

LESSON VII.-AUGUST 18, 1912.

Ruler's Daughter.-Mark 5

Commentary.—I. The ruler's appeal (vs. 21-24). 21. Unto the other side —After curing the demoniac, Jesus and his disciples passed westward across the Sea of Galilee to Capernaum, which was at that time the hopic of Jesus. Much people gathered unto him—Luice tells us "The people gladly received him; for they were in waiting for him" (8: 40). Just before going to Gergresa in 40). Just before going to Gergresa is had addressed a multitude of people, who were interested in his teaching and his works. Nigh unto the sea-A favor ite place with Jesus for receiving the people and speaking to them. 22. One of the rulers of the synagogue—Each synagogue had a number of elders presided over by a ruler. These officers had charge of the synagogue worship, appointing leaders and speakers for the had charge of the synagogue worship, appointing leaders and speakers for the services, and had authority to ex-communicate members of the synogogue. Jairus by name—It is but rarely we know the names of those who were the objects of the Savior's mercy. He afterward probably was one of those who came to the Lord pleading for the centurion at Capernaum (Luke 7:3). The aid he then asked for another he now crayes for himself, but under the press-

aid he then asked for another he now craves for himself, but under the pressure of a still greater calamity.—Maclear. He may have been one of the rulers of the synagogue built by the Roman centurion (Luke 7:5). He fell at his feet.—He prostrated himself before Jesus after the oriental custom.

23. Besought him greatly—Jairus' need was great and his entreaty was urgent. My little daughter—Luke says. "He had only one daughter about 12 years of age" (8:42). The diminutive is often used to express endearment. At the point of death—When the father left her she was almost gone, and the case was considered hopeless, so that the expression used by Matthew, "even now dead," expressed the father's thought regarding his child. "She had been given over when her fathea left her, and actually was dead before he could return. He might, therefore, when he applied to Christ, fear that she was at this time dead, and express his belief of it"—Doddyides Luke aver was at this time dead, and express his belief of it."—Doddridge. Luke says she "lay a dying." There is no contra-diction between these records when we take into account all the statements made by the three evangelists. Come and lay thy hands on her—Christ could and key thy hands on her—Christ could heal as well without coming into actual contact with the afflicted one, but usually he touched the one diseased Jairus seems to have thought that power would be applied to the sick one by the laying on of hands. His anxiety was for the recopery of his daughter. She shall live—There was not only desire on the ruler's part, but faith also. He believed that, if Jesus would come into contact with the child, she would be restored. 24. Jesus went with him—The fact that Jesus went with Jairus indicates three seems went with Jairus indicates three things: 1. He was undaunted by the severity of the case. 2. He was ready to respond to human need. 3. He was to give a lesson in faith. Much people... thronged him—Jairus' request must have become known throughout the company about Jesus, and they were eager to see what Jesus would do.

11. A woman healed (vs. 25-34.) 'A remarkable event interrupts the narrative.

markable event interrupts the narrative about the rultr's daughter, and a mirecle is wrought on the way to Jairus' home. We do not know who this wotouch Jesus garment. Eusebius records the tradition that she was a Gentile.

The fact that she had been afflicted for twelve years, and, although she had employed every means possible to be cured, she was growing worse, shows the seriousness of her infirmity. She felt that, free from fear and despondency. The if she could simply come in contact with woman believed that the slightest contact with ousness of her infirmity. She telf that, if she could simply come in contact with the garment of Jesus, the healing power would be applied, and she was ready to do her part that the longed-tor healing might be obtained. She touched his That was the vanishing point of all he garment and was instantly made whole.

Although Jesus knew who touched him and had been healed, he asked, "Who touched my clothes?" that attention might be called to her, and that her faith might be commended and encour-

III. The ruler's child raised from the dead (vs. 35-43.) 35. Thy daughter is dead—Jairus' worst fears were realized. He had expressed great faith in Jesus, He had expressed great taith in Jesus, and that faith was now put to the test. Why troublest thou the Master—The word denotes to "weary," or "fatigue," with the length of the entreaty. The messengers had given up all hope of the child's restoration, but Jairus did not Master nor object to his proceeding to his house. 36. Be not agraid, only believe These words of Jesus were enough to assure the heart of every one to whom they are address-These three formed the inner circle of Jesus' disciples. They were with him the following year at the transligura tion and later in Gethsemanc. These disciples had won this high regard of their Master by their noble devotion to him, and they were to be witnesses to the mighty miracle about to be wrought. 38. Them that wept and wailed—These were hired morrners who were ing the death of those for whom the mourned. There were present "mir strels" (Matt. 9: 23), or flute players stress (Matt. 9: 20), of fittle players, who made mournful music upon such ce-casions. The friends of the family had no expectation of the child's restoration, 39. Not dead, but sleepeth—She is not dead so as to continue under the power of death, but shall be raised from it as n person from natural sleep.—Clarke, It. Is common among many nations to sneak of death as a sleep, 40. Laughed him to scorn-They did not share the

II. In the silent chamber of death There is a point at which all human might becomes utter weakness. Noth-ing short of an absolute conviction of Jesus power to heal would have drawn Jairus from the bedside of his dying child. The woman's condition, touch and cure, must have revealed to Jairus the love and compassion of Jesus for all who suffered. He could not in such cir cumstances press his sorrow as having more claim upon the Savior than the his attention. A love that feels no

partiality and a power which has things subject to its might could redeny the anxious longing of a lovi parent's heart. This new revelation the love and power of Christ, though the love and power of Christ, though exerted in behalf of another, could not fat to cause the ruler to cling more persist ently to him. Faith was increasing ur der the trying test. The waiting time i not lost time. The message that deat had come was followed by Jesus', "Onl believe." That meant the hardest tas of his life, and yet it was Jesus wh commanded it. "Be not afraid," mean that 'circumstances, must not be use against faith. Fear could only sprin from ignorance of the resources an power of the Savior, whose help h sought. Jairus must acknowledg Christ's power and his own helplessnes as truly as the woman had done. Jesu must be the central object of trust. Th woman who was healed was called ou woman who was healed was called o in witness to her healing. The mult tude heard her declare her restoratio but to the chamber of death all curio persons were forbidden to follow. Carriving there Jesus found unbelieve who laughed him to scorn. They we too wise in their own conceit to thin of looking with the eye of faith. The were forbidden to stay. The faith Jairus was to be rewarded and perfeced. Jairus begun with some faith at found it enlarged as it was tested.

T. R. A.

41. Took the damsel by the handHere again is the divine touch. In rai
ing to life the son of the widow of Nais Jesus touched the bier. Talitha cumi-Doubtless Peter, who was now presen often recalled the actual words used of this memorable occasion by our Lor and told them to his friend and kin man .Mark. The mention of these wor goes to prove that in ordinary life ou Lord availed himself of the populs Aramaic dialect.—Cam. Bib. 42. Th Aramaic dialect.—Cam. Bib. 42. The damsel arose—She that had been deefelt the touch of his hand, heard the words he spoke, obeyed instantly as walked, to the astonishment of all pre ent. There was no struggle, no delay in this the restoring of life by Jesu differs from those instances in whie Elijah and Elijaha were the huma agents. See I Kings 17: 21; 2 King 4: 34. A great astonishment—An extremity of setonishment—An extremit tremity of astonishment. 43. No should know it This caution was pro ably given to prevent so great excits ment as to make it impossible to giv further spiritual instruction.

Questions.—Who came to Jesus? Wha request did he make? How did he sho his faith in Jesus? Describe the miracl performed by Jesus while on the way to the miracle of the mir performed by Jesus while on the out-the ruler's house. How was faith show by the women? What words of encou-cement did Jesus speak to her. What agement did Jesus speak to her Whi message came to the ruler while he was on his way home? What was takin way home? What was takin on his way home: What when Jesu place at the ruler's house when Jesu arrived? What miracle did he perform after his arrival? Who witnessed the raising of the girl to life?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic.—Faith Developed.

J. Before a wondering multitude.

JI. In the silent chamber of death.

J. Before a wondering multitude.

Jairus the ruler and the afflicted woman were not in the crowd as mere "wonderers." They were in deep distress and sought help from Jesus. The ruler had gained the attention of the Master and was escorting him to the bedside of his only daughter. He had enjoyed twelve happy years with the children, when death seemed certain, and his only hope was that Jesus would heat her when death seemed certain, and his only hope was that Jesus would heal heal the The woman who sought the Master has suffered twelve years with hope for recovery growing less and her circum stances approaching want. Her knowledge of Christ had awakened hope, while trew into faith that she might yet me. ther attempt. But the ruler and the timid woman were wanting in the ful surrender of trust. Both had to be se That was the vanishing point of all he difficulties. Her healing was immediate Her touch was a voluntary and inter tional touch, and she was the one in a that crowd who was blessed. Jesus was conscious of her touch and knew he faith. He enabled her to overcome timidity and fear of men, and exalte her shove all who surrounded her, so that her faith broke into open profes It was not in mere assertion o sion. It was not in mere assertion His authority that Jesus called the man forth. It was to strengthen he falth that she might coofees him every where. It was also to confirm her ing before all. The miracles of Chris were the scale which God gave to Hi mission. His first sentence may have caused dismay in the poor woman heart. It required the second to con plete the meaning of the first. She came for healing and he added spiritual grace to complete the blessing.

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KILLED BY TRAIN

Wellandport.

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Tilbury, Ont., despatch: Ida Beause jour, the 10-year-old daughter of Mrs. Frank Beausejour, a widow, was killed this evening by the Wolverine train on the M. C. R. The little girl. accompanied by her mother, was walking down the railway track from the camping factory, and preticing the canning factory, and, noticing a freight train coming from the east, they crossed to the other track, used by eastbound trains. The little girl was thrown about 40 feet. Her skull was hadly crushed, and death was in-stantaneous. The mother escaped injury by a hairsbreadth. Coroner McKeough of Chatham, will hold an inquest.

MEAT AND DRINK.

Will-The sight of an old school-mate er-well, it might be called both meat and drink.

Bertha—Yes; that's what you men usu
ally do in the circumstances." "Meet and drink."



CARE OF MILK ON THE FARM.

At this time of year much difficulty is experienced with milk and cream be coming sour, especially during thunder storms. The thunderstorms do not sour the milk as many people fondly imagine. The souring is caused by the heat of atmosphere, which is favorable to and encourages the germ life in the milk or cream. If the milk is kept cool this souring will not occur.

Milk and cream for cheeseries, cream Milk and cream for cheeseries, creamcries, and especially for retail consumption, should be kept as clear and as cool
as possible. The cow's flanks and udders should be wiped down before milking, and the milker should have clean
hands, and milk into a pail which has
been scalded previous to using. To many
people, who have been used to milking
cows without any of these precautions,
and have always received a fair price
for their milk and cannot reproach
themselves directly with the death of
any infants, these "new fangled" ideas
may seem to be superfluous. The death
rate of infants in our large cities at rate of infants in our large cities at this time of year, which are the direct result of dirty milk, may be counted by the hundreds. With a little system. cleanliness is just as easy, and vastly more profitable than uncleanliness.

Care in milking the cow in a cleanly should then be strained through two thicknesses of cheese cloth to remove any little specks which may be in it. The milk for city or cheesery trade should then be cooled. This can be done very simply by placing the can in a tank of cold water. A convenient method is to place such a tank near the pump and let the water for the stock run through it and overflow through through it and overhood the cattle. By this means a continuous supply of cold water reduces the milk to a very low temperature.-Canadian Farmer.

HEALTH OF CANADIAN LIVE STOCK An outbreak of foot-and-mouth dis-

ease in England reminds our Winnipeg contemporary. The Fermers' Advocate and Home Journal, that Canada can in a great measure feel grateful for being free from this and other dread diseases affecting live stock that have been a source of immeasurable loss to European farmers, and which they are ap-parently unable to combat, at least in Continental Europe. The Canadian Government has been and is enforcing very stringent regulations regarding the importation and inspection of live stock from British, European, and in fact all foreign ports, including the United States. So stringent, in fact, are they, that many importers complain bitterly from time to time regarding losses sus tained through these regulations. Even so, diseased animals are reported as having gained entrance to Canada from time to time, and some stockmen advo-cate even more thorough inspection.

It would undoubtedly be a retrograde policy to lower the standard of health or inspection regulations in regard to mported live stock, even though free time to time splendid individual animals are lost through our present system of inspection.—Farmers' Advocate.

SHEEP.

The care of a flock of sheep is a job a good deal less sweaty and laborious than the swinging of sevthe and hoe in an unending effort to kill off the weeds. In the presence of such a flock—the weeds rapidly disappear and the grasses take possession of the ground. Mutton always commands a profitable price, and the combined returns from mutton and wool, added to the services of the sheep in keeping down weeds and enriching the land, will always make the flock a highly valuable contributor to the prosperity of the farm .- C. R. Barns.

HARD BUTTER MAKING.

Butter for export trade needs to have a high melting point, which means less tendency to melt in order to withstand transportation. This is perhaps more applicable to the States which ship butter to the warmer countries of the south; but in view of our new preferential tariff with the West Indies including butter on the list, a few remarks may not be out of place on this subject.

To regulate the consistency of butter the dairyman has to rely almost en-tirely on the nature and blending of his feedstuffs. If a grain ration composed of corn meal and cottonseed meal is com-bined with a barley stubble pasturage, the butter becomes too hard for home use. On the other hand, a very soft but-ter would result from a ration consist-ing of grass, linseed meal and bran. Analyses of beet tops show that water constitutes about seven-eighths of their composition. One hundred pounds of digestible nutrients composed of 1.71 pounds of protein, 6.49 pounds of carbohydrates, 05 pounds of fat and to the same to the same of \$1.58. These tops, consisting of the leaves and tip of the beet, have given good results among American Pacific Coast feeders. They are, of course, used only as a part They are, of course, used only as a part of the animal's forage ration.

of the animals torage ration.

Owing to the bitter taste best tops should not be used where milk is used for home or city consumption, and when used for butter making it is advisable to pasteurize it before making the butter.—Canadian Farm.

HOG CHOLERA.

A news despatch from Windsor last week stated that a herd of hogs near there had been ordered destroyed, ow-ing to an outbreak of hog cholera havbeen discovered there. Investigation been discovered there. Investigation by "The Farmer's Advocate" disclosed the reassuring fact that the outbreak had so far been limited to one premises, and that twelve hogs had been destroyed. A few other small outbreaks have occurred during the past year in the Windsor vicinity. We have, however, not experienced any serious outbreaks of this disease in Canada for some years, although there have been a number of instances where it was deemed advisable to destroy all hogs in large pigger-ies in Western Canada.

The origin of these outbreaks

been attributed to the feeding of raw garbage, as in nearly every case this disease has broken out in hogs fed on this material. This malady is produced so readily by these means that it has so readily by these means that it has been found necessary to amend the hog cholera regulations, and warn owners that compensation will not be paid for hogs destroyed for this disease, which have been fed upon uncooked garbage. Although it has not been definitely demonstrated, there is strong reason to suspect that infected matchial finds its way into the hotel garbage.—Farmer's Advocate.

LATE BLIGHT OF POTATOES. This disease may make its appearance on the potato plants at any time now. It can be recognized first upon the leaves, which lose their green color, become spotted with yellowish patches and soon die, turning to a dark brown or black. In dry weather, the dead patches increase very little, but in damp weather they spread over the leaves very rapidly. After destroying the leaves, the disease attacks the stem and very rapidly. After destroying the leaves, the disease attacks the stem and the whole plant above ground may be reduced in a few hours to a moist black-

ish, foul-smelling mass.

On the under surface of the leaf around the margin of each dead spot, a distinct border of greyish-white "mil-dew" may be observed. The presence of this whitish rim is very characteristic of this disease, and enables one to dis-tinguish it from others which kill the leaves and form the natural withering at the end of the growing season.—R. L. Vining, Morrisburg, in Canadian

WORK HORSES AND THEIR CARE.

Many a valuable horse has been lost hrough carelessness in depasturing. It is the custom of many farmers to turn their team to pasture in summer after a day's work is done. The fresh bite of herbage is enjoyed, and no food is more wholesome and inviting, for the equine slaves so long as they are given the field to themselves unstained by sheep robbed by other stock.

Caution should mark the guarded way here at the start. The spring east winds at night are dangerous, as a team that has worked in the hot sun so as to perhas worked in the hot sun so as to perspire most of the day may be unfitted to go to pasture in the evening lest chills arise. Generally after May is out, however, even the east winds have lost their sting for the season, and, moreover, the hedges are by that time clothed to give shelter in time of storm or gale, and so the team evenpes harm while deriving much good.—Canadian Farmer. Farmer.

FLIES ON HORSES.

Could you publish some solution or remedy to keep flies off horses? E. F. C. An unobjectionable fly repellant for horses is not easy to compose. Many of those used successfully on cattle are inadvisable on account of the hair being rather sticky, spoiling the appearance of the coat, and causing dust to adhere. There is a certain proprietary specific which has been advertised in this journal, and has given excellent results in the case of cattle. This may be moderately applied to horses, with fair ly satisfactory results. On the whole, however, nets are to be recommended in preference .- Farmers' Advocate.

SHOW FARMS

Conservation Commission Has Number Selected.

Ottawa despatch: For the purpose of demonstrating to Canadian farmers how they may get the best out of the land in the most economic manner, the Commission of Conservation has chosen a number of farms throughout the provinces for illustration purposes. In each case the commission has chosen farms whose owners agreed to be guided by the agricultural experts provided. These were F. C. Munnick, the commis-sion's agricultural expert, and John Fixter, formerly farm superintendent of Macdonald College. The illustration forms have already been chosen in the

and both Mr. Mus-nick and Mr. Fixter are now in the west, arranging for illustration farms in the prairie provinces. In Ontarlo there are eight farms, in Quebse eix, and in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia three each, The Ontario illustration farms are as follows: Lanark county, farm owned by W. Hands: Perth county, farm owned by Nelson Peterson Rathson, and farm owned by R. A. Taylor; Norfolk county, farm owned by A. M. Culver, Sincoe; Waterloo county, farm owned by Paul Snyder: Ontario county, farm owned by Thos. Hall, Brooklin; farm owned by Whittaker Bros., Williamsburg,
Meetings are to be held from time to
time at these points, and will be adby the experts

TRAGIC DEATH

Galt Man Killed While Cleaning Gun.

Galt despatch: Tragle and sudden was the death of Harry Spencer Howell, one of Galt's best known citizens, which occurred at noon to-day, when he was accidentally shot by an old gan he was in the act of cleaning. Shortly after he had entered his office above a Main street store a stranggrapher in the room. street store, a stenographer in the room below heard the report of a gun, and the sound of something falling to the floor. She immediately gave the alarm and doctors were summoned, who pro-nounced death to have been instantaneous from a bullet which passed through the unfortunate man's body, penetrating the heart. Coroner Dr. Vardon declared that no inquest was necessary. Deceased is survived by one son, Lawrie,

The late H. S. Howell had traveled much, having twice circled the globe. Of considerable literary ability, he was the author of "An Island Paradise" and other travel stories. He was a member of the Canadian Institute of Toronto, and in 1899 was elected a fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute. London.



Toronto Markets

0	FARMERS' MARKET.		
	Dressed hogs\$11 50	\$12	00
-	Butter, dairy 0 27		30
	Eggs, dozen 0 29	U	30
1	Chickens, lb 0 17	0	20
	Do., spring 0 22	0	25
	Ducklings 0 18	0	20
	Potatoes, new, bushel 1 10	1	25
8	Cabbage, doz 0 40	0	60
-	Beef, forequarters, cwt 9 00	10	00
5	Do., hindquarters, cwt. 14 00	15	()()
1	Do., choice sides, cwt 11 50	12	25
1	Do., medium 9 00	10	00
,	Do., common, cwt 7 50	8	50
3	Mutton, light, cwt 8 00	12	(11)
8	Veals, com., cwt 7 50	11	00
1	Do., prime, cwt 11 00	13	00
9	Spring lambs 14 50	15	00
. 1			

SUGAR MARKET. SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence. \$ 5 15 Do., Redpath's 5 15 Do. Acadia 5 10 Imperial granulated 5 00 Beaver granulated 5 00 No. 1, vellow 4 70 In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

	oc less.	
	THE FRUIT MARKET.	
	Currants, red	\$ (1.90) (1.75) (1.00) (2.50) (1.50) (1.00)
ì		

Other Markets

WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE

0	pen. Hi	gh. Low.	Ojobe.
Wheat-	•		
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Dec	801/2	883	880, 1
Oats-		1	o-day.
October			.33%
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		S	UG	LR I	AM	RI	40	T.				
Su	gars	are	qu	oted	in	T	ore	nt	o,	Ln	t	ag
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		rels,	E.O	man	OTH		m	OF		CH		14.1

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Minneapolis.—Close — Wheat — Sept., 91 3-8 to 91 1-2c; Dec., 92; May, 96 3-8; No. 1 hard, \$1.03 7-8; No. 1 Northern, \$1.03 3-8; No. 2 do., \$1.01 3-8 to \$1.01 7-8; No. 3 yellow corn 72c; No. 3 white oats, 37 to 39; No. 2 rye, 63 1-2 to 64c. Bran. \$19 to \$19.50. Flour-Leading local patents in wood, f.o.b., Minneapolis, \$5 to \$5.35; other patents, \$4.75 to \$5; first clears, \$3.50 to \$3.75; second clears, \$2.40 to \$2.70.

DULUTH WHEAT.

Daluth. Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.04 3-8; No. 1 Northern, old, \$1.03 3-8; No. 2 Northern, old, \$1.01 3-8; Aug., No. 1 Northern, 94 3-8c; Sept., 92 5-8c bid;

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Madoc. Ont .- Four hundred and se enty-five offered: 280 sold at 13 1-bc; balance refused at 13c.
Woodstock, Ont.—Offerings, 735 cc.ored, 210 sold at 13 5-16c, balance 13 14c.

ed, 210 sold at 13 5-10c, ba	la	nce	1.5 1	94.	
CHICAGO LIVE ST					
Chicago despatch:	C	att!	8	10-	
21,000: market, 10 to 15c to	w	er.			
Beeves\$	5	70	\$10	(11)	
Texas eteers	de	85	7	(14)	
Western steers	5	70	. 8	10	
Stockers and feeders					
Cows and heifers	.2	60	7	146)	
Calves					
Hogs Receipts, 22,000;	1	nar	cet .	50	
lower.					
Light \$	7	20	28	55	
Mixed	7	50	8	55	
Heavy	7	39	8	:1)	
Rough	7	20		(1)	
Pigs					
Bulk of sales	-	7.5		:0	
Sheep- Receipts, 36,00	0 :		maris	et	
steady to loc lower.					
Native \$	3	20	81	50	
Western	3	40	4	(s()	
Dearlings	4	40		60	
Lambs, native.	4	40	-	-0	
Western.	4	40	-	- 5	

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal despatch—East End Marret -Cattle receipts, 1,050; calves, 700; sheep and lambs, 1,000; cows, 68; hegs, 115.

Trade very slow. Best cattle about 61/2c; medium, 41/2 to 61/2c; common, 2012 to 41/2c. Cows. \$25 to \$65 each. Sheep 51, to 4c; lambs, 34 to \$5.50

Hogs Sig to 9e a few small che'e lots over 9c.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatch: Cattle receipts, 100 head, slow,
Veals-Receipts 75 head, active and
25c higher, \$4 to \$10.25.

Hogs-Receipts, 2.000, slow and 10c lower, heavy \$8.70 to \$8.75, mixed, \$.80 to \$8.90, Yorkers, \$8.65 to \$8.90, pp.
\$8.60 to \$8.65, roughs, \$7.50 to \$7.65, \$10.8 \$5 to \$6.25 dairies, \$8.50 to \$8.55. stags \$5 to \$6.25; dairies, \$8.50 to \$8.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1.660 head, fairly active, wethers, 10c lower, wethers, \$4.75 to \$5.35.

SHAVING-BRUSH GERMS.

Thelma Smith, a little East Side girl, says The Kansas City Journal, has heard a great deal about the danger of contracting disease from handling ar-ticles belonging to others. She has been taught that she must not use the brushes and combs of other members of the family.

On one occasion the little to: was

found industriously lathering her face with her father's shaving brush. Sha was duly reprimanded and told that she ehould know better.
"What will I catch, mamma

kers?" inquired Thelma, anxiously.