

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

April 16, 1916, Lesson III.

Peter and Cornelius.—Acts 10, 1-43.
Print 10.1-16.

Commentary.—I. The vision of Cornelius (vs. 1-3). 1. Caesarea—This was the Roman capital of Palestine at this time, the residence of Hero Agrippa who had been appointed procurator of Judea and Samaria. It was situated on the Mediterranean Sea and at one time was a prominent city. It is now a mass of ruins. Cornelius—A common Roman name. Centurion—A captain over a hundred soldiers. The Italian band—The Roman procurator, or governor, had a body-guard, and it is probable that the soldiers that composed it were brought from Italy. Cornelius was not a high officer, but he was in a responsible position. 2. A devout man—He gave careful attention to the interests of his soul. He was not a pagan, for he feared God and worshipped Him. With all his household he had a wholesome religious influence over his family and taught them about the true God. It seems also that this influence extended to the soldiers under his care. Gave much alms—His devotion to God led him to perform acts of charity to the people of Caesarea. Prayed to God always—It seems probable that Cornelius received some knowledge of the true God from the Jews among whom he lived. He had regular times for prayer. He was in earnest to know God's will and to do it.

3. He saw in a vision—As Cornelius desired to know spiritual truth, the Lord opened the way to a clearer revelation of Himself. It is evident that he was awake when this vision was seen by him (v. 30). It came to him while he was fasting and praying. The ninth hour—Three o'clock in the afternoon. It was the time of the evening sacrifice and the evening hour of prayer. An angel—A man "in bright clothing" (v. 30), a supernatural messenger. 4. He was afraid—When Cornelius realized the nature of his visitor, he was startled and amazed. What is it, Lord—His question indicated a desire to know what the Lord would impart to him and a submissiveness to the divine will. Thy prayers and thine alms are come up—They are likened to the incense which is offered up in the temple. For a memorial before God—The prayers of Cornelius and his deeds of charity had not been unnoticed. God rewarded them and in His own time sent the answer. Send me to Joppa—Joppa was nearly thirty miles south of Caesarea on the shore of the Mediterranean. Simon—Peter, one of the most prominent of the Lord's apostles. Human agency was to be employed in answering Cornelius' prayers. 6. 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 tanner should be at least fifty cubits from the city. Simon's house was outside the city and close to the sea. The traditional house of Simon is still shown in Joppa. He shall tell thee—The Lord would employ Peter to impart to Cornelius the needed and desired information. 7. A devout soldier—Naturally Cornelius would select a devout soldier to go with his household servants on this important mission, since spiritual interests were involved. 8. Declared all these things unto them—Cornelius told the messengers of the message that had been divinely sent to him.

9. On the morrow—Cornelius had sent the three messengers to Joppa at once after the angel's visit to him, and they reached the place at about noon the next day. Upon the housetop—The roofs of Oriental houses are flat and are much used as places of rest and retirement. Sixth hour—Twelve o'clock noon. 10. Would have eaten—Peter had not eaten for some time. 11. Orientals eat their first meal late in the forenoon and it is likely that Peter had eaten nothing that day. While they made ready—While those in the house were preparing food. He fell into a trance—He was not in his natural condition of wakefulness, nor was he asleep. He was in a state in which things were revealed to him objects, which, though not real, impressed themselves vividly upon his mind. 12. Heaven opened—There appeared to be an opening in the sky and heaven seemed to be the source from which the sheet came. A certain vessel—Something that would contain many animals. It was like a great sheet let down by cords attached to the four corners. 12. All manner—To the Jews beasts, birds, fish and creeping things were of two classes, clean and unclean, and both classes were mingled in this great vessel. 13. There came a voice—Peter recognized it as God's voice (v. 14). Kill and eat—Before Peter fell into a trance, he was hungry; now the means of satisfying his hunger is presented to him by the Lord. 14. Not so, Lord—Peter's Jewish training forbade his eating any animal food except that which was legally clean. He could not bring himself to consider it right to use unclean animals for food. Common or unclean—That food was looked upon as common which was used by the Gentiles, who had no respect for Jewish laws. The Jew held every act of life as religious. Unclean animals were those which Jews were forbidden to eat. 15. What God had cleansed—The heaven-sent voice revokes what had been enjoined from heaven at the giving of the law. The power which made the restriction can remove it. That it would be removed Christ had indicated (Matt. 15: 11). Not that which goeth into the man, but that which cometh out of the man. The old dispensation is now to give place to the new. Peter is taught by the vision that he is not to make such distinctions and separations for himself.

16. This was done three times in all. Peter might be deeply and fully impressed with the truth of God's obedience (vs. 17-23). When the obedience had passed, Peter

was considering its meaning. Just then the messengers from Cornelius arrived at Simon's house and were inquiring for Peter. At the same time the Holy Spirit told Peter that three men were seeking him and he should not hesitate to go with them, for they were divinely sent. The messengers explained to Peter what their mission was and gave some account of Cornelius and his vision. Peter was fully obedient to the directions of the Spirit. The messengers from Cornelius remained at the house of Simon, the tanner, that night and the next day set out with Peter and six brethren (Acts 11: 12) for Caesarea. The vision of Cornelius and that of Peter fitted together perfectly in every part. The two men were honest and earnest in their purpose to do the will of God; and when they were convinced in what direction duty lay, they were ready to go, although they could not see fully the reasons for the steps they were taking.

IV. Gentiles receive the gospel (vs. 24-48). Cornelius called together his relatives and near friends to meet Peter and hear his words. The centurion received the apostle most cordially, prostrating himself before him. Peter told the company how the Lord had taught him that he should call no man common or unclean. After Cornelius had related his vision, Peter preached the gospel to those who were assembled with Cornelius. While he was speaking, the Holy Ghost came upon all who were present. The Jewish Christians were astonished because the Spirit came upon the Gentiles as well as upon themselves. The Gentile converts were baptized in the name of Jesus. Peter had learned the truth, "God is no respecter of persons" (vs. 35). This standing up in the Christian church at Jerusalem to speak in defense of the Gentile Christians. He related his experience in finding out that Gentiles were included in the gospel scheme.

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? Give an outline of Peter's sermon. What occurred while Peter was speaking? Why were the Jews astonished?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Christianity interpreted.

1. In its general scope to Peter.

II.—In its saving power to Cornelius.

1. In its general scope to Peter. The second part of early church history is here begun. The great thought of the gospel, the conversion of the Gentiles, began to be accomplished. Thus the infant church took a new departure and entered upon its world-wide mission, henceforth to pursue a new line of progress. The apostle Peter received a symbolic revelation of the fact that the restrictions of the Mosaic law were removed and that the distinction between Jew and Gentile was abolished. God provided special teaching for him before he could enter upon the work to which he was called. It was a hard task for Peter to surrender his Jewish exclusiveness. He had been brought up to believe that the law was eternal in its minutest details, ceremonial and judicial. It was difficult for him to comprehend the counsel of God with regard to the calling of the Gentiles and to see that the narrowness of Judaism was contrary to the all-embracing spirit of gospel grace. Though he found it difficult to wear himself from the old covenant, he was God's chosen instrument to begin his work among the Gentiles. Heathenism was knocking humbly at the door of Christ's kingdom. Peter's resistance was characteristic. It required a miracle to induce him to open the door for the Gentiles to come into Christ's kingdom. All his convictions, instilled by training, ingrained by habit and deepened by sorrow, but intense thought, suddenly gave way. His vision opened a new era. It delivered him from the prejudice and custom which had incapacitated him for transition from the old to the new. Peter realized divine teaching in the vision while he was perplexed about the scope of it.

II. In its saving power to Cornelius. It required a special divine interposition to prepare in the Gentile world an audience for a gospel sermon. Peter received a vision intended to break down his exclusiveness, while Cornelius received divine instruction to send for the apostle. Just when God was stirring large thoughts in Peter respecting the universality of the gospel, he was also working in Cornelius a desire for fuller knowledge of salvation. Cornelius was devout. He recognized the reality of religion. He revered God in his household. He practised known duties with diligence and zeal. With yearning heart he had penetrated to the true elements of the Hebrew religion. With all his excellence he was still unregenerated. The truth-seeker and the truth-teacher were drawn together. The servant of Christ and the soldier of Caesar met face to face. It was a happy meeting, divinely brought about and fraught with blessing. God's great sermon to the world was spoken by lips prepared to speak to hearts prepared to receive. He affirmed that the whole world was free to receive the message of the gospel. The two conditions which Peter laid down were repentance and faith. Cornelius received the gospel and embraced Christ without hesitation. A praying Gentile was the first uncircumcised person admitted into the Christian church. A praying apostle was the instrument to bring about the happy consummation. To Peter was given the distinguishing honor of bringing in the first Gentile convert. All barriers of race or rank were broken down. While Peter preached to Cornelius and his assembled household, the Holy Ghost was poured out in confirmation of the truth spoken, in confirmation of the genuineness of the faith of the Gentile converts and in confirmation of their fitness for church fellowship. The conversion of Cornelius created more astonishment than any other one conversion because of the new principle it embodied and the new policy it served to inaugurate. What Judaism had done ceremonially for one nation Christianity was to do efficiently for all nations. Cornelius



The food which is taken to nourish the body and keep up vigor and strength becomes a poison to the system when digestion fails. You feel drowsy after meals, lose appetite, suffer from constipation, have pains in the bowels and through the body. Instead of being digested, the food ferments and gives rise to gas or wind on the stomach, which crowds about the heart, causing suffocating feelings and derangements of the heart's action.

Resort to aids to digestion cannot afford more than temporary relief, for the trouble is caused by torpid, sluggish action of the liver and bowels. These organs must be awakened so that they will filter the

poisons from the blood and remove from the system the accumulating waste matter.

Here lies the cause of indigestion and dyspepsia, and neglect only leads to chronic and complicated derangements, which destroy all comfort and shorten life.

The ideal treatment for indigestion is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, because they promptly and positively remove the cause of trouble. Acting directly and specifically on the liver, kidneys and bowels, they cleanse the system of all impurities, and their occasional use keeps these filtering and excretory organs regular and active. The blood is purified, pains and aches disappear, and such derangements as indigestion, constipation, biliousness, back-ache and kidney derangements are cured.

One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations disappoint.

Dr. A.W. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

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

He stood at the head of Gentile Christianity. His conversion marked the beginning of a new epoch. Springing forth from the bosom of Judaism the followers of Christ were at first regarded as a Jewish sect, amenable to Jewish ecclesiastical law and discipline. While the infant church was surrounded by dangers, its nearest and greatest danger arose from the church from which it had itself sprung. The union of Jew and Gentile was one of the questions of serious debate. Only as the church kept united could the outside difficulties be met.—T. R. A.



SPRING TREE PLANTING.

There is a difference of opinion as to choice of spring or fall for planting trees. The argument in favor of fall planting is that the earth becomes fully settled around the trees, and the following spring finds them ready to start and grow with vigor. The advocates in favor of spring planting claim equally as good results from careful work. They make early purchases of trees, deeming it absolutely necessary for frequently unscrupulous or careless dealers do not hesitate to dig up trees from the nursery even after buds have commenced their growth.

Young trees should be planted, as they are stiffer to grow, have more and better small fibrous roots, will adapt themselves quicker to the soil and location, and with equal watching and care will grow so vigorously as to excel older trees both in abundance of fruit, size, health and earliness of bearing. It is a mistake to choose standard apples, pear, plum or cherry trees that are more than two years old, and dwarf trees one year old.

Too great care cannot be taken in choosing the soil. A soil that is sandy is leachy, contains no moisture, and is liable to draught. A very heavy, clayey soil is directly opposite—too wet, tough and adhesive; few or no fruit trees do well in it. A gravelly soil is hardly more desirable. But a deep, loamy, or alluvial soil may always form a good choice.

The land should be well drained. Trees should not be planted where there is the remotest chance for water to settle and stand near the surface. Such land will surely ruin the tree and blight all hope for fruit. In starting large orchards two teams are generally used. The first team plows to the depth of one foot a strip six feet or more wide. The second team follows with the subsoil lifter and stirs to the depth of two feet. A strip of the same width is then cross-plowed in the same manner.

This done, holes are dug one foot or more deep, three feet in diameter, and the three is placed at the same depth as when removed from its former place. The earth is then replaced, care being taken not to bend nor cram the roots of the trees, and abundance of lateral room is allowed for the growth

of the roots. Many inexperienced persons lose their trees from too deep setting. No tree should be set lower in the earth than its original position. Where the ground has not been plowed and embossed the planter must invariably dig his holes two feet deep and four or more wide.

Before the earth is put back in the hole and is placed around the roots of the tree the earth should be mixed with a good compost of ashes, well-rotted stable manure and chip manure. Leafmold, muck and lime may all form part of the compost. Let a large portion of the compost be placed beneath, but not in contact with the roots of the tree, and the remainder on the surface of the ground, to act as a mulch. The quantity will vary, according to the size of the tree, from a half-bushel upward. The effect will be most marked and the growth astonishing.

Should any of the roots become mutilated or bruised they must be pared off with a sharp knife to prevent decay—cut back on the underside until the sound wood is reached. Nearly all trees that come from the nurseries have lost some of their roots and their branches must be shortened in the same proportion. At the time of planting all branches should be pruned back to three or four buds from the base of each branch.

All large trees require stakes, while young trees will not, if firmly set. Where stakes are used, they must be fastened in the ground first and the tree planted by the side, and carefully tied so they will not chafe.

Mulching is almost indispensable. The earth should rise like a small mound toward the trunk of the tree, and over this should be a mulch two inches deep of hay, half-composted manure, sawdust or tan bark. It not only saves the labor of cultivation, but prevents the moisture of the soil from evaporation, renders the temperature more uniform, and prevents injurious effects from frost. The mulch should extend beyond the tips of the roots.

The ground should be cultivated carefully, never allowing grain crops nor root crops of an injurious nature to grow in the field. Neither should grass nor weeds be permitted. The cultivation and manuring incident upon the growing of some kind of judicious crop between the rows, at potatoes or beets, or turnips, will always prove beneficial. Where no crop is grown there must be frequent cultivation, stirring the soil two or three inches in depth. A thorough mellow stirring of the soil is nearly equal to manure.

When securing trees from a distance, the trees are often dried. They may be restored by immersion for a day or two in water or thick mud. No water should be used in planting, as it tends to harden and bake the surface of the earth, and has always proved injurious. All the moisture necessary will be supplied by mulching.

When buying trees, obtain them from some reliable nursery. Never patronize traveling swindlers.

Examine the branches and roots carefully and continually for insects.

worms, or borers. This should be done several times during each growing season.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Barnyard manure is highly desirable where the soil is rather thin or close. The manure supplies both humus and plant food, and for that reason is economical. It is a waste product at the barn, but valuable to the gardener.

Preparedness for the orchardist and the gardener consists in having a spraying outfit with poisons and other materials ready to attack at the first provocation. This will maintain the crop and be a means of honorable peace.

The garden not only saves living cost, but it affords a living worth while. With a good garden, a home orchard, meat and bread, all of which may be raised on the farm, there is little likelihood that the farmer will starve.

Every gardener and grower of small fruits should have a spraying outfit and be ready for war in time of peace. This is the kind of preparedness that pays; it is the preparedness that insures fruits and vegetables. After insects get a start it is too late to spray. Spraying should be done when the first insects are seen and before they sprayer is handy this may be done, reproduce their young. When the but if one must wait several days till one may be ordered it may be too late. Arm yourself and be prepared. Should there be no need of spraying, you will have your outfit for future use.

Montana wool growers made \$1,000,000 more from their 1915 wool clip than from that of 1914, though the 1915 crop was 4,000,000 pounds less than in 1914.

A writer in Inland Farming relates some strong facts about the horse and the way he sleeps. Even when not confined in stalls horses seldom lie down for more than an hour each night—that period being usually about midnight. The horse seems to prefer to rest standing up; stablemen have reported that some horses in their care have never been seen to sleep lying down. One animal had never been seen to lie down for more than 15 years. It is said that the horse sleeps "with one eye open," and is constantly on guard. His ears are continually turning and twisting so as to catch the slightest noise; not even an Indian in moccasins can approach a sleeping horse undetected.

SET RIGHT.

Green—What is a sense of humor? Brown—A sense of humor is that which makes you laugh at something that happens to somebody else which would make you sorry if it happened to you.—Tit Bits.

A girl doesn't always return a man's love when she returns his presents.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET.			
Apples, bbl.	.....	3.00	5.00
Potatoes, bag	.....	1.50	2.10
Eggs, new-laid, doz.	.....	0.25	0.28
Butter, good to choice	.....	0.31	0.35
Chickens lb.	.....	0.20	0.22
Poultry, dressed, lb.	.....	0.20	0.22
Ducks, lb.	.....	0.25	0.27
Geese, lb.	.....	0.19	0.22
Turkeys, lb.	.....	0.25	0.27
Geese, lb.	.....	0.19	0.22
Turkeys, lb.	.....	0.30	0.32

MEATS—WHOLESALE.			
Beef, forequarters, cwt.	.....	\$ 9.50	\$10.50
Do., hindquarters, cwt.	.....	12.50	14.00
Do., choice sides, cwt.	.....	11.00	12.00
Do., common, cwt.	.....	9.00	10.00
Veals, common, cwt.	.....	8.00	10.00
Do., prime	.....	12.50	14.00
Shop hogs	.....	12.50	14.00
Do., heavy	.....	11.00	12.00
Spring lambs	.....	12.50	14.00
Mutton, light	.....	14.00	16.00

SUGAR MARKET.			
Local wholesale quotations on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto deliveries:			
Royal Acadia granulated	100 lbs.	7.41	
Latite granulated	100 lbs.	7.51	
Redpath granulated	100 lbs.	7.51	
St. Lawrence granulated	100 lbs.	7.51	
Dominion granulated	100 lbs.	7.41	
St. Lawrence Beaver	100 lbs.	7.46	
Latite Blue Star	100 lbs.	7.46	
Latite brilliant yellow	100 lbs.	7.11	
St. Lawrence golden yellow	100 lbs.	7.11	
Redpath yellow	100 lbs.	7.11	
Acadia yellow	100 lbs.	7.11	
Darling yellow	100 lbs.	6.85	
20-lb. bags	.....	11.00	over granulated bags
10-lb. bags	.....	12.50	over granulated bags
2 and 5 lb. packages	.....	14.00	over granulated bags

LIVE STOCK.			
Toronto, April 6.—Trade in cattle of good quality was fair at the Union Stock Yards to-day, but the medium and common grades were neglected. Receipts were: 41 cattle, 20 calves, 1,776 hogs, 34 sheep.			
Export cattle, choice	.....	6.25	8.50
Butcher cattle, choice	.....	8.00	8.25
Do., do., medium	.....	7.00	8.00
Do., do., common	.....	7.00	7.50
Butcher cows, choice	.....	6.75	9.00
Do., do., canners	.....	5.50	4.25
Do., bulls	.....	7.25	7.25
Feeding steers	.....	7.25	7.50
Stockers, choice	.....	7.00	9.25
Do., light	.....	6.00	8.00
Milkers, choice each	.....	60.00	100.00
Springers	.....	60.00	100.00
Sheep, ewes	.....	11.00	12.50
Bucks and culls	.....	6.00	8.00
Lambs	.....	11.00	12.50
Pigs, fed and watered	.....	11.00	12.50
Calves	.....	9.00	10.25

OTHER MARKETS

LONDON WOOL SALES. London.—The dispute between wool merchants and buyers has been active, and the third series of auction sales will be opened next Tuesday. It was announced to-day. Buyers demand an extension of time for payment owing to transportation difficulties entailing increased charges. The merchants to-day extended the period of settlement to three instead of two weeks.

WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.			
Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.
May	1.19 1/4	1.17 1/4
July	1.29 1/4	1.18 1/4
Oct.	1.13 1/4	1.12 1/4
Oats—			
May	0.43 1/4	0.42 1/4
July	0.43 1/4	0.42 1/4
Oct.	0.43 1/4	0.42 1/4
Flax—			
May	1.03 1/4	1.02 1/4
July	1.15 1/4	1.01 1/4

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET. Minneapolis.—Wheat—May, \$1.19 1/4 to \$1.19 3/4; July, \$1.29 1/4 to \$1.29 3/4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.29 1/4 to \$1.29 3/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.15 1/4 to \$1.15 3/4; Corn—No. 3 yellow, 75 to 76c; Oats—No. 3 white, 42 to 42 1/2c; Flour unchanged; shipments, 7,715 bbls. Bran, \$18.25 to \$19.00.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET. Duluth.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.22 1/4 to \$1.22 3/4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.19 1/4 to \$1.19 3/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.15 1/4 to \$1.15 3/4; Lard—No. 1, \$2.13 to \$2.13 1/2; May, \$2.13; July, \$2.14.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 100 head; steady. Hogs, receipts 2,500 head; active and steady; heavy and mixed \$10.25 to \$10.50; stags \$6.50 to \$8.00. Sheep and lambs, receipts 3,000 head; lambs slow and steady; sheep active and steady; lambs \$8 to \$10.00; yearlings \$6.50 to \$10.00; weathers \$9 to \$9.50; ewes \$4 to \$8; sheep, mixed, \$8.75 to \$9.25.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, April 6.—Cattle, receipts 4,000. Market steady. Native beef steers 7.90 9.90 Stockers and feeders 6.00 8.70 Cows and heifers 4.10 8.00 Calves 6.00 8.50 Hogs, receipts 23,000. Market strong. Light 9.40 9.90 Mixed 9.50 9.90 Heavy 9.40 9.90 Rough 9.40 9.50 Pigs, receipts 13,000. Market steady. Weathers 8.25 9.10 Lambs, native 9.00 11.25

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Liverpool, April 6.—Wheat, spot steady. No. 1 Manitoba—No. 2 hard winter wheat—11s. 6d. No. 2 hard winter wheat—12s. 2d. Corn, spot quiet. American mixed, new—10s. 6d. No. 1 hard Duluth—14s. 1d. Flour, winter white—No. 1—14s. 1d. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—14s. 1d. to 15s. 1d. Beans, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—8s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.—Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.—71s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.—2s. 10d. Long clear middles, light, 26 to 34 lbs.—2s. 10d. Clear clear middles, heavy, 26 to 40 lbs.—2s. 10d. Short clear backs, 12 to 23 lbs.—71s. Shoulders, square 11 to 13 lbs.—71s. Lard, prime western, in tins, new—1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. American refined—7s. 2d. Butter, good F. S. in boxes—7s. 6d. Cheese, Canadian, finest white, new—10s. Colored—10s. Australian in London—50s. 3d. Turpentine, spirits—5s. 6d. Resin, common—2s. Petroleum, refined—11 1/4d. Lard Oil—5s. 1d. Cotton Seed Oil, half refined, spot—46s. 6d.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal, April 5.—Calves were one to two cents a pound cheaper at the live stock market to-day, owing to the fact that twenty-five cents a hundred pounds down, sheep and hogs being steady. Quotations and receipts were: Butcher steers, best 88 to 89c; good 77c to 88c; fair 72c to 73c; medium 87c to 88c; rough 82c to 83c; culls 75c to 80c; common 56c; canners 2c to 8c. Receipts 200. Hogs, select, \$11.50 to \$11.75; roughs and mixed lots \$10.50 to \$11; common 10c to 12c; sows 7c to 8c; lambs 9c to 12c. Receipts 200. Calves, milk fed 7 to 9. Receipts 1,900.

"HE SWOPPED."

Once when W. G. Grace, the famous English cricketer, was playing at Brighton a school-boy brought him an autograph-book and a fountain-pen and asked for his signature, which was promptly given. A few weeks later at Lord's the same boy approached with the same book, the same pen, and the same request. The doctor recognized him, and pointed out that he had given him his autograph a month before. "Yes," replied the boy, "but I swopped that for Dan Bess and a bishop."