Sunday School.

LESSON XIII.—MARCH 26, 1911.

Review.—Read Prov. 14: 21-35.

Summary.—Lesson I. Topic: A national crisis. Place: Sechem. Rehoboam, the successor of Solomon upon the throne of Israel, refused to yield to the just demands of his people, and ten of the twelve tribes of the nation fell away to Jeroboam, a man of marked ability and influence, who had been a servant of Solomon. The exercise of a little forbearance and wisdom on Rehoboam's part would easily have prevented the division of the kingdoms.

II. Topic: The results of disunion. Place: Shechem. Jeroboam was wise as a politician. He saw the danger that might threaten his hold upon his people if they should mingle freely with the people of the southern kingdom by going to Jerusalem to attend their religious duties. To guard against such a possibility he established religious centers at Bethel and Dan, setting up golden calves as representations of the true God.

III. Topic: The groundwork of a revival. Place: Jerusalem. Under the inspiration that came to the kingdom of Judah through the prophet Azariah during the reign of Asa, the king instituted important reforms and the people made a solemn covenant to seek the Lord with all the heart. They found the Lord and had success.

IV. Topic: Deepening shadows of Israel. Places: Tirzah; Samaria. Omri, the king of Israel, removed his capital from Tizrah to Saharia. He was more wicked than his predecessors and led his people into greater sin. He was followed at the end of his reign of twelve years by his son Ahab, the most wicked of Israel's kings. Ahab married a heathen woman named Jezebel, whose influence upon the king and the people was deplorable. Her name has come down through history as a synonym of baseness and unbridled cruelty.

V. Topic: The conditions of national prosperity. Place: The Kingdom of Judah. Because Jehosaphat carefully followed the Lord he became strong in his kingdom, and Judah was feared and respected by nations round about. The king sent out teachers throughout his kingdom to instruct the people in the law of the Lord. The thorough acceptance of God's word resulted in strengthening the nation commercially and morally.

VI. Topic: Decision day in Israel. Place: Mount Carmel. In the test on Carmel proposed to Ahab by Elijah, the participants seemed unevenly matched,—Elijah, the only prophet of Jehovah on the one side and four hundred prophets of Baal on the other. The simple prayer of Elijah brought fire from heaven to consume the sacrifice, and the people were led to declare in favor of the true God. As a result of the test Baal-worship received a severe blow, but it was far from being destroyed, as Elijah had hoped it would be.

VIII. Topic: A turning-point in Elijah's ministry. Places: Mount Carmel; Jezreel; Beersheba; Horeb. In answer to the prayer of Elijah, rain fell in abundance. The prophet went to Jezreel, where Jezebel threatened his life. He fled to Beer-sheba and thence to Horeb, where God spoke to him in the still small voice, encouraging him and sending him on an important mission. Although Elijah was downcast and tempted to discouragement during his flight, his journey to Horeb was not altogether in vain.

IX. Topic: The sentence of death. Places: Samaria; Jezreel. Ahab's weakness of character and Jezebel's cruelty are clearly set forth in the incident of Naboth's vineyard. We see a king sulking because he could not buy Naboth's vineyard from him, and we see a queen falsely accusing an innocent man and executing him in order that Ahab might have the coveted vineyard. We see Elijah on hand at the command of the Lord to reprove Ahab.

X. Topic: God's disposition of men. Places: Gilgal; Bethel; Jericho; east of Jordan. In Elijah we see one of the two instances on record where a man was taken to heaven without passing through the gates of death. Elisha was devoted to his Master to the last and received his request for a double portion of Elijah's spirit. The three days' search of the young men for Elijah after his translation was fruitless.

XI. Topic: Events in Elisha's ministry. Places: Shunem; Mount Carmel. A family of Shunem kindly entertained the prophet Elisha and his servant from time to time. The sudden death of the only son of this family sent the mother in haste to the prophet at Carmel for help. Elisha responded to her plea, and on arrival at Shunem prayed to God and put forth his own efforts, and as a result the child's life was restored.

XII. Topic: Divine justice and mercy. Place: Samaria. The disastrous effects of the use of strong drink were clearly apparent in the defeat that came to Benhadad's army before the city of Samaria, which he was besieging. With the help of the Lord the little army of Israel completely routed the hosts of Syria whose leaders at the time were "drinking themselves drunk." Drunkenness brought disaster there as it always does.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—The divided kingdom.

I. The Kingdoms.

II. The kings.

III. The prophets.

I. The kingdoms. The division of Israel into two kingdoms was a political crisis and a fatal policy. It was the beginning of the end of the true worship of Jehovah, the ascendency of idolatry and the persecution of true piety. Like a household divided against itself it could but crumble and fall. The hidden cause which lay in Solomon's corrupting power revealed its effect in his sucesses. Though Israel had some just complaints, the broken unity between the two kingdoms became a wide breach and resulted in the maintenance of independent kingdoms. This involved separate worship. Political disruption destroyed religious unity. The revolt of the ten tribes proved to be mainly their own loss. Their kingdom became the football of human ambition and caprice so that one insurrection followed another. Suicide and murder disgraced its history. Idolatry prevailed and the worshippers of Jehovah were put to death. The things were not so stormy in Judah. The temple was in their midst where the sacred services were conducted by priests and Levites. Though idolatry crept in during Rehoboam's reign, and some of the evils of Soloman's later reign existed, more reforms took place and better kings reigned than in Israel. Yet the division was to result in weakness and captivity to both kingdoms.

II. The Kings. Though Rehoboam was the rightful successor to his father, Solomon, and should have been as his name indicated, "the enlarger of the kingdom," he became the chief instrument of its disruption. The grievances of the people and the decision of the king brought about the rebellion. The people were stirred by ingratitude, jealousy, envy, hatred, with a strong desire for independence. The tyranny, violence and folly of the king fired them on to rebellion. With Jeroboam, though he reigned over the ten tribes, he had in them the elements of weakness and disloyalty, which bespoke for him strife and internal division. Being self-centred himself he sought first to make his throne secure at the expense of the nation's obedience to God. He appealed to their tribal independence and selfish indulgence. His policy was to establish a lasting wall of separation between the two kingdoms and that he did at the sacrifice of divine forms of worship. Each king in Israel who succeeded him increased in open rebellion against God and caused more unrest and wickedness among the people until Ahab made the worship of Baal the national religion.

III. The prophets. The people had so far fallen into apostasy that few except the prophets uttered a voice against idolatry. Israel was fast hastening on to utter destruction when God graciously empowered Elijah to appear before Ahab and his idolatrous wife, Jezebel, there to proclaim a famine. While the people were left to suffer its dreadful consequences Elijah was graciously fed and protected and later made a great blessing to the widow at Zarephath. When he reappeared in Israel it was for the great test upon Carmel when God answered by fire and consumed His sacrifice. Then came the turning point in Elijah's life work. In the great reaction which followed his tremendous day in Israel he felt great despair for the nation's spiritual welfare. He felt himself a failure in his undertakings while he saw no other man ready to do better. A revelation from God reassured him there was faith in Israel, that other means might be best suited for future work, that he should not be left to battle alone against error. Elisha was given to him as a faithful servant and successor. Through Elijah the schools of the prophets were established, which graciously made up in Israel for the absence of priests and Levites and the temple service such as they had in Judah, and God upheld his followers.

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

"It is too much" (1 Kings 12:28). People who do not wish to do the exact right are overflowing with excuses, and the less reasonable is their course, the more inconsistent are their excuses. The excuses offered in the parable of the great supper (Luke 14:18-20) were as flimsy as those which people put forward to-day for not serving the Lord. Jeroboam was acting for selfish ends when he set up the golden calves at Bethel and Dan, and not for the good of his people, although he pretended to be considering their convenience. The thought is suggested that the true service of God is too great a task or sacrifice. "'It is too much,' to go to prayer meeting through the cold or rain," says the lifeless professor of religion. The covetous man thinks "it is too much" to give money for the support of the gospel at home and in foreign lands. The lover of pleasure feels that "it is too much" for him to forsake the pleasures of sin in order to become a disciple of Jesus Christ. The devotee of fashions thinks "it is too much" to ask of any one to lay aside the trappings of pride and show. The tendency still exists to frame a religion to suit the individual convenience, hence the multitude of gods at Bethel and Dan and numberless other places.

"How long halt ye?" (1 Kings 18:21). It is a disadvantage in earthly things for one to be undecided, but it is a disaster in eternal things. The call is made for a decision. The ability to decide is present, and there is a high motive to decide wisely. We can not avoid making a decision any more than we can escape the consequences of the decision we make. In the picture, "Dinah or Christ," is told a story of the early days of Christianity. A Christian girl stands beside a pagan altar, and many are urging her to burn incense upon, it while the Roman governor is sitting by, watching to see the choice she makes. In the background is the amphitheatre in which death by wild beasts awaits her if she refuses to burn the incense. If she burns the incense, thus denying Christ and acknowledging the Pagan gods, she will be set free. Her fate hangs in the balance, but the expression on her face shows determination to be steadfast. Pizarro, the conqueror of Peru, in his earlier years of effort offered his followers a choice. Drawing a line on the sand, he said, "On this side are ease and pleasure; on the other, toil and danger. But on this side are Panama and poverty; on the other, Peru, riches and glory." We are called upon to make choice between the self-denying way of the cross, with the rich rewards of God's grace and eternal life, and the way of the world and sin, with discontent in this life, and an eternity of bitterness and despair beyond.

"I will not leave thee" (2 Kings 2:6). There are times when the decision that is made is tested. Ruth and Orpah both resolved to go with Naomi to the land of Israel, but Orpah was persuaded to return, while Ruth, in persisting in her determination to be with the people of God, gained for herself a place among the honored women all time. In times of weakness and outward stress men have turned back upon God and duty and have been losers eternally by that act. A strong determination to follow God always is an effective part of the Christian equipment. Elisha's steadfast purpose to be with Elijah until the moment of the latter's departure from earth secured for him the mantle of his master and the right to be his true successor. A scribe said to Jesus, "I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest." That decision was the only one he could have made, and would have brought him infinite blessing had he carried it out.

AFTER DOCTORS FAILED

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Her.

Midgie Station, N. B.—One can hardly believe this as it is not natural, but it was my case. For ten months I suffered from suppression. I had different doctors, tried different medicines, but none helped me. My friends told me I would go into a decline. One day a lady friend told me what your medicine had done for her, so I wrote you for advice and received your reply with pleasure.

I started taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and at the second bottle showed improvement. Now I am regular and never was so well in my life, thanks to Mrs. Pinkham's medicine.

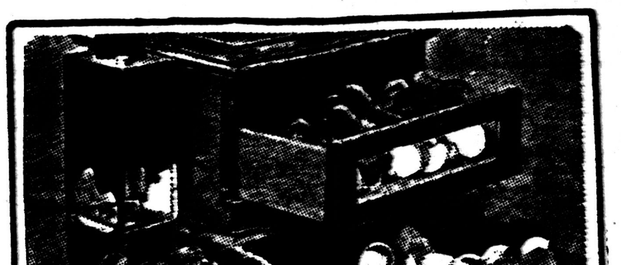
Please publish my letter for the benefit of others.—MRS. JOSIAH W. HICKS, Midgie Station, N. B.

Indian Head, Sask.—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is indeed a boon to women who suffer from female ills. My health is better now than it has been in my five years of married life and I thank you for the good your advice and medicine have done me. I had spent hundreds of dollars on doctors without receiving any benefit.—MRS. FRANK COOPER, Box 448, Indian Head, Saskatchewan.

The most successful remedy in this country for the cure of all forms of female complaints is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

HOW TO RAISE AND CARE FOR THE PROFITABLE HEN.

LESSON 2—FROM EGGS TO CHICKS.



The question to decide is whether you are going to hatch the chicks in the old-fashioned way, let biddy do it, or get an artificial incubator. For the person who wants to go into the business on a large scale, the machine is undoubtedly the better. For the city man, who only has the back yard for his "chicken farm," there is much to be said in favor of either method.

A machine costs little, the smallest as low as $5. The smallest will hatch from 40 to 60 eggs at a time. The expense of running one is very small.

Machines are very simple affairs when once understood—a bright boy or girl can manage both the incubator and the brooder into which the little chicks are placed 48 hours after they break the shell.

Complete instructions are given with each machine sold, and results depending entirely on how one follows instructions are to be obtained.

But if you do not wish to invest in a machine, and want to let the hen hatch out the eggs, you will probably have to buy the hens and then wait until they want to sit. Maybe you can buy some hens already broody.

Try her for a day or two on nest eggs, to see whether she has really made up her mind to sit, and then, at night, place as many eggs under her as she can well cover. Don't fill the nest too full of eggs, as those near the outside will get chilled and spoil. From 10 to 13 eggs are about the average for the ordinary hen.

As Leghorns and Minoreas are of the non-sitting variety, you will have to figure on some other breed to do the hatching if you specialize in either of those two breeds. Usually small, active hens are restless on the nest and bring off a smaller percentage of healthy chicks. Medium sized quiet hens are best.

Having set the hen, see to it that plenty of food and fresh water is within reach so that she will not have to take unnecessary time off the eggs, but allow her much latitude in the matter of leaving the nest. She knows more about hatching the eggs than you do, anyhow.

Watch her for lice and sprinkle both her and the nest with insecticides. Lice are chick killers.

In three weeks little beaks will begin breaking through. Many people remove the little chicks and keep them in a warm basket until the hatching is over, and then give them back to the hen. Keep the hen and her little ones away from the rest of the flock. Put her in a box or barrel, secured against drafts and dampness; nail some laths across the front, allowing enough room for the little chicks to come out at will.

If you want to use the eggs which your hens lay for hatching purposes, you must have a rooster with the flock. If the hens are two years old, the rooster should be a yearling, and vice versa.

Use the eggs of the best laying hens for hatching. When hens lay particularly well during winter use their eggs, for their chicks will also be good layers. Laying strains can be inbred in a flock. If your hens do not lay during the winter, provided of course that you have cared for them intelligently, get some eggs from good laying hens of the same breed.

How to take care of the growing chicks is the subject of next week's article.

(Continued Next Week.)

SWEET CORN STALKS.

Make the Very Best of Ensilage Says an Expert.

At a meeting of the National Canners' Association of the United States N. I. Nelson, Secretary and Treasurer of the Lake Mills Canning Company, chose as his subject "Sweet Corn Stalks as Ensilage." Mr. Nelson said in part:

"It will be my aim to submit facts and figures to substantiate my claim that sweet corn stalks make the very best of ensilage with an outlay of practically nothing. I have here comparative figures on the relative values of sweet corn stalks and mature dent corn which I obtained from G. W. Patterson, dairy expert of the North Iowa Dairy Improvement Association, who has his headquarters at Lake Mills. Mr. Patterson has made a special study of ensilage and has made a personal analysis of these products, therefore the figures en be depended upon as absolutely correct. Here are the figures for your consideration:

Per cent. of digestible nutrients in sweet corn stalks—Protein, .94; carbohydrates, 14; fat, .5; dry matter, 22.3.

Per cent. of digestible nutrients in mature dent corn silage—Protein, .9; carbohydrates, 11.3; fat, .7; dry matter, 20.9.

"You will observe that in point of digestible nutriments the sweet corn stalk, without the ears, exceeds that of the dent corn, including the ears. We find that 100 tons of sweet corn silage contains as much digestible nutriments as does $261.50 worth of shelled corn at 40c per bushel, or $390 worth of oats at 28c per bushel. Again, 100 tons of sweet corn silage contains 27,792 pounds of digestible nutriments. To me these figures are most interesting, and they surely explode the now prehistoric contention that sweet corn stalks are worthless as ensilage.

"So much for the cold figure end of my argument, and now I will impart to you information which I have gleaned from personal observation. A certain customer of our Lake Mills factory last season planted 200 acres of sweet corn. He is of the progressive type of farmer and practices economy whenever he can. He was seized with the idea that sweet corn stalks would make good silage, and in order to demonstrate his theory purchased a silo of the Indiana Silo Company, of Des Moines, and fifteen days after having finished picking his corn began the pack of the silage. After having filled the structure about half full he allowed it to settle for a few days and then filled the remaining half. When the filling process was completed he scattered a layer of oats over it and allowed it to remain there until the first of November last. Upon uncovering it the silage was found to be in the very best condition, and from Nov. 1 until Feb. 1 has furnished food for 26 head of cattle, and fully two-thirds of the pack remains in the silo. This silo is 18 feet in diameter and 32 feet high, and contained 190 tons of ensilage. I have said that 26 head has been furnished food from this silo since Nov. 1, and this is substantially true, but in order to keep history exactly correct, must add that a small quantity of dry stalks were kept in the yard where they might feed in the day if they so desired, but we learn that this variety of food was partaken of very sparingly, the silage apparently being entirely satisfying. On the 29th day of January I called at the home of the owner of this silo and viewed the sweet corn ensilage-fed cattle, and I must say that I never saw a finer looking lot of cattle—in the best of flesh, healthy looking and full of life. In procuring the material to fill his silo he used the stalks from about 50 acres. But now, gentlemen, let me have your right ear! The total cost of filling this silo was $48. Taking the figures of our Mr. Patterson, using shelled corn as a basis—100 tons of sweet corn silage, equal to $261.50 worth of shelled corn, we can figure that our friend has secured fully $500 worth of foodstuffs for just $48, and bear in mind that this $500 worth of winter food is a clean pick-up, as the stalks had yielded their fruit and it had been marketed at our factory at $6 per ton. After filling his silo there remained in this field $1,500 worth of food stuffs which could have been utilized had he had occasion to use it.

"It is safe to say that during the past year fully 50,000 acres of Iowa soil bore sweet corn, and figuring that each acre of stalks was worth $10 (as that is the ratio that my friend realized from his 50 acres of silage), a shameful waste has been allowed and fully $500,000 worth of bovine food stuff has been returned to mother earth without having performed its duty."

The world is a comedy to those who think, a tragedy to those who feel.—Walpole.

MARKET REPORTS.

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK.

There were 787 fresh cattle arrived on the market to-day, which, with the 300 left over from Wednesday, would make about 1,000 on sale all told, to-day.

Owing to light receipts, to-day's trade remained about steady at Tuesday's quotations.

Butchers—Prime picked lots of butchers' cattle sold at $5.80 to $5.90, and one lot of 4 extra choice butchers, good enough to export, 1170 lbs. each, sold by Dunn & Levack to the Harris Abattoir Co. at $6.12½ per cwt., loads of good, $5.50 to $5.75; medium, $5.15 to $5.40; common, $4.75 to $5.10; cows, $3.25 to $4.90; bulls, $4.50 to $5.

Milkers and Springers—Moderate receipts of milkers and springers sold at $32 to $64 each.

Veal Calves—Fairly liberal receipts of veal calves sold at $3.50 to $8 per cwt., with a few choice calves as high as $8.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, ewes, sold at $4.50 to $5 per ctw.; rams, at $4 to $4.50, and lambs $6.50 to $7 per cwt. The lambs selling at $7 per cwt., are nice light weights, 90 to 100 lbs. each; heavy lambs are slow sale at prices quoted.

Hogs—Receipts of hogs were fairly liberal. Prices ruled steady, at $7.05 for selects, fed and watered, and $6.75 to drovers for hogs, f.o.b. cars, at country points. All heavy hogs, 220 lbs. and over, are being culled out at 50c per cwt. less than the above prices.

FARMERS' MARKET.

The grain receipts were small to-day, with little change in prices. About 100 bushels of wheat sold at 80 to 81c, and 300 bushels of barley at 65 to 66c. Oats are quoted at 37 to 38c per bushel.

Hay dull, with prices steady; a dozen loads sold at $17 to $18 a ton for timothy and at $12 to $14 for mixed. Bundled straw quoted at $14 a ton.

Dressed hogs are unchanged, with quotations ruling at $8.50 to $9.

Wheat, white	$ 0 80	$ 0 81
Do., red, bushel	0 80	0 00
Do., goose, bushel	0 78	0 00
Oats, bushel	0 37	0 38
Peas, bushel	0 80	0 00
Barley, bushel	0 65	0 66
Rye, bushel	0 67	0 68
Buckwheat, bushel	0 48	0 50
Hay, timothy, ton	16 00	18 00
Do., mixed, ton	12 00	14 00
Straw, per ton	13 00	14 00
Seeds—		
Prices at which recleaned seeds are being sold to the trade:		
Alsike, No. 1, bushel	11 00	0 00
Do., No. 2, bushel	9 60	0 00
Do., No. 3, bushel	8 75	0 00
Red clover, No. 1, bushel	11 00	0 00
Do., No. 2, bushel	9 30	0 00
Do., No. 3, bushel	8 40	0 00
Timothy, No. 1, bushel	7 20	0 00
Do., No. 2, bushel	6 75	0 00
Alfalfa, No. 1, bushel	13 75	0 00
Do., No. 2, bushel	12 25	0 00
Dressed hogs	8 50	9 50
Butter, dairy	0 23	0 27
Do., inferior	0 19	0 21
Eggs, new-laid, dozen	0 23	0 25
Chickens, lb.	0 18	0 20
Spring chickens, lb.	0 35	0 00
Turkeys, lb.	0 21	0 24
Apples, bbl.	3 00	5 00
Cabbage, dozen	0 30	0 35
Cauliflower, dozen	0 75	1 00
Onions, bag	0 90	1 00
Potatoes, bag	0 90	1 00
Beef, hindquarters	9 50	10 50
Do., forequarters	7 00	8 00
Do., choice, carcase	9 00	9 75
Do., medium, carcase	8 00	8 50
Mutton, prime, per cwt.	8 00	9 50
Veal, prime, per cwt.	11 00	13 00
Lamb, cwt.	10 00	11 50

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, ETC.

Hides—The receipts are fairly good, with the feeling rather easier. A good many grubby hides offer. City inspected, No. 1 steers and cows, 60 lbs. and up, 9 1-2c per lb.; No. 2 stock, 8 1-2c, and No. 3, 7 1-2c. Country stock, cured, 8 to 8 1-2c at outside points, and green at 7 1-2c to 8c.

Horsehair—Farmer or peddlar stock, 30 to 32c per lb.

Horsehides—$2.75 to $3.

Sheepskins—$1 to $1.25.

Calfskins—Market is steady, with prices from 12 to 13c here, and 11 to 12c outside.

Tallow—Solids, in barrels, No. 1, 6 to 6 1-4c; No. 2 solids, 5c; cakes, No. 1, 6 1-4 to 6 1-2c, and No. 2, 5 3-4c.

Wools—Trade dull, with prices nominally unchanged. Unwashed wools, 13 to 14c; washed at 21 to 22c; rejections, 16 to 17c.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

	Prev. Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
May	92⅞	93¼	93⅜	92¾	93¾
July	94¼	94¾	95	94¼	94¼
Oats—					
May	33⅝	33½	34¼	33½	33⅞
July	34⅛	34⅝	35¼	34⅝	34⅞

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Montreal — At the Canadian Pacific live stock market receipts were 600 cattle, 100 sheep and lambs, 550 hogs and 1,600 calves. A feature of trade was the weaker prices of cattle. The demand was slow. Buying is only from hand to mouth for the time being. A few choice steers sold as high as 6 1-4c, but the bulk of the trading was done at 6c, good at at 5 1-2c to 5 3-4c, fairly good at 5c to 5 1-4c, fair at 4 3-4c, and common at 4 1-2c per pound. A slow trade in cows at prices ranging from 3 3-4c to 5 1-4c and bulls at from 3 1-2c to 5 1-4c per pound.

Prices of calves scored another sharp decline. At the reduction the demand was good and an active trade was done at prices ranging from $7 to $8 each. Old sheep sold at from $4 to $7, and yearling lambs at from $5 to $6 each. There was no change in the condition of the market for hogs, prices being steady on account of the smaller offerings, and sales of selected lots were made at $7.25 to $7.3? per 100 pounds weighed off cars.

CLOSING WHEAT MARKETS.

	Tuesday May	Tuesday July	Wednesday May	Wednesday July
Winnipeg	92⅞b	94¼b	92⅞b	94¼b
Chicago	91	88⅛	91⅛	89⅝
Minneapolis	97⅞	99¼	97⅞	99⅝
Duluth	98	96⅞	..	..

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago despatch: Cattle—Receipts estimated at 5,500, market slow, weak, beeves $5.10 to $6.25; Texas steers $4.40 to $5.65; western steers, $4.75 to $5.90; stockers and feeders [illegible] to $5.80; cows and heifers $2.60 to $5.90; calves $6.75 to $8.50.

Hogs—Receipts estimated at 24,000; market slow to 5 to 10c, higher, light, $6.90 to $7.20; mixed, $6.75 to $7.10; heavy, $6.60 to $7; roughts, $6.60 to $6.75; good to choice, heavy, $6.75 to $7; pigs, $6.60 to $7.15; bulk of sales, $6.85 to $7.05.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 14,000; market steady; natives $3 to $5.10; western, $3.25 to $5.10; yearlings, $4.75 to $5.65; lambs, native, $5 to $6.35.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Liverpool cable: Closing: Wheat—Spot dull. No. 2 red western, winter, no stock; futures firm; March 6s 9¼d; May 6s 9¾d; July, 6s 9¾d.

Flour—Winter patents, 27s 6d.

Beef—Extra India mess, easy, 11s 6d.

Pork—Prime mess, western, quiet, 85s.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., quiet, 54s.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., steady, 59s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., steady, 61s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., quiet, 55s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., dull, 59s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., quiet, 58s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., steady, 54s.

Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., dull, 48s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, easy, 46s 6d; American refined, in pails, quiet, 47s 9d.

Cheese—Canadian finest white, new, firm, 61s; Canadian finest colored, new, firm, 62s.

Turpentine spirits—Strong, 68s 6d.

Petroleum—Refined, steady, 6 1-2d.

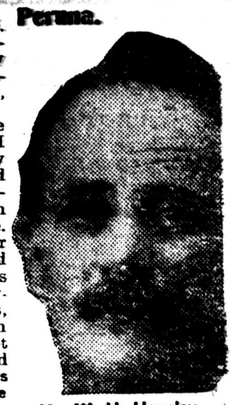
Linseed oil—Steady, 50s.

BAD CASE OF GRIP

Caused Sore Throat and Tonsilitis. Restored by Peruna.

Mr. W. H. Housley, Stony Point, Tennessee, writes:

"Five years ago I took a very severe cold which resulted in la grippe. I never was so bad off. I was in bed several weeks, and when I did get up I had tonsilitis and sore throat.



Mr. W. H. Housley.

"I tried to cure this for eighteen months, but it gradually got worse. A doctor advised me to have my tonsils cut out, but I did not like the idea. Another doctor examined me, and told me the same thing. I finally got a bottle of Peruna, and after I had taken one bottle my throat was better. I bought and used a dozen bottles, and saw I was going to get well, and I did."

WHY DO CHILDREN LIKE ZAM-BUK?

A Chat With Motners

"Whenever my children have any sore places, cuts, or skin troubles, they ask for Zam-Buk. They can always depend upon it doing what is needed."

So says Mrs. Alce, of 170 Chatham street, Montreal.

A missionary, writing from the West Coast of Africa, says: "One boy who was treated for a bad case of ulcer came back recently and said, 'I like best that green medicine.' The 'green medicine' was Zam-Buk."

Now, why should children all the world over, show such a marked preference for Zam-Buk?

Children like Zam-Buk because, as soon as applied to a burn, a cut, or a sore, it stops the pain and then gradually, but surely, it heals. As soon as the pain of a wound or sore is relieved a child can go on with its play and leave Zam-Buk to finish off the healing.

Mothers might look a little more deeply into the action of Zam-Buk. First, it is highly antiseptic. As soon as applied it stops all danger of festering, blood-poisoning and inflammation. Second, it is soothing. It cools the wound or sore; allays the irritation; stops the pain and smarting. Then, thirdly, it stimulates the cells, beneath the injured part, to healthy action, and causes the speedy creation of new, healthy tissue.

Just try Zam-Buk for cuts, or burns, or cold sores, or eczema, ulcers, rashes, bad leg, piles, varicose ulcers, or any inflamed or diseased condition of the skin. All druggists and stores 50c. box, or free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Refuse harmful imitations and cheap, worthless substitutes.

CALGARY BOOMING.

Million Dollar Store—$66,000 for Parks—$53,000,000 Assessment.

Calgary, Alta., March 20.—$66,000 will be spent on seven Calgary parks this year in seeding, sodding, levelling ground and otherwise making parks attractive.

The site of a million dollar Hudson Bay store was announced yesterday. The building is to be ready by Nov. 1 and is to be the largest and best equipped departmental store in Canada.

Calgary's assessment this year is over $53,000,000 which will bring in a tax revenue of probably $670,000.