

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

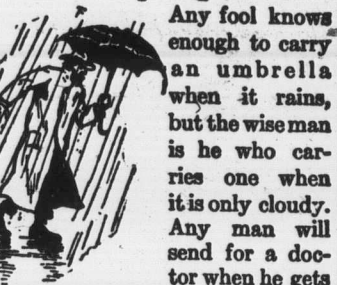
Lesson V., May 4, 1919.—Man Made in the Image of God, Gen. 1: 26-28; 2: 7-9. Eph. 4: 20-24.

Commentary.—I. God's image in man (Gen. 1: 26-28; 2: 7). Let us make man—The use of the first person plural may convey the idea of the Trinity. Some consider it a highly dignified form of speech, and others think that God may, in this manner, address the angels of his presence. After our likeness—In his moral and spiritual nature man was made like God. His physical nature was the same that Christ assumed when he came to earth as the Saviour of men. We note the fact that man, when he was created, was made a man in the complete sense of the word. He did not come up from a lower level of organisms, but came from the hand of God a perfect human being, intelligent, possessed of a moral and spiritual nature, and capable of fellowship with his Creator. Them—in man, whom God was to create, was embodied the race. Have dominion—Man was to stand at the head of earthly created beings. His intelligence and skill were to give him supremacy over all other forms of life on earth. 27. Male and female created he them—In these words we have the bare record of the creation of the first man and the first woman, the more extended accounts being given in Gen. 2: 7, 20-24. 28. God blessed them—Marked them as being under His special protection, and gave them power to propagate and multiply their own kind on the earth.—Clarke. God had worked out His ideal and the pair enjoyed His favor. Multiply—God started the human race and endowed man and woman with ability to people the earth. He could have created myriads of persons, but his plan was to let the race be self-propagating. 7. The Lord God formed man—Man was formed from the material which God had already created. We are not told how God formed man. There is nothing in the narrative to show that his body was moulded out of clay, but this much is certain that the bodies of men to-day "consist of the very same elements as the soil which forms the crust of the earth." The breath of life—God formed man's body, but created his soul. Man is thus constituted a dual being, having a physical nature and a spiritual. A living soul—By God's act of breathing into man the breath of life, His own life, man became a self-conscious, living being, godlike in His spiritual nature, and endowed with intelligence, reason, conscience and immortality.

II. Man's needs met. (2: 8, 9). 8. The Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden—This is the first reference to location upon the earth. The word garden signifies a park, or paradise, and the word Eden means pleasure or delight. "The location of Eden is unknown. Beyond the fact that it includes at least portions of the Euphrates and the Tigris, we have no definite knowledge, nor do we know the extent of the district or province of Eden in which the garden was situated." Many different views are held as to its location, for the scriptures do not give definite information. The Garden of Eden was designed as man's abode. 9. Every tree that is pleasant to the sight, and good for food—Full provision was made for the gratification of the nature with which God had endowed man. His sense of beauty was to be satisfied, as well as his desire for food. The tree of life—This was conspicuously placed in the middle of the garden, and was to be freely partaken of to prevent weakness and decay. It suggests the tree of life mentioned in Rev. 22: 2. The tree of knowledge of good and evil—This was not the same as the tree of life. It was a standing prohibition to the first pair. By obeying God's command they would enjoy his favor and companionship, but by disobedience they would come to know the nature and bitterness of sin. Our first parents were thus amply provided for. The earth had been formed for their abode, and animal life had been created. Everything that God had made he pronounced good. Man was the crowning work of creation and to him he had given dominion. Delightful tasks were his, and God placed responsibility upon him such as was not burdensome. Man was not afraid in the presence of his Maker, but delighted in communion with him. In his favorable surroundings he was richly blessed. There was only one restriction placed upon our first parents. They were forbidden to eat the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil. They were not simply forbidden to eat it, but they were told that the punishment for the violation of this restriction was death. Thus man was subjected to a test. His faith and obedience were to be tested. Satan was present with his false statements.

III. Man created anew (Eph. 4: 20-24). 20. But ye have not so learned Christ—Paul, the writer of this letter, which is remarkable for its deeply spiritual and practical teachings, has just been describing the sinful condition of the people among whom the Ephesian church was bearing Christian testimony. The heathen religion of the Ephesians did not keep them from wicked acts. It did not affect their lives for the better. Paul would have his people bear in mind constantly that the gospel of Christ provided a remedy for sin. They who became Christians were transformed in both

In The Spring-Time.



Any fool knows enough to carry an umbrella when it rains, but the wise man is he who carries one when it is only cloudy. Any man will send for a doctor when he gets bedfast, but the wiser one is he who adopts proper measures before his ills become serious. During a hard winter or the following spring one feels rundown, tired out, weak and nervous. Probably you have suffered from cold or influenza which has left you thin, weak and pale. This is the time to put your system in order. It is time for house-cleaning.

A good, old-fashioned alterative and temperance tonic is one made of wild roots and barks without the use of alcohol, and called Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, in tablet or liquid form. This is nature's tonic, which restores the tone of the stomach, activity of the liver and steadiness to the nerves, strengthening the whole system.

CENTRAL BUTTE, SASK.—"I have used the Golden Medical Discovery for a number of years and am pleased to recommend it as a blood purifier. I know it has no equal. I think my boy would not be alive to-day had it not been for the Discovery. I also keep it on hand for coughs as it differs so from other medicines, instead of upsetting the stomach as cough syrups do, it is good for the stomach."—Mrs. FINEY WOOD.

character and conduct. The sins of which the heathen were guilty did not pertain to the Christian. The way of life had been set before them, and that way meant separation from evil of every kind. 21. If so be—This language does not imply doubt, but is an affirmation, have heard him—The Christians in Ephesus had heard Christ set forth by his apostles and by the Holy Spirit. They had been favored by the ministry of Paul for a period of three years and had been faithfully instructed in the way of life. Have been taught by him—Jesus is ever with those who bear his message to the world, and he gives effectiveness to their ministry. As the truth is in Jesus—Jesus is the fountain of truth, and says of himself, "I am the way, the truth, and the life" (John 14: 6). 22. That ye put off—This and the two verses which follow are explanatory of what the truth that is in Jesus is. In order that man may become what he should be, he must "put off" some of the things that pertain to the old life. Former conversation—The former manner of life must be abandoned. Conversation here refers not only to what one says, but also to his entire conduct. The old man—Your former unconverted selves. All that went to make up the sinful life is habit, desire, purpose and act pertained to "the old man." The putting off of "the old man" involves a radical change in one's moral and spiritual nature. Which is corrupt—The Greek expresses the idea that there is an increase in wickedness in the unconverted.

23. Be Renewed—The old self, the sinful self, has proved unsatisfactory. It brings no permanent rest. There is need for a radical change in the nature. The old nature is corrupt and is destined to eternal death. In the spirit of your mind—The renewal is not physical, but spiritual. The fountain of desires, ambitions and motives must be changed, and being changed by divine power, there is a disposition in the heart to be like Christ. The desire for the things pertaining to sin and the world is gone. 24. Put on the new man—The new nature is brought in by the operation of the Holy Spirit. It is a new creation. In righteousness—The new man is righteous. He is right at heart and is right in conduct. True holiness—As the believer walks in newness of life, he reaches a point where through faith in God he becomes pure in heart.

Questions.—In what image did God make man? What dominion was given to man? What command did God give to our first parents? How did God create man? Where did he place man? How did man fall? What is meant by "the former conversation"? How is "the old man" to be put off? What are the characteristics of "the new man"?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—The dignity and worth of man.

I. The dignity of man. II. The worth of man. I. The dignity of man. Despite all his marvellous still bears the divine signature. It has been blurred, but not erased. The magnificence of the ruin attests the grandeur of the original structure. There is a peculiar sublimity in the one satisfying and sufficient account of how he came to be, and his origin imparts permanent dignity to his being. His manifold capabilities express the two-fold act of creation and inspiration, and the latter placed a wide gulf between him and the sentient life surrounding him. The original fiat, "Let there be," from which creation spring, was changed to, "Let us make man in our image." Man's marvellous endowment enhances his dignity. He is one, yet threefold, bearing the triple stamp of the Creator. In his moral rectitude he was the true image of God. Man was designed to reflect the glory and holiness of the Creator. As created he was wise in mind, holy in heart and righteous in conduct. There was a habitual conformity of all his powers to the will of God. Hence his understanding saw divine things clearly, his affections were pure and his will yielded a ready and universal obedience. Man's spiritual nature is the ground of fellowship with, or of moral alienation from, Deity. In the former he secures his supreme delight; in the

latter he experiences equal possibilities of misery. He is the happiest or unhappiest creature on earth, as he shall himself determine. The capability of sin inheres in the capacity for holiness. Even the Creator must respect the powers with which he is endowed, and neither by the operations of his grace or the inflictions of his justice can he transcend or destroy those powers. The place of man in the order of terrestrial creation imparts dignity to his being, and is a reflex of divine sovereignty. He was made "a little lower than the angels."

II. The worth of man. His dignity and value are inseparable and commensurate. The same factors enter into both. They must be determined by divine rather than human standards, and regard his original perfection rather than his fallen condition. He is not on the commercial plane, and must be weighed in the balances of the sanctuary. His person, place and destiny are factors. His fall has resulted in a disordered world which "groaneth and travaileth... together," and his redemption will secure the deliverance of even the creature from the "bondage of corruption" Rom. 8: 21, 22; Isa. 11: 6-9). Redemption with all its glory and grace finds its explanation and creation. It was not an afterthought to meet an unforeseen emergency. Its provisions were eternally covenanted, and it justifies creation from the charge of short-sightedness or mistake. It is God's supreme work, but not his "strange work." It is entirely in keeping with his nature as disclosed in the scriptures. He could not contemplate the moral catastrophe without moving every available agency for its remedy. The life of "his only begotten Son" was not too great a price for the rescue of a fallen and helpless race. One soul outweighs all terrestrial values (Mark 8: 36). The cross is the measure of its worth. W. H. C.

Catching Turtle.

A curious mode of catching turtle is practised in the West Indies. It consists in attaching a ring and a line to the tail of a species of suckerfish known as the remora. The live fish is then thrown overboard, and immediately makes for the first turtle it can spy, to which it attaches itself very firmly by means of a sucking apparatus arranged on the top of its head. Once attached to the turtle, so firm is its grip that the fishermen on drawing the line brings home both turtle and the sucker.

Wood's Phospholine. The Great English Remedy. Tones and invigorates the whole nervous system, makes new blood, increases strength. No. 1 \$1; No. 2, \$3; No. 3, \$5 per box. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of price. New complete directions. THE WOODS MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

After Five Years of Heart Trouble

Mrs. Brewer Turned to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Now She is Telling Her Friends Who Advised Their Use, the Good Dodd's Kidney Pills Have Done.

Imrie, Alta., April 28th (Special)—Advised by her friends to use Dodd's Kidney Pills for heart trouble from which she had suffered for five years, Mrs. Marie Brewer, well-known and highly respected here, is telling how much she benefited from the treatment.

Heart trouble is nearly always caused by defective kidneys, which fall in their work of straining the impurities out of the blood. The work of the heart is made too hard when it has to propel blood thick with impurities, all parts of the body. The results is, of course, weakness and disease.

That Mrs. Brewer's trouble came from her kidneys is shown by her symptoms. "I suffered from rheumatism, gravel, stiffness of the joints, backache and headache," she states. "My sleep was broken and unrefreshing. I was nervous and my limbs swelled. My skin itched and burned at night. It was after a doctor had failed to cure me I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. I must admit they did me a lot of good."

MEDICAL SCIENCE

APERIENTS.

One of the first steps to be taken at the onset of nearly all illnesses—particularly of the fevers—is the administration of an aperient of some kind. The retention in the bowels of the waste products of the body adds enormously to the gravity of these diseases, and the fermentation and putrefaction set up in them, hastened by the high temperature incident to the disease, create poisonous products which permeate the whole body. And as disease is very likely to disturb the natural routine of digestion and elimination it is necessary at the earliest possible stage to clear away all refuse and leave the machinery clean and unobscured, that it may work, though under difficulties, with the utmost efficiency possible. Cascara, aloin, Epsom salts, any of these is good in such cases, and whichever is chosen must be taken in sufficient quantity to produce a quick and good result.

HOT WATER BOTTLE IN SICKNESS

Not everyone realizes the almost infinite amount of comfort and very large amount of restorative quality obtainable by the use of the ordinary hot-water bottle, especially in cases of

feverish illness. Anyone who has been attacked by such diseases as pneumonia, or acute rheumatism, or influenza, must remember with a certain amount of horror the often severe pains and aches which, having afflicted one part of the body perhaps for hours, suddenly disappear, only to reappear in some remote and apparently unrelated part, there to continue their torture for what seems another few hours, and so on ad infinitum.

For the relief of these wandering pains, so fatal to sleep, so disturbing to peace of mind, and therefore so inimical to recovery, no single measure can compare in efficacy with a rubber hot-water bottle, kept refilled when necessary, and deftly applied to the spots of greatest discomfort. Many an hour's sleep can be had in this way, time which would otherwise be spent in miserable turnings and tossings, then which nothing does more to put off recovery.

HOW TO FIGHT THE COLD.

First of all, plenty of good nourishing food is wanted, easily digestible and heat-producing. All the farina-cereals foods—oatmeal, sago, tapioca, and the fats, such as butter, cheese, margarine and particularly milk, are excellent heat-producers, and dishes prepared largely with them should form a great part of the daily menu. And in cold weather the food should be as hot as possible to keep up the bodily heat. Hot soups, hot milky puddings, hot porridge, all these are good cold-weather dishes.

Fats have in themselves a great heat-producing power. The Arctic races, who eat quantities of raw blubber and drink whale oil, have discovered that scientific fact for themselves. And although we shall hardly follow them to the letter, we may take a hint from them, and add such dishes as hot boiled bacon and beans—a homely but excellent food—to the cold-weather housekeeping, together with dripping-toast, suet puddings, roast pork, and pease pudding, and such rustic and warming delicacies.

Bristol Long Famous Port.

Bristol is one of the ancient ports of England and three or four hundred years ago it was second only to London. From the very outset it has been connected with trade on this side of the Atlantic, and, in fact it was out of Bristol that John Cabot sailed in 1497 on the voyage that brought him to the coast of Nova Scotia and was, therefore, the first to reach the mainland of this continent.

Superstition is a senseless fear of God.—Cicero.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable, and powerful medicine. Sold in three doses: No. 1, \$1; No. 2, \$3; No. 3, \$5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

HOW TO GROW A LARGE CROP OF HAY

PRACTICAL POINTERS ON THE CARE AND CULTIVATION OF MEADOWS AND PASTURES —DO NOT STINT THE SEED—GRASS MIXTURES THAT HAVE PROVED THEIR WORTH

Hay forms an important feature in any ordinary system of rotation. This is owing to its value for feeding live stock and to the improvement which its growth and cultivation effect in the fertility of the soil. The quantity of grass seed sown per acre by many good farmers, and the number of varieties used in seeding meadows, especially those that are to be pastured, seem to many men to be a great waste. The waste, however, comes from seedling on badly prepared ground. Grass and clover seeds are not large, timothy especially being very small. If left on top of the soil they become so dry that they do not germinate. If sown too deep the germs never reach the surface. The aim of every farmer should be to get a fine, well prepared seed bed. Then sow plenty of seed, and, at least, 2 1/2 to 3 tons of hay per acre will be harvested.

Grasses and clovers will grow on almost any kind of soil that is drained or where the water line does not come too close to the surface. Clay and heavy sandy loam is best adapted to their growth, when it contains a liberal amount of humus. Peaty or black muck-soil, when underlaid with a clay subsoil after receiving a dressing of stable manure, will give good results.

Hay, grasses and clovers should follow a hoed crop. The seed is generally sown with some kind of grain, barley, rye or wheat, the preference being in order named. As soon as the hoed crops are harvested the land should be plowed, plowed a narrow furrow and as deep as the humus or plant food will allow. This will bring up some of the manure turned under for the hoed crop.

If corn stubble has been plowed under the previous autumn, the first implement to use is a heavy land roller with smoothing harrows attached. Should the harrows pull up the stubble remove them and use the disc harrow. Deep cultivation in spring is to be avoided. A firm seed bed with an exceptionally fine surface is essential.

Best results are obtained when grasses and clovers are sown in the spring, when the soil is warm and dry enough to germinate the seed rapidly. Grasses are frequently sown alone or with fall wheat the last week in August or the first week in September.

When grasses are sown in the autumn, clovers should be added in spring time and covered with the roller or brush harrow.

The quantity of seed required per acre varies. Good soil with abundance of humus requires less seed than poor soil. When grass and clover seed are sown, as a rule, from 16 to 20 pounds are enough. If sown on high, well drained land that is intended later on for pasture, sow the following: timothy, 6 pounds; orchard grass, 5 pounds; alfalfa, 4 pounds; common red clover, 4 pounds; alsike, 2 pounds; making 20 pounds per acre.

For low, heavy land that is inclined to be damp sow: timothy, 5 pounds; red top 5 pounds; orchard grass 5 pounds; alsike clover, 5 pounds per acre. When orchard grass is sown it is usual to sow with a hand seeder, on account of the size and light weight and sown along with the grain in the ordinary grain box. The other seeds can be sown with the ordinary grass seed box attached to the grain drill. After the grain is harvested, do not allow any animals to pasture on the field. Allow all growth to remain as a protection to the roots of the plants. The heavier growth in autumn the greater will be the crops to follow.

If short manure is available, spread a very light coating over the field just as soon as the grain crop is harvested. The manure will protect the young grass and clover plants from the sun and force their growth.

PASTURES

Pasture must be provided on every farm carrying live stock, and it is essential that it be made part of the regular rotation. Much more grass can be produced on tillable lands when pastures are kept fresh and new, and the increase of fertility, particularly when clover sod is turned under, results in larger crops of corn and roots, when the pasture is broken and planted to these crops.

When pasturing land which is cropped regularly, in a four-year rotation, the field to be pastured should be the second year of sod or meadow. In a five-year rotation the field to be pastured should be the third year of sod or meadow. It is not advisable to leave any field seeded with clovers and grasses uncultivated more than three years. Two years would give better results.

When sod surfaces are turned under, such surfaces containing a reasonable amount of clover roots, the fertilizing value is equal to about 10 or 12 tons of manure per acre. If the sod fields are not broken for a number of years, the greater part of the fertilizing value goes to the sod, and should be broken in old meadows and pastures which are very often allowed to ripen. Such pastures should have attention, and they can be greatly improved by cutting the weeds with the mower, and should be cut as often as necessary to keep any noxious weeds from seeding.

On the average farm there is usually some part which cannot be profitably cultivated on account of being stony, hilly or too low to drain. Such pastures require attention at intervals for best results. The stony or hilly pastures can be improved by cultivation and extra seed. Early in the spring, as soon as the frost is out deep enough, the sod should be broken sufficiently to cover the seed, which may be done with a three-tooth har-

row. After the seed is sown it should be covered with the same implement and the slanting tooth harrow.

Quantity sowed to sow on stony or hilly pastures: ten pounds Ekhara clover, two pounds alsike, one pound White Dutch clover, two pounds Red Top, three pounds orchard grass and two pounds Brome grass, making twenty pounds per acre. This amount may seem heavy seeding, but it must be remembered that the sowing is not being done on a fine well cultivated seed bed. Some of the seed will fall on the sod and stones and not be properly covered.

Low lands or permanent pastures may also be improved by cultivation extra seed and a light coating of manure. This work can be done any time to the last week in August. After the sod has been broken sufficiently to cover the seed, sowing may be done at the rate of five pounds Brome grass, four pounds orchard grass, two pounds alsike clover and two pounds White Dutch per acre.

It is advisable to provide succulent food during the months of July, August and September, as usually at this time the regular pastures become either dry or short. In order to keep up the milk flow, fresh, succulent feed must be supplied. Summer pasture should follow a meadow. The seed bed should be prepared the previous season. It sometimes happens that one-quarter or one-fifth of the farm is too much for good crops. In such cases a portion may be sown to mixed crops for green feeding or pasturing. The sod should be broken, and thoroughly worked the previous season and again as soon as the green feed is removed or when the animals are taken off for the season. When land has been worked in this way it should be as clean as if roots had been grown on it.

Another plan is to sow a heavy mixture of grain. The stock can be turned in on the field as soon as the mixture gets from 12 to 15 inches high. It is not advisable to allow the growth to get higher before turning the live stock in on the field. If the mixture is to be cut and fed in the stable, it should be cut when in the dough state.

A few extra acres of corn will supply a large quantity of food and can be fed direct from the field or from the silo. It is not advisable to sow all at one date or too early. If the pasture is required by August, it should be sown in June.

Sow at the rate of 2 bushels oats; 1 bushel barley; 1 bushel spring rye and 1 bushel vetches or small field peas, making four bushels per acre. If the field sown to mixed crop is required for hay or pasture the following year, sow one of the grass and clover mixtures advised above. The fact of pasturing this field will not injure the young plants, but will have a tendency to strengthening them.

—The Canadian Countryman.

SNUFF'S OUT A COLD IN A FEW MOMENTS

Clears the Nostrils, Stops Sneezing, Heals the Throat Quickly.

Catarrhzone Works Wonders

Lots of people used to let their colds "work air"—they suffered a whole lot, sneezed around the house, till the whole family finally caught the infection.

Nowadays colds are cured by Catarrhzone before they really get a good start. The healing vapor, full of pure essences, gives instant relief. It fills the breathing organs with a healing, soothing vapor that relieves irritation at once. Ordinary colds are cured in ten minutes. Absolutely sure for Catarrh, and in throat trouble it works like a charm. Catarrhzone is a permanent cure for bronchitis and throat trouble. Not an experiment—but a cure that's guaranteed. Get "Catarrhzone" to-day, and beware of substitutes. The dollar outfit is guaranteed, and small size, 50c.; trial size, 25c., at all dealers.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FAIRMERS' MARKET. Dairy Produce, retail—Eggs, new, per dozen... \$0 43 \$0 55 Bulk going at... 0 50 0 55 Beef, medium, cwt... 0 75 0 80 Spring chickens, lb... 0 45 0 50 Roasting fowl, lb... 0 45 0 50 Boiling fowl, lb... 0 40 0 45 Meats—Veal, cwt... 23 00 23 00 Beef, hindquarters, cwt... 23 00 23 00 Beef, choice sides, cwt... 23 00 23 00 Beef, forequarters, cwt... 18 00 18 00 Beef, medium, cwt... 15 00 15 00 Beef, common, cwt... 15 00 15 00 Spring lambs, each... 12 00 14 00 Lambos, yearlings, lb... 0 25 0 30 Mutton, cwt... 22 00 22 00 Veal, No. 1, cwt... 21 00 22 00 Veal, medium, cwt... 18 00 22 00 Hogs, 120 to 150 lbs., cwt... 25 00 27 00 Hogs, heavy, cwt... 20 00 22 00

WHOLESALE SUGAR.

Wholesalers quote on Canadian refined sugars, Toronto delivery, as follows: Lantic, granulated, 100 lbs... \$10 16 Lantic, light yellow, 100 lbs... 9 76 No. 1 (brilliant) yellow, 100 lbs... 9 66 No. 2 dark yellow, 100 lbs... 9 56 Royal Acadia, gran, 100 lbs... 10 16 No. 1 yellow, Acadia, 100 lbs... 9 76 No. 2 yellow, Acadia, 100 lbs... 9 56 No. 3 yellow, Acadia, 100 lbs... 9 36 St. Lawrence, gran, 100 lbs... 10 16 Canada gran., 100 lb. bags... 10 16 Granulated in 20-lb. bags, 40-lb. over cwt., price: 10-lb. bags, 20-cents over 20-lb. cartons, 60 cents over, and 2-lb. cartons, 70 cents over.

Toronto Cattle Markets

Export cattle, choice... 14 50 15 00 Export cattle, medium... 13 00 14 50 Export bulls... 11 00 12 25 Butcher cattle, choice... 11 50 13 00 Butcher cattle, medium... 10 00 11 00 Butcher cows, choice... 11 00 12 50 Butcher cows, medium... 10 00 11 00 Butcher cows, canners... 5 00 6 00 Butcher bulls... 9 00 10 00 Feeding steers... 11 00 13 00 Stockers, choice... 9 00 10 00 Stockers, light... 8 00 9 00 Milkers, choice... 90 00 140 00 Springers, choice... 100 00 150 00 Sheep, ewes... 12 00 16 50 Bucks and culls... 7 00 13 00 Lambs... 18 00 20 00 Hogs, fed and watered... 22 00 25 00 Hogs, f.o.b... 21 25 25 00 Calves... 15 00 16 50

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot be Cured

By local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Catarrhal Deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a humming sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing may be destroyed forever. Many causes of Deafness are caused by Catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE. All druggists 75 cents. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows: Oats—Open High Low Close May... 0 75 0 75 0 74 0 74 July... 0 75 0 75 0 74 0 74 October... 0 70 0 71 0 70 0 71 Flax—May... 3 75 3 82 3 75 3 82 July... 3 69 3 75 3 69 3 74 Barley—May... 1 07 1 07 1 07 1 07 July... 1 08 1 08 1 08 1 07

MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minneapolis—Flour, 2c higher. In carload lots standard flour quoted at \$12.29 a bbl, in 98-lb. cotton sacks. Barley, \$1 to \$1.10. No. 2, \$1.73 3/4 to \$1.74 1/4. Bran, 23c. Flax, \$3.97 to \$3.99.

Wanted Full Particulars.

Before little Bill and his mother reached auntie's home he was cautioned to be on his good behavior and to be nice to "mother's friends." But he was such a little boy to be good all the time, and a few hours after his arrival he apparently sized up the situation and asked, "Well, who else do I have to be nice to besides mother's friends, and Aunt Mary's friends, and Aunt Margaret's friends?"

Many a fellow welcomes his walking papers because they give him a free foot.

AVOID COUGHS and COUGHERS!

Coughing Spreads Disease SINCE 1870

SHILOH

30 DROPS FOR COUGHS HALF TINY FOR CHILDREN

Dr. Martel's Female Pills. Prescribed and recommended by Physicians, sold for half a century in Patented Tin Box with signature, Knickerbocker Remedy Co. "Your druggist... Accepts no other."