

Sunday School.

LESSON XII.—MARCH 19, 1911.

Defeat Through Drunkenness.— Temperance Lesson.— Kings 20: 12-21.

Commentary.— Benhadad's angry command (v. 12). Ben hadad—The King of Syria, who reigned about thirty years and died B. C. 890. This was Benhadad II., son of Benhadad I. There was also a King of Syria known as Benhadad II., not a son of Benhadad I., but of Hazael, heard this message—The message mentioned in verse 11, in which Ahab intimated that the battle had not yet been fought. The Roman proverb says, "Sing not the triumphal song before the victory." In the Christian warfare, however, it is entirely appropriate to sing the song of triumph before the battle, as he was drinking—the Syrian king and his fellow kings were apparently unaware of any danger, and were careless in their fancied security. Benhadad knew that Ahab's refusal to accede to all his demands would be likely to make him trouble, but he also knew the weakness of Israel in contrast to his great resources, and gave himself over to revelry, in the pavilions of tents, covered either with canvas or with the boughs of trees—Whedon. Such shelters are still constructed and occupied in certain parts of the east, set yourselves in array—the Syrian hosts were encamped near the city of Samaria, and at the answer received from Ahab, Benhadad, doubtless inflamed with wine, decided that the time had come to attack the city.

II. Israel's defiance encouraged (vs. 13-15). Though the king and people of Israel had highly offended him, God had not utterly cast them off. He still cherished designs of mercy toward them, and here, though unasked, gave them a sign, proof of His interest in them, by a prophet's amazing announcement that the Lord would that day deliver the mighty hosts of the enemy into his hands by means of a small, feeble, inadequate band.—J. F. & B. The prophet's name is not mentioned. The medium suggests that he was one of the schools of the prophets, while Clarke thinks it might possibly have been either Elijah or Elisha in disguise. The latter view is unlikely, for there appears to be no reason why the identity of either of these should be concealed, had Shou seen—Surely Ahab had seen the vast army of Syria and had been so terrified that he had consented to give himself, his family and his wealth to Benhadad that his life might be preserved. I will deliver—Over against the "great multitude" of the enemy was placed the promise of Jehovah, this day I will deliver thee, and the people of the besieged city, who shall know that I am the Lord—One more effort was to be made in mercy to bring Ahab to realize his wickedness in trusting in heathen deities and rejecting the God of Israel, by whom—Ahab could see no way, in which a man of his position could be effected. His own forces were small and he expected no allies to come to his assistance, the young men of the princes—These young men were the attendants of the chief officers of the different districts of the Kingdom of Israel, who were in Samaria because of Benhadad's invasion, who shall order the battle—For the time Ahab was apparently desirous of receiving help and direction from God. With an insignificant army, he thought there must be an extraordinary leader to insure success, though—Surely Ahab must have been humbled in view of his past wickedness, to think that such a commission should be entrusted to him. "Jehovah will show his strength, and also Benhadad, that the battle is not to the strong," and these two hundred and thirty-two youths shall be mightier than the boasted numbers of the king of Syria.—Whedon, 15, seven thousand—This must have represented the total number of men in Samaria available for military duty. The number was insignificant in comparison with the hosts of Syria. The vastness of the Syrian army may be seen by the slain in the subsequent battle (I. Kings 20: 29, 30, vs. 16, 18).

16. Two young men of the princes. It looked as though they were marching to their death as this handful of men went to face the Syrian host. But—A strong and adverse. On the one side was the little band going forth under divine direction, and on the other a group of kings in command. Drunkenness and army officers to be drunken at any time, and especially on the eve of battle, is a height of folly. Alcohol is a conqueror. It conquers the general, the statesman, the professional man, the laborer, the business man, the man of wealth, the man of poverty, the man of intellectual power, the high, the low, the great, the small, all it conquers who tarry with it. In one of the countries of Europe, before an army undertakes a long march, or engages in battle, officers pass along the lines to examine the soldiers, and if the smell of liquor is found upon the breath of any man, he is sent back to the barracks as unfit for the service to be undertaken. One may become intoxicated and become sober again, but an injury has been done to the tissues of the brain and to other organs of the body from which he will never fully recover. The kings, the thirty and two. They were forty kings, who were tributary to Benhadad.

17. Went on first. They went on first, leading the way for the seven thousand who were to follow. Benhadad's object. To learn the cause of the victory from the besieged city. 18. Take them alive. Benhadad and his vassals and princes were alive, at that early hour, excepting a few, deep in their cups, and though informed of the advancing company, yet confiding in their numbers, or it may be excited with wine, he ordered with indifference the proud intruders to be taken alive, whether they came with peaceful or hostile intentions.—J. F. & B. In the folly of his drunkenness he was confident of victory, not dreaming of any power greater than his own. Whedon. Even a King will do when drunk what he would not do when sober.

19. Israel's victory (vs. 19-21). These young men, and the army, the young men were to be the agents in turning the Syrian army to flight and the secret of their success was to be found in the

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are new and entirely different from ordinary preparations. They accomplish their purpose without disturbing the rest of the system, and are therefore the ideal laxative for the nursing mother, as they do not affect the child. Compounded like all NA-DRU-CO preparations, by expert chemists. If unsatisfactory we'll gladly return your money. 25c. a box. If your druggist has not yet stocked them, send 25c. and we will mail them. National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

THE RIGHT WAY

In all cases of DISTEMPER, PINK EYE, INFLUENZA, COLDS, ETC. of all horses, broodmares, colts, stallions, is to "SPOHN THEM" on their tongues or in the feed pot Spohn's Liquid Compound. Give the remedy to all of them. It acts on the blood and glands, it routes the disease by expelling the disease germs. It wards off the trouble no matter how they are "exposed". A child can safely take it. 50c and \$1.00; \$1.50 and \$1.00 the dozen. Sold by druggists and harness dealers. Distributors: All Wholesale Druggists SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists GOSHEN, IND., U. S. A.



fleeing host. 20. They slew every one his man. Not only was Benhadad's army unprepared for an attack, but the leaders were drunk, while the young men were fully alive to the work before them and had a definite purpose, which they accomplished. The Syrians fled. An organized, systematic attack upon the leaderless Syrian multitude, panic-stricken by the unexpected assault, caused them to flee. Israel pursued. The narration is vivid. There is a striking array of facts packed into this verse. On Israel's side was order, on Syria's disorder; on Israel's courage and faith, on Syria's dismay; on Israel's victory, on Syria's inglorious defeat. Benhadad, "escaped." The king's body-guard doubtless made unusual efforts to save the life of their master. 21. The king of Israel went. The marvellous deliverance inspired him with energy to make the victory as great as possible. A great slaughter. The word is used in the King of Israel's prayer to the Lord by his prophet had been fulfilled, and it was with the express purpose that the king might know that there was a God in Israel, yet there is no record that Ahab acknowledged his victory to his power. Questions.—Who was the king of Israel at this time? The King of Syria? What was the relation between the two nations? What demand did the king of Syria make upon the king of Israel? Who appeared to encourage Ahab? What was the strength of Israel's army as compared with that of Syria? Describe the battle and the victory? What wickedness and folly were in the Syrian king's prayer? How did drunkenness affect the outcome of the battle? How does strong drink affect the body? The mind? The soul? Give your reasons why one should abstain from strong drink.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION. "I will deliver it into thine hand" (v. 13). After Benhadad had boasted that the dust of Samaria should not suffice for handfuls for all the people that followed him, it seemed an impossibility that great host to be delivered into the hand of Israel's king. However it was the word of God and the fulfillment of the promise was not far in the future. The liquor forces have been many, and are still a multitude, although growing perceptibly less, yet the labors and prayers of sober and godly men, women and children have brought the conviction that the multitude shall be delivered into the hand of righteousness and sobriety. The tables are turned in the temperance campaign. The besieged hosts are the liquor forces, entrenched behind the fortresses of sensuality and greed, and the bringing forces are the temperance hosts, bringing to bear argument, law-enforcement, moral suasion, the public conscience, the public health and the public wealth, and stronghold after stronghold is giving way, and it is but a question of a few more years until the accursed traffic must make an unconditional surrender. With God multitudes do not count. "By the young men" (v. 14). It was natural that the king should ask the question, "By whom?" when such a marvellous victory was predicted. The young men were there from the provinces, every one a prince, and untrained in spelling "defeat." There were not many of them, but they were acting in defence of God's chosen people and proved to be invincible. When the young men become thoroughly aroused in a great cause opposition must give way. Children and young people are doing valiant service in fighting the saloon hosts and victory is certain. The young men of the nation will be the gainers by the prohibition of the liquor traffic, for those slain by rum. From inquiries made it has been learned that sixty-eight per cent. of the army of drinkers learned to drink before reaching the age of twenty-five years. It is a noble thing for young men to throw their

CIRCULAR LETTER TO THE MILK TESTERS, AND CHEESE AND BUTTERMAKERS.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE OFFICE OF THE DAIRY AND COLD STORAGE COMMISSIONER. Dear Sir,—At the beginning of another season of milk production, it is desired to remind you of the great importance of getting your patrons to take up cow testing. It is quite expected that all the old members of associations will continue, but there are probably very many more who would take it up if you recommend the plan to them as strongly as you possibly can. With the commencement of cow testing comes more milk per cow, which is a great gain to the patron, for some men are now receiving twice as much income per cow as they were four years ago. There comes, also, the opportunity for you to make a substantial addition to your income every month through doing the testing, as this Department pays five cents for every test and supplies the acid. The probable gain to the factory is very important. More milk from the same territory means lower cost both of hauling and making, besides a longer factory season. Then as members become better dairymen there is improvement in the care of milk which means easier work in the factory and a better product. Will you, therefore, do your very best in assisting to extend this cow testing movement? As soon as you have seen your patrons, please write what the prospects are, when this Department will be glad to help you in every way possible. Yours very truly, Chas. F. Whitely, in charge of Dairy Records, J. A. Ruddick, Commissioner.

"At the charity ball last night the women's costumes were shockingly immodest." "Oh! well, 'charity covers a multitude of sins.'" "But it doesn't cover a multitude of sinners."—Boston Record.

Advertisement for St. Lawrence Sugar, featuring the text "Dissolves Quickly" and "St. Lawrence Sugar" with a logo of a sugar refinery.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

LIVE STOCK. It was obvious to all that, notwithstanding comparatively light receipts, the supply was too great for the demand. The market was inclined to drag. A passing reference to butcher bulls and butcher cows was in effect a claim that they had not fully sympathized with the trend of prices in other departments, and that they were dearer than the market warranted. The receipts for the past two days amounted to 1,905 cattle, 234 sheep and lambs, 2,600 hogs and 147 calves. The following analysis reflects average prices: Choice heavy cattle, butcher or export, \$5.65 to \$5.90; good to medium heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.70; light medium, \$4.35 to \$4.55; mixed, rough, common, \$4 to \$4.85; general run of cows, \$4.40 to \$4.75; good butlers, heavy, \$5 to \$5.25; medium rough, \$4 to \$4.50; canner and common, \$2 to \$3. Sheep—Firm at \$4.50 to \$4.85. Lambs—Light, firm, at \$6 to \$7.50. Hogs—Market steady and unchanged at \$6.75 to \$7.00, and \$7.05 fed and watered. Heavy hogs, over 220 pounds, \$6.00 less. As a guide to values generally, the purchases of the Harris Abattoir are given first place in the appended list of transactions: Geo. Rowntree (Harris Abattoir) bought 509 butlers. Good butcher steers and heifers, \$5.10 to \$5.20; general run of butcher cattle, \$3.35 to \$3.65; butcher cows, \$4.40 to \$5.25; general run of butcher cows, \$4.40 to \$4.75; butcher bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.25. D. Rowntree (Harris Abattoir) bought 50 lambs, \$6.25 to \$6.90; 30 sheep, \$4 to \$5; 40 calves, \$5.50 to \$6. Wesley Dunn bought 132 lambs at an average of \$6.50; 40 sheep at \$4.80, and 40 calves at \$6.25. Chas. McCurdy bought 30 butcher cattle, 800 to 900 lbs., at \$5.25 to \$5.60. Geo. Dunn bought a load mixed cows and heifers, \$5.10 to \$5.20, and steers, 1,100 lbs., at \$5.25. W. L. Jifkins bought 52 butcher cattle, \$5.10 to \$5.85. Maybee & Wilson sold 10 loads cattle; butchers at \$5 to \$5.50; cows at \$2 to \$4.75. W. Crealock (D. B. Martin, Ltd.) bought 75 cattle; butchers at \$4.80 to \$6.75; cows at \$4 to \$4.90; bulls at \$1.40 to \$4.80. A. W. Macdonald (Gunn, Ltd.) bought 6 loads cattle; steers and heifers, \$6 to \$7.75; cows, \$3.25 to \$5. W. J. Johnston (Gunn, Ltd.) bought 3 loads hogs at \$7.05, fed and watered at the market. C. Woods bought 1 load butcher cattle, 900 to 950 lbs., at \$5.25 to \$5.30. Alex. Levack bought 50 butcher cattle at \$5.45 to \$5.80.

FARMERS MARKET.

The offerings of grain to-day were moderate, with prices unchanged. A few loads of fall wheat sold at 80c per bushel. 200 bushels of barley, 68c to 69c, and 200 bushels of oats at 38c to 39c. Hay quiet and weaker, with sales of twenty loads at \$16 to \$18 a ton for timothy, and at \$12 to \$14 for mixed. Bundled straw sold at \$14 a ton for one load and medium, and \$10 to \$12 for light, with quotations ranging at \$9 to \$9.50. Wheat, white, No. 1, 80 00 00 Do., red, bushel, 78 00 00 Do., goose, 38 00 00 Do., peas, bushel, 38 00 00 Do., clover, bushel, 68 00 00 Do., buckwheat, bushel, 67 00 00 Do., timothy, ton, 16 00 19 00 Do., mixed, ton, 10 00 12 00 Straw, per ton, 13 00 14 00

SEEDS.

Toronto quotations: Alsike clover—No. 1, bush, 7 00 7 50 No. 2, bush, 6 50 6 75 No. 3, bush, 5 50 6 00 Red clover, No. 1, bush, 7 25 7 50 do., No. 2, bush, 6 50 6 75 do., No. 3, bush, 5 00 5 40 Timothy, No. 1, bush, 6 25 6 50 do., No. 2, reseeded, 5 75 6 00 Alfalfa, reseeded, 12 25 13 25

SEIGARS WHOLESALE.

Toronto wholesale quotations in 100-pound bags are now as follows: Extra granulated, Redpath's, \$4.50 do., Red, 20" bags, 4.60 do., St. Lawrence, 4.50 do., 20" bags, 4.60 Extra S. G. Acadia, 4.45 Imperial granulated, 4.35 Beaver granulated, 4.35 No. 2 yellow St. Lawrence, 4.20 No. 1 yellow Acadia, 4.10 do., Redpath's, 4.10 Unbranded Acadia, 3.90 On barrel lots, with the exception of Acadia granulated, 5c extra is charged.

HIDES, WOOL, FALLOW, ETC.

Hides.—The receipts of hides are fair, and prices steady. City inspected, No. 1 steers and cows, 60 pounds and up, 2 1/2c per pound; No. 2, 8 1/2c, and No. 3, 7 1/2c. Country stock, cured 8c to 8 1/2c at outside points, and green at 7 1/2c to 8c. Horsehair—Farmer or peddler stock, 3c to 3 1/2c per pound. Horsehides, \$2.75 to \$3. Sheepskins—\$1 to \$1.25. Calfskins—Market is steady, with prices from 12c to 13c here, and 11c to 12c outside. Solids, in barrels, No. 1, 6c to 6 1/2c; No. 2 solids, 5c; cakes, No. 1, 6 1/2c to 6 3/4c, and No. 2, 5 1/2c. Wools—Trade dull, with prices nominally unchanged. Unwashed wools, 13c to 14c; washed at 21c to 22c; rejections, 16c to 17c.

OTHER MARKETS.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK. Montreal.—At the Canadian Pacific Live Stock Market the receipts were 750 cattle, 250 sheep and lambs, 1,100 hogs and 1,500 calves. A weaker feeling developed in the market for cattle and prices showed a decline of 1-2c. The supply was not excessive, but the demand is still somewhat limited. The demand of the credit trade, during the Lenten season is always curtailed to some extent, therefore the trade is in order to induce buyers to make purchases drovers were obliged to make the above reduction. Choice steers sold at 6c, good at 5 1/2c, fairly good at 5 1/4c, and fair at 5c, and some at 4 1/2c to 5c per lb. Prices for cows were 1-1c per lb. lower, ranging from 3 1/4 to 5 1/2c, and bulls were 1-1c to 1-2c per lb. cheaper at from 2 1/2c to 3c per lb. A feature of the small meat trade was the large increase in the supply of calves and prices had a sharp decline. At the reduction the demand was good, and the sales were made at from \$2.50 to \$3 each, and it was stated that the drovers lost from \$2 to \$3 per head. A fair trade was done in sheep and lambs at steady prices. A stronger feeling prevailed in the market for hogs, which was due to the demand from packers and sales of selected lots were made at from \$7.50 to \$7.75 per cwt., weighed off cars, which was 10c to 15c to 25c per cwt. higher than on Monday.

CLOSING WHEAT MARKETS.

Winnipeg, May, July, May, July. Chicago, 92 1/2, 93 1/2, 91 1/2, 92 1/2. Minneapolis, 97 1/2, 98 1/2, 96 1/2, 97 1/2. Duluth, 97 1/2, 97 1/2, 95 1/2, 96 1/2. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Chicago despatch: Cattle—Receipts estimated at 5,000. Market steady. Beef, \$3.20 to \$3.80. Texas steers, \$4.40 to \$5.70; western steers, \$4.70 to \$5.80; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$3.55; cows and heifers, \$2.45 to \$3.90; calves, \$7 to \$9. Hogs—Receipts estimated at 23,000. Market slow, generally 5c lower. Light, \$6.55 to \$7.15; mixed, \$6.75 to \$7.10; heavy, \$6.55 to \$7; roughs, \$6.55 to \$6.75; good to choice heavy, \$6.75 to 7; pigs, 6.50 to \$7; bulk of sales, \$6.85 to \$7.00. Sheep—Receipts estimated at 15,000. Market steady. Native, \$3 to \$4.80; western, \$3.15 to \$4.80; yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.75; lambs, native, \$5 to \$6.25; western, \$3.25 to \$4.35. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. Liverpool cable: Closing. Wheat spot dull. No. 2 red western winter, no stock; futures steady; March 6s 8 1/2d; May 6s 9d; July 6s 9d. Flour—Winter patents, easy, 27s 6d. Best—Extra India mess, easy, 117s 6d. Pork—Prime mess western, easy, 88s 9d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 55s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 20 to 30 lbs., steady, 58s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., quiet, 56s; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs., easy, 60s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 36 to 40 lbs., weak, 59s 6d; short clear backs, 18 to 20 lbs., steady, 54s. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., easy, 49s 6d. Lard—Prime western, in tiers, easy, 46s 6d; American refined, in pairs, quiet, 48s. Cheese—Canadian finest white, new, firm, 60s; Canadian finest colored, new, firm, 61s 6d.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW

Montreal trade reports to Bradstreet's say there has been little change in the situation there during the past week. At the present moment there seems to be a lull in the general movement of business, such as is almost to be expected just before the active opening of the spring trade. Local business continues of fair proportions and winter stocks are being cleared out fairly satisfactorily. New business for spring seems to be on the quiet side awaiting a definite change to mild weather. The dry goods business has been of fair proportions. Millinery has opened out well and there are prospects for a good season in this respect later on. The grocery trade is about steady. Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say spring lines continue to go forward in fairly large shipments and prospects for the coming season's trade continue most cheerful. Western orders in many lines of merchandise have continued unusually good, while those from Ontario and Eastern points have also been quite satisfactory. Local retail trade holds up well and there has evidently been some fair buying of spring lines. A good business in house furnishings is reported to be opening up. Retail trade in the country is suffering from bad roads, as is to be expected just at this time of the year. This also has affected the deliveries of country produce here and at other provincial points. The millinery openings, which took place recently, have so far resulted in an excellent volume of business. Winnipeg reports say the present moment seems to be somewhat of a lull between season period, and trade is affected to some extent. The railways are busy delivering arrears of freight and before long will have the blockade quite cleared. Retail trade at most points is fair. Vancouver and Victoria reports say the season's railway difficulties seem now disposed of and general business has taken on a brisker tone. Hamilton reports say general business there shows a satisfactory tone. Local retail trade has been good for clothing, boots and shoes and kindred lines. Wholesale reports continued good prospects for spring and business moving to be of satisfactory volume. Country trade is quiet owing to bad roads. Local factories continue busily engaged. London reports say trade there is of fair proportion. Retail business has been good, and stocks of winter goods are reported to be light in all lines. Ottawa reports say trade there holds fairly steady, with a fair volume moving and prospects for later business excellent. Wholesale trade is well satisfied with business so far, and local industries are busily engaged.

OPERATIONS AVOIDED

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Belleriver, Que.—"Without Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I would not be alive. For five months I had painful and irregular periods and inflammation of the uterus. I suffered like a martyr and thought often of death. I consulted two doctors who could do nothing for me. I went to a hospital, and the best doctors said I must submit to an operation, because I had a tumor. I went back home much discouraged. One of my cousins advised me to take your Compound, as it had cured her. I did so and soon commenced to feel better, and my appetite came back with the first bottle. Now I feel no pain and am cured. Your remedy is deserving of praise."—Mrs. EMMA CHATEL, Valleyfield, Belleriver, Quebec.



Another Operation Avoided.

Foughkeepsie, N.Y.—I run a sewing machine in a large factory and got all run down. I had to give up work for I could not stand the pains in my back. The doctor said I needed an operation for womb trouble but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did more for me than the doctors did. I have gained five pounds. I hope that every one who is suffering from female trouble, nervousness and backache will take the Compound. I owe my thanks to Mrs. Pinkham. She is the working girl's friend for health, and all women who suffer should write to her and take her advice.—MISS TILLIE FRASER, 33 Jay St., Foughkeepsie, N.Y. Thirty years of unparalleled success confirms the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to cure female diseases.

LOCAL OPTION ACT.

New Legislation Will Allow Only Bona Fide Residents to Vote.

Toronto despatch says: An important change in the local option law, which will considerably alter the situation in some municipalities, will be introduced in the Legislature during the present session. The change will practically limit to bona fide residents of a municipality those entitled to vote upon a local option by-law. Hon. W. J. Hanna, Provincial Secretary, in reply to Mr. W. Proudfoot during the discussion over the three-fifths clause, stated that the Government would introduce legislation that would put an end to the complaints made by both temperance and liquor people in connection with local option contests under the present law. The amendment will prevent property owners from voting unless they are residents of the municipality interested. "The man who lives fifty miles away from the place can have no real interest in a local option contest," explained Hon. Mr. Hanna.

MISS CORONATION.

Bisley Men Will Not be in Time For It.

Ottawa despatch: At a meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association Executive yesterday it was decided that the Canadian Bisley team should sail on June 23. This means that they will not be there in time for the Coronation. The competitions, which occur on July 10, to the Bisley meeting, are only for British regiments, and the first the Canadians could enter are on July 17. Thus if the Canadians went for the Coronation it would mean a month's stay in England. The executive cannot see their way clear to manage.

Canada's Champion Dancer.

Cured of Piles by Zam-Buk.

Mr. Thomas J. Hogan, Champion Clog and Pedestal Dancer of Canada, who resides at 59 Chambord Street, Montreal, writes: "It gives me much pleasure to let you know my opinion of your wonderful Zam-Buk. For some time past I have been troubled with piles, but this year I suffered so much that I was obliged to cancel a number of engagements. I tried all the so-called remedies that were recommended, but they seemed to do me no good. Having been advised to try Zam-Buk I purchased a box, and after applying it a few times I felt marked relief. I continued with the Zam-Buk treatment, and the relief was extended into a permanent cure. I gladly permit you to use my experience as an illustration of the great value of Zam-Buk for piles."

Another illustration of how Zam-Buk cures long-standing cases of piles is provided by Mr. William Kenty, of Upper Nine Mile River, Hants Co., N.S. He says: "I suffered terribly from piles, the pain at times being almost unbearable. Zam-Buk was recommended to me so I procured a supply and commenced with the treatment. After a very short time Zam-Buk effected a complete cure." Zam-Buk is also a cure for ulcers, abscesses, eczema, cold sores, chapped hands, varicose ulcers, rashes, blood-poison, ringworm, cuts, burns, bruises, children's abrasions, teething, salt rheum, etc. All druggists and stores sell at 50c box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. Zam-Buk Soap, which may be had from any druggist at 25c per tablet, should be used instead of ordinary soap in all cases of eruptions and skin diseases.