SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson VII. Feb. 15, 1920.

Peter and Cornelius.

Print 10: 30-48.

Commentary.—I. Cornelius' vision (10: 1-8). Caesarea was the Roman capital of Judea at this time, and naturally there were Romans in considerable numbers there. Among these was Cornelius, an officer in the Roman military system. He was a believer in God and a man of prayer. The Lord heard him pray and opened the way for him to become a Christian in belief and in heart. In the vision that God gave him, he was directed to send to Joppa for Peter, who was staying with Simon the tanner, and he would tell him what course to pursue.

II. Peter's vision (10: 9-16). On the day after Cornelius had his vision, Peter had one to answer to it. He went on the housetop to pray. He was hungry and desired to eat, but the meal was not ready. As he prayed, the vision came to him of a great sheet, gathered at the four corners, being let down before him, filled with all kinds of animals. A voice came to him, saying: "Rise, Peter; kill and eat." Peter said he had never eaten anything common or unclean, for he saw in the sheet animals that were unclean to the Jew. The voice said, "What God hath cleansed, that call not thou common." This was done three times.

III. Meeting of Peter and Cornelius (10: 17-33). 17-20. While Peter was wondering about the meaning of the vision, the men whom Cornelius had sent stood before Simon's house and asked if Peter was there. Just at this time the Spirit told Peter that three men were looking for him and he should go with them without hesitation or fear. To his inquiry as to why they had come, the messengers told him of the vision that Cornelius had. Peter received them into the house, and on the next day Peter and some of the brethren of Joppa went toward Caesarea with them. Cornelius had gathered a company of his relatives and friends to meet Peter when he should arrive. When Cornelius fell upon his knees before Peter, Peter told him to stand upon his feet, for he also was a man. Peter told him that he had received a vision in which he was taught that he should not call any man unclean. Then Peter asked Cornelius why he had sent for him. 30. Cornelius—A Roman officer who had charge of a hundred soldiers. Ninth hour—Three o'clock in the afternoon. Prayed in my house—See v. 2. Aman—An angel of God (v. 3). 31. Thine alms—His devotion to God had made him liberal toward the needy, and the Lord took account of his good deeds. 32. Send therefore to Joppa—Joppa was nearly thirty miles south of Caesarea on the shore of the Mediterranean. Simon—Peter, one of the most prominent and active of the Lord's apostles. Human agency was to be employed in answering Cornelius' prayers. Simon a tanner—We note with what detail the messenger gave direction to Cornelius. The occupation of a tanner was considered in a sense unclean by the Jews, for there was of necessity contact with the dead bodies of animals. By the sea side—The Jewish rule was that a tannery should be at least fifty cubits from the city. 33. Immediately—Cornelius was in earnest to know what was God's will and to do it.

IV. Peter's address and its effect (10: 34-48). 34. Of a truth—Most assuredly. God is no respecter of persons—It required a special revelation to convince Peter of this great truth. 35. Feareth him—Has reverence for God and obeys him. Worketh righteousness—Is upright in his outward life and serves the Lord. Nationality does not enter into consideration, but a devoted heart and a holy life do. 36. The word—The message of salvation by Jesus Christ. He is Lord of all—Peter lost no opportunity of exalting Jesus. 37. Published throughout all Judea—The message was proclaimed by Christ and his disciples. Began from Galilee—Christ's public ministry began in Galilee. 38. God anointed Jesus of Nazareth with the Holy Ghost—At his baptism by John at Jordan.

39. We are witnesses—Peter could speak with authority respecting the things he had seen and heard. Whom they slew and hanged on a tree—Peter declared that the Jews were responsible for the death of Christ. 40. Him God raised up—Peter was bold to preach the resurrection of Christ. They had eaten and drunk with him after he rose from the dead. 42. He commanded us to preach—The great commission was given to the apostles by their Master just before His ascension (Mark 16; 15-20. The judge of quick and dead—Jesus was not only the Savior of the world, bue he was also appointed by the father to judge the living and the dead. 43. To him give all the prophets witness—The prophets foretold both his coming and his redeeming mission, and declared that he would save all who should call upon him (Isa. 49; 6; Joel 2; 32).

44. While Peter yet spake—Peter was endued with the power of the Spirit, and his hearers were sincere. 45. They of the circumcision—were astonished — The Jews present who were disciples of Jesus and had received the Holy Spirit were astonished because he came also upon the Gentiles. 46. Speak with tongues, and magnify God—As was the case on the day of Pentecost. 47. Can any man forbid water—Inasmuch as the Holy Spirit had fallen upon the Gentiles, they were the proper subjects for Christian baptism. 48. He commanded them to be baptized—Peter's prejudices had melted away.

V. Peter's defence before his brethren (11; 1-18). The apostles and brethren in Judea heard that Peter had mingled with the Gentiles and they had received the gospel. They were inclined to censure him for his acts, but he related to them that his vision and the one Cornelius had, and told them the story of the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the Jews and Gentiles in the house of Cornelius in Caesarea.

QUESTIONS—Where was Caesarea? Who was Cornelius? Who appeared to him? What was he told to do? Where was Peter? Who went with Peter to Caesarea? Whom had Cornelius called together? What had led Peter to see that God was no respecter of persons? Whom does God accept?

Topic.—Significance of the conversion of Cornelius.

I. A Gentile inquirer.

II. An apostle prepared.

III. The gospel preached to the Gentiles.

IV. The gift of the Spirit to the Gentiles.

I. A Gentile inquirer. The lesson introduces us to a great era in Christian history. It records the first important breach in the "middle wall of partition," buttressed with the traditions of generations," which divided the race, and the opening of the doors of the Christian Church to the Gentile world. Cornelius, the first to enter, was by profession a soldier, in his personal life pious, prayerful and charitable, and in his household exercising a goodly authority. No sincere soul seeks God in vain. It may be safely assumed that some knowledge of Christianity, through the evangelization of adjoining cities, had reached him and awakened a desire to learn more about the tenets of the new faith.

II. An apostle prepared. God works from both ends of his great purposes. Cornelius prayed in Caesarea, and Peter prayed at Joppa, and both touched the live wife of a great divine purpose. To Cornelius the door of privilege was opened; to Peter, that of a universal obligation and provision. Unconsciously to themselves God prepares his instruments often by a long process. Peter had already unconsciously gone far on the road to the Gentiles. He lodged with "Simon, a tanner." Tanners were regarded as the religious outcasts of Jewish society. They were not permitted to have their places of business within fifty cubits of a town, and a still greater distance if it happened to be located at the west end. To lodge with one was a long step out of Jewish exclusiveness. The startling vision given to Peter was a revelation of the origin and universal necessity and effectual provisions of gospel grace, as well as the unconditional outgoing of God's free love.

III. The gospel preached to the Gentiles. The faith of Cornelius was manifest in the preparation for the apostle's arrival. His soul eagerness expressed itself in the demonstrations of delight and homage with which he welcomed him. This first Gentile congregation was "good ground" for the Gospel message, and the harvest was immediate and abundant. Jewish exclusiveness, though professedly founded on the Mosaic law, had in fact no such foundation. It rested on traditional Pharisaism. To Peter it was a marvellous discovery that, "God is no respecter of persons;" that character overswept national boundaries.

IV. The gift of the Spirit to the Gentiles. Speaking of this occasion before the council at Jerusalem, Peter declared that God "put no difference between them and us." Pentecost was repeated at Caesarea, to the great astonishment of those "of the circumcision" who came with Peter. Cornelius and his companions received the word, and God "bare them witness." While Peter was yet speaking, the supernatural endowment descended upon them. Having received the divine attestation of their entrance into the household of faith, they were entitled to the outward rites of Christianity and, being baptized, were received into the Christian community, the first-fruits of the Gentile world unto the Lord.

W. H. C.

A Quick Relief for Headache

A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food; the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.

HANGED BY THE NECK

No death is more certain than the end that comes to every offender treated by Putnam's Corn Extractor. Out comes the corn or warts, root and branch. Insist on "Putnam's" only, it's the best, free from acids and painless. Price 25c, at all dealers.

Worth Knowing.

No matter how badly burned on the bottom the contents may be, put a tablesponful of washing soda into the pan, add a quart of water and set on the back of the range to heat. Shake the pan gently occasionally, and in a couple of hours the burnt particles will dissolve in the water.

Scorched spots may be removed by means of a paste made of half an ounce of white castile soap, finely shaved, two ounces of earth secured at the druggist's, the juice of two peeled onions and one cupful of vinegar. Stir well and let it boil thoroughly. Cool before spreading over the spots and let it remain until dry. Then wash out. And the places will have disappeared.

GONE FOREVER

"Gone are the happy days for the employer."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean those good old days when a boss could afford to get mad and fire the help once in a while."

LITTLE EDWIN WONDERS.

Mr. Goodrich—"Mr. Campbell, the millionaire, died suddenly this morning."

Little Edwin—"Do you think he'll be able to work his way through pa."

Mr. Gooderich—"Through what, my son?"

Little Edwin—"Why, through the eye of the needle."

The most obstinate corns and warts fail to resist Holloway's Corn Cure. Try it.

FARMER'S COLUMN

SEED OATS SITUATION.

In those districts where the oat crop was a partial or total failure last season farmers are becoming somewhat anxious as to the available supply of seed oats. There is a general tendency on the part of farmers who have seed oats for sale to withhold them until later in the winter. The movement of seed oats is delayed also because transportation has been needed for coal, feed and live stock.

Possibly 400,000 bushels of seed oats may be required in Ontario and Quebec, and a much larged quantity in southern Alberta and Saskatchewan. The Canadian Government Seed Purchasing Commission already has substantial supplies in store in the interior terminal elevators, and large quantities of good quality, early harvested oats are still to come forward. Alberta and Saskatchewan requirements will be given first consideration from the seed oats produced in these provinces.

The shortage in Ontario and Quebec may quite easily be met from the large and excellent oat crops in Prince Edward Island and eastern Nova Scotia. No. 1 quality Island Banner seed oats are now being delivered as far west as Toronto at a price comparable with western seed oats of the same grade. The price of No. 1 seed oats, delivered in bulk car lots at any point in Ontario and Quebec, should not exceed the current Fort William cash price for No. 2 Canada western oats by more than 35 cents per bushel. Registered and other select stocks due to variety may be higher in price.

The Dominion Seed Branch provides a system of grading and inspection, so that shippers in either Western Canada or the Maritime Provinces may make delivery of seed inspection certificates with their bills of lading. Purchasers of seed oats in any part of Canada may now buy on the basis of grade, No. 1 seed, No. 2 seed, etc., and subject to the delivery of seed inspection certificates.—George H. Clark, Seed Commissioner.

THE STORAGE OF ICE FOR SUMMER USE.

The storage of a few blocks of ice for summer use is a very simple matter where the ice is readily available. Any unoccupied corner of a shed will serve for the purpose. A rough board enclosure, ten feet square and eight feet high, will hold enough ice to provide 50 pounds a day for 130 days, after allowing for a reasonable amount of wastage. The smaller the quantity stored, the larger is the proportion of waste.

The bottom of the enclosure should be covered with about one foot of sawdust. If the soil underneath is impervious clay it will be all the better if there is a few inches of gravel under the sawdust. In putting in the ice, the boards can be taken away from one side and replaced after the ice is in position. A space of one foot should be left between the ice and the boards to be filled with sawdust, and the ice should be covered with about the same thickness. It is the sawdust which keeps the ice from melting. The drier the sawdust is the better the ice will keep, and it is a good plan, as the ice is removed during the summer, to throw out from time to time the driest of the sawdust where it will be under cover and continue to dry out, and thus be in better condition to be used again the following year. The ice should be cut in blocks of uniform size and packed as closely together as possible.

If it is necessary to erect a special ice house, the roughest kind of a shed that will keep out the weather is all that is necessary. Poles may be driven into the ground and lined up on the inside with rough lumber or slabs, leaving a space of about one-half inch between each board, and the whole covered with a roof to keep out the rain. Of course, the ice house may be built with a regular frame, lined inside with rough lumber, and, if a more finished appearance is desired, it can be covered on the outside with clapboards or other siding. There should be plenty of ventilation above the ice. The same procedure should be followed in storing the ice and covering it with sawdust as advised in the preceding paragraph.

If sawdust cannot be obtained, planer mill shavings may be used for packing the ice, or in cases where neither is available hay may be used as a packing or covering material.

Marsh or "slough" hay, or any fine wild hay which grows in low places, gives the best results. If hay is used, the space around the ice or between the ice and the walls, instead of being only one foot, should be at least two feet, into which the hay must be well packed. The ice should also be covered with about two feet of the hay.

PROPER SOIL TREATMENT PAYS.

To get the full benefits of manure, crop, residues, legumes and fertilizers, wet soils must be tile-drained. All heavy soils, whether bottom land or upland, should be provided with a thorough system of tile drainage to rid them quickly of surplus water in wet seasons to aerate them more thoroughly. Light, sandy soils must be made more retentive of moisture and applied plant-food by the incorporation of large quantities of organic matter. Soils that are acid must be limed before they can be made profitably productive. Liming corrects toxic conditions in acid soils, provides for the healthy development of beneficial bacteria and makes possible the growth of clover and other legumes which are so necessary to provide nitrogen for the profitable production of large crops of corn and

A good example of what can be done to increase corn yields by proper soil treatment is shown on the station's soil fertility experiment field at North Vernon, which was begun in 1913 with a corn, wheat and clover rotation. This land, although receiving some manure and fertilizer, was averaging less than thirty bushels of corn to the acre. The soil was naturally wet, sour and low in available plant-food. With proper tile drainage, liming and correct soil acidity and the application of six tons of manure and 200 pounds of acid prosphate per acre per rotation, the average yield of corn for the four years since it first followed clover has been 86.0 bushels per acre.—Purdue Experiment Station, Circular No. 91, Indiana.

WINTER DISPOSAL OF MANURE URGED.

Disposal of manure as fast as it is produced in winter is advocated by M. J. Thompson, superintendent of the Duluth Sub-station of the Minnesota Department of Agriculture. Double handling is thus avoided. Losses by leaching are held to be slight. The Duluth district has deep snow and low temperatures, but in five years of live-stock farming at the sub-station there has been no deviation from the rule of hauling the manure to the fields promptly. Mr. Thompson says:

"The spreader is operated as late in the fall as possible. With the coming of snow a rough box with runners attached is placed at each barn, the manure is dumped into it, and in freezing weather it is hauled to the field at once.

"We manure the grain stubble where hay is to follow the coming season. This insures a good hay crop, even though the year may be dry. The manure is worked into the soil thoroughly before the cultivated crop follows in its turn. Likewise the weed seeds are sprouted and out of the way with the hay crop. As nearly as possible we try to apply at the rate of two tons an acre a year for each acre under the plow. Thus in a five-year rotation this would mean ten tons per acre to each field applied once in five years."

SOIL BUILT UP BY SWEET CLOVER.

The Northwest Experiment Station at Crookston strongly recommends the growing of sweet clover on a more extensive scale than heretofore. A recent statement issued at the branch station says:

"Sweet clover is not only one of the greatest soil enrichers, but is valuable feed for live stock. It adds humus to the soil because of the depth to which the roots penetrate and the ease with which they decay. Land that has been cropped with sweet clover which has been inoculated will grow a better stand of alfalfa without further inoculation.

"Sweet clover is commonly sown with a nurse crop. It is more easily plowed up than alfalfa. It is a cash crop when grown for seed and should be tried at least on a small scale by every farmer."—Canadian Countryman.

Found the Remedy Women Look For

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS BANISHED HER BACKACHE.

Mrs. Alice Roberts Felt Like a Different Woman After She Had Used the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Hathersage, Alta., Feb. 4.—(Special.)—That Dodd's Kidney Pills are the remedy that tired women with aching backs are looking for is the lesson taught by the experience of Mrs. Alice Roberts, a well-known and highly respected resident of this place.

Mrs. Roberts felt tired all the time. Her backache was terrible. She used Dodd's Kidney Pills. That is why she says:

"Dodd's Kidney Pills did wonders for me." "My back ached so that I could hardly do my work." Mrs. Roberts continues, "And I felt so tired all the time. My heart also bothered me.

"Six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills made me feel like a different person."

Ask your neighbors if Dodd's Kidney Pills won't cure sick kidneys. Cured kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood. Pure blood means new health all over the body. Thousands of Canadian women recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills.

A THISTLE HEAD

Once upon a time, the people of Denmark decided that they would invade Scotland. They crossed the sea and obtained a foothold in the land, and the armies of the Scots and the Danes lay opposed. The latter determined to try a surprise attack upon their foe by night, and for that purpose a party set out barefooted. As they were nearing the camp of the Scots, so the story goes, they trod upon a bed of thistles, and this made them cry out so loudly that their opponents were aroused. Up they sprang in an instant, rushed at the Danes and routed them utterly.

This is the incident which is supposed to have given rise to the adoption of ths thistle as the emblem of Scotland.

Certainly, a thistle is a plant to be reckoned with. In rough pastures, one can generally find thistles, the more so as cattle avoid them entirely. The poorer the pasture, and the rougher the ground, the more do these plants flourish. They hend their seeds sailing far and wide, each with its perfect parachute of silky hairs, daintily spread out to catch some gentle breeze. When the air becomes still, each thistle fruit begins to descend and then buries itself in the earth, gaining a grip by means of its prickly coat. Scores of seed are made by each head of thistledown, for each head is not a single flower but a colony of flowers. Like many other plants, thistles depend upon insects for carrying their pollen from one flower head to another. Since a single flower is small and might be overlooked by insects as it stood alone, many flowers have clubbed together to make large and attractive colored heads.

Until persons look into what is usually called "a thistle" or "a daisy," "a dandelion" or "a cornflower," they believe they are seeing just one individual flower. A closer scrutiny would reveal a collection of perfect little model flowers, each wtih its own petals, pistil and stamens.

Comparatively few flowers blossom alone, in a solitary fashion, for the very reason that, if they group themselves together in a stalk, they can make quite a mass of color, which is the more readily seen by insects at a distance, and which can send out quite a volume of perfume for the insects to find and follow.

Many plants go further than this, for the sake of the color-loving insects. They co-operate with their neighbors whose flowers are of quite a different color, and they so arrange themselves as to form a scheme of contrasting colors. Usually those which are grouped together are red, yellow, blue and white. In a meadow may be found red clover, white daisies, yellow buttercups, and blue speedwell; in a shady wood, red dead nettle, white stitchwork, yellow dead nettle and bluebells and hyacinths; and in a hedgerow red champion, white fool's parsley, blue veronica, and yellow bedstraw. Other examples of these plant associations may be found wherever one looks for them.

Thistle heads guard their tiny flowers exceedingly well. Immediately beneath each colony they place rows and rows of prickles, and along the stalks and the edges of all the leaves are spines most formidable, all designed to keep down marauders and unwelcome visitors from the soil, and to prevent the plant being eaten by grazing cattle.

It is not surprising that thistles are left severely alone, to flourish and spread in the most efficient way. The family to which they belong is said to be the most widely dispersed on the face of the globe.

Do It Now.—Disorders of the digestive apparatus should be dealt with at once before complications arise that may be difficult to cope with. The surest remedy to this end and one that is within reach of all, is Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, the best laxative and sedative on the market. Do not delay, but try them now. One trial will convince anyone that they are the best stomach regulator that can be got.

Rings Around the Sun.

Rings around the sun or moon are properly called halos. They may be defined as somewhat complicated arrangements of arcs and circles of light surrounding the sun or the moon accompanied by others tangent to or intersecting them, with spots of special brightness called parhelia appearing at the points of tangency and intersection. Parhelia are most often observed about sunrise or sunset, frequently when the intersecting arcs are themselves invisible, except at the points of intersection. In order of frequency halos average about 22 degrees, 46 degrees, or 90 degrees in radius, but on rare occasions other sizes have been observed.

Halos are observed only when there is present in the higher atmosphere a cloud sheet which meteorologists term cirro-stratus. The floating moisture particles forming this cloud sheet are ice crystals, as the cloud is always above the plane of permanent freezing temperatures. These are the highest clouds known, the average height being five or six miles. When the sun or the moon is observed through such a cloud sheet, refraction and reflection of some of the sun's rays by the ice crystals produce rings in which the colors when visible are invariably arranged with the red on the inside of the arcs.

Halos are good weather signs. Many weather proverbs based upon the observation of halos are founded upon sound scientific principles. Studies of the relation of halos to rainfall show that during the summer months 56 to 60 per cent. of all halos are followed by rain within thirty-six hours. During the winter months 70 to 75 per cent. are so followed.

Freedom from Asthma. Asthma is one of the most distressing troubles, sudden in its attacks and prolonged in its agonies. Frequently many things are tried, but nothing seems to give hope of relief. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is the one help which can be depended upon. If you have tried other remedies without success, do not fail to get at once a package of this uniformly successful preparation.

A Mutual Difficulty.

Mrs. Stuart Menzies, in "Sportsmen Parsons," tells an amusing story of a cleric, famed alike as a hard rider to hounds and a profound scholar, who was one day performing a christening ceremony.

Owing to the mother's faulty pronunciation of the aspirate he could not make out (writes Mrs. Menzies) whether the child's name was to be Anna or Hannah, so, stooped, he asked her quietly, "How do you spell it?"

To this the mother, in an embarrassed and confidential whisper, replied, "Well, I ain't no schollard neither, sir."

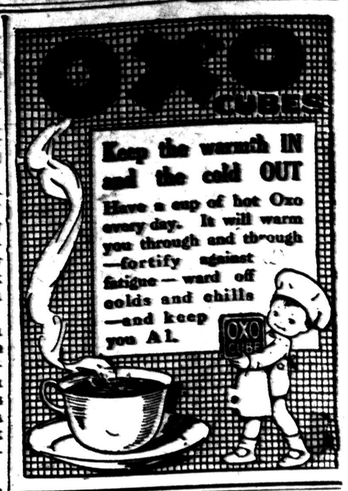
She was evidently (adds Mrs. Menzies) surprised at his "ignorance." Fancy his having to ask her how to spell!

PLAYING SAFE.

"Why do you call every operator on the street a Napoleon of finance?"

"Well, it's a safe term. Fits whether he wins or goes broke."

All mothers can put away anxiety regarding their suffering children when they have Mother Grave's Worm Exterminator to give relief. Its effects are sure and lasting.



MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKET

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—		
Butter, choice dairy	$ 0 62	$ 0 63
Do., creamery	0 70	0 70
Margarine, lb.	0 37	0 46
Eggs, new laid, doz.	0 90	1 00
Do., cooking, doz.	0 63	0 65
Cheese, lb.	0 35	0 44
Dressed Poultry—		
Fowl, lb.	0 30	0 35
Chickens, roasting	0 38	0 45
Ducks, lb.	0 40	0 45
Geese, lb.	0 30	0 35
Turkeys, lb.	0 50	0 55
Live Poultry—		
Chickens, lb.	0 30	0 35
Roosters, lb.	0 23	0 25
Fowl, lb.	0 30	0 35
Ducks, lb.	0 30	0 35
Geese, lb.	0 23	0 25
Fruits—		
Apples, bkt.	0 50	1 00
Do., bbl.	5 00	8 00
Rhubarb, bunch	0 13	0 15
Vegetables—		
Beets, bag	2 25	2 50
Carrots, each	2 00	2 25
Cabbage, each	0 20	0 30
Lettuce leaf, 3 for	0 10	0 00
Cauliflower, each	0 25	0 50
Onions, bkt.	0 65	1 25
Do., green, bch	0 05	0 10
Peppers, doz.	0 50	0 75
Parsnips, bag	2 50	2 75
Parsley bunch	0 10	0 15
Potatoes, bag	4 00	4 25
Do., peck	0 75	0 00
Do., sweet, measure	0 25	0 00
Squash, each	0 25	0 40
Turnips, bag	1 10	1 25
Celery, head	0 10	0 25
Leeks, bunch	0 10	0 30

MEAT WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters cwt.	16 00	18 00
Do., do., medium	14 00	16 00
Do., hindquarters	24 00	26 00
Do., do., medium	17 00	19 00
Carcasses, choice, cwt.	21 00	23 00
Do., medium	17 00	20 00
Do., common	12 00	15 00
Veal, common, cwt.	18 00	20 00
Do., medium	21 00	24 00
Do., prime	26 00	28 00
Heavy hogs, cwt.	20 50	21 50
Shop hogs, cwt.	25 00	27 00
Abattoir hogs, cwt.	25 00	26 00
Mutton cwt.	16 00	19 00
Spring lamb, lb.	0 28	0 32

SUGAR MAREKT.

The wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, are now as follows:

Atlantic, granulated, 100-lb. bags	$14 71
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags	14 31
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	14 21
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	14 11
Acadia granulated, 100-lb. bags	14 71
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags	14 31
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	14 21
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	14 11
Redpath's granulated, 100-lb. bags	14 71
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags	14 31
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	14 21
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bag	14 01
Do., No. 4 yellow, 100-lb. bags	13 91
St. Lawrence gran., 100-lb. bags	14 71
Do., No. 1 yellow, 100-lb. bags	14 31
Do., No. 2 yellow, 100-lb. bags	14 21
Do., No. 3 yellow, 100-lb. bags	14 11

Miller's Worm Powders will purge the stomach and intestines of worms so effectively and so easily and painlessly that the most delicate stomach will not feel any inconvenience from their action. They recommend themselves to mothers as a preparation that will restore strength and vigor to their children and protect them from the debilitating effects which results from the depredations of worms.

OTHER MARKETS.

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange were as follows:—

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
Oats—				
May	0 92⅜	0 92⅜	0 90⅝	0 91⅝
July	0 89⅝	0 89⅝	0 87½	0 88⅝
Barley—				
May	1 53½	1 53½	1 46	1 47⅝
July	1 45	1 45	1 41	1 41
Flax—				
May	4 97	4 97	4 73	4 85
July	4 73	4 73	4 52	4 68

MINNEAPOLIS MARKET.

Minneapolis—Wheat, spot, No. 1 Northern, $2.55 to $2.65; four unchanged, shipments, 105,840 barrels.

Barley, $1.20 to $1.42. Rye, No. 2, $1.60¼ to $1.61¼. Bran, $43.00. Flax, $4.90 to $4.95.

The Predicament.

Teddy had the usual 9 o'clock sickness and did not have to go to school as a result. But at 10 o'clock he found that he had recovered and after dressing sought his mother in the kitchen. "I'm well, mother," he announced, "but I can't go to school till noon. You see it's too late now just to be counted tardy and too early to be counted absent."

Won Fame on its Merits.—The unbounded popularity that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil enjoys is not attributed to any elaborate advertising, for it has not been so advertised, but is entirely due to the merits of this Oil as a medicine. In every city, town and hamlet in the country it is sought after solely because of its good qualities.

THOSE EXACTING COOKS.

(London Opinion.)

Wife (time 7 a.m.): "For heaven's sake, Henry, get up and put the kettle on! Cook is ringing down from her bedroom for her early morning cup of tea."

The blessings that come disguised are certainly marvels of make-up.