SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VI.—November 9 1,913.

Abstinence for the sake of others—World's Temperance Sunday—Rom. 14: 7-21.

Commentary.—I. Personal accountability (vs. 7-12). 7. For—This word connects the following statements with the discussion of the preceding paragraph, which treats of the attitude of thoroughly established Christians toward those who are weak in faith. None of us—Whether strong or weak, Christians or not. Liveth to himself—We are accountable to God, for we are wholly dependent upon him physically and spiritually. He has a right to our affections, our obedience and our service. He is our creator, preserver and redeemer. 8. We are the Lord's—In this verse the thought expressed in the preceding one is repeated and amplified. "The whole of this passage is deeply significant of the true object of a Christian's life. We are bound indeed to live to others, but this bond is but a part of the supreme obligation to live and die unto the Lord." Cam. Bib. In this life we owe our all to him, and in the future life we shall be at his command and responsible to him. 9. To this end—That Christ might have authority over us, bother in this world and in the next. Christ died and lived again (R. V.)—In the act of laying down his life and taking it again he showed his power over death and declared his divinity. Lord both of the dead and living—Christ by being an inhabitant of the world of the living and of the world of the dead, and having come forth from the dead, became Lord of both worlds.

10. Why dost thou judge thy brother—There is no just ground for him who is weak to condemn his brother who is strong. Set at nought thy brother—The strong brother should not look with contempt upon his weaker brother. Before the judgment-seat of God (R. V.)—Personal accountability is here made emphatic. All must give account to God, and there should, therefore, be a putting away of the disposition to judge others, and an exercise of charity toward all should take its place. The passage sets forth clearly the great fact of a general judgment. 11. It is written—Isa. 45: 23. As I live—A form of strong affirmation. Every knee shall bow—The supremacy of Jehovah is to be complete. It is not declared that all shall be saved, but there is to be a universal acknowledgment of God's authority and goodness. 12. Give account of himself to God—Instead of judging others, the Christian should watch and pray and labor, that he may be acceptable to God and helpful to those about him; for he is responsible to God for his spirit and conduct.

II. Regard for others (vs. 12-21). 13. Judge this rather—We are called upon to consider well what our attitude toward others should be, and to regulate our conduct in harmony with the principle here given. We are accountable to God for our course in life, but that very responsibility places us under obligation to act in such a way that we shall not lead others astray by our opinions or actions. Stumbling block—A proper regard for others will move one to avoid every word and act that would have a tendency to cause the weak stumble or hinder them in the way to heavy. Esteem a higher principle than liberty—"Let me rather suffer a nobler joy than self-indulgence." 14. I know—Paul speaks with positive assurance. Nothing unclean of itself—Reference is here made to articles of food, as is shown by the following verse. Peter's vision on the housetop indicated that distinctions in meats had been put away (Acts 10: 15). To him that esteemeth, etc.—The conscience of a weak brother may decree to him that a certain kind of food is forbidden, and he should not violate his conscience by eating it. "Mistaken conscience calls for correction by better light, but never for violation." 15. Be grieved with thy meat—If one's course is knowingly a grief to another, that course should be altered, for a stumbling-block is being placed in a weak brother's way. Not charitably—It is not loving; the law of love when a Christian knowingly does things which his brother believes to be wrong. Destroy not him—The Christian is to be a help, and not a hindrance, to others in the way of life. If his course, in itself lawful, is a hindrance to weaker Christians, he should change it rather than discourage them. "If Christ gave up his life for them, we can certainly give up our petty pleasures for them." Torrey. 16. Your good—That which you esteem to be right and which is, in itself, is right. Evil spoken of—Be right and do right, but see that your course will also seem right.

[illegible] 17. For the kingdom of God is not meat and drink—Religion does not consist in these things, but rather in righteousness, peace and joy in the Holy Spirit. The kingdom is one of inward and spiritual graces, and the outward life should be the result of these. 18. To [illegible] God and approved of men—Christ is our example in these things. 19. Let us therefore follow after—Let us strive for the things which make for peace and for the edification of our neighbors. 20. Destroy not the work of God—Human merit constitutes that work of God which must be destroyed by insisting upon one's liberty in eating and drinking. It is evil—Although all things are pure from defilement in themselves, yet there is evil to the man that eats with damage to his brother. Wuest. 21. It is good—It is right and honorable. Neither to eat flesh nor to drink wine, etc.—No one has a right to make use of a privilege which will bring moral or spiritual loss upon others. The use of strong drink is forbidden by the scriptures both because [illegible] 22. Hast thou faith?—Have you the conviction that your course is right? Have it to thyself before God—Let it be a matter between God and you. Happy [illegible] 23. Doubteth—Who is not fully persuaded that his course is right. Is condemned—Is guilty before God. Whatsoever is not of faith—Whatever one does contrary to his conscience is sin. Romanism teaches that even good works done by a person who is not a Christian are sin, because done without faith in Christ. Romanism teaches that even good works done by a person who is not a Christian are sin, because done without faith in Christ.

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fluence upon others. In perfect agreement with the injunctions of scripture, with respect to strong drink, are the demands of right reason. Anyone who is observant, and studies the relation of the liquor habit to family life, business, morality and religion, must reach the conclusion that indulgence in intoxicants is wicked and destructive. There are those who claim that they have a right to drink and it is wholly their own affair, but their influence is telling injuriously upon others, and thus both the drinker is injured and those who follow his example.

Questions.—Who wrote this epistle? To what classes of Christians did he write it? What subjects are treated in this lesson? To whom is every one accountable? In what respects is the exercise of Christian charity recommended? What kind of judgment is forbidden? What kind is urged? What regard is to be paid to the conscience of another? What elements of the kingdom of God are mentioned? What law of abstinence is here taught? What bearing has this lesson upon temperance?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Christian Life.

I. Touching personal liberty.

II. Touching brotherly conduct.

I. Touching personal liberty. In the church at Rome the apostle Paul was confronted with two antagonistic parties, the legal and the spiritual, the weak and the strong. A spirit of uncharitableness was seen in the judgments of both, and to this condition the apostle directed his attention. He set up a great landmark in morals, that of being personally accountable for ourselves to God but never called upon to sit in judgment upon others who are the servants of our religion, as well as being secure in the reality of it. The language of this chapter asserts that Christians are not judges of one another, but fellow servants of Christ. The apostle's teaching is clear and decisive. While he placed himself on the side of the strong, he did not try to change the feelings of either party for the sake of mere uniformity of practice. A mere legal system might be satisfied with formally correct conduct, but a vital religion demands a godly character. Christianity is a kingdom established upon the mediation of a divine Saviour, whose subjects are governed by the power it introduces and applies to the inner nature. The apostle asserts the great principle of liberty of conscience and inculcates the great duty of charity and toleration. He did not espouse the scruples of the weak, but their weakness, as against the overbearing ridicule of the strong. He called upon men of strength to show their strength by gentleness, and their liberty by self-sacrifice. He distinguished between the fundamental and the temporary in religion, and taught that Christian freedom is not unconditional liberty, but the essence of self-surrender. The apostle sought to have his people give up the habit of judging, and prepare rather for judgment. He taught that men may differ on points which are not essential doctrines of salvation, and yet be conscientious and devoted Christians, since Christ is the sovereign of the Christian's inner life. Christian service involves a personal relation between Master and servant, an acknowledgment of divine authority. It includes all activities and relationships within its sphere. It is the prerogative of the spiritual nature of man that it is capable of approaching and voluntarily accepting and obeying the perfect will of God.

II. Touching brotherly conduct. There are no neutral characters. Life is virtually impossible without expression, and that expression betrays the man who is behind it. Death groups together and parades as the whole duty of man's career. It is the testing time of all life, the thing that fixes the character of it all. Self-trust is the master-sin, the master-curse of man. Still man has knowledge of right and wrong, power of independent action, and the capacity to appreciate inducements to righteousness. To live for Christ is the only way to live for humanity. Christianity puts all things in their proper relations to one another. Being introduced into right and righteous relations with the supreme Ruler, subjects of his kingdom, we live right masters in earthly relationships. Dependent upon Christ, it gives with it the corresponding obligations of Christian charity, self-denial and helpfulness, making the Christian life not merely an abstinence from evil, but a positive doing of what is good, the exerting of an active, helpful beneficent influence upon others. The apostle bases his whole plea for the endangered brother on the death of Christ for him. If Christ died for him, his brethren should abstain for his sake. Differences of opinion upon non-essentials must not break up brotherly love. There must be mutual respect for conscientious differences of opinion. The apostle emphasized the sanctity of convictions, but forbade the exaltation of opinions to the rank of convictions. There is a distinction between largeness of view and largeness of heart. A narrow mind is not always a narrow heart. The Judge in all matters is our friend and advocate. T. R. A.

FARM AND GARDEN

THE SCIENCE OF FEEDING.

In all feedstuffs there is water ranging from 8 to 90 per cent., and, while it has no feeding value, its presence in roots, silage and the like is an advantage, giving what is known as "succulence." That part of a feedstuff that is not water is called "dry matter," and the part that remains after a feedstuff has been burned is termed "ash." It is mineral matter and does great work in making bone.

A group of substances that contain nitrogen is named "protein." Protein furnishes the materials for making lean flesh, blood, skin, muscles, tendons, nerves, hair, horns, wool, the casein in milk, the whites of eggs, etc. Protein is a growing food. It is an element that in most of the feedstuffs on the farm is comparatively scarce. In order to secure protein, oil meal, gluten meal, bran, shorts and other by-products have to be purchased.

"Carbohydrates" act as a fuel for the body, by the combustion of which heat and energy are maintained. Carbohydrates form the largest part of all feeds.

When carbohydrate food is fed just as the system demands it from day to day the animal does not fatten, but when given in excess of the daily needs, and with a proper portion of protein, they are stored up in the body, and the animal is said to fatten.

Sugar and starch are the most important carbohydrates. "Fat" serves the same office as the carbohydrates, but is more concentrated, a pound being considered equivalent to two and a quarter pounds of carbohydrates.

By "nutritive ratio" is meant the proportion existing between the protein group in the feed and the carbohydrate group. If to each pound of protein there are eight pounds of carbohydrate, as illustration, the nutritive ratio is 1.8.

When a feed is rightly mixed for a particular purpose it is known as a "balanced ratio," as it has the proper proportion of protein and carbohydrates. When 10.6 pounds is mentioned in an analysis, we know it means 10 6-10 pounds, or 10.06 means 10 6-100 pounds.

Now, in estimating the feeding value of different feedstuffs, three elements should be taken into consideration: protein, carbohydrates and vegetable fat. The offices of these elements have already been defined.

Alfalfa, roughly speaking, contains about 11 per cent. of protein, 40 per cent. of carbohydrates, 1.2 per cent. of fat. But, as fat is worth two and a quarter times as much per pound as carbohydrates, this fat would be equivalent to 2.7 pounds of carbohydrates, and the alfalfa would contain 42.7 pounds of fat producing material. In other words, in each 11 pounds of protein found in 100 pounds of alfalfa there would be nearly four pounds of carbohydrates, making a nutritive ratio of 1.4. It is what is termed a "narrow" ratio.

Calculated in the same way, corn would have a nutritive ratio of about 1.9.7; that is, to each one pound of protein there would be 9.7 pounds of carbohydrates and fat equivalents. This is a "wide" ratio.

Consequently, if one is feeding alfalfa as roughage he can feed corn very liberally without paying much attention to the question of balance, for the reason that when the two are thrown together into a ration they make a feed that, taken as a whole, has an average nutritive ration of about 1.7; that is, the high proportion of protein in the one feedstuff in connection with the low proportion of it in the other strikes a sort of an average, and makes as a whole a ration in which there will be, say, for the purpose of illustration, one pound of protein to each seven pounds of carbohydrates. These figures are not exact, but are merely intended to illustrate the principle.

It would be impossible to construct a balanced ration for any purpose with hay and wheat straw as the only feeds. They contain too little protein. We do not mean by this that animals could not live on these feedstuffs, but when cattle are kept they should be doing something, they should be either growing or fattening, and a ration composed of the feeds named would not enable them to do either. They, moreover, contain too little digestible nutriment. An animal could not eat enough of them to make it a thrifty animal. Some more concentrated food and some food a good deal richer in protein would have to be added in order to make any kind of a balance.

NOTES.

A dairy cow should be large and roomy, so that she may consume considerable silage and hay, or in summer a large amount of grass, in order that she may make a heavy flow of milk. At the Wisconsin Experiment Station Prof. Woll has determined, after keeping records of 395 dairy cows of different types, that the largest cows in the different breeds are more profitable than small cows, and they have also found that the cows that consume the largest amounts of roughage and concentrates are the most profitable.

A young sow should not be expected to produce more than one litter the first year. Her second litter may be farrowed when she is slightly less than two years old, and she may be expected to produce one litter every six months after that, provided she is properly fed and handled.

Shade in the calf and cow pasture is indispensable during the hot months. If the cows are to give a good milk-flow, and the calves are to thrive and make a profitable growth for the feed they consume, they must be protected from the burning sun.

Moldy corn will produce blind staggers in horses, and it should never be fed to them. Every year there is considerable trouble with this disease in the west, and in almost every case the cause is moldy corn. If this corn does not produce blind staggers, it will tend to injure the physical condition of the animal. So do not feed it, and be careful about pasturing the horses in stalk fields where there is moldy corn.

Linseed meal is made by grinding flaxseed from which the oil has been more or less completely extracted. "Old process" contains more fat and somewhat less protein than "new process" linseed meal.

The outside wall of a horse's hoof should never be touched with a rasp or file, as the covering (periople) provided by nature is removed, thus permitting the penetration and absorption of filth that causes the hoof to become contracted and brittle, producing a predisposition to quarter cracks.

The richness of the strippings is one reason why we should milk the cow dry. Another is that the cow will soon dry up altogether if not milked out twice a day.

Alfalfa is just as good a feed for horses as timothy or prairie hay, provided it is handled correctly. It is too rich to feed alone, and must be diluted by bulkier feeds. If alfalfa forms a portion of the horse's ration one must supplement that ration by timothy, prairie grass, corn stover, straw or something of that sort. When this is done and when only a reasonable amount of alfalfa is fed, farmers will have no trouble in feeding alfalfa to horses.

SUMMER YIELDS

Which Kind of Cows Are You Keeping?

The average yield of 9,349 cows tested in dairy record centres maintained by the Dairy Division, Ottawa, in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces in August was 622 pounds of milk, 3.6 test, 22.6 pounds of fat, almost identical with the average yields in August of 1912 and 1911.

Concealed beneath the comforting blanket of such a general average are widely different yields in various provinces, counties and herds. For instance, at St. Joseph, N.B., the average yield was 458 pounds of milk, at St. Prosper, Que., 61 pounds, at Woodstock, Ont., 809 pounds. Similarly the yield of fat varied from 17 to 27 pounds per cow.

But comparing districts not so widely apart: the total yield of 146 cows at Farmers Union, Ont., was 10,472 pounds of fat, but with 19 fewer cows at Frankford, Ont., the yield of fat was 889 pounds more. In the St. Hyacinthe, Que., district a more startling comparison than this is the fact that one herd of 14 cows produced actually 1,940 pounds of milk more than another herd of 14.

Similar comparisons might be made for herds at the several centres; but what is of infinitely more concern to the average patron is the comparative yield of each individual cow composing his herd. The wise, the far-seeing dairyman, knows from his records, easily kept, just what each cow gives, not only for an odd month, but for the whole year. Then he strides towards intelligent improvement, not wanting the 158 pounds-per-month kind, but she type that yields six or seven or more thousand pounds per year.—Dominion Department of Agriculture, Branch of the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts about 3,200, milch cows 50, calves 1,200, sheep and lambs 2,700, hogs 2,200.

There is still a very active demand for small bulls and stockers to ship to the United States, and over fifty loads of these have been sent to that market this week.

There were no prime beeves on the market and 6 1-2 per cent pound was about the highest price paid, and from that down to 2 3-4 cents per pound for some of the leaver canners. Small bulls sold at about 4 cents per pound, and stockers at 4 to 5 1-4.

Milch cows, $65 to $70 each.
Calves, 5 to 6 1-2.
Sheep about 4 1-4.
Lambs about [illegible]

Your money back if Gin Pills do not cure.

Rheumatism

When the Kidneys fail to do their work of discharging the uric acid from the system, the result is rheumatism. Until the Kidneys resume this work in a natural health way, no cure is possible.

Gin Pills

cure rheumatism quickly and for all time because they are the most perfect Kidney Corrective ever discovered.

From all Druggists, 50 cts. per box, 6 for $2.50 or direct from 181

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MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs, heavy	11 50	12 00
Do., light	12 50	13 00
Butter, dairy, lb. ...	0 30	0 32
Eggs, new-laid, dozen ...	0 40	0 43
Chickens, lb.	0 19	0 21
Fowl, lb.	0 16	0 17
Ducks, lb.	0 18	0 20
Turkeys, lb.	0 23	0 25
Apples, bbl.	2 25	4 25
Potatoes, bag	0 90	1 00
Beef, forequarters, cwt...	8 50	10 00
Do., hindquartes, cwt..	13 00	14 00
Do., choice sides, cwt...	11 00	12 00
Do., medium, cwt.	9 25	10 50
Do., common, cwt. ...	8 05	0 00
Mutton, light, cwt.	00	11 00
Veal, common, 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:

Exara 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.

LIVE STOCK.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards were large, 285 cars, 6,000 cattle, 530 hogs, 2,550 sheep and lambs, 370 calves, and 10 horses.

CATTLE:—The bulk of the cattle on sale were stockers and feeders which sold readily as there were many American buyers on the market. Good to choice butchers' cattle were scarce, not enough to supply the demand, and prices were higher. Export cattle, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. sold at $7.50 to $7.75.

Choice Butchers' Steers ..	$7 25	to	$7 50
Good Butchers' Steers.. ..	6 75	to	7 00
Common Butchers' Steers	5 50	to	5 75
Medium Butchers' Steers ..	6 25	to	6 50
Choice Butchers' Heifers..	7 00	to	7 25
Common Butchers' Heifers	6 00	to	6 75
Choice Cows ..	5 75	to	6 50
Good Cows ..	5 75	to	6 00
Canners ..	3 25	to	4 25
Bulls ..	4 50	to	6 50

FEEDING and STOCKERS:—Prices for stockers and feeders were very firm.

Choice Steers..	$6 00	to	$6 50
Medium Steers ..	6 00	to	6 25
Stockers, 600 to 800 lbs. ..	5 25	to	6 00
Rough Eastern Stockers..	4 75	to	5 00

MILKERS and SPRINGERS:—Not too many on sale, prices firm at $50 to $84 each, bulk sold at $60 to $75 each.

CALVES:—The calf market was firm at unchanged quotations.

Choice Veals, $9.00 to $10. Good, $8.00 to $9.00. Medium to Common, $4.50 to $7.50.

SHEEP and LAMBS:—The lamb market was a shade easier, but sheep were steady.

Sheep ..	$4 25	to	$5 25
Culls and Rams ..	3 50	to	4 00
Lambs, choice Ewes and Wethers.	$7.25	to	$7.50.

HOGS:—There were few on sale and prices were very firm.

Selected, fed and watered, $9.00 and $8.75. F. o. b. cars, and $9.25 weighed off cars.

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
Nov.	0 82½	0 82⅝	0 82	0 82½
Dec.	0 82	0 82¼	0 81¾	0 82¼
May	0 87½	0 87¾	0 87¼	0 87¾
Oats—				
Nov.	0 34	0 34	0 33¾	0 33¾
Dec.	0 34	0 34	0 33¾	0 33¾
May	0 34	0 34	0 33⅝	0 33¾
Flax				
Nov.	1 17½	1 17½	1 15½	1 15½
Dec.	1 16½	1 16⅝	1 15½	1 15½
May	1 24	1 24	1 22¾	1 22¾

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis, Close: Wheat, Dec., 83¼c; May, 88¼c; No. 1 hard, 86¼c; No. 2 northern, 84¼c to 86c; No. 2 do., 82c to 84c; No. 3 wheat, 80¼c to 82c.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 68¼c to 69c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 36¾c to 37c.

Flour and Bran—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN.

Duluth, Close: Linseed, $1.36; October, $1.35¼; November, $1.35¼ bid; December, $1.34¼ bid; May, $1.39¼ asked.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Vankleek Hill. There were 660 boxes white and 200 boxes colored cheese boarded and sold on Vankleek Hill cheese board here to-day. White sold at 12¾c and colored at 12¾c. Seven buyers were present.

Kingston. On the Frontenac cheese board here to-day 547 boxes were boarded: 185 white offered at 12¾c; no sales; 362 boxes colored sold at 12 13-16c and 12¾c.

Brockville. At to-day's cheese board meeting the offerings were 1,590 colored and 620 white. The sales were 500 colored and 130 white, at 12¾c.

Belleville. To-day's offerings on the local cheese board were 1,323 white and 90 colored. Sales were 315, at 12¾c and 801, at 12 11-16c. Balance refused, 12 and 8c.

SALE OF SHEEPSKINS.

London. A sale of sheepskins was held here to-day. There were 6,900 bales offered, and the demand was spirited, especially from the Continent. Crossbreds advanced from 5 to 7½ per cent, and merinos ranged from unchanged to 5 per cent. higher. Following are the sales and prices paid for clothing and combing: New South Wales, 550 bales, at 5¾ to 9¾d; Queensland, 500 bales, at 4½ to 9¾d; Victoria, 1,800 bales, at 4¾ to 10½d; South Australia, 700 bales, at 5 to 9¾d; West Australia, 1,500 bales, at 4 to 7½d; Tasmania, 100 bales, at 6½ to 9¾d; New Zealand, 1,800 bales, at 4¾ to 10½d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 15,000.

Market slow.			
Beeves	6 00	to	9 70
Texas steers	6 50	to	7 80
Stockers and feeders	5 00	to	7 45
Cows and heifers	3 25	to	8 25
Calves	6 50	to	10 50
Hogs, receipts 29,000.			
Market strong.			
Light	7 70	to	8 30
Mixed	7 70	to	8 40
Heavy	7 60	to	8 40
Rough	7 60	to	7 80
Pigs	5 25	to	7 75
Bulk of sales	7 95	to	8 20
Sheep, receipts 25,000.			
Market strong.			
Native	4 10	to	5 15
Yearlings	5 10	to	6 15
Lamb, native	6 00	to	7 00

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Wheat, spot steady, No. 1 Manitoba—6s. 9 1-2d.

No. 2 Manitoba—6s. 9d.

No. 3 Manitoba—6s. 7 1-2d.

Future—easy Dec.—6s 11 7-8d.

March—7s 1 1-8d.

Corn, spot easy, May—7s 3-4d.

American mix[illegible]

Nov. 4s 7 3-4d.

Dec.—4s. 9 7-8d.

Flour, winter patents—28s. 9d.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—£6, 12s to £7.

Beef, extra India mess—117s. 6d.

Pork, prime mess, western—110s.

Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—68s.

Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—74s. 6d.

Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—70s. 6d.

Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—70s. 6d

Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs—75s.

Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs—67s.

Lard, prime western, in tierces—55s. 3d

American, refined—56s. 6d.

Cheese, Canadian, finest white—63s.

Colored—64s.

Tallow, prime city—32s.

Australian in London—34s. 7 1-2d.

Turpentine, spirits—31s. 6d.

Resin, common—9s. 9d.

Petroleum, refined—9 3-8d.

Linseed Oil—25s. 9d.

Cottonseed Oil, Hull, refined, spot—31s. 6d.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, N. Y. despatch—Cattle receipts 1,500, slow and steady to 10c lower.

Veals—Receipts 50 head; active and steady.

Hogs—Receipts 3,000, slow and steady to 5c higher; pigs 15 to 25c lower; heavy $8.45 to $8.50; mixed, $8.40 to $8.50; Yorkers, $8 to $8.45; pigs, $7.75 to $8; roughs, $7.70 to $7.85; stags, $6.50 to $7.50; dairies, $8.25 to $8.45.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 420, active, sheep steady; lambs, 15c higher; lambs, $5.50 to $7.50; yearlings, $4.50 to $6 wethers, $5 to $5.25; ewes, $2.50 to $4.50, sheep, mixed, $4.75 to $5.

DREADED EPILEPSY

A Case That Should Bring Hope to Other Sufferers.

There are many cases of epilepsy incurable so far as present medical knowledge extends, and the sufferer is doomed to go through life a victim to a disease which has stricken him suddenly and without warning, and with each recurring affects his mental powers. Taken in time, however, many cases of epilepsy have been permanently cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in cases where the disease has not reached an acute form this remedy is worth giving a fair trial. Among the cures we give the following: Mrs. Robert Stringer, New Liskeard, Ont. says: "I have long felt that we should write you and let you know what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for our grandson, who was attacked with epilepsy. The trouble seemed to come on following an attack of whooping cough. His parents seemed to notice that his eyes seemed to bulge out, and that he would be unconscious for a few seconds, and would go about his play as usual. The child was five years old at this time. The trouble seemed to be growing more severe and the attacks to come oftener, and as the local doctors were not helping him they sent him to the Children's Hospital in Toronto. He remained there for a short time when the doctors said his trouble was epilepsy, and they could do nothing for him. Time went on, and the attacks grew worse, and in the fall of 1908 my daughter wrote me that the little fellow was getting so bad that they wanted to send him back to the hospital. I asked her to send him to me for a time, and as one of his eyes had become crooked I took him to an occulist, who said this trouble could be cured, but it had nothing to do with bringing on his other trouble. As I knew that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were a splendid medicine I decided to give them to him, in the hope that they might benefit him. We were very careful as to diet, and as to keeping the child from excitement. In about a month ye noticed that the trouble was lessening, and at the same time the little fellow returned home and his mother kept up the treatment. In a few months he seemed fully cured, but during the holidays the trouble came back in a milder form, and the Pink Pills were again resorted to, and again the trouble disappeared, and although more than a year has passed there has not since been any sign of it. We feel so deeply indebted for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for him that we hope this plain statement of our experience will benefit some other sufferer."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

MILLION FOR ROADS

County Council of Essex, Ont., Presents By-Law.

One of the most important of the many road improvements plans now under way in various parts of Canada, is that just launched in Essex County, Ontario. At a meeting of the council a by-law was drawn up for presentation to the voters next January. This by-law calls for the raising of a million dollars to provide for concrete roadways covering no less than 150 miles, and connecting all the important communities of Essex County. The proposed routes of the concrete roads will completely circle the county, and afford the finest type of highway connection to the farmers for reaching Windsor or any of the smaller towns.

With the assistance of Engineer Huber, of the Ontario Government, the committee appointed at the last session of the council, went over the different roads proposed for paving. Basing his recommendation upon the fact that the route will be used for much heavy traffic, Mr. Huber made his report in favor of using concrete throughout.

An interesting feature of the plan as outlined, is the provision of a continuous route of good roads. There have been instances in other communities where otherwise excellent road development ideas were, in a measure, spoiled by failure to have the good road a continuous, good road. The Essex County Council have shown their wisdom and far-sightedness by providing for the complete connecting up of the proposed concrete stretches, so that in the completed project by will answer no interruptions of unimproved or bad roads, route not in a straight line, the completed series of roads will be in effect, one long continuous highway all of concrete, and taking in practically the whole of Essex County.