



31RTH Almost Painless, stive Methers. 1375E Removes the ng & Strongthens fulled with Invalu-5 or three for \$12. EAST, TORONTO

RE FREE



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# Cures Garget in



# Cured of Shingles and Eczema



By Caticura Soap and Ointment. Chest Raw, Bleeding and Itchy.

"I just want to say a good word for Cutions does and Ointment. In November, 100, I had what the doctors call shingles of ersems. My chest was raw and bleeding and lichy. I was that way all winter. It was not so had in the summer. In September it get worse. I had the best doctors treating nt get wome. I had the best doctors treating me, but did me no good, and I was all run down in health. In November, 1910, it got wome again. I sent to you for a sample cake of Cuticura Soap. You sent if to me and I get a box of Cuticura Ointment. I have need two house and on the third see it. I get a box of Cuticura Ointment. I have used two boxes and on the third one it has cured me of shingles and eczema. I am delighted with them and do feel pleased to think I have something I have confidence in. Should anyone be suffering as I did, I hope that they will do as I did, and I am sure of the results. I am recommending them from experience." (Signed) J. H. Jarvis, 7 Ann St., Kingston, Ont., May 30, 1911.

St., Kingston, Ont., May 30, 1911.

For more than a generation Cuticura Scap and Cuticura Ointment have afforded the specifiest and most economical treatment for itching, burning, scaly and bleeding skin and scale humors, of young and old. A single set is often sufficient. Cuticura Scap and Ointment are sold throughout the world, but to thuse who have suffered much, lost hope and are without faith in any treatment, a liberal sample of each with 32-p. booklet on the skin will be mailed free, on application. Address Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., 65 Columbus Ave., Boston, U. S. A.



LESSON X .- DEC. 3, 1911. Nehemiah Rebuilds the Wall of

Jerusalem.-Neh. 4: 1-23.

Commentary.- I. Enemies scoff at the Jews (vs 1-6). 1-6. There are enemies to oppose every good work. Jerusalem had lain in ruins for nearly a century and a dence he could encourage his people to half and had been a prey to surrounding be brave and strong. Fight for your half and had been a prey to surrounding nations. When the people around about saw an effort being made to rebuild the walls they ridiculed the attempt, declaring that the Jews were too feeble for so great an undertaking. The words of Sanballat and Tobiah in vs. 3, 4 express the estimate which they placed upon the s' ability to restore Jerusalem and the nation. They flattered themselves inot believing that the thing which they did not want done was impossible of accomplishment. As an offset to this derigion Nehemiah betook himself again committing the entire case to st used his utmost diligence tward the work already berward the work already berward the work already beto prayer, committing the entire case to Jehovah, yet used his utmost diligence gun . 6. So built we the wall-The entire wall was apportioned to forty-four different companies, and they worked so faithfully that the breaches were all closed in fifty-two days (ch. 15), building "every one over against his own house" (ch. 3, 28). All the wall was joined unto the half thereof-The entire wall was built up to one-half its former height. It is estimated that the original height was two hundred feet. A mind to work-The enthusiasm of the people explained the rapidity of the work. Nehemiah disclaims any credit to himself \_Cam Bible.

II. A conspiracy formed (vs. 7-12). 7. Sanhallta-An officer of the Persian government, who had authority in Samaria. He is chiefly noted for his hostility to the Jews. He is called "the Horonite" (ch. 2, 10), probably from Horonaim, a city in Moab. Tobiah—He was an Ammonite (ch. 2, 10. The Moabites and the Ammonites were enemies of the Jews, and this fact may account for their bitetr hostility to the plan of rebuilding the walls. Arabians-Wandering tribes of the desert, probably under the leadership M Geshem (ch. 2, 19). Ammoni es -A people having their home to the east of the Jordan. Ashdodites The inhabitants of Ashdod, a city of the Philistires, near the Mditerranean Sea Were very wroth they were angry when they heard of the Jews' purpose to rebuild the walls, and their anger increased when they know that the work was actually being done—they constructed the act of the Jows in fortifying the city as an attempt to throw off the Persian yoke, but the real cause of their anger seems to have been a jealous" because of the increasing power and prosperity of the Jews, and moreover, Jerusalem fortified would no longe: be an open

field for plunder. 8. Conspired....together -- Liverally, "breathed together in unison." The hos-

Nehemiah was a man of prayer; his prayers had thus far brought success in me important undertaking, and he believed the Lord would not fail rim at this critical moment. And set a watch—

The strongest confidence in the protec-tion and favor of God does not preclude the use of all or any of the means of self-preservation and defence, which His providence has put in our power.— Clarke. Watching and prayer are brought together in their proper rela-tion. On the part of the enemies of the Jews there were ridicule, hatred and conspiracy; but on the part of the Jews, prayer, watching, and concentration of purpose to carry out the divinely-ap-

being to unite them in their appointed

There is no account of their naving set their compiracy into action.

2. We made our prayer unto our God

pointed plan.
10. Judah said .... we are not able— Nehemiah met opposition, not only from without, but even from his own people, who harbored a spirit of discouragement. There was a great amount of rubbish, which must be removed to find a foundation and to secure building material, and it was a great height to which stones must be raised to build the walls. This formidable task had dis-

couraged the workers, and their strength 11. Our adversaries said, etc.-The plan of the enemy was to make a sudden and secret attack upon the Jews, with the purpose of utterly routing them and permanently hindering the work of re-pairing the walls. 12. The Jews which dwelt by them-The Jews in scattered communities, dwelling among the Samaritans and other enemies. Said unto

us ten times .... ye must return (R. V.) -These scattered Jews felt that their enemies wer so hostile that their lives give him wisdom and skill. He had left were in danger, therefore they sent "ten times," again and again, for the members of their families in Jerusalem to return to them to protect them. Thus another difficulty presented itself to

Nehemiak. III. Nehemiah's defense (vs. 13-18.) 13. In the lowest parts ... in the open places (R. V.)—Nehemiah placed guards behind the workers in the exposed places where the walls were not yet raised high enough for protection. After their families-Probably defending the portion of the wall upon which they were at work. -Cam. Bible. Both the defenders and those working upon the walls at any given place belonged to the same family. 14. Be not ye afraid of them-It was known that an attack was likely to be made by the Jews' enemies. Nehemiah

had one his best in organizing the workers and the defenders, he had prayed earnestly to the Lord, and with confibrethrne, etc .- The strongest incentives weer placed before them. "To the Jews the contest must be for their very existence as a people."

15. When our enemies heard—The enemies expected to keep secret the plane of their attack, but it became known to the Jews, and God "brought their counsel to nought." 16. The half of my servants—Reference is probably made to Nehemiah's band of personal servants. They were divided into two companies, one-half working at rebuild-

mail, protections for the body, made of metal or coarse leather. Rulers were behind-They took their position behind the workers to direct the work of building, and to direct the defense in case an attack should be made. 17. Bare burdens-The burden-bearers needed but one hand for their work, so they were free to use the other for defense. 18. His sword-The builders carried their swords in their girdles, where they could be grasped quickly, if needed.

IV. The builders at work (vs. 19-23.) "Our God shall fight for us" (v. 20) comes fittingly from the lips of the man who had made use of his own skill in pushing forward the work and in guarding the workmen, and had prayed in faith for the success of the undertaking which he was certain was divinely directed. The energy with which the work was advanced appears from the fact that the workmen were busy from daylight until dark, and even at night they were to be ready at a moment's warning to defend themselves and the

Questions .- Who was Nehemiah? Why had he gone to Jerusalem? What did he do first? How did the people receive his plan? How were they opposed? How did Nehemiah meet their opposition? What complaint did the men of Judah make Why? How did Nehemiah learn the plan of his enemies? How did he arrange to meet their forces? What appeal did Nehemiah make to the people? How did his plan affect his enemies How did he arrange to complete the work What was the need of a trumpeter?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Demonstrated faith. I. Exhibited in overcoming opposition II. Exhibited in united perseverance. I Exhibited in overcoming opposition. tility of each of these ne-ples toward In all aggressive movements there must the Jews wat freat enough for the time be aggressive leaders. Nehemiah's vig-

It Never Flickers

The long winter even-

ings give a woman a spiendid chance for sewing or embroidery; but her eyes

suffer from the strain unless

she has a good light. The Rayo is the best

lamp made.

It gives a strong, diffused light that is remarkably easy to the eyes.

There is no glare to it; no ficker. It lights up a whole room.

The Rayo is an economical lamp, too,
You get the most penalth light where for the oil burned; and the Rayo itself is a
loss priced lamp. Yet it is a handsome lamp on emanant to any soon in the house.
The Rayo Lamp is easily lighted without removing shade or chimacy; easy to
then and rewish. Made of solid boss, midd-pland; she in numerous other styles
and faither.

Andres dele to der yes in his of these larges or wite for description deads

The Queen City Cl. Company, Limbed.

# STOVE POLISH

The easy-chining stove polish in the big can. Not a powder, which must be mixed with water -nor a hard cake, which must be scraped but a soft paste, ready to use, that gives a brilliant polish with a few rube.

Equally good for stoves, pipes, grates and irozwork.

If your dealer does not carry "Black Knight" Stove Polish, send us his name and roc. and we will send a full size tin by return mail.

The F.F. Bulley Co. Limited, Hamilton, Oak. Makers of the famous "Sin 1" Shoe Polish.

ilance anticipated every difficulty while his prudent measures defeated every obstruction. He was conscious of the powers arrayed against him. He knew the magnitude of his undertaking. He felt the pressure of having his brothren complain. Yet he resorted to prayer in much confidence that Gal would his position and the luxuries of court life to face ridicule, slander and conspiracy and was therefore determined to be invincible before his enemies, who made every effort to cause the Jews to feel the power and discomfort of op-position. He knew that in the positive grocess of achieving good there would be hindrances to meet. He regarded misrepresentations and misconceptions of his work as a part of the pathos of life, and set about to make his life and his work the real answer to all criticism. He recognized his duty and privilege in his appointed work and felt an earnest sympathy in the cause and a longing for the best results. Nehemish not only embodied, but created the spirit of his age and led it on to vic-tory. Having set his mind to accomplish his work he judiciously employed ev-ery means calculated to promote it. His spirit of courage was his best example of resistance. Nehemiah's prayerful, watchful, cheerful, courageous spirit combined with industry, made him a bold director in his work. He demonstrated his faith in keeping wide awake to all his duties and performing every task faithfully. There was a reason why his work was surrounded by danger and that was because it was in opposition to the enemies of God's people. Nehemiah could better overcome the attacks of other men than the murmuring of the fearful ones among his , own people. A deserter was more demoralizing than a dozen foes, a more prese-

divinely directed course. II. Exhibited in united perseverance Ged's work did not stop for enemies but enemies had to give way when Gou's work moved on. Nehemiah had not prevailed in prayer for naught. He had not received authority from the king to let his opportunity slip. He had not believed in God's promises to doubt them under test. He had not received assurance from God to disbelieve in the conflict. Nothing but complete victory would satisfy Nehemiah. He arranged everything ready for war and trusted implicitly for peace. Perseverance was a great taskmaster in Nehemiah. The people loved their leader, their work and each other. Nehemiah allowed every man all the comfort possible in such an undertaking, by placing his family near him. He was methodical in his plans for protection and resistance. He resisted by establishing sentinels, by placing weapons in the hands of all, by teaching the people to keep behind the defencee, by pressing all into service, by inspiring his people with confidence in God, by insisting that there be no debating with the enemy, by leading the people to be constant in toil and out-look. He was on the field with his men. His first guard was prayer. "Remember the Lord which is great and terrible." Their prayers showed trust in the Lord, prayers that overcame difficulties, that took the place of everything else, that came from the heart, that ascended to God, that were offered in faith. His second guard was watchfulness. "Set a watch." Praying was not their substitute for the use of means but united with watching became their Gibraltar of strength. Both guards were set together; neither was sufficient alone. With such guards they presented a bold front to the enemy. A mutual co-operation went hand in hand
with personal work and responsibility.

The personal work and responsibility.

The personal work and responsibility. —Т. Ř. А.

# The Cost of Keeping a Cow

INCLUDE ENTIRE COST.

In this investigation the cost of maintaining a cow included the following items: cash sundries, cash feeds, farm feeds, labor—man and horse—generol expense, shelter, depreciation, machinery and equipment, herd bulls and interest on the investment. The classification is summerhant arbitrary, as in some instances in item of cost charged to one class might be charged to another with equal correctness. Cash sundries comprise these labors, veterinary nervices and the first charter of these precises of far each: farm feeds are these precises of far each: farm feeds are these precises of far each: farm feeds are these precises.

COST VARIES RACH YEAR with these seat of maintaining a cow in the control of Northfield, Minnecote, was an fellows: of Northfield, Minnecote, was an included in the second of the With these items included, the annu-

of Northfield, Minnesota, was as followed the 1995, \$54.2; 1996, \$54.2; 1996, \$54.2; 1996, \$54.25; 1996, \$54.25; 1996, \$54.25; 1996 being about \$55. In Marchall, Minnesota, the cost far 1996 was \$56.45; 1997, \$51.35; 1996, \$42.99; 1999, \$57.37; with an average cost of about \$46. In Halstad, Minnesota, it was \$42.29 for 1992; in 1996, \$42.59; 1996, \$52.35; 1996, \$52.35; 1997, \$47.22; 1998, \$52.35; 1996, \$52.31; with an average cost of about \$56.

Commenting up on these statistice, the investigators say: "Increasing cost of maintainance per year from 1995 to 1999 is clearly shown on all routes—the result of increasing cost of food, labor, and so forth. In sections near important markets and centres of population thec ost of maintainance is enormously increased over that in Minnesota. With roughage averaging \$5 a ton or less, and grain feeds less than one cent a pound, the farmers in the rural districts of the Central West have a decided advantage over those localities where grains are one and one-half to two cents a pound, and roughage \$15 to \$20 a ton. In the latter case a cow cannot be maintained on less than \$75 to \$100 a vear. From latter case a cow cannot be maintained on less than \$35 to \$100 a year. From the figures it is safe to say that the avin Minnesota under good conditions aperage annual cost of maintaining a cowproximates \$60. The cost can be kept at a minimum through economy in feeding and care and judgment in marketing and handling the product."

WHAT A COW IS WORTH WHAT A COW IS WORTH
It is noteworthy that these figures agree closely with estimates that have been given out by close students of dairy conditions. The same investigation showed that when everything is charged to the animals the cost of producing milk has been greater than the price received. In some instances the cost per pound of butter fat was as high as 31 cents, while the price received was only 18 cents. This some instances the cost per pound of butter fat was as high as 31 cents, while the price received was only 18 cents. This investigation, like others that have been recently conducted, discloses the fact that only recourse for the dairyman is to weed out the unproductive animals and to keep only such as will produce enough milk to pay the cost of maintanance and give a reasonable profit. On this basis the farmer cannot afford to pay 380 to 3100 for a cow unless she produces 5500 to 6000 pounds of milk. The problem resolves itself primarily into one of securing only high-yielding cows either by breeding or purchase. A further detailed study of this investigation will be presented later.—The Country Gentleman

## SHE WAS SURPRISED

When Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills Cured her Chronic Liver Complaint



	0.30
Eggs, new-laid, dozen 0 50	0 15
Chickens, lb	0 15 0 12 0 15
Fowl, Ib	0 15
Ducks, 10 0 20	0 22
TUTREYS. 10 0 12	0 14
Geese, 18	3 00
Petatoes, bag	1 45
Cabbage, dozen	0 65
Beef. hindqdarters 10 00	11 00
Beef. hindquarters	7 50
Du., forequarters 6 50	9 50
Veal. prime	8 50
Mutton, prime	10 00
[.a.mb	20 00
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TORONTO SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, Ber cwt., as follows:
Extra granulated, St. Lawrence 5 95
Do., Redpath's 5 95
Do., Acadia 5 99
Imperial granulated 5 70

Beaver, granulated 5 70
Beaver, granulated 5 45
No. 1 yellow. St. Lawrence 5 45
Do., Redpath's 5 45
In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots,

LIVE STOCK.

Interest evidence on the cost of keeping cows in dairy herds comes from some investigations conducted by the Minnesona Experimental Station and the Federal Bureau of Statistics. This study is especially trustworthy since it is based upon detailed acounts collected by specially trained agents from a number of farms in widely separated neignborhoods. There were eight or ten farms on each statistical route and a total of about 25 dairy farms upon which data were collected. A record of each of these dairy herds for several consecutive years furnishes opportunity fpor checking up the results.

INCLUDE ENTIRE COST.

In this investigation the cost of maintaining a cow included the following items: tash sundries, cash feeds, farm fasts, habor—man and horse—generol expenses, shelter, depreciation, machinery interests.

OTHER MARKETS. CHEESE MARKETS. Breakville—Twenty-five factories offered 1,455 boxes, of which only 25 were white, at in-day's meeting of the Chicase Board. The highest the west ago, and no calls were received. An advance of 3-5c from a west ago, and no calls were received. An advance of 3-5c



this basis settlements will likely be made for a total of 2,500 boxes, includng the regulars.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo—Cattle — Receipts, 250 head: market steady. Veals—Receipts, 125; market active and 50c higher, at \$5.50 to \$5.50. Hogs—Receipts, 6,400 head; market, slow and 5c lower; heavy, \$6.35 to \$6.40; mixed, \$6.25 to \$6.35; yorkers, \$6.90 to \$6.25; pigs, \$5.90 to \$6.25; Sheep and lambs—Receipts, \$6.90 head; sheep, slow and steady; lambs, active and 50c higher; yearlings, \$3.75 to \$6.00; wethers, \$3.25 to \$5.50; ewes, \$5 to \$5.15; sheep, mixed, \$1.50 to \$5.25.

NEW YORK CATTLE. NEW YORK CATTLE.

New York—Beeves — Receipts, 10,600; no trading: feeling steady. Calves—Receipts, 575 head; market slow and lower; veals, \$5.50 to \$9.50; culls, \$4 to \$5; barnyard calves, \$2.75 to \$3.50; fed calves, \$3.75 to \$4.40; southern and western, \$3 to \$5.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,600 head; slow but steady; sheep, \$1.50 to \$3.25; culls, \$1 to \$1.50; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.50; culls, \$3.50 to \$4. Hogs—Receipts, 4,852; market, easy, \$6.25 to \$6.50; pigs, \$6 to \$6.20.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Prev. Close. Open. High. Low. Close Wheat-Nov. . . . . . 4214 . . . . . 421/4 387/4 417/4

CANADIAN APPLES IN BRITAIN. Lendon—Barreled apples, heavy supply, but steady demand. Rates are a point higher for most varieties of Nova Scotian, although prices still below normal

tian, although prices still below normal for this year.

Canadian apples now available are:
Greenings at 16 shillings per barrel for No. 1 and 14 shillings for No. 2. Ben Davis, 15s to 16s for No. 1 and 14s for No. 2. Golden Russets, 19s to 20s for No. 1 and 16s to 18s for No. 2 per barrel.

Liverpool—Canadian Baldwins, 13s to 20s; greenings, 12s 9d to 20s 6d: Ben Davis, 12s to 17s 9d; russets, 13s to 22s 6d.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

danger in opposite the sickening effect of the start should permanently drive them are not start in the sickening of the sick

\$6.25 to \$6.65 per cwt., weighed off cars, and some mixed lots sold as low as \$6. Butchers' cattle, choice, \$6; do., medium, \$i. to \$5.50; do., common, \$3.50 to \$3.76. Canners, \$1.75 to \$3.25; butchers' cattle, bulls, \$2.50; milkers, choice, each, \$75; do., common and medium, each, \$75; do., common and medium, each, \$5 bto \$60; springers, \$30 to \$40; Sheep, ewes, \$3.75; bucks and culls, \$3.25 to \$3.50. Lambs, \$5.50. Hogs, f.o.b., \$6 to \$6.65. Caives, \$3 to \$10.

### LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat—Spot, steady: No. 2 Manitoba, 7s 19 1-2d; No. 3 Manitoba, 7s 8d. Futures easy. Dec., 7s 2 3-8d; May, is 5-8d. Flour—Winter patents, 27s 6d. Hops—In London, Pacific Coast, £11 5s

Flour—Winter patents, 27s 6d.

Hops—In London, Pacific Coast, £11 5a

to fi2.

Eeef.—Extra India mess, western, 88s 3d.

Pork—Prime mess, western, 88s 3d.

Homs—Short cut, 14 to 16 !bs., 55s 6d.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lbs.,

Gis 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 54s; clear
bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 51s 6d; long clear
middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 54s; long
clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 53s 6d;
short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 48s; shoulders, square, 11 to 12 lbs., 49s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 47s;
American refined, in pails, 49s 3d.

Cheese—Canadian finest white, 70s; do.,
colored, 70s 6d.

Butter—Good United States, 112s.

Tallow—Prime city, 35s 6d.

Turpentine spirits—34s.

Resin—Common, 15s.

Petroleum—Refined, 6 3-4d.

Corn—Spot, steady; American mixed,
6s 4d; futures, firm; Jan., 5s 8 1-2d; Feb.,
5s 7 3-8d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Chicago despatch: Cattle—Receipts estimated at 7,000; market steady; beeves \$4.50 to \$9; Texas steers, \$4 to \$5.90; western steers, \$4.40 to \$5.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.90 to \$5.65; cows and heifers \$1.80 to \$5.80; caives, \$5.50 to \$8.25.

writer, show this

a lyertisement to

some friend of yours

who can write plain-

HUNDRED DOL-LARS in cash and One Thousand

1st Prize, \$50.00 in Cash 3rd Prize, \$35.00 in Cash 2nd Prize, \$40.00 in Cash 4th Prize, \$25.00 in Cash 5th to 0th Prizes, each \$10.00 in Cash.

found the picture of an old man. Around his head and shoulders are concealed the faces of his seven daughters. Can you find these seven faces? If so, mark the faces with an X. Cut out the picture and send it to us, together with tous, together with a slip of paper on which you have written the works "I have found the seven faces and marked them." Write the above words plainly and neatly, as in case of

ly and neatly, and have him or her enter this contest in his or her name for you. First, agree with the person who istodo the writing, that you are to re-ceive any prize money or prize that may be award-This may take up alittle of your time but as there is TWO

ties, both writing and neatness will be considered in

this contest. Should you not happen to be a neat

premiums given away, it is worth your time to take a little trouble over this matter. Remember, all you have to do is to mark the faces, cut out the picture and write on a separate piece of paper the words, "I have found the seven faces

and marked them. We do not ask You to Spend One Cent of Your Maney in order to enter this Contest

Send year answer at once, we will reply by Raturn
Mail telling you whether your answer is correct or not, and we will send you a complete Prize List, together with the names and addresses of mercos with the transmit to have recently influence to the transmit or accessed over One Thousand Botters in Usah Prizes from its, and full narticulars of a simple condition that must be fulfilled. (This condition does not involve the spending of any of your money.)

Will nare of Cash Prizes in our left tampetitions will not be allowed to enfort the Genteet.

Hames and Addresses of a few Prize-Winners in Recent Contests

Men & C. Orr, 20ff Gunnell Te. Winnipeg. Stone Mins E. Brudeur, 6 Gillespie St., Sherkmeke. 50.00 Mr. R. Brudeur, 8 Huntlespie St., Sherkmeke. 50.00 Mr. R. Brudeur, 125 Higheon Hamilton. 50.00 Mr. R. W. Hinder, 50.00 Hr. Brudeur, 50.00 Mr. R. W. Hinder, 50.00 Mr. Mr. W. Hinder, 50.00 Mr. Mr. W. Hinder, 50.00 Mr. W. W.

Tours our ambigurantil; carea



COIN FOUND. Beavertown, while imbedded in the ple tree an English ess of King George and the emblem of ar other. The coin it is supposed the the tree for safe by the wood, only ter many years, by ents of time. -Johns-

