of Baal.-I Kings 18. 1, 2, 17-10. Commencary .- 1. Engan carea Ahan (vs. 1, 2.) Enjan had been so closery in touch with God during cause years of drought that which this word of command was given he was ready as once to respond. Toward a year had been spent at Cherith and the remainde of the three and one-nait years had occur spent at Zarephath, and they must have seemed like "many days" to one who was in hiding from the angly king and queen. The time had come which the prophet was to leave his place of waiting and recinement to garder to action; yet the time which he had spent in queewas as essential to the working out of God's great plan as were the periods of

his activity.
H. A test proposed (vs. 17-24). Elijah was a prophet with a message. Anabintroduced himself to Elijah with the accusation, "Art thou he that troubeth Israel?" The prophet made the bold declaration. "I have not troubled Israel, but thou, and thy father's house, in that ye have forsaken the commandments of the Lord, and thou hast followed Baalim." and, as master of the situation, gave direction to assemble the people of Israel and the prophets of Baal and of the groves for a test upon Mount Carmel, where it would be determined who was the true God. "Mount Carmel was a bold, blugg promontory on the west-ern coast of Palestine. It had several summits. The highest point of the whole range was its eastern extremity, which was doubtless the scene of this event. Here is a perennial fountain from which, even in a time of drought, Elijah could have procured the supply of water he used."—Hurlbut.

III. The failure of the prophets of Baal (vs. 25-29). 25. Elijah said—The

prophet proceeded with firm confidence in his divinely appointed mission. Pro-phets of Baal—Four hundred and fifty in number. Choose you one bullock—This
was the animal usually offered in sacrifice.—For ye are many—And therefore shall have the preference; and the advantage of being first in your applica-tion to the deity.—Clarke. Call on... your gods—The priests of Baal appeared to have a decided advantage, first, in point of numbers, and, second, in point of the numbers of their gods. No fire under-That there might be an entirely fair test. 26. No voice-It was not fro any lack of persistency on the part of the priests that Baal did not answer. Leaped upon the altar.—"Leaped about the altar."—R. V. They danced around it with strange and hideous cries and gesticulations, tossing their heads to and fro, with a great variety of bodily contortions—Clarke. contortions.—Clarke.

27. Elijah mocked themheir frantic ef-

forts from morning until noon had failed to bring any response from their god, and the prophet, confident of the divine protection, held up their cause to ridicule, that the power of God might be seen in greater contrast to the helplessness of Baal. Cry aloud, for he is a god—The worshippers of Baal claimed that he was a god, but Elijah repeated their claim with the most biting sarcasm. He is talking, etc.—The prophet attributed to Baal the acts and powers of a mere man. 28. After their manner-In their frenzy they cried and leaped, and, to emphasize their intense zeal, they thrust their swords into their flesh, mingling their swords into their flesh, mingling their own blood with that of the sacrifice. 29. Prophesied—They continued to call upon their god. The Hebrew word here translated "prophesy" is also correctly translated "pray," according to the connection in which it occurs. Until the time of the time of the evening sacrifice-Probably the ninth hour, or 3 o'clock. that regarded-Elijah was certain that this would be the outcome, but priests of Baal had exerted themselves to the utmost with the hope that he would apply fire to their sacrifice They had occupied nearly the entire day. They had called upon their god with loud voices. They had inflicted pain upon themselves. There was nothing more that they could do. They had signor that they could do. They had signore that they could do.

IV. Elijah victorious (vs. 30-39). 30: Come near-There was a calmness the prophet's manner that was in strange contrast to the frenzy of the wited to witness all that was to be done.

Repaired the altar—Not the altar of Baal, but an altar of Jehovah that had been used long information. been used long before this time 3!.

Twelve stones—It is noticeable that Elijah recognized Israel, not as 'wo king-doms, but as composed of tweive tables. See Josh. 4: 5. Israel shall be thy name ce Josn. 4: 5. Israel shall be thy name arranged means "prince of God," and was be name—Israel means "prince of God," and was be name—Israel means "prince of God," and was more than be could afford, and the good man yielded. His wife saw with and was the name given to July 12 Peniel (Gen. 32, 28). 32. In the name of the Lord—This expression character-izes all of Elijah's ets. It was for the honor of Jehovah-that the people and the priests were called together at Car-mel. A trench—To catch the water that was to be poured upon the sarrifice. measures-The measure was "seah," containing from one and ore-half to three gallons. Some think the depth of the trench was as great as the height of the two-seah measure. 33. Put the wood in order, etc.—Thus far the

the wood in order, etc.—Thus far the preparations made were similar to those of the priests of Bnal, Fill four barrels.—The water-jars such as were used for carrying water and containing from three to five gallons each. Pour it—There must be no occasion to say that there was fire hidden somewhere about the altar, False religions have resorted to deception to establish their claims to supernatural power, but it must be to supernatural power, but it must be made clear that there is no trickery here, 34. Third time—Twelve jars were here, 34. Third time—Twelve jars were used, "corresponding to the twelve stones of the altar, and for the same symbolic reason."—Edersheim, 35. Filled the trench—Divine power was to be displayed in a remarkable way. To explain the source of the supply of water during the drought, Tristram says, "Close by the place of sacrifice, shaded by a noble old tree issa, large natural sidern of ble old tree, is a large, natural cistern of sweet water, which the people say i

never exhausted." never exhausted.

36. Came near—In calm an dtrustful boldness. Lord God of Abraham, Isaac.

and of Israel—Elijah's address to God made so complete that no one Let it be known -The prophet wished

TROUBLE

All Treatments Failed. Relieve by Peruna.

Mrs. Wm. Hohmann, 2764 Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill., writes: "I suffered with

catarrh of the bronchial tubes and had a terrible cough ever since a child "I would sit up in

bed with pillows propped up behind me, but still the cough would not let me sleep. I thought and everybody else that I had consumption.

"So reading the papers about Peruna I decided to try, without the least bit of hope that it would do me any good. But after tak-

ing three bottles I noticed a change. Ing three bottles I noticed a change.
My appetite got better, so I kept on, never discouraged. Finally I seemed not to cough so much and the pains in my chest got better and I could rest at brother (Matt. 5: 23, 24); or ask selfnight.

"I am well now and cured of a chronic cough and sore throat. I cannot tell or there is some "iniquity" you how grateful I am, and I cannot vour "heart" (Psa. 66: 18: you now grateful I am, and I cannot your "heart" (Psa. 66: 18: Jer. 11: 10, thank Peruna enough. It has cured the where doctors have failed and I talk Peruna wherever I go, recommend it to everybody. People who think they have consumption better give it a

was a God in Israel, and second, that He was God's servant. 37. Hear me, O Lord—Elijah's confidence in God finds most pronouced appression in the words of this brief prayer. The answer was not delayed. Turned their heart back again—His great desire was that the proper should turn from idelayer to the people should turn from idolatry to God, 38. The fire of the Lord fell—There the people should turn from holarry to God. 38. The fire of the Lord fell—There was not mistaking its direction nor its power. It came from above and burned downward, commencing with the sacrifice and ending with the water in the trench. 39. Fell on their faces—They were not only convinced that it was the work of God, but fell down before Him in an act of worship. The Lord, He is the God—The test had declared the existence and power of Jehovah, and the victory of Elijah over the prophets of Baal was complete.

Questions—To whom was Elijah sent? What was the feeling of the king toward Elijah? Who arranged for the assembly at Mount Carmel? What test was to be made? Who represented the false gods? Describe the efforts of the priests of Baal. Describe Elijah's course after the failure of the priests of Baal. Describe the results of Elijah's prayer. What was remarkable about the prayer? What truths does the lesson teach?

er? What truths does the lesson teach?

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS. "Come near unto me" (v. 30.) To this idolatrous, backslidden people, whose stubborn wickedness had seaused him stubborn wickedness had seaused him years of wilderness wanderings, Elijah said, "Come near." The words speak of pity, patience, tenderness, Only the patience of Christ (2 Thes. 3: 5, margin), and the love of Christ "put on" (Col. 3: 12-14) will enable us to desire those "near" us who are weak and wicked or who have injured us. The natural man would remove such afar off. But we can never prove what a mighty God is ours who have injured us. unless we can say, with the love and pity of him who died for us, "Come near un-

"He repaired the altar of the Lord"
(v. 30.) An altar stands for worship in
the church or at the home. A closed
church or a home where family prayer is
neglected is an altar needing repair. Beloved, is your family altar broke down
or out of repair? Better omit breakfast
than prayers. A pious farmer, preparing
his land anxious to accomplish much
while the weather was favorable, went
out early with his men to work. They out early with his men to work. They came in when the breakfast horn sounded, ate and returned to work. They had always had family prayers before, but Satan suggested that to keep so many grief the family altar neglected, her huband in haste to get rich and departing from God. One morning those in the field waited in vain for the breakfast horn. At last they hurried to the house, hungry and wondering. No table was set, no kettle boiling on the fire, no

STOVE POLISH

saves the tired housekeeper work and worry. It is a convenient paste in a large can. A gentle rub with brush or cloth brings a beautiful, mirror-like shine that is not affected by the heat. For stoves, pipes, grates and ironwork.

If your dealer does not carry "Black Knight" Stove Polish in stock, send us his name and ioc, and we will send a full size tin

THE E. F. DALLEY CO., LIMITED Makers of the famous "2 tn 1" Shoe Polish

tool near it. The good wife was knitmean it. The good whe was knt-quietly. "What does this menn?" the husband. "I thought you were the a hurry about your work that andn't time to eat." "Not time to ent! Do you think we can live without rell as without praying. The spirit hody needs the bread of eart's. well," said the farmer, "got the bushfast and we will have prayers are in every morning, no matter how many workmen I have." Through God's

blessing and the wife's strategy the broken alter was repaired. "Fill four harrels with water" (vs. 33, 34.) Flijah "was so sure of God that he dared, at his command, to heap difficulties in his way, knowing there was no real difficulty for the Infinite One. The more unlikely the answer, the more glory to God. O matchless faith! that laughs at impossibilities and even heaps them one upon another that God may varquish them!"

warmish them!"
"Flijah the prophet came near, and said" (v. 36.) Elijah prayed about fitteen seconds.
Not "much speaking" (Matt. 6: 7), but faith that God will

(Matt. 6: 7), but fair that God will give what we ask brings the blessing (Matt. 9: 29).

"Let it be known this day that thou art God in Israel, and that I am thy servant" (v. 36.) This man, subject to Hke passions as we are, only desired God's glory. He did not ask to be known as a gureat prophet, or a worker of miracles, or a leader of the people, but only as an obedient servant doing the will of God.
"Then the fire of the Lord fell" (

ishly that you "may consume it upon your pleasures" (James 4: 3, margin); your "heart" (Psa. 66: 18: Jer. 11: 10,

Profit in the Dairy Cow

The dairy cow, is one of the best money-makers on the farm; but, like hens, she pays only according to "value received." Neglected, she is a cost; properly cared for she is a profit. There is no question about the reward for careful management. Those who understand cow nature will not dispute that assercheese-making, then the Holstein or the Ayrshire would be best. If butter is wanted, then the Jersey or the Gueringer workership. If nurchered stock is see are preferable. If pure-bred stock is out of the question, then a herd com-posed of grades would be best. It is a fact that very often individual grade cows are found that as far as milking qualities are concerned, are as good as

HOW TO START THE HERD. A young animal should be selected; e that is in a good, healthy, thrifty is present always a sort of dew on her nose, and she calmly chews her end. A nice, fine coat is also noticeable. Some claim that the age of a cow can

taken from the rings on her horns, but this will not always hold good. The teeth furnish the most reliable test, but this can only be determined by one who is skilled in that respect. In buying, the urchaser often wants a guarantee that he cow is in calf. That is a difficult matter to do, although the seller, in order to make his sale, often gives such a guarantee, but, as a matter of fact, it is not of much account at best.

not of much account at best.

Next to the proper selection of the stock is to provide suitable stabling. Very often this is one of the weakest points in dairy farms. It is not uncom-mon to find cow stables that are in a very unsanitary condition. But there is a noticeable improvement in the major ity of farms in this respect, especially in cases where milk is sold under sanitary irspection. Light, ventilation and thor ough drainage are important in stabling.
The building must be strongly built, and
be ventilated in such a way as to maintain an even temperature and pure air at all times. The floors should be well laid and tight, to prevent sockage. For purpose cement is being largely

To give profitable returns dairy cows must be well fed and well managed. In order that a maximum profit may be realized, the cows must be fed to their full capacity. No matter how well bred a cow may be, unless she is not in good condition the buyer will not pay a good price for her. It is a rule they well-fed cows are the best milkers, and they produce healthier calves and are more able to the condition of the outlet poor. Fernals they find not believe drainage would pay—this one cerop should convince them. Or, perhaps, they believed in drainage but did not know just how to undertake such extensive drainage operative. condition the buyer will not pay a good price for her. It is a rule that well-fed o withstand disease than cows that re ceive indifferent care.

Just what should be fed the cow de-

ends largely upon circumstances. The lighest results should be aimed at, and ese can be had only by careful weighing of the milk morning and evening, and the use of the Babcock test. That ells plainly what the cow is doing, and will point out whether or not the cow is

FALL CALVING BEST. At what season the cows should calve mewhat depends upon the use that is made of the milk. If for cheesemaking, then spring would be the best ime, as they will have the greatest flow of milk during the cheese season (April to September or October.) If for butthat is carried on the year round, is best to have the cows freshen in the In the majority of cases autumn is the lest time for cows to freshen. They then milk well during the winter, and when pastured their flow increases. Then, too, the largest returns will be se-tion; in fact, they will endorse it. As one authority once said: "Were we to production of the average dairy cow, and compare them with out more progressive dairymen and the records their cows, it would be plainly evident that dairy farmers generally require more light and more information regarding the management of cows."

Unless the dairy farmer really knows a good dairy cow when he sees one, he should not atempt to build up a dairy Where capital is sufficient, the specs very soon.



Itching, burning, bleeding, scaly and crusted eczemas, tetters, rashes and other torturing and disfiguring humors that destroy sleep and make life a nightmare of physical and mental suffering speedily yield to

uticura Soap and Ointment

No other remedies for skin and scalp so peedy and economical. A single cake of Cutispeedy and economical. A single cake of Cutterina Scap and box of Cutterina Ontiment are often sufficient. Sold throughout the world. Send to Potter Drug & Chem Curp., Boston, U.S.A., for 32-page book, an authority on treatment of skin and scalp diseases. HOTSELD TOTAL HOUSE LIVE OF THE

best plan is to purchase or breed only ure-bred stock. In buying a cow, the first thing to do s to look well into the breed. This must be governed by various circumstances. For instance, if milk is to be sold for for instance. It min. is to be said the cured from fall-calving cows, and the calves can be raised during the winter on skim-milk and turned out in fine con-

on skim-milk and turned out in fine condition in the spring. In this way the secure a good start on the early pasture before flies come. Calves raised in that way are; practically, a year ahead of what they would be were they dropped in the spring. Cows calving in the fall are fed well throughout the winter to keep up their production, and are thus in much better condition in the spring than cows bred to freshen in the spring. than cows bred to freshen in the spring. Winter is the best season for making butter, as a better quality and price can

butter, as a better quality and price can be had than in the summer.

Of course, it goes without saying, the milking must be regularly performed, at fixed hours each day. It is the secret of profitable cows. It is wonderfal how sensitive cows are on this point of regularity. They look forward to the milking as anxiously as they do to the feeding hour. There must be a strict adherance to the regularity in both milking ence to the regularity in both milking and feeding. Feed of a nature that is likely to contaminate the milk with un-desirable odors should never be fed immediately before or while milking. It is a mistake to milk the cows in the barumediately yard, especially during warm weather.

O.A.C. RENEWS ITS OFFER OF AS-SISTANCE IN DRAINAGE.

In July, 1969, the department of physics at the O. A. C. prepared a plan of drains for a 52 acre block of land of drains for a 52 acre block of land that had never grown a crop—it was too wet. The drains were laid that autumn. In 1910 that 52 acres yielded potatoes and corn to the value of \$2,250. The farm lies within five miles of the city of London. Why had this land lain useless for generations? Perhaps the previous owners thought it could not be drained; as a matter of fact, it was a difficult problem, for this land was very flat and the outlet poor. Perhaps they did not believe drainage would pay

tions.
The Ontario Agricultural College The Ontario Agricultural College is endeavoring to help, those in doubt about drainage. Any farmer in Ontario wishing assistance in his drainage prob-lems may have the same by making application to the Department of Physics, O. A. C., Gueiph. As soon as possible after receipt of the application a drainage adviser is sent to make a survey of the land, after which have a survey of the land.

makes a complete map showing the location of the drains, the grade, size of tile, etc. When completed the map is sent to the owner, so that he has an accurate guide to follow in putting in his drains. As in previous years, the only outlay to the farmer is the neces

only outlay to the farmer is the necessary travelling expenses of one man in connection with the survey. The railways give a rate of a cent a mile for this work, so that the travelling expenses are light.

After one survey in each locality, a drainage demonstration is held right in the field surveyed, to which all the neighbors are invited. At this meeting simple methods are demonstrated of making a drain, survey, finding the fall making a drain, survey, finding the fall judge our average dairy farmer by the of a ditch, determining the grade, digging the grade, etc.

Those wishing to make application for

a survey should write the Department of Physics, O. A. C., Guelph, whereupon regular application forms will be sent. IN BOSTON.

Mrs. Beans-How rapidly Emerson Mrs. Cod-Yes; he will be in short



LIVE STOCK. A general survey of the cattle market indicates that prices were moderately steady at yesterday morning's session, which terminated about 11 o'clock, after three hours of fairly active buying and selling. The requirements of buyers for local abattoirs and butchers proved sufficiently keen to at least maintain the week's price levels,, and while a few odd loads of stock realized comparatively high prices, the bulk of the transactions were on the basis of the figures quoted

yesterday. Current quotations: Export cattle, choice. \$ 6 00 to \$ 6 25 Butcher cows, choice. 4 75 to
Do., com. to med... 3 00 to 5 00 Stockers, choice Do., light 4 25 to

Eanners 2.50 to 5.00 Milkers, choice, each 65.00 to 85.00 Do. com, and med., each 39.65 to 69.00 Lamb, 6 01 to Hogs, fed and watered 7 30 to Do., f.o.b. 7 60 to FARMERS MARKET.

There was no grain on the street this morning, the weather being unfavorable. Prices are purely nominal.

Hay quiet, with prices unchanged. A dozen leads sold at \$18 to \$19 for tim-

other and at \$14 to \$16 for mixed. Straw dull at \$16 a ton.

Dressed hogs are steady, with quota-

Do., red .. Barley, bush. ye, bush. uckwheat, bush. 0 65 .0 66 Hay, timothy, ton Do., mixed, ton 14 00 15 00 Straw, per ten Alsike clover 7 50 7 00 6 75 6 25

Do., No. 2 Do., No. 3 0 00 Do., No. 2. recleaned. Alfalfa, recleaned Dressed hogs 13 25 Butter, dairy Do., inferior 0 20 Eggs. new-laid, doz Ducks, spring, 1b. Turkeye, lb. Geese. 1b. Cabbage, doz.

Potatoes, bag Beef, hindquarters
Do., forequarters Do., choice, carcase Do., medium, carcase 8 00 Mutton, per cwt. Veal, prime, per cwt... HOS PRODUCTS. Cured meats are quoted as

Bacon, long clear, 11 3-4 to 12c per lb. in case lots: mess pork, \$21.50 to \$22; do., short cut, \$25 to \$25.50; pickled do., heavy, 14c; rolls, 12 1-2 to 13c;

breakfast bacon, 17 to 17 1-2c; backs 18 to 19c. Lard-The market is quiet, with prices steady. Tierces, 12 3-4c; tabs, 13c, pails, 13 1-4c.

SEEDS. The following prices are being paid by seed merchants to growers:
Alsike, No. 1, her bush \$7 00 to \$7 50
Alsike, No. 2, per bush 6 50 to 7 00
Alsike, No. 3, per bush 5 50 to 6 00
Red clover, No. 1, bus 6 75 to 7 00
Red clover, No. 2, bush 6 00 to 6 25
Red clover, No. 3, bush 5 00 to 5 50
Red clover, No. 3, bush 5 00 to 5 50 BALED HAY AND STRAW.

Quotations on track, Toronto, are as ferior, \$10.50, on track here. Straw-\$6.50 to \$7, on track here.

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited,

SAVED FROM AN **OPERATION**

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Belleriver, Que.—"Without Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I would not be alive. For five months I had painful and



had painful and irregular periods and inflammation of the uterus. suffered like a man tyr and thought often of death. I consulted two doctors who could do nothing for me. I went to a hospital. tors said I must submit to an oper-ation, because I had

a tumor. I went back home much discouraged. One of my consina advised me to take your Compound, as it had cured her. I did so and soon computed her. menced her. I did so and soon commenced to feel better, and my appetite came back with the first bottle. Now I feel no pain and am cured. Your remedy is deserving of praise."—Mrs. EMMA CHATEL Valleyfield, Belleriver,

Another Operation Avoided. Another Operation Avoided.

Adrian, Ga. "I suffered untold misery from female treubles, and my doctor said an operation was my only chance, and I dreaded it almost as much as death. Lydia E. Pinkhan's Vegetable Compound completely cured me without an operation."—LENA V. HENRY, R.F.D. 3.

Thirty years of unparalleled success confirms the power of Lydia E. Pink-ham's Vegetable Compound to cure female diseases.

Imperial gra	nulate	d					
Boarer gran	ulated						. '
Vo 1 vellow	Redn	ath	8				
do St La	wrence						
The Acadie							
Jo Acadia	unbr	and	ed				
There prior	oz are	for	deli	ver	v	ne	ere.
lots 5c less.	Prices	in b	arr	els a	are	е	5e 1

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET. Prev.

971/s 971/2 97% 96% 967/s 981/4 981/2 983/4 98 98 May ... July May 35 351/₆ 351/₄ 35 351/₅ 363/₆ 363/ Thur : 1 . May July.

Chicago 96% 98% 98% 98% 1 031/4 1 04% 98% 98% 98% - 981 Winnipeg 96b 98 MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

Montreal.—There was no important change in the condition of the market for cattle, prices being steady at the advance noted on Monday. The demand was fairly good and the supply was smple to fill all requirements. No choice stock was offered, consequently the top figure realized was \$1-4 for the best steers, while the lower grades sold down to five cents per pound. Cows were fairly, plentiful and met at a fair sale five cents per pound, the outside figure being obtained for a few choice heavinglists.

Supplies of sheep and lambs were very small, but notwithstanding this fact the market for sheep was weaker and pless showed a decline of the pound. Lambs were steady at 6c to 64 for pround. A weaker feeling prevalled for hors, and prices scored a further decline of 5c to 25c per 100 pounds on account of continued liberal supplies. A this reduction the demand from packers.

cline of 5c to 25c per 100 possibles. At this reduction the demand from packers was fair, and sales were made at \$1.50 to \$7.50 per 100 pounds weighed off cars. A fairly active trade was done in calves at prices ranging from \$3 to \$10 each as to size and quality.

At the Montreal Stock Yards, west end market, some choice steers met a good demand at 61-2 to 61-4, and the common grades brought the same prices as unstylabove. The market for hogs was 20c to 25c per 100 lbs, lower than on Monday with sales of selected lots at \$7.5c to \$7.9c per 106 lbs., weighed off cars.

BLIZZARD AT PORT ARTHUR

Drifts Are Piling High and Traffic is Nearly Blocked.
Port Arthur, Ont., despatch: The big

enced in recent years struck here from the west this afternoon. To-night the drifts are piling high everywhere, and traffic is nearly blocked. It is estimated -No. 1 timothy, \$11.50 to \$12; in-fallen, but the cold is not extreme.

SUGAN MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:
Extra granulated, Redpath's ... \$4 40 do., St. Lawrence ... 4 40 do. Acadia ... 4 35 Manage Chi.

Vigorous Health -the power to enjoy to the full the's work and pleasure-comes only with a good digestion. TABLE

tone up weak stomachs—supply the digestive_juices which are lacking—ensure your food being properly converted into brawn and sinew, red blood and active brain. 50c. a box at your druggint's or from



