

Sunday School.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. 1X. FEBRUARY 20TH, 1905.

The Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes—John 6:1-14.

Introduction.—Here again Jesus is in Galilee during his second year, was the healing of Bethesda. His ministry in Galilee during his second year, was a very busy season, as described in Matt. iv. 12 to xiv. 12; Mark i. 14 to vi. 29.

Commentary.—The gathering multitude (vs. 1-4). I After these things—The evening, which, therefore, particularly the report of the twelve, the murder of John and the report that Herod was inquiring for him. The twelve apostles who had been sent out over Galilee were preaching and healing the sick.

11. Jesus took the loaves.—"Thus acting like the master of a family among the Jews, who took the bread into his hands to give thanks to God, before any food at the table was permitted to eat." Jesus had one loaf for a thousand men, besides the women and children. We may have but little, but if we will give the little we have to Jesus, He will multiply it a thousand-fold and pass it back to us, and grant us the privilege of passing it out to the starving, sin-burdened multitudes.

12. When . . . filled.—Here is one miracle of our Lord attested by at least five thousand (probably ten thousand) persons.—Clark. No one need ever leave Christ's table hungry. He is able to satisfy every demand of soul and body. He is the bread of life. Whether we demand "little or much," it is an easy matter for Christ to fill us. There is a fulness in His mercy and love that they who eat can understand. Fragments.—"The broken pieces which remain from which I have just eaten, (2) for instruction, (3) for communion with God." 2. Multitude followed.—The people came from all directions for at this time the western and northern shores were populous with cities and villages. The preaching of the apostles had stirred the whole country, the news of the tragic end of John, who was well known in Galilee, had excited the populace, and the miracles which Jesus had wrought had filled the people with wonder and curiosity. The crowds watching the sailing of Jesus across the northern end of the lake, ran around the northern shore so rapidly that according to Mark, they "outwent" the boat and "came unto him" as he landed.

3. A mountain.—With high ground near Bethesda, which, therefore, approaches the lake. Sat with His disciples.—Read Mark 6:30-32. "Here they could rest, and report more fully what they had done on the evangelizing tour from which he had just returned. . . . The most difficult case he knows what course he will pursue." Christ proposed the question to test Philip's faith.

4. The passover.—But because of the reason mentioned in chapter 7:1 Jesus did not attend. This was his third Passover, a year before his death. Feast of the Jews.—This was stated for the benefit of John's Gentile readers. This gospel was written in Asia Minor, among Roman customs. Was night.—The fact that the Passover was night at hand, so that many must have been starting on their journey to Jerusalem around the lake and through Perea, partly accounts for the concourse of such multitudes.—Peloubet.

5. Lifted up His eyes.—This was in the afternoon, toward evening, when the day began to wear away (Luke ix. 12). The Jews had two evenings; the first began at 3 o'clock, the second at 6 o'clock. A great company.—He was moved with compassion and walked among the people, teaching them many things and healing their sick. His disciples called his attention to the fact that this was a desert place, and as the multitude had been there since morning, it was time to dismiss the congregation so the people could go and buy victuals, lest they faint by the way (Matt. xiv. 14-15). He said unto Philip, He was probably the provider for the disciples, as Judas was the treasurer. Where are we to buy bread (R. V.)—Christ had fed their souls, and healed their bodies, and now he proposed to feed their bodies, and thus show that he is able to provide for all their necessities. 6. To prove him.—Philip had known Jesus for more than two years, and it was now time that he, and the rest of the apostles, should begin to have wide conceptions of Christ's ability. Knew what he would do—"Our Lord is never at a loss in his counsels, but in the most difficult case he knows what course he will pursue." Christ proposed the question to test Philip's faith.

7. Philip answered.—Our Lord said that his apostles needed lessons in faith, and this miracle was a means for testing them as for the benefit of the hungry multitude. Two hundred pennyworth.—The penny was a silver coin and was worth about sixteen cents. The value of the bread necessary would be, therefore, about \$32. "This appears to have been all that our Lord and all of his disciples were worth of this world's goods." This amount at that time, with them, would probably represent an actual value equal to ten times the same amount now, with us. Peloubet thinks that in this "conference between Jesus and his disciples as to ways and means" there was some discussion, and that at this point the apostles advised sending the multitude away, whereupon Jesus said, "Give ye them to eat" (Luke); the apostles then ask in dismay, "Shall we go and buy this great amount of bread?" Jesus asked how much they had (Mark) and Andrew said, Five loaves and two small fishes.



9. A lad here.—The multitude had not thought of their temporal necessities, so anxious were they to see and hear Jesus, and this lad, "who had charge of the provisions of the company to which he belonged," had all that could be found. Loaves. . . . fishes.—The loaves were round, flat cakes like large crackers. Barley was their poorest food. "The fishes were small, dried or pickled, and were eaten with bread, like our sardines."

10. Make the men sit.—In orderly ranks for the convenient distribution of the food. Mark says they sat by hundreds and fifties. "They appear here as natural of families around whom, in many cases, women and children were grouped, though the men alone were arranged in companies and numbered, while the women and children were served separately, as Oriental custom required."—Lange.

Much grass.—The grass was ready for mowing at this time of the year. About five thousand.—Besides women and children (Matt. xiv. 21). There must have been ten thousand persons to feed. Jesus had arranged them so they could easily be counted.

11. Jesus took the loaves.—"Thus acting like the master of a family among the Jews, who took the bread into his hands to give thanks to God, before any food at the table was permitted to eat." Jesus had one loaf for a thousand men, besides the women and children. We may have but little, but if we will give the little we have to Jesus, He will multiply it a thousand-fold and pass it back to us, and grant us the privilege of passing it out to the starving, sin-burdened multitudes. Given thanks.—Jesus thus sets us an example: we should never eat without first thanking God for our food and asking His blessing upon it. Distributed to the disciples.—There has been much discussion as to just how the miracle was performed. Did the bread multiply in the hands of Jesus, or in the hands of the disciples, or, as some think, did the disciples put a piece of bread and fish in the hands of those who sat at the ends of the ranks with orders to give it to their companions? There is no doubt but that the food multiplied along the line. Jesus handed out to His disciples, it increased in their hands as they handed out to the multitude, and as it was passed from one to another the bread and fish continued to swell in their hands until they all had enough and to spare. The fishes as much as they would.—This does not mean that there was a scarcity of fish, but that all ate as much as they cared to.

13. V. The fragments gathered up (vs. 12, 13).—The fragments gathered up (vs. 12, 13).—filled.—Here is one miracle of our Lord attested by at least five thousand (probably ten thousand) persons.—Clark. No one need ever leave Christ's table hungry. He is able to satisfy every demand of soul and body. He is the bread of life. Whether we demand "little or much," it is an easy matter for Christ to fill us. There is a fulness in His mercy and love that they who eat can understand. Fragments.—"The broken pieces which remain from which I have just eaten, (2) for instruction, (3) for communion with God." 2. Multitude followed.—The people came from all directions for at this time the western and northern shores were populous with cities and villages. The preaching of the apostles had stirred the whole country, the news of the tragic end of John, who was well known in Galilee, had excited the populace, and the miracles which Jesus had wrought had filled the people with wonder and curiosity. The crowds watching the sailing of Jesus across the northern end of the lake, ran around the northern shore so rapidly that according to Mark, they "outwent" the boat and "came unto him" as he landed.

14. Then those men.—"The people."—R. V. The miracle.—About which there could be no doubt. Truth.—An expression denoting certainty. That prophet.—All who had seen this wonderful miracle were so profoundly impressed with it that they said there can be no doubt about this is the Messiah.—The Prophet that should come into the world, according to the prediction of Moses (Deut. xviii. 15-18). They at once tried to take Him by force and make Him their king (v. 15).

WHAT THE WORLD DRINKS. European People Lead in Consumption of Beer, Spirits and Wine. London, Feb. 13.—An official return is published of the quantity of alcoholic beverages consumed by various nations in the year 1903. The Bavarians were the greatest beer drinkers, averaging 51 gallons a year each, but of the nations, Belgium was first, with an average consumption of 47.7 gallons. The United Kingdom average 29.7 gallons, and America was sixth on the list, with an average consumption of 15 gallons. In regard to the consumption of wine, France leads, with 36.2 gallons. America is last on the list with 0.4. In spirits, Denmark leads, with 3 gallons. The United Kingdom consumed 59 gallons per head. The consumption in the United States is not given, but it is stated to be greater than in the United Kingdom.

CRUISE OF THE KITTY D. Has Carried Her Through Several Law Courts. London, Feb. 13.—The Privy Council in the case of the American ship Kitty D. vs. the Dominion of Canada has decided that special leave to appeal be granted on the terms that the ship be returned to its American owners on its value being deposited with the Canadian Government.

The vessel, which is owned in Buffalo, was seized in Lake Erie by the Dominion Government cutter Petrel a year ago last July. Admiralty Judge Hodgins found upon the evidence of seven witnesses against two that the vessel was fishing wholly within American waters, and that the seizure was, therefore, not justified, being made south of the international boundary. But the Supreme Court sustained the Dominion Government's appeal, holding that the seizure was made three-quarters of a mile within Canadian waters. They ordered the vessel forfeited. Now the case goes to the law lords of the Privy Council.

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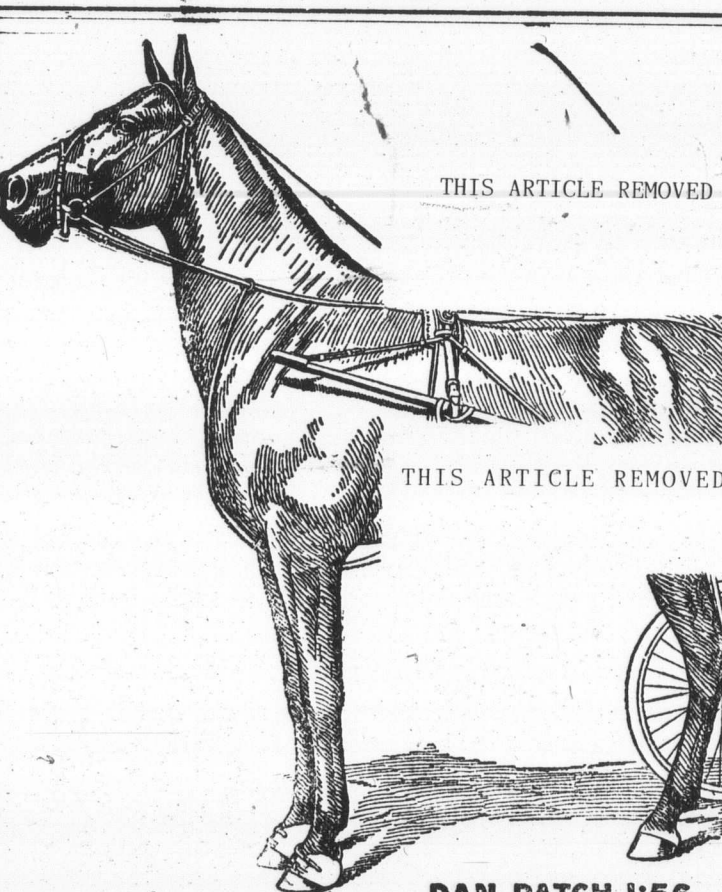
FRANCE ANNOYED AT TURKEY.

Germany Gets Contract and France Closes Her Money Market to the Porte.

Constantinople, Feb. 13.—Germany's victory in capturing the contract for the re-arming of the Turkish artillery threatens to result in a serious disturbance of Franco-Turkish political relations. The French ambassador here, M. Constans, proposes to leave Constantinople shortly for Paris in order to consult with Foreign Minister Delcasse. In the meanwhile the ambassador has informed the Turkish Government that the French market is closed to any fresh Turkish loans. As a result of this notification the Ottoman Bank withdrew its proposals for the projected loan and notified the Minister of Finance, Reshad Pasha, that it would not entertain the application of the Government for advances. The Deutsche Bank then came to the Porte's aid with an offer to assist the treasury. The Germans are thus, for the moment, in complete possession of the financial field and an trade has already been promulgated ordering the purchase of all the new guns in German factories, but it has been decided only to re-arm sixty batteries at present, instead of 142 as originally proposed.

MORE CROOKED SHOES. Judge Carman Could Not Convict on Such Evidence in Bee Case. A St. Catharines report: "I cannot place any importance in the crooked horse-shoe mark in the snow, as other horses in the stable had shoes of a similar shape," said Judge Carman, to-day, when the three Caisior young people, John Russell, Arthur Kirk, and the girl Jessie Friesman, appeared before him on a charge of stealing a live full of bees from the bee-house of Emmerson J. Winslow, of Gaiter's, on the night of January 10th. His Honor discharged the prisoners without calling for the evidence for the defence, holding that the only thing the crown had established was fact that the accused were seen in the neighborhood of Winslow's on the night in question. Emmerson J. Winslow, who lost the

bees, testified: "On the morning of January 20th," said he, "I noticed tracks in the snow outside of my bee-house. One colony was missing. I followed the tracks and they indicated where the hive had been lifted over three fences, finally out on the road. There I saw a cutter-track leading up close to the fence. Dead bees were strewn about on snow. I examined the tracks in the snow to see if there was anything peculiar that I could see, and I noticed that the horse had left a peculiar hoof-mark, as the cork on its shoe had been turned slightly. I went to Dunnville, because the tracks pointed that way, and at John P. Evans' livery I was told they had a horse which had the cork of its shoe turned. Evans told me that Russell, Kirk and the girl Friesman, had the horse out the night of January 10. We examined the cutter and found dead bees in the bottom. Consequently, I went and swore out warrants against the three."



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DAN PATCH RESTORED TO HEALTH IN SIX WEEKS.

OFFICE OF THE HUMANITY CITY VETERINARY COLLEGE, 1201 2nd St. West. In four days from the time he was given up to die by three High School Veterinarians, Dan Patch was restored to health by the use of International Stock Food. Dan Patch was a yearling colt, born in 1894, and was sold to the late Dan Patch, who was a very successful breeder of race horses. Dan Patch was a very healthy and strong colt, and was a very successful breeder of race horses. Dan Patch was a very healthy and strong colt, and was a very successful breeder of race horses.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF THEY FAIL TO CURE

Prepared and Sold on a "Get Cash Guarantee" by INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO., TORONTO, CAN.

Eli Cosby, a neighbor of Winslow, swore that, on the night of January 19, about 7:30, the three prisoners came to his house and there played a game of two of cards. Then they went away, driving towards Winslow's. A little later, it being a clear night, he saw them drive past the house again, and they had something white at the front of the cutter, half-concealed with the robe. The case took on a different complexion when Crown Attorney Brennan put William Young, foreman of Evans' livery, into the box. Young had the two hind shoes the horse the prisoners had used had worn that night. Both shoes were nearly exactly alike, both being slightly turned at the cork, to prevent interfering.

"Have you other horses in the stable with shoes like that?" asked Mr. Campbell. "Oh yes," said Young, "that's quite a common thing."

Young further damaged the Crown's case by stating that he had found dead bees in another cutter in the stable a few days ago. He didn't know whether the cutter had been out on the night of January 19 or not. This closed the Crown's case.

"There is nothing to connect my clients with the theft of those bees, your Honor," said Mr. Campbell. "I think that way myself," returned Judge Carman. "The prisoners are discharged."

TREATY WAS NOT RATIFIED. Opposition in U. S. Senate to Hay-Bond Treaty.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13.—The Hay-Bond Treaty for the improvement of commercial relations with Newfoundland, was considered by the Senate today in legislative session. Some amendments were adopted, but the treaty itself was not ratified. The committee amendments adopted, it is understood, are the result of correspondence between Senator Lodge and Premier Bond.

Senators Lodge and Hale led in support of the ratification of the treaty. The opposition was general, and in the extended debate, covering nearly three hours, it was difficult to predict what would be the outcome. It is said the treaty may be ratified at the present season.

PREACHER COMMITS SUICIDE. Rev. Martin McFarland Hangs Himself in His House in St. Louis.

St. Louis, Feb. 13.—The Rev. Martin McFarland, until six months ago pastor of the Christian Church at Granite City, Ill., was found hanging this afternoon by a three-quarter inch rope from a rafter in the basement of his home, 4417 North Fourteenth street. The discovery was made by his son, the Rev. Eugene T. McFarland, pastor of the Fourth Christian Church, at 1501 Penrose street.

The body was cold. An overturned soap box had the foot showed that Mr. McFarland had stood on the box to fasten the rope over the rafter, placed a loop about his neck, and then kicked the box from under him. His feet were about a foot from the floor.

Responsibility is supposed to have been the cause of the suicide. Receipts of live stock at the city market were 15 carloads, composed of 184 cattle, 42 hogs, 8 sheep, 1 calf and 14 horses. The run was somewhat larger than usual for February, and the bulk of the stock being delivered by the railways in time for the market on Tuesday.

Prices were unchanged all round, both for cattle, sheep and hogs. Export prices were unchanged \$4.40 to \$4.50 for cattle, 1.50 to 1.55 for sheep, 1.25 to 1.30 for hogs. The best butchers' cattle were in demand at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt. There were a better quality of export cattle, perhaps they might have brought more money. But many of the export dealers prefer to operate on the Chicago market, as they can do better. Export bulls sold at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per cwt. Butchers'—The best butchers' cattle were in demand at \$4.25 to \$4.50 per cwt. There were not half a dozen brought the latter price. Loads of good stock at \$3.50 to \$4.00, medium, \$3.00 to \$3.50, and poor all the way from \$2.50 to \$3.50. Common eastern stockers sold at \$2.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Bradstreet's on Trade. Montreal trade reports to Bradstreet's say: As regards the movement of wholesale trade at the present moment there is not a heavy volume of business doing. For spring delivery, however, orders are fairly satisfactory. Dry goods men, and milliners more particularly, tell this trade revival, but the hardware men also find business steadily improving. Groceries are still a little quiet, although some improvement may be noted in some lines. The city retail trade has pretty well recovered from the lull of last month. Remittances from the country are coming forward better. Values of commodities are well maintained. Leather and wool are firm and oats are scarce and commanding high prices. The general tone of trade is healthy and the outlook for the future is bright.

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say: Wholesale trade here is in a normally healthy condition. Grocers report a fair movement of goods. The volume of the dry goods trade now being done is said by some merchants to be heavier than in any previous season and the spring trade in this respect promises to be a record breaker. There is also great activity in the hardware trade, orders for all lines being unusually heavy. Retail trade is keeping up well. Farm produce is retaining the high prices which have ruled for some time. Oats have advanced to 40 cents per bushel and wheat here sells at \$1.08.

Winnipeg advises to Bradstreet's report trade generally showing more activity as spring draws nearer. In few lines is the movement anything better than moderate, but the outlook favors a much larger movement in the near future. Retail stocks have been moving well lately, and orders are beginning to come forward in better volume. Payments, however, show little or no improvement, and dry goods paper will matured this week was not very too well met. Remittances are steady and improvement should be only a matter of time.

Victoria and Vancouver trade is showing some improvement and the industries of the provinces are beginning to revive. The lumber trade, however, is still quiet. The volume of wholesale trade now doing is rather heavier. Heavy purchases of supplies for lumbering camps are having a good effect upon trade conditions generally. Money is not yet coming forward freely, but dealers are hopeful for improvement in this respect.

Bradstreet's reports from Hamilton say wholesale trade there continues to show increasing activity, although in some lines trade has not yet begun to open out. Retail trade during the past week has been of normal volume and money is fairly free. Manufactures are busy and values are maintaining.

London reports to Bradstreet's say the business situation there is satisfactory, and a healthy tone is noted throughout all lines of trade. Deliveries of farm produce from the surrounding country are getting to be large, and the farmers are feeling good prices. Money is moving fairly well and the outlook is favorable.

There is a good healthy tone to the trade at Ottawa. Retail business has picked up somewhat in the last week and there is a better tone to the wholesale orders for goods and spring delivery. All lines of industry continue fairly active.

Market Reports

The Week.

British Cattle Markets. London, Feb. 11.—Live cattle are quoted at 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2 per lb.; sheep, 12 to 13 per pound.

Toronto Farmers' Market. The offerings of grain to-day were moderate, with prices steady. Wheat unchanged, with sales of 100 bushels; white at \$1.06 to \$1.08, and 100 bushels of gooses at \$1 to \$2. Barley unchanged, 400 bushels selling at \$1 1/2 to \$2. Oats are firm, 200 bushels selling at \$2 to \$2 1/2.

Dairy produce in limited supply, with prices firm. The best dairy butter sold at \$2 to \$2 1/2 per lb.; new laid eggs at 30c, and held eggs at 20 to 25c. Hens' eggs, fair supply, with sales of 25 loads at \$2 to \$2 1/2 per 100 for smooth, and at \$7 to \$8 for mixed. Straw firm, one load selling at \$11 to \$12. Dressed hogs are unchanged, with sales at \$2.55 for heavy, and at \$1.50 to \$1.60 for light.

Wheat, new, bushel . . . \$1.06 to \$1.08 Do, red, bushel . . . 1.06 to 1.08 Do, spring, bushel . . . 1.04 to 1.06 Do, green, bushel . . . 1.02 to 1.04 Oats, bushel . . . . . 75 to 80 Rye, bushel . . . . . 75 to 80 Potatoes, per bushel . . . . . 1.00 to 1.02 Barley, bushel . . . . . 1.01 to 1.02 Hay, timothy, ton . . . . . 9.00 to 10.00 Do, mixed, ton . . . . . 7.00 to 8.00 Straw, per ton . . . . . 11.00 to 12.00

Alfalfa, No. 1, bushel . . . . . 6.25 to 7.00 Do, No. 2, bushel . . . . . 5.00 to 5.75 Do, No. 3, bushel . . . . . 4.00 to 4.60 Red clover, bushel . . . . . 1.00 to 1.20 Timothy . . . . . 1.00 to 1.20 Apples, per bushel . . . . . 1.25 to 2.50 Eggs, new laid, dozen . . . . . 2.25 to 2.50 Butter, per cwt . . . . . 22 to 25 Do, creamery . . . . . 24 to 28 Chickens, spring . . . . . 0.12 to 0.13 Ducks, per 12 . . . . . 0.13 to 0.14 Turkeys, per lb. . . . . 0.16 to 0.17 Cabbages, per dozen . . . . . 0.75 to 1.00 Potatoes, per bag . . . . . 0.80 to 0.90 Cauliflower, per dozen . . . . . 0.20 to 0.30 Celery, per dozen . . . . . 0.20 to 0.30 Onions, per bag . . . . . 1.00 to 1.25 Beans, per bushel . . . . . 7.00 to 8.00 Do, freewaters . . . . . 5.00 to 5.50 Do, chow, carcass . . . . . 7.00 to 8.00 Do, medium, carcass . . . . . 6.00 to 6.25 Mutton, per cwt. . . . . 5.50 to 6.50 Veal, per cwt. . . . . 7.00 to 8.00 Lamb, per cwt. . . . . 8.00 to 9.00

Toronto Live Stock. Receipts of live stock at the city market were 15 carloads, composed of 184 cattle, 42 hogs, 8 sheep, 1 calf and 14 horses. The run was somewhat larger than usual for February, and the bulk of the stock being delivered by the railways in time for the market on Tuesday.

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