

LESSON XII.-DEC. 17, 1911.

Teaches the Law.-Neh. 8:

Commentary.—I. God's word asked for and read (vs. 1-8), l. The people gathered—The completion of the walls marked an epoch in the life of the na-tion. The work had engaged the attention of all, and the people had realized the unifying effect of this common pur-pose. They also were constrained to ac-knowledge that God had been gracious-ly favoring them. Before the water ly favoring them. Before the water-gate—The place of meeting was south-east of the temple before the water-gate, through which water was carried for use in the temple. Ezra the scribe— Exra had returned to Jerusalem from the land of captivity thirteen years be-fore this time, but in the record of the events of twelve years his name was not mentioned. The general opinion is that he returned to Babylon, where he remained for several years, possibly that he returned to Babyion, where he remained for several years, possibly engaged in copying the law. Bring the book of the law—It seems probable that Ezra's return prompted the people's request to have the law read to them. Which the Lord had commanded —It was the word of Jehovah. was the word of Jehovah

2. Ezra the priest—Ezra was of the priestly tribe, being a direct descendant of Aaron (Ezra 7, 1-5). Brought the law before the congregation—The assembly included. mbly included men, women and children, who could hear the law intelli-gently. The later rabbinical teaching was to the effect that women should be excluded from hearing the law, but that teaching was opposed to the word of God. First day of the seventh month-The month Tieri was the seventh month of the ecclesiastical year and the first month of the civil year, and the first day was a great day among the Jews.
The month Tisri corresponds to the latter part of our September and the former part of our October. 3. From the morning until midday —The reading continued from early in the morning until noon. It is probable that the others read in turn, thus relieving Ezra. Were attentive unto the book—Though there is no word in the Hebrew for "attentive to the statement of the s tive," yet the meaning is quite correct-ly given: "The ears of all the people ly given: "The ears of all the people were to the book"—fixed on that, and on nothing else.—Pulpit Com. The peo-ple were eager to know hat the Lord had said. The religious life of the na-

had said. The rengious into the tion was being revived.

4. Pulpit of wood—This was a platform raised sufficiently high to afford an opportunity all in the congregation an opportunity to see the reader standing thereon. It was broad enough to accommodate Erra and the persons mentioned in this verse. And beside him stood Mattithiah, etc.—Nothing is known of most of these persons except their names. They were probably prominent priests, per-haps chiefs of the courses of priests who ministered in the temple service. They gave dignity to the service, and probably aided Ezra in the reading of

the law.—Peloubet.

5. Opened the book—Books in those of parchment days were long strips of parchment rolled at either end upon sticks, and rolled at either end upon eticks, and to open a book meant to unroll the scroll. All the people stood up— They had evidently been sitting while wait-ing for the reading to begin, and rose to their feet out of respect for the word of God. It is likely that they sat down after the exercises mentioned in the next verse, and remained sitting while

read the book of the law.

Blessed the Lord. Gave thanks. Amen. The old people's response to praise. The word means "So let it be." Lifting up their hands. By this act they showed that they accepted the words read as the law of God and would be obedient to it. Lifting up the hands in worship is referred to in the scriptures (Psa. 63:4; 1 Tim. 2:8) Bowed their heads....with their faces to the gound. They assumed an attitude of reverent humility. They were impressed with the goodness and mercy of God and the sacredness of his word. 7. Joshua, sacredness of his word. 7. Joshua, The names here recorded are those etc. The names here recorded are those of Levites, who assisted in explaining the words of the law to the people. 8. Read...distinctly. Those who read were careful to speak clearly so that the great assembly could catch every word. The people were eager to hear and it was important they should. Gave the sense. The Jews had been long in captivity and were unfamiliar with the law, hence explanations were needed that ing captivity, from under the voke of there explanations were unfamiliar with the law, them back from a miserable and degrad-hence explanations were needed that the property of th

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ABSOLUTELY FRE

in Babylon. And caused them to under-stand. "So that they understood."—R.

V.
II. The effects of hearing God's word (vs. 9-12). 9. Tirshatha. This was a title given to Nehemiah representing his office as provincial governor. This day is holy unto the Lord. It was the day is holy unto the Lord. It was the new moon and as such was considered sacred, and it was also a notable day, because of the reading of the law. Mourn not. The people wept unon hearing the law because it showed them how they had been sinning against God and his commandments. Their weeping was an indication of genuine penitence. It seems clear that they were ignorant as to the demands of the law, "This is a holy day to God; a day appointed for general rejoicing in him who has turned our captivity, restored us to his law, and again established among us his ordinances."—Clarke. 10. Eat the fat, and drink the sweet. A proverbial exand drink the sweet. A proverbial expression, meaning that the occasion was not one of fasting and grief.—Ryle. Send portions. In the midst of their rejoicing they were to remember the poor by supplying them with that which would nourish and cheer them, thus addition to their own joy. would nourish and cheer them, thus adding to their own joy. The joy of the Lord is your strength. Religious joy, properly tempered by continualandpf a ence on the help of God, meekness of mind and self-diffidence, is a powerful means of strengthening the soul. In such a frame of mind no man ever fell.—Clarke. 11. Stilled all the people. Restrained from mourning. Neither be ye grieved.—Sorrowful. 12. Because they had understood. The people sorrowed because they had not kept the law; they now rejoiced because they law; they now rejoiced because they were able to understand it.—Cab. Bible. It is a calamity to be deprived of the word of God. See Hos. 4:6.

word of God. See Hos. 4:6.

III. The feast of Tabernacles observed (vs. 13-18). On the second day the reading and explaining the law was continued with "the chief of the fathers continued with "the chief of the fathers of all the people, the priests, and the Levites" as hearers. When it was read and understood that the feast of Tabernacles should be observed on the fifteenth of the month, preparations were at once commenced for its observance. This feast was to commemorate the journey of the children of Israel from Egypt to Canaan, hence they were to dwell in booths constructed of branches of trees during the eight days, from the fifteenth to the twenty-second of the

month. The study of the law continued daily during the feast.

Questions.—For what purpose did the people assemble before the water-gate at Jerusalem? What is meant by the law of God? Who was the reader and how many assistants did he have? What classes of people listened to the reading of the law? What effect did the reading of the law have upon the hearers? How long did the study of God's word continue? What feast was observed? What event did the feast comm ate? What was the remediate? What was this time?
PRACTICAL SURVEY. What was the religious condition

Topic.—Primitive piety.

I. Revived by God's law.

II. Promoted by the practice of chari-

ics.

I. Revived by the study of God's law. God has ever blessed his own word as the chosen instrument of all revival and progress in his church. The ancient covenant of God had almost dropped out of memory among the returned Jews. Upon hearing it their sins and faithless ness of the past bowed the people in grief. There were no listless or indiffer ent ones among them. It was a full, ear-nest, attentive, devout assembly. God gave Ezra ability and authority and the

people gave him opportunity and invita-tion. Ezra and Nehemiah differed much from each other in age, office, rank and character, but they were one in heart and joined in complete har-mony of action for the revival of their beloved Zion. Ezra had faithfully insisted upon reforms. Nehemiah had dili-gently worked to rebuild the city wall. And now with such security against the outside world their duty was to reach the correct standard of obedient, devout lives. Expounding the scriptures brought the reading and preaching together in such a way as to make the reading more intelligible and the preaching more convincing. A proper appreciation of God's word was necessary to their spiritual success. The object of God's word is to reveal Himself and the

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No other emollients do so much for pimples, blackheads, red, rough and oily skin, itching, scaly scalps, dry, thin and falling hair, chapped hands and shapeless nails. They do even more for skintortured and disfigured infants.

Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers everywhere, a liberal sample of each, with 52-page booklet on treatment of skin and hair, will be sent, post-free, on application to "Cuticura," Dept. 8M, Boston, U. S. A.

repentance was sincere there was occa sion for rejoicing, for joy is the voice of order and peace in the soul. True joy can only begin when the self-life has been surrendered. The better they understood the word of God the more com-fort they saw in it. Nehemiah wisely dorected the people in their spiritual progress. He had no intention of making light of their sorrow for sin, nor to re present it as aught else than a necs sary ingredient in the composition of genuine repentance. He would lead them

genuine repentance. He would lead them to see that sorrow for sin must not hinder joy in God, but rather rather lead to it and prepare them for it.

II. Promoted by the practice of charities. The secred scriptures were useful to them in proportion as they were helped to worship God more reverently, sixtellicently, and spiritually and this intelligent. intelligently and spiritually, and this would be seen in the development of practical self-forgetting generosity. 11lustrating what God was for them and to them, they would be for others and do others, making practical use of picty. Joy in the Lord was their strength, pos itive, actual power for service, strengt! itive, actual power for service, making all that led to practical results, making all work for the good of man as work for the Lord. For their own sakes, for the sake of others and for their own great name's sake the Lord would have his people rejoice. His word promises joy. His spirit inspires it. Service for him produce it. Joy is like oil to the wheel-of obedience. Pure spiritual joy re freshes and quickens the whole It belps to fortify the sould against the assaults of the enemy, and was the great need of the people to whom Ezra spoke. They needed strength for endurance, for service and against temptation They needed an inward testimony of approval upon their efforts, enabling them to do what was well pleasing and acceptable in his sight. "The joy of the Lord is your strength" are words which sound like a promise uttered in the full knowledge of the gospel rather than under the law, for such joy is pre-eminently and peculiarly the joy of which the Holy Spirit is the author. The joy of the Lord is that sensation gladness and happiness which the Holy Spirit conveys to the soul and maintains in the soul through the knowledge of God in his true character toward us." The law, prophecies and Psalms declare that God's people are a happy people. God has made provision, not only for the maintenance, but for the joy of his people.-R. R. A.

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET. SUGAR MARKET.

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwi., as follows:

Extra granulated, St. Lawrence...\$5 95

Do. Acadia 5 95

Imperial granulated 5 70

No. 1 yelow. St. Lawrence 5 45

Do. Redpath's 545

In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET. Prev. Close. Open. High. Low. Close

Wheat—
Dec. ... 9454 9474 9474 94
May, old ... 954 9774 9776 9754 9774
Minv, new ... 9714 9775 98 9774 9776
Oots—
Dec. ... 3714 ... 3774
May ... 40% ... 4074
NEW YORK LIVE STOCK.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK,
New York—Beeves — Receipts, 1.685
head; no trading; feeling steady. Calves
—Receipts, 123 head; market steady;
veals, \$6.30 to \$10; culls, \$5 to \$6; Westerns, \$4.25 to \$5; barnyard calves, \$3.25 to
\$4.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,356;
market steady; sheep, \$2 to \$4; lambs,
\$4.76 to \$6.25; no choice here; culls, \$4 to
\$4.50; Hogs—Receipts, 2,157 head; market
lover, \$6.25 to \$6.50; pigs, \$6 to \$6.15.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo-Cattle - Receipts, 150 head; fairly active and steady. Veals -

Receipts, 200 head; active and steady. Hogs—Receipts, 6,100 head; fairly active and 5c lower; heavy, 46,30 to \$8.5; volve. ers, \$6.80 to \$6.55; pigs, \$6.65 to \$5.75; dairlys, \$6.75 to \$6.55; roughs, \$6.60 to \$5.75. Sieep and lambs—Receipts, 6,400 head; active; sheep, steady; lambs 5c higher; lambs, \$3.50 to \$6.30. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Wheat,—No. 1 hard, \$1.00 1-2; No. 2 northern, 99 1-2; No. 2 northern, 50 1-2c; No. 3, 92 1-2c; Dec., 98 3-4c; May, Ll.03; July, \$1.04, nominal. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Close — Wheat, Dec., 99c to 99 1-8c; May, \$1.03 5-8 to \$1.03 3-4c; July, \$1.04 3-4c; No. 1 hard, \$1.00 5-8c; No. 1 northern, 99 5-8c to \$1.00 1-8; to arrive, 99 5-8c; No. 2 northern, 97 5-8c; No. 3 wheat, 94 5-8c to \$1.8c; Corn—No. 3 yellow.

6 1-8c.
Curn—No. 3 yellow, 60c.
Curn—No. 3, white, 45 1-4c to 46c.
Rye—No. 2, 87c to 87 1-2c.
Byan—823 to \$25.50.
Flour—First patents, \$4.90 to \$5.20; secnid patents, \$4.50 to \$4.80; first cleare, 3.40 to \$3.70; second clears, \$2.30 to \$2.70.
BUFFALO GRAIN MARKET.

BUFFALO GRAIN MARKET.

Buffalo—Spring wheat, dull; No. 1
northern car loads store, \$1.06 1-4; winter quiet: No. 2 red, 99c; No. 3 red, 97c;
No. 2 white, 92c. Corn—Firm.
Oats—Stronger; No. 2 white, 53 2-4c;
No. 2 white, 51 1-4c; No. 4 white, 50 1-4c.
Barley—Maiting, \$1.18 to \$1.25.

No. 2 white, 32 2-4c;
Corn—Firm.
Oats—Stronger; No. 2 white, 53 2-4c;
No. 2 white, 51 1-4c; No. 4 white, 50 1-4c.
Barley—Malting, \$1.18 to \$1.25.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK

Montreal—At the Canadian Pacific Live
Stock market the offerings this morning
were 950 cattle, 1,200 sheep and lambs,
1,550 hogs, and 100 calves. The tone of the
market was steady for cattle but as
there were no choice steers offered the
top price realized was \$5.75 per cwt. The
supply was ample to fill all requirements
as butchers and packers in many cases
have still large stocks on hand, and as
the weather has turned mild again they
do not care to increase their stocks any
more for the present, consequently the
demand for top grades was only fair,
while the trade in common and inferior
cattle was siow, and the market on
the whole was quiet.

A good trade was done in sheep and
lambs, and as the supply was not in excess of the demand a firm feeling prevalled in the market. The demand was
princ pally fo lambs, and some choice
lots sold as high as \$6 per 100 pounds.
The demand for calves was good, and
prices for good to choice stock were higher. There was no further change in the
condition of the market for hogs, prices
being firm at the recent advance under
a fairly good demand.
At the Montreal Stock Yards, Westend
Market, the offerings of live stock were
500 cattle, 400 sheep and lambs 1,100 hogs,
and 100 calves. The trade in cattle was
quiet, but the demand for other I nes
was fair, and prices show no change,
selected lots of hogs selling at \$6.50 to
\$5.75 per cwt, weighed off cars. Butchers cattle, choice, \$6 tr-\$6.10; do, medium,
\$4.50 to \$5.50; do... common, \$2.75 to \$3.50;
cenners \$2 to \$3.25; choice cows, \$5.25 to
\$5.50; butchers' cattle, medium, \$4.50 to
\$5.76; do., common and medium, each
\$50 to \$6.00; springers, \$30 to \$40; Sheep,
ewes, \$3.75 to \$4.2; bucks and culls, \$3 to
\$4.55; lonbes, \$5.75 to
\$5.50; butchers' cattle, medium, \$4.50 to
\$5.76; calves \$3 to \$12.

LIVERPOUL PROUCE.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Corn—Spot easy, American mixed 66 4%d; futures steady, Jan. 58 8%d, eb. 5s 6%d. Butter—Good U. S. 112s.

Linseed oil, 37s.
Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 Manitoba 7s 10½d; No. 3 Manitoba 7s 7¾d; futures steady, Dec. 7s 2¾d, March 7s 2¾d, May 7s 1¼d.
Flour—Winter patents 27s 6d.
Hope—In London (Pacific coast) Linseed oil, 37s.

Beef-Extra India mess 88s9d. Pork—Prime mees, western, 93s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 54s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 54s.
Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30
lbs., 47s 6d; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.,
51s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 49s
6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to
34 lbs., 51s; long clear middles, heavy,
35 to 40 lbs., 50s; short clear backs,
16 to 18 lbs., 47s 6d; shoulders, square,
11 to 13 lbs., 49s.

Lard—Prime western in tierces, 45s
6d; American refined in resile 46s

6d; American refined in pails 46s.
Cheese—Canadian finest white, 70s;

do., colored, 70s 6d.
Tallow—Prime city, 35s 6d.
Turpentine epirite, 36s 3d.
Resin, 15s.
Petroleum, 6%d.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Chicago Renort — Cattle—Receipts estimated at 5,000, market strong, beeves, \$165 to \$9.25; Texas steers, \$4.10 to \$5.75; western steers, \$4.40 to \$7.25; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$5.75; cows, and heifers, \$2 to \$5.90; calves, \$5.50 to \$8.25.

Hogs-Receipts estimated at 28,000, market dull, strong to 5c higher, light \$5.50 to \$6.15; mixed, \$5.70 to \$6.30; heavy, \$5.85 to \$6.35; roughs, \$5.85 to \$6.05; good to choice, heavy, \$6.05 to \$6.35, pigs, \$4.05 to \$1.50, bulk of sales \$5.90 to \$6.25. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 18,000,

market steady to shade up, natives \$2.50 to \$4; western, \$2.75 to \$4.40; yearlings, \$4 to \$5.25; lambs, native, \$3.75 to \$6.10; western, \$4 to \$6.15.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say trade has held steady during the past week. The movement of general merchandise is heavy, there being an activities developed for the same changes and the same changes are the same changes and the same changes are the same c tive demand for sorting lines and for heavy shipments of holiday goods. Factories are busy and all kinds of labor seems to be well applicated. scems to be well employed. Local re-tail trade is also brisk and business is expected to be good from now until the end of the year. Country trade is rather better but good sleighing is need ed to insure a heavy movement of mer chandise from country stocks.

Toronto reports say wholesalers con-tinue to speak most cheerfully of the volume of business moving at the moment. As far as can be gathered it is well in advance of previous years and prospects for the month ahead are most encouraging. Western orders for goods are still heavy, but difficulty is being encountered in the matter of delivery owing to the more or less congested state of the railroads

Vancouver and Victoria reports say that the brisk business reported in all lines a week ago continues. Retail trade at these and other centres continues

heavy and shows prospects of further increase. Wholesalers are busy with shipments of seasonable goods.

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say seasonable goods are in demand. As a rule wholesalers are busy with holday shipments. day shipments.

Hamilton reports say all lines of business are active there. Retail trade is be-ginning to show the effect of holiday business. Wholesalers have about all they can conveniently attend to in suplying the demand for sorting lines nd Christmas goods. Manufacturers are plying the demand busy and expect a large volume of rush orders all through the month. Country trade is fairly brisk and collections are

generally satisfactory.

London reports say business between now and the end of the year shows every sign of being extremely ac-

Ottawa reports say general trade continnes active there



# Treatment of Swine Mange

It is impossible to make satisfactory

It is impossible to make satisfactory gains on a hog wnose skin is unhealthy. In most cases when skin is out of condition it is due to a parasite commonly called the mange mite. To get rid of this trouble it is necessary to go to the seat of the matter and kill the mite.

The Virginia station has recently published a bulletin dealing with numerous diseases of swine and the various methods of destroying mange are given in detail. According to this builetin one of the most efficient and economical remedies, where it is necessary to treat quite him of the most efficient sand economical remedies, where it is necessary to treat quite him of the most efficient is the lime and sulphor dip, such as is used for dipping site of the most efficient water in pounds. Fresh lime him him is the formula. Spounds Weight the lime and sulphur carefully. Slake the lime with sufficient water to form a thick paste. Sift in the sulphur and mix well with a loce. Put this mix ture in a kettle with 25 or 30 gallons of dip. In using this dip for sheep it is tilowed to settle and only the clear, orange-colored liquid is used. The sediment is rejected, as it is liable to infure the wool. In dipping swine, however, the whole mass is used. This dip should be used warm—100, degrees to 110 degrees Fair-enhelt.

COAL TAR DIP

Other excellent remedies are the "coaltar" dips. There are many of these dips on the market. They are made from the products of the distillation of coal tar and have a variety of trade names. Creoline is one of these preparations. They are all dark-colored liquids with a strong coal-tar coor, and when mixed with water form a miky- white or slightly brownish emulsion. The Virginia station has tried several kinds with excellent results. Practically all druggists sell these dips. These dips should be used to the strength of one part of the dip to 40 or 50 parts of water. If rain water is obtainable, it is preferable to "hard" water. These dips should be used warm,

KEROSENE EMULSION

Kerosene emulsion gives fairly good re-COAL TAR DIP

KEROSENE EMULSION

Kerosene emulsion gives fairly good results, but is hardly equal to either of the preceding, judging from a limited number of tests. A formula for kerosene emulsion is as follows;
Dissilve one-fourth pound hard soap, or one quart of soft soap, in two quarts of boiling water. When dissolved add one pin: of kerosene oil and emulsify by churning or pumping violently until the whole is of a creamy consistency. When ready for use add two quarts of water and unse warm. Soft water should be used if possible. The animals should be thoroughly dipped or scrubbed with this emulsion.

KEEP SWINE WET

In treating swine for mange, it is very innortant that the animals be kept wet with the solution until all the scabs are thoroughly soaked through. The necks and backs of the animals should be crubbed with a stiff brush to remove all the scabs possible and give the remedy a good opportunity to soak in good that it will reach and kill the parasites. It is very important to dip and treat or the infected swine twice; the second time eight or ten days after the first. The first dipping, it stopped done, kills all parasites, but does not destroy he eggs. These will all hatch withing a week and a second dipping will completely cure the disease. Always treat all animals thoroughly twice, the second time ten days after the first. Frequently one dipping gives such good results that the owner does not think a second one necessary, but this is a mistake.

OINTMENTS ARE USED Ointments composed of lard, or other grease, and kerosen and sulphur, are often used. Such ointment should not contain more than one part of kerosene to four parts of lard on other grease. One

pint of lard, one teacupful of kerosend oil and two teacupfuls of flowers of suloil and two teacupfuls of flowers of sulphur, thoroughly mixed, make a very
good ointment for local application, but
not equal to the solutions described.

It is possible that a heavy grade of
crude petroleum, such as is used for dipning cattle for mange and ticks in the
Souttwest, would prove an efficient
remedy for swine mange, but we have
not had an opportunity to tese it. It can
be used in a cipping tank by filling the
tank nearly full of water and adding a
layer of two or three inches of oil. Another way is to spray the animals with
a mixture of oil and water.

### OUR HEALTH.

### November Report of Provincial Health Officer.

Toronto, Dec. 11 .- Dr. J. W. McCulough, chief medical officer of the province, states that there has been a marked decrease in three contagious diseases: infantile paralysis, scarlet fever diseases: iniantile paralysis, scarlet lever and typhoid for the month of Novem-ber. There were only three cases of infantile paralysis, none of which were fatal, compared with 21 cases and 5 deaths in Novomber, 1910. Last month the scarlet fever returns are 167 cases and 8 deaths, as compared with 340 cases and 15 deaths in November, 1910. For typhoid there were 103 cases and 13 deaths, as against 266 cases and 50 deaths for November, 1910. There were 72 cases of tuberculosis and 40 deaths 72 cases of tuberculosis and 40 deaths, while for the corresponding month last year there were 105 cases and 83 deaths. Dr. McCullough points out that the tuberculosis returns are not sufficiently accurate for purposes of comparison, as notification of this disease is not compulsory.

## CANADA SCORES

### More Prizes Won in the Chicago Stock Show.

Chicago, Dec. 11.-Canada came again through with flying colors to-day at the International Stock Show. In the semior yearling bull class J. A. Watt, of Salem, Ont., took the first prize. T. E. & H. Ont., took the livet prize. I. h. ee H.
C. Robson, of Iderton, Ont., took third
prize in the class for bulls two years
old and under three years. Carada
also carried off the highest honors in
the sheep class, the grand champion
wether being owned by J. Lloyd Jones,
of Burford, Ont.

BIG ARMOUR MEAT DEAL

London, Dec. 11.—The proposed pro-spective purchase of Nelson & Company's meat plant by Armour & Co. Argentine mea generally credited here, and has filled British selesmen with some apprehen-sion, as they foresee the complete, man-ipulation of the British Transatlantic importing trade by American interests, to the detriment of Canada and Britain alike.

## BONDS PAY BETTER INTEREST ON YOUR MONEY

In point of security and interest return, the small investor in bonds is on the same footing as the institution or individual with thousands or tens of thousands to invest. Until Bonds in their present form were devised, it was not an easy thing to find an investment, safe, easily convertable into cash, and simple in form, and individual to the convertable into cash, and simple in form, and

yielding as high as 6 per cent. interest.

¶ It is a matter of importance to you to know that we generally have on hand bonds in denominations of \$100 and upwards, paying interest of from 41% to 6 per cent.

¶ These are seasoned securities, bonds that have demonstrated their ability to v interest and principal.

pay interest and principal.

¶ If you have any money, no matter what the amount, earning less than this, you should ask us how to re-invest it in a way to afford better interest with as good, or better security.

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Opticians agree that the light from a good oil lamp is easier on the eyes than any other artificial light.

The Rayo Lamp is the best oil lamp made.

It gives a strong, yet soft, white light; and it never flickers. It pre-serves the eyesight of the young; it helps and quickens that of the ald. You can pay \$5, \$10, or \$20 for other lamps, but you cannot get better light than the low-priced Rayo gives. Made of solid brass, nickel-plated. Easily lighted, without remov-

ing shade or chimney. Easy to clean and rewick. Dealers everywhere; or write for descriptive circular direct to any agency of

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needed for the digestion of all kinds of food. Try one after each meal. 50c. a box. If your druggist has not stocked them yet, send us 50c.

-dyspepsia. They re-inforce the stomach by supplying the active principles