PRIZE
RLS
ressed DOLL
opens and shut, real
in satin, with lace
ully trimmed hat and
dress and we will
ral and other Post-
(six beautiful cards
us the money and we-
ges prepaid. Write to
Address
EN CO.
TORONTO

EART WOOD.
n Water It Will Out-
ron and Steel.
according to the Depart-
ture, outlasts iron and
so in water is British
it is used in ship
rt. It is used in ship
flooring and for all pur-
reat wear and tear. The
s of West African trees
ed into English markets
greenheart under the
greenheart, but both are
th American tree.
ers and jetties of the
and practically all the
Bridgewater Canal are
furnished the material
pairs of lock gates in
ing ship canal. When
ck gates in the Mersey
ool were re-moved in
anal might be inspected
same wood was again
ing the enlarged gates,
n the gates of the Can-
is used again in its re-
The use of green-
pecified for sills and
gates of the Panama
ks, the Kram, and the
scovery were built of
ddition to its use as
rities of the wood
ercial.
in parts of British,
Guiana, Venezuela,
ru, Trinidad, Jamaica
it is being cut only
here it is found along
ater courses, seldom
n fifty miles inland,
ring $1 per cubic foot
ment, but the present
less. Constant drain
rs upon the most ac-
greenheart in British
the forest of its
the wood now ob-
quality. Traces are
some places for the
e heartwood of the
cular durability de-
ood is found in old

OPER
HITE
Diseases
Throat
Lungs
Nervousness
Blood Affections
Kidney Diseases.
Consultation, Medicine
Hours—10 a.m. to 1
p.m.—10a.m. to 1 p.m.
Free
WHITE
onto, Ont.

ction.
Audience? He
nder Will Now
h an Instrumen-
the Pleasure of
ohn Smith, the
Governor."
Doctor, but Nev-
r, I Have Per-
ur Verdict Will
h Law and the
sband in the
Attention Only
res Garget in
d It.
e man's dog!"
western court.
erfectly quiet,
ne."
he defendant,
owl in all his
as if he was
come out into
night, squat
draw his
d fix himself
Jericho, then
under the
No. I never
uspense was
rgonian.
toes.
rind off in
part of the
n the other
a thick rind
n outer part
the whole if
mbossed
set) we
built of
When
charges
ONTO.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON X.—DECEMBER 7, 1913.

The Fall of Jericho.—Josh. 5: 10-6:27. Print 6:8-11, 14-20.

Commentary.—I. The passover observed (5:10-12). The religious rites of circumcision and the passover were mostly omitted during Israel's wilderness journey. The rite of circumcision was renewed upon the entrance of the nation into Canaan, and directions were at once given regarding the observance of the passover. Only twice before this had the feast been celebrated. It was instituted the night of the deliverance of Israel from Egypt, and was to be observed yearly in token of that deliverance. The Israelites kept the passover the year following at Sinai. Both rites just mentioned were omitted during the wanderings of the people in the wilderness, since during that time the Israelites were undergoing punishment because of their unbelief (Josh. 5:6). The entrance of the chosen people into their own country was marked, not only by the renewal of the rite of circumcision and by the observance of the passover, but also by the cessation of the manna which had been regularly supplied during a period of forty years. They had entered their own land and were now permitted to eat the fruit of the ground that God had given them. Many of the Israelites who entered Canaan had all their lives been accustomed to seeing manna and gathering it for food, and the change in their manner of living was marked.

II. The captain of the Lord's host (5:13-6:5). 13-15. A stupendous task lay before Joshua. He was appointed, not only to lead Israel into Canaan, but to be their leader in driving out those who then occupied the land. As he approached the first city that lay in his road to conquest, he was met by "the captain of the Lord's host." That he was divine is clear from the circumstances of his appearance, especially from the command to Joshua to take off his shoes, for he was stnding on holy ground, a command which before had been given to Moses in Midian (Exod. 3.5). In the second verse of the next chapter he is called the Lord, or Jehovah. Joshua needed the encouragement and inspiration that came to him through this divine visitation. 1-5. Jericho was the most important and strongly fortified city of the land, and at the approach of Israel the gates were closed, so that the enemy could not gain access. The city was prepared for a seige. The Prince of Jehovah's host gave Joshua explicit instructions for taking Jericho. Joshua was the human leader of Israel, but Jehovah himself was the human direction and efficiency to his chosen people.

III. Jericho taken (6. 6-21). 6, 7. Joshua at once put into execution the orders which he had received from the Lord. He believed in the Captain of the Lord's host and accepted his message. 8. As Joshua had spoken unto the people. He gave the orders to the people which had been given to him. Seven priests.—The number seven is significant, meaning perfection. There were seven priests, bearing seven trumpets, compassing of the walls of ... accomplished on seventh day was to be done seven times. On the seventh compassing of the city, the walls were to fall. The ark of the covenant.—This emblem of the Lord's presence was kept in the most holy place of the tabernacle. It was a chest containing the tables of the law, the pot of manna and Aaron's rod that budded. The lid constituted the mercy-seat. 9. Armed men went before.—The order of march was: First the armed men, then the seven priests with trumpets, after whom came the ark of the covenant, borne by priests, and was followed by the "rereward," made up of the people of Israel. 10. Ye shall not shout—The only sound was to be the blowing of trumpets by the priests. There must be no taunts or boasting. Their silence would be deeply impressive. Then shall ye shout—Shouting would be in order and should not be restrained when the proper time came. 11. Going about. it once—The strangeness of the proceedings and the simplicity of their act magnified Israel's faith in God.

12, 13. There was no failure upon the part of Joshua or the people to carry out the directions which the Lord had given. 14. So they did six days—At the end of these six days there was apparently no progress made toward capturing Jericho, and the inhabitants might have been inclined to ridicule Israel's tactics. 15. Rose early—The procession had made an early start each day, but the camp of Israel was astir earlier than usual on this day. Compassed the city seven times—No statement is made regarding the size of Jericho. It certainly was not large, and the distance about the walls was probably not more than three or four miles. 17. Shall be accursed....to the Lord—"Shall be devoted ....to Jehovah"—R. V. The inhabitants of Jericho were to be executed because of their sins, and all the property that was destructible was to be destroyed, but the useful and precious metals were to be set apart for sacred uses. The Israelites were thus taught that they were not to enrich themselves from the spoil of Jericho. The reason for the preservation of Rahab is given in this case. Se Josh. 2, 1-21. 18. Keep yourselves from the accursed thing—From the next chapter we learn that this warning was not fully heeded, and the curse that was pronounced was inflicted. 19. Silver, and gold, etc.—The house of the Lord was to be enriched by acquiring these metals. 20. The wall fell down flat—As Joshua and his people believed God and obeyed his commands, divine power was displayed in the destruction of Jericho's walls. This was clearly a miracle. They took the city—Jericho had been "straitly shut up" (v. 1), but now there was entrance into the city close to where every member of the the encompassing army stod. 21. Every living creature in the city was destroyed; the people, lest they should influence Israel for evil, and the flocks and herds, lest Israel should become covetous. The wickedness of the inhabitants of Canan was great, and when the cup of their iniquity was full the Israelites, to whom the land was given, were made the instruments of this punishment.

IV. Rahab preserved (6:22-27). Whatever may have been the past character of Rahab, it is most reasonable to suppose that she turned fully to the Lord and accepted the true religion, or she would not have been honored with a place among God's people and among the ancestors of our Lord. A curse, which five hundred and fifty years later had its fulfilment. (I. Kings, 16:34), was pronounced upon anyone who should attempt to rebuild the walls of Jericho. Those prostrate walls were to be a perpetual witness of God's hatred of sin, and of his power over physical forces.

Questions.—Describe the interview of the Captain of the Lord's host with Joshua. What was the location of Jericho? How was the city taken? What was to be done with the people and property of Jericho? What household was spared. What was said about rebuilding the walls of Jericho?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Evidences of faith.

I. Portrayed in Joshua's reverence.
II. Portrayed in Israel devotion.
I. Portrayed in Joshua's reverence.

The time toward which Joshua had looked for forty years had arrived. The campaign was about to begin. He went forth to commune with God, for he felt his need of guidance. Joshua was quick to take in his surroundings, while he carefully weighed the problems which pressed themselves upon him. He displayed a spirit of indomitable valor, a spirit of reverent inquiry and a spirit of earnest obedience. He had been careful to restore the broken covenant between Israel and Jehovah. He then ordered a general celebration of the great national festival, the Passover. Then appeared the captain of the Lord's host and gave him full direction for his task. God could not violate his word and leave his servant alone. Joshua exhibited his readiness to receive commands or advice respecting the management of the siege. The revelation that Joshua needed was that God would fight for Israel and with them. He was therefore encouraged by a visible proof that he was under the protection of the Most High. The method of the conquest was not to be one of war, but of faith, of prayed and waiting, in which faith was to be triumphant. It was when Joshua had learned the truest reverence, when he had realized that the very place upon which he stood was holy, that the great secret was given him how to take Jericho. Heavy responsibility was lifted when he was assured that Jehovah himself would marshal his hosts. Joshua had to learn that it was not for him nor for israel to gain the victory, but for the Lord their God, who would be there to superintend, dispose, order and command. He was admonished to take heed to himself, his character and conduct, to be dutiful, to be loyal to the vision. By instant compliance with the behest, Joshua displayed a hearty acceptance of his Captain's will and a fitness to receive further proofs of divine favor.

II. Portrayed in Israel's devotion. Jericho was the great stronghold which protected the eastern district of Palestine, and which it was necessary for the Israelites to capture before they could advance into the country with safety. Success at the outset was, humanly speaking, imperative, for Israel had no homes or fortresses to which they could retire. The first thing demanded of Israel was a great act of faith. It was necessary that the besiegers should rise above all the merely material aspects of the situation. Faith manifested itself by an obedience which was altogether ignorant of what was to follow. The solemn procession of the ark was really an act of worship. It was a significant declaration of God's sovereignity over Jericho and all that it contained. Its doom was a prophecy of the judgments of God on the abominations of idolatry From a military point of view, to compass the city it was done because God commanded it, with no evil result to Israel. God had given them Canaan on condition that they should, in his strength, conquer the inhabitants of Canaan. God had plainly stated that the Israelites were the ministers of his vengeance against sin. The judicial principles on which God acts, and on which he here commanded the destruction of Jericho, need not be questioned. We know that wrong and wretchedness go together, and we know that God punishes sin. Jericho and all it contained was to be utterly destroyed. In that campaign the Israelites appeared at their best. Joshua was hardly more conspicuous than the humblest soldier. In that first conquest in Canaan, Israel experienced the fight of faith, the trial of faith, the patience of faith, the courage off aith, the continuance of faith and the triumphs of faith. The old corn of the land which the Israelites ate instead of manna was to them a verification of the divine promise, a proof of God's fileditv to his word.—T.R.A.

1913 FIELD CROPS

Government Report of Ontario For This Year.

The following statements give the area and yields of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1913. The areas have been compiled from individual returns of farmers annd the yields by a special staff in each township, in addition to regular crop correspondents:

Fall wheat 646,533 acres yielded 15,945,717 bushels, or 24.7 per acre, as compared with 15,039,885 and 19.8 in 1912. The annual average per acre for 32 years was 21.1.

Spring wheat—116,581 acres yielded 2,068,951 bushels, or 17.7 per acre, as compared with 2,302,339 and 19.7 in 1912. Annual average 16.0.

Barley—623,658 acres yielded 18,255,258 bushels, or 29.5 per acre, as compared with 19,232,275 and 29.7 in 1912. Annual average 27.8.

Oats—2,699,459 acres yielded 98,425,902 bushels, or 36.5 per acre, as compared with 98,444,807 and 37.8 in 1912. Annual average 35.6.

Rye—118,420 acres yielded 1,979,775 bushels, or 16.7 per acre, as compared with 1,239,675 and 17.4 in 1912. Annual avtrage 16.5.

Buckwheat—228,276 acres yielded 4,012,418 bushels, or 17.6 per acre, as compared with 5,454,796 or 26.3 in 1912. Annuar average 20.5.

Keep Your Eyes Young

The Rayo Lamp changes kerosene into something very like sunlight.

Rayo

The ideal light for reading and sewing—far better for the eyes than gas or electricity. Stock carried at all chief points.

For best results use ROYALITE OIL.

THE IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY, Limited

Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver
Ottawa, Quebec, Calgary, Edmonton
Halifax, St. John, Regina, Saskatoon

Peas—177,303 acres yielded 3,108,263 bushels, or 17.5 per acre, as against 3,667,006 and 16.6 in 1912. Annual average 19.2.

Beans—66,639 acres yielded 1,021,243 bushels, or 16.3 per acre, as compared with 1,192,132 and 17.0 in 1912. Annual average 17.1.

Mixed grains—414,517 acres yielded 15,113,630 bushels, or 36.5 per acre, as compared with 16,282,161 and 36.5 in 1912. Annual average 34.3.

Potatoes—159,661 acres yielded 19,124,115 bushels, or 120 per acre, as compared with 21,346,394 and 134 in 1912. Annual average 116.

Mangels—54,568 acres yielded 21,935,847 bushels, or 402 per acre, as compared with 27,671,114 and 460 in 1912. Annual average 456.

Carrots—2,40 acres yielded 572,316 busrels, or 247 per acre, as compared with 747,207 and 273 in 1912. Annual average 340.

Sugar beets—10,082 acres yielded 6,389,177 bushels, or 335 per acre, as compared with 7,819,066 and 371 in 1912. Annual average 388.

Turnips—97,572 acres yielded 41,889,934 bushels, or 429 per acre, as compared with 49,561,566, and 488 in 1912. Annual average 431.

Corn for husking—299,871 acres yielded 22,214,014 bushels (in the ear), or 74.1 per acre, as compared with 21,969,469 and 72.9 in 1912. Annual average 71.5.

Corn for silo—388,138 acres yielded 4,059,345 tons (green) or 10.46 per acre, as compared with 3,960,597 and 10.59 in 1912. Annual average 11.20.

Hay and clover (including alfalfa,—3,423,946 acres yielded 3,924,362 tons or 1.14 per acre, as against 5,220,713 and 1.55 in 1912. Annual average 1.45.

THE MAPLE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

It may surprise many to learn that the maple sugar and syrup crop in Canada is worth about two million dollars per year. In the Province of Quebec the industry has maintained a strong foothold, more especially in those countries that contain more or less rough and rocky land. In Ontario it also bulks large, and in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia considerable quantities of sugar and syrup are made each Spring.

During recent years the industry has shown signs of decline, an din order to encourage its improvement the Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, has authorized the preparation of a bulletin which should give it considerable support.

One cause of the decline is given as the poor quality of much of the goods made. On the authority of extensive dealers it is estimated that fully 60 per cent. of maple products do not grade above No. 4, and that this vast amount has to be sold for not more than half the price per pound of No. 1 goods, of which about 10 per cent. is made. On this account it is pointed out in the bulletin that makers are losing each year on quality alone, fully one million dollars.

Th bulletin goes fully into the subject of syrup and sugar making, describing clearly the necessary equipment and its operations, and gives useful information on marketing. An interesting section describes the making of maple vinegar and the collection and preparation of sugar sand, which constitute two valuable by-products of sugar making.

The work which is from the pen of Mr. J. B. Spencer, B. S. A., Editor of the Publications Branch, is gotten up in every attractive form, containing many beautiful illustrations portraying sugar making scenes, ancient and modern. To show the appearance of sugar and syrup of different grades, plates of samples of each are presented in natural colors. This work, which is designated "The Sugar Making Industry in Canada," will be sent free to those who apply for it to the Publication's Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

WEIGHING BUTTER AND CHEESE.

For a considerable time persistent complaints were made to offices of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa by producers and vendors of dairy produce in Eastern Ontario and Quebec regarding the unsatisfactory methods by which butter and cheese were weighed in Montreal. So numerous were the charges and so serious the allegations that it was considered necessary by the Government to have the matter properly investigated. Consequently in the summer of 1912 a Royal Commission was appointed. The investigation by this Commission covered several months, and involved the taking of evidence at many points and from many people who were considered likely to be able to shed light on the subject.

The Commission, consisting of R. A. Pringle, Chairman; A. J. Hodgson, and S. J. Macdonell, completed their work some time ago, and presented their Report to the Honorable, the Minister of Agriculture. In this, the advisability of amending the Act respecting the weighing, measuring and gauging of certain articles of general consumption is recommended, as well as the appointment, under the control and direction of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commission, of a competent official, with headquarters at Montreal, who shall be charged with the duty of investigating the weights of cheese when shortage arises.

The Report of the Commission, consisting of a pamphlet of 17 pages, is ready to be sent to those who apply for it to the Publication's Branch of the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa.

HOME BUTTER-MAKING.

Market reports invariably quote creamery butter higher than dairy butter, which is the designation given to that which is made on the farm. It is unfortunate that circumstances at times make it impractible for dairy farmers to patronize a creamery. When this can be done, not only are the profits, as a rule, increased but much hard work is taken away from the overburdened members of the family.

There is no reason why butter made in the home dairy should not be a fine as that made in a creamery, where cream produced under all manner of conditions has to be made up. All that is necessary is the carrying out of a well-established system in feeding the cows, caring for the milk and cream, and the churning and putting up of the butter. In order to teach the proper method of carrying out these various operations, there has been prepared under the direction of the Diary and Cold Storage Comissioner at Ottawa, a bulletin entitled "Buttermaking on the Farm," written by Mr. Geo. H. Barr, Chief of the Diary Division.

This work, which may be secured free from the Publications Branch of the Department of Agricultural, explaining the common effects of dairy butter, as well as the conditions that are necessary to produce fine flavored cream. It then deals with churning, washing, salting, working and packing butter, and considers the modern necessary utensils and their care. These are shown in clear illustrations.

This bulletin, which is No. 17 of the Dairy and Cold Storage series, concludes with the following recommendations:—"Keep good cows, few them liberally keep the meomfortable and clean when in the stable, skim a rich cream and keep it cool, churn at a temperature that will give a flaky granule in the butter; use clean pure water for washing butter, not more than three dearees colder or warmer than the butter milk. Put the butter up in neat, clean, attractive packages, and keep everything in and about the dairy clean and attractive."

BRITAIN BANS DISEASED HORSES.

The Department of Agricultural of Canada is in recept of a new Oruer issued by the Board or Agricultural at London, England, entitled "Horses, (Importation and Transit,) Order of 1913."

In Chapter I of this Oruer it is provided that horses, asses and mules brought to Great Britain from abroad must be accompanied by a veterinary certificate of freedom from symptoms of glanders (including farcy, ebizootic lymphangitis, ulcerative lymphangitis, dourine, horsepox, carconic mange, psoroptic mange, influenza, ringworm, or strangles, instead of, as at present, from symptoms of glanders, (including farcy,) only.

The provisions of Chapter I. of the Horses (Importation and Transit), Order of 1912 which in effect required horses, asses or mules, brought from abroad to be either scompanied by a License of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries or to be examined at a place of detention at the port of landing, are entirely withdrawn.

This Order came into operation on 1st October, 1912.

SCHOOL TEACHER'S ENTERPRISE

One of the most interesting letters recently received by the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa, is from a school teacher in Alberta who asks for milk record forms and literature on the subject of Cow Testing, because—now listen: Some of the boys in the school are starting a contest in recording the production of individual cows to last one year.

This opens up a most promising field for every school teacher and the thousands of boys in our country schools. In this we would be following somewhat slowly in the wake of many schools in the United States and New Zealand, where the use of the Babcock milk tester has been taught for some time. In a dairy country like this, we should be out blazing trails for other teachers and boys to follow.

No better work could be taken up by such lads, for any record work of that kind must infallibly lead to better, vastly better, conditions on dairy farms. Probably these Alberta lads will soon be excellent dairymen, obtaining seventy-five or one hundred dollars per cow.

Needless to say, the Dairy Division will be only too ready to supply blank forms and instructions in all such cases.

LONDON'S SUNDAY CAR VOTE.

London, Despatch—Mayor C. M. R. Graham and Hon. Adam Beck were this afternoon notified that Sir. James Whitney's Cabinet had concluded to declare London's population not less than 50,000 and as a result there is no further impediment in the way of a vote on Sunday cars in January. This declaration has held up the vote for three years. A deputation of city officials waited on the Cabinet some days ago, and this afternoon's notification resulted.

MORE HINDUS KILLED.

Durban, Natal, Union of South F W Dec. 1.—Five East Indians were killed, to-day, in another serious affray between the strikers and the police, which occurred on the Blackburn sugar estate in the Mount Edgecombe district, about fourteen miles to the north of Durban. The most important sugar crushing mill in Natal is located there.

The police were obliged to fire several volleys before they succeeded in quelling the rioters.

That Nagging Pain in the Back

is caused by just one thing — weak, strained, irritated kidneys. And there is just one way to stop it.

GIN PILLS

strengthen and heal the kidneys — neutralize the urine—stop those scalding passages—and quickly relieve the pain in the back and limbs. Gin Pills are also the recognized cure for Rheumatism and Sciatica. 50c. a box; 6 for $2.50. At all dealers or sent on receipt of price.

Sample free if you mention this paper. 183

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., OF CANADA LIMITED, TORONTO.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

LIVE STOCK.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Receipts were not nearly as large only 120 cars, 2,718 cattle, 1,373 hogs, 200 sheep and lambs, 239 calves, and 25 horses.

CATTLE—There were few choice well-finished cat cattle on sale.

Choice butchers' steers...	$7 50	to	$7 75
Good butchers' steers..	6 50	to	7 00
Medium butchers' steers	6 00	to	6 50
Common butchers' steers..	5 50	to	5 75
Choice butchers' heifers ..	7 25	to	7 50
Common butchers' heifers..	6 25	to	6 75
Choice cows..	6 00	to	6 50
Good cows	5 25	to	5 75
Canners	3 00	to	4 25

FEEDERS AND STOCKERS—Receipts light and prices very firm.

Choice steers...	$6 40	to	$6 85
Medium steers..	6 00	to	6 40
Stockers 500 to 800 lbs. ..	5 25	to	6 00
Rough eastern	4 75	to	5 00

MILKERS AND SPRINGERS—Receipts were light and prices very high at $65 to $125 each; bulk sold at $70 to $85 each.

CALVES—Receipts light, prices firm, but unchanged.

Choice veals, $8 to $10.50; good $8 to $9; medium $7 to $8; common $5 to $6.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts light and prices firmer.

Sheep.	$5 00	to	$5 65
Culls and Rams	3 00	to	4 50
Lambs, choice ewes and wethers	8 00	to	8 50

HOGS—Receipts light and prices lower. Selected, fed and watered $8.50 to $8.15 f. o. b. cars, and $8.75 weighed off cars.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs, heavy . . .	10 25	11 00
Do., light	11 00	12 25
Butter, dairy, lb.	0 30	0 34
Eggs, dozen	0 50	0 60
Chickens, lb.	0 18	0 20
Fowl, lb.	0 13	0 14
Ducks, lb.	0 16	0 17
Turkeys, lb.	0 22	0 24
Geese, lb.	0 15	0 16
Apples, bbl.	2 50	4 00
Potatoes, bag	1 00	1 10
Beef, forequarters, cwt. .	13 00	14 00
Do., hindquarters, cwt..	13 00	14 00
Do., choice sides, cwt..	11 00	11 50
Do., medium, cwt.	9 25	10 50
Do., common, cwt.	8 50	9 00
Mutton, light, cwt.	9 00	11 00
Veal, comon, cwt.	11 00	11 50
Do., prime, cwt.	13 00	14 50
Lamb, cwt.	13 50	14 50

SUGAR MARKET.

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

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence ..	$4 50
Do. do. Redpath's	4 50
Do. do. Acadia	4 45
Beaver granulated	4 35
No. 1 yellow	4 10

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

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG MARKETS.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Nov.	85¼	85⅞	84⅛	84¼b
Dec.	83⅝	83⅞	83⅛	83⅜a
May	80¼	80¾	80¾	80a
Oats—				
Nov.	34	34	33⅝	33¾b
Dec.	33½	33½	33	33b
May	37⅝	37⅝	36⅞	37b
Flax—				
Nov.	—	—	116¼a	116½
Dec.	—	—	116b	116b
May	—	—	123½b	123½

CHEESE MARKETS.

Brockville—At to-day's cheese board meeting the offerings were 410 colored and 260 white, and the sales were 420 colored and 230 white, at twelve and a quarter cents. The board adjourned for the season.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London—At the wool auction sales here to-day 19,794 bales were offered. The wool was of fine seleition, and was readily absorbed. All sections of the market were steady. America bought a good quantity of slipes. Following is the sale in detail: New South Wales, 2,500 bales; scoured, 1s 4d to 1s 8½; greasy, 6d to 1s 1-2d. Queensland, 2,200 bales; scoured, 1s 2d to 2s 5d; greasy, 7d to 1s 3d. Victoria, 600 bales; scoured, 1s 1 1-2d to 1s 2d. West Australia, 500 bales; greasy, 7 1-4d to 10d. New Zealand, 3,000 bales; scoured, 11 1-2d to 1s 11 1-2d; greasy, 6 1-2d to 1s 1 1-2d.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis,—Close—Wheat— December, 82 5-8c to 82 3-4c; May, 87 5-8c to 87 3-4c; No. 1 hard, 86 1-4c No. 1 northern, 84 1-4c to 85 3-4c; No. 2 do., 82 1-4c to 83 3-4c; No. 3 wheat, 80 1-4c to 81 3-4c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 64c to 65c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 36 3-4c to 37.

Flour and bran unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Close—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 86 1-2c; No. 1 northern, 85 1-2c; No. 2 do., 83 1-2c to 84c; Montana, No. 2 hard, 84 3-4c; December, 82 3-4; May, 88 1-2c.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts about 1,500, cows and springers 40, calves 300, sheep and lambs 1,000, hogs 1,000.

Really good cattle were scarce and at high prices. There is a falling off in the demand for bulls and stockers for shipment to the United States and as a result bulls bring lower prices.

Best cattle to-day were held at 7 1-2, medium 5 1-2 to 7 1-4, common 3 1-4 to 5 1-4, bulls 3 1-2 to 4 cents, lean canners 3 to 3 1-2.

Cows $40 to $80, one held for $125.

Calves 3 1-2 to 7.

Sheep 5, lambs 7 1-2 to 8.

Hogs 9 1-2.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 11,000.

Market steady.

Beeves...	6 60	to	9 25
Texas steers	6 00	to	7 75
Stockers and feeders	4 90	to	7 40
Cows and heifers	3 15	to	8 25
Calves	6 50	to	10 25

Hogs, receipts 20,000.

Market steady.

Light	7 00	to	7 65
Mixed	7 25	to	7 80
Heavy	7 30	to	7 80
Rough	7 30	to	7 40
Pigs	4 75	to	6 90
Bulk of sales	7 40	to	7 70

Sheep, receipts 20,000.

Market strong.

Native...	3 50	to	5 10
Yearlings..	5 20	to	6 50
Lambs, native	6 00	to	7 65

No market to-morrow.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle—Receipts 500, active and firm.

Veals, receipts 200; active; native calves 25c higher; $6.00 to $11.50.

Hogs, receipts 1,600 head; active and 5 to 10c higher; pigs, slow and 10 to 25c lower; heavy and mixed; $8.00 to $8.10; yorkers; $7.50 to $8.00; pigs, $7.25 to $7.40; roughs, $7.25 to $7.35; stags; $6.00 to $6.75; dairies, $7.75 to $8.00.

Sheep and lambs, receipts 2,000; active yearlings 25c lambs 40c higher; others steady; lambs; $5.50 to $8.00; yearlings, $4.50 to $6.00 wethers, $4.50 to $4.75; ewes, $2.50 to $4.40; sheep, mixed, $4.25 to $4.75.

No market to-morrow.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot, steady, No. 1—7s. 1 3-4d, No. 2 Manitoba—7s. 1-2d.

Futures steady Dec.—7s. 1 3-4d.

May, 7s. 3-8d; March—7s. 3 5-8d.

Corn, spot firm.

Futures Laplata weak. Dec.—4s. 9 5-8d.

Dr. Hamilton Speaks On Curing Pimples

Gives Common Sense Advice That Every Person Can Employ at Home.

"I believes all skin diseases such as pimples and eruptions originate through the failure of the eliminating organs to pass certain poisonous wastes from the body.

"There is at all times a large accumulation of foul matter in the system, which, if not destroyed, gets into the blood. Germs and disease producing matter are thus circulated through the body. Ultimately they force their way through the pores of the skin, produce pimples, swelling, red blotches and often eruptions horrible to look upon.

"I usually found the primary cause to be with the kidneys and bowels—these organs are too slow. My Pills of Mandrake and Butternut contain very active vegetable extracts which act on these organs instantly. They give strength, tone and vigor to the eliminating organs that positively ensures a clean, healthy body."

A course of Dr. Hamilton's Pills puts the system in perfect order, they cleanse the system inside as soap and water does outside; they reduce all taints and poisons that block the avenues of health and life, make the skin smooth, restore roses to the cheeks and that brightness to the eye that denotes sound health. Because Mild, Safe, Efficient, anyone can use Dr. Hamilton's Pills with perfect results.

DAIRY EXPORTS

Britain Buys Cheese, Newfoundland Butter.

Ottawa despatch: Great Britain is still the premier market for Canadian cheese, according to statistics prepared by the Department of Customs and issued to-day. During the month of October last, Canada exported 000 pounds of cheese. Of this Great Britain took 000 pounds, valued at [illegible] Newfoundland was next in order with 347 pounds, valued at [illegible] United States was a poor third with 059 pounds, valued at $5,866. The balance of the cheese exports was distributed among British West Indies, Bermuda, British South Africa, China, Japan and Hong Kong.

Curiously enough, Newfoundland, with its scant population, was Canada's best market for butter during October last. Newfoundland took 60,370 pounds, valued at $15,299. Great Britain took only 225 pounds, valued at $65, and the United States 14,000 pounds, valued at $4,000. The total exports of butter during that month were 112,000 pounds, valued at $30,000, so that Newfoundland took over half Canada's exports of butter during that month.

The United States was the best customer for poultry. During October that country took $21,000 worth, and the smallest customer was Newfoundland, with $8 worth.

The exports of cattle over one year old during October were 54,153 head, valued at $1,854,000. Of these the United States took 53,399 head, valued at $1,817,000. Of cattle under one year the United States took 5,251 head, valued at $59,256, out of a total export of 5,266 head, valued at $59,.

The United States also imported from Canada during October 229 horses over one year old, valued at $77,250.

Great Britain is still Canada's premier market for undressed furs. Exports of furs to the United Kingdom were $126,314, and to the United States $51,251.

SEED POSTAL RATES

Suspended Pending Opening of Parcel Post.

Ottawa despatch — New postal rates on seeds, recently put in force, have been suspended by Postmaster-General Pelletier. Until the establishment of the parcels post, under the operation of which seeds will come, the old rates will still be in force.

This action was taken by the Postmaster-General as the result of a deputation representing the seed trade of Canada, which yesterday presented a claim for the reversion to the old rates.

The deputation urged that their fall catalogues had been prepared, quoting prices on a basis of the old postal rates, and that they would lose money if the new increased rates were allowed to remain in effect.

Hon. Mr. Pelletier was absent when the delegation arrived, but, on learning of their errand, announced the suspension of the new rates.

MRS. PANKHURST GOT $20,000.

New York, Dec.1—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, England's militant suffragette, sailed for home to-day, taking with her, she said, $20,000 collected during her recent lecture tour in this country. She will devote the money to the cause of woman's suffrage in England. Mrs. Parkhurst said that on her arrival in Plymouth she expected to be arrested and sent to jail to serve the remainder of a sentence uncompleted because of her hunger strike.