### Strength Will Return To Weak People Using This I reatment

You are discouraged. You feel old and worn. You are sick, but not aware of the

You can drag yourself around—but With your stomach crying out for assistance and the nerves all on edge why not try Ferrozone?—it will surely

do you good. Ferrozone is a wonderful combina-tion of vegetable extracts, fortified by excellent tonics for the nerves and

When you feel despondent, Ferro-

zone cheers you up.

When languor and oppression weigh
you down, Ferrozone braces you up.

When sleep is impossible Ferrozone calms the nerves and gives you rest.
For bounding health, good looks good spirits, nothing equals Ferro-zone; makes the weak strong and the sick well. Good for men, women and children; try Ferrozone, it can work

wonders, as it did for Mrs. Mary Me-long, of Harbor Bouche, N. S., who "Ferrozone built me up.
"Before using it, I scarcely knew
what good health meant.

"I was just as miserable and weak as any woman could be. "Tired from morning to night, bothered by trifles, unceasingly nervous. ed my blood, gave me appetite. In a short time I was like a new per u. New I rejoice in abundant good

Try Ferrozone. It will make an unexpected improvement in your looks, your feeling, your health.

Whether anaemia, nervous or snfg from secret disorders—if you cure, use Ferrozone. Price 50c. per box, or six boxes for \$2.50 at all dealers or direct from The Catarrho



LESSON VII. February 18, 1917. Jesus heals a nobleman's son.-John

COMMINTARY,—I. Christ's return to Gaillee (vs. 43-45). 43. After the two days, (R. V.)—After the two days that desus 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 Samarla a few years later (Acts 8: 5-25). Went into Galliee Josus 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 borde of Canles, and nearly twenty more on to Cana. 4. A prophet hath no honto Cana. 4. A prophet nath no act to Cana. 5. A prophet nath no act 13; or in his o n country.—in Matt. 13; or in his o n country.—in Matt. 13; or in his o n country.—In state 19, 57, Mark 6;4 and Luke 4; 24, Jesus speaks of Nazareth as his own country. He was going into Galilee to contry. He was going into Galilee to Contry. He was going into Market 10 Nazareth thue his ministry, but not to Nazar-eth at this time, for that being his own country, he would not be well received. A second view is thus 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 form contempt possible, their hearts form contempt to adoration." A third view is that, since Judea has the place of Christ's birth, the centre of the Jewish religion rand his Father's country, where had not been enthusiastically received; hence he was going into Galilee where the people would welcome his ministry. The first view annears, the ministry. The first view appears, the most reasonable. 4. The Galilecans received him—They were not so firm ly wedged to Jewish traditions and were not so prejudiced against those who did not bear the marks of the Jewish bierarchy as were the Jews of Judea, hence they were open to convic-tion. Many Galileeans 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 unto Messiah. They also went unto fe st-The males among the Isthe fe st—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. The other two were Pentecet and the feast of Tabernacles. The people were to bring an offering to the Lord on each of these occasions. II. The nobleman's request (vs. 46-

11. The nebicularia results (vs. 46, 49), 48. Cann of dallice This was a town four or five hilde northeast of Nazareth, it was been that Jours performed his first mirach, that of turning water into wine. Nathanach, one of His disciples, lived in Cana (John 1992), 27 and 1992. 21, 2). A certain appleman—A man who held a responsible position in the tered to Josus (Lake 3, 2), is more conjecture. At Capermaunt Caperconjecture. At Capernaum Canaum was a city of considerable portance in the time of Christ. It was situated on the northwest shore of the Sea of Callice, Excavations have resea of Callice. Excavations have revealed interesting ruins there, some of which appear to be those of a synagogue, perhaps that built by a centurion (Luke 7.5), 47. When he heard—The nobleman had heard of Jesus and of the wonderful works which He did, and he was convinced that He had power to heal his son, who was at the last of the state o point of death. He had heard that He reach. Went unto Him, and besought Him—His anxiety about his son and his offices in Jesus lead him to

five miles from Capetnaum to Cana to entreat Jesus to go to his home. Come down Capernaum being on the

being on the hills, there was a descent of about two thousand feet in passing from Cone to Capernaum, 48, Excent ye see sions and wonders. The words of this verse are, as it were, an ejacu-

lation, a thinking aloud of Jesus. He

sees that to awaken this man He must

more than heal his son; He must to that sign add an additional wonder. that sign add an additional wonder.—Whedon. Christ's mirricles are never mere wonders to excite astonishment; they are signs of heavenly truths as well, and this is their primary characteristic.—Plummer. Ye will not helieve—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 Messlahship for their own present and eternal salvation. Therefore He was 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 come 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 Josus 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 un-derstanding of the power of Jesus.

50. Go thy way; thy son liveth-The answer to the nobleman's carnest p.ea had come, but not in the ay he had The words that fell from the lips of Jesus were such words as he had never heard before. "Thy son liveth." must have thrilled the soul of that father with joy. The man believed the word—His idea that Jesus must be at his son's bedside to cure him was at once dispelled, and his faith accepted his word. He saw no evidence that his son would recover, but he took Jesus at his word. He but he took Jesus at his word. He went his way—the acted his faith and obeyed the Master. He had no occasion to plead longer with Jesus. The nobleman had faith when he started from Capernaum. He also had faith as he began his homeward journey, otherwise he would have continued his plea for Jesus to go home with him.

51. His servants met him—On his way
to Capernaum he met his servants. who had been sent to tell him the good news of his son's recovery. Thy son liveth—The nobleman had heard these very words from Jesus some time before this and he believed them and was comforted, and hearing them now from his servants assured him that he had not trusted Jesus in valu. 52. Enquired ... the hour--it was natural that he should ask this question, for he wished to know whether the cure was wrought at the time Jesus spoke the words, "Thy son liveth,' or later. Began to amend—Began to recover. Yesterday at the seventh hour According to Jewish reckoning this would be one o'clock in the afternoon. The nobleman had probably started early in the morning to find Jesus, and had arrived in Cana it about noon. His interview with Jesus was at one o'clock, and he started homeward as soon as he conveniently could. It would be difficult to make the jourhe would be arrived to make the jour-ncy to Capernaum, as tired as he and his heasts would naturally be, the same day, hence it is naturally that he should stop for the night at some village on the way. The fever left him-it was not a case of slow recovery, but the disease let go its held at once. 5. The father knew— The cure appealed to him as having beet, wrought by the power of Jeans. It was not a natural recovery nor waz it a mere coincidence. It was a reacte. Himself believed, and his whole Louse-The mar's faith was rewarded rated in the healing of his son. It was rewarded in his own salvation. It was use acquaintance with, and confidence ness and persistency in prayer brought worded in his own salvation. It was use acquaintance with, and confidence ness and persistency in prayer brought worded in his own salvation.

him and the latter obvinced the e.ery effort to obtain help from Jesus, and yet he labored under mis-Messiahship.

Questions.—What results followed the discourse of Jesus at Jacob's well?

The did Jose say about the harvest?

The did not know of Jesus' spiritual How did the people of Galilee regard Jesus? What was the nobleman's errand to Cana? What answer did How did the nobleman Jesus give? 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

in's Galilee, from Judea, he healed the nobleman's son. The former miracle confirmed the faith of the disclose in

PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic.-Living Faith. I. Developed under test. II. Evidenced by obedience.

1. Decome of under tent. This lesson brings out clearly Christia made translation. Larran e margera, his compassion for hupan serving, and his appropriation of hims latin. The urgent request which came to Jesus from the nobleman was the occasion, who held a reconsible position in the Roman government and lived in Caneram. We are not informed as to his name, and the suggestion that it was Chuza, whose wife Joanna ministructures was characteristic with ministructures whose wife Joanna ministructures who was constructed in the construction was constructed in the constructio grace and truth which shope radiant in his life, fed upon blind eyes, in-capable of benolding his beauty. The manifest revelation of a goding any manifest receition of a godines auracter had no power with them equal to outward wonders. The graciousness of his nature did not appeal to them. They had no eyes for his tenderness, no cars for his wisdom. The consciousness of it all struck pain to the Master's head and called forth. the Master's head and called forth his lament. Jesus did not put forth the more power of his miracles as the chief sign of his divine senship. His declared his almighty power chiefly by showing compassion and mercy much did he cherish the smallest de-gree of faith, that he gave special attention to its frowth in every individual where it could be found tude of the nation as he saw it in the nobleman. His method with the man was to make plain to him the had that was of value in so uring the grant of his appeal. The great reculiarity of this second miracle in Cana is that it is detailed throughout so as to develon the perfect faith. It was fesus method to lead those who

# 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 go. ing 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 a 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 "punk." Mind I am making no attempt to discredit when is a splenity invitation. 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 urbanite and his be-pillared book-temple.

All he has to do is to start a better one—for his own needs—and at a very reasonable outlay.

One of the principal things to remember is that a library is not necessarily a collection of books. To deserve the name it must mean more than that. It cannot be bought by the foot or the yard, according to the limit of one's pocketbook. The rea thing is a natural outgrowth of the owner's tastes and requirements. It may have its beginning in one volume or a dozen and may be added to from time to time as circum-

stances suggest. REAL AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

To get together a number of author. itative works along the line of one's own business, makes a good starting point. A man should be a better farm er if familiar with "why" as well as the "how." Abnormal scasons, 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 prizewinning steer or breed a cow into the advanced Registry, will be all the bet-ter plowman, feeder or breeder if he knows what the best agricultural 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 Dunlaps, New York. When it came out ten or twelve years to the created quite a stir and was "you think of buying some matter, and have only the price of one book to invest, by all means buy "The Fa; 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 from which I have derived a good much to my store a breader 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 acre farm and he becomes dwarfed that should find a place in any farm

in, himself that they trusted his word

before they beheld his work. Jesus accepted the loving earnestness and tenacity of the nobleman. Fatherly affection and anxiety made the noble-

man alert to any prospect of help.

Affliction brought mm to Jesus. There was substance in his faith. It was not mere sentiment. It had an

power or his own need of spiritual health. The spirit of persistency and

importunity showed that he did not

regard the words of Jesas as any rejection of his appeal. His power-

away without Jesus' help. tie held fast by as much of Jesus' character

in his faith by being required to trust a word. His confident departure proved the power of his faith. The granting of the father's appeal in the restoration of his son depended upon the shedience of that moment when Jesus and "for the way". He believed the

said, "Go thy way." He believed the assurance, "Thy son liveth," and therefore acted in accordance with

Christ's instruction. A great onward step was taken when Jesus' word for the cure was accepted in place of his personal visit. The noble man trusted

personal visit. The noble man trusted in what Jesus said, and found his word potent. His was the faith of a full surrender and devotion, which reached its highest development in personal experience. Having made a spiritual readway into the father's board, legus granted his request.

spiritual readway into the father's fleart, Jesus granted his request. He helped the father's faith and healed the son's malady. Faith was crowned and perfected by the incontestable proof of the miracle. The narative re-

the effect upon the entire house

hold. They had the same evidence and partook of the same joy. When the nobleman learned that the hour of

Christ's utterance was the hour of his

son's healing, there remained no cloud to mar the brightness of his faith. The

memory of his Lord's mercy could never fade from his mind. The change which was produced in his spiritual

Christ's method in the development of

the nobleman's faith we find he first discovered to him its radical defect

He then tested its inward sincerity. He denied his formal recuest. but

eing surpassed all else.

He denied his

was fesus' method to lead those who He denied his formal request, but sought his help to such inward aprili- granted his essential petition. Direct-

that the hour of

In tracing

a wide range of horticultural topics.

Then I see no reason why the farm, er 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 in 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 setting around the fact that a is no getting around the fact that a prosperous agriculture depends in a large measure on a proper system of distribution. To-day, market regu-lations and almost everthing connected with the farmer's selling op-erations, has been the work of some-body else. What more important move could be made, then than read-ing some of the books and periodi-cas dealing with this phase of the cas dealing with this phase of the

But after one has waded through the intricacles of science and economics, he is apt to welcome some thing of an entertaining nature. A steady diet of beefsteak gets monot onous; 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 m ny books in this class published nowadays that in buying it is well to practice some system of discrimination. Usual v. believe the publishers plan to put 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 \$150 on the new comer because the publisher pro-claims it to be "the greatest Amer-ican 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 have captured public sanc-tion, 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 in two ways. First, they will have dropped one-half in price; second, if they are still alive, they'll be mas-When it came out ten or twelve years ago it created quite a stir and was deprived by the later Dr. James refer to this book some years ago while addressing a meeting of dairymen. "If," 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 give one a broader outlook on the acre farm and he becomes dwarfed in mird, body and soul. In these days of history-making

persistency in present to the and spiritual life to the T. R. A.

# Painful Swallings Reduced muscular chains inded

household.

Such Troubles Now Quickly Rubbed

subject to to racumatic parts; it you have any painful swellings that reluse to go away—get busy with Nervittine. This is the very sort of trouble that Nervilline is noted for curing quickly. "I have proved Nervilline samply a wonder in reducing a hard, painful swelling. It followed an injury I received in my left log and caused me great pain and discomfort. The muscles were strained and sore. He did not know of Jesus' spiritual lessness led him to a more unreserved dependence on the power of Jesus. He stood before him resolved not to go The muscles were strained and sore, and no other remedy gave the ease and comfort I got from rubbing on Nerviline. There is a southing, pain relieving power about Nerviline that touched the root of my trouble. Nerthe beginning of progress.
as he could apprehend. That marked II. Evidence of obedience. The nobleman was tested in his hamility, which might have wounded the pride of one in his station. He was tested viline reduced the swelling, it destroyed the pain, it brought my limb back to perfect condition." The experience of Mr. Bowen, whose home is in hiddlesex, is not unusual. Thousands are proving every day that muscular pains of every kind, chronic rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia and sciatica will yield to Norviline when nothing else can possibly cure. Nor iline is an old-time family pain remedy, used nearly forty years with great success. 25c. at all dealers.

FARMEREN

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 suf-fer from such treatment. The offect 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 comes 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 cn-ouch to lea e a click surface where rubbed by the moldboard, nor 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

number of very paiatable ones. In fact the whole story of Champlain down is told under quite a formidable list called "Makers of Canada." Perhaps most people would not care to read all the "Makers" or go to the expense of buying them. There are, however, some of them belonging to our own times that are almost indispensable to anyme wishing to get a pensable to anyone wishing to get a reasonable and easy grasp of Domin-ion affairs since Confederation. The biographies that I can especially re-commend are the lives of Sir John Macdonald, Alexander McKenzie, Geo. W. Ross and Sir Charles Tupper, You will not be satisfied to read any of these from a lending library on the two weeks' limit. They will stand much re-reading and become more interesting on an extensive acquain-

STUDY OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Coming down to our own country, still comparatively you: g, there are several monumental works, such as

several monumental works, such as Kingsford's, that treat exhaust vely with Canadian history. I prefer, how-ever, to take our own history in bio-graphical doses, of which we have a

When it comes to putting the poet on the library shelf, he takes little space and the cost is a tritle, thanks to the compressions of modern pub-lishers. Wordy as his flights some-times are a little culling here and there to get rid of the dross and the there to get rid of the dross and the savey, bunch 0 08 are fined gold becomes quite amendable to one volume. Someone has said, "A library without a flower or a 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 veries, common, ext. 9 00 casional dash of the sublime in his veries, common, ext. 9 00 veries, common, ext. 9 00 p. medium 13 00. reading matter wants to get away times from the hurly-burly of dollar chasing. He will, therefore, consuit his tastes and have them represented on his library snelves.

-CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN.

clods. Especially in the spring and indsummer, it is important that the harrow immediately follow the plow, thus preventing formation of clods. In late fall plowing the clods do not cause any trouble, as the freezing and thawing they receive during the win-ter will break them up.

INCREASING STOCK OF HUMUS. It has been proved that poverty in son may be one to poor texture, Away by Powerful Remedy.

If you have any muscles that are torn or propertion of plant food, and strained and weak, that are frequently to the presence of harmful mineral subject to to racumante parts; it you and organic compounds. Most soils,

> tiliage, but tiliage alone is not en-ough. Humus must be added. In doing m supplying humus to the soil

three general methods are reed. Probably the best pain is the addition of stable manure. When rightly used this adds large amounts of both hu-

When stable manure is not available, crops to be turned under should be planted, and this will give large quantities of humas at comparatively little cost. Plowing under green crops is what is known as green manuring.

A third method is to grow clover and timothy, which crops are generally left down for two or more years. This gives a chance for the rocts to thoroughly practrate the soil. The old roots decay, and new ones grow. By plowing up the sod more or less vegatable matter is turned under, which, with the mass of roots in the which, will add considerably to the sur-ply of humus. Clovers and alfalfa are deep-rooted plants, and when their roots decay they leave channels deep into the earth that aids in the absorption of rains and admits the air to sweeten the soil.

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 in-veterate smoker. "If you want to get veterate smoker. "If you want to get the most out of a cigar light the wrong end." Any man who smokes cigars to any great extent will tell you that he gets more real enjoyment out of the last inch of his cigar. Now, my plan is to loth the hast half first and get to the best part of the smoke as soon as you can. Of course you have to snip your mouth before you can light too in your mouth before you can light the oil gar, but if you try my plan you won't make you can back to the old fashlowed was unless I'm badly mistaken."

#### 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, via Dawson, Yukon,

Can., Feb. 15.—(Special.)—"North of fifty-three, where doctors are long distances apart and those remedies that a model of clearness and fluency of style, the mere reading of which cannot heip 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. are a very present help in time of need are the reliance of the settlers, Dodd's Kidney Pills have established Dodd's Kidney Pills have established an enviable reputation. Hear what Mrs. A. Armstrong, a well-known reaident 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 the'r 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

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 i'ls from hackache to rheumatism, Bright's disease and heart disease. These troubles come from sick kid. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills

cure them.



TURUNTO MARKETS. FARMERS' MARKET. Dairy Produce— Butter, choice dairy . . . \$3-22 Eggs, new-laid, Goz. . . . 0 . 0 much re-reading and become more interesting on an extensive acquaintance.

EACH HAS A FAVORITE POET.

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 page; from Bobby Burns, dialect and all. Many prosey people admit a fondness for Kipling's "brasshand" measures, and all of us are unconsciously quoting Shakespeare every day, for scores of our common expressions are but thinly paraphrased Shakespeare but thinly paraphrased Shakespeare isms.

When it comes to putting the poet

Horseradish, th.
Leeks, bunch
Letuce, doz. bchs, small
Do., doz. bchs, large
Onions, bunde
Do. 11-qt, bkt,
Do., 6-qt, bkt,
Parsnips, per bag
Petatoes bug
Do., bkt,
Sase, bunch
Savory, bunch
Turnics, bag

SUGAR MARKET.

Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, in affect after January 29:—
St. Lawrence granulated 109 lbs. 7.38
St. Lawrence eBuver. 100 lbs. 7.38
Lanite granulated 100 lbs. 7.38
Blue Star granulated 100 lbs. 7.38
Redonth's granulated 100 lbs. 7.38
Royal Acadia granulated 100 lbs. 7.38
Royal Acadia granulated 100 lbs. 7.38
No. 1 velicy, all refineds 100 lbs. 6.38
Dark yellow 100 lbs. 6.38 No. 1 yellow ... Politic 7.28 Dark yellow ... 100 lbs 7.28 Domitrion crystal gram 100 lbs 7.28 Debt. bass. 15 cents over granulated base. 16-lb, bass. 16 cents over granulated base. 10 cents over granulated base. 10 cents over granulated base.

2 and 10 lb carrons . lated 100-lb, bags. CATTLE MARKET

Reccipts:-773 cattle; 98 calves; do, do, racium
to do, common.
Butcher cous, choice
becaute Cous, choice
do, do, medium
to, do, canners
de, bulls
Feedby steers
Stockers, choice
do, tgh
Milkers choice, cach. Springers
Sheep, ewes
Sheep, ewes
Lambs
Lambs
Hogs fed and watered
Culves

## OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN ENCHANGE. Wheat— Open, High, Low, Close,
May al 13 1 745 1 69 1 70
July 1712 1 724 1 68 1 684
Oct. 130 1 395 1 1074 1 371, May 0.57% 0.57% 0.59% 0.55% 0.55% 0.55% 0.55% 0.57% 0. May 262 26398 262 362 a-To \$1.74 sold. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis - Wheat-May, \$1.73; July,
\$1.79 1-3 to \$1.71; cash. No. 1 hard, \$1.91
5-5 to \$1.35-5: No. 1 Northern, \$1.74 6-8
to \$1.75-8. Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 97 1-2 to
98 1-2c. Onts.—No. 3 white, 51 3-4 to
52.3-to. Flour unchanged. Bran, \$21.00
to \$32.00.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—On track, No. 1 hard, 81.76 5-8;
No. 1 Northern, \$1.75 5-8; No. 2 Northern, \$2.82 1-2; May, \$2.85 1-2; July, \$2.85

1-4.	
CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.	
Cattle receipts 7,000.	
Market steady.	
Native beer cattle 7 90	12 25
	10 20
Steckers and feeders 6 10.	9 36
Cows and heifers 5 15	10 59
Hogs, recei 4s 46,000.	
Market slow.	
Light 11 79	12 25
311XCd 11 83	12.40
Heavy 11 25	12 40
Rough 11 85	12 00
73. 11 9.70	10 90
Bulk of sales 12 15	12 30.
Sheep, receipts 9,000.	
Market firm.	
Wethers 10 50	11 75
Lombs, native 12 00	14 46
TERROOT BRODINGE	

Flour, winter patents-47s. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)-f4. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)— is: to f5, 15s. Hems, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—117s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lbs. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40

hs —112...
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—115e,
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—196s.
American, refined—115s, 3d.
American refined in boxes—116s,
Cheese, Canadian, finest white—152s,
Colored—150s,
Australian in London—186, 1 1-3d.