

Conversion of Saul.-Acts 9; 1-31. COMMENTARY .- I. Saul, the persecutor (vs. 1, 2). 1. and Saul — "But Saul" R.V. The work of Philip in spreading the gospel has just been considered, and now in con-trast to him Saul is introduced in his efforts to destroy the followers of Jesus. Saul, mentioned in Acts 7; 58 and 8; 1. is the Hebrew name of this persecutor and Paul the Roman name. He was of high Jewish birth. a Roman citizen, educated, and was zealous for the religion of his fathers. Breathing out threatenings and slaughter—In his very soul he hated the cause of Christ and was determined to stamp out Christianity. His zeal was blind and wicked, and he considered that imprisonment and death were the proper forms of hungconsidered that imprisonment and death were the proper forms of punishment for those who would follow Jesus. The high priest—The one in whom would reside the highest authority in religious matters. It may have been Caiphas, who was high priest at the time of Christ's condemnation, yet the date of Saul's conversion is not definitely known and sion is not definitely known and hence we cannot determine with cerhence we cannot determine with certainty who was the high priest. 2. Desired. Asked. Letters—Papers giving Saul authority to arrest the disciples of Jesus. Damascus—This was an important city on the great route of commerce between Egypt and the rich regions of the western parts of Asia. It was a very ancient city and was the capital of Syria in Old Testament times. It lies one hundred and forty miles north of Jerusalem. It is probable that many Christians who were driven from Jerusalem by the persecutions that arose against the church, fied hither. Synagogues—A certain amount of authority was possessed by the synagogues and the officials could hand over to Saul any Christians who might be found that they might be bound and taken to Jerusalem for trial before the Sanhedrin. Men or women — Women had a large place in the Christian community and Saul considered them as dangerous to the Jewish system as the men. Christlanity could never be stamped out, he reasoned. If women were shared. tainty who was the high priest. Jewish system as the men. Christ-lanity could never be stamped out, he reasoned, if women were spared, nence his determination to arrest

Saul under conviction (vs. 3-9). 3. A light from heaven—This was a supernatural light, it was the radiance supernatural light. It was the radiance of the divine glory that was seen at the transfiguration. The time \*was near (Acts p2: 6; 26:13), and the light was "above the brightness of the sun," ever in that land where the noonday sun shines with intensity. I. \*eil to the earth—Overcome by this diving manifestation. Saul's companions also were overcome (Acts 26: 14). Heard a voice—The others heard a voice, but did not distinguish the words. The message was to Saul, hence, it was message was to Saul, hence the was made clear to him. Saul, Saul. The name is repeated for the sake of making the message impressive. This same repetition occurs in the other accounts of Saul's conversion (Acts 22, 26). Why persecutest thou me -Saul's settled policy was to prosecute the followers of Jesus and he was then near Damas-cus to hunt them out and drag them cus to hunt them out and drag them away to Jerusalem. In putting the question in this form Jesus showed Saul that the injury done to his disciples was done to himself. 5. Who art thou, Lord—Saul is sensible of the divine nature of the vision, and shows this by his address.—Cam. Bib. He did not recognize who the questioner was, but he addressed him as a superior, even as divine. I am Jesus whom ior, even as divine. I am Iesus whom thou persecutes:—The gladious Being declared himself to be Jesus, and the name Jesus had been fiercely hated by Saul. He identified himself with his scattered and hunted followers. To kick against the pricks—The figure is this scattered and hunted followers. To kick against the pricks—The figure is that of an unruly ox being urged for-ward by the goad, but resisting and kicking back at it. The clause and the first part of the next verse are omitted from the Revised Version, since many manuscripts do not have them. Trembling and astonished At the vision and at the words he heard. Lord-Saul now knew who had spoken to him and he addressed him by his What wilt thou have me to do

This was the honest inquiry of the convicted Saul. He wished to know the will of the Lord that he might do Go into the city-Of Damascus It shall be told thes—Jesus had given aul a vision of himself and he would have him assisted by one of these whom he had intended to drag to

7. Stood speechless-They had arisen from the ground, but had not recov a voice—They were not able to understand the words, although the heard the sound of the voice. Seeing no man Saul alone had a view of Jesus, 2, Saw no man-The vision had made Saul blind. Even when he opened his eyes, there was no sight. Led him by the hand—The condition of Saul as The condition of Saul as he entered Damaseus was very different from that when he left Jerusalem. He had lost his ferosity and had become a humble seeker after Jesus. 9. Three days without sight. The Lord evidently rook away saul's physical sight that he might be led to consider his spiritual condition and get a view of the work of Christ in man's redemption. Neither did eat per His chief concern was for his soul. When men are brought under deep conviction, they think little of their physical needs.

Saul, a changed man (vs. 10-19). 10. Ananias-All we know of this man s what is given in this account and n Acts 22, 12, 13. He lived in Dam-scus and was "a devout man according to the law, baving a good report of all the Jews which dwelt there." In a vision—The Lord had given Saul a ision to reveal to him what he should do, and He gave Ananias a vision to make clear to him his duty toward Saul, 11. Street which is called Straight There is still a broad straight street two miles long extending east and

west through Damascus, which is pro-bably the one in which Saul spent three days in the house of Judas. Tar-three days in the house of Judas. Tarsus—Saul's native city, near the northeast extremity of the Mediterranean Sea. Behold, he prayeth— A marvellous thing had taken place. 12-16. Ananias was slow to grasp the situation and argued that he had heard of Saul's disposition and average but uation and argued that he had heard of Saul's disposition and purpose, but the Lord made it plain that Saul would do a great work in carrying the gospel to the Gentiles. 17. Brother—Ananias used an affectionate form of address. Hath sent me. The Christ wha met Saul on the way had sent Ananias as a human agent in the restoration of his sight and in the gift of the Holy Spirit, Sight—Physical sight. Be filled with the Holy Ghost—This was to work the change in Saul's nature that would make him a true follower of Jesus and an able minister of the gospel. 18. As...scales—Whether or not Jesus and an able minister of the gospel, 18. As...scales—Whether or not literal scales fell from Saul's eyes, the restoration of his sight was immediate. Was baptized—The plain inference was immediate shr shr shrshrshrsses is that Ananiza, even though he was not one of the twelve, baptized Saul. 19. Received meat—His appetite returned and he received strength from the food taken.

IV. Saul preaching Christ (vs. 20-31). Saul had started for Damascus to persecute Christians, but he began with secute Christians, but he began without delay to freach the Messiahship
of Jesus. The people were amazed that
Sauf, whem they knew as an opposer
of the new religion, should preach the
faith that once he tried to destroy. So
successfully did he preach Jesus as
the Christ, that the Jewish leaders
raised a sterm of opposition against
him and would have killed him, but
he escaped by heing let down over the
wall in a basket by night. He probhe escaped by heing let down over the wall in a basket by night. He probably spent three years in Arabia (Gal. 1, 18) before going up to Jerusalem. The disciples there were loath to receive him as a disciple until Barnabas vouched for him. He thenceforward was accepted as an apostle of the Lord Jesus.

Jesus.

Questions.—Who was Saul? How did
he persecute the disciples? Who gave
him authority? How far was Damascus. Who stopped Saul on his journey?
What question was asked? What reply was given? What was he told to
do? How were those affected who journeved with him? What caused Saul's
blindness? Who was Ananias? blindness? Who was Ananias?

## PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Conversion. submission to authority. Consecration to service. Submission to authorny. Saul act-

ed upon his convictions. What he thought to be right he did swiftly and fearlessly. The great change that was brought about in his convictions came through a vision of Jesus glorified. Jesus saw Saul's journey, knew his purpose and recognized his character. He knew he labored as an open, active, determined and cruel enemy to his cause. He knew he was a man of strong intellect, strong impulses and invincible conscientiousness. He knew he had the apprebation of the ecclesi-astical authorities. He knew that Saul regarded him as a mere man, a bad man unfaithful to his ancestral relig-ion, and as an imposter pretending to be the Messiah. He knew that such thinking caused Sau! to believe it was his duty to persecute the followers of such a supposed impostor and to ar rest the progress of the new religion. He knew the scrupulous fidelity to the voice of conscience marked all his career. Saul was moving with the whole force of his strong and ardent nature in active persecution when a voice from heaven told him that in those suffering Christians he was persecut-ing the World's Redeemer. Christ's authority to direct Saul's course was supreme. The repetition of his name cimbined sharp condemnation and tender pity. Saul was astonished at the magnitude of his own sins and at the forbearance and compassion of his Saviour. A clear knowledge was con-veyed to him by his own sense of sight and hearing, that Jesus Christ of Nazareth was risen, and glorified. His previous convictions were thus re-futed and the iruth of the mission of Jesus was thus proved. There was no mistake, no deception, no delusion. In a moment Saul owned his rightful rightful Master. He yielded the stronghold of bis own belief. Christ revealed changed a furious persecutor into a humble penitent. That moment of revelation marked the crisis in Saul's life. It caused an entire change marked the crisis in of Christ, an entire in his views change in his life-work. Christ became at once the supreme object of his worship, his love and his zeal. Nothing but the most decisive evidence could have effected such a change in such man at such a time. His understand-ing was convinced, his will subdued and his soul saved. Henceforth Jesus Christ was his Lord, his Guide, his eacher, his Master and his almighty Saviour. Henceforth his life, body and soul and all his powers, his whole capacity for doing and suffering were Christ's wholly. The days of darkness were days of wrestling prayer when the foundations of the new life were laid deep. Self-surrender to Christ took the place of laid deep. took the place of consuming zeal for the law. -

Consecretion to service. Saul had to wait some time before his life sphere was pointed out to him. Blindness and fasting served to give the as-tonished and humbled man an opporcarry out to a conclusion the conflict which began on hearing the voice of him whom he had called the Nazarene impostor. Compunction for ingrati-tude, hostility and hatred found expression in deep, earnest pleading, accents of prayer. Transformation from an uncompromising antagonist into a devoted and powerful champion took It seemed perilcus to Ananias to visit a persecutor with the message of the gospel. He saw in Saul only an enemy and persecutor. Jesus saw in him "a chosen vessel." He found him willing and ready upon correction to embrace and propagate the Christian religion. He saw in him the man for the times in which he lived. sphere of Saul's labors was to embrace all classes and ranks of men. The divoice quelled the hesitation of The falling of the scales Ananias. from Saul's eyes was but a symbol of the spiritual enlightenment which Ananias was permitted to bring to his benighted soul. On the Sabbath day, in compast, such as is most desired for

The Internal **Nerves** The Nerves Which Drive the Machinery of the Body-the Heart, the Lungs, the Digestive Organs.

You prick your finger and know that it is the nerves which carry the painful sensation to the brain. You move your hand, and realize that the idea of movement started in your mind. But did you ever think that every beat of your heart and every breath of air taken into your lungs is dependent on a constant supply of nerve force?

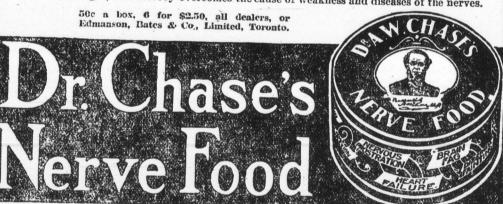
It is the internal or sympathetic nerves which drive the machinery of the body, and from their derangement or exhausted condition arises weakness of the stomach, feeble action of the heart, or inactivity of liver and bowels.

When nerve force fails every organ of the body becomes more or less deranged. Indigestion, sleeplessness, headaches, irritability and nervousness are some of the first indications.

You lose energy and ambition, find your work a drudgery, and grow weak and listless. As time goes on you become more and more helpless, until nervous prostration or collapse bring you to the sick bed, and long months are often necessary for the restoration of the exhausted nervous system.

Even in this extreme condition Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will usually cure if its use is persisted in, but how much wiser it is to heed the warning in the early stages and keep the nerve force at high-water mark.

No restorative has ever proven its worth in so many thousands of cases as has Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. What it has done for others it will do for you under similar conditions. By forming new, rich blood it nourishes the starved and depleted nerves back to health and vigor, and thereby overcomes the cause of weakness and diseases of the nerves.



Dr. Chase's Recipe Book, 1,000 selected recipes, sent free, if you mention this paper.

the synagogue, in the presence of all, Saul made public confession of Jesus as the Messiah. Upon the fact that he had personally seen his risen master, Saul rested his claim to the privilege of apostleship. The evidence was con-tirmed by Ananias and accepted as conclusive by the church. His powerful preaching aroused the animosity of the Jews. His arrival at Jerusalem created as much coubt among the Christians as it had done at Damascus. The affectionate Barnabas, the son of consolation, performed the office of friendship in his behalf and vouchsafed his sincerity. The and distrust were forgotten.
T. R. A. safed his sincerity. The old enmity



GARDENING REMINDERS.

Now that spring will soon be here, the farmer is planning his garden. There are some things that are overlooked, and some not generally known, even with those who all their lives have farmed.

As gentle reminders might be men-Plow the soil deenly.

Garden soil should be mixed fully a feet in depth.

Begin early—plow deen—manure heavily. It is not likely the soil will be getten too rich.

Send in the order to the seedsman. Avoid the rush that comes later on, and avoid the disappointment of find ing that certain varieties are "all sold Start the hot bed.

Remember that poor seed is dear at any price, and that good seed is of first importance. Order from a reliable ead house. Their advertisements are

new in.

Even in ordinary seasons an early garden is a very desirable taing to have.

Sow the seeds of all hardy vegetables as soon as the ground is in good working order.

The garden spot should be the

v.armest, sunniest spots possible, espe-cially for the first early sowings. For best results, the garden should be unotstructed by vines, bushes or fences. It is better to buy seed from a reliable seed house than to run the risk of luying seed left over from last year, as is often the case in patronizing the

The barnyard manure for the garden should be well rotted if it is desired to cultivate it into the early soil in the spring. But if coarse, green manure has to be used, it should be scattered broadcast during the winter, and rake up or mulch part of it before plants are set in spring. This, of course, applies to ground that has plants are

been plowed the past fall.

Ccarse, strawy manure is not recommended for garden fertilizer. But if one is unable to secure well-decayed

this purpose, then a generous application of fresh stable manure should be bottom of the leaf it is necessary to use a crook on the spray nozzle. given at this time, at at the time this fertilizer is applied the ground is not frozen, or is in a condition for deling so, it would no doubt be better that it should be ployed or spaded under; but even if this is not done, the storms of winter, in combination with the action of the frost, will prepare it the action of the frost, will prepare it for giving results when planting time

has come.
The value of a garden depends upon how it is managed. To derive the most from it the plot should be made to produce both early and late crops, and t no time sould there be a vacant spot unless teo into interest, and the crops, and the crops, and the crops to into the season to grow another crop vector frost.

In the case of most vesteables and garden fruits it does not pay any man in these days to attenut to garden.

in these days to attempt to growins about 1,120 pounds own seed. He may save a few ceals in the cost of seed, but he is almost are to lose ten times as much in a decreased crop. The producing of seed

The present potatish shortage has created many questions in the minds. has become a science, and only specialists are likely to go the work in a manner that will insure us the seed in proper condition. Plants of the at long distances from each other that the amateur is sure to leave open some door for disaster. Amateur selected door for disaster. Amateur selected seeds are many times the cause of varieties "running out." It no more pays for every man to raise his own vegetable seeds than it does for every

man to try to make his own boots.

The finer the soil the better the vegetables, both in quantity and quality. Working the surface soil over after every rain retains the moisture. Vegetables delight in having a warm deep, rich and mellow soil, and pay generously for the privilege.

The soil of the garden should be well underdrained, thoroughly trenched or sub-soiled, and enriched by a judic ious application of fertilizing material Sunshine being a very essential element, a southern exposure is preferable. If this can be had, and a deep loam, somewhat sandy, rich in humus and with good drainage, there will be an ideal location.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

We would hear less complaint of alfalfa winter-killing each year if the newly-sown fields were mulched early in winter with fine manure.

It looks as though the wool growers of this country are to enjoy quite a large period of prosperity, as the prices of both wool and mutton show a profit to the grower.

A single leaf of an apple tree has 100,000 peres. Through each one of these pores water is continually passing off into the surrounding atmos-

phere. Hickories, buckeyes and black wal nut trees grow in a strong, rich soil. Such soils are very hard to work, but when they are brought under cultiva-tion they show great fertility.

W. B. Lenham, horticulturist of the

extension department of the A. and M. College, says the turnip louse may be controlled by spraying with a mixture of one pound of laundry soap dissolved in seven gallons of hot water. This apray must act and the insect to

ese crooks may be obtained from dealers. Do the spraying carefully and repeat as often as necessary.

A stock farm is always considered A stock tarm is always considered better collateral in financial centres than a farm where crops only are grown. This shows that live stock are safer than raising crops alone; that animals represent greater value than crops; that farmers who raise live stock are in better tinancial stand-ing. We need more stock farms and

more stock farmers.
One ton (2,000 pounds) burned lime or burned oyster shells contains about 2,000 pounds pure lime. One ton (2,000 pounds) raw ground limestone or oyster shells contains about 1,120 pounds

created many questions in the minds of our thoughtful producers. The following suggestions are made by the Agronomy Department of the New Jersey State College: Timothy sod—150 pounds nitrate of soda, 150 pounds acid phosphate. This should be applied early in the spring. Corn—200 pounds acid phosphate, 100 pounds nitrate of soda, 50 pounds ammonium sulphate. If stable manure is applied, leave out the ammonium sulphate

Pine trees inhabit dry, sandy soils. Pine trees grow thick, fleshy needles instead of leaves, which few openings through which water may escape.

## GOOD CONDUCT.

Generals Praise Canadian Soldiers to Sir Sam.

London, Cable—Sir Sam Hughes conterred to-day with generals commanding the Canadian brigades here. Those present were tiens, Lord Brooke, Macdougall, Carson, McKae, Reid, Neale, Stuart, Ashton, and others. Many matters of importance to the Canadian forces were discussed. Testimony was borne by Gens, Steele, Macdougall and Lord Brooke of the high conduct of the Canadian troops in England. The misconduct sheets show one man in a thousand brought in for drunkenness. Gen, Hughes made enquiries concerning the work of the training centres, these enquiries being fifelializary to further conferences, Bonar Law, Colonial Secretary, called on the Minister this evening.

## WANT PEACE.

German Socialists Would Check U-Boat War.

Berlin, Cable.—The Socialist membership in the Reichstag has decided to present the following resolutions:
"The Reichstag expresses the expectation that in the negotiations concerning the employment of the submarine weapon everything will be avoided which could damage the just increase of neutral States and effectuate an unnecessary sharpening and extension of the war.
"The Reichstag expects on the other hand, that the Gwarnment will do everything to bring about an early peace which will essure the increase and economic freedem of development."

FARMERS' MARKET.

٦	Petatoes bear 300		0
٦	Potatoes, bag 190		1
1		0	3
1	Butter, good to choice 0 32	0	3
1	Chickens, 1b 0 23	0	2
ı	Fowl, dressed, lb 0 19		2
1	Ducks, 1b 0 20		2
ı	Geese, 1b 0 18		2
ı	Chickens, lb. 0 23 Fowl, dressed, lb. 0 19 Ducks, lb. 0 23 Geese, lb. 0 13 Turkeys, lb. 0 27		3
١	MEATS-WHOLESALE.	,	0
1	Beef, forequarters out en co	\$12	01
1	Do., choice sides, cwt. 12 50		
1	Do., choice sides out 11 00	14	
1	Do., common cwt	12	
ł	Veals, common, cwt. 900 Veals, common, cwt. 800	10	
ı	Do., prime	10	
1	Shop hogs	15	
I	Do., heavy 13 50	14	
ı	Do., heavy	12	
ı	Muton light 20 00	22	
1		14	00
ı	SUGAR MARKET.		
ı	Sugars are quoted as follows:		
ı	Lantic, granulated, 100 lbs		41
ı	Redpath's, granulated 100 the	9 4	71
ı	St. Lawrence, granulated, 100 lbs	4	*1
۱			41
ı	Acadia, granulated, 100 lbs.	4	31
ı	St. Lawrence, heaver 100 the		31
ı	Lantic brilliant vellow 100 15.	2	36
Į.	St. Lawrence brilliant volley	2	ñΤ
ı	Acadia, granulated, 100 lbs.  St. Lawrence, beaver, 100 lbs.  Lantic, brilliant yellow, 100 lbs.  St. Lawrence, brilliant yellow Blue Star, 100 lbs.	2	UL
ı	Rednoth velow 100 the	2.3	36
ı	10-lb hage 100 over one	N (	01
ı	20-th have 150 over green ed bag	5.	
ı	2 and 5-lb packages		
ŀ	Blue Star, 100 lbs. Redpath, yelow, 100 lbs. 10-lb. bags 19c over grr 20-lb. bags 15c over grr 2 and 5-lb. packages lated bags.	anu	-1
	LIVE STO		
1	Pypont settle	-	

Export ca Butcher ca do. do. do. do. Butcher ca do. do. do. do. do. bulls do. bulls .... Feeding steers . Stockers, choice Springers
Sheep, ewes
Bucks and culls
Lambs
Hogs, fed and watered
Calves HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, ETC.

HIDES, SKINS, WOOL, ETC.

BEEFHIDES.—City Butcher streen flat 18 1-2c lb. Country Highes streen flat 16 1-2c per lb., flat cured, 17 to 17 1-2c. Part cured, 16 1-2 to 17c per lb.

CALFSKINS.—City skins green. flat, 18c per lb.—Country cured, 20 to 21c per lb.—Part cured, 18 to 19c per lb. Leacons or Bob Caif according to condition and take off 1,10 to 81.50 each.

HORSEHIDES—City take off 85.00 to 85.50. Country take off No. 1, \$4.75 to \$5.50. Country take off No. 1, \$4.75 to \$5.50. SHEEPSKINS.—Sheepskins \$2.00 to \$5.00.

COUNTRY Sheepskin SSc 10 \$3.00.

TALLOW—City rendered solid in barriels, No. 1 7 1-2c. No. 2, 6 1-2 to 7. Cake No. 1, 8 to 8 1-4c.

No. 1 7 1-2c. No. 2, 6 1-2 to 7. 1-2.

HORSEHAIR.—Farmer Pediar Stock 37 to 40c per lb.—Farmer Pediar Stock 37 to 40c per lb.—Washed fleece wool as to quality 45 to 47c per lb.—Washed rece wool as to quality 31 to 35c. Northwestern unwashed according to quality 23 to 33c.—Hallam's Weekly Market Report.

OTHER MARKETS. AIN OPTIONS.
n. High. Low. Ct
\$\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{1} \text{ } 1 \text{ } 09\frac{3}{2} \text{ } 1 \text{ } 08\frac{3}{4} \text{ } 1 \text{ } 08\frac{3}{4} \text{ } 1 \text{ } 05\frac{3}{4} \text{ } 1 \text{ } WINNIPEG 

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1,12 3-8;
No. 1 Northern, \$1,09 7-8 to \$1,12 3-8; No. 2 Northern, \$1,05 3-8 to \$1,09 3-8. Linseed—Cash, \$2,16 1-2 to \$2,17 1-2; May, \$2,16 1-2; July, \$2,16 1-2.

\$2.16 1-2; July, \$2.16 1-2.
BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts
50, active and firm.
Veals, receipts 50; slow and steady.
\$4.00 to \$10.50.
Hogs, receipts 2,000; active, heavy and
rilxed \$10.20 to \$10.25; yorkers \$9.25 to
\$10.25; plays \$8.75 to \$9.00; roughs \$9.00 to
\$10.10; stags \$6.50 to \$7.50.
Sheep and lambs, receipts 1,600; active,
unchanged.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Quetations and recepts follow:
Butcher steers, choice, 88 to 83.25; good,
\$7.50 to \$7.75; fairly good \$7 to \$7.25' fair
\$5.50 to \$7.75; fairly good \$7 to \$7.25' fair
\$5.50 to \$5.75; canners \$4.25 to \$5.
covus, choice, \$6.55 to \$7; good \$6.25 to
\$5.50; raedium \$5.55 to \$6; common \$5.25
to \$5.50; hulls, choice \$7 to \$7.25; fajor
\$5.50 to \$5.75; do medium \$6 to \$6.25; miled
coves, choice, each \$80 to \$55; mediam,
coves, choice, each \$80 to \$55; mediam,
can \$75 to \$7.5; do medium \$6 to \$6.25; miled
mixed \$9.25 to \$10.75; common \$10; sows
\$7.75 to \$8. Receipts 7.50.
Sheep 6 to \$eeples 7.50.
Receipts 230.
Receipts 230.
Calves, milk fed, 6 to 9 cents. Receipts
900.

I	CHICAGO LIVE ST	OCK.		
STREET, SQUARE, SQUARE	Cattic, receipts000. Market strong. Native beef steers Stockers and feeders Cows and heifers Culves Hoss. receipts 2,000. Market stow.	6 00 4 10 8 00	10 05 8 25 9 00 10 50	
Contraction of the last of the	Light Mixed Heavy Rough Pigs Bunk of sales Sheep, receipts 15,000, Market firm.	9 40 9 35 9 35	9 75 9 80 9 80 9 69 9 75	
	Wethers Lambs, native LIVERPOOL PRODU	8 50 9 75 ICE	9 25 41 70	
	Wheat, spot steady, No. 2 ter gulf-11s, 6d. No. 1 Manitoba-13s, 10d	hard		
١	No. 2 Manitoba hard winter	choice	-134.	

d.

No. 3 Manitoba—13s, 4d.

No. 2 red western winter—11s, 9d.

Nor. Chicary—13s, 9d.

No. 1 Durn 13s, 4d.

Corn. spot quiet.

American mixed new—19s, 6 1-2d.

Flour, winter patents—46s.

Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—14, 15s, of 5, 16s.

Perk, prime, pass, western 15.

o is, 15s. Perk, prime mess, western—125s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 15 lbs.—87s Dacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 39 l c Cd.

Cd. Short ribs. 16 to 24 lbs.—71s. Plear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—98. Long clear middles, light, 28 to 24 lbs.— Sos.
Long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs.—
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 48 bs.
84s.

84s. Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—80s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—20s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—20s. Cheese, 64s old-das 64. American, refined—72s. 33. American, refined boxes—71s. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—13s.

Colored—104s.
Australian in Londor—50s, 9d.
Turpentine, spirit\*=-50s.
Resin. common—20s.
Petroleum, refined—11s, 1-4d.
Linseed Oil—47s.
Cotton Seed Oil. hull refined, spot—47s.

The small town of Pella, lowa, has fairly earned a place in the map by the report that practically every young man in the community sacrificed or offered skin from his body to be grafted to that of a fellow townsman, injured in a motor accident. The victim is on the road to recovery.