SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XI. Sept. 15, 1918.

Winning the World to Christ.—Matt. 5: 13-16; 28: 18-20; Acts 16: 6-15; Neh. 1: 1-11.

Commentary.—I. Saving influence of Christians (Matt. 5: 13-16). 13. The salt of the earth—Christians are the saving element in society. As salt preserves the food to which it is applied, so the apostles and the followers of Christ in all ages were to preserve the world from corruption and to purify it. Lost his savor—The salt in the East had a tendency to lose its saltness. A warning is here given, lest we lose our spiritual excellence. Trodden under foot—Thrown into the street. The salt must not be thrown into the field, for it would destroy the fertility of the soil. 14. Light of the world—God lets his light shine into the hearts of his children, and they are to reflect and scatter that light among men. Light reveals and cheers. Christians show the world the abhorrent nature of sin and the excellence of holiness. On an hill—Perhaps Jesus pointed to some nearby hill crowned with a city. Such a city is always in sight. 15. Candle—Lamp. Bushel—The ordinary household measure, holding about a peck. Candlestick—Lampstand. All ..... in the house—The houses ordinarily consisted of one room. 15. Light—We cover our light by pride and worldliness; we let it shine by keeping filled with the love of God.

II. Promise of Christ's presence (Matt. 28: 18-20). 18. All power—Not only all power, but all authority. It includes power over matter and over spirit, power on earth and in heaven. 19. Go ye—Even though there seem to be no doors open, doors will open before those who "go" at Christ's word. Make disciples of all the nations (R. V.)—The work is great and the field wide. The apostle is to put forth every effort, in harmony with the word and the Spirit, to teach the truths of the gospel and to induce the people to embrace salvation. Not only the Jews, but all nations are to receive the offer of the gospel. Baptizing—By this act the convert declares his allegiance to Christ and his separation from the world and sin. In the name—One name, one Godhead, but three persons. 20. Teaching—Instructing, guiding. I am with you always—Christ's presence is promised "all the days," until the end of the dispensation.

III. A call to service (Acts 16: 6-15). 6-8. Paul and Silas were on a missionary tour through Asia Minor. They had visited the places where Paul had preached on his first missionary journey and were pressing on toward the western part of Asia Minor, being divinely led to Troas. 9. A vision—A clear and definite impression was made upon Paul's mind. The word means something seen and does not necessarily imply that the beholder was asleep, yet the fact that it occurred in the night might indicate that the apostle was asleep at the time. A man of Macedonia—Macedonia was a Greek province across the Aegean Sea from Troas. Whoever this personage was, whether a representative of Macedonia or an angel, Paul recognized him as "a man of Macedonia" with a message for him. Come over ..... and help us—This was a call of pagan need for spiritual light. Paganism failed to satisfy the longings of the soul, and application was made for the gospel of Jesus Christ. 10. We—This indicates that Luke joined the company at Troas. Assuredly gathering, etc.—The apostle had no doubt as to the particular place where the Lord would have him labor. His duty was clear to carry the gospel into Europe.

11.—Loosing from Troas—Sailing from Troas, with a strange course—The wind was favorable and in one day the company sailed sixty miles in a northwesterly direction to Samothracia and the next day reached Neopolis, the seaport of Philipi, having sailed seventy-five miles. At another time it took Paul five days to travel the same distance. Samothracia—A rocky island in the Aegean Sea. 12. To Philippi—Ten miles from Neapolis. The journey could be made by land or by the river. Chief city—The first city of that region. A colony—A Roman colony was composed of citizens transferred from Rome. They had the organization and customs of the city of Rome, and their city was a minature of Rome itself. Those who composed the colony were still enrolled as citizens of Rome. There were rich gold mines a short distance north of Philippi. 13. On the sabbath—Probably the first Sabbath after Paul's arrival at Philippi. Where prayer was wont to be made—It seems that there was no synagogue in the city, and when Paul and his companions understood that there was place of prayer by the river outside of the city, they went to meet those who would worship the Lord there. Spake unto the women—Those who were interested in the worship of the Lord were women, "and of those women, one was a foreigner and a proselyte, faithful, perhaps, when the birthright Jews were faithless, and to her the gospel is to be an exceeding great reward." 14. Named Lydia—The name may have been given to her from the town in Lydia, Thyatira, from which she came. This town had long been noted for its manufacture of purple. Whose heart the Lord opened—The Lord moved her by his Spirit to accept the gospel and she was obedient to the divine impression. Attended unto the things which were spoken—Her hungry heart received with gladness the message which the Lord's servants brought, and she believed the gospel. 15. Was baptised, and her household—Baptism was administered as a sign of the inward washing of the heart and as a testimony to the world of discipleship with Christ.

IV. The Ministry of Prayer (Neh. 1-11). A striking example of a deep interest in the work of the Lord is found in the experience of Nehemiah. He was a trusted servant of the king of Persia, but a Jewish captive. He heard through certain men who had returned from Judea that the walls of Jerusalem were down and that the gates of the city had been burned, and the Jews there were in great distress. When Nehemiah heard this report, he was much afflicted, for he had a strong desire that his people and land should be prosperous. In view of the conditions that prevailed in Judea, he gave himself up to fasting and prayer for his people. In his prayer he made most humble confession of the sins of his people, having addressed the Lord in terms of lofty adoration. He took a very humble position in behalf of the Jews in this confession. He then referred to the words which the Lord had spoken regarding his people. If they would not keep his commandments, he would scatter them; but if they returned to the Lord and obeyed him, he would have mercy upon them and return them to their own land.

Questions.—What terms does Jesus apply to his followers? Explain the force of the figure Jesus uses of a city set on a hill. What use is made of a candle? What commission did Jesus give the disciples? What vision did Paul have? What course did Paul take? What success did he have at Philippi? What did Nehemiah do when he heard of the condition of Jerusalem?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—How Christians can better their community, nation and the world.

I. The field.

II. The agents.

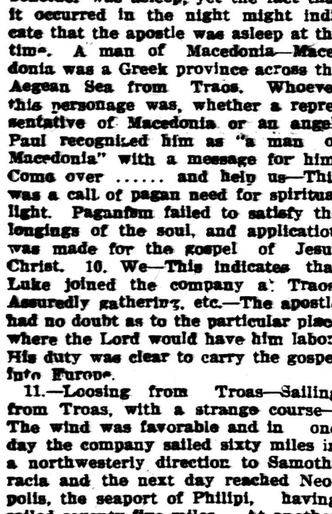
III. The order.

I. The field. "The field is the world." Christianity is a universal religion, and contemplates a world-wide evangelism. Necessity and provision are commensurate, and both are universal. Invitations are race-wide, and as varied as the longings of human hearts. Christ's last commission excepts no man. "This gospel of the kingdom shall be preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations." Christ was "the true Light, which lighteth every man that cometh unto the world," and the foreordained provisions of the "everlasting covenant" are universally available. The world must be won. "He that winneth souls is wise," both in aim and method. No task so enlists the energies or demands keenness of perception, and readiness of adaptation, as does efficient evangelism. Repellant severity and undue sympathy are equally fatal. Coercion is both impossible and worthless. "Knowing therefore the terror of the Lord, we persuade men." As "ambassadors for Christ" we beseech men to be "reconciled to God."

II. The agents. "The good seed are the children of the kingdom." Christianity is the basis of true brotherhood, and obliterating disinctions of nation or condition, makes men "one in Christ Jesus." Christian love, like that of its author, embraces the world. A heart in fellowship with Christ can not be indifferent. The responsibilities are immense. Jesus said to His disciples, "Ye are the salt," the preserving element, "of the earth." The world owes more to the presence and prayers of Christians than it realizes. Ten righteous men would have turned aside judgment from the cities of the plain. "Holding forth the word of life," declares the apostle. Christianity embraces all, and the only effective element of human uplift. Paul declared himself to be "debtor both to the Greeks, and to the Barbarians; both to the wise and to the unwise."

III. The order. Jerusalem, Judea, Samaria, and unto the uttermost parts of the earth, was the appropriate and prescribed order of Pentecostal evangelism. Translated into the terms of modern life, it reads, the home, the neighborhood, the nation, the world. It was eminently fitting that the first triumphs of the gospel should be won in the doomed city of repeated rejections. Judea shared the benedictions of its civic and religious centre. Samaria was the scene of Philip's evangelism, and Paul's burning missionary zeal carried the message and the messenger to distant lands. The home is the basis of neighborhood and national life. Neither can rise above its level. Whatever impairs the integrity of the home, strikes a deadly blow at the virtue and virility of the nation. A hundred influences are doing destructive work in that direction. Laxness in home training and discipline means looseness in public morals; and when average morality sinks below a given level, free institutions perish. Whatever elevates the home, uplifts the community. Whatever elevates the community, uplifts the nation. Whatever elevates the nation, uplifts the world. The echoes of every life reverberate round the world. W. H. C.

Nearly all children are subject to worms, and many are born with them. Spare them suffering by using Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, the best remedy of the kind that can be had.



WHAT BRITAIN HAS DONE.

This shows the proportionate contribution of the Empire to the British army on the Western front: (1) Great Britain; (2) Canada; (3) Australia and New Zealand; (4) India; (5) South Africa—United Empire.

FARM AND GARDEN

COVER CROPS

Unless there is an ample supply of organic matter and nitrogen in the soil, there will not be profitable production. By growing legume cover crops we secure these requisites in a cheap way. It is estimated that a good cover crop plowed under will give as much, if not more, organic matter in the roots and tops, per acre, than will eight tons of manure. Furthermore, a good legume cover crop is able to secure from the air and place into the soil as much nitrogen, to the acre, as will eight ton of manure, or 600 pounds of nitrate of soda. While it will not be as quick in action as will nitrate, nearly all the nitrogen in a cover crop will eventually become available. Successful farmers use cover crops for the reason that both stable manure and high-grade fertilizers are becoming more scarce every day and increasing in price.

OUTLINE FOR COVER CROPS

On soils that are light, cover crops, even non-legumes, will prevent the loss through leaching, blowing and washing of valuable soluble plant food. The greatest production can be obtained without manure and with fertilizers containing comparatively little nitrogen (and therefore less expensive) if legume cover crops are systematically grown.

During August, early cabbage, early string beans, early tomatoes, potatoes and field corn should be followed with a clover or a mixture of clovers, with winter vetch (10 to 15 pounds) and turnips (three ounces). Or cantaloupes, cucumbers, egg plants, peppers, late tomatoes and watermelons, broadcast at last cultivation with a clover or a mixture of clovers, with timothy (10 to 12 pounds) and turnips (two ounces).

In sowing red, mammoth or sweet clover or alfalfa, use 10 to 12 pounds of seed per acre. For alsike use five to eight pounds, and for crimson clover 15 to 18 pounds.

Sweet clover and alfalfa are excellent cover crops and start to grow early in the spring, but should not be sown unless the soil has been well limed. If the land is too sour for red clovers, alsike may succeed. Clover failures are often due to lack of lime.

COVER CROPS IN THE ORCHARD.

Station experiments advise the pratice of thorough tillage of the orchard until July or August, then seeding the orchard down to some nitrogenous cover crop, like red mammoth clover, vetch, alfalfa or crimson clover. Rye is a favorite cover crop on lither soils. The Farmer's Cyclopedia of Agriculture says in wet years cultivation should cease earlier in the season in order to give the trees plenty of time to mature their wood growth before winter sets in. These cover crops, when plowed under the following spring, add humus to the soil, improve its mechanical condition and increase its capacity to hold soil moisture. They also protect the ground over winter from alternate freezing and thawing and from freezing so deeply.

In addition to the crops mentioned above, oats, Canada field peas and oats, buckwheat, cownorn turnips, etc., have been found very satisfactory cover crops for orchards.

When red mammoth or crimson clover is used 15 to 20 pounds per acre should be sown; alfalfa, 20 pounds; hairy vetch, 40 to 50 pounds; rye, one to one and a half bushels; oats, two or two and a half bushels; buckwheat, one-half to three-quarter bushel.

SUGGESTIONS WORTH REMEMBERING

The New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station says the heavier the seeding the better will be the stand; but good live seed, timely sowing, moist soil and careful covering give good stands with moderate amounts of seed. Larger seedings keep down the expense and leave seed for the other fellow.

Drills save seed through better and more even covering. Where a drill is used the amount of seed recommended may be reduced one-quarter. A one-horse drill, which will go between the rows of corn or truck, will soon pay for itself in the seed saved.

Unless corn blows down it is never too late to cultivate the middles lightly to cover seed if the season is dry and the corn heavy, it may be better to cut the corn early and sow rye and veten than to seed in the corn in August.

Legume seeds should be sown as early as possible to secure maximum fall growth and consequent resistance to winter killing, but it is better to wait until after a good rain than to sow on very dry ground.

Liberal broadcast fertilization and side dressings return good profits in the crop to which applied, and help materially to insure the success of the cover crop; a soil must be well fed to produce a money crop and a cover crop the same season.

If time can be allowed for spring growth of the cover crop, preference should be given to the legumes. Crimson clover, sweet clover and alfalfa make the earliest start.

Too large a spring growth, especially of rye, will dry out the soil excessively, and form too thick a mat when plowed under. By disking thoroughly before plowing a heavy growth can be turned under to better advantage, and an injurious layer of green material in the bottom of the furrow will be avoided.

Use nitrogen in fertilizers as a stimulant to crops, depending on legme and stable manure, if available, for the main nitrogen supply.

Acid phosphate is still comparatively cheap and abundant. Use it freely.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS

—The biggest cows are not necessarily the best. Poor milkers often produce large, handsome calves. Investigate quantity and quality of milk before anything else.

—If a cow is fed only enough food to sustain life it cannot be expected that she will give a profitable yield of milk. Feed is the only material the cow has for making milk.

—The time to stop churning has much to do with making good butter. To keep on until the butter is in big lumps makes it waxy and greasy. The time to stop churning is when the grains of butter are about as large as wheat kerneis.

—Fresh air, wholesome food and clean water will go a long way toward eradicating tuberculosis from dairy herds. At the Pennsylvannia station tests made with beef-breading cattle kept in open sheds in winter and in pasture in summer during two years failed to reveal any tuberculosis cattle. These essentials beat the tuberculosis test 10 to 1 as effective agents in the control of bovine tuberculosis.

—Thorough milking tends to develop a cow's udder and increase her milk capacity.

—Sod lands should be broken up at least one year before planting the strawberry bed, and if there is any witch grass or other perennial weeds great care should be taken to destroy them.

—Plenty of cold water and, better still, ice, together with clean stables and a sanitary milk room means sweet cream and no complaints. Carelessness causes cream troubles.

—Feeding of the ensilage may take place any time after filling, but if it is not to be used for some time it is well to add a covering of cut straw and some weighty close material to exclude air; this, of course, provided straw is more plentiful than ensilage, which is not always the case.

—No cheap keeper can expect to succeed with antiquated methods of handling his wool clip. Careless, slipshod packing of wool means a loss to the grower and dissatisfaction all along the line from the farm to the woolen mill.

The Foe of Indigestion—Indigestion is a common ailment and few are free from it. It is a most distressing complaint and often the suffering attending it is most severe. The very best remedy is Parmalee's Vegetable Pills taken according to directions. They rectify the irregular action of the stomach and restore healthy action. For many years they have been a standard remedy for dyspepsia and indigestion and are highly esteemed for their qualities.

ENGLISH SCHOOLBOY HOWLERS

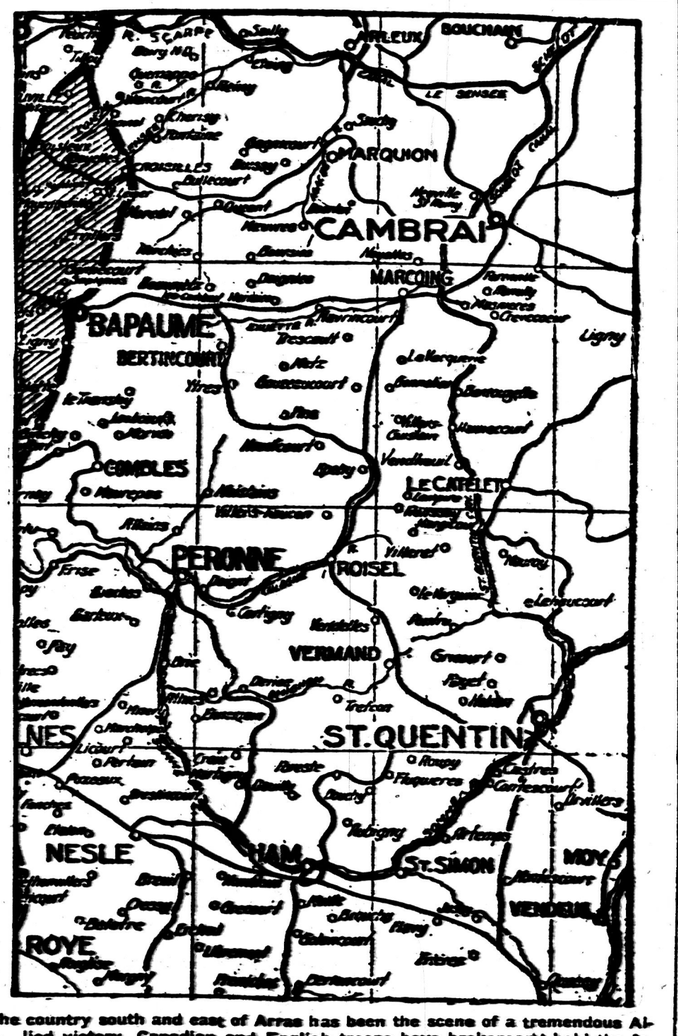
The minister of war is the clergyman who preaches to the soldiers at the barracks.

After twice committing suicide, Cowper lived till 1800, when he died a natural death.

Much butter is imported from Denmark because the Danish cows have a greater enterprise and superior technical education to ours.

The courage of the Turks is explained by the fact that a man with several wives is more willing to face death than if he had only one.

To all of which we may add an American school-boy's recent statement: Patrick Henry said, "I rejoice that I have but one country to live for."—Boston Transcript.



The country south and east of Arras has been the scene of a tremendous Allied victory. Canadian and English troops have broken and hold the famous Hindenburg switch line running north from Queant up above the Scarpe River. The country between Queant and Cambrai is now the scene of terrific fighting, with the capture of Cambrai as a possibility within a very short time, and the consequent wrecking of all the German plans. The area in this map may be the scene of the pivotal fight of this year's campaign. But it is intimated that there will be sensational news from the section between Noyon and St. Quentin.

POPULAR WEAVES

Stockinette, Tussore and Sponge Cloth Are "It."

Probably the most general favorite costume is the one made of silk stockinette. Lilac (the real lilac that has no obvious red in its composition) is one shade, a costume suitable for many occasions and equally becoming to the women of 40 as to the debutante of 18.

Made in easily-flowing lines, it will readily adapt itself to figures either stout or slim, while the color suggested, beautiful in itself, is one that can safely be worn by almost any woman, and, strangely enough, it has not become common by overuse.

The collar falls gracefully on the shoulders, weighed by two thistles of silk. The belt crosses loosely in front, and the sash-like ends are swathed around the waist at the back, being then brought forward and loosely knotted. On the ends of the sash the thistles are repeated.

Tussore is used in quite a new way in a tailor-made costume. It is severe in line, the coat half belted at the waist. The collar, as the present vogue demands, is rather high at the back; the skirt, a development (if one can call a diminution of width development!) of the present mode of narrow skirts.

Dull corn color is the tone of a design carried out in sponge cloth. The subtle economy of the trimming is the distinguishing mark of this costume. Just the addition of a few coarse white silk stitches that form diamond checks and collar, pockets and cuffs are the only extra material used—surely an embellishment that the most patriotic conscience could not object to!

Upon the skirt, hidden by the basque of the coat, are square pockets. These, too, are quaintly decorated in the same thirfty way.

MEDICAL SCIENCE

INFANTILE DIARRHOEA.

With the summer doctors begin to find themselves inundated with cases of infantile diarrhoea. This complaint, which especially during the hot weather attacks little children with fearful virulence and often fatal results, is largely preventible, and more care exercised in looking after the children's food would save much sickness and death. For this disorder is nearly always the result of improper feeding. In hot weather all forms of food begin to decompose more rapidly than in the colder months, and milk on the turn, of contaminated by flies, or by the germs of the disorder (it is infectious), or an unclean feeding bottle, usually form the origin of the trouble. No child should be given any milk that has not been boiled; and after boiling, the milk, if it is not at once oonsumed, should be protected from contamination by a cover either of muslin or some perforated material, or a lid. Simple little contrivances for keeping the milk free from flies and dirt can be made by sewing weights or heavy beads round a square piece of muslin. Mothers cannot begin too soon to take precautions against the possibility of an attack of diarrhoea. Mild attacks make a child liable to the more severe forms later on, and therefore any irregularity of the bowels should be watched and corrected, and the cause tracked down.

Breast fed babies should not be weaned during the hot season. Changes of diet are not advisable when the child is exposed to any additional risk; unless, of course the mother's milk is disagreeing with it, when some substitute must be sought.

The acute form of summer diarrhoea occurs in the months of June, July and August, and often in September. Breast fed babies are less frequently attacked than those receiving their food from bottles, or partaking of other forms of food.

Directly there is the least indication of intestinal disturbance—the symptoms of which are vomiting or diarrhoea, or both, all milk should be stopped instantly, and no food of any kind given. The child should have plenty of water which has been boiled, or barley water, and a doctor should be consulted without delay. Symptoms which appear slight and trivial may develop with alarming rapidity, and the child become dangerously ill within twenty-four hours. The disease comes on with great suddenness and rapidly becomes acute. It may run a course of four to seven days, or terminate fatally at the end of a couple of days. The disease is infectious, and the usual precautions against the possible spread of it among other children must be taken. The mother or nurse must be careful about washing her hands, and all articles of clothing should be disinfected and boiled. The doctor's instructions must be implicitly obeyed. Fear that the child may starve or become exhausted through want of food, will sometimes lead a mother to give it milk or other nourishment. This may easily cause the child to die. Milk is the first thing to stop, and the last thing to begin again, after the acute stage is over. Plenty of water should be given, but not in too large quantities, as it may cause vomiting.

White of egg mixed with water—a tablespoonful to a half-pint of water, should be given before any food is attempted. When the milk is again started the result should be carefully watched, and, at the least return of any of the symptoms should be immediately stopped. The strict observation of a few simple rules would certainly be the means of saving many little lives, if mothers would only take the trouble before the mischief begins. Viz., to boil all milk directly it comes into the house, to keep it covered; to clean thoroughly all feeding bottles in boiling water; to cleanse all rubber teats by turning them inside out and soaking them in cold water until they are wanted; carefully to avoid using milk or food about which there is the slightest suspicion; to keep the child lightly and loosely clothed, and as much as possible in the fresh air; and to be watchful of his bowels and general health.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice, dairy	$ 0 45	$ 0 48
Do., creamery	0 48	0 52
Margarine, lb.	0 35	0 37
Eggs, new laid, doz.	0 52	0 55
Cheese, lb.		0 30
Do., fancy, lb.		0 35
Dressed Poultry—		
Turkeys, lb.	0 30	0 33
Fowl, lb.	0 36	0 40
Spring chickens	0 45	0 50
Rooster, lb.	0 23	0 25
Ducklings, lb.		0 35
Fruits—		
Apples, basket	0 25	0 50
Blueberries, basket	1 50	2 00
Do., box		0 25
Lawton berries	0 28	0 30
Pears, 6-qt. bkt.	0 50	0 75
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	0 75	1 00
Plums, 6-qt. bkt.	0 50	0 75
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	1 00	1 25
Peaches, 6-qt. bkt.	0 50	0 80
Do., 11-qt. bkt.	1 00	1 25
Melons, basket	0 70	1 00
Do., each	0 05	0 20
Vegetables—		
Beans, small measure		0 15
Beets, new, dozen		0 25
Carrots, new, doz.		0 25
Corn, doz.	0 20	0 25
Cucumbers, bkt.	0 40	0 50
Do., pickling, bkt.	0 75	0 50
Cucumbers, doz.		0 25
Cabbage, each	0 05	0 10
Cauliflower, each	0 10	0 20
Celery, head	0 05	0 10
Egg plant, each	0 05	0 10
Gherkin, 6-qt.	1 00	1 25
Lettuce, head, bunch		0 05
Onions, 75-lb. sacks	2 50	2 75
Do., green, bunch	0 04	0 05
Parsley, bunch		0 10
Pumpkins, each	0 15	0 25
Potatoes, new, bag	2 00	2 25
Radishes, 3 bunches		0 10
Rhubarb, 3 for		0 10
Sage, bunch		0 05
Savory, bunch		0 05
Squash, each	0 10	0 25
Tomatoes, basket	0 30	0 50
Veg. marrow, each	0 05	0 10

MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters	$17 00	$19 00
Do., hindquarters	26 00	28 00
Carcasses, choice	22 00	24 00
Do., common	19 00	21 00
Veal, common, cwt.	13 00	15 00
Do., medium	16 50	19 00
Do., prime	23 50	25 00
Heavy hogs, cwt.	19 00	21 00
Shop hogs	25 00	27 00
Abattoir hogs	26 00	27 00
Mutton, cwt	20 00	25 00
Lamb, cwt	27 00	30 00
Do., spring, lb.	0 28	0 30

Toronto Cattle Markets.

Receipts 77 cars: 753 cattle, 139 calves, 729 hogs and 511 sheep.

Export cattle, choice	14 00	15 50
Export cattle, medium	12 75	14 00
Export bulls	9 25	10 50
Butchers cattle, choice	10 50	11 50
Butcher cattle, medium	9 50	10 50
Butcher cattle, common	7 25	8 00
Butcher cows, choice	9 50	10 50
Butcher cows, medium	8 50	9 50
Butcher cattle, canners	6 00	6 50
Butcher bulls	7 75	8 50
Feeding steers	9 00	10 25
Stockers, choice	8 50	9 00
Stockers, light	6 50	7 50
Milkers, choice	75 00	125 00
Springers, choice	85 00	135 00
Sheep ewes	13 00	14 00
Bucks and culls	6 00	11 00
Lambs	16 00	17 00
Hogs, fed and watered	19 50	
Hogs, f. o. b.	18 50	
Calves	13 00	17 00

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:

Oats—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Oct.	0 83	0 83¼	0 82⅝	0 83⅛
Dec.	0 79⅞	0 80⅛	0 79⅝	0 80
Flax—				
Oct.	4 05	4 11	4 05	4 11
Nov.	3 98	4 02	3 98	4 02
Dec.	3 89	3 95	3 89	3 95

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.

Minneapolis — Flour unchanged. Bran, $29.31. Wheat, cash, No. 1 Northern, old, $2.22. Corn, No. 2 yellow, $1.60 to $1.65. Oats, No. 3 white, 66⅛ to 67⅛c. Flax $4.23 to $4.33.

DULUTH LINSEED.

Duluth—Linseed, $4.33; September, $4.33; October, $4.22; November, $4.19 asked. December, $4.16 asked.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Perth—At the regular meeting of the cheese board 1,000 boxes were offered. All sold at 22½c.

St. Pachal, Que.—Seven hundred and seventy-two cheese sold at 22 5-16c. Seventy-two packages of butter sold at 42⅜c.

Like a Grip at the Throat. For a disease that is not classed as fatal there is probably none which causes more terrible suffering than asthma. Sleep is impossible, the sufferer becomes exhausted and finally, though the attack passes, is left in unceasing dread of its return. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful curative agent. It immediately relieves the restricted air passages as thousands can testify. It is sold by dealers everywhere.

THE EARL OF MINTO.

Son of the former Governor-General of Canada, who is coming to Canada as an A.D.C. to the Duke of Devonshire.

A poet's reveries are not necessarily confined to the verses that come back to him.

All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players.—Shakespeare.