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Sunday School

INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO. XII. MARCH 22, 1903.

Paul's Message to the Ephesians. Eph. 2:1-10.

Commentary. Explanatory. "This epistle was written to confirm and strengthen the believers with the faith and hope of the Gospel, and to give them some most important teaching in the deepest and sublimest truths of the Christian religion."

1. The children of wrath (vs. 1-3). 1. And you—As Christ fills the whole body of Christian believers with His fitness (chap. 1:22), so had He dealt with the converted Ephesians, who before were in trespasses and sins.

2. Ye walked—They had sinned continually, not merely occasionally. They lived in sin and followed the evil practices of the heathen world. True Christians separate themselves from the world (Rom. xii. 2; II. Cor. vi. 14-18) and do not conform to its sinful customs and practices.

3. We also—Paul here changes from the second to the first person, putting himself in with those persons, he has just described. All—Jews and Gentiles alike. Once lived—The R. V. brings out the meaning. The word "conversion" is missing in the original.

4. Saved—The word "salvation" is used here. It is not a mere escape from physical death, but a deliverance from all sin and its consequences. It is a complete and permanent change of heart and life.

5. But God—The apostle now shows the glorious change that had been wrought in them through the Gospel. Three words are especially emphasized—God, mercy, grace. It is in mercy—God is rich in many things besides mercy; He is rich in worlds; He owns the gold and silver in a thousand hills, as well as the entire earth.

6. Raised—Believers are citizens of Heaven and have their places assigned there, which they will soon take possession of (Phil. iii. 20, 21). But this may be understood as referring to sanctified souls in this life. Having been raised from the death of sin, we enter into a heavenly union with Christ, and the soul is indescribably happy in His love. It is heaven begun below.

7-9. Ages to come. What God does for the sinner at Ephesus would be proof of His great goodness and mercy and serve as an encouragement to sinners in all ages of the world. Through faith—Faith is the condition upon which we are saved. The instrument in God's hands by which we are saved. The means by which we continue saved. Gift—That is, salvation is the free gift of God.

10. His workmanship—Instead of our being the workers, God is the worker and we are the workmanship—the factious workmen created anew—a new creation. Thoughts—The children of wrath—They are spiritually dead (v. 1). Their only life is in Christ. They have no conception of a higher life. Sin first numbs, then paralyzes, and finally sears our spiritual sensibilities. 2. They are under the spell of an unseen evil

SUNDAY IS ASSASSIN'S DAY.

Rulers Who Met Their Doom on That Day.

Of the six rulers who have been murdered during the last two decades, notes an London Chronicle, four met their doom on Sunday, and the other two on Saturday. Caesar Alexander II, President Carnot and King Humbert were all slain on Sunday, and though Shah Nars-ed-Deen was killed on Friday, that is the Moslem Sabbath, and he was actually shot while kneeling in the mosque. On Sunday, too, Senor Canovas, the Spanish Premier, was killed, while the life of President Faure was twice attempted on Sunday in 1898. Next Sunday is Saturday, and on this day General Garfield, the Empress of Austria and President McKinley met their fate, and it was on a Saturday that King Alfonso stood in peril of his life. More mortals hail the week end with horror, but to monarchs it seems a season of peculiar peril.

THE TORONTO NEWS SAYS:

"The Massey-Harris Company not only occupies a foremost place among Canadian manufacturing houses, but the amount of capital invested in the business, the number of men which it employs, and its vast operations, entitle it to a place among the great industrial concerns of the continent. Outside of the United States, where the high tariff makes it practically impossible for a foreign company to do business, the Massey-Harris Company and its associates are known and appreciated wherever agriculture is carried on under modern conditions. The Company has had, and has yet, more keenly felt the pulse of the Dominion, and it is entirely owing to the merits of the implements which it turns out that it has been able to build up the world-wide trade which it now possesses. The heads of the Company are among the most experienced and enterprising business men in the Dominion, and the success which has attended it ever since its establishment is, no doubt, largely owing to the fact that they have always been on the alert for improvements, and have never rested satisfied with their agricultural machinery, no matter how well they might work, while there remained any chance of increasing their efficiency. Those who remember the old factory in which the Company conducted its business, a number of years ago, have only to look at the immense workshops of to-day, covering acres after acre of ground in King street west, to realize the enormous development of this business. But, besides the Toronto factory, there is one in Brantford, well and the two employ nearly twenty-five hundred men. It will be readily seen that the output of so much labor must be enormous, especially when the fact is taken into consideration that the machinery used in the manufacture is of the very highest grade, and that every labor-saving and labor-saving invention which tends to cheapen or hasten production is employed. In Australia and South Africa the Massey-Harris binders are nearly as popular as in Canada, and the annual increase in the trade with those colonies shows conclusively that they are working their way into general favor. The Massey-Harris implements have played no inconsiderable part in building up Manitoba and the Northwest, and have done magnificent service in the West, where the hardship which must necessarily be endured by those taking up homes in a new and unsettled country."

SAFES IN CHURCHES.

Uses to Which They are Put—Steel Poor Boxes Now.

"Yes," said a safe manufacturer, "safes are used in churches, to some extent, but not to keep money in, because money isn't kept in churches. What they are used for here is to keep the church records and papers in for one thing, and for another, for the preservation and safe keeping of the church plate and sacred vessels. A church buying a safe for the preservation of its books and records and so on would very probably buy one second hand. It would commonly be kept somewhere in the basement of the church, out of the way, and it would very probably be built into a wall. It would not be essential that it should be burglar proof. On the other hand, safes for church plate and sacred vessels might in some cases contain pieces of great value, and would be made for protection against burglars as well as against fire. Such safes might be specially designed and built to hold the particular vessels kept in them. But while the use of regular safes in churches is confined to the purposes described, there are now used in churches of all denominations many strong boxes of steel in place of the old-time boxes of wood, poor boxes and gold boxes for the reception of offerings and contributions, placed permanently in the churches attached to the wall in vestibules or in the body of the church. Such boxes, of course, are not intended to keep money in for any length of time, and the amounts in them at any time may not be great. But made of wood and locked with an ordinary lock they are liable to be broken open and rifled, or the whole box to be carried off, for that matter, by thieves. These steel boxes are bolted to the wall, so that they can't be torn loose. While it is as easy to drop money into this steel strong box as to contribute, this steel strong box is so constructed that money cannot be fished out of it, and has a combination lock, it is intended to hold the burglar proof, but it is sneak thief proof; and so it serves its purpose and it is, moreover, comparatively inexpensive."—New York Sun.

DON'T PROD THE APPETITE.

Nearly All Drinks Used to Create a Desire for Food are Harmful.

The Academy of Medicine of France at the unanimous request of the chamber of deputies has recently issued a report strongly condemning the drinks which excite the appetite, by the bulk of the French middle and lower classes. After careful analysis Dr. Lalonde, who was specially commissioned to draw that every quality of a drink contains poisonous elements. He declares the fallacy that vermouth, or noyaux, is harmless. Chartreuse is dangerous in a lesser degree, and cognac does for specific purposes. French gin is a form of wood spirit and the superstitious which makes it poisonous is a popular remedy in certain emergencies is pernicious to man's life. The Legislature ought, according to the report, to forbid the fabrication of these liquors and the immediate enforcing of the law of 1846 against absinthe. Dr. Lalonde considers that the fiscal revenue losses as much as it gains by fraud and adulteration and by the criminal or mental derangement caused by the terrible spread of alcoholism in France.

MAGNET RAZOR SHARPENER.

The Subject of a Patent Recently Granted.

It is claimed in a patent granted to Oscar Newhouse, that a razor may be sharpened by merely placing the cutting edge in close proximity to the surface of a bar magnet. The inventor claims that the effect of the magnet is to draw into line the minute teeth or projections of the sharp edge, which normally rest at different inclinations to the blade. He states that after tests lasting for months he has found that the beneficial effect is very marked, so much so that a razor can be used a great many times without stropping or honing, it being only necessary to place the razor in proper position relative to the magnet, and allowing it to remain until it is used again. He adds that the action of the magnet has practically the effect of stropping or re-sharpening, and that it does so much truer and better cutting edge is thus obtained than can be secured by re-sharpening.

A NEW FOOD.

Horse-Chestnuts Made Delicious After a Treatment.

Horse-chestnuts contain about 27 per cent. of albumen, this remarkable proportion being greater than is found in any cultivated plants, but their bitter taste, due to the presence of about 10 per cent. of bitter resin, has condemned them as unfit for food. By extracting the bitter principle, R. Fuggie, of Hanover, claims to have made useful another waste material. After partial roasting to loosen the shells, the kernels are removed and pulverized, and the powder is placed in a tight percolator with alcohol for about a week. To extract the bitter completely it may be necessary to replace the fluid with fresh solvent. The alcohol dissolves out the resin, leaving a pleasant and nutritious meal, which contains all the albumen and starch of the chestnut, and is a valuable food. The spirit is purified by distillation and used repeatedly.

A Literary Man.

Mrs. Casey—I hear your son Mike has gone into literature.

YMrs. Clancey—So he has. He's got a job as janitor in a library.

Judge.

The Markets.

Toronto Farmers' Market.

March 16.—Wheat steady, 100 bush of white selling at 70 to 72c, and a load of goose at 67c. Barley dull, 100 bush selling at 41c. Oats steady, with sales of 100 bush at 37 cents.

There was a fair supply of butter and eggs. Choice large rolls butter, 16 to 17c, and pound rolls at 20 to 23c; new laid eggs easier at 18c per dozen.

Vegetables in good supply at unchanged prices. Hay in moderate supply, with sales of 25 loads at \$12 to \$15 a ton for timothy, and at \$6 to \$8 for mixed. Straw is nominal at \$3 to \$3.50.

Dressed hogs are dull; none offered. Light quoted at \$8.50, and heavy at \$8 to \$8.25.

Following is the range of quotations:

Table with columns for Wheat, white, bush, 70 to 72c; wheat, red, bush, 72 1-2c; wheat, spring, bush, 69c; wheat, goose, bush, 67 to 67 1-2c; oats, bush, 37c; peas, bush, 70c to 75c; barley, bush, 44 to 43c; buckwheat, bush, 50 to 51c; rye, bush, 52 1-2c; hay, timothy, per ton, \$12 to \$15; mixed, per ton, \$5 to \$9; straw, per ton, \$5 to \$9; apples, per bbl., \$1 to \$1.75; chickens, per lb., 12 to 15c; ducks, per lb., 10 to 12c; turkeys, per lb., 17 to 20c; potatoes, per bag, \$1.20 to \$1.25.

Leading Wheat Markets.

Following are the leading quotations at important wheat centres to-day:

Table with columns for Cash, May, Chicago, 70-2, 74 3-8, Toledo, 74, Duluth, No 1, 74 1-4, Northern, 72 1-4, 74 1-4.

Toronto Live Stock.

Table with columns for Export cattle, choice, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; do cows, per cwt., 3 3/4 to 3 7/8; inferior cows, 2 7/8 to 3 1/2; butchers' stock, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; do good to choice, 3 7/8 to 4 1/2; do poor to common, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; hogs, export heavy, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; do light, 3 1/4 to 3 3/4; feeders, short-keep, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; do medium, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; do light, 3 1/4 to 3 3/4; Stockers, choice, 3 1/2 to 3 3/4; do poor, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; Milch cows, each, 50.00 to 60.00; Export ewes, 3 1/2 to 4 1/2; do poor, 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; Lambs, 4 1/2 to 5 1/2; Calves, each, 2.00 to 10.00; Hops, selected, per cwt., 6.10 to 6.00; do fat, per cwt., 6.10 to 6.00; do light, per cwt., 6.10 to 6.00.

Headstretts on Trade.

Trade has, perhaps, been a little less active at Montreal, and it is doubtful owing to the fact that the roads are beginning to break up in some parts of the country, as is usual at this season. There is a good deal of activity displayed in wool, in the spring conditions, still, although the spring conditions are making themselves felt in the country, values are firmly held in all lines of manufactured staple goods; imports are large and retail trade continues to be brisk. Business at Quebec during the week has been active. Business has been rather more active at Pacific coast trade centres for the past week or two than last year at the same time. In Manitoba there is a big increase in the demand for staple goods as a result of the large influx of settlers since last spring. Wholesale trade at Hamilton this week has been quite active. The orders being sent in by the travelers are large and well distributed and indicate a confident outlook on the part of retailers throughout the country in the future conditions of trade. Shipments are large now, as retailers appear to be anxious to secure early delivery of the goods bought, so as to be in a position to meet the demands of an early spring trade. London jobbers are receiving many orders for spring and summer goods. Values are very firm in their lines as to value. Everywhere there is a very good movement in wholesale trade for this time of the year. Country payments on marketing paper this month have been good, and the conditions of trade are generally healthy. Values of staple goods are firmly held.

Failures This Week.

R. G. Dunn & Co., report liabilities of commercial failures in March \$2,025,070, against \$1,370,280 last year. Failures this week in the United States are 239, against 229 last week, 211 the preceding week, and 232 the corresponding week last year, and in Canada 22, against 16 last week, 28 the preceding week and 34 last year. Of failures this week in the United States 84 were in the East, 74 South, 65 West and 16 in the Pacific States, and the report liabilities of \$5,000 or more.

A GREAT SCHEME.

French Silk Worms Made to Die Their Own Product.

The following report is made by United States Consul Atwell at Roubaix: Messrs. Conte and Levrat have recently been making interesting experiments with silkworms, which have resulted, it is said, in the production of cocoons of varied shades. The ordinary cocoon is white, yellow, or sometimes green. The question to be solved is why different colors should be produced by similar species, and whether it is the direct result of the food taken by the worm. If this coloring matter comes from the leaves fed to the worms, Messrs. Conte and Levrat considered that it should be easy to color their food artificially and thus secure different shades of cocoons, although several naturalists have attempted to prove the impossibility of coloring matter passing from the intestines of the worm into the silk-producing glands. The worms which served for their experiments were placed on branches of privet washed over with red. They ate the leaves without prejudice, and when the larvae began to spin the cocoon, the silk was a bright red. When fed on leaves colored blue, the silk-worms produced a slightly bluish shade. The species that produces ordinary

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HORTICULTURAL EDUCATION.

England Said to be Waking Up in This Respect.

A sign that we are waking up to some extent is afforded by a recent announcement that the Technical Education Board has instituted a chemical laboratory at the Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park, for the instruction of students studying botany and horticulture. There is no department of science with which chemistry shows closer alliance than that of plant culture. A knowledge of soil composition, of plant foods, and of the conditions involved in the successful cultivation of crops are points of obvious importance to the agriculturist and to the gardener.

A good deal of instruction is provided nowadays for farmers by county councils, not only in agricultural chemistry, but in veterinary science and in the management of stock. It is at least gratifying to find the need for such instruction being duly realized, for such recognition is the first step toward the supply of the information which will supersede the old rule of thumb practice. — London Chronicle.

Russian Molasses Candy.

Put in a stew pan three ounces of butter, with eight ounces of brown sugar; dissolve together, stir in one-half tin of condensed milk until it boils; allow it to simmer fifteen minutes; add vanilla to the taste, and mark off into squares in a greased tin.

Quebec Bricklayer Quickly Cured of Lumbago.

He Used Dodd's Kidney Pills and is Now Telling Others what they did for Him.

Quebec, Que., March 10.—(Special.)—To those working at trades which necessitate exposure to all kinds of weather and who are in consequence subject to such diseases as Lumbago, Rheumatism and Pain in the back, the story of John Ball, bricklayer, of No. 57 Little Champlain street, this city, is of peculiar interest. Mr. Ball for two years suffered from Lumbago, one of the most painful forms of kidney disease. His urinary organs were also affected so that he was frequently compelled to rise at night. Thus with broken rest at night and pains by day, his lot was anything but an enviable one. One lucky day he heard of a cure of Dodd's Kidney Pills, was tempted to try them and here's what he says of the result: "I purchased a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills and after I had used them I began to see and feel a change. I used three boxes and am completely cured. You can tell anyone you like I said so."

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St. Jacobs Oil is a physician's formula, established fifty years; the pain soothing virtues are so evenly balanced as to meet all cases where pain exists, and where an outward application is generally applied. St. Jacobs Oil is truly worth its weight in gold, even for the cure of nerve pains (and pretty well all bodily pains proceeding from the nerves). It illustrates how wonderfully the essential elements are combined; its marvelous penetrating power enables it to seek out the painful spot in the sensitive nervous system, as well as the face and brain nerves. It cures neuralgia gently and surely, and after the application, if the nose of the bottle is held to patients' nostrils for, say, ten minutes, they will fall off into a refreshing, peaceful sleep. There is no other remedy in the world that will do so much, and do it so quietly and effectively as St. Jacobs Oil. Every family should have a bottle handy by them in the house. It acts like magic, it always conquers pain.

Bridge Burned With Electricity.

A novel method of destroying a wooden bridge has recently been tried with complete success. Weighted wires are placed across certain beams and heated by means of electricity the wires burn their way through the wood, aided by the weights, and the bridge falls.

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A Chain is no Stronger than its Weakest Link and a Wire Fence is no Stronger than its Uprights.

No one should expect a fence to hold up of itself between the posts. The Frost upright wires are large and strong. The Frost Lock holds them in place and each support gives its own share of the weight. Light tie wires give no support. Bending to tie weakens them and they are apt to break when the strain is severe. Frost Fence never breaks.

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A Chain is no Stronger than its Weakest Link and a Wire Fence is no Stronger than its Uprights. The Frost Strongest Lock Made. FROST WIRE FENCE CO. LIMITED, Welland, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.