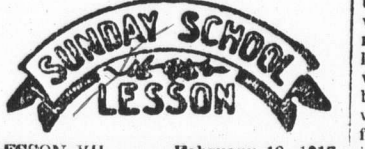


Strength Will Return To Weak People Using This Treatment

You are discouraged. You feel old and worn. You are sick, but not aware of the fact. You can drag yourself around—but work is impossible. With your stomach crying out for assistance and the nerves all on edge why not try Ferrozone?—It will surely do you good.



LESSON VII. February 13, 1917. Jesus heals a nobleman's son.—John 4: 43-54.

COMMUNARY.—I. Christ's return to Galilee (vs. 43-45). 43. After two days, (R. V.)—after the two days that Jesus was constrained to remain at Sychar to preach to the people. It is evident that his work there was permanent from the fact that Philip, Peter and John met with marked success in their ministry in Samaria a few years later (Acts 8: 25). Went into Galilee—Jesus and his disciples were on their way from Judea to Galilee when they halted at Jacob's well. It was about twenty miles from there to the border of Galilee, and nearly twenty more to Cana. A prophet had no honor in his own country.—In Matt. 13: 57, Mark 6: 4 and Luke 4: 24, Jesus speaks of Nazareth as his own country. He was going into Galilee to continue his ministry, but not to Nazareth at this time, for that being his own country, he would not be well received. A second view is that expressed by Whedon: "From Samaria, where Jesus was honored, he departs after a brief sojourn, to his own country, Galilee, where he was, in the comparison, without honor; and he must go to win their honor, and convert, if possible, their hearts from contempt to adoration." A third view is that, since Judea as the place of Christ's birth, the centre of the Jewish religion, his other's country, where he had been enthusiastically received; hence he was going into Galilee where the people would welcome his ministry. The first view appears the most reasonable. 44. The Galileans received him.—They were not so firmly wedded to Jewish traditions and were not so prejudiced against those who did not bear the marks of the Jewish hierarchy as were the Jews of Judea, hence they were open to conviction. Many Galileans had been at the Passover in Jerusalem, where Jesus drove out the traffickers from the temple and saw others of his works and were convinced that he was the Messiah. They also went into the feast.—The males among the Israelites were required to attend the three great feasts at Jerusalem each year. The feast of the Passover was one of these, and the feast of Tabernacles. The people were to bring an offering to the Lord on each of these occasions.

more than heal his son; He must to that sign add an additional wonder.—Whedon. Christ's miracles are never mere wonders to excite astonishment; they are signs of heavenly truths as well as this is their primary characteristic.—Plummer. Ye will not believe.—The great desire of Jesus was to convince the people that the kingdom of God was within their reach. He would have them believe in his Messiahship for their own present and eternal salvation. Therefore He was ready to perform miracles to bring the people to accept the truth by which alone they could be saved. 49. The nobleman saith unto Him—This troubled father had not entrusted this urgent matter to another, but had sought himself. If he had pride of position he laid it aside to come personally to Jesus for relief. Sir, come down ere my child die.—The longing desire for his child's recovery was mixed with faith. He had no hope that his son would live if Jesus did not heal him and he believed that Jesus could raise him up. He thought it necessary for Jesus to go where the sick one was in order to restore him to health, hence the urgency of his plea for Him to go down to Capernaum. He was about to receive a more comprehensive understanding of the power of Jesus.

REAL AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

To get together a number of authoritative works along the line of one's own business, makes a good starting point. A man should be a better farmer if familiar with "why" as well as the "how." Abnormal seasons, such as we have experienced for the last two years, are sure to create new problems. One who has trained himself by practice and experience to plow a straight furrow, feed a prize-winning steer or breed a cow into the advanced Registry, will be all the better plowman, feeder or breeder if he knows what the best agricultural books have to say about these subjects. For instance, such a book is "The Fat of the Land," by John Williams Streeter and published by Grosset and Dunluns, New York. When it came out ten or twelve years ago it created quite a stir and was widely read. I remember hearing the late Dr. James refer to this book some years ago while addressing a meeting of dairymen. "It" said he, "you think of buying some reading matter and have only the price of one book to invest, by all means buy 'The Fat of the Land,' it will pay you." I, for one, took the advice and found it gilt-edged. Another book from which I have derived a good deal of pleasure and profit is entitled "Our Farming," by T. B. Terry, of Ohio, and published by The Farmer Co. of Philadelphia. Other books that should find a place in any farm

THE LIBRARY EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE

What Books to Buy and What Books to Avoid—Study Your Business, Your Country and Life—Build Up Your Very Own Library.

With the next few months of long winter evenings would it not be a good thing for the farming community to make some arrangements for a supply of reading material. Cultivating the soil is good, without a doubt, but why not give the mind a little cultivation as well? "But we have no circulation library here in the country," objects someone, "and books are expensive to buy." In my opinion it is the book that one is willing to pay good money for that is going to be read, considered and digested. If the Baconian philosophy is true the farmer need not regret very much Mr. Carnegie's oversight in not providing him with free copies of Laura Jean Libby or the average best seller. It's little too easy to get the borrowing habit when convenient to public library. Nine times out of ten the books read under these circumstances are strictly "punch." Mind I am making no attempt to discredit what is a splendid institution and altogether worth while, but like most big things there is a weak side to it. Hence, the man who gets his mail at Jones' Corner should not envy the urbane and his well-read book-people. All he has to do is to start a better one—for his own use—and at a very reasonable outlay.

library are Henry's "Feeds and Feeding," which stands unsurpassed in its line; Roberts' Fertility of the Soil; Davenport's Principles of Breeding, and the Bailey books that cover a wide range of horticultural topics. Then I see no reason why the farmer may not profitably develop a sort of all-roundness in his reading. We know, or ought to know, that production is only half of his business. No matter how bountiful his yield or how splendid the quality of his crops, if there is no market for them his labor has been in vain. Really there is no getting around the fact that a prosperous agriculture depends in a large measure on a proper system of distribution. To-day, market regulations and almost everything connected with the farmer's selling operations, has been the work of somebody else. What more important move could be made, then, than reading some of the books and periodicals dealing with this phase of the situation.

one is likely to be attracted to the warring nations and become interested in the stories of their rise and development. Macaulay's "History of England" and "Green's Short History of the English People" are two standbys that should find a place in any library. The former especially, is a model of clearness and fluency of style, the mere reading of which cannot help but be beneficial, aside from the historical facts he clothes so attractively. Guizot's "History of France," and Grote's "History of Greece" are authoritative works on the countries with which they deal, and will be found fairly readable.

REAL AGRICULTURAL BOOKS. To get together a number of authoritative works along the line of one's own business, makes a good starting point. A man should be a better farmer if familiar with "why" as well as the "how." Abnormal seasons, such as we have experienced for the last two years, are sure to create new problems. One who has trained himself by practice and experience to plow a straight furrow, feed a prize-winning steer or breed a cow into the advanced Registry, will be all the better plowman, feeder or breeder if he knows what the best agricultural books have to say about these subjects. For instance, such a book is "The Fat of the Land," by John Williams Streeter and published by Grosset and Dunluns, New York. When it came out ten or twelve years ago it created quite a stir and was widely read. I remember hearing the late Dr. James refer to this book some years ago while addressing a meeting of dairymen. "It" said he, "you think of buying some reading matter and have only the price of one book to invest, by all means buy 'The Fat of the Land,' it will pay you." I, for one, took the advice and found it gilt-edged. Another book from which I have derived a good deal of pleasure and profit is entitled "Our Farming," by T. B. Terry, of Ohio, and published by The Farmer Co. of Philadelphia. Other books that should find a place in any farm

But after one has waded through the intricacies of science and economics it is apt to welcome something of an entertaining nature. A steady diet of beefsteak gets monotonous; a variety menu keeps a proper balance and makes us ready for more. In the realm of literature, books of fiction serve as a kind of desert, but if one happens to like pie, that is no reason why he should make a meal of it. I am, by no means, one of those who cry down fiction, provided it has some elements of value in it. There are, however, so many books in this class published nowadays that in buying it is well to practice some system of discrimination. Usually, I believe the publishers plan to give new books on the market in the spring and fall, like the milliners and the tailors. As a rule, they go out of fashion just as quickly. Then, again, I never like to risk \$1.50 on the new comer because the publisher proclaims it to be "the greatest American novel." Buying best sellers on this basis is a pretty sure way of dropping one's small change. It's a good plan to let the early enthusiasm of promoters cool off. After a year or two, if the book still appears to be making headway, and seems to be earning captured public sanction, it may be safe to purchase. An old gentleman who has gotten together a really useful library, said to me once: "Never buy fiction until the copyright runs out. You gain in two ways. First, they will have dropped one-half in price; second, if they are still alive, they'll be masterpieces and well worth having." The advice looked good so I have browsed quite freely in the literary fields of Dickens, Scott, Thackeray and a score of others, ranging all the way from Fielding to Robert Louis Stevenson. They may not have added much to my store of agricultural knowledge, but I do claim they give one a broader outlook on the world of affairs and improve the quality of his citizenship. Once let a man's mental horizon become bounded by the limits of a hundred acre farm and he becomes dwarfed in mind, body and soul.

Now, what about poetry? Most people will declare without any hesitation that they don't read it. But then, there are poets and poets, which makes a difference—sometimes. I have heard individuals who readily handed down the negative verdict on the muse who could quote whole pages from Bobby Burns, dialect and all. Many prose people admit a fondness for Kipling's "broadland" measure, and all of us are unconsciously quoting Shakespeare every day, for scores of our common expressions are but thinly paraphrased Shakespeareisms. When it comes to putting the poet on the library shelf, he takes little space and the cost is a trifle, thanks to the compression of modern publishers. Wordsy as his flights sometimes are, a little culling here and there to get rid of the gross and the refined gold becomes quite amenable to one's volume. Someone has said, "A library without the poets is like a garden without a flower or a house without a woman." It is quite evident that the man who likes an occasional dash of the sublime in his reading matter wants to get away at times from the busy-burly of dollar chasing. He will, therefore, consult his tastes and have them represented on his library shelves.

From Up Among The Yukon Snows

COMES ADVICE TO SUFFERERS TO USE DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Glacier Creek Lady Says They Have Been Her Stand-by for Sixteen Years and She Has Never Known Them to Fail. Glacier Creek, Yukon, Can., Feb. 15.—(Special.)—"North of fifty-three, where doctors are long distances apart and those remedial that are a very present help in time of need are the reliance of the settlers, Dodd's Kidney Pills have established an enviable reputation. Hear what Mrs. A. Armstrong, a well-known resident of this place, has to say of them: "Dodd's Kidney Pills have been my stand-by for sixteen years." Mrs. Armstrong states, "Both myself and my family have the greatest faith in their medicinal qualities. When any of my friends complain of even a headache, I treat them with Dodd's Kidney Pills and they never fail to do good. "It always gives me pleasure to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ailments from backache to rheumatism, Bright's disease and heart disease. These troubles come from sick kidneys. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cure them."



Table with columns for various market items like Dairy products, Eggs, Live Poultry, etc. and their prices.

ness and persistency in prayer brought physical and spiritual life to the household. T. R. A.

Painful Swellings Reduced Muscular Strains Ended Such Troubles Now Quickly Rubbed Away by Powerful Remedy.

Increasing Stock of Humus. It has been proved that poverty in soil may be due to poor texture, to unfavorable structure, to lack of humus, to deficiencies in the amount, form or proportion of plant food, and to a process of harmful mineral and organic compounds.

Table with columns for CATTLE MARKET, WINNING GRAIN EXCHANGE, and OTHER MARKETS.

Practical Survey. Topic—Living Faith. I. Developed under test. II. Evincenced by obedience. I. Developed under test. This lesson deals with clearly defined conditions of living faith, and its application to the Christian's life. The nobleman's faith was the occasion of the miracle in Cana of changing the water into wine; and when he came again into Galilee, from Judea, he healed the nobleman's son. The former miracle confirmed the faith of the nobleman in Cana and the latter convinced the nobleman and his family of Christ's Messiahship. Questions.—What results followed the discourse of Jesus at Jacob's well? What did Jesus say about the harvest? How did the people of Galilee regard Jesus? What was the nobleman's errand to Cana? What answer did Jesus give? How did the nobleman show his faith in Jesus? How was his faith regarded? What word did the nobleman's servants bring to him from home? What question did he ask them?

Treatment of Soils. As a general thing no injury comes to a sandy soil if handled while it is wet. A clay soil, however, would suffer from such treatment. The effect would be what is known as puddling. Even if a clay soil is harrowed when wet, there will be more or less puddling. When in this condition it becomes cloddy and impervious to air and water. When the land is just moist enough to break up mellow is the proper time to plow it. It must be neither wet enough to leave a slick surface where rubbed by the moldboard, nor dry enough to break up in large clods. Should continued rain follow wet plowing, not much, if any, harm would follow. It is the hot, dry winds that leave a mass of unmanageable

One Way to Smoke a Cigar. "Here's a secret that it took me years to learn," said Uncle Joe Cannon, who as nearly every one knows, is an inveterate smoker. "If you want to get the most out of a cigar light the 'wrong end.' Any man who smokes cigars to get more real enjoyment out of his pipe than he gets from his cigar, let him light the best part of the smoke as soon as you can. Of course you have to snip your mouth before you can light the end, but if you try my plan you won't sneeze, but I'm badly mistaken."

Table with columns for CHICAGO LIVE STOCK, including Cattle receipts, Market steady, etc.