

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

"I just want to say a good word for Cutl-cura Soap and Ointment. In November, 1909, I had what the doctors call shingles and eczema. My-chest was raw and bleeding and itchy. I was that way all winter. It was not so bad in the summer. In September it got worse. I had the best doctors treating me, but did me no good, and I was all run down in health. In November, 1910, it got worse again. I sent to you for a sample calca down in health. In November, 1910, it got worse again. I sent to you for a sample cake of Cuticura Soap. You sent if to me and I got a box of Cuticura Ointment. I have used two boxes and on the third-one it has cured me of shingles and eczema. I am delighted with them and do feel pleased to think I have something I have confidence in Should anyone be suffering as I did, 1 hope that they will do as I did, and I am sure of the results. I am recommending them from experience." (Signed) J. H. Jarvis, 7 Ann St., Kingston, Ont., May 30, 1911.

For more than a generation Cuticura Soap

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

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



LESSON X .- DEC. 3, 1911. Nehemiah Rebuilds the Wall of Jerusalem.-Neh. 4: 1-23.

Commentary .- I. Enemies scoff at the Jews (vs 1-6). 1-5. There are enemies to oppose every good work. Jerusalem had lain in ruins for nearly a costary and a haif and had been a prey to surreawling nations. When the people around about saw an effort being made to rebuild the walls they ridiculed the attempt, declaring that the Jews were too feeble for so great an undertaking. The words of Sanballat and Tobiah in vs. 3, 4 express the estimate which they placed upon the Jews' ability to restore Jerusalem and the nation. They flattered themselves inot believing that the thing which they did not want done was impossible of ac-complishment. As an offset to this decision Nehemiah betook himself again to prayer, committing the entire case to Jehovah, yet used his utmost diligence to carry forward the work already be-gun . 6. So built we the wall—The entire wall was apportioned to forty-four different companies, and they worked so faithfully that the breaches were all closed in fifty-two days (ch. * 15), building "every one over against his own house" (ch. 3, 28). All the wall was joined unto the half thereof—The entire wall was built up to one half its former height. It is estimated that the orig-inal height was two hundred feet. A mind to work—The enthusiasm of the people explained the rapidity of the work. Nehemiah disclaims any credit to "Our -Cam. Bible.

11. A conspiracy formed (vs. 7-12). 7. anbalita—An officer of the Persian gov-Sabahara An erment, who had authority in Samaras, the is chiefly noted for his hostility to the Jews. He is called "the Horonite" och. 2, 10), probably from Horonaim, a city in Moab. Tobiah—He was an Ammonite (ch. 2, 10. The Moabites and the Ammonite were enemies of the Jews, and this fact may account for their bitter hostility to the plan of rebuilding the they were to be ready at a moment's warning to defend themselves and the city.

Who was Nehemiah? Why and this fact may account for their bitter hostility to the plan of rebuilding the walls. Arabians—Wandering trives of the desert, probably under the leadership of Geshem (ch. 2, 19). Ammonives A people having their home to the east of the Jordan. Ashdonives—The inhelit, ants of Ashdod, a city of the Philistines.

being to unite them in their opposition of the Jews, and moreover Jerusalem There is no account of their naving put

9. We made our prayer unto our God

Nehemiah was a man of prayer; his
prayers had thus far brought success in
his important undertaking, and he believed the Lord would not fail rim at
this critical moment. And set a watch this critical moment. And set a watch— The strongest confidence in the pretection and favor of God does not predude the use of all or any of the means of the use of all or any of the means of self-preservation and defence, which His providence has put in our power.—Clarke. Watching and prayer are brought together in their proper relation. On the part of the enemies of the Jews there were ridicule, hatred and conspiracy; but on the part of the Jews, prayer watching and consentration. prayer, watching, and concentration of purpose to carry out the divinely-appurpose to carry out the divinely ap pointed plan. 10. Judah said . . . we are not able—

Nehemiah met opposition, not only from without, but even from his own people, who harbored a spirit of discourrubbish, which must be removed to find a foundation and to secure building material, and it was a great height to which stones must be raised to build the walls. This formidable task had discouraged the workers, and their strength was giving way.

11. Our adversaries said, etc.—The

plan of the enemy was to make a sudden and secret attack upon the Jews, with the purpose of utterly routing them and permanently hindering the work of re-pairing the walls. 12. The Jews which dwelt by them-The Jews in scattered communities, dwelling among the Samaritans and other enemies. Said unto us ten timesye must return (R. V.)

These scattered Jews felt that their enemies wer so hostile that their lives were in danger, therefore they sent "ten again and again, for the members of their families in Jerusalem to return to them to protect them. another difficulty presented itself to Sehemiah

III. Nehemiah's defense (vs. 13-18.) 13. In the lowest parts ... in the open places (R. V.)—Nehemiah placed guards behind the workers in the exposed places where the walls were not yet raised high enough for protection. After their families-Probably defending the portion of the wall upon which they were at work.

-Cam. Bible. Both the tlefenders and those working upon the walls at any given place belonged to the same family. 14. Be not ye afraid of them-It was known that an attack was likely to be nade by the Jews' enemies. Nehemiah had one his best in organizing the workers and the defenders, he had prayed earnestly to the Lord, and with confidence he could encourage his people to be brave and strong. Fight for your brave and strong. brethrne, etc.—The strongest incentives weer placed before them. "To the Jews

weer placed before them. "To the Jews the contest must be for their very existence as a people." 15. When our enemies heard. The one mies expected to keep secret the plans of their attack, but it became known to the Jews, and God "brought their counsel to nought." 16. The half of my servants—Reference is probably made to Nehemiah's band of personal made to Nehemiah's band of personal servants. They were divided into two companies, one-half working at rebuild-ing walls and the other guarding against the enemies. Habergeons—Coats of mail, protections for the body, made of metal or coarse leather. Rulers were metal or coarse leather. Rulers were behind. They took their position behind the workers to direct the work of build-ing, and to direct the defense in case an attack should be made. 17. Bare but dens. The burden-bearers needed but one hand for their work, so they were free to use the other for defense. 18. His sword The builders carried their swords in their girdles, where they could

be grasped quickly, if needed. IV. The builders at work (vs. 19-23.) Our God shall fight for us" (v. 20) comes fittingly from the lips of the man who had made use of his own skill in pashing forward the work and in guarding, the workmen, and had prayed in faith for the success of the undertaking which he was certain was divinely in which he was certain was divinely in undertaking by natural the comfort possible in racial undertaking by natural this family in the confort possible in racial undertaking by natural this family in the confort possible in racial undertaking by natural this family



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

Equally good for stoves, pipes,

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

The F.F. Dalley Co. Limited, Hamilton, Out. Makers of the famous "2in 1" Shoe Polish.

ilance anticipated every difficulty while his prudent measures defeated every obstruction. He was conscious of the powers arrayed against him. He knew the magnitude of his undertaking. lie felt the pressure of having his brothren complain. Yet he resorted to pray er in much confidence that God vould give him wisdom and skill. He had left his position and the luxuries of court life to face ridicule, slander and con spiracy and was therefore determined to be invincible before his enemies, who every effort to cause the Jews to feel the power and discomfort of op-position. He knew that in the positive process of achieving good there would be hindrances to meet. He regarded misrepresentations and misconceptions of his work as a part of the pathos of life, and set about to make his life and cism. He recognized his duty and privi lege in his appointed work and an earnest sympathy in the cause and a longing for the best results. Nehemiah not only embodied, but created the spirit of his age and led it on to vice tory. Having set his mind to accomplish his work he judiciously employed evms work he judiciously employed every means calculated to promote it. His spirit of courage was his best example of resistance. Nehemiah's prayerful, watchful, cheerful spirit combined with industry, made him a bold director in his work. He demonstrated his faith in keeping wide awake to all his duties and performing every task faithfully. There was a reason why his work was surrounded by danger and that was because it was in opposi-tion to the enemies of God's people. Nehemiah could better overcome the attacks of other men than the murmuring of the fearful ones among his own people. A deserter was more demoralizing than a dozen foes, a more preing peril. Yet that feature of opposi-tion was overcome so that the solicita-tions of friends made no halt in his

divinely directed course. Exhibited in united perseverance God's work did not stop for enemies. but enemies had to give way when God's work moved on. Nehemiah had not prevailed in prayer for naught. He had not received authority from the king to let his opportunity slip. He had not believed in God's promises to doubt them under test. He had not received assurance from God to disbelieve in the conflict. Nothing but complete victory would satisfy Nehemiah. He arranged everything ready for war and trusted implicitly for peace. Perseverance we's a great taskmaster in Nehemiah. The an undertaking, by placing his family hear him. He was methodical in his eggs, new-laid, dozen 928 033 walls. Arabians—Wandering tribes of the desert, probably under the leadership of Geshem (ch. 2, 19). Annual 2s A people having their home to the cast of the Jordan. Ashdobites—The inhelit, and he gone to Jerusalem? What did he good to Jerusalem? What did he good to Jerusalem? What did he do first? How did the people receive his plan? How were they opposed? How mark the eMditerranem Sea. Were very wroth—they were angry when they when they were angry when they when they knew that the work was actually being done—they constructed the act of the Jews in fortiving the city.

What complaint did the men of Judah make Why? How did Nehemiah make to the people to be constant in toll and outward when they knew that the work was actually being done—they constructed the act of the Jews in fortiving the city.

What was the need of a defend themselves and the defences, by pressing all into service, by inspiring his people with confidence in God, by insisting that there be no defences, by pressing all into service, by inspiring his people with confidence in God, by insisting that there be no defences, by pressing all into service, by inspiring his people with confidence in God, by insisting that there be no defences, by pressing all into service, by inspiring his people with confidence in God, by insisting that there be no defences, by pressing all into service, by inspiring his people with confidence in God, by insisting that there be no defences, by pressing all into service, by inspiring his people with confidence in God, by insisting that there be no defences, by pressing all into service, by inspiring his people with confidence in God, by insisting that there be no defences, by pressing all into service, by inspiring his people with confidence in God, by insisting that there be no defences, by pressing all into service by inspiring his people with confidence in God, by insisting that there be no defences, by inspiring his people with confidence in God, by insisting that there be no defences the defences, by inspiring his tually being done—they constructed the act of the Jews in fortifviag the city as an attempt to throw of the Persian yoke, but the real cause of their anger seems to have been a pealousy because of the increasing power and propertity of the Jews, and moreover, Jerusalem fortified would no longer be an epen field for plunder.

S. Conspired. ... 'ogether — Literally, "breathed together in unice." To loss tilty of each of these ne plea toward the Jews was great cough for the time. with personal work and responsibility.

> The Cost of Keeping a Cow

The latest evidence on the cost of keeplag cows in dairy heeds comes from some
investigations conducted by the Minnesome Experimental Station and the Federal Bureau of Statistics. This study is
especially trustworthy since it is based
upon detailed acounts collected by speGally trained agents from a number of
farms in widely separated neighborhoods. There were elsh or ten farms on
each statistical route and a total of
about 25 dairy farms upon which dair
of collected of several connecution
years furnishes opportunity from checking up the results.

**INCLUDE_ENTIRE_COST. The latest evidence on the cost of keep

INCLUDE ENTIRE COST. INCLUDE ENTIRE COST.

In this investigation the cost of maintainin, a cow included the following includes: cash seeds, farm feeds, labor—main and horse—general expense, shelter, depreciation, machinery and equipment, here buils and interest on the investment. The classification is somewhat aroutary, as in some histances an item of cost charged to one classifight be charged to another with equal correctness. Cash sundries comprise those items for which cash wes paid; repes lafters, veterinary services and medicine. Cash feeds are those purchastic for cash, and caths are those proclassical for cash, and actific at the produced on the farm. sabor includes both man and horse labor at the current rate of wages for the month and year, comprising all utems of labor performed for and affecting the dairy. General expense comprises those items that a charge to the farm and is made up of cash and labor expenditures. The total for the farm is then expropriated mh mh mhmin farm is then expropriated to the productive enterprises, of which the dairy is one.

COST VARIES EACH YEAR

one.

COST VARIES EACH YEAR
With these items included, the annual
cost of majastalning a cow in the vicinity
of Northfield, Minnesota, was as follows:
for 1905, \$54.42; 1906, \$54.49; 1907, \$54.84; 1908,
\$65.82; the average cost
from 1905 to 1909 being about \$60. In
Marchall, Minnesota, the cost for 1908
was \$40.46; 1907, \$51.35; 1908, \$43.99; 1909,
\$47.87; with an average cost of about \$46.
In \$1431stad, Minnesota, it was \$42.20 for
1904: in 1905, \$42.59; 1906, \$46.24; 1907, \$47.42;
1908, \$53.36; 1909, 58.91; with an average
cost of about \$49.
Commenting up on these statistice, the
investigators say: "Increasing cost of
maintainance per year from 1905 to 1909
is clearly shown on all routes—the result
of increasing cost of food, labor, and so
ferth. In sections near important markets and centres of population thee ost
of maintainance is enormously increased
of maintainance is enormously increased
of maintainance is enormously increased
read centres of population thee ost
of maintainance is enormously increased
of maintainance is enormously increased
over that in Minnesota. With roughage
averaging \$5 a ton or less, and grain
feeds less than one cent a pound, the
farmers in the rural districts of the
farmers in the safe to say a ton. In the
farmers in the safe to say that the avin Minnesota under good conditions aperage annual cost of maintaining a cow
proximates \$60. The cost can be kept at
a minimum through economy in feeding
and care and judgment in marketing and
handling the product."

WHAT A COW IS WORTH

It is noteworthy that these figures agree
closely with estimates that have been

handling the product."

WHAT A COW IS WORTH

It is noteworthy that these figures agree closely with estimates that have been given out by close students of dairy conditions. The same investigation showed that when everything is charged to the animals the cost of producing milk has been greater than the price received. In some instances the cost per pound of butter fat was as high as 31 cents, while the price received was only 18 cents. This investigation, like others that have been recentily conducted, discloses the fact that only recourse for the dairyman is to weed out the unproductive animals and to keep only such as will produce enough milk to pay the cost of maintenance and give a reasonable profit. On this basis the farmer cannot afford to pay 380 to 3600 for a cow unless she produces 5500 to 9000 pounds of milk. The protlem resolves liself primarily into one of securing only high-yielding cows either by breeding or purchase. A further detailed study of this investigation will be presented later.—The Country Gentleman

SHE WAS SURPRISED

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

Mrs. R. Smith, of Winnipeg, Man., tells an interesting story of relief from almost intolerable sufferings:

"I can hardly tell you how great my sufferings have been. Chronic liver complaint accompanied by biliousness wer: a daily source of triai to me. Every day I experienced the sickening effects of these ailments. I longed for some medicine that should permanently drive them away.

away. Hearing of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Hearing of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, I thought they were worthy of a trial. My surprise was indeed great. From the very first I experienced relief. Continuing with them I found my troubles were slowly but surely leaving me, and before long I once more knew what it was to be free from the harassing effects of the ailments that had long sickened and weakened me. So great is my faith in Dr. Morse's Indian Pills that I shall never on any account be without them."

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills cure Bowel and Kidney as well as Liver troub-les, and keep you healthy. 25c a box at your dealer's.



TORONTO MARKETS.

Butier, good to choice	0) 28	11 30
Eggs, new-laid, dozen	0 50	0 35
Chickens, 10.,	0 1	0 1.0 1
Fowi, 1b	0 11	0 12
Lucks. Ib.,	0 13	0 15.
Turkeys, Ib.,	0 20	0 22 1
Fowi, 1b. Ducks, 1b. Turkeys, 1b. Geese, 1b. Apples, bbl. Petitioes, bag.	0 12	0 14
Apples bbl	2 50	3 99 1
Petr toes bag	1 35	1 45
Cabbage, dozen	() (6)	0 65
D. C. bindulastary	tes ine	11 4.0
Do forequarters	6 50	7 50
Do., forequarters	9 00	9 50
Do medium carcase	7 50	8 00
Yeal prime	10 00	12 00
Verl, prime	7 50	8 50
Lazaba	50 (10)	10 00 1
FRUIT MARKET.		. 1
Business on the wholesale	marke	t gen-
eralis is fairly brisk, and a g	b boo	busine
materily for all seasonable li	nes.	
Andre per bil. Grenings\$	2 .09	\$ 3 25
do., do., Baldwins	2 50	3 23
de., do., Spies	3 50	4 50
e it was in built	1 ().	1 25
Contrar Canadian bak	2 (0)	
Onions, Canadian bag Onions, Spanish, large case	3 50	3 75
Oratices, damaies	2 54	
Oranges, Jamaica Oranges, Floridas Oranges, navels Grapes, Tokar, 25-lb, boxes.	4 (8)	4 25
Olcobes, littles		9 95
Cirabes, Inkan, and makes.		0

Granes, Malaga Lemons, per box. Persidis, per bag Figs, per b. Grane Fruit, per box Turnips, per bag. Segars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:
EMTA granulated, St. Lawrence ... \$5.95
Do., Redpath's ... 55.
Do., Acadia ... 5.50
Imperial granulated ... 5.70
Boxver, granulated ... 5.70
So., I vellow, St. Lawrence ... 5.45
Do., Redpath's ... 5.45
Do., Redpath's ... 5.45
In barrels, 5e per cwt. more; car lots, 5e less. TORONTO SUGAR MARKET. .

LIVE STOCK.

Latest quoritiens:

Export cattle—Choice, \$6.10 to \$5.25; do, predium, \$5.50 to \$6; do, balls, \$1.5 to \$5.40; he had so \$5.25; do, predium, \$5.50 to \$6; do, balls, \$1.5 to \$5.40; he had so \$5.40; do, medium, \$5.60 to \$5.60; do, medium, \$5 to \$5.30; do, common, \$5.50 to \$5.20; do, medium, \$5 to \$5.30; do, compon, \$1.50 to \$5.20; do, medium, \$1 to \$1.20; do, compon, \$1 to \$1.20; do, good bulls, \$1 to \$1.5 to \$5.20; do, rough bulls, \$1 to \$1.5 to \$4.20; do, rough bulls, \$1 to \$1.50; do, rough bulls, \$1 to \$1.50; do, rough bulls, \$1.5 to \$1.50; do, medium, \$1.50 to \$1.50; do, bulls, \$1.50; do, so \$50; do, \$1.50; Hogs-Fed and watered, \$6.80; do., f.o.

OTHER MARKETS.

CHEESE MARKETS. Brockville—Twonty-five factories offered 1.4% boxes, of which only 20 were white, at to-my's meeting of the Cheese Board. The highest bid was 12 3-4c, at dron of 3-4c from a week ago, and no sales were recorded. An advance of 1.5c was farthernicis on the my and of the control of 1.5c.



this basis settlements will likely be made for a total of 2,500 boxes, includregulars.
BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK

East Buffalo-Cattle - Receipts, 250
head: market steady. Veals—Receipts,
125; market active and 50c higher, at \$5.50
t) \$9.50. Hogs—Receipts, 6.400 head;
market, slow and 5c lower; heavy, \$6.36
to \$6.40; mixed, \$6.25 to \$6.35; vorkers,
\$5.50 to \$6.25; pigs, \$5.30 to \$5.35; roughs,
\$5.65 to \$5.75; dairies, \$5.90 to \$5.35; roughs,
\$6.50 to \$5.75; dairies, \$5.90 to \$5.25; Sheep
and lambs—Receipts, \$0.00 head; sheep,
slow and steady; lambs, active and 50c
higher; yearlings, \$3.76 to \$4.00; wethers,
\$3.25 to \$3.50; ewes, \$3 to \$3.15; sheep, mixed, \$1.50 to \$3.25.

NEW YORK CATTLE. NEW YORK CATTLE.

New York—Beeves — Receipts, 10,000; no trading: feeling steady. Calves—Receipts, 575 head; market slow and lower; veals, \$5.50 to \$8,00; culls, \$4 to \$5; barnyard calves, \$2.75 to \$3.50; fed calves, \$3,75 to \$4.50; southern and western, \$2 to \$4.60; southern and western, \$2 to \$5.20; slow but steady; sheep, \$1,50 to \$3.20; culls, \$1 to \$1.50; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.20; culls, \$3.50 to \$4. Hogs—Receipts, 4,852; market, easy, \$6.25 to \$6.50; pigs, \$6 to \$6.20.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

		-	Cle	ose	. Ope	n. Hi	gh. L	ow. (lose
Whe									
Nov					10058	100%	1001/2	99%	933%
Dec									6
May.	nev	·			100	100	100	991/4	3914
May.	old				991/	991/2	9914	981/2	931/
Oats	5								
Nov					4214				421/2
Dec					3912				387
May					42			e:.	4138
CA		D.			DDI	769 19	. 1919		

Davis, 12s to 11s 9d; russets, 13s to 22s 6d.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—At the Canadian Paedife Live Stock Macket the receipts of live stock for the week ending November 13th, were 2,250 cattle, 3,55 sheep and lambs, 2,230 hogs, and 600 calves, while the offerings on the market this morning for sale were 2,200 cattle, 2,55 sheep and lambs, 2,230 hogs and 250 cattle, 2,560 sheep and lambs, 2,230 hogs and 250 cattle, 500 sheep and lambs, 2,300 hogs and 250 cattle, 500 sheep and lambs, 2,300 hogs and 250 cattle, which consisted of common and medium stock, principally, a weaker feeling developed in the market for such, and prices as compared with Menday's show a decline of 1-2 to 1c per pound, but owing to the limited supply of god to choice steers, values show very little change. At the above reduction there was an active demand from local buyers for supplies, and a brisk trade was done. There was also a good demand from packers for canning bulls and cows, and as the offerings of such were not in excess of the requirements, values ruled steady. A good trace centianes to be done in milica cows and prices are well maintained, as supplies of the top grades are not plentiful. A stronger feeling prevailed in the market for sheep and lambs, and prices advanced 25c per cwt., notwithstanding the fact that the supply was much larger, for which there was a keen demand from butchers and packers, and a brisk trade was done. There was no change in calves, for which the demand was good. The tone of the market for hogs was weaker, and prices declined lot to 40c per hundred pounds, on account of the increased receipts, but at the lower range of prices the demand was good, and sales of selected lots were made at

\$6.25 to \$6.65 per cwt., weighed off cars, and some mixed lots sold as low as \$6. Butchers' cattle, choice, \$6; do., medium, \$1 to \$5.50; do., common, \$3.50 to \$3.75. Canners. \$1.75 to \$3.25; butchers' cattle, bulls. \$3.50; milkers, choice, each, \$75; do., common and medium, each, \$75; do., common and medium, each, \$75; do., sommon and medium, each, \$5 0to \$90; springers, \$30 to \$40; Sheep, ewes, \$3.75; bucks and culls, \$3.25 to \$3.50. Lambs, \$5.50. Hogs, fo.b., \$6 to \$6.65. Calves, \$3.50.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat—Spot, steady; No. 2 Manitoba, 7s 19 1-2d; No. 3 Manitoba, 7s 8d. Futures easy, Dec., 7s 23-8d; May, 7s 5-8d. Flour—Winter patents, 27s 6d. Flour—Winter patents, 28 5d. Flour—Prime mess, western, 88s 3d. Pork—Prime mess, western, 88s 3d. Flour—Cumberland cut, 25 to 50 fbs., 5ds 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 25 to 50 fbs., 6ds 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 25 to 50 fbs., 5ds 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 25 to 50 fbs., 6ds; long clear middles, Hight, 28 to 24 fbs., 5ds; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 fbs., 5ds; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 fbs., 48s; charders, reined, in patis, 48s; 3d. Cheese—Canadian finest white, 70s; do., Cocklered, 76s 6d.

Butter—Good United States, 112s. Tailow—Prime city, 55s 6d.
Turpentine spirits—3ds.
Resim—Common, 15s.
Petroleum—Refined, 6 3-4d.
Corn—Spot, steady; American mixed, 6s 4d: futures, firm; Jan., 5s 8 1-2d; Feb., 5s 7 3-8d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

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

Hogs-Receipts estimated at 28,000; market strong for heavy; others weak; light \$5.70 to \$6.35; mixed \$6.60 to \$6.55; heavy, \$6 to \$6.55; roughs \$6 to \$6.25; good to choice, heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.55; pigs. \$4.25 to \$5.60; bulk of sales, \$6.20 to \$6.50.

Sheep—Receipts estimated at 18,000; market steady to strong; native \$2.25 to \$3.70; western \$2.40 to \$3.70; yearlings, \$3.65 to \$4.50; lambs, native, \$3.50 to \$5.50; western, \$3.50 to \$5.50.

YORK LOAN

Another Dividend for a Christmas Present.

Toronto, Nov. 27 .- Shareholders in the York County Loan may count on buying Christmas presents with their second dividend cheques. The first dividend was for 25 cents on the dollar, and was paid on Nov. 1, 1909. The second cheque for a similar amount, it is now stated, will be mailed to shareholders the first week on account of in December. There will be a third and the lower final dividend later, but the amount of this is not yet known.

FREE!! \$200.00 AND 1,000 VALUABLE PREMIUMS GIVEN AWAY.

1st Prize, \$50.00 in Cash 3rd Prize, \$35.00 in Cash 2nd Prize, \$40.00 in Cash 4th Prize, \$25.00 in Cash 5th to 9th Prizes, each \$10.00 in Cash.

Herewith will be found the picture of an old man. Around his head and shoulders are concealed the faces of his seven daughters. Can you find these seven faces? If so, mark the faces with an X. Cut out the picture and send it to us, together with a slip of paper on which you have written the words "I have found the seven faces and marked them." Write the above words plainly and neatly, as in case of ties, both writing and neatness will be considered in this contest.
Should you not lrappen to be a neat

writer, show this advertisement to some friend of yours who can write plainly and neatly, and have him or her en-ter this contest in his or her name for you. First, agree with the personwho istodo the writing, that you are to receive any prize money or prize money or prize

This may take up alittle of your time but as there is TWO HUNDRED DOL-LARS in cash and One Thousand premiums given away, it is worth your time to take a little trouble over this matter.

Remember, all you have to do is to mark the frees, cut out the picture and write on a separate piece of paper the words, "I have found the seven faces and marked them."

We do not ask You to Spend One Cent of Your Money

in order to enter this Contest

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

H. Comman Redman, McColl (among Mathematics) and the Comman Redman, Miller (Faren 1997) and the Comman Redman, Miller (Faren 1997) and the Comman Redman, Miller (Faren 1997) and the Comman Redman Re

Mrs. W. A. C. Orr, pp. Gunnell St., Winniger.

Miss E. Breden r. Gullsage St., in-refression.

Mrs. L. All Directors of the Control of the Co

Address: BOVEL MFG. CO'Y.

BOVEL BUILDING MONTREAL, CANADA.

Suita 5



It Never Flickers The long winter even-

ings give a woman a splendid chance for sewing or embroidery; but her eyes suffer from the strain unless she has a good light. The Rayo is the best] lamp made.

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

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

The Rayo is an economical lamp, too.
You get the most possible light-value for the oil burned; and the Rayo itself is a low-priced lamp. Yet it is a handsome lamp—an ornament to any room in the house.
The Rayo Lamp is easily lighted without removing shade or chimney; easy too clean and rewick. Made of solid brass, nickel-plated; also in numerous other styles A:k your dealer to show you his line of Rayo lamps; or write for descriptive circular

The Queen City Oil Company, Limited