Sensitive hands should always be

sensitive names should niways or ubbed with an emollient after washing, and if frequently wet, be protected from the action of water as much as possible by the use of oils. When inflamed, friction with oil of

turpentine or camphorated vaseline is beneficial, and a cure is hastened if they are washed in a warm decoction of walnut leaves. After the oily substances are rubbed in, dust

Chilblain Powder.

Powdered starch, 3% ounces.

Salicylate of bismuth, 2% drams.

When the chilblains are ulcerated

and broken apply the following lo-tion three times daily, bandaging

When the Lamps are Lit

The children like to get an attractive book to read after supper—so do the old folks sometimes. We have

taining many new pictures and some good reading. Don't forget to men-tion this paper, or you may not re-ceive the journal.

with linen or antisentic gauze when

Borated Chilblain Lotion.

Eider flower water, 7 ounces. Tincture of catechu, 2 ounces.

Both the above remedies are also

effective for the same trouble in th

FOR THE COOK.

fast sweet is apricot marmalade

made from canned apricots. Measure the fruit, and to each pint allow three-fourths of a pint of sugar

in a quick oven. Gingerbread Cakes—Take one cup of New Orleans molasses; one cur

Donghnuts-Cream two cupfuls sugar with one-half cupful of butter, add one-half cupful of milk, two eggs boaten light, two cupfuls of flour inwhich has been sifted a teaspoon

ful of baking powder and flavor with vanilla. Work in enough flour to make a soft dough. Roll out into

sheet nearly an inch thick, and cut into shapes with a cutter. Fry in

deep fat. For Ginger Snaps-Cream, a cup

of butter with one of sugar, beat in a cup of molasses; stir in a cup of water, a tablespoon each of ground ginger and cinnamon, a table-

spoon of all spice and a scant one of soda, sifted with a pint and a half of flour. Add enough flour to make a dough that can be rolled out; roll

thin, cut into rounds and bake.

For Hard Gingerbread—Heat one cup of New Orleans molasses over a pan of hot water; add half a cup-

a pan of hot water; and half a tup-ful of butter to it; when the butter has melted remove the bowl from the water; add one tablespoon of ginger; dissolve half a teaspoon of soda in a little boiling water; add it to the molasses; stir in flour to make a rather stiff dough; toss on

.....

AID TO HEALTH.

FACE MAKING AN

good and an inexpensive break

Boracic acid. 3 drams.

necessary, otherwise dusting the flamed parts with the powder;

with this powder:

The holiday season invariably brings about a falling off in the attendance of smart folk at the theatres, says Lady Modish in Town Topics.

Nevertheless beautiful tollettes have been conspicuous at several playhouses during the past fortinght.

Of one of these the hat was the most striking feature. It was very large, of white fur felt, and it was almost covered with chrysanthemums, of the big pinkish white variety, with undercuring petals.

A three-quarter coat of matters of clinging as possible, with plenty of fullness about the bottom of the skirt. All are resplendent with illusion lace, flowers, and not a little fringe.

Although one sees many pallettes and clintillating spangles of all varieties. The gown itself must be soft and billowy, with this sort of orangementation used with sparing discreted border of gold a foot deep, what is the planty of fullness about the bottom of the skirt. All are resplendent with illusion lace, flowers, and not a little fullness.

A three-quarter coat of strike the post of skirt and planty of fullness about the bottom of the skirt. All are resplendent with illusion lace, flowers, and not a little fullness.

Although one sees many pallettes and billowy, with this sort of orangement of the skirt. All are resplendent with illusion lace, flowers, and not a little fullness about the bottom of the skirt. All are resplendent with illusion lace, flowers, and not a little fullness.

Although one sees many pallettes and billowy, with this sort of orangement of the gown itself must be soft and billowy, with this sort of orangement of the gown itself must be soft and billowy, with this sort of orangement of the gown itself must be soft and billowy.

andercuring petals.

A three-quarter coat of white broadcloth partially covered a white net gown, garnished with velvet

flowers.
The coat was tucked all over, save where there were wide insortions of Bruges lace, a cascade of which also ornamented the entire length of front.

A woman in a scarlet gown made, the simple Princess style wore in

in simple Princess style wore in charming contrast a brown chif-

The hat was tilted to just the right angle by means of a cluster of red rosebuds, which were tucked snugly under one side of the brim. The top trimmings were also red chiffon ribbon and roses.

It was a curious combination of colors, but most effective.

Mr. Bourke Cockran escorted two handsomely gowned women to a box at the Bijou Theatre a few evenings ago.

box at the fijou fineatre a few evenings ago.

One wore a white spangled costume, made in the most extraordinary manner. It had three-inch wile insertions of black jetted lace, crossed X-fashion over the back and front. The effect was so novel and striking that the toilette escaped no one. tive book to read after supper—so the old folks sometimes. We have Heasure in informing our farming readers that by sending their name and address on a post-card to Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., Toronto, they will be sent the Massey-Harris Illustrated, free of charge for one year. It is a bright little magazine, contist a bright little magazine, consequences.

one.
The hat was a white, soft beaver covered with delicately tintel orclitis in pink and white. Trimmed among these was a twisted pale blue satin ribbon, with ends falling just over the hair.
There were also flowers and rib-

just over the hair.
There were also flowers and ribbons uncer the left side of the trin, where it turned slightly away from One of the most delicate, becom-

ing and ravishing costumes I have seen this winter is a silver-gray crepe do chine from one of the best Paris houses.

It is trimmed, the bodice only,

with silk antique lace. This is let in a very shallow pointed yoke, and again at the waist line, for a depth of about two inches, it is

visible.

The finest of hand shirring, alternating with closely stitched bands of creps de chine, forms the body of the waist, as well as the tops of

the sleeves grey silk ornaments de-orate the front and sleeves also.

The latter are quite too elaborate

to descri'e.

Below the shirred top the fullness Cook over a slow fire, stirring once in a while until the marmalade is a floured board; roll thin and bake

Below the shirred top the fullness is left entire to the elbow, where it is caught into a wide kimono-like cuff of lace turned back, stitched and adorned with the ornaments.

Below this is still another more modest fullness or puff, ending in a handsome pointed lace cuff; the latter is feather-boned and perfectly finished.

The skirt is a gem. It has a short, hip yoke and slender front panel reaching to the bottom.

Ten rows of finest hand shirring are joined to this yoke on each side of the panel, and these alternate with rands of closely stitched crepe to form the entire sides and back of the skirt.

There are no less than ten series of shirrings and stitchings on either The skirt is a gem. It has a short,

of shirrings and stitchings on either

adde of it.

About the bottom is a graduated and very full accordeon plaited flounce of crepe de chine finished with several ruchings. The skirt has not a particle of trimmings save this exquisite hand work, and it is beau-

The new Japanese cloaks for opera and evening wear are another fea-ture of the new styles for winter. There are just as gorgeous as the orientals wear them, and only slight-ly modified in shape.

One worn at the opera last week on two different occasions was of pale yellow silk, elaborately em-broidered in large red popples and

pale yellow silk, elaporately emproduced in large red popples and green leaves.

Its wide sleeves, not so loose as the original at the armbole, were padded slightly, as was also the bady of the cloak.

It had a straight, loose back, showing the flowers in clusters, and was about 44 inches long.

A white gown, with silver spangles and a superabundance of jewels, was worn under this gorgeous affair. It would he odd to predict a revival of spangles and solld jet gowns, but indications really seem to point that way. No less than a dozen of these brilliant creations were sprinkled about the horseshoe at every opera performance this week.

Most of these gowns had designs wrought out in the iridescent hits of tinsel.

Most of these gowns had designs vrought out in the iridescent bits of faces.

Ball gowns are made as filmy and Barker. That is the best way to

What T. C. Marsh Says Dodd's Kidney Pills Did for Him.

itory of a Nova Scotia Man who had Almost Given Up Hope or ever being Well Again.

Well Again.
Central Economy, N. S., Jan. 12.
— Special)—"I feet as if Dodd's Kidney Pills had saved me from the grave," is the way T. C. Marsh, of this place, talks of those wonderful exterminators of the pains and aches arising from Diseased Kidneys. And Mr. Marsh should know whereof he speaks. He was under the doctor's care for Kidney Complaint for some time, and, despite their efforts, continued to grow worse. He was almost in despair when a friend advised him to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. In such a severe case the progress towards recovery was naturally slow, but he persevered, and now he feels justified in using the strong words quoted above. Mr. Marsh thus describes his case:

"I was under the doctor's care.

cribes his case:
"I was under the doctor's care "I was under the doctor's care, but didn't seem to get any better, only worse, I was advised by a friend to use Dodd's Kidney Pills. After I had used them for a time I began to feel a difference, and I never stopped until I had used 22 boxes. I suppose I still have to use something as long as I live, but I feel as if Dodd's Kidney Pills had saved me from the grave." "ills had saved me from the grave."
"I have recommended Dodd's Kidney Pills to everyone because of what they have done for me."

reat it to upbuilding physical cultreat it to uponiming physical thrure exercises. It sounds simple enough and silly enough. But it is neither. A short trial will prove that the right kind of faces cannot be made in a jiffy, although, with a little patient practice they can be recovered.

can be secured.
While you are practising you will feel that the facial muscles are be ing stretched and brought into play ing stretched and brought into play paleness among sedentary people as they have not been in years. This should convince you that physical culture for the face by making faces is not so ridiculous as it would seem at first blush.

The benefits that accrue to both men and women from making the faces herein described ten or firen minutes a day, either upon

teen minutes a day, either upon rising, or before going to bed, are manifold.

manifold.

They will round out and naturally fill emaciated, thin and hatchet faces. Sunken eyes, hollow cheeks, and noses abnormally thin between the eyes will disappear.

They will reduce to more perfect outlines faces burdened with superfluous flesh. Double chins, puffy eyes, and flabby, down-hanging cheeks cannot exist long for the man who makes laces. They will keep the eyes bright

They will prevent wrinkles, that old, careworn look, and defects of the skin.

They will do away with excessive and easy blushing among those who have that embarrassing trait. Muscles healthly thickened by exercise and under control will not permit blood to rush so suddenly to the surface as thin, flabby and power-

The chewing nuscles will be made stronger and mastication materially aided which in turn will contribute to before digestion and assimilation of food.

Because the facial muscles will be filled with a bountful supply of fresh blood, wounds will heal more quickly and be less likely to leave sears. of New Orienns monasses; one cap of sugar; one cup of sour cream; one small cup of butter; three eggs; three cups of flour; one spoonful each of cloves, clinnamon, ginger and baking soda. Bake in two loaves in a moderate oven.

These facial exercises also develop the neck and throat. By strength-ening the throat muscles that part of the body is better guarded against all the ills peculiar to it.

The faces made work all these benefits by causing large supplies of blood to be sent all over the face and neck, the blood building up and burning away whatever necessary. It fills out the thin face; it carries away superfluous and encumbering away superfluous and encumbering flesh on the fat face, and altogeth

er it imparts new energy and pow-er to all parts of the face.

In brief, whoever makes these faces will be blessed with features that are full of vitality and the power of constant attraction, because everybody likes to see a human being who is the picture of health. Exercise 1.—For developing the muscles of the neck and the upper

part of the breast there is no better exercise. Among the muscles affected are those which join the face at each side of the lips and from there spread over the front of the neck and clear across the breast.

Therefore, whenever this exercise is executed the whole chest is raised up considerably. It also removes wrinkles from the forehead and around the eyes and makes the lips stronger and more pliable.

To do this exercise first open the mouth, draw down the corners, and part of the breast there is no bet-

mouth, draw down the corners, and wrinkle up the forehead, all as much draw the lower lip and adjacent muscles up toward the nose. Try to make the lip touch the tip of the

Bring all the muscles around the Bring all the muscles around the as possible. Then, holding this position, put the jaws firmly together and hold until weariness comes.

It is better to do this and all the other exercises gently at first, increasing the tension and energy with practice. In this way possible rupture of small facial blood yessels will be made impossible.

Exercise fi.—This, the opposite of the former exercise, pulls up the lower part of the face and draws down the muscles above the eyes. By

er part of the face and draws down the muscles above the eyes. By stretching the chin muscles it takes away double and fills out hatchet chins. By concentrating numerous muscles around the eyes, it broadens noses that are too thin between the eyes and fills out sunken eyes and takes away puffs.

Starting with the mouth shut, thrust out the lower jaw as far as possible, and, while holding it there, shut eyes as close together as you possibly can. Then try to open the eyes.

Exercise 3.—Close the eyes and contract the forchead, elevating the eyebrows as much as possible. Open the mouth as wide as you can and try hard to close the lips over the

try hard to close the lips over the opened jaws.
All of the mascles in the central part of the face in the line of the rose are stretched and developed. The exercise also helps to make the chiu normal and shapely and removes wrinkles around the lips and lower part of the nose.

Exercise 4.—This dissipates hollow cheeks and replaces them with nicely rounded ones, it also strengthens the chewing muscles, and in this way greatly alis mastication and digestion.

with the mouth slightly shut draw the lower jaw to the right (or left) as far as possible, and then pull the flesh over the teeth in the same direction as much and as hard as you can. At the same time shut the eyes and pull the adjacent muscle together.

Exercise 5.—This fills out the lower part of the chin and makes it normal, and develops the laughing muscles under the eyes. Because it is excellent for general development, helps the skin and insures against easy injury, this exercise should be done often.

Execute the exercise by bringing every muscle toward the centre of the skin and insures against.

Execute the exercise by bringing every muscle toward the centre of the face as much as possible. The nearer the face is made to take the shape of a circle the better is the exercise performed.

For those who care to vary these best of facial exercises with others, the followingswill be found beneficial and extremely easy:

Exercise I.—Smile, Place the ends of the fingers on the imps of flesh on the cheeks under the eyes. Let the face resume its natural position and then, while resisting with the firgers, draw up the laughing muscles by smiling and lower them in fairly rapid succession until thred.

Exercise II.—Draw the cheeks together at the lips with the hands and, while resisting with the hands, pull the cheeks apart.

pull the cheeks apart.

Exercise III.—Put a crooked forefinger on the chin just below the
lower lip and raise up the lip, resisting with the finger.

Exercise IV.—Close the mouth and exercise IV.—Close the mouth and posh the tongue down toward the throat. This is good for the throat muscles, and materially strengthens the tonsils.

Exercise V.—With the fingers on

the cycbrows and resisting, try close the eyes while raising up teyebrows. Try to close the cywhile resisting with the ling placed at the sides of the eyes.

## Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. V FEBRUARY 1, 1903,

Paulat Athens.—Acts 17: 22-34 Study Verse 13-34.

COMMENTARY.—1. Paul at Athens (vs. 13-21). As usual, persecution arose against the new religion at Berea, and Paul, leaving Silas and Timothy (v. 14) to follow him later, hastened secretly on till he came to the famous city of Athens, the capital of the intellectual world, as Rome was of the political, and Jerusalem of the religious While Paul waited for the coming of Silas and Timothy, he employed his time in speaking in the synagogues to the Jews, and in the market places to those whom he met. The leaders in philosophy and religion were attracted by Paul, and held conversations with him about his religiou. The Epicurcans entirely denied a providence, and held that the world was the effect of mere chance; asserting that the soul and hedy died together. The Stoics held that matter was eternal; that all things were governed by fate; that virtue was its own reward, and vice its own punishment.

II. Paul's address on Mirs' Hill (vs. 22-31). 22. Paul stood—Paul spoke in the worl judge—Their character Women will not had it necessary to resort to rouge and other accessories of the toilet to get peaches and cream cheeks, cherry red lips, sparkling, dancing eyes and charmingly contrasting facial lights and shadows.

These facial exercises also develop the neck and throat. By strengthing place of the Ath nian council. To

## PAINFUL PERIODS



of course, I could not do that. I finally began to take Lydia E.

Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

537 E. 152nd St., New York City.—
65000 forfeit if original of above letter proving annuiseness cannot be produced.

Miss Menard cured after doc-tors falled to help her. "Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me after doctors had failed, and I want other girls to know about it. During menstruation I suffered most intense pain low in the abdomen and in my limbs. At other times I and in my limbs. At other times I had a heavy, depressed feeling which made my work seem twice as hard, and I grew pale and thin. The medicine the doctor gave me did not do me one bit of good, and I was thoroughly discouraged. The doctor wanted me to stop work, but, of course. I could not do that I

Paul came to this city. He had been driven by bitter persecutions first out of Thessalonica and then out of Berea. It seems from the account given us that he had no special design or object in going to Athens except to avoid the danger of remaining at Berea.

His indignation. Paul himself was an educated man, and no doubt a profound scholar. In such a city as Athens he would find very many conditions that would naturally attract and interest him. The very atmosphere would have an influence on such a man, and the tendency would be to enter into that part of its enjoyment which would not violate his conscience.

In London there has been a good demand from the retailers, who are looking forward to a good increase in the sales of spring goods and who desire to he well prepared for the second continue of the sales of spring goods and who desire to he well prepared for the sales of spring goods and who desire to he well prepared for the sales of spring goods and who desire to he well prepared for the sales of spring goods are being made and orders coming form travelers make it look as if activity in this direction would be marked for some weeks. The conditions of trade are healthy and payments have been very fair lately for this period of the sea-son. Values of staple goods continue firm.

In London there has been a good looking forward to a good increase in the sales of spring goods and who desire to he well prepared for the sales of spring goods are being made and orders coming form travelers make it look as if activity in this direction would be marked for some weeks. The conditions of trade are healthy and payments have been very fair lately for this period of the sea-son. Values of staple goods continue firm. Pinkham's vegetable Compound and felt better after taking the first bottle, and after taking six bottles I was entirely cured, and am now in perfect health, and I am so grateful for it."—Miss Georgie Menard,

Lydia E. Pinkbam's Vegetable Compound cures female ills when all other to the compound cures female ills when

If we are not represented in your district write us at once about the agency. Good openings for good men. Orders easily taken. Results satisfactory. FROST WIRE FENCE CD Line tot.
W.na'osg Mas . Wellanc, D t.

St. Paut that he might more conveniently address a larger audience.

-Cam. Bib. Ye men of Athens—He was addressing men of high intellectual powers. Their city was the most renowned in the world for literature, art and philosophy. It had a world-wide reputation for military talent, learning, elequence and culture, but was wholly given to idolary.

talent, learning, teathers ture, but was wholly given to idolatry.

23. Your devotions—See R. V. The apostle had beheld their altars and works of art consecrated to religion. To an unknown God.—That no deity might punish them for neglecting His worship, or remain uninvoked in asking for blessings, they not only erected altars to all the gods named or known among them; but, distrustial still lest they might not comprehend fully the extent of their subjection and dependence, they erected them also to any other to or power that might exist, although as yet unrevealed to them. Ignorantly worship—See R. V. The apostle does not intend to say that their worship was of an ignorant character. worship was of an ignorant character, but that they offered it in ignorance. Him declare I—"It was ter, but that they ordered the morance. Him declare I—"It was death for any private person to disturb the religion of the State by the introduction of any foreign god that had not been publicly recog-

that had not been publicly recognized.

24. God that made—1. He opposes, indirectly, their opinions that there were many gods. 2, He opposes the opinion that matter is eternal. 3, That all things are controlled by fate. 4. That the world was formed by an accidental throng of atoms. And these were the doctrines of his hearers.—Barnes.

25. With men's hands—The apostle illustrates the character of the true God still further by another contrast between Him and the delites of the heathen. God is independent of His creatures, He needs nothing from them. The heathen considered it meritorious to bring costly gifts to their idols, and even offerings of food and drink.

Toronto Farmers' Markets

Jan. 26.—Receipts of grain were fair, with prices firm. Wheat brought of the fair, with prices firm. Wheat brought of the prices firm. Wheat brought of the prices firm. Wheat brought of the fair, with prices firm. Wheat brought of the with prices firm. Wheat brought of prices firm. Wheat brought of the fair, with prices firm. Wheat brought of the fair with prices firm. Wheat brought of the fair with prices firm.

and drink.
26. One blood—God has made of 26. One blood—God has made of one ancestor, or one source, or one family, all nations. This tays upon us the duty to help all men, and to treat all men justly and lovingly, even the lowest races of men. Greeks held that the first men had sprung up in Attica, like radishes; that, like flowers and trees, every nation was the product of its own soil, and that they were the aristocracy, all others being barbarians.

31. He will judge—Their character and deeds were to be examined, and the neward or punishment due was to be awarded by the Judge. Paul's reference was apt, since he was standing in the place where judicial centerics were wont to be anstanding in the place where judicial sentences were wont to be announced.—Bengel. In righteousness—"Every decision will be absolutely right and correct. There will be no bribery, no covering up. The righteousness of the judgment is what makes it terrible to the conscience."

III. The effect of Paul's address (vs. 32-34). 32. Some mocked—Perhaps the epicureans who believed that this life was all. Others said, etc.—Whether seriously, or merely a courteous ther seriously, or merely a courteous refusal to hear anything further, is

refusal to hear anything further, is uncertain.

Thoughts—We should be courteous to sinners, but full of courage in speaking to them of their sins. Note three principal divisions to the sermou: 1. The relation of God to the world. (1) As Creator. (2) As Lord of heaven and earth. (3) As filling immensity with His presence. (4) As self-sufficient. (5) As the source of life and blessing. 2. The dignity and destiny of man. 3. The doctrine of Christ and His salvation.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Athens. This was one of the most noted cities of the world. Of great noted cities of the world. Of great antiquity she was famous for her learning, her scholarship and for the number and magnificence of her public bulldings. No city could boast of such a list of names, including scholars, poets, philosophers, statesmen and warriors. She was justly regarded as the literary centre of the world, and such was her dominating influence in this respect that the Greek language became almost exclusively the literary language of the world.

Paul. In the providence of God and at such a time as this, the apostle Paul came to this city. He had been

His missionary spirit. This shared itself at once to be the malasping of his life. He cannot walt is a suitable time, Now is his time to a suitable time, Now is his time to can not wait for opportunities. The creates them He cridently has gan with the Jews. They were god's chosen people and shivation must first be offered to thank. They were also opposed to the colarry practised in that city.

His tact and prudence. Paul was a most intrepid missionary, and knew no fear of danger in his zeni for souls. His account of what he suffered, shows this. He had beer beated, stoned and shipwrecked. He had been in perils from waters, roboers,

ted, stoned and shipwrecked. He had been in perils from waters, roboers. Jews and heathen; in the city and in the wilderness; in hunger and thirst; in cold and nakedness. He was, however, a prudent man, and never an iconoclast. He did not get himself arrested and put in prison for breaking images, destroying altars or insuiting priests. He wisely took something they admitted and allowed, and from this deduced and taught that which duced and taught that which

duced and taught that which they, opposed.

His address. As soon as it was discovered that he was a man of parts, and that he targht a new religion, he was brought to Mars' hill for an address. This he made with great skill and with simple yet irresistible logic. He shows them there is and can be but one true and living God; that they are ignorant of that God, and need to be instructed in the knowledge of 11im; that they do not need more religion as they are already too rebut that they need a better religion.

The Markets.

Toronto Farmers' Markets

weights.
Following is the range of quota-

Wheat, white, bushel, 72c; red, 72c; Wheat, white, bushel, 72c; red, 72c; spring, 70c; goose, 66c; oats, 35 to 35 1-2c; peas, 78 1-2c; barley, 44 to 51 1-2c; buckwheat, 55 1-2c; rye, 51c; hay, timothy, per ton, \$13 to \$15.50; do., mixed, \$6 to \$9; straw, \$9 to \$10.50.

Seeds, per bushel—Alsike, No. 1, \$7 to \$7.30; No. 2, \$6 to \$6.75; red clover, \$6.40 to \$7; timothy, \$1.85 to \$2.35.

Apples, per bbl., \$1 to \$2; dressed

to \$2.85.
Apples, per bbl., \$1 to \$2; dressed hogs, \$7.75 to \$8.25; eggs, new laid, 50c; butter, dairy, 18 to 22c; creamery, 23 to 26c; chickens, per pair, 60 to 90c; ducks, per pair, 75c to \$1.10; turkeys, per lb., 14 to 16c; geese, per lb., 0 to 10c; potatoes, per bag, \$1.15 to \$1.25.

Leading Wheat Markets. Following are the leading quota-tions at important wheat centres to-

Toledo... ... ... ... ... 79 1-4 83 Duluth, No. 1 north... 77 5-8 79 5-8

| TOLOUR TIME BIOCK  | TANGER W.    | 750                   |
|--|--------------|-----------------------|
| do nediumdo cown   | 3 80         | to \$5 to 4 to 3 to   |
| utchers' cattle, picked<br>utchers' cat.le, choice<br>utchers' cattle, fair          |              |                       |
| do commonulls, export, heavy,do light  | 4 20         | to 4                  |
| do stoskeeders, short-keepdo medium  | 1 75         | to 42 to 42 to 4      |
| do lighttockers choicetockers, common  | 3 25<br>2 75 | to 3<br>to 3<br>to 2  |
| ilich cows, eachheep, ewes, per cwt  | 35 30        | to 57<br>to 3<br>to 3 |
| alles, per cwt.  | 3 75         | to 3<br>to 4<br>to 10 |
| logs light, per cwt  | 5 50         | to 5                  |
| do stores, per cwtdo sows, per cwtdo sows, per cwtdo stags, per cwtdo stags, per cwt | 5 50         | LO 4 87               |
| do staks, per cws  | # 04 72      |                       |

Bradstreets on Trade.

The demand for spring staples at Montreal is increasing. Orders so far booked by travellers are larger than in previous years at this time. The domestic wooden mills are very firm and refuse to make concessions on prices and some are postively refusing to take further orders now, as they will have all they can do with present business in hand for some months.

Business at Toronto is showing more activity this week. The demand from country retailers who have completed stock-taking, is larger now, and the outlook prom-ises a good expansion of sales over last year when the trade was pro-bably the best in the history of market.

Little change is noticed in trade conditions at Quebec during the past week from that of the pre-ceding week. Payments, as a rule are reported satisfactory for this

season.

Business at Winnipeg and through
Manitoba generally the past week
has shown a fair development in
connection with spring lines and at
the moment the outlook is for a
large increase in the season's turn-

At British Columbia trade centres there has been a fair move-ment in seasonable lines. Wholesale trade at Hamilton this

## For Goodness Sake Granby Rubbers

thick.

The Rubber that has the largest sale in Canada, simply on account of its goodness. Made from (This is important) new rubber.

"Granby Rubbers wear like iron"