

### Strength Will Return To Weak People Using This Treatment

You are discouraged. You feel old and worn. You are sick, but not aware of the fact. You can drag yourself around—but work is impossible. With your stomach crying out for assistance and the nerves all on edge why not try Ferrero's?—it will surely do you good. Ferrero's is a wonderful combination of vegetable extracts, fortified by excellent tonics for the nerves and stomach. When you feel despondent, Ferrero's cheers you up. When languor and oppression weigh you down, Ferrero's braces you up. When sleep is impossible Ferrero's calms the nerves and gives you rest. For bounding health, good looks, good spirits, nothing equals Ferrero's; makes the weak strong and the sick well. Good for men, women and children; try Ferrero's. It can work wonders, as it did for Mrs. Mary Melong, of Harbor Bouche, N. S., who writes: "Ferrero's built me up. Before using it, I scarcely knew what good health meant. I was just a miserable and weak as an old woman could be. "Tired from morning to night, bothered by trifles, unceasingly nervous. "The first box of Ferrero's improved my blood, gave me appetite. In a short time I was like a new person. Now I rejoice in abundant good health." Try Ferrero's. It will make an unexpected improvement in your looks, your feeling, your health. Whether anemia, nervous or suffering from general disorder—if you want cure, use Ferrero's. Price 50c per box, or six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers or direct from The Cataract Co., Kingston, Ont.



LESSON VII. February 18, 1917. Jesus heals a nobleman's son.—John 4: 46-54.

COMMENTARY.—Christ's return to Galilee (vs. 43-45). After the two days that Jesus was constrained to remain at Sychar to preach to the people, it is evident that his work there was permanent from the fact that Philip, Peter and John met with marked success in their ministry in Samaria a few years later (Acts 8: 5-25). Went into Galilee—Jesus and his disciples were on their way from Judea to Galilee when they halted at Jacob's well. It was about twenty miles from there to the border of Galilee, and nearly twenty more on to Cana. A prophet hath no honor in his own country.—Matt. 12: 12; Mark 6: 4; Luke 4: 24. Jesus speaks of Nazareth as his own country. He was going into Galilee to continue his ministry, but at Nazareth at this time, for that being his own country, he would not be well received. A second view is thus expressed by Whedon: "From Samaria, where Jesus was honored, he departs after a brief sojourn, to his own country, Galilee, where he was, in the comparison, without honor; and he must go to win the honor and convert, if possible, their hearts from contempt to adoration." A third view is that, since Jesus was the center of the Jewish religion and his Father's country, where he had not been enthusiastically received; hence he was going into Galilee where the people would welcome his ministry. The first view appears the most reasonable. 4. The Galileans received him.—They were not so firm wedded to Jewish traditions and were not so prejudiced against those who did not bear the marks of the Jewish hierarchy as were the Jews of Judea, hence they were open to conviction. Many Galileans had seen at the Passover in Jerusalem, where Jesus drove out the traffickers from the temple and saw others of his works and were convinced that he was the Messiah. They also went unto the feast.—The males among the Israelites were required to attend the three great feasts at Jerusalem each year. The feast of the Passover was one of these. The other two were Pentecost and the feast of Tabernacles. The people were to bring an offering to the Lord on each of these occasions.

II. The nobleman's request (vs. 46-50). Cana of Galilee.—This was a town four or five miles northeast of Nazareth. It was here that Jesus performed his first miracle, that of turning water into wine. Nathanael, one of His disciples, lived in Cana (John 1: 45). A certain nobleman—A man who held a responsible position in the Roman government and lived in Capernaum. We are not informed as to his name and the suggestion that it was Canan, whose wife Joanna ministered to Jesus (Luke 8: 3), is mere conjecture. At Capernaum—Capernaum was a city of considerable importance in the time of Christ. It was situated on the northwest shore of the Sea of Galilee. Excavations have revealed interesting ruins there, some of which appear to be those of a synagogue, perhaps that built by a centurion (Luke 7: 36). 47. When he heard.—The nobleman had heard of Jesus and of the wonderful works which He did, and he was convinced that He had power to heal his son, who was at the point of death. He had heard that He was in Galilee and hence was within reach. Went unto Him, and besought Him.—The anxiety about his son and his confidence in Jesus led him to make the journey of twenty or twenty-five miles from Capernaum to Cana to entreat Jesus to go to his home. Come down—Capernaum being on the shore of the Sea of Galilee and Cana being on the hills, there was a descent of about two thousand feet in passing from Cana to Capernaum. 48. Except one sign and wonders.—The words of this verse are, as it were, an exclamation, a thinking aloud of Jesus. He sees that to awaken this man He must

more than heal his son; He must to that sign add an additional wonder.—Whedon, Christ's miracles are never mere wonders to excite astonishment; they are signs of heavenly truths as well, and this is their primary characteristic.—Plummer. Ye will not believe.—The great desire of Jesus was to convince the people that the kingdom of God was within their reach. He would have them believe in His Messiahship for their own present and eternal salvation. Therefore He was ready to perform miracles to bring the people to accept the truth, by which alone they could be saved. 49. The nobleman saith unto Him.—This troubled father had not entrusted this urgent matter to another, but had come himself. If he had pride of position, he laid it aside to come personally to Jesus for relief. Sir, come down ere my child die.—The longing desire for his child's recovery was mixed with faith. He had no hope that his son would live if Jesus did not heal him and he believed that Jesus could raise him up. He thought it necessary for Jesus to go where the sick one was in order to restore him to health, hence the urgency of his plea for Him to go down to Capernaum. He was about to receive a more comprehensive understanding of the power of Jesus.

111. The rewards of faith (vs. 50-54). Go thy way; thy son liveth.—The answer to the nobleman's earnest plea had come, but not in the way he had expected. The words that fell from the lips of Jesus—such words as he had never heard before—thy son liveth, must have thrilled the soul of that father with joy. The man believed the word—His idea that Jesus must be at his son's bedside to cure him was at once dispelled, and his faith accepted his word. He saw no evidence that his son would recover, but he took Jesus at his word. He went his way—He acted his faith and obeyed the Master. He had no occasion to plead longer with Jesus. The nobleman had faith when he started from Capernaum. He also had faith as he began his homeward journey; otherwise he would have continued his plea for Jesus to go home with him. 51. His servants met him.—On his way to Capernaum he met his servants, who had been sent to tell him the good news of his son's recovery. Thy son liveth.—The nobleman had heard these very words from Jesus some time before this and he believed them and was comforted, and hearing them now from his servants assured him that he had not trusted Jesus in vain. 52. Enquired.—The hour—It was natural that he should ask this question, for he wished to know whether the cure was wrought at the time Jesus spoke the words, "Thy son liveth," or later. Began to amend.—Began to recover. Yesterday at the seventh hour.—According to Jewish reckoning this would be one o'clock in the afternoon. The nobleman had probably started early in the morning to find Jesus, and had arrived in Cana about noon. His interview with Jesus was at one o'clock, and he started homeward as soon as he conveniently could. It would be difficult to make the journey to Capernaum, as tired as he and his beasts would naturally be, the same day, hence it is naturally that he should stop for the night at some village on the way. The fever left him.—It was not a case of slow recovery, but the disease left its hold at once. The fever knew—the cure appeared to him as having been wrought by the power of Jesus. It was not a natural recovery nor was it a mere coincidence. It was a miracle. Himself believed, and his whole household.—The man's faith was rewarded in the healing of his son. It was rewarded in a most welcome manner in the salvation of his entire household. 54. This is again the second miracle.—When Jesus came into Galilee after his baptism, he performed the miracle in Cana of changing the water into wine; and when he came again into Galilee, from Judea, he healed the nobleman's son. The former miracle confirmed the faith of the disciples in Him and the latter convinced the nobleman and his family of Christ's Messiahship.

QUESTIONS.—What results followed the discourse of Jesus at Jacob's well? What did Jesus say about the harvest? How did the people of Galilee regard Jesus? What was the nobleman's errand to Cana? What answer did Jesus give? How did the nobleman show his faith in Jesus? How was his faith rewarded? What word did the nobleman's servants bring to him from home? What question did he ask them?

#### PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Living Faith. I. Developed under test. II. Evidenced by obedience. I. Developed under test. This lesson brings out clearly Christ's discernment of human character, and His appreciation of living faith. The urgent request which came to Jesus from the nobleman was the occasion, though not the cause, of his exclamation, "Except ye see signs and wonders, in which he apostrophized the whole multitude of his countrymen. All the lavishing of his love, all the grace and truth which shone radiant in his life, fell upon blind eyes, incapable of beholding its beauty. The manifest revelation of a godlike character had no power with them equal to outward wonders. The graciousness of his nature did not appeal to them. They had no eyes for his tenderness, no ears for his wisdom. The consciousness of it all struck pain to the Master's head and called forth his lament. Jesus did not put forth the more power of his miracles as the chief sign of his divine sonship. He declared his almighty power chiefly by showing compassion and mercy. So much did he cherish the smallest degree of faith, that he gave special attention to its growth in every individual where it could be found. It stood out in bold contrast to the attitude of the nation as he saw it in the nobleman. His method with the nobleman was to make plain to him what he had that was of value in securing the grant of his appeal. The great peculiarity of this second miracle in Cana is that it is detailed throughout so as to develop the perfect faith. It was Jesus' method to lead those who sought His help to such inward fruit-

ful acquaintance with, and confidence in, himself; that they trusted his word before they beheld his work. Jesus accepted the loving earnestness and tenacity of the nobleman. Paternal affection and anxiety made the nobleman alert to any prospect of help. Affliction brought him to Jesus. There was substance in his faith. It was not mere sentiment. It had an active quality. It moved him to make every effort to obtain help from Jesus, and yet he labored under misconceptions. His faith began as a belief that Jesus could work a physical miracle when present with his son. He did not know of Jesus' spiritual power or his own need of spiritual help. The spirit of persistency and importunity showed that he did not reject the words of Jesus as any rejection of his appeal. His powerlessness led him to a more unreserved dependence on the power of Jesus. He stood before him resolved not to go away without Jesus' help. He held fast by as much of Jesus' character as he could apprehend. That marked evidence of obedience. The nobleman was tested in his humility, which might have wounded the pride of one in his station. He was tested in his faith by being required to trust in what Jesus said, and in the power of the father's appeal in the gratification of his son depended upon the obedience of that moment when Jesus said, "Go thy way." He believed the assurance, "Thy son liveth," and therefore acted in accordance with Christ's instruction. A great onward step was taken when Jesus' word for the cure was accepted in place of his personal visit. The nobleman trusted in what Jesus said, and in the power of His word. He was the faith of a full surrender and devotion, which reached its highest development in personal experience. Having made a spiritual roadway into the father's heart, Jesus granted his request. He helped the father's faith and healed the son's malady. Faith was crowned and perfected by the incontestable proof of the miracle. The narrative relates the effect upon the entire household of the faith of Jesus. When the nobleman learned that the hour of Christ's utterance was the hour of his son's healing, there remained no cloud to mar the brightness of his faith. The memory of his Lord's mercy could never fade from his mind. The change which was produced in his spiritual being surpassed all else. In tracing Christ's method in the development of the nobleman's faith we find he first discovered to him its radical defect. He then tested its inward earnestness. He denied his formal consent, but granted his essential petition. Direct-

## THE LIBRARY EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE

### What Books to Buy and What Books to Avoid—Study Your Business, Your Country and Life—Build Up Your Very Own Library.

With the next few months of long winter evenings would it not be a good thing for the farming community to make some arrangements for a supply of reading material. Cultivating the soil is good, without a little cultivation of the mind a farmer may not profitably develop a sort of all-roundness in his reading. We know, or ought to know, that production is only half of his business. No matter how beautiful in yield or how splendid the quality of his crops, if there is no market for them his labor has been in vain. Really there is no getting around the fact that a prosperous agriculture depends in a large measure on a proper system of distribution. To-day, market regulations and almost everything connected with the farmer's selling operations, has been the work of somebody else. What more important move could be made, than to read some of the books and periodicals dealing with this phase of the situation. But after one has waded through the intricacies of science and economics, he is apt to welcome something of an entertaining nature. A steady diet of beefsteak gets monotonous; a variety menu keeps a proper balance and makes it ready for more. In the realm of literature, books of fiction serve as a kind of desert, but if one happens to like pie, that is no reason why he should make a meal of it. I am, by no means, one of those who cry down fiction, provided it has some elements of value in it. There are, however, so many books in this class published nowadays that in buying it is well to practice some system of discrimination. Usually, I believe the publishers plan to put new books on the market in the spring and fall like the milliners and the tailors. As a rule, they go out of fashion just as quickly. Then, again, I never like to risk \$1.50 on the new comer because the publisher proclaims it to be "the greatest American novel." Buying best sellers on this basis is a pretty sure way of dropping one's small change.

#### REAL AGRICULTURAL BOOKS.

To get together a number of authoritative works along the line of one's own business, makes a good starting point. A man should be a better farmer if familiar with "why" as well as the "how." Abnormal seasons, such as we have experienced for the last two years, are sure to create new problems. One who has trained himself by practice and experience to plow a straight furrow, feed a prize-winning steer or breed a cow into the advanced Registry, will still be at a loss to know what the best agricultural books have to say about these subjects. For instance, such a book is "The Fat of the Land," by John Williams Streeter and published by Grosset and Dunlap, New York. When it came out ten or twelve years ago it created quite a stir and was widely read. I remember hearing the late Dr. James refer to this book during a year ago while addressing a meeting of dairymen. "If," said he, "you think of buying some reading matter, and have only the price of one book to invest, by all means buy 'The Fat of the Land,' it will pay you." I, for one, took the advice and found it gilt-edged. Another book from which I have derived a great deal of pleasure and profit is entitled "Our Farming," by T. B. Terry, of Ohio, and published by The Farmer Co. of Philadelphia. Other books that should find a place in any farm-

library are Henry's "Feeds and Feeding," which stands unsurpassed in its line; Roberts' "Fertility of the Soil"; Davenport's "Principles of Breeding," and the Bailey books that cover a wide range of horticultural topics. Then I see no reason why the farmer may not profitably develop a sort of all-roundness in his reading. We know, or ought to know, that production is only half of his business. No matter how beautiful in yield or how splendid the quality of his crops, if there is no market for them his labor has been in vain. Really there is no getting around the fact that a prosperous agriculture depends in a large measure on a proper system of distribution. To-day, market regulations and almost everything connected with the farmer's selling operations, has been the work of somebody else. What more important move could be made, than to read some of the books and periodicals dealing with this phase of the situation. But after one has waded through the intricacies of science and economics, he is apt to welcome something of an entertaining nature. A steady diet of beefsteak gets monotonous; a variety menu keeps a proper balance and makes it ready for more. In the realm of literature, books of fiction serve as a kind of desert, but if one happens to like pie, that is no reason why he should make a meal of it. I am, by no means, one of those who cry down fiction, provided it has some elements of value in it. There are, however, so many books in this class published nowadays that in buying it is well to practice some system of discrimination. Usually, I believe the publishers plan to put new books on the market in the spring and fall like the milliners and the tailors. As a rule, they go out of fashion just as quickly. Then, again, I never like to risk \$1.50 on the new comer because the publisher proclaims it to be "the greatest American novel." Buying best sellers on this basis is a pretty sure way of dropping one's small change.

It is a good plan to let the early enthusiasm of promoters cool off. After a year or two, if the book still appears to be making headway, and seems to have captured public sanction, it may be safe to purchase. An old gentleman who has gotten together a really useful library, said to me once: "Never buy fiction until the copyright runs out. You gain in two ways. First, they will have dropped one-half in price; second, if they are still alive, they'll be marvellous and well worth having." The advice looked good so I have browsed quite freely in the literary fields of Dickens, Scott, Thackeray and a score of others, ranging all the way from Fielding to Robert Louis Stevenson. They may not have added much to my store of agricultural knowledge, but I do claim they give one a broader outlook on the world of affairs and improve the quality of his citizenship. Once let a man's mental horizon become bounded by the limits of a hundred acre farm and he becomes dwarfed in mind, body and soul. In these days of history-making,

one is likely to be attracted to the warring nations and become interested in the stories of their rise and development. Macaulay's "History of England" and "Green's Short History of the English People" are two standbys that should find a place in any library. The former especially, is a model of clearness and fluency of style, the mere reading of which cannot help but be beneficial, aside from the historical facts he clothes so attractively. Guizot's "History of France," and Grote's "History of Greece" are authoritative works on the countries with which they deal, and will be found fairly readable.

#### STUDY OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Coming down to our own country, still comparatively young, there are several monumental works, such as Kingsford's, that treat exhaustively with Canadian history. I prefer, however, to take our own history in biographical doses, of which we have a number of very palatable ones. In fact the whole story of Champlain down to under quite a formidable list called "Makers of Canada." Perhaps most people would not care to read all the "Makers" or go to the expense of buying them. There are, however, some of them belonging to our own times that are almost indispensable to anyone wishing to get a reasonable and easy grasp of Dominion affairs since Confederation. The biographies that I can especially recommend are the lives of Sir John Macdonald, Alexander McKenzie, Geo. W. Ross and Sir Charles Tupper. You will not be satisfied to read any of these from a lending library on the two weeks' limit. They will stand much re-reading and become more interesting on an extensive acquaintance.

#### EACH HAS A FAVORITE POET.

Now, what about poetry? Most people will declare without any hesitation that they don't read it. But then, there are poets and poets, which makes the difference—sometimes I have heard individuals who readily handed down the negative verdict on the muse who could quote whole pages from Bobby Burns, dialect and all. Many people admit a fondness for Kipling's "bushband" measurements, and all of us are unconsciously quoting Shakespeare every day, for scores of our common expressions are but thinly paraphrased Shakespeareisms. When it comes to putting the poet on the library shelf he takes little space and the cost is a trifle, thanks to the compressions of modern publishers. Words as his flights sometimes are, a little culling here and there to get rid of the dross and the refined gold becomes quite amenable to the romance. Someone has said, "A library without the poets is like a garden without a flower or a house without a woman." It is quite evident that the man who likes an occasional dash of the sublime in his reading matter wants to get away at times from the hurly-burly of dollar chasing. He will, therefore, consult his tastes and have them represented on his library shelves. —CANADIAN COUNTRYMAN.

## Crash Up Among The Yukon Snows

### COMES ADVICE TO SUFFERERS TO USE DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Glacier Creek Lady Says They Have Been Her Handy for Sixteen Years and She Has Never Known Them to Fail. Glacier Creek, via Dawson, Yukon, Can., Feb. 16.—(Special).—"North of fifty-three, whose doctors are long distances apart, present help in time of need are the reliance of the settlers. Dodd's Kidney Pills have established an enviable reputation. Hear what Mrs. A. Armstrong, a well-known resident of this place, has to say of them: "Dodd's Kidney Pills have been my stand-by for sixteen years. Mrs. Armstrong states, 'Both myself and my family have the greatest faith in their medicinal qualities. When any of my friends complain of even a headache, I treat them with Dodd's Kidney Pills and they never fail to go good.' "It always gives me pleasure to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ailments from backache to rheumatism, Bright's disease and heart disease. These troubles come from sick kidneys. That's why Dodd's Kidney Pills cure them."



#### TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.	
Dairy Produce—	
Butter, choice dairy	80 42 80 46
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	5 50 5 50
Do., fancy, lb.	0 08 0 08
Do., table, lb.	0 04 0 04
Dressed poultry—	
Turkeys, lb.	0 32 0 33
Fowl, lb.	0 19 0 20
Geese, Spring, lb.	0 18 0 20
Duckings, lb.	0 20 0 22
Spring chickens, lb.	0 27 0 28
Live Poultry—	
Fowl, lb.	0 17 0 19
Chickens, lb.	0 12 0 13
Fruit—	
Apples, Baldwin, bbl.	2 50 4 00
Do., Spring, bbl.	1 50 1 75
Do., Greening, bbl.	2 00 2 00
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	0 50 0 50
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 50 0 50
Rhubarb, bunch	0 10 0 10
Vegetables—	
Beets, per bag	0 00 0 00
Carrots, per bag	1 50 1 75
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	0 25 0 25
Cabbage, each	0 10 0 10
Do., red, each	0 10 0 10
Horsedrill, lb.	0 05 0 05
Leeks, bunch	0 10 0 10
Lettuce, doz. bchs, small	0 25 0 25
Do., doz. bchs, large	0 40 0 40
Onions, bundle	0 10 0 10
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 75 1 00
Do., 6-qt. bkt.	0 50 0 50
Potatoes, per bag	1 75 2 00
Do., bkt.	0 60 0 60
Sage, bunch	0 00 0 00
Savory, bunch	0 00 0 00
Turnips, bag	0 75 0 75
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 75 0 75
MEATS—WHOLESALE.	
Beef, fore-quarters, ewk.	212 00 215 00
Do., hind-quarters	18 00 18 00
Carcases, choice	18 00 18 00
Do., common	15 00 15 00
Veals, common, cut.	9 00 11 00
Do., medium	12 00 13 00
Do., large	15 00 16 00
Heavy hogs	20 00 17 00
Shoat hogs	15 00 15 00
Baldr hogs	12 00 12 00
Mutton, heavy	18 00 18 00
Do., light	15 00 15 00
Lamb, Spring, lb.	0 25 0 25

#### LOCAL WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS ON CANADIAN REFINED SUGAR, TORONTO DELIVERY, IS EFFECT AFTER JANUARY 22.—

St. Lawrence granulated	106 lbs. 7 75
St. Lawrence 68 over	106 lbs. 7 75
Lantic granulated	100 lbs. 7 25
Blue Star granulated	100 lbs. 7 25
Redpath's granulated	100 lbs. 7 25
Royal Acadia granulated	100 lbs. 7 25
White, 100 lbs. over granulated	100 lbs. 7 25
Dark yellow	100 lbs. 7 25
Dominion crystal gran.	100 lbs. 7 25
White, 100 lbs. over granulated	100 lbs. 7 25
2 and 10 lbs. cants over granulated	100 lbs. 7 25
2 and 10 lbs. cants over granulated	100 lbs. 7 25

#### CATTLE MARKET.

Receipts—773 cattle; 30 calves; 1,196 sheep; 169 swine.	
Export cattle choice	10 25 11 00
Do., medium	9 50 10 00
Do., do. common	7 75 8 50
Butcher cows, choice	7 75 8 00
Do., do. medium	7 00 7 50
Do., do. common	4 25 4 50
Feeders, choice	5 50 6 00
Stockers, choice	4 25 4 75
Do., light	3 00 3 50
Hilfers, choice, each	5 00 5 50
Springers, each	5 00 5 50
Shoat, ewes	5 50 10 00
Bucks and culls	2 50 3 00
Lamb, 100 lbs.	15 00 14 00
Cows, fed and watered	14 00 14 00
Calves, 100 lbs.	5 00 5 00

#### OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.	
Wheat—	
Open High Low Close	
July	117 1/2 118 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2
Oct.	117 1/2 118 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2
Chicago	119 1/2 120 1/2 119 1/2 119 1/2
May	117 1/2 118 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2
July	117 1/2 118 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2
May	117 1/2 118 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2
July	117 1/2 118 1/2 117 1/2 117 1/2

#### DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—On track, No. 1 hard, 117 1/2	
No. 1 Northern, 117 1/2	
No. 2 Northern, 117 1/2	
No. 3 Northern, 117 1/2	
No. 4 Northern, 117 1/2	
No. 5 Northern, 117 1/2	
No. 6 Northern, 117 1/2	
No. 7 Northern, 117 1/2	
No. 8 Northern, 117 1/2	
No. 9 Northern, 117 1/2	
No. 10 Northern, 117 1/2	
No. 11 Northern, 117 1/2	
No. 12 Northern, 117 1/2	
No. 13 Northern, 117 1/2	
No. 14 Northern, 117 1/2	
No. 15 Northern, 117 1/2	
No. 16 Northern, 117 1/2	
No. 17 Northern, 117 1/2	
No. 18 Northern, 117 1/2	
No. 19 Northern, 117 1/2	
No. 20 Northern, 117 1/2	

#### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

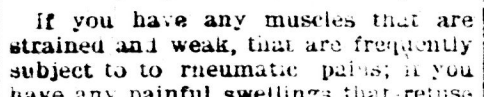
Cattle, receipts 7,000.	
Native beef cattle	7 00 7 50
Western steers	7 00 7 50
Stockers and feeders	6 10 6 50
Cows and heifers	5 00 5 50
Hogs, receipts 46,000.	
Market firm.	
Light	11 75 12 00
Mixed	11 50 11 75
Heavy	11 25 11 50
Rough	11 00 11 25
Butcher's stock	11 00 11 25
Market receipts 9,000.	
Market firm.	
Lamb, receipts 10,000.	
Market firm.	
Lamb, receipts 10,000.	
Market firm.	

#### LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Flour, winter patents—7s.	
Hops in London (Atlantic Coast)—4s.	
Bees, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—11s.	
Cocoa, Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lbs.—11s.	
Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs.—11s.	
Short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs.—11s.	
Shonora, square, 11 to 12 lbs.—10s.	
American refined, 11s. 2d.	
Domestic, Canadian, finest white—11s.	
Australian in London—11s. 2d.	

### Painful Swellings Reduced Muscular Strains Ended

Such Troubles Now Quickly Rubbed Away by Powerful Remedy. If you have any muscles that are strained and weak, that are frequently subject to rheumatic pains, if you have any painful swellings that refuse to go away—get busy with Nerviline. This is the very sort of trouble that Nerviline is noted for curing quickly. "I have proved Nerviline simply a wonder in reducing a hard, painful swelling. It followed an injury I received in my leg and caused me great pain and discomfort. The muscles were strained and sore, and no other remedy gave me ease and comfort. I got from rubbing on Nerviline. There is a soothing, pain-relieving power about Nerviline that touched the root of my trouble. Nerviline reduced the swelling, it destroyed the pain, it brought my limb back to perfect condition." The experience of Mr. Bowen, whose home is in Mid-dex, is not unusual. Thousands are proving every day that muscular pains of every kind, chronic rheumatism, neuralgia, neuritis and sciatica, all yield to Nerviline when nothing else can possibly cure. Nerviline is an old-time family pain remedy, used nearly forty years with great success. 25c. at all dealers.



#### TREATMENT OF SOILS.

As a general thing no injury comes to a sandy soil if handled while it is wet. A clay soil, however, would suffer from such treatment. The effect would be what is known as puddling. Even if a clay soil is harrowed when wet, there will be more or less puddling. When in this condition it becomes cloddy and impervious to air and water. When the land is just moist enough to break up mellow is the proper time to plow it. It must be neither wet enough to leave a slick surface when rubbed by the moldboard, nor dry enough to break up in large clods. Should continued rain follow wet plowing, not much, if any, harm would follow. It is the hot, dry winds that leave a mass of unmanageable

#### One Way to Smoke a Cigar.

"Here's a secret that it took me years to learn," said Uncle Joe Cannon, who as nearly every one knows, is an inveterate smoker. "If you want to get the most out of a cigar, light the 'wrong end.' Any man who smokes cigars to get any great extent will tell you that he has not met such a cigar. Now, my plan is to light the 'right end' and get to you and start the smoke as soon as you can. Of course you have to go in your mouth before you can light the 'right end' but if you try my plan you won't ever go back to the old-fashioned way unless I'm badly mistaken."