ii nose and er how "ex-rases with to six doses sed to do so. d. Druggisto HOLESALE

usy House

d it ents as

water ever

th add to it a cound of s and pine tires times.

solds to the garments on troken basts ing it a little out the old

Garget in

LITICS.

prit is not from so much it it time to Who is the lans or the not combined iticians are d seem that

ORNS nedy that to

tnam's Painnpt, effective. and bunions: Crictor neimfort. Ita v: keep it in m's Paintess by druggists.

HEELS.

eider ambuble hospital, the largest aving an ople part, with nt which is umping and cal motors. hose from a ter passing ay sterilizer, Then the amspot, for jes wing in ed by a e wagon, and e wagon, and ically lighted sides of the

at will lead ereabouts of uffering from ts, Skin Disnito Urinary c or Special not be cured cal Institute. Toronto.

cord.)

nore widespread country, but rsons who are and some of most extraordiman deposited hio, a cheque the bank with tamped on the sitor got the that the bank ook this means that it had no this informafrom an ineti-

Send your -day, and we ut it. toine Street. ING MILK.

omes from Gertitioned for line vave of teetotal-Germany, but a restaurants la r wine is served, ept and example

res Distemper. MATTER.



LESSON IX.-MARCH 2, 1913.

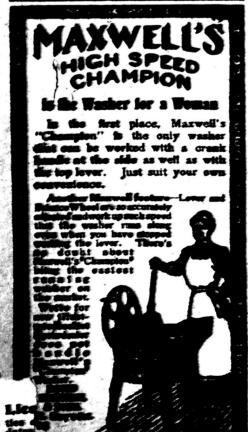
God's Covenant with Abraham .-Gen. 15: 1-21; 17: 1-8. Print 15: 5-18.

Commentary.-I. Posterity promised to Abram (15:1-6). 1-4. Although Abram had received God's promise three times, that his descendants would be numerous, he seems to have become sepressed or weary with the long delay in its fulfilment. Just at this time the Lord came to him in a vision with the sm thy shield and thy exceeding great reward." So far as Abram could see one of his servants, according to the sustom of the period, would be his heir, since he had no son, and he wondered what the Lord would do for him. The Aord graciously assured him that his se would be fulfilled. 5. Brought Him forth abroad-Either the vision mentioned in the first verse is continued or this occurred during the following sight. Tell the stars-Give the number of the stars. The number of stars risible to the naked eye is believen five and six thousand. Astronomers agree that the number that me be distinguished by the most powerhal telescopes is in the hundreds of miltions. So shall thy seed be-The Lord gave Abram comparisons that would constantly remind him of his promises. in Gen. 13:16 the promise was that his sed should be "as the dust of the earth." that in the daytime, as he looked at the ground, he would be reminded of cod's promise, and at night he would be reminded of it by the stars. 6. He believed in the Lord-Neither Greek nor German, much less latin or English, can turnish any full equivalent to the meanmg of these words. "He was supported be was built up, he reposed as a child m its mother's arms," such seems to be the force of the Hebrew word, "in the strength of God," in God, whom he did sot see, more than in the giant empires of earth, and the bright lights of eaven or the claims of tribe and kinfred, which were always before him .--Stanley. He counted it him for right sousness-It was by faith that Abram was justified, not by works (Rom. 4:3;

II. Canaan promised as an inheritince (15:7-21). 7. I am the Lord that srought thee out -Jehovah continues the renewal of the covenant given, and seminds Abram of his past dealings with him, declaring his purpose to give him the land of Canaan. Abram had thus her been greatly prospered by the Lord, and the Lord would not fail to fulfil his premise to his servant. 8. Whereby thall I know—Abram's faith had not failed. He desired another expression from Jehovah that the promise would fulfilled. The Lord had given him en additional sign regarding his promise that he would make of Abram a great estion, and Abram desired a sign also connection with his promised inherihat Paul said of him, "He staggered sot at the promise of God through un-The animals that God named were of the same kind that he afterward told Moses should be used for sacrifices. He was about to enter into a blood covenant with Abram. 10. Divided them in the midst-Each animal was cut in halves, and the parte separated with s passage between wide enough for one le pass through. The birds were not livided, but were probably laid one on such side. The law of Levitical sacrifices directed that birds for sacrifices should not be divided (Lev. 1:17). "The two parts of the victim seem to have represented the two parties to the covenant; and when the two parties thus sovenanting passed between the pieces, their union was represented as sealed by the blood of life."-Terry. 11. Drove hem away-The ceremony would not be completed until the fire appeared in token of its acceptance and the ratifiestion of the covenant on the divine side, therefore it was Abram's duty to watch the sacrifice.

James 2:23).

12. When the oun was going down Abram had worked and watched during the day, and now an additional test was to follow, A deep sleep-Not an ordivary slumber but such as fell upon Adam when the Lord took a rib from side. The horror and the darkness expressed the character of the prophecy which was about to be uttered regarding Abram's pasterity. 13. A stranger in a land that is not their's-The descendante of Abram were not to be considered in possession of Canaan until the return from Egypt and entrance into the land under the leadership of Joshua. Shall stillet them-Reference is made to the barnh treatment of the Israelites by their taskmasters. Four hundred yearsin round numbers it was four hundred years from the call of Abram to the settlement of Israel in Canaan, 14. That nation...will I judge—The Egyptians who oppressed the Israelites were afflicted with various plagues, in order



that they might be willing to let Israel go from the country. With great substance—The fulfilment of this prediction is found in Exod. 12, 31-36. Abram's lescerdants who went down into Egypt were few in number, but were a great host when they went out. 15. In peace-Abram would not see the Israelites in possession of Canaan, but he would go to his fathers, or die, in peace. Good old age-He died at the age of one hundred and seventy-five years. 16. In the fourth generation-In this instance a generation was considered about one hundred years. The iniquity of the Amorites is not yet full-The Amorites were a powerful nation and represented all

the tribes of Canaan. 17. A smoking furnace...passed between those pieces-The thing seen was a moving oven, from the top of which issued a flame of fire in the midst of a cloud of smoke.-Whedon. It was a symbol of the divine presence and gave assurance to Abram that the sacrifice was accepted and the covenant sealed. 18. From the river of Egypt-Not the Nile, but a stream called El-Arish, further east. Empirates In the time of Solo mon the territory of Israel extended from the river of Egypt on the south west to the Euphrates on the east. 19-21. The ten nations named include or symbolize all the enemies of Israel in Can-

III. Abram's name changed (17. 1-8) Again the Lord renewed his covenant with Abram. Under the name "El-Shaddai," the Almighty, he addressed Abram and commanded him to be perfect. The command is accompanied by an assurance that ability would be given him to obey it, for the Almighty gave the command. The name Abram was an exalted one meaning "high father," but the forth bear, signifies "father of a multi-

tude." Questions.-What promise had already been given to Abram three times? What eign did God give him that the promise would be fulfilled What is said about Abram's faith? How did God esteem his faith? Describe the manner of sealing the covenant with Abram. What predic tion was given regarding the posterity of Abram in Egypt? What was the extent of the territory promised to his descendants? How many nations would be driven out before Israel? What change was made in Abram's name?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic .- Redemption foresitadowed. I. The divine attestation to faith. II. The divine purpose in revelation. I. The divine attestation to faith. In

have shadowed Abram's soul. Therefore, the assurance with which this chapter opens came to him. Abram had just exercised singular geenrosity in absolutely refusing to enrich himstlf from the spoil of battle. Then God revealed himself as his "exceeding great reward," recompense for all sacrifices. Abram had beard God's voice before, and at its bidding had gone forch to be a pilgrim all his days. He was the first in whom the doctrine of justification by faith was clearly and openly displayed. All the Old Testament revelation from this point onward rests on the foundation of faith. God took Abram's faith as a substitute for righteousness, and ly: counted it to him as such. In the ab- animals. sence of right-ourness faith is the only thing in the sinner that can be counted for righteousness. Abrain bid his life and his future in God's premise. He was called out of himself, out of his own trust, out of his own resources. His was the believing that rose above difficulties. In the faith of Ahram lay all the righteons endurance, all the active service of his believing life. His trust was dence and obedience based upon revelation, promise, covenant, solemn catifications by signs and detailed prediction of the future. The faith which was counted to Abram for righteousness fermed the character which enabled him afterward to offer up Isiac. Yet his great triumph of faith was followed by a fall. Impatience would not wait God's time. Want of faith delayed the praidise. His attempt at forestalling God's appointed time implied infirmity of faith and lack of confidence in God's power. Abram had listened to the reasoning of expediency. Then again came the word of God revealing himself as the Almighty God, and calling Abram to a genuine spiritual consecration by communion with his Maker. The realization of the divine presence was the secret of his triumph. II. The divine purpose in revelation.

God shaped his revelations according to Abram's direct needs. They were given in a continued series of progressive manifestations, accompanied with direct promise, embracing both present and future blessedness. God unveiled to Abram a glimpse of the future. The life and work of Christ were shadowed forth in "a smoking furnace, and a burning lamp." The covenant was made in response to a request on Abram's part for some visible sign or token which might prove helpful to his faith. The sacrifice which Abram guarded was on divine appointment, the token of a covenant. The mysterious furnace and the supernatural lamp were seen in direct connection with the cheen sacrifice. The lamp of fire was the symbol of the divine presence. The profound darkness would make the light that appeared more visible. Not only promise, but covenant did God thus make with Abram. By means of visions God strengthened Abram's faith, so that he became noble, upright and righteous in his sight. In the one thought of trust lies all possible rightcousness. We have the perfect number of recorded instances of God's communing with Abram. He pledged himself to be the God of Abram. He colled upon him to "walk before" him. that might be kept from being betraved into mistaken ways of service. In the creztion God set forth his power and wisdom, in the law his holiness, by covenant his faithfulness. To Abram, childless, wandering in a strange land, his highest imagined good was a son and a home. These God promised. But in his covenant he promised especially spiritual blessings, set in hie framework of na tional presperity.-T. R. A.

Neilie Chanman has homesteaded 160 acres in New Mexico and is teaching a nearby school to seeure develo



DAIRY ANIMALS TOO COSTLY HOUSED!

On probably the majority of dairy On probably the majority of dairy farms in the east the cows are kept indeers the yearr ound. In furmer years such a method would hav been considered suicidal. Al cows were then pastured. It has become a question whether the present-day manner is advisable or not. Are dairy animals too closely housed. Is not this continuous housing a reason why tuebrculosis in cattle is so much in evidence?

much in evidence?
On this subject Dr. Henry Favil, of Chicago, Ill., a prominent western physician and also the owner and opedator of a large daily farm, says that, realiz-ing that performance is the ultimate pur-pose of the dairy cow and bending every effort to develop this characteristic, breeders of dairy cattle have sometimes allowed themselves to become somewhat one-sided in the direction of milk and

butter fat production.

While granting that performance is the ultimate purpose of a dairy cow, he is convinced that there is a type which carries with it not only the best per carries with it not only the best performance, but the best physique as well.

A moral objection, he believes, rests upon breeders of pure blood cattle to steadfastly fight for type, not as a mere esthetic schievement, but as having a fundamental relationship to performance.

Admitting, as we must, the menace to the delays industry of the properties.

the dairy industry of tuberculosis, to say nothing of other infectious diseases; haiting along unsatisfactorily as we do with the tuberculin test and its weeding-out method, can we close our eyes to the fact that safety in this situation lies in the development of a vital resistance and that particularly in the earliest months

So far as concerns tuberculosis, it is beyond question that the strong, well-developed animal, with large lung power, habitnally used, is more resistant to tuberculosis than the feeble and delicate. There is, however, no such thing as absolute immunity, and any animal too constantly subjected to infection is liable to become tuberculosis.

There is no question that there is less

nfectious material outside the barn than within it. When we stop to consider therefore, the highly stimulated resist. ance on the one hand and the less ex-posure to infection that there is in the open air on the other, can we avoid the conclusion that our animals, and particu-larly our younger animals are safer in open air than they are in the barn?

If we adopt that as a fundamental principle, there remains for us the pro-

principle, there remains for us the problem of fitting this principle into our scheme of operation. There is no doubt, for example, that calves can be kept looking better in the stable than in the open air during certain seasons of the year. There is no doubt that the attack of flies upon young stock hampers its development. There is no doubt that exposure to coid roughens their general condition and appearance. It takes condition and appearance. It takes more food to keep them in condition in

open air than in stable life.

Have we not to accept these disadvantages immediately obvious 'and regard tehm as far more than offset by the advantage not so immediate nor so obvious.

THE GOOD OLD JACK he reaction following the excitement of battle, dread and despondency seem to but none the less possible as to develop-ment, constitution and resistance to disease, which our intelligence teaches us

ease, which our intelligence teaches us really pertains?

As farmers we are altogether too prone to follow the line of least resistance, and the line of least resistance is the old plan of a six to twerve months' sentence to more or less solitary confinement. Have we not to use our ingenuity in dealing with the problem before we can have reasonable assurance of the vital-

so far as we know, why we should not

tle.
In spite of the fact that in the case of judiciously breed from tuberculous cat-the modern highly developed dairy cow we are dealing with a most unnatural product, there is no reason to suppose that the factors determining life and constitution have not a true and funda-mental relation to natural conditions of existence. The question then always is, to what extent the unnatural development of the milk function and the nidusthe practical motive power of his life.
His was the obedience springing out of, and kept alive by, faith, a living confiline as close to natural conditions as the industry will permit. In so doing there is opportunity for exercise of the best judgment, but the tendency of dairying is to draw the line at convenience dather than at the point of highest health ad-

> FARM NEWS AND VIEWS. Following a disastrous marketing seas-

on and year's campaign to improved methods of marketing, instituted by Colonel Frank P. Holland. Dallas, Tex, through his publications, the Southwest-ern fruit and truck growers have formed ern fruit and truck growers have formed a co-operative selling exchange that will enter the field at once. This exchange will undertake to handle between three and four thousand cars of ruit and tduck during the present year, and the organization itself controls fully 3,000 cars. It has established headquarters at Texarkana and affiliate with those associa-tions that are willing to meet the most stringent requirements as to quality of fruit and truck sold and the natude of

the package.

A farmer who has grown sheep says that he can grow lambs for the market at more profit man any other livestock on his farm, regardless of the question of on his farm, feathers of the question of wooi. Lambs that are produced and marketed before the general run of spring lambs start marketward are termed "hot-house" lambs, and in them this farmer finds a source of good profit. Ducks are not easy subjects to disease Cramps occur sometimes from cold wat-er, and apoplexy afflicts the overfat specimens. A cold and wet duckling is likel yto go into spasms. If the quarters are damp at night the ducklings are li-

able to leg weakness." stronger. Where inbreeding is practised invention.

after a few years the young will be li-able to have crooked breasts and other

To make an impermeable give soak or-dinary gine in water until it softens, and remove it before it has lost its primi-tive form. After this dissolve is in linseed oil over a slow fire until it is brought to the consistence of a jelly. This glue may be used for joining any kind of material. In addition to strength and hardness, it has the advantage of

and hardness, it has the advantage of resisting the action of water.

A yield of twelve tons of silage may easily be obtained from an acre of corn. Allowing 30 pounds of silage as a daily ration, one acre of corn wil furnish four cows with silage for 200 days.

It is no small accomplishment to be able to take a young calf that has only been allowed to nurse his mother once or twice, away from his mother, teach him to drink milk, feed him about the

him to drink milk, feed him about the right amount, and get him started on skim milk, substituting flaxseed jelly for the butter fat which the separator takes out of the milk, gradually getting him on to roughage and make a nice animal out of him. It is an acomplishment that any person ought to be proud of. There isn't only now and then a man that can do the job.

CANADA CUSTOMS

Revenue for Ten Months Shows Increase.

Ottawa despatch: During the ten months from the beginning of the fiecal year to the end of January the customs revenue of Canada amounted to \$94,329,-836; during the corresponding period in 1911-12 the customs revenue was \$70.-268,252, the increase being \$24,061,584. This works out at an increase of over 34 per cent., or over one-third.

Do., light 3 50 Milkers, choice, each . . . 50 00 The total trade of Canada in January, 1913, was \$75,871,000, as against \$63, 680,000, an increase of over \$12,000,000.
 Sheep, ewes.
 5
 25

 Bucks and culls
 3
 50
 or nearly 20 per cent. For the ten months ending Jan. 31 last the total trade was \$884,332,000, as against \$711,-Lambs 8 50 Hogs, fed and watered . 9 10 199,000 in the corresponding period in the last fiscal year, an increase of \$173,-Hogs, f.o.b...... 8 65 133,000, or nearly one-quarter.

The imports in January last were \$52,752,000, as against \$38,662,000 a year ago, an increase of \$14,090,000, or not far short of 40 per cent.; for the ten months' period the imports were \$549,-

The exports in January, 1913, were \$19,370,000, as against \$19,527,000 in January, 1912. In the ten months' period takes just concluded the domestic exports were \$298,022.000, as against \$246,442,000 in

Americans in Mexico Sought British Flag.

Chicago, Feb. 24.-"There are hundreds of Americans in Mexico City who, denied have reasonable assurance of the vitality of our stock to come?

It has been suggested that continued breeding from tuberculous cattle, avoiding infection of the calves, would produce a race of animals immune from tuberculosis. It certainly, however, is as likely to be true as the reverse, namely: the production of more susceptible animals. There is no reason, therefore, and derman flags are everywhere in the foreign quarter, and it is a fact that children flags.

Of Americans in Mexico City who, denied of Americans in Mexico City who denied of Americans in Mexico City who, denied of Americans in Me the foreign quarter, and it is a fact that even our citizens there are no longer oking to the United States for help.

n and put down the revolt." Members of the Chicago Athletic association vesterday sat around the lobby of the Michigan clubhouse and listened to the story told by one of their number just returned from Mexico and that his name not be used.

RETURNED AFTER THIRTY YEARS

Blenheim, Ont., despaton: A peculiar real estate case seems likely to be brought into the legal limelight for settlement. Some thirty years ago a man named Beatty, who owned a farm at Cedar Surings suddenly and mysteriously distappeared. No trace of him was ever found, and about ten years ago the property was disposed of by his wife to the late G. E. Smith. The farm a few years later became the property of Smith's son, Herbert, who now has it. The deed was made out by Beatty's wife, who took an affidavit that her husband was dead. This week Beatty appeared on the scene as suddenly as he disappeared, and is reported to be prepared to claim the property,

"SLEEPLESS" MAN A HOAX.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 24.- Harvard professors, with a single notable exception, are enjoying a hoax that an inventive writer unloaded on one of the morning papers as "exclusive" concerning an unnamed member of the faculty who has gone without sleep for twenty years. The man Horton, quoted in the story as an eminent psychologist, is not a physician, but only a first-year man in the Harvard Medical School. Prof. Munsterberg, however, is at the head of the In breeding turkeys relationship must be avoided. If the cock has considerable wild blood in him the offspring will be

ELITE

Try it test it—see for yourself — that "St. Lawrence Granulated" is as choice a sugar as money can buy.

Get a 100 pound bag-or even a 20 pound bag-and compare

"St. Lawrence" with any other high-grade

Note the pure white color of "St. Lawrence"-its

uniform grain-its diamond-like sparkle-its match-

And Prof. Hersey's analysis is the proof of purity

-"99 99/100 to 100% of pure cane sugar with no

imparities whatever". Insist on having "ST.

LAWRENCE GRANULATED" at your groces's.

less sweetness. These are the signs of quality.

MARKET REPORTS TORONTO MARKETS FARMERS' MARKET.

	4,, .
Butter, choice dairy 9 30	0 33 1
Chickens, per lb 0 23	0 24
Geese 0 18	0 20
Pucks 9 25	0 00
Turkeys 0 25	0 24
Pctatoes, bag 0 95	1 10
Apples, barrel 200	3 (10)
Dressed hogs 11 25	12 75
Beef, forequarters 7 50	0 00
Do., hindquarters 10 50	6 00
SUGAR MARKET.	
Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in per cwt., as follows:	bage,
Extra granulated, St. Lawrence	21 (0)
Do., Rednath's	4 60
Do., Acadia	4 55
Imperial granulated :	1 13
No. 1 yellow	1 20
In barrels, 5c per ewt. more; en	r late
5c less.	יים נייטניי,
LIVE STOCK.	
Export eattle, choice 6 75	\$ 7 00

Do., medium..... 5 75 6 50

Do., bulls 2 75
Butchers' cattle, choice. 6 50

Do., medium 5 50

Do., medium 4 00

Do., canners 2 00

Do., bulls 3 00

Feeding steers 5 25

Stockers, choice.. .. 5 00

Springers..... 40 00

Calves 8 50

Oats-

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis .-- Close: Wheat-- May,

881/se; July, 90 to 901/se; Sept., 90e; No

1 hard, 88%c; No. 1 northern, 871/s to

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.-Close: Wheat-No. 1 hard,

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Beeves \$ 6 65 \$ 9 00

Texas steers 5 20 6 00

Light 8 10 8 35

Stockers and feeders. . . 6 00

Cows and heiters.... 3 15

Mixed 6 05

Rough 7 85

 Pigs
 6 25

 Bulk of sales
 8 25

 Sheep—Receipts 14,000.

Native 5 00

Yearlings 6 65

Lambe, native 7 25

100: fairly active and steady.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle receipts

Sheep and lamb receipts, 4,400; slow;

Hog receipts, 4,000; slow and 15c to

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

No. 2 Manitoba 7

Futures easier, March 7

May ... 7

American mixed, new 4

(Pacific Coast) .. . £4 10

lbs... ... 67

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs. 64

28 to 34 lbs......

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs 60

tierces 53

Cheese, Canadian, finest white 63

Tallow, prime city ... 32

Turpentine spirits 33 Resin, common 13
Petroleum, refined......

Linseed Oil 28

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal despatch: East End Market

-Cattle receipts, about 700: cows 98.

calves 50; sheep and lambs 100, hogs

800. There were no really prime beeves

male sold at 7 cents, and from that

on the market; a few of the best ani-

down to five cents for pretty good cat-

£5 10

Futures, easy, March 4

881/6c; No. 2 northern, 351/4 to 961/4c.

Corn-No. 3 yellow, 44 to 411/2c.

Oats-No. 3 white, 301/2 to 31.c

Rye-No. 2, 551/2 to 571/2c.

Bran-\$17.50 to \$18.

to 883/4e; Sept., 90e bid.

Cattle-Receipts 4.500.

Hogs Receipts 34.000.

Market-Slow.

Market-Steady.

\$6 to \$9.10.

er. \$4 to \$11.75.

No. 3 Manitoha

Hops in London

Corn, spot, steady.

Hams, short cut. 14 to 16

Bacon, Cumberland cut.

Long clear middles, light,

35 to 40 lbs....

Long clear middles, heavy,

Shoulders, square, 11 to 13

Lard, prime western, in

ners about 3.

American ,refined

Market-Steady.

Flour-Unchanged.

Open, High, Low, Close,

Do., common 4 00 Butchers' eows, choice. . 4 70

new haid, dozen.... \$0.30 \$0.35

Big Figure for Washington

London, Feb. 24.-At a sale at Sothe-

the cause of the British King's insanity what it may, his situation (if alive) 881/se; No. 1 northern, 371/se; No. 2, 831/s to 851/se; July, 90e bid; May, 885/s merits commiseration. Better perhaps would it have been for His (italics) nation though not for Ours (italies) (under the present prospect), if the event had happened at the time."

The time referred to is not specified.

JAP CABINET CHANGES.

been made by Count Gombei Yamamoto in the constitution of the Japanese Capinet, the official list of which is now as follows:

Premier and Minister of Agriculture Count Gombei Yamamota. Minister of Foreign Affairs - Baron Nobnaki Makino. Minister of the Interior Kei Hara.

Heavy 7 85 8 321/2 8 05 Minister of Education- Gifin Okuda. Minister of Communications Sixtem 8 30 skin Motedo

Minoru Saito. Minister of War Lieutstien, Baron Yasutsuna Kikosiii.

The name of Vice unt Chinda, Japanse Ambassador at Washington, has been eliminated from the list.

MORGAN SUMMONS SPECIALIST.

London, Feb. 24.—The Exchange Telegraph Company publishes a despatch from Rome, stating that Professor Giuseppe Bastianelli, the best known medical specialist in Italy, was to-day summoned to Cairo, Egypt, by J. Pierpont Morgan. The agency states that the professor leaves this evening, and is to remain with Mr. Morgan until he sails on March 10th.

pany despatch from Rome save that J. Piermont Morgan telegraphed this morning to a friend there stating that his condition had greatly improved, but that he had requisitioned the services of Professor Giuseppe Bastianelli as a matter of precaution.

FRIEDMANN WILL GIVE PROOFS,

for the United States on the Kronprinzessen Cecile to-day, Dr. Friedmann, the discoverer of the tuberculosis serum, told your correspondent that he was going to America in order to make his cure more widely known. He was confident, he said, that he would receive fair play from the American people. On his arrival in New York he proposed to give a demonstration of his treatment. to which he would invite physicians. The doctor said he hoped to be able to bring his discovery within the reach of every sufferer. He had treated scores of German cases with astounding success, particularly tuberculosis of the bones, and was confident of being able to successfully treat ones which were not far ad vanced.

NEW ZEALAND CHURCHES UNITE. London, Dec. 24 .- An important decis ion affecting religious life in New Zes!and is reported this morning in a Wash-

A Mother Tells Her' Experience. "Bringing up young children has ite responsibilities under the best of eircumstances," writes Mrs. E. G. Fagam, of Holmes' Corners, "but eroupy colds add considerable to the worry. My little family of four all went through

For Croupy Children

Keep "Nerviline" Handy

It Positively Brings Children Out of

Danger and Relieves at Once.

can tell you that nothing I know of in surer to cure croupy colds than Nervi-"In our home we use Nerviline frequently. For cold in the chest, pleurisy, hoarseness, etc., it is simply wonderful. My husband uses, it for rheumatism, and I often employ it for newralgia and sick headache. Nerviline

the croupy era, but I always had Ner-

viline on hand and never felt nervous.

I just followed the directions, and I

afford to be without it." The large family size bottle, which sells at 50e., is the most economical; trial size, 25c. Your storekeeper or druggist sells Norviline, which is prepered by The Catarrhozone Co., Buf-

has so many uses that no mother can

\$1,250 FOR LETTER

Communication.

by's to-day of autograph letters and historical documents a letter from Geo. Washington, first President of the United States, to Samuel Powell, dated Feb. 15, 1789, brought \$1,250. This is said to be one of the must interesting letters that Washington ever wrote, and has never been published. Two months after it was written Washington was elected the first President of the United States. In the letter Washington refers to George III.'s first attack of madness. It will be recalled that in the Autumn of 1788 the King returned to Windsor after taking the waters of Chellenham. and on October 15 got wet while out during a storm. The next day he was taken ill, and on October 22 signs of derangement appeared. His mind dwelt on the loss of the American colonies, and on November 5 he became deliri-

Washington in his letter says: "Be

Tokio, Feb. 24. -Separal changes have

Minister of Justice Mantiles Mat-

suda. Takahashi.

Minister of Marine Admirel Baron

sheep steady; lambs, 15c lower; lambs,

Veal receipts, 75; active and 25e low-20c lower; heavy and mixed vorkers and pigs, \$8.75 to \$3.95; roughs, \$7.75 to \$7.90; stags, \$6 to \$7; dairies, \$8.50 to Another Exchange Telegraph Com-

Southampton, Feb. 24:-Before willing

ington despatch, which states that the union of the Wesleyan and Methodist bodies has been unanimously agreed to. The signatures to the agreement were witnessed by Lord Liverpool, the Governor-General, and Premier Massey, in the presence of three thousand persons. An Australian representative who was

tle. Common, 3 1-2 to 5 cents, and can-Milch cows, \$35 to \$70, one large springer, \$75. Calves 4 to 6 1-2; sheep, present indicated that his Common 5 to 51.4; lamba 7 to 7 1.4; hogs 9 8.4 wealth would speedily follow the emample set by the eister dominion.