

., January 28, 1917. e of Jesus for His Father's -John 2., 13-22.

nentary. I. Christ cleansing aple (vs. 13-17). 13. The Jews

was at hand—From the fact a speaks of this feast as the assover" it is inferred that the Gospel outside of Palespossibly while he lived in The Passover in the year A. rred April 11-17, only a few her Jesus began His public hie Passover was one of the easts of the Jews. It was in Jerusalem in commem-the deliverance of the Isa slavery in Egypt. It con at days and was a season of ness. Jesus went up to Jer-The law provided that all males should go to Jerusalem thres times each year to attend the great feasts, the Passover, the feast of Tab-emacles and the feast of Pentecost, and they were to take an offering to the Lord. The women were not commanded to go, but they often went, especially to the Passover. We have the record of the attendance of Jesus at the Passover when He was twelve years of age. John records his atten dance at each Passover, but one dur ing His public ministry, and it is possible that He attended that one also The expression, "Went up to Jerusa-lem," is literally true to the geogra-phical situation of Capernaum and Jerusalem. The latter city is more than three thousand feet higher than the former. Jerusalem was thronged with visitors at this feast. Josephus

million strangers were in the city. 14. Found in the temple-The entire temple enclosure is included in the term temple as here used. The build ings and various courts covered temple platform, which contained something like twenty-five acres. The court of the Gentiles is said to have contained fourteen acres, and in this large space the trafficking which Jesus rebuked was carried on. Those that sold oxen and sheep and doves— The law required each worshipper to bring a sacrifice to the Lord. Those who lived near Jerusalem could bring their own animals for sacrifice, those whose homes were remote could not conveniently do this. Hence it was an accommodation to them to be able procure suitable animals after arriving at the place of the feast. This gave rise to an extensive system of gave rise to an extensive system of trading in the city, which gradually became established in the very temple area, "The court was filled with a noisy assemblage. Dealers were advertising their stocks in loud and lusty voices; buyers were wrangling and disputing, and coarse shouts of the drovers added to the general uproar, while the clink of coins and the cries of animals rose above the din cries of animals rose above the din of the jostling crowd. - Howard. The changers of money sitting—Each adult Israelite was to pay the half-shekel israe.ite was to pay the half-shekel temple tax, equivalent to thirty-three cents, annually, and it must be paid in Jewish money. Those who came from other lands had the money of their their respective countries, hence they were under the necessity of securing the Jewish coins in exchange for their own money. Money-changers were on hand to accommodate them and at time enrich themselves. Both the dealers in animals and the money-changers were in a position to exact exorbitant prices of the pilgrims officials, were in officials were in and the temple

declares that at times as many as two

league with them. 15. A scourge of smail cords -- A whip, the lash of which was composed of several small pieces of small cord, or rope. He drove them all out of the temple—Jesus exercised the authority he was possessed by virtue of his divinity, and there was no resistance. Both the sheep and the oxen sistance. Both the sheep and the exen (R. V.)—Evidently Jesus used the sceurge to drive out the animals. The they were out of place trafficking in than was conferred upon it by all the the temple, and the very presence and appearance of Jesus awed them into submission to his authority. Peured out the changers' money—He threw the money of the dealers in animals upon the pavement. 16. Take these things hence—The doves were en-closed in cages, hence they must be carried out. Make not my Father's house a house of merchandise—Convenience and profit had led to this gross desecration of God's house. It was to be a house of prayer, a place of prayers. of worship. Religion was at so low an ebb and of such poor quality, that the people were not getting much out of The priests and the traders were caping a financial barvest, however. has been the tendency rofessors of the religion of Jesus to introduce into the church schemes for raising money by appealing to the people's love of pleasure. God's house is dedicated for sacred uses and no one has a right to use it for worldly busiess or amusements. 17. His disciples remembered-The five or six disciple hom Jesus had thus far gathered were with him on this occasion and witnessed the cleansing of the temple. ical for thy house shall at me up R. V.)—The quotation is from Psa. (4: 9. Jesus was intensely in earnest to honor the Father, to purify his house and to bring about a condition righteousness. "The zeal of Jesus as not an occasional ebuiltion, a fire kindled in grass or thorns, but like a fire in a coal mine. But it con-sumed him, it exhausted his strength; burned up all other aims and ambi it brought him to the cross."

H. Christ's authority (vs. 1822). 18 What sign showest thou -In cleansing the temple Jesus had not consulted the officials, but acted in a manner that indicated his full authority in the inquire case. The Jews naturally what miracle he, as approphet, would perform to substantiate his right to treak up the traffic in the temple. He was interering with an established custom, and they did not purpose to allow the course that Jesus had pursued to go unchallenged. 19. Destroy this temple—In v. 21 John tells us the term temple Jesus meant

his own body. Jesus here utters the prediction that the Jews would put him to death, but he would rise from the dead in three days. He did not say that he would destroy the temple, as was later falsely charged (Mark 14: 59), but he spoke of his own body. His resurrection from the lead would be a convincing proof of his authority over the temple in Jerusalem. 20. Forty and six years was this temple in building—The temple in which Christ stood was the third temple erected on Mount Morian in Jerusalem. The first was built by Solomon and dedicated in B. C. 1004, and it was destroyed about 400 years later by Nebuchadnezzar. The second tem-rle was built by Zerubbabel after the return of the Jews from captivity. Herod the Great rebuilt Zerubbabel's temple, hence it is spoken of as Herod's temple. The Greek imples that thought it had been forty-six years in process of construction, it was not yet finished. Wilt thou rear it up in three days—The Jews failed to comprehend the declaration that Jesus made. It would have been a marvellous work for Jesus to build up the destroyed temple in Jerusalem three days, but it was infinitely greater to rise fro mthe dear. This he did three years later.

21. He spake of the temple of his body—That the body is a building has been recognized by both the science and the literature of all the world. Ald religious thought specially recognizes that it is ould be a temple, the temple of the Holy Spirit, And Christ's body was the temple, of which the Jewish material temple was the type. When, therefore, the disciples subsequently found that after three days of destruction Christ revived his bodily temple, a new inner meaning flashed upon their minds. Before fulfilment it would indeed have taken a prophet to extract this inner meaning; none the less, we see after the fulfil-ment that none but a prophet could have uttered the prediction.—Whedon. 22. When therefore he was risen from the dead—John here introduces are event that took place three years after the demand of the Jews for a sign was made. He was able to speak with full authority of the fulfilment of the predi tion utt red by the Master. His disciples remembered — John was one of the disciples and he could speak for himself. The disciples had but a vague idea of the import of Jesus' words to the Jesus at the time when they were spoken, but after Christ's resurrection they understood clearly what he meant. They remembered his words and became fully convinced that he had uttered the prophecy of his own death and re-surrection. As the disciples treasured up the words of their Master and were in after-years, so it profited by the is important that we should store away in our memory the word of the Lord that we may be directed, encouraged and blesed by meditating upon it in all of our after-life. QUESTIONS .- What did the Pass

over feast commemorate? How was it observed? From what ple did Who ac-Jesus go up to Jesus. What did Jesus see in the temple enclosure? What is the course did he pursue? What is the proper use of the Lerd's house? What proper use of the Lord's nouse: what is said of Christ's zeal? What question did the Jews ask Jesus? What an-swer did he give them? What did he mean? When did the disciples comprehend what Jesus said?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.-Christ's derense.

I. Regarding the claims of God.

II. Regarding man's highest need. I. Regarding the claims of God Christ's attendance of the Passover showed that he honored every ordinance of the old dispensation as long as it lasted, thus furthing all righteousness, and thus entering into fellowship with believers of the Old Testament winto whom he would reveal ment, unto whom he would reveal himself and his mission to the nation. Holy memories of natoinal history gathered around the sacred edifice. The temple was the centre of religious life, the place where God manifested himself to man and where man dedicated himself to Ged. Jesus attached associations of its use and its history A breach of trust had been committed Both the claim, of God and the relig ious needs of man were utterly ne Divine worship was exglected. changed for human interests. offering to God was forgotten. Only the making of good bargains was remembered. The building was abused and profaned in being diverted from sacred to secular uses. Where should have been only sacrifices Where there were sales of beasts and birds. there should have been only offerings. there should have been only offerings, there was money-changing. There was an abuse of the piace, an abuse of privilence an insult to God, his authority, purity and honer. The profunction affected by these uses of the temple cours was indicative of wide-spread secularism, an outward indication of the approximation of the profuse. tion of the corruption of the entire idea of worship. Jesus made a pub-lic demonstration of his loyalty to the theocracy, to the temple and to its worship. In a special manner he felt and proclaimed God to be his Father. It was profoundly significant that Jesus should demand from the temple worship a right presentation, rather than a corrupt defilement, of its true

H. Regarding man's highest need Jesus yearned over those who had destroyed themselves. Its longed to rescue the world from its degradation and to build up its desecrated fragment was misunderstood by the Pharisee brough their slavish adherence to the otter of scripture; through their spirtual blindness occasioned by hypoc through their positive aversion ising from inward moral corruption. The scourge in Christ's hand was ; conspicuous object and expressed his indignation and augmented the force of his command by an indication tha he must be obeyed then and there. His act was designed to be a revelation to the ecclesiastical authorities of his Messiahship. The scourge was only an emblem of power and chastisement, the sight of which was sufficient, and at which they all unhesitatingly fled. The startled Sanhedrin recognized the Messianic character of the act. They were dumb and helpless because con science-stricken in the presence of inPLAN YOUR CROPS FOR 1917--NOW

Don't be Misled into Growing Grain Crops at the Expense of Roughage—Remember at War Prices Silage and Roots Are Worth \$5.50 per Ton for Feeding Purposes -Follow a Definite Rotation.

It is a good thing to plan things had—forewarned is forearmed, as be saying goes—and now that work getting slack, it will be both is just as profitable as growing them ahead—forewarned is forearmed, as the saying goes—and now that work is getting slack, it will be both pleasurable and profitable to spend some of the long winter evenings planning out next season's work. By giving one's work a little thought and figuring out how is the best way to go about things, one can usually see where mistakes have been made and how they can be remedied in the fu-

first thing to do in planning for next season's crop is to decide to have a definite rotation—and stick to it. Too many farmers do not They have a systematic rotation. grow the crops which are the essentials of any rotation, that is hoed hoed crops and clover or some other le guminous crop, but the rotation is not systematic, with the result that some fields are more fertile than others and some fields have scarcely a weed in them, while others are "chuck full" of them.

If it looks certain next spring that the war will last for at least another year, many men will be tempted to put in wheat and other grains, where normally they would put in roots or corn for fodder. If a man has only a few horses to feed he is perhaps justified in doing this, but if he is in the live stock business at all ex-tensively he would be most foolish to grow grain at the expense of corn for silage and roots. The amount of roots grown should be only enough to supply the pigs, but enough corn should be grown to allow each full grown animal at least 15 or 20 pounds of silage per day.

With wheat selling for about \$1.50 per bushel and oats selling for about 60 cents per bushel, as they are at

the present time, silage has a feeding value of \$5.50 per ton.

Suppose we get 30 bushels of wheat per acre. At \$1.50 per bushel that means we get \$45 from an acre. Say it costs us \$14 per acre to produce the wheat, this means that we make \$31 per acre. SILAGE CORN WORTH \$60 ACRE

This looks pretty good business. But consider the other side of the question. Suppose we can get 12 tons of silage from an acre, which is not at all a large yield. A ton of silage when wheat is selling for \$1.50 a bushel is worth in round figures \$5 per ton. That means that we grow \$60 worth of corn for silage per acre. Subtracting \$18 for the cost of production, we see that w make \$42 per acre. That is \$42 from an acre of

corn for silage as compared with \$31 when wheat is grown.

Some may object that we do not really make \$42 from the silage corn, for we do not sell it, but compared with bran, feed corn and feed barley, and other feeding stuffs that we buy, this is what it is worth, and if we did not grow it we would have to buy more of these expensive grains. | conditions. With cattle selling for \$10 per cwt. lambs for \$12.25 per cwt., and hogs

carnate Righteousness. They irifled

with their consciences by asking for a sign. The disciples supplied a most

appropriate text to the symbolic ser-mon of their master, which confirmed their recently-formed convictions. His

attitude was the subject of prophecy. It was in keeping with his character

as John had declared him. It was an act of supreme courage and holy zeal. Jesus purified the temple at the risk

of his life. He fearlessly confronted

combined opposition. He met the op-position of the dealers, the rulers of

the temple and the people. Jesus was

supported in his act by the very consciences of the Jews themselves, who

knew that he was right while they were wrong; but because he was dif-

ferent from what they expected, they

declined to receive him and question

further sign. They preferred the dark

ness, though the light has conspicuous-ly dawned. The authorities of the

temple, by their question, espoused the

cause of the traffickers. In Christ's an-

striking prediction and a wonderful declaration. The temple he had just

purged was shown to be a figure of

ts glory, beauty and server poor, profitless structure. T. R. A.

Automatic Poultry Feeder.

A new device for feeding poultry

will greatly reduce the labor of caring

for fowls in large poultry yards. It

consists of an automatic feeder which

distributes any kind of grain in amounts of from one to sixty quarts

at any time during the day, scattering

market, it can be made to supply their food at regular intervals, as the

mechanism includes a master clock

attached to the scattering wheel. The weight of the grain causes a pinwheel

is indicated by the clock, the grain is

Bells Frighten Wolves.

One of the most serious problems

in the cattle business on the open

range arises from the depredations of

wild animals. Wolves destroy many hundred thousand dollars worth of

stock annually, and their attacks on

young calves are particularly fre-quent. One progressive cattleman

finds that the wolf is frightened by

the jingle of a cowbell, and he is put-ting bells on all his young calves soon

more than 2,000 bells, with good re-

Wigg-Bjones hasn't much of a sense of humor, has he? Wagg-Huh!

This season he used

after birth.

scattered in any desired quantity.

over an area of from ten to fifty at. If fowls are to be fattened for

its glory, beauty and service was but

something greater than itself. pared with his body, the temple in all

swer there was an exalted claim,

to feed to human beings.

It is hard to emphasize too strong ly the importance of growing legum inous crops such as red clover, alsike clover, alfalfa, and sweet clover. clover, alfalfa, and sweet clover. Sweet clover has really now got past the evperimental stage, and if one has got some land which is run down and will not grow red clover, it will be well to try some sweet clover. If the land is at all acid, however, the sweet clover will not catch any bet-ter than the red clover, so that an application of lime to correct

application of lime to correct the acidity should be given the fall before the clover is sown.

Clover selling for \$12 per ton is the cheapest feed we have. For every dollar spent on clover hay at this price we get \$1.52 worth of nutrients as compared with only \$0.82 worth in as compared with only \$0.82 worth in bran at \$32 per ton and \$0.86 worth in oat straw at \$9 per ton. One pound of alfalfa hay has practically the same feeding value as one pound

of oats. Not only do clover and alfalfa make first class feed for cattle, but they make first-class feeds for the soil at the same time Through the work of the little nodule bacteria that they have on their roots they enrich the soil with that most important soil constituent—nitrogen. The four es-sential elements of fertility are nitro-The four gen, phosphoric acid, potash and lime, In some English experiments when a four-year rotation of roots, barley, clover and wheat was used, and none of the manure made from the clover or roots returned to the soil, and the only fertilizing treatment it received was a regular application of fertilizer containing phosphoric acid, fertilizer containing phosphoric acid, potash and lime, but no nitrogen, it was found that after sixty years the amount of nitrogen in the soil was practically the same as when the experiments were started.

The average yields of crops during the sixty years of the experiments were: wheat 35.1 bushels, clover 2.3 tons, roots 9.3 tons and barley 34.5 bushels per acre.

When it is remembered that a 35-bushel crop of wheat removes about 50 lbs. of nitrogen per acre from the soil, it will be seen what a marvel-lous effect clover has in renewing the nitrogen supply of the soil.

Just what kind of rotation to adopt will depend on one's system of farming, whether one has a large number of animals to feed, and also on the fertility of the soil and its freedom or otherwise from weeds

If the soil is poor and full of weeds a short rotation may be used and a feguminous crop may take its place. The following rotations are given

as suggestions, and, of course be altered to suit one's particula

Three-year Rotation-First year hoed crop. For corn apply manure in for \$12 per cwt., cheese at 25c pound the winter or early spring at the rate

previous fall.

Second year, grain. Seed down with 10 lbs. red clover 2 lbs. alsike, 6 lbs. alfalfa, and 6 lbs. timothy per acre

Third year, clover hay or pasture. second crop might be used for

This rotation is well suited where dairy farming is practised on a large number of cattle are fed during the winter, as it supplies a large amount of roughage. It is better suited for heavy than for light soils.

Four-year Rotation—First year, hoed crop. Apply manure at the rate of 20 tons per acre during previous fall or early in the spring.

Second year, grain. Seed down

Second year, grain. Seed down with ten pounds red clover and 10 lbs. timothy per acre.
Third year, clover hay. The sec-

ond crop may be used for seed. Fourth year, timothy hay or pas Plow the field shallow early in the fall, and cultivate from time to time to germinate and kill the weeds. Just before the freeze up ridge the land in

preparation for the hoed crop the following year.
This rotation is very satisfactory in every way and is the one that would probably suit most mixed farmers. It provides abundance of hay for the stock, and the land is pastured once

Five-year Rotation-First year,

Second year, grain. Seed down with red clover and timothy as in four-year rotation.

Third year, clover hay. Top dress in the fall with barnyard manure available.

Fourth year, timothy hay or casture. Plow shallow in fall, cultivate and ridge up last thing in preparation for the grain crop the following year. Fifth year, grain. Seed down with

10 lbs. of clover per acre to be plowed under for green manure the following spring, when the hoed crop is corn.

This rotation will be favored by those who wish to grow a relatively large amount of grain, but still wish to maintain the fertility of the soil by carrying some live stock to make manure and by the growing of clover. Six-year Rotation-First year, hoed crop. Give a heavy application of

barnyard manure.

Second year, grain. Seed down with the following mixture: red clover, 6 lbs.; alsike 3 lbs.; orchard grass, 3 lbs.; meadow fescue, 3 lbs.; timothy, 3 lbs.; making a total of 18 lbs.

Third year, hay. Fourth, fifth and sixth years, pas

This rotation is especially suitable where land is cheap and labor scarce. -CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN.

sepects of life; always the same, it

PAT

FOOL'S GOLD. Smith in his prospecting Found a golden vein Glittering and shining

With its gleaming grain. Not a thing it brought nim. Luckless was his score. "Foor's gold," said assayers, "Fool's gold, nothing more."

Jones in his prospecting By a lucky fini Found a golden metal. Ore with nuggets lined. Everything it brought him On this earthly shore:
"Fool's gold," said the angels,
"Fool's gold, nothing more."

THE PASSOVER.

McLandsburgh Wilson in N. Y. Sun.

Arise, ye, and depart, for this is not your rest.—Here have we no continuing city, but we seek one to come. There remaineth therefore a rest to the people of God.

Let your loins be zirded about, and your rights burning; and ye yourselves like unto men that want for their lord. when he will return from the ding; that when he cometh and knocketh, they may open theto him immediately. Blessed are those servants whom the lord when he cometh shall fing watching .- Gird up the loins of your mind, be sober, and hope to the end for the grace that is to be brought unto you at the revelation of Jesus

one thing I do, forgetting of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. Let us therefore as many as be perfect, be thus minded.

INFANCY.

to revolve which has a series of pins arranged so that each pin releases a quart of grain. When the right time Is there an infancy of the spirit of man; is there the blade, the ear, the full corn in the ear? Do we get calvation on the installment plan? When I look at the interview of Christ and Nicodemus, I' see two men, robust, mature, devout. The milk of the breast and the swaddling band are not in evidence. I see complete relation, ourselves in relation to God, God in relation to us; the revelation is com-plete, a thousand objects are lett outside, their shadows come not to dis turb. One thing of incomparable im-portance demands attention; how admirable! The matter is complete at its first reception, offered to us entire and at once, susceptible of being embraced at a single glance, or im bibed at a single inspiration its radi ever increases during the longest career, its aspects multiply with the

is always new; an instant suffices to possess it, ages will not suffice to fathom it, it is an endless study.

I see no childhood, no fragments, no half truths. I see the whole truth for the whole man.

Look at Paul. Any infancy here? Man meets man. "Go show him what things he must suffer for my sake." "Immediately I conferred not with flesh and blood," It is not like going fishing, a fish now and then, but a whole life to start with, not bit by bit, but a blessed unity coming down from the centre of maccessible light, from the very heart of God, to fill and turnish the entire spirit.

am weary as they sing Land of Pure Delight," "There is a Green Hill Far Away." I am weary of reading "There is a home above where friends never depart, where Christ is supreme." Of course it is all true, but these teachers take liberties; they pitch their tent in the future. I demur, because there is no future. What is future? Time to come; how much? Before the clock strikes the midulght hour your heart has stopped! The future is subsequent to the present; it means following the order of where ing in order of place.

Man is superior to time, so are you if you did but know! God knows nothing of time; there is no future with Him. Man knows nothing of time; just now he goes from stepping stene to stepping stone across shallow stream, but may calculation, my heritage, my dignity, my destiny are superior to time. I use it: 1 pas in and out, but I do not pass cut Cod. He is my present, my everlesting possession.

I fight, I win, here; my qualifications for heaven are obtained on earth; the victory is achieved here. We don't go to heaven to fight; we go to rest. The subdividing is done here; sweetness to angry souls. patience, impetuous natures; to humility, haughty spirits: to sincerity dis sembling characters; to tranquility, troubled, hearts—in a word, a new soul, capable of all the virtues H. T. Miller.

Helping to Save the Ducks.

If you shoot a duck and find an duminum band on one leg send band to the Biological Survey, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., giving place, date and circumstances under which the duck was shot. The Biological Survey is making a study the longevity and migration of wild fowl, and returning tags will be of value in this work. Some of the wind row, and returning tags will be of value in this work. Some of the tagged ducks were treated in Utah for a malady that was killing them off by the thousands.

You can't be too careful. Many s man who has avoided banana skins all his life has finally been tripped up



TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce-

The state of the s	0 60
Turkove lb	0 28
Eggs, new-laid, doz 055 Dressed Poultry— Turkeys, lb. 025 Do., Spring 028 Geese, Spring 014 Fowl, lb. 015 Ducklings, lb. 020 Live Poultry— Fowl, lb. 014 Chickens, lb. 015	0 20
Geese, Spring 0 14	0 16 0 17 0 20
Fowl, lb 0 15	0 17
Ducklings, lb 0 16	0 20
Spring chickens, lb 0 20	0 22
Live Poultry—	0.10
Fowl, lb 0 14 Chickens, lb 0 15	0 16 0 18
Fruits-	0 10
	5 00
Apples, Baldwins, bbl 3 50 Do., Spies, bbl 3 50	7 00
Do., Greenings, bbl 3 50	4 50
Vegetables-	
Vegetables— 1 25 Beets, per bush 1 25 Carrots, per bag 0 60 Turnips, per bag 0 60 Parsnips, per bag 1 20 Onlons, per 75-lb. bag 3 00 Cabbage, per doz 0 60 Potatoes, per 90-lb. bag 2 25 MEATS—WHOLESALE	0 00
Turning per bag 000	1 35 0 75
Parsnips per bag 1 20	1 30
Onions, per 75-1b, bag 3 00	1 30 3 25
Cabbage, per doz 0 60	1 50
Potatoes, per 90-lb. bag 2 25	2 35
MEATS-WHOLESALE.	
Beef, forequarters, cwt 312 00	\$13 00
Do., hindquarters 15 50	17 50 15 50
Carcases, choice 14 50	15 50
Do., common 10 75	12 50
Do modium	10 50 13 00
Do prime 17 60	18 50
Figure hogs	16 00
Shop hogs 17 00	18 00
Abattoir hogs 18 00	18 59
Mutton, heavy 10 00	12 00
Beef, forequarters, cwt. \$12.00 Do., hindquarters \$15.50 Carcases, choice \$14.50 Do., common \$10.75 Veal, common, cwt. \$50 Do., medium \$12.50 Do., prime \$17.60 Frany hogs \$17.00 Shop hogs \$17.00 Abattoir hogs \$18.00 Mutton, heavy \$10.00 Do., light \$15.00 Lambs, Spring, lb \$0.20 SUGAR MARKET \$10.00	17 00
Lambs, Spring, 1b 0 20	0 22
Wholesalers quote on Canadian	refin-
ed sugar, Toronto delivery, as follo	refin-
ed sugar, Toronto delivery, as follo Royal Acadia, granulated . 100 lbs	refin- ws:
wholesalers quote on Canadian ed sugar, Toronto delivery, as follo Royal Acadia, granulated 100 lbs. Lantic, granulated 109 lbs. Rednath granulated 100 lbs.	refin- ws: \$7.49 7.59
wholesafers quote on Canadian is daugar, Toronto delivery, as follo Royal Acadla granulated 100 lbs. Lantic, granulated 100 lbs. Redpath, granulated 100 lbs. St. Lawrencfe, granulated 100 lbs.	refin- ws: \$7.49 7.59 7.58
wholesaters quote on Canadian to danger, Toronto delivery, as follo Royal Acadle, granulated 100 lbs. Lantic, granulated 100 lbs. Itedpath, granulated 100 lbs. St. Lawrencfe, granulated 100 lbs. Dominlon granulated 100 lbs.	refin- ws: \$7.49 7.58 7.58 7.58 7.58
wholesafers quote on Canadian ed sugar, Toronto delivery, as follo Royal Acadia granulated 100 lbs. Lantic, granulated 100 lbs. Rednath, granulated 100 lbs. St. Lawrence, granulated 100 lbs. St. Lawrence, Baver 100 lbs. St. Lawrence, Baver 100 lbs.	7 58 7 58 7 58 7 58 7 58 7 57 7 48
wholesalers quote on Canadian ed sugar, Toronto delivery, as follo Royal Acadla granulated 100 lbs Lantic, granulated 100 lbs Redpath, granulated 100 lbs St. Lawrence, granulated 100 lbs Dominion granulated 100 lbs Lawrence, Beaver 100 lbs, Lantic Bue Star 100 lbs.	refin- ws: \$7.49 7.59 7.58 7.58 7.57 7.48 7.43
wholesafers quote on Canadian ed sugar, Toronto delivery, as follo Royal Acadia granulated 100 lbs. Lantic, granulated 100 lbs. Redpath, granulated 100 lbs. St. Lawrence, granulated 100 lbs. St. Lawrence, Beaver 100 lbs. St. Lawrence, Beaver 100 lbs. Lantic Rine Star 100 lbs. No. 1 yellow 100 lbs 100 lbs. Red 100 lb	refin- ws: \$7 49 7 59 7 58 7 58 7 57 7 48 7 43 7 13
wholesaters quote on Canadian ed sugar, Toronto delivery, as follo Royal Acadia granulated 100 lbs. Lantic granulated 100 lbs. Kedpath, granulated 100 lbs. St. Lawrence, granulated 100 lbs. St. Lawrence, Beaver 100 lbs. St. Lawrence, Beaver 100 lbs. Lantic Rine Star 100 lbs. Dark yellow 100 lbs.	refin- ws: \$7.49 7.59 7.58 7.57 7.48 7.43 7.13 6.98
wholesalers quote on Canadian ed sugar, Toronto delivery, as follo Royal Acadla granulated 100 lbs Lantic, granulated 100 lbs Hedpath, granulated 100 lbs St. Lawrencfe, granulated 100 lbs Dominion granulated 100 lbs St. Lawrence, Beaver 100 lbs Lantic Bue Star 100 lbs, No. 1 yellow 100 lbs 100 lbs, No. 1 yellow 100 lbs, No. 1 ye	refin- ws: \$7.49 7.59 7.58 7.57 7.48 7.43 7.13 6.98
wholesalers quote on Canadian ed sugar, Toronto delivery, as follo Royal Acadia granulated 100 lbs Lantic granulated 100 lbs Redorath, granulated 100 lbs St. Lawrence, granulated 100 lbs Dominion granulated 100 lbs St. Lawrence, Beaver 100 lbs, Lantic Flue Star 100 lbs, Dark yellow 100 lbs, lbs, lbs, lbs, lbc over granulated by Two and five-pound carrons, 20c	refin- ws: \$7.48 7.58 7.58 7.58 7.57 7.48 7.43 7.13 6.98 ags.
wholesalers quote on Canadian ed sugar, Toronto delivery, as follo Royal Acadis, granulated 100 lbs. Lantic, granulated 100 lbs. Kedpath, granulated 100 lbs. St. Lawrence, granulated 100 lbs. St. Lawrence, Beaver 100 lbs. St. Lawrence, Beaver 100 lbs. Lantic Flue Star 100 lbs. Dark yellow 100 lbs. lbs. lb bags. 15c over granulated bres. 100 lbs. Two and five-nound cartons 30c granulated bags.	refin- ws: \$7.48 7.59 7.58 7.57 7.48 7.43 6.98 105. 0ver
ed sugar, Toronto delivery, as follo Royal Acadle, granulated 100 lbs. Lantic, granulated 100 lbs. Lantic, granulated 100 lbs. Lednath, granulated 100 lbs. St. Lawrence, granulated 100 lbs. Dominion granulated 100 lbs. St. Lawrence, Beaver 100 lbs. Lantic Riue Star 100 lbs. No. 1 yellow 100 lbs. No. 1 yellow 100 lbs. No. 1 yellow 100 lbs. lbs. bark yellow 100 lbs. lbs. bark yellow 100 lbs. lbs. bags. 15c over granulated bags. 100 lbs. Two and five-nound cartons 30c granulated bags.	refin- ws: 87 48 7 59 7 58 7 57 7 48 7 43 7 43 7 6 98 198. 198.
Callin Material.	
Toronto, Jan. 17.—Recei, ts at U	
Toronto, Jan. 17.—Recei, as at U Stock Yards to-day were: 1,354 cattle	Inion e; 130
Toronto, Jan. 17.—Recei, as at U Stock Yards to-day were: 1,354 cattle	Inion e; 130
Toronto, Jan. 17.—Recei, as at U Stock Yards to-day were: 1,354 cattle	Inion e; 130
Toronto, Jan. 17.—Recei, as at U Stock Yards to-day were: 1,354 cattle	Inion e; 130
Toronto, Jan. 17.—Recei, as at U Stock Yards to-day were: 1,354 cattle	Inion e; 130
Toronto, Jan. 17.—Recei, as at U Stock Yards to-day were: 1,354 cattle	Inion e; 130
Toronto, Jan. 17.—Recei, as at U Stock Yards to-day were: 1,354 cattle	Inion e; 130
Toronto, Jan. 17.—Recei, as at U Stock Yards to-day were: 1,354 cattle	Inion e; 130
Toronto, Jan. 17.—Recei, as at U Stock Yards to-day were: 1,354 cattle	Inion e; 130
Toronto, Jan. 17.—Recei, as at U Stock Yards to-day were: 1,354 cattle	Inion e; 130
Toronto, Jan. 17.—Recei, ts at U	Inion e; 130

do light do light Milkers, choice, each Stringers Sheep, ewes Bucks and culls Lamba Hogs, fed and watered Calves 13 00 OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE. Wheat— Open. High. Low, Close, May al 90 1 90 1 87% 1 884 1 87% 1 884 1 854 2 1 854 2 1 854 2 1 854 2 1 854 2 1 854 3 May 0 61½ 0 61¼ 0 60% 0 61½ July . . . 2 60 0 60% 0 60% 0 60% Flax— May 2 70% 2 71½ 2 70% 2 71 July 2 37½ aTo № 83-4 cold. MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Wheat—May, \$1.91 to \$1.91
7-8; July, \$1.81 7-8; cash—No. 1 hard, \$1.98
7-8 40-\$2.00 7-8, No. 1 Northern, \$1.91 7-8
to \$1.94 7-8. No. 2 do., \$1.87 7-8
No. 3 yellow, \$5.1-2 to \$6.1-2c. Cours—No.
3 white, \$5 to \$5.1-2c. Flour—Unchanged.
Bran—28.59 to \$29.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.
Duluth.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.93 5-8
No. 1 Northern, \$1.92 5-8; No. 2, do.,
\$1.87 5-8 to \$1.89 5-8. Linsced—To arrive,
\$2.39; May, \$2.39; July, \$2.94 1-2.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Jan. *.—Cattle, receipts 160; active and steady. Veals, receipts 160; active; \$5 to \$15. Hogs, receipts 5,000; slow; heavy \$11.60 to \$11.65; mixed \$11.50 to \$1.65; yorkers \$11.50 to \$11.60; light yorkers \$10.65 to \$11.10 plas \$10.25 to \$10.65; roughs \$10 to \$10.25; stugs \$\$ to \$8.75. Sheep and lambs, receipts 2,400; sheep active, lambs steady; lambs \$10 to \$14.50; yearlings \$9 to \$13.25; wethers \$10.50 to \$11.50; wears \$10 to \$10.25. CHICAGO LIVE \$70.00

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.		
Cows and heifers 4 75 Calves	11 10 8 10 14	10 85 10
Mived 19 65 Heavy 10 70	11 11	10
Pigs	10 10 11	10 05
LIVERPOOL MARKETS.	14	

(By Times Special Cable) pool, Jan. 18.— Flour, winter patents—178. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)14, 158; o 15, 158. Hams, short cut, 14 to 15 lbs.—100s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.

is. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—110s. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs. long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 49 lbs. -104s.
Short clear backs, 16 to 29 lbs.—162s.
Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—952.
Lard, prime western, in tierces, new—78s. 6d; 0d.—98s. 6d.
American, refined—109s. 3d.
American, refined in boxes—29s.
Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—

298.
Colored—1408.
Australian in London—558.
Australian in London—558.
Turpentine, spirits—528, 9d.
Resin, common—248, 3d.
Petroleum, refined—18, 2 1-4d.
Linseed Oll—548, 6d.
Cotton Seed Oll, hull refined, spot—58.

Household Hints.

Molasses will run out of a measuring cub quickly if the cup is first dust-

ed with cornstarch. Wire baskets, such as are used for holding unfiled letters in offices, make

excellent receptacles for vegetables.

As you iron, pin a piece of brown paper to each article you discover to be minus a button or otherwise in need of mending: This saves looking them over twice, and few discrepan-cies are lost sight of. When the stove becomes rough from

accumulated polish, try giving it a rub with sandpaper before polishing. If your wall paper has suffered a scratch, moisten a scrap of the paper you have saved, carefully scrape off the coloring with a thin knifeblade and apply to the spot. When dry the injury will be quite healed.

He who rules will always be impatient of an associate. -Lucan.