SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON II.—JANUARY 14, 1912.

The Birth of John the Baptist.—Luke 1: 57-80.

Commentary.—Rejoicing in the birth of a son (vs. 57, 58). 57. a son—The words of the Lord through Gabriel to Zacharias were fulfilled. A blessing had come to the family, the nation and the world. 58. cousins—"Kinsfolk."—R. V. showed great mercy—In removing the stinging reproach of her childlessness, and bestowing special honor upon her, rejoiced with her—To rejoice with those whom God has favored, and to congratulate them on the advantages which he has granted to them, is a duty which humanity, charity and religion call upon us all to fulfill. We are members of each other, and should rejoice in the welfare of the whole. He who rejoices in his neighbor's prosperity, increases his neighbor's happiness, and gets an addition to his own.—Clarke.

II. The child named (vs. 59-66). 59. the eighth day—On the eighth day the law required every male child of Jewish parents to be set apart unto God by the right of circumcision. This rite could not legally be delayed, even if the eighth day was the Sabbath. They came—The law did not prescribe where or by whom the rite should be performed. It was probably performed in this eighth day was the Sabbath. They called him—The name was generally given to the child by the Jews upon this occasion, as many Christians give to their children their names at baptism: after the name of his father—It was natural that the only son should be called by his father's name. 60. his mother answered—She knew the directions that had been given to acharias by the angel (v. 13), and was prompt to object to the name suggested by her friends. John —The name means "the favor of Jehovah" and was given by the Lord when the child was promised. 61. none of thy kindred, etc.—Among the Jews the names of their ancestors were continued among their descendants, partly through regard, and partly for the sake of similarity in the genealogical tables. "It seems to be on this account that the neighbors and relatives objected to a name, which had not before existed in any branch of the family."—Clarke.

62. made signs to his father—From this it would appear that Zacharias was both deaf and dumb. 63. writing table—Probably a smooth board covered with wax, upon which one could write with an iron stylus, a small rod sharp at one end. his name is John—There is no hesitancy on the part of Zacharias, and no thought of futurity in what he wrote. The child is already named and the name is John. 64. his mouth was opened—He became speechless partly as a punishment for his lack of faith and partly as a sign that the message brought by the angel would be fulfilled. As the want of faith has produced the dumbness, so the act of faith reproduced the speech."—Wheedon. praised God—His voice had last been used in questionings, but being restored, was first used in praising God. 65. fear came on all—The peculiar circumstances under which acharias' power of speech had been lost, and the circumstances of its sudden restoration, moved the people to reverence and awe. The report of the to reverence and awe. , The report of these events spread quickly among the inhabitants of the hill country. 66. what manner of child—That he would become an extraordinary man was evident from the marvelous circumstances of his birth. hand of the Lord—God's power was exercised in the preservation, guidance and development of the child.

III. Zacharias' Hymn of praise (vs. 67. 80). 67. Was filled with the Holy Ghost —The Holy Spirit was given to Zacharias that he might declare the fulfilment of Old Testament prophecy. Prophesied—This word is here used to denote the prediction of future events, connecting them with prophecies uttered centuries before. Zacharias in a sense, had one hand upon new. 68. Blessed — Here begins the song of Zacharias, which has been called the Benedictus, the first word of its Latin rendering. Zacharias expresses adoration for God and his joy of fellowship with him. God of Israel—An acknowledgment of God's right to Israel's service and devotion, as well as the fact that Israel was God's peculiar people. Hath visited and redeemed—For nearly four centuries there had been little prospect of the fulfilment of the prophecies, uttered during more than thirty centuries, of the coming Christ, but the long silence had been broken, and God had spoken again. The day of redemption was at hand. The past tense indicates that the promised redemption had already begun. 69. An horn of salvation—A horn is the strength, power and beauty of the animal that wears it; and so it became an image of power, both in the ancient classic writers and in the Old Testament.—Whedon. The Messiah would possess full ability to procure salvation for Israel and the world. House of—David—The promised Christ was to come of the lineage of David. 70. Prophets—Since the world began—The prophecies of a Saviour began in Eden (Gen. 3. 15), and continued to the close of Old Testament prophecy. See Gen. 22. 18; 49., 10; 11., 1; Dan., 9; 24; Mic. 5. 2; Mal. 4. 2.

71. Saved from our enemies—In the time of Zacharias the Jews were suffering under Roman oppression, and the Romans might appear to be the enemies to whom reference is made, but since he spoke under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit we conclude that spiritual enemies are intended. Deliverance from sin and victory over satan are promised. 72. To show mercy towards our fathers (R. V.)—This would be done by fulfilling in the mission of the Messiah the promises made to them by the Lord. Covenant—A solemn agreement. 73. Oath—A repetition of the thought expressed in the word "covenant" of the preceding verse. 74. That he would grant, etc.—This verse and the following one give the substance of the oath mentioned in verse 73. Serve him without fear—W thout fear of spiritual enemies, because God has promised dominion over them. 75. In holiness — Through the work of the Messiah the heart could be made holy. so that there would be nothing therein contrary to love. Righteousness—Toward men. The external acts would be right, since they proceed from a holy heart.

76-80. In these verses Zacharias with prophetic vision declares the character of John the Baptist and his offices of prophet and forerunner of Christ, and also shows the work which Jesus would accomplish. In verse 80 is given a glimpse of the early life of John the Baptist.

Questions.—Who rejoiced because of the birth of John? What name was suggested for the child? Tell why the name John was given him. Give the circumstances of the restoration of the power of speech to Zacharias. What effect did this have upon the people? What was the first use that Zacharias made of his restored power of speech What is the substance of the song of Zacharias? What did he say about the mission of his son? What is said of John's early life?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The gift of a goodly child.

I. The occasion of a spiritual awakening.

II. The season of a spirtual revelation.

I. The occasion of a spiritual awakening. At the birth of John there was a grateful acknowledgment of God's goodness in giving Elizabeth a son. Neighbors and relatives rejoiced with her. No doubtful thought seems to have crossed the mind of Elizabeth; no incredulous expression fell from her lips. Her joy was complete when her reproach was removed. The vision of Zacharias and his subsequent dumbness had likely excited much inquiry. The birth of John set a seal upon the reality of his vision, but none know so well as Zacharias the real meaning of his dumbness. He had been surprised at the answer to his own prayers. God's faithfulness brought his inconsistency to light. For the troubled thoughts that perplexed him, and the fear that fell upon him, when the angel appeared, standing at the right hand of the altar, there was no rebuke, but to crave a sign that a promise should be fulfilled evidenced a distrust of him who promised. Doubt required a strong corrective. Zacharias is a striking example of the ills a good man may have to suffer as the result of unbelief. For want of faith he lost his speech, yet judgment was tempered with mercy. Though he was chastened he was given the blessing It was a wonderful message that he was to be the father of a child great in the sight of the Lord, one who would minister in the spirit and power of Elijah, and become the forerunner of the Messiah. As Zacharias stood upon the threshold of the gospel dispensation and was first among those who heard the glad tidings, since he expressed unbelief, it was necessary that he should be reproved. But we see how much his spiritual life and his insight into the divine plan of salvation had increased during the months of silence which followed his reception of the angel's message. His definite answer as to the infant's name proved this, and then the chastisement was lifted, and then came the awakening among the people. The whole event took on a new meaning.

II. The season of a spiritual revelation. It was a remarkable occasion in the home of Zacharias and Elizabeth. Their joy knew no bounds. The glad father praised God for His judgment on him, and for His mercy in the gift of a godly child. Deep humility took the place of blind unbelief. The Holy Spirit as a spirit of prophecy filled him. The silence of unbelief was exchanged for the song of praise. The light of the gospel was a gleam of the light of heaven. The new covenant was greeted with joyful praise, a contract to the fear and terror accompanying the introduction of the old. Zacharias grasped the plan of redemption as it unfolded in a spiritual revelation to him. It embraced spiritual emancipation, filial service, perfect character and perseverance to the end. He regarded every word of God as sure and certan because it was His word. He regarded the advent of his son as a part in the great plan of introducing the gospel dispensation to a needy world It was meet that the Sun of Righteousness should have His morning star, John, as herald of the dawn, and Jesus, the Messiah, the Sun of Righteousness, whose presence constitutes the day, should himself become the dayspring of light to the darkened soul. His coming should be for the banishment of sin and the introduction of all righteousness, the bringing of spiritual health to those who are diseased in soul, and comfort to those who mourn, and rest to the weary and heavy laden. Such an unfolding to the soul of the hitherto silent Zacharias could not be restrained. He could contemplate nothing ordinary in the gift of his son. He could understand the import of the angel's message and was filled with gladness.

T. R. A.

FOR MAKING SOAP
FOR WASHING DISHES
FOR SOFTENING WATER
FOR DISINFECTING SINKS
CLOSETS, DRAINS ETC.

MADE IN CANADA
E.W. GILLETT CO. LTD
TORONTO-ONT.
WINNIPEG MONTREAL

For Fertile Eggs

WINTER EGGS.

(By "Farm Poultryman.")

It is time to set about making preparations for the supply of eggs in winter. For those of our readers who have the "keep" and the capital this winter there should be money in hens. Food prices are rising at a rapid rate, and a good supply of likely winter layers should prove very profitable and those who can do so should hang on to their layers this year, since we will be greatly surprised if eggs do not touch the high mark within a very few weeks. Already hereabouts shop 'uns' have reached three cents each, and counting out the bad eggs—generally one in two—it does not take much calculating to figure out their price. Naturally enough, the consumer fights shy of the cheap eggs and when he can rely on getting the genuine new-laid article he will pay for it. The demand for such in these parts is great; the supply small. Hence those of us who have them are able to meet the corn bills.

The general farmer should be able to keep his poultry stock at the minimum now. Ploughland and grass will be all the better for having poultry on them, not overcrowded, but running at about fifty to the acre. In most farmsteads, there are excellent winter quarters for fowls, cart-sheds, barns, stables and cow byres can all be utilized. Not that such places should be heavily stocked with birds, but having the poultry house in the immediate vicinity induces the fowls to exercise there. Stockyards, too, make well-sheltered grounds and so do the winter quarters for the large stock. It is here a question of feeding; and the wonder is that more farmers do not give a greater amount of attention to their fowls than is often the case. It will pay them well to see to their laying stock when the birds are brought in from the stubbles and plough-land; but many of them appear to consider it best to sell the fowls then to the hucksters at market price. Some one benefits thereby; but the greatest benefits would result in the farmer being his own poultry keeper.

DRESSING MARKET FOWLS.

The ordinary market chicken has, of course, been properly killed, bled and picked. But there is a fancy trade that demands further work upon the carcass, and this work is described in a bulletin of the Iowa experimental station. The resulting product often retails for 50 cents a pound. After a thorough singeing of the small hairlike feathers, remove the tendons from the drumsticks and cut off the shanks at the hocks, leaving half an inch of the shank skin. Next cut off the neck, leaving skin and head still attached. Then loosen the crop and gullet from the gizzard, pull out the windpipe, cut the skin and remove the head. Placing the bird on its rump, fold back the neck skin, scrape the wishbone bare on both sides and remove it. This enables many more slices of the breast to be removed and aids in the drawing of the bird. Always wrap up the wishbone, however, and deliver it with the chicken. Now cut round the vent, loosen the intestines and draw them out. If properly loosened they will break off at the gizzard. This can be pushed out the front way and the heart, lungs and liver removed in the same manner. Remove the oil sack from the base of the tail. Now cut two slits in the skin of the abdomen the wings over it. The bird is now an extra-fancy roaster.

If boning is desired, take the chicken as it is after the removal of the wishbone, turn back the skin over the wing, slip a sharp blade in and dislocate the wing from the body; treat the second wing in the same way. Stand the bird on its rump and cut the flesh from ribs and back, being careful not to cut or break the skin. When the hip joint is reached grasp the leg in the right hand and dislocate it, without bruising the flesh or rubbing the skin. Continue to cut away the flesh from the bones of the body cavity until all are uncovered. Cut a small hole round the vent. The back, ribs and keel with entrails and giblets may now be slipped out. In some cases the carcass is left in this form. Otherwise, the thigh and wing bones are cut off and the remaining portions are worked out by turning the skin and flesh inside out like the fingers of a glove. The boned bird should be stuffed and roasted like the trussed one. A prairie chicken or an ordinary chicken, cut up and included in the dressing, adds to its palatability. In the case of the boned bird it is possible to cut slices that include light and dark meat and dressing.

—Country Gentleman.

THE BREEDING PEN.

The result of a flock of weakly, ailing chicks can generally be traced to the parentage thereof, so that poultry keepers should recognize the vital importance of careful selection and mating of their stock, if a successful breeding season is expected to follow. This is a point that cannot be too forcibly emphasized, and poultry keepers need warning as to the inevitable result consequent upon negligence and carelessness in this direction. Nothing is more aggravating than to find a large number of unfertile eggs, chicks too weak to make their way out of the shells, those that do come out not being capable of passing the first month, the few that are finally reared unprofitable and useless birds, and the several other things attendant upon wrong matings. Then the question arises: "But how are learners on poultry matters to know whether they are mating rightly or wrongly when performing this task?" Well, this difficulty may be easily overcome by securing the services of some reliable person who understands his work, and thus much knowledge, time and money may be gained for little outlay. The essentials in mating for the production of profitable stock are: The combination of two-year-old hens and a year-old male. The strain of pedigree of the birds should be considered. Do not overmate the male bird. All birds included in the pen should be fully developed, in perfect heath, and vigorous, and any birds that have at any time previously suffered from disease should not be utilized for breeding purposes.

SYSTEMIC CATARRH RELIEVED BY PERUNA.

My Husband Also Uses Peruna.

Mrs. Della May Samuels, whose picture accompanies this testimonial and who resides at 358 N. Conde St., Tipton, Ind., writes The Peruna Co., as follows:

"Eight bottles of Peruna completely cured me of systemic catarrh of several years standing, and if my husband feels badly or either of us catch cold we at once take Peruna."

Stomach Trouble.

Mrs. Wilson Robinson, 704 Nessle St., Toledo, Ohio, writes:

"I feel like a new person. I have no more heavy feelings, no more pain, don't belch up gas, *can eat most anything* without it hurting me. I want to be working all the time. I have gained twenty-four pounds.

"People that see me now and saw me two months ago seem astonished. I tell them *Peruna did it.* I will say it is the only remedy for spring and all other ailments."

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 35	0 40
Chickens, lb.	0 14	0 17
Ducks, lb.	0 15	0 17
Fowl, lb.	0 10	0 12
Turkeys, lb.	0 21	0 25
Geese, lb.	0 14	0 15
Apples, bbl.	2 50	4 50
Potatoes, bag	1 30	1 50
Cabbage, dozen	0 50	0 60
Beef, hindquarters	9 50	11 50
Do., forequarters	6 50	8 00
Do., choice, carcase	9 00	10 00
Do., medium, carcase	7 50	8 00
Veal, prime	10 00	12 00
Mutton, prime	7 00	8 00
Lamb, Spring	10 50	11 50

HIDES AND WOOL.

Latest quotations:

City Hides—No. 1 inspected steer and cows, 11 1-2c; No. 2 inspected steer and cows, 10 1-2c; No. 3 inspected steers and cows and hulls, 9 1-2c.

City Calfskins—14c to 15c.

Country Markets—The prices for country stock being paid by city dealers are: Hides, cured, 11c to 11 1-2c; green, 9 1-2c to 10 1-2c; lambs and pelts, 80c to 90c; horsehides, No. 1, $3.25; horsehair, 30c to 32c; calfskins, 12c to 14c.

Wool—Unwashed, 22c to 23c; washed, 28c to 29c; rejects, 15c.

SUGAR MARKET.

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

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	$5 65
Do., Redpath's	5 65
Do., Acadia	5 50
Imperial granulated	5 40
Beaver granulated	5 40
No. 1 yellow, St. Lawrence	5 15
Do., Redpath's	5 15

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

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto despatch—To-day's market is marked by some steep drops in prices. All the drops took place in the common and medium classes and the fall is keenly felt by those who had several load of those classes on offer to-day. Choice cattle continue firm at about yesterday's price. Some eastern cattle were offered this morning, but instead of selling at the expected prics dropped from 40 to 50 cents, and then many cannot get rid of their stock. Hogs are firm to-day at fixed prices. Sheep and lambs are holding their own at yesterday's slight decrease.

Receipts—164 cars, 2,620 cattle, 2,187 sheep, 1,000 hogs, 336 calves.

Export cattle, choice	$6 35	$6 75
do. do. medium	5 90	6 25
do. bulls	4 75	5 75
Butcher cattle, choice	6 00	6 40
Do. do. medium	5 50	6 00
Do. do. common	5 00	5 35
Butcher cows, choice	5 25	5 70
Do. do. medium	4 50	5 15
Do. do. canners	2 00	2 25
Do. bulls	4 25	5 25
Feeding steers	4 75	5 25
Feeding steers	4 75	5 40
Stockers, choice	5 25	5 75
Do. light	3 25	3 75
Springers	45 00	65 00
Sheep, ewes	3 50	4 00
Bucks and culls	3 00	
Lambs	6 00	6 65
Hogs fed and watered		5 10
Hogs, f.o.b.		5 00
Calves	4 00	8 00

GRAIN MARKET.

Toronto despatch: The local grain market is very strong this morning, western grain showing a one cent advance over last night's close.

Latest quotations:

Wheat—Ontario No. 2 white, red or mixed, 88c to 89c car lots outside; Manitoba No. 1 northern, $1.10; No. 2, $1.08; No. 3 $1.05 1-2 on track and bay ports; Manitoba feed wheat, all rail, 73c.

Canadian western oats, No. 2, 48c; No. 3, 46 1-2c on track and bay ports. Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 44 1-2c on cars at country points, and 47 1-2c on track at Toronto.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, all rail on track Toronto, 69c.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

	Prev. Close	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Wheat—					
May, old	100½	101½	101½	101½	99⅞
May, new	100	100½	100	100½	99
July	100¾	101⅝	100¾	101⅝	
Oats—					
May	39¾				40½

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis — Close — Wheat — May, $1.08 to $1.08 5-8; July, $1.09 3-8; No. 1 hard, $1.10 1-8; No. 1 northern, $1.09 1-8 to $1.09 5-8; No. 2 northern, $1.07 1-8 to $1.07 5-8; No. 3 wheat, $1.04 5-8 to $1.05 1-8. Corn—No. 3 yelow, 60c; Oats—No. 3 white, 43 1-2c. Rye—No. 2, 88 1-2c. Bran, $23 to $22.50. Flour—First patents, $5.30 to $5.60; second patents, $4.90 to $5.20; first clears, $3.70 to $4.05; second clears, $2.60 to $3.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat:—No. 1 hard, $1.08 7-8; No. 1 northern, $1.04 7-8; May, $1.07 7-8 asked; July, $1.08 3-8 asked.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal—Oats—Canadian western, 47c; do., No. 2, 45 1-2c; extra No. 1 feed, 46c to 46 1-2c; No. 2 local white, 45c; No. 4 local white, 44c. Barley—Manitoba feed, 64c to 65c; do., malting, 91c to 93c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 68c to 70c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts, $5.60; do., seconds, $5.10; do., strong bakers, $4.90; winter patents, choice, $4.75 to $5; straight rollers, $4.25 to $4.40; straight rollers, in bags, $1.95 to $2.05. Rolled oats, barrels, $4.65; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.20. Bran, $23. Shorts, $25. Middlings, $27 to $28. Moullie, $29 to $34. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $15 to $15.50. Cheese, finest westerns, 14 1-2c to 15c; Butter—Choicest creamery, 31 1-2c to 32 1-2c; do., seconds, 29c to 31c. Eggs—Fresh, 50c to 55c; selected, 30c to 31c; No. 1 stock, 26c to 27c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.25 to $1.27 1-2. Dressed hogs, abattoir lots, $8.75 to $10; do., country, $8.25 to $8.35. Pork, heavy Canada, short cut, mess, 35 to 40 pieces, $22.50; Canada, short cut, back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $22. Lard—Compound tierces, 235 lbs., 9 1-2c; wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 9c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 12½c; pure wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 12 1-2c. Beef Plate bbls., 200 lbs., $16.50; Plate tierces, 200 lbs., $33.50.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—At the Canadian Pacific live stock market the receipts to-day were 428 cattle, 350 sheep and lambs, 350 hogs and 200 calves. There was no actual change in the condition of the market for cattle, on account of the fact that supplies were small, but as there were no quality offered, the top prices realized was $6.50 for the best stock on the market. If choice steers had been obtainable buyers would have willingly paid $6.75 to $6.50 for them. The demand was about good and a moderately active trade was done.

A feature of the small meat trade was the stronger feeling in the market for lambs, owing to the limited supplies and prices scored a further advance of 50c to 75c per 100 pounds, with a good demand at $7.00. The tone of the market for sheep was firm, with no change in prices to note. The demand for calves was fairly good, of which the offerings were small and prices ruled higher for the best stock.

There were no new developments in the hog situation, prices being firmly maintained under a good demand from packers for supplies, which were none too large owing to the fact that very few country dressed hogs are coming forward this sales, and sales of selected lots were made at $7 to $7.10 per 100 pounds, weighed off cars.

Montreal cattle prices: Butchers' cattle, choice, $6.35 to $6.50; do., medium, $4.25 to $6 do., common, $3.50 to $3.75; canners', $1.50 to $3.25; butchers' cattle, choice cows, $5.50 o $5.75; butchers' cattle, medium, $4.75 to $5.25; do., bulls, $4.50 to $5.25. Milkers, choice, each, $50 to $60; springers, $50 to $40. Shep — Ewes, $4; bulls and culls, $3.50 to $3.75; Lambs, $7. Hogs, f.o.b., $7 to $7.10. Calves, $4 to $15.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago despatch—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 3,000; market, steady to 5c lower.

Beeves	$ 4 70	$ 8 50
Texas steers	4 25	5 75
Western steers	4 30	6 60
Stockers and feeders	3 25	6 75
Cows and heifers	2 00	6 50
Calves	5 50	8 75
Hogs—Receipts estimated at	28,000	
Market, Steady		
Light	5 80	6 10
Mixed	5 85	6 20
Heavy	5 85	6 20
Rough	5 85	6 00
Good to choice hogs	6 00	398
Pigs	5 00	6 00
Bulk of sales	5 95	6 15
Sheep—Receipts estimated at	25,000	
Market, weak, 10c lower.		
Native	2 75	4 50
Western	3 25	4 60
Yearlings	4 65	5 70
Lambs, native	4 25	6 60
Western	4 75	6 60

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Liverpool despatch: Wheat—Spot, firm. No. 3 Manitoba, 6s 10d; futures, strong and excited; March, 7s 7d; May, 7s 3 3-4d; July, 7s 6d.

Corn—Spot, steady; American mixed, new, 6s 5d; do., old, 6s 7d; futures, steady; Jan., 5s 8 3-8d; Feb., 5s 8 1-8d.

Butter—Good U. S., 112s.

Linseed oil—41s 6d.

Flour—Winter patents, 27s 6d.

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

Beef—Extra India mess, 95s.

Pork—Prime mess, western, 93s 9d.

Hams—Short cut, 55s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 47s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 49s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 49s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 50s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 49s; short clear backs, 46s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 47s.

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

Cheese—Canadian finest white, 72s 6d do., colored, 73s.

Tallow—Prime city, 35s 6d.

Turpentine spirits—37s 6d.

Resin—16s 10 1-2d.

Petroleum—7d.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch —Cattle Receipts, 50 head; steady.

Veals—Receipts, 75 head; active and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,400 head; active and strong; heavy and mixed, $6.45 to $6.60; Yorkers, $6.40 to $6.50; pigs, $6.20 to $6.30; roughs, $5.75 to $5.85.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,000 head; active; sheep, steady; lambs, 15c lower; lambs, $3.50 to $7.25.

THE BEST REMEDY

For Women—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Belleville, Ont.—"I was so weak and worn out from a female weakness that I concluded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I took several bottles of it, and I gained strength so rapidly that it seemed to make a new woman of me. I can do as good a day's work as I ever did. I sincerely bless the day that I made up my mind to take your medicine for female weakness, and I am exceedingly grateful to you for your kind letters, as I certainly profited by them. I give you permission to publish this any time you wish."—Mrs. ALBERT WICKETT, Belleville, Ontario, Canada.

Women everywhere should remember that there is no other remedy known to medicine that will cure female weakness and so successfully carry women through the Change of Life as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs.

For 30 years it has been curing women from the worst forms of female ills—inflammation, ulceration, displacements, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, and nervous prostration.

If you want special advice write for it to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. It is free and always helpful.

MOTHERS!
DO YOU KNOW—

That when you put a salve onto your child's skin, it passes through the pores and enters the blood, just as surely as if you put it into the child's stomach?

You would not put a coarse mass of animal fat, colored by various mineral poisons (such as many crude salves are) into your child's blood by way of the stomach? Then why do so by way of the pores?

Take no risk. Use always the pure herbal essences provided in Zam-Buk. Zam-Buk contains no trace of any animal oil or fat, and no poisonous mineral coloring matter. From start to finish it is purely herbal.

It will heal sores, ulcers, abscesses, eruptions, varicose ulcers, cuts, burns and bruises more quickly than any other known preparation. It is antiseptic, quickly stops the smarting of a sore or cut, eases pain, inflamed sores and blood poisoning. It is a combination of healing power and scientific purity. Ask those who have proved it.

All druggists and stores like ours sell Zam-Buk, 50 cents per box.

ZAM-BUK

The Lamp That Saves The Eyes

Children naturally never think of possible strain on their eyesight when poring over a fascinating book.

It is up to you to see they do not ruin their young eyes these long evenings by reading under a poor light.

The Rayo Lamp is an insurance against eye troubles, alike for young and old.

The Rayo is a low-priced lamp, but it is constructed on the soundest scientific principles, and there is not a better lamp made at any price.

It is easy on the eye because its light is so soft and white and widely diffused. And a Rayo Lamp never flickers.

Easily lighted without removing shade or chimney; easy to clean and wick. Solid brass throughout, with handsome nickel finish; also in many other styles and finishes.

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

The Queen City Oil Company, Limited

—Finest westerns, 14 1-2c to 15c; Butter—Choicest creamery, 31 1-2c to 32 1-2c; do., seconds, 29c to 31c. Eggs—Fresh, 50c to 55c; selected, 30c to 31c; No. 1 stock, 26c to 27c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, $1.25 to $1.27 1-2. Dressed hogs, abattoir lots, $8.75 to $10; do., country, $8.25 to $8.35. Pork, heavy Canada, short cut, mess, 35 to 40 pieces, $22.50; Canada, short cut, back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $22. Lard—Compound tierces, 235 lbs., 9 1-2c; wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 9c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 12½c; pure wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 12 1-2c. Beef Plate bbls., 200 lbs., $16.50; Plate tierces, 200 lbs., $33.50.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—At the Canadian Pacific live stock market the receipts to-day were 428 cattle, 350 sheep and lambs, 350 hogs and 200 calves. There was no actual change in the condition of the market for cattle, on account of the fact that supplies were small, but as there were no quality offered, the top prices realized was $6.50 for the best stock on the market. If choice steers had been obtainable buyers would have willingly paid $6.75 to $6.50 for them. The demand was about good and a moderately active trade was done.

A feature of the small meat trade was the stronger feeling in the market for lambs, owing to the limited supplies and prices scored a further advance of 50c to 75c per 100 pounds, with a good demand at $7.00. The tone of the market for sheep was firm, with no change in prices to note. The demand for calves was fairly good, of which the offerings were small and prices ruled higher for the best stock.

There were no new developments in the hog situation, prices being firmly maintained under a good demand from packers for supplies, which were none too large owing to the fact that very few country dressed hogs are coming forward this sales, and sales of selected lots were made at $7 to $7.10 per 100 pounds, weighed off cars.

Montreal cattle prices: Butchers' cattle, choice, $6.35 to $6.50; do., medium, $4.25 to $6 do., common, $3.50 to $3.75; canners', $1.50 to $3.25; butchers' cattle, choice cows, $5.50 o $5.75; butchers' cattle, medium, $4.75 to $5.25; do., bulls, $4.50 to $5.25. Milkers, choice, each, $50 to $60; springers, $50 to $40. Shep — Ewes, $4; bulls and culls, $3.50 to $3.75; Lambs, $7. Hogs, f.o.b., $7 to $7.10. Calves, $4 to $15.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago despatch—Cattle—Receipts estimated at 3,000; market, steady to 5c lower.

Beeves	$ 4 70	$ 8 50
Texas steers	4 25	5 75
Western steers	4 30	6 60
Stockers and feeders	3 25	6 75
Cows and heifers	2 00	6 50
Calves	5 50	8 75
Hogs—Receipts estimated at	28,000	
Market, Steady		
Light	5 80	6 10
Mixed	5 85	6 20
Heavy	5 85	6 20
Rough	5 85	6 00
Good to choice hogs	6 00	398
Pigs	5 00	6 00
Bulk of sales	5 95	6 15
Sheep—Receipts estimated at	25,000	
Market, weak, 10c lower.		
Native	2 75	4 50
Western	3 25	4 60
Yearlings	4 65	5 70
Lambs, native	4 25	6 60
Western	4 75	6 60

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Liverpool despatch: Wheat—Spot, firm. No. 3 Manitoba, 6s 10d; futures, strong and excited; March, 7s 7d; May, 7s 3 3-4d; July, 7s 6d.

Corn—Spot, steady; American mixed, new, 6s 5d; do., old, 6s 7d; futures, steady; Jan., 5s 8 3-8d; Feb., 5s 8 1-8d.

Butter—Good U. S., 112s.

Linseed oil—41s 6d.

Flour—Winter patents, 27s 6d.

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

Beef—Extra India mess, 95s.

Pork—Prime mess, western, 93s 9d.

Hams—Short cut, 55s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., 47s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs., 49s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 49s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., 50s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 49s; short clear backs, 46s 6d; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., 47s.

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

Cheese—Canadian finest white, 72s 6d do., colored, 73s.

Tallow—Prime city, 35s 6d.

Turpentine spirits—37s 6d.

Resin—16s 10 1-2d.

Petroleum—7d.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch —Cattle Receipts, 50 head; steady.

Veals—Receipts, 75 head; active and steady.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,400 head; active and strong; heavy and mixed, $6.45 to $6.60; Yorkers, $6.40 to $6.50; pigs, $6.20 to $6.30; roughs, $5.75 to $5.85.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,000 head; active; sheep, steady; lambs, 15c lower; lambs, $3.50 to $7.25.

MRS. PANKHURST.

(London Advertiser.)

Whatever may be thought of the abstract case for and against woman suffrage, nobody who hears Mrs. Pankhurst narrate the history of the tactics pursued in the last six years by her party will dispute the heroism and steady purpose which it has displayed and the wrongs which it has had to endure.