Elijah Meets Ahab in Naboth's Vine yard .- I Kings 21: 1-29.

Commentary .- I. Ahab's covetousnes (vs. 1-6.) There was no wrong in Ahab's wish to secure the desirable piece of pro-perty which lay close to his palace at Jezrcel, provided he had no purpose of resorting to unjust means to obtain it. Naboth was justified in withholding the Naboth was justified in withholding the vineyard from Ahab, because "the permanent sale of the paternal inheritance was forbidden by law (Lev. 25: 23-28; Num. 36: 7-9), and it would seem like a denial of his allegiance to the true reli-gion to sell it when the jubilee restoration was neglected in these idolatron times.' It is an untavorable yiew that we get or Ahab as we see him skulk og in his bed-chamber because his wish is not granted. His conduct reminds us of that of a peevish, pampered child. He three doc-"became miserable because he could not." get a poor man's vineyard added to all that he possessed. It is a true saying, failed to do That soul in which God dwells not, has me a n y ho happiness, and he who has God has a good, and satisfying portion."—Clarke. In telling his trouble to Jezebel he handed his case my health over to a resourceful, conscienceless, cruel woman, who would hesitate at no iniquity if only she might accomplish her

if. Jezebel's cruel plot (vs. 7-10.) Jeze bel appeared to hurl contempt at Ahab's weakness. In her view it was unreasonable for him, a king, to hesitate to appropriate Naboth's vineyard if he wanted it. She might have said, "Is Naboth King? or are you? Cheer up, Ahab, and eat. I will get the vineyard for you." To the reproach of Israel it must said that Jezebel was the real head of the government. She assumed royal authority, issued the murderous decree, affixed the king's seal, and Naboth was a doomed man. Ahab was no less guilty she for he was knowing to the transaction and was responsible for the use of he seal upon the document that meant Naboth's death. Jezebel may be appropriately classed with Herodias, who ed the death of John the Baptist. III. Naboth shamefully executed (vs

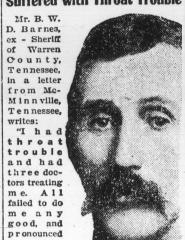
11.his city-Jezreel, about twenty miles north of Samaria. The king and queen were at the latter city. Elders . . nobles—Those in authority in the city The elders were the representatives of the tribes dwelling in Jezreel. The nobles were leading men, socially, in the city.

Did as Jezebel had sent unto them—Her Did as Jezebel had sent unto them—Her letter to the elders of Jezreel speaks out, with cynical disregard of decency, the whole ugly conspiracy. It is direct, horribly plain, and imperative. There is a perfese nest of sins hissing and coiled together in it—hypocrisy calling religion in to attest a lie, subornation of evidence, contempt for the poor tools who are to was ready to take it, no matter at contempt for the poor tools who are to perjure themselves, consciousness that such work will only be done by worthless men, cool, lying, ferocity and mur-der.—McLaren. The letter came to the

public as possible, so that when the zit reason to supera propried explicit in esses testified against him, indignation would be strong, 13. Two men. Under Mossic law the testimony of two wife messes was necessary the property of the continuous of the property of the continuous of

Sunday School. Doctors Said Health Gone

Suffered with Throat Trouble



writes:

cluded to try Peruna, and after using four bottles can say I was entirely cured."

Unable to Work. Mr. Gustav Himmelreich, Hochheim

Texas, writes: "For a number of years I suffered whenever I took cold, with severe attacks of asthma, which usually yielded

to the common home remedies. "Last year, however, I suffered for eight months without interruption so that I' could not do env work at all. The various medicines that were prescribed brought me no relief.

"After taking six bottles of Peruna, two of Lacupia and two of Manalin, I m free of my trouble so that I can do all my farm work again. I can heartly recommend this medicine to any one who suffers with this annoying

church or an individual in Asia Miner, combining in like manner fanatizis n and profligacy" (Rev. 2, 20). — Smith.

IV. Elijah's prophecy against Ahab

15. Take possession of the vineyardwas ready to take it, no matter at what cost of innocent blood. The satisfaction which he hoped to secure from the possession of the vineyard was des tined to be turned into bitterness. There

elders and nobles bearing the royal authority since the king's seal was affixed.
"In giving validity to documents, names were not in those days, nor are they now in the East, signed by the hand in worth. 17. Word of the Lord came to Elijah-

been improper for Naboth to grant it? Where was Naboth's home? What were Ahab's feelings when his request was refused? Describe the course that Jezebel took. Of what sins was 'exceled' in the course that th guilty in this matter? Of what sins was Ahab guilty? How did Ahab and Elijah come to meet in Naboth's wine-yard? Why did Ahab call Elijah his enemy? What penalty was pronounced upon Ahab? Upon Jezebel?

PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS.

Covetousness. The covetous are those who envy the appearance, power, position or possessions of another; who de-sire passionately the houses, lands, money or friends of others; who greedpursue wealth, honor or pleasure; long inordinately for anything God withholds, or who value things seen above things not seen. We should: Solicit satisfaction. Not circumstances

but contentment, secures happiness Ahab, the king, with vast possessions, is heavy and displeased and turns his face to the wall, and will not eat bread, be cause he cannot have one little garden of herbs. Paul, the prisoner, demed every comfort, sings in the dungeon, "I have learned, in whatever state I am, therein to be content" (Phil. iv., 11, 12, R. V.). He 'coveted no man's silver, or gold, or apparel" (Acts xx. 23). Only those who have been converted, and beome as little children, know anything about Christian contentment.

Shun small evils. A proverb reads. It

thy foe be small-as a gnat, fancy him as large as an elephant." In dealing with sin we must resist the smalles temptation as sturdily as the largest. A young miller said to a friend, young inner said to a friend, "The water is leaking through my mill-dam. I see, but the hole is only a little one," "I would try to fancy it a big one if I wer you, for if not attended to it will soon be big enough," was his friend But the young miller neglected the advice, and the water broke his mill-Sin perfected at the beginning gains in strength and intensity. Ahab's first sin was years before, when he mar

ried an immoral, heathen prince-s. Sacrifice self. Present the body living sacrifice to God (Rom. vii. 1). One who can say, "I live; yet not I, but Christ liveth in me" (Gal. ii. 20), is satisfied with God's provision for him. One who considers himself with all he has and all he hopes to have, as belonging to complaint and believe that they will God, will be saved from the depression obtain good results."

God, will be saved from the depression arising from the desire for more. blind fruit-vender, who had been accus-tomed to repine when sales were small, was converted. Shortly his wife asked. "What kind of a day have you had John?" He only laughed and said, "Th kind of a day our Father wanted me to have. The business is his now, and if he wants a poor day I've nothing to gramble about."

Seek spiritual gifts. Covet those graces God only can bestow (1. Cor. xii. 8. 10, 31; xiv. 1). Covet faith, the assurance of things hoped for, the conviction of things not seen (Heb. xi. 1, R. V.). Covet hope, which maketh not ashamed (Rom. v. 5). Covet love, which seeketh not her own and never faileth (I. Cor. xiii, 5-8). Covet peace, which passeth all understanding, and garrisons the heart and mind (Phil. iv. 6, 7). Covet power over all the power of the enemy (Luke x, 19).

See sin's retribution. Ahab and Jeze-

in the East, signed by the hand in writing, but impressed by a seal on which the name is engraved. Hence the importance which is attached to the signet throughout the sacred books."—Kitto.

12. Proclaimed a fast —The elders and nobles were carrying out Jezebel's directions. The proclamation of a fast indicated that there—was cause for humiliation, either because of some calamity that had fallen upon the city or was about to fall. Jezebel did not scruple to attempt to cover her cruel perfidy with a cloak of religion. Set Naboth on high—They made the case as public as possible, so that when the aritnesses testified against him, indignation would be strong. 13. Two men—Under Mosaic law the testimony of two with the strongest kind of affirmation. bel managed to a wish their accursed plot. The marderers paced their blood-stained inheritance without fear of chal-

to the care of cows, the sanitary condi-tion of the places where cows are kept, the water supplied to cows, the care of ater supplied to cows, the care of is used in handling milk, the pro-orage and transportation of milk, taking of bacteriological tests uide to the wholesomeness of milk ich other matters as may be connecessary. These regulations are utensils used in handling milk, the proper storage and transportation of milk, the making of bacteriological tests as a guide to the wholesomeness of milk

which contains less than twelve per cent, of solids, of which three per cent, shall be butterfat." In addition to this, stringent provisions are made to prevent adulteration. Councils are also empowered to appoint inspectors, are given authority to inspect the source of supply, as well as every other point at which the milk might be contaminated.

more than a foot. There, it is said, they have rested for seventeen years before the process of hatching was completed, and as soon as the frost leaves the ground they will dig their way to the surface.

Chinatown will welcome the visitation. The Chinese cook makes them into pies, reasts them, eat him as a solid and dresses them in many mystericus ways.

vided that no milk shall be sold from of these dishes I thatabin.

DISFIGURED

Mothers Should Realize What Neglect of Skin-Troubles May Mean to Children.

A lifetime of disfigurement and suffering often results from the neglect, in infancy or childhood, of minor affections of the skin and scelp. A mother overlooks a little rash or attempts some simple treatment and in a day, perhaps, the little one is covered with severe eczema or a similar distressing eruption. Then the struggle for a cure begins.

A multitude of remedies are tried, doctor after doctor consulted and hospitals, visited, but too often the suffering extends, without substantial relief, from days to weeks, weeks to months and months to years. Added to this is the ever-present fear that the itching, burning and disfiguration will become chronic, marring future welfare and making life miserable.

In the prevention of the simple skin troubles from which all this suffering so often arises and in establishing a condition of skin health that makes eruptions impossible, mothers are assured that nothing is purer, sweeter or more effective than Cutteura Soap and Cutteura Ointment. And greater still, if possible, is the success of these simple household remedies in the ireatment of the severor-skin affections themselves. With the first warm bath with Cutieura Soap and gentle application of Cutieura Ointment, the itening and burning of exema cease, the child falls into a refreshing sleep, the mother rests and for the first time, possibly, in many weeks peace falls on a distracted household. Frequently a single cake of Cutieura Soap and and hox or Cutieura

ing sleep, the mother rests and to the time, possibly, in many weeks peace falls on a distracted household. Frequently a single cake of Cutioura Soap and box of Cutioura Coap and the cake of cutioura factor of the sinstified.

a distracted household. Frequently a single cake of Cutticura Soap and box of Cutticura Soap and box of Cutticura Ointment are sufficient.

Positive as is this statement, it is justified by more than thirty years of pronounced success. To quote but a single instance, Robert Mann, of Proctor, Minnesota, says:

"Our boy was born in Toronto on Oct. 13, 1908, and when three months old a slight rash appeared on his cheek. What appeared to be a water blister would form. When it broke, matter would run out, starting new blisters until his entire face, head and shouleders were a mass of scabs and you could not see a particle of clear skin. We tried about every advertised remetly without avail, indeed some of them cally added to his suffering and one in particular, the ———Remedy, almost put the infant into convulsions. The family doctor prescribed for him and told us to bathe the baby in butternilk. This did not do say good, so we took him to a hospital. He was treated as an out-patient twice a week and he got worse, if anything. We decided that it could not be cured and must run its course and so we jusk kept his zims bandaged to his side to prevent his tearing his fisch. We left Toronto and shortly after our arrival in Duluth, the Cuticura Remedies were recommended. We started using them in May, 1909, and soon the cure was complete. You would not think he was the same child for Cuticura need his skin perfectly clear and he is entirely free from the skin disease. There has been no return. We still use only Cuticura Soap Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura Resolvent and Cuticura Pilis age sold by drug-

cura Soap for baby's bath."
Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, Cuticura
Resolvent and Cuticura Pilic accepted by druggists. Sond: to Poster DrugBoston, Corp., Boston, Mass., for a free copy of
their latest 32-page Cuticura Book on treatment of skin diseases.

any cow which, upon physical examany cow which, upon physical examination by a certified vegeterinarian, shall be declared to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder or milk glands, or whose milk, on bacteriological or microscopical examination, is shown to contain tubercle bacilli.

No cans or other utensils used in the distribution of milk shall be used for any other purpose, and all mast be thoroughly cleaned before again

being used.

The other clauses of the bill coal with special classes of milk. Manicipalities are empowered to establish and maintain, or assist in the establishment and maintenance, of milk depots to furnish a special supply of wilk for infants.

nilk for infants. The terms "certified" is protected by incorporating the conditions which must be complied with before it care must be compiled with before it can be used, and by providing that these conditions must be certified to either by the Medical Health Officer or an by the medical practitioners.

Similarly it is provided that it shall

Similarly it is provided that it shall be unlawful to apply the word "pasteurized" to any milk unless it has been subjected for at least twenty and not more than thirty minutes to a temperature of not less than 140 and not more than 145 degrees Fahrenheit, and at once cooled to 45 degrees.

and such other matters as may be considered necessary. These regulations are to be approved by the Minister of Agriculture.

Councils are also authorized to fix standards for butterfat and total solids, but it is provided that "no milk shall be sold for human consumption which contains less than twelve per cent of solids, of which three per cent."

green and then moving in vast clouds which obscured the sun to fresh fields. The individual locusts lived only a few days, but each female in that time found time to lay about five hundred eggs, on the branches of denuded trees. When the larvae hatched they fell to the ground and burrowed straight down for more than a foot. There, it is said, they have rested for seventeen years before

aminated.

Regarding tubercurosis. it is pro-



LIVE STOCK.

Trade conditions were practically unchanged from yesterday in all lines of live stock. Good butcher steers and live stock. Good butcher steers and heifers were quite firm at the best figures of the week and bulls and cows were steady to firm. Common cattle were rather plentiful and for a time it was thought that they would not all be sold. Prices were slightly lower for the poorer stuff, but everything was gone before noon. The run of 100 loads for Wednesday and Thursday was smaller then usual and it is anticipated by er than usual, and it is anticipated by some of the dealers that Friday will see some of the dealers that Friday will see not a few loads arriving. Opinions among the dealers differed as to the state of trade, some of the small buyers finding things rather stiff. The big buyers, however, were able to secure better terms in their purchases. Sellers were inclined to find the business slow on account of the reluctance of the small buyers to pay high and the independence of the bigger men. Sheep and lambs were steady at the early week pendence of the bigger men. Sheep and lambs were steady at the early week quotations. There was likewise no change with regards to hogs or calves. The latter continued firm and the former weak. The large supply of hogs made the quotations additionally weak. The run consisted of 100 loads, comprising

To-day's quotations:	Τ.			
Export cattle, choice	6	10	\$ 6	20
Do., medium	5	65	5	
Do., light	9	()())	10
Do. bulls	4	59	6	40
Do., cows	4	59	5	40
Rutcher choice		SIL	6	10
Do., medium	5	40	5	60
. Do., common	. 4	25	4	640
Do., canners	2	25	3	00
Short-keeps	5	00	. 5	50
Feeders, steers	4	7.5	- 5	25
Do., bulls	3	50	4	25
Stockers, choice	4	75	5	60
Milch cows, choice, each	55	(10)	75	00
Common and medium				00
Sheep, ewes	4	25	4	75
Do., bucks	:3	50	4.	00
Springers, each	40	00	50	00
Lambe	6	00	6	50
Do. fed and watered				00
Hogs, f.o.b.				00
Calves	3	50	8	75

Receipts of grain to-day were about 600 bushels. There were 200 bushels of fall wheat, which sold at 85c per bushel and 400 bushels of barley at 68c. Hay in moderate supply, there being sales of about 20 loads at \$17 to \$19 a

ton for timothy, and at \$10 to \$12 for mixed. One load of oat straw, bundled, old at \$13 a ton.

Dressed hogs are steady.	·	rith	quota-
tions ruling at \$9.50 to \$10			•
Wheat, white	0	85	\$ 0 00
Do., red	0	85	0 00
Do., goose	0	80	0 00
Oats, bush	0	38	0 39
Peas, bush	0	80	0 82
Oats, bush	0	67	0 68
Rve. bush	0	67	0 68
Buckwheat, bush	0	48	0 50
Hay, timothy, ton	17	00	19 00
	10	00	14 00
	13	00	15 00
A1 11 1			
No. 1, bush	7	00	7 50
No. 2, bush	6	50	6 75
No. 3, bush	5	50	6 00
No. 3, bush	.6	75	6 20
Do, No. 2	6	00	6 28
Do., No. 3	5	00	5 50
Do., No. 3	6	25	0 00
Do., No. 2, recleaned	5	75	0 00
Alfalfa, recleaned	12	25	13 2
Dressed hogs	9	50	10 00
Butter, dairy	0	23	0 2
Do., inferior	0	20	0 2:
Eggs, new-laid, dez	0	28	0 30
Ducks, spring, lb	0	17	. 0 20
Chickens, lb	()	16	0 18
Turkeys, lb	0	21	0 2
Geese, lb.,	()	14	0 13
Fowl, lb	0	12	0.14
Apples, bbl	3		5 00
Cabbage, dozen	4		0 4
Cauliflower	. 0	75	1.00
Onions bar	0	90	1 0
Potatoes, bag		95	1 0
Beef, hindquarters		50	10 50
Do. forequarters		00	9 0
Do. choice, carcase		.00	9 7
Do., medium, carcase		00	8 5
Mutton per cwt	8	00	9 5

Mutton, per cwt. 8 00 9 50 Veal, prime, per cwt 11 00 13 00 Lamb, cwt. 10 00 11 50 HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW, ETC. Hides.—There is no change in the situation, and prices rule steady. City inspected, No. 1 steers and cows, 60 lbs. and up. 91-2c per lb.; No. 2, 81-2c, and No. 3, 71-2c. Country stock, cured, 8 to \$1.2c at outside, points, and group at

81-2c at outside points, and green at 1.9 to Sc. Horsehair—Farmer or peddler stock. o to 32e per

Horsehides-\$2.75 to \$3. Sheephides—90c to \$1.25.
Calfskins—Market is steady, with prices from 12 to 13c here, and 11 to 12c

outside.
Tallow—Solids, in barrels, No. 1, 53-4
to 6c; No. 2, solids, 5c; cakes, No. 1, 6 to
64-4c, and No. 2, 51-2c.
Wools—There is nothing new, with
prices nominally unchanged. Unwashed,
wools, 13 to 18c; washed at 21 to 22c;
rejections, 16 to 17c.

Redpath's do., Redpath's
do., Acadia
Imperial granulated
Beaver, granulated

DOCTOR ADVISED OPERATION

Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Canffton, Ont.—"I had been a great sufferer for five years. One doctor told me it was ulcers of the uterus, and another told me it was a fibroid tumor. No one



knows what I su knows what I suf-fered. I would always be worse at certain periods, and never was regular, and the bearing-down painswereterrible. I was very ill in bed, and the doctor told me I would have to have an operation, and

that I might die during the operation. I wrote to my sister about it and she advised me to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Through personal experience I have found it the best medicine in the world for female troubles, for it has cured me, and I did not have to have the operation after all. The to have the operation after all. The Compound also helped me while passing through Change of Life."—Mrs. LETITIA BLAIR, Canifton, Ontario.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-pound, made from roots and herbs, has proved to be the most successful remedy for curing the worst forms of female ills, including displacements, inflammation, fibroid tumors, irregu-larities, periodic pains, backache, bear-ing-down feeling, flatulency, indiges-tion, and nervous prostration. It costs but a trifle to try it, and the result has been worth millions to suffering women.

			4100			
No. 1 yellow,	St. L	awre	nce .		3 91	
do., Redpath'	s				3 96	1
do., Acadia					3 96	1
do Acadia, u	nbran	ded .			3 80)
These prices	are	for	delive	ry	here	,
lots, 5c less. I	Prices	in	barrel	s a	re 5	

BRADSTREETS' TRADE REVIEW

Montreal reports to Bradstreet's say trade there continues steady in tone. The volume of retail business moving is fairly good for this time of the year. Considerable attention is being paid to clearing winter lines and it would look as though at the end of the season retail stocks will have been pretty well cleared. Wholesalers report that good sorting orders are coming in from all parts of the country and that spring business is also generally satisfactory. business is also generally satisfactory. The hardware trade is opening up nicely. Deliveries of British iron are expected to be light and prices are firm in ton.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say Toronto reports to Bradetreet's say general trade continues active in all lines. City trade has kept up well and wholesalers report an excellent business in sorting and spring lines. The dry goods trade is generally brisk. Prices of linens, cottons and woollens hold firm in tone. Some buyers are delaying taking deliveries of spring goods but most merchants are calling for ship-ments as there seems to be some fear that later on in the season stocks will

be light.

Winnipeg reports say there continues an excellent movement to general trade, although bad weather has to some extent interfered with the movement of be light.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say a good general business is moving throughout the province. Quebec report sto Bradstreet's sayit e volume of business during the week shows improvement over the preceding

Hamilton reports say business there is steady in character and the volume compares very favorably with that of last year. Good sorting orders are coming in. Country trade at retail is satisfactory and deliveries of produces

satisfactory and deliveries of produce are large. Collections are generally satisfactory.

London reports say the past week has seen little change in business conditions there.

Ottawa reports say the trade there is steady. A fair volume of business is

moving.

MASONIC EVENT.

Mr. R. Mahoney and His Six Sons Fill the Chairs.

Guelph Despatch: Many prominent elif-zens attended Guelph Lodge, No. 28, of A. F. and A. M. Inst night. The occasion was unique, it being Maioney right there. Richard Mahoney, sen., fuled the Worshipful Master's chair, while his six sons occupied the other of-ficers' positions, and the work of the first degree was exemplified. The reason of the change from the regular offices was the occasion of a grandson of the W. M. taking the first degree.

WOMEN CATHOLICS.

4 25 olic circles, as the information is furn-ished direct from the various Catholic 4"15 chancery offices.

