37⅛
May	40½				40

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—At the Canadian Pacific Live Stock Market the offerings this morning were 700 cattle, 800 sheep and lambs, 1,650 hogs and 200 calves. The feature of the trade was the display of some extra choice cattle for the Holiday market, and as these were first lots to come forward this week, they met with a good demand, and sales of steers were made at $6.50 to $6.75 and $7 per cwt. There was also a good demand for ordinary choice steers, and on the whole a fairly active trade was done, and as the supply was not in excess of the requirements, a firm feeling prevailed in the market. The offerings of common stock was much smaller than usual, for which the demand was limited, as buyers of such are well supplied for the present. A feature of the small feed trade was the stronger feeling in the market for sheep and prices scored an advance of 25c per cwt. The demand was good and sales were made at $4 to $4.25 per cwt. The market for lambs showed no further change, but the undertone was firm at the recent advance in prices, with a good trade passing. Calves were scarce and in good demand, but buyers found it impossible to fill their wants, although they were willing to pay good prices for choice stock. The undertone to the market for hogs continues strong, and prices have made a further advance of 10c to 25c per cwt., which is attributed to the continued good demand from packers for supplies and the small offerings, and sales of selected lots were made at $7 to $7.25 per cwt., weighed off cars. Butchers' cattle, choice, $6.25 to $6.35; do., medium, $4 to $5.50, do., common, $3.50 to $3.75; canners, $1.50 to $3.25; butchers' cattle, choice cows, $5.25 to $5.50; do., medium, $4.50 to $5; do., bulls, $4.50 to $5.50; milkers, choice, each, $75; do., common and medium, each, $50 to $80; Springers, $30 to $40; Sheep—Ewes, $4 to $4.25; bucks and culls, $3.50 to $3.75; lambs, $5.75 to $6.35. Hogs—F.o.b., $7 to $7.25. Calves—$3 to $12.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat, — No. 1 hard, $1.04 5-8; No. 1 northern, $1 03 5-8; No. 3, 96 5-8; Dec., $1.03 5-8; May, $1.06 5-8; July, $1.06 3-4, nominal.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKET.

Buffalo—Spring wheat dull; No. 1 northern car loads store, $1.12 5-8; winter lower; No. 2 red, $1; No. 3 red, 97c; No. 2 white, 99c.

Corn—Dull; No. 3 yellow, 66 1-4c; No. 4 yellow, 64 1-4c; all on track through billed.

Oats—Easy; No. 2 white, 52c; No. 3 white, 51 1-2c; No. 4 white, 50 1-2c.

Barley—Malting, $1 18 to 1.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago despatch: Cattle—Receipts estimates at 15,000; market steady to a shape up.

Beeves	$4.60	$8.90
Texas steers	4.20	5.75
Western steers	4.50	6.80
Stockers and feeders	3.25	5.75
Cows and heifers	2.00	6.50
Calves	5.00	7.50

Hog receipts estimated at 36,000; market slow:

Light	$5.60	$6.10
Mixed	5.75	6.25
Heavy	5.85	6.25
Rough	5.85	6.00
Good to choice hogs	6.00	6.25
Pigs	4.50	5.70
Bulk of sales	5.95	6.15

Sheep receipts estimated at 25,000; market strong:

Native	$2.50	$4.00
Western	2.70	4.00
Yearlings	4.00	5.25
Lambs, native	4.00	6.10
Western	4.25	6.10

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat—Spot, steady; No. 3 Manitoba, 7s 8 1-2d. Futures, steady., Dec., 7s 5d; March, 7s 4 1-4d; May, 7s 2 7-8d.

Flour—Winter patents, 27s 6d.

Hops—In London, Pacific Coast, £11 11s to £12 5s.

Beef—Extra India mess, 95s.

Pork—Prime mess, western, 93s 9d.

THE HONEY CROP.

Bee Course at Guelph College Next Month.

Do you know that the annual honey crop in Ontario is worth one and a half million dollars, and that ten thousand persons from Point Pelee to the Cobalt regions, and further north, are engaged in the business of producing it, keeping three hundred thousand hives of bees for the purpose? Even then I venture to say, not one-quarter of the nectar secreted by Ontario flowers is ever utilized. And although honey prices are advancing every year, not one-tenth of the honey is consumed in Ontario homes that our people are capable of eating.

Now, how can this industry be developed? Mainly by the educational methods now being used by the Department of Agriculture. The successful organization work culminated last month in the biggest annual convention of beekeepers Toronto ever saw. The next event is a Bee Short Course at the Ontario Agricultural College, January 9 to 20, 1912. This course is free to all who are interested in bees, and every session, from beginning to end, will be full of information on the care of bees, and how to make money from them.

During this course, Mr. Morley Pettit, Provincial Apiarist, will give a series of demonstrations and illustrated lectures covering all the main features of practical management in a way that will be helpful to experienced bee-keepers and beginners as well. Lectures will also be given on allied subjects by other members of the teaching staff, and a few expert bee specialists will be brought in from outside to tell how they have made a success in their special lines, such as the breeding of queen bees, the production of beeswax, etc.

Special time will be devoted each day to the discussion of practical topics by members of the class, and one whole day will be set aside for a conference on foul brood.

Remember the dates, January 9 to 20, 1912. No fees, no examination; reduced rates on railways.

For programs and further information address G. C. Creelman, B. S. A., LL.D., President O. A. College, Guelph, Ont.

THIRTY YEARS OF DISFIGURING ECZEMA CURED

"Ever since I was a little girl, thirty years ago, I had suffered tortures from eczema in one of its worst forms. The disease runs in my family, and mine was of a scaly and most disfiguring kind. The eczema formed in round rings, and then scales all over my face and limbs. I have been unwell from head to foot. I was born in Leamington, which is famous for its sulphur baths and pump waters, and one would think that after taking the treatment there regularly as I did, the disease would long ago have been cured, but it was not. I attended the ——Hospital for years and years, so you will see I gave it a fair trial. Everyone in the town knew of my case. My face was disfigured very badly. A doctor told me that I should never get rid of it. I spent pounds in doctors' bills, and I attended several hospitals but nothing did any good.

"Then one day an uncle of mine recommended the Cuticura Remedies. I took his advice, and commenced to use the Cuticura Soap. To my astonishment an improvement at once set in, and my hair, which had been a complete mass of scales and scurf, soon began to look in splendid condition. Then I bought a box of Cuticura Ointment, and this cleared my skin wonderfully. In a few weeks' time all traces of the scaly eruptions had completely disappeared. Now my skin is clear and healthy, and thanks to the Cuticura Remedies I am completely cured of eczema. All my neighbours were astounded. The Cuticura Remedies are worth their weight in gold, and one tablet of Cuticura Soap goes further than four cakes of cheaper soaps. It has brought happiness into my home." (Signed) Mrs. Butler, 17, Francis Rd., The Cotteridge, King's Norton, Birmingham, Eng., July 26, 1910.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, but those who wish to try them without charge may do so by sending to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., 82 Columbus Ave., Boston, U. S. A., for a liberal sample of each, post-free, with 32-p. skin book.

COURT OF JUSTICE

Winter Assizes and Spring Sittings.

The Hon. the Chancellor.

1. St. Catharines, jury, Tuesday, March 12; 2, Stratford, jury, Tuesday, March 19; 3, Lindsay, jury, Tuesday, April 2; 4, Woodstock, jury, Tuesday, April 16; 5, Cobourg, non-jury, Monday, May 6; 6, Toronto, non-jury, twenty-first week, Monday, May 27; 7, Toronto, non-jury, twenty-second week, Monday, June 3; 8, Gore Bay, jury and non-jury, Monday, June 10; 9, Fort Francis, jury and non-jury, Monday, June 17.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

1, London Winter Assizes, Tuesday, Jan. 9; 2, Toronto Winter Assizes, third week, Monday, Jan. 22; 3, Toronto Winter Assizes, sixth week, Monday, Feb. 12; 4, Toronto, civil jury, 22nd week, Monday, March 4; 5, Toronto, civil jury, sixth week, Tuesday, April 9; 6, Toronto, non-jury, seventeenth week, Monday, Aprin 29; 7, Toronto, non-jury, eighteenth week, Monday, May 6.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

1, London, jury, Monday, Feb. 26; 2, Brockville, jury, Tuesday, March 12; 3, Barrie, jury, Tuesday, March 26; 4, Toronto, civil, jury, fifth week, Monday, April 1; 5, Ottawa, jury Monday, April 22; 6, Pembroke, jury and no-jury, Tuesday, May 14; 7, Lindsay, non-jury, Tuesday, May 21; 8, Sandwich, non-jury, Monday, June 3; 9, Toronto, non-jury, twenty-fourth week, Monday, June 17; 10, Toronto, non-jury, twenty-fifth week, Monday, June 24.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of the Exchequer Division.

1, Brampton, jury and non-jury, Monday, March 18; 2, Toronto, civil, jury, fourth week, Monday, March 25; 3, Whitby, jury and non-jury, Monday, April 1; 4, Simcoe, jury, Monday, April 15; 5, Picton, jury and non-jury, Tuesday, April 6, Toronto, non-jury, nineteenth week, Monday, May 13; 7, Toronto, non-jury, twentieth week, Monday, May 20; 8, St Catharines, non-jury, Monday, May 27; 9, Kingston, non-jury, Monday, June 17; 10, Guelph, non-jury, Monday, June 24.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Britton.

1, Ottawa Winter Assizes, Tuesday, Jan. 9; 2, Belleville, jury, Tuesday, Feb 27; 3, Berlin, jury, Tuesday, March 5; 4, Toronto, civil, jury, second week, Monday, March 11; 5, Goderich, jury, Tuesday, March 26; 6, Toronto, non-jury, thirteenth week, Monday, April 1; 7, Toronto, non-jury, fourteenth week, Tuesday, April 9; 8, Sudbury, jury, Monday, April 22; 9, North Bay, non-jury, Monday, May 29; 10, Peterboro, non-jury, Tuesday, June 4; 11, Owen Sound, non-jury, Monday, Juen 17; 12, Cornwall, non-jury, Tuesday, June 25.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Teetzel.

1, Hamilton Winter Assizes, Tuesday, Jan. 9; 2, Toronto Winter Assizes, fifth week, Monday, Feb. 5; 3, Toronto, non-jury, ninth week, Monday, March 4; 4, Toronto, non-jury, tenth week, Monday, March 11; 5, Toronto, civil, jury, third week, Monday, March 18; 6, Napanee, jury, Monday, April 1; 7, Milton, jury, and non-jury, Tuesday, April 9; 8, Perth, jury and non-jury, Monday, April 29; 9, Simcoe, non-jury, Tuesday, May 21; 10, Welland, non-jury, Monday, May 27; 11, St. Thomas, non-jury, Monday, June 3; 12, Port Arthur, non-jury, Monday, June 24.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Clute.

1, Cornwall Winter Assizes, Tuesday, January 9; 2, Port Arthur, jury, Monday, March 4; 3, St. Thomas, jury, Monday, March 18; 4, Owen Sound, jury, Monday, March 25; 5, Toronto, non-jury, fifteenth week, Monday, April 15; 6, Toronto, non-jury, sixteenth week, Monday, April 22; 7, Brockville, non-jury, Tuesday, April 23; 8, Toronto, criminal, third week, Monday, May 29; 9, L'Orignal, jury and non-jury, Tuesday, May 28; 10, Stratford, non-jury, Tuesday, June 18; 11, Walkerton, non-jury, Monday, June 24; 12, Goderich, non-jury, Thursday, June 27.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell.

1, Toronto, non-jury, fifth week, Monday, February 5; 2, Toronto, non-jury, sixth week, Monday, February 12; 3, Hamilton, jury, Monday, March 25; 4, Chatham, jury, Tuesday, April 9; 5, Brantford, jury, Monday, April 22; 6, London, non-jury, Monday, April 29; 7, Woodstock, non-jury, Monday, June 3; 8, Sudbury, non-jury, Monday, June 17.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Latchford.

1, Toronto Winter Assizes, first week, Monday, January 8; 2, Walkerton, jury, Monday, February 26; 3, Toronto, non-jury, eleventh week, Monday, March 18; 4, Toronto, non-jury, twelfth week, Monday, March 25; 5, Peterboro', jury, Tuesday, April 9; 6, Parry Sound, jury and non-jury, Monday, May 6; 7, Toronto, Criminal, second week, Monday, May 13; 8, Sarnia, non-jury, Monday, June 3; 9, Hamilton, non-jury, Monday, June 10; 10, Wenora, jury and non-jury, Monday, May 21.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Sutherland.

1, Toronto Winter Assizes, second week, Monday, January 15; 2, Toronto Winter Assizes, fourth week, Monday, January 29; 3, Toronto, non-jury, seventh week, Monday, February 19; 4, Toronto, non-jury, eighth week, Monday, February 26; 5, Sarnia, jury, Monday, April 1; 6, Owen Sound, jury and non-jury, Tuesday, May 14; 7, Barrie, non-jury, Tuesday, May 21; 8, Belleville, non-jury, Tuesday, May 28; 9, Sault Ste. Marie, jury and non-jury, Monday, June 24.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Middleton.

1, Toronto, non-jury, third week, Monday, January 22; 2, Toronto, non-jury, fourth week, Monday, January 29; 3, Kingston, jury, Monday, February 26; 4, Orangeville, jury and non-jury, Monday, March 25; 5, North Bay, jury, Tuesday, April 9; 6, Toronto, Criminal, first week, Monday, May 6; 7, Bracebridge, jury and non-jury, Tuesday, May 14; 8, Brantford, non-jury, Monday, May 27; 9, Napanee, non-jury, Monday, June 3; 10, Ottawa, non-jury, Monday June 17.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly.

1, Toronto, non-jury, first week, Monday, January 8; 2, Toronto, non-jury, second week, Monday, January 15; 3, Whitby, jury, Tuesday, March 5; 4, Cayuga, jury and non-jury, Monday, March 11; 5, Guelph, jury, Monday, March 18; 6, Guelph, jury, Monday, April 8; 7, Cornwall, jury, Tuesday, April 23.