

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Sunday School Lesson, II., April 13, 19.

Christ—Our Saviour, Matt. 20: 27; John 1: 35-51; 3: 16; Rom. 8: 31, 32.

Commentary.—I. The supreme gift to the world (Matt. 20: 27, 28; John 3: 16; Rom. 8: 31, 32). The purpose that Jesus had in coming to earth is impressively declared in Matt. 20: 27, 28. He came "to give His life a ransom for many." Although He "thought it not robbery to be equal with God," "He humbled Himself, and became obedient unto death, even the death of the cross," that He might render the highest possible service, supreme service, to man. He did not come for the purpose of being exalted, but to take a lowly place and pour out Himself for the salvation of man. He gave Himself "a ransom for many," but the Father also was a party to this gift, for "He gave His only begotten Son" that man might be saved (John 3: 16). That the Father gave His Son to be our Saviour is further declared through Paul's words in Rom. 8: 32. He "spared not His own Son, but delivered Him up for us all." Jesus is presented to us as our divine Lord.

II. Jesus the Lamb of God (John 1: 35-42). 35. Again the next day—The day following the one on which John the Baptist said to the people, "Behold the Lamb of God." The records of His testimony do to Jesus are that of three successive days he declared to the people that Jesus was the Messiah. He gave witness of this fact to the priests and Levites who came from Jerusalem. He introduced Jesus to the multitude. He declared this truth privately to two of his disciples—John the Baptist and Andrew. From this we learn that some of them directly became followers of Jesus. From the account of his sending an inquiry from the place of his imprisonment, asking Jesus of his Messiahship, we know that he had disciples then (Matt. 11: 2-6); and he had disciples at the time of his death (Mark 6: 27-29). 36. Looking upon Jesus—The verb has in it the thought of beholding with intense interest. Behold the Lamb of God—"Behold, the Lamb of God!"—R. V. This announcement declared both the nature and mission of Christ. 37. They followed Jesus. They followed Him because they were convinced that He was the "Lamb of God" to take away the sins of the world. They followed Him through reproach and shame and through suffering, but they followed Him to eternal triumph and bliss. 38. Rabbi—A Jewish title. Jesus forbade His disciples to accept it (Matt. 23: 8). It means master, or teacher. Interpreted—John explained the Hebrew term rabbi for the benefit of those who were no Jews. Where dwellest thou?—They wished to know where He lodged that they might have an extended interview with Him. 39. Come and see—Jesus gave them a hearty welcome. He recognized their sincerity and devotion. About the tenth hour—According to the Roman method of reckoning it would be ten o'clock in the forenoon, but according to the Jewish method it would be four o'clock in the forenoon, but according to the Jewish method it would be four o'clock in the afternoon. The latter was probably the hour. 40. One of the two—This was Andrew—Andrew's name is the first mentioned in the list of Christ's disciples. There is no doubt as to the other one, for it must have been John, the writer of this Gospel. He always modestly refrained from mentioning his own name. 41. He first findeth his own brother Simon—The language in the Greek would imply that such of the two disciples sought at once his own brother to bring him to Jesus, and Andrew succeeded first in bringing his brother Simon. Thus each disciple sought to bring some one to Jesus. This has ever been the method of advancing the cause of Christ. We have found the Messiah—There was an expectation at that time that Christ was about to appear. 42. And he brought him to Jesus—It was through human agency that Simon was brought into contact with the Saviour.

III. Jesus the Son of God (John 1: 43-51). 43. The day following—The day after Christ's interview with Peter. Jesus would go forth into Galilee—Jesus determined that his ministry should begin in Galilee rather than in the wilderness where John was preaching or in Judea where ecclesiasticism was intense. His home was in Galilee, and the people of that district were not closely bound up in religious customs and hence would be open to Christ's teachings. 4. Bethsaida—There was a village by this name on the northwestern shore of the Sea of Galilee and one also at the north end, east of where the Jordan flows into the sea. This was called Bethsaida Julias. The home of Philip, Andrew and Peter was the Bethsaida first mentioned. The name means house, or place, of fish. 45. Philip findeth Nathanael—As soon as Philip became a disciple of Jesus, he went forth to bring another to him. He became at once a winner of souls. In the law—The Pentateuch, or the five books of Moses. The prophets—The Old Testament prophets foretold the coming of the Messiah. Jesus of Nazareth—Nazareth, the early home of Jesus, is a city about fifteen miles west of the Sea of Galilee, situated among the hills, high above the plain of Esdraelon. 46. Can there any good thing come out of Nazareth—This question implies rather than Nazareth was an insignificant town or that it bore a bad reputation. Nathanael lived in Cana, only four miles from Nazareth, and he was astonished that the Messiah should come from that place. 47. Behold an Israelite indeed—Jesus not only saw Nathanael as one man sees another, but he also understood thoroughly his character. 48. Whence knowest thou me—Nathanael was not acquainted with Jesus and he was filled with wonder that Jesus should know him. 49. Thou art the Son of God—The bearing of Jesus together with the marvelous knowledge that he manifested drew forth from Nathanael this sincere and weighty confession. He declared that he was the Messiah and the long-expected King of Israel. 50. Greater things than these—Jesus gave Nathanael to know that he should see greater proofs of divinity than he had yet beheld. Nathanael wondered at Christ's seeing him under the fig tree, but he should see greater displays of divine wisdom and power. 51. Angels of God ascending and descending—This doubtless indicates the closeness and constancy of the relationship between Jesus and the Father. Son of man—This is the title that Jesus applies to himself many times.

Questions—In what sense did God give his Son to the world? In what sense did Christ give himself as the world's Redeemer? How much did God love the world? What did John the Baptist announce to two of his disciples concerning Jesus? What course did those disciples take? Why did they address Jesus as "Rabbi"? Who were the two disciples? Whom did they go to see?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.  
Topic.—Christ the world's Redeemer.  
I. The price of redemption.  
II. The power of redemption.  
1. The price of redemption. Redemption, as used in religious phraseology, means to rescue from sin and its consequences. Its necessity is grounded in racial moral collapse through the disobedience of its federal head. Its origin is in the infinite, compassionate love of God (John 3: 16). The first necessity in the individual

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process is the restoration of forfeited moral standing and deranged moral relationships. This is possible only through provisions which, rendering complete atonement to assaulted holiness and entire satisfaction to offended justice, permit the righteous exercise of divine clemency in "the remission of sins that are past." The law can not, without self-destruction, relinquish its demands or remit its penalties, but can accept a properly accredited substitution. Here arises the necessity of the incarnation and the efficiency of the atonement. It is evident that Jesus regarded his own death as a ransom price paid for the redemption of mankind. "The Son of man (not of a man), came to give his life a ransom for many." Apostolic language is equally plain (Gal. 3: 13; Titus 2: 14; 1 Pet. 1: 18; 2: 24; 1 John 2: 2; 4: 10). The unavoidable penalty of disobedience was immediate spiritual death, entailing physical death. This could be met vicariously only by the voluntary surrender of a life upon which the law had no punitive claims. Jesus as a racial representative, by his supreme act of "righteousness" (Rom. 3: 25) beyond the personal demands of the law, created a new moral value which could be accepted as a racial atonement. Any higher offering was impossible; any lesser inefficient.

II. The power of redemption. The claims of the moral law include both conduct and character. Hence the second necessity of redemption is the enlisting of moral energies sufficient for the complete renewal of disordered moral nature. This is found in the immediate and individual operation of the Holy Ghost, the supreme and efficient purchase of the atonement. 1. Redemption is universal. Both the fall and atonement are racial in extent. None are excluded from its provisions and possibilities. There is virtual sufficiency in the death of Christ for the salvation of the entire race, and personal efficiency for every man who meets its conditions. The individual choice is the determining factor. The purchase of the race was the price of one soul. Invitations as wide and varied as the world's need are extended. The entire value and virtue of the atonement are immediately available for every individual. 2. Redemption is complete. "That he might redeem us from all iniquity," is the apostle's statement of its purpose and

## IN THE SPRING

When Energy and Vitality are Lowest, then—Influenza!

(By S. C. BOWER, M. D.)

At this time of the year people feel weak, tired, listless, their blood is thin, they have lived indoors and perhaps expended all their mental and bodily energy and they want to know how to renew their energy and stamina, overcome headaches and backaches, have clear eyes, a smooth, ruddy skin and feel the exhilaration of real good health tingling thru their bodies. Good, pure, rich, red blood is the best insurance against ills of all kinds. You are apt to suffer from an attack of Influenza if your health is run down.

Purify the blood and you can defy influenza. This is the time to clean house and freshen up a bit.

Drink hot water a half hour before meals, and for a vegetable tonic there's nothing better than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the old-fashioned herbal remedy, which has had such a fine reputation for fifty years. It contains no alcohol or narcotics and is made into tablets and liquid. Send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. for trial package.

STRATFORD, ONT.—"For many years I suffered with neuralgia. It would affect my head, extending down into my neck and shoulders. I took Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and was completely cured. I have also taken 'Pleasant Pellets' and found them an excellent remedy for constipation, bilious attacks, acid stomach and liver troubles. They seem to regulate the whole system. Ever since I can remember Dr. Pierce's medicine has been used in my family. I am always ready to recommend them."—W. J. Lane, 272 Railway Avenue.

**HOT PANCAKES!**  
Yes, But -- What are pancakes worth without syrup? It is the syrup that gives the flavour; and there is no other syrup that tastes just as good as

**CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP**

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score. The psalmist declares, "He restoreth my soul," and the moral uplift is as inclusive as the wreck of the fall. Spiritual disaster entailed mental and physical disorder and destruction. The entire being has been impaired. Spiritual restoration involves the rebuilding of the entire intellectual and physical manhood. The commencement is in the cross, the consummation is in the "eternal weight of glory."

W. H. C.

THREE NICE ONES.  
CANDIED GINGER.

Scald and peel ginger root. Cut in convenient pieces for eating. Boil up three times in separate waters. Drain and measure. Add an equal amount of extracted honey and half as much water. Bring slowly to the boiling point and let simmer until translucent and very tender. Drain and spread on paraffin paper to dry.

## ORANGE SPONGE.

Three oranges, juice and pulp, 1-4 cup white sugar, 1/2 lemon, juice and pulp, 2 1/2 pints of cold water. Strain. Mix three tablespoons cornstarch in a little cold water; stir into the liquid and let boil ten or 15 minutes. Set aside to cool. Beat whites of three eggs and whip into the sponge with a Dover egg-beater, when it is ready to serve.

## LIGHT SPONGE PUDDING.

Mix a teaspoonful of flour with a little cold water until quite smooth. Add a well-beaten egg, a pinch of salt and a teaspoon of milk. Beat the mixture well, turn into an individual baking dish, which has been well buttered, cover with a greased or oiled paper, and steam gently for half an hour. Turn out and serve with sauce or fruit juice or some jam or jelly. It is important that the pudding be steamed gently to prevent it from curdling.

## Not Very Complimentary.

Milton's mother was asking each member of the family which view of the sailor boy they preferred her to keep for them. One said she would like a side view, another a front view, and, when Milton's turn came, he, thinking he ought to say something different, earnestly requested a back view.

## Evil of Substitution Exposed.

A dealer substitutes because he makes more profit on an inferior article. A local citizen was induced to take a substitute for Putnam's Corn Extractor, with the result that the substitute burnt his toes and failed to cure. Putnam's contains no acid and is guaranteed. Always get Putnam's Extractor, 25c, at all dealers.

## Spruce Used in Airplanes.

Because the government needs all the spruce for airplanes, the piano manufacturers of the United States are having a hard time to get sounding boards for their instruments. Spruce is the best wood the piano manufacturers can get for this purpose and they have used it in immense quantities for many years.

But sounding boards and airplane beams call for the same quality of stock—clear, straight-grained, tough-fibred and free from blemishes. In their desire to assist the government in airplane construction the piano manufacturers have agreed to curtail their output 30 per cent. during the war. They can get along with the spruce stock now on hand for some time, they say. Meanwhile they will try to find a substitute for spruce.

## Learn to Do Without.

One of the arts of life is to learn how to do without. Few of us have everything we consider desirable and if we grumble at every little deprivation we make ourselves miserable and our associates uncomfortable. To learn to do without and yet be cheery and happy, goes far toward making life a success.

"Now, Maria, we will have a course dinner!" "Oh, John, you told me you would give me a fine one."—Baltimore American.

## FARM GARDEN

## SHEEP TIPS FOR BEGINNERS.

Th beginner in sheep raising can acquire more information regarding the types and habits from a small flock than he can from a large one. A flock of 25 ewes would be sufficiently large from which to take note of the capacity of each for producing wool and lambs. With a small flock he is able to develop a conception of the type of ewe that is prolific, motherly, and able to produce sufficient milk to rapidly grow her lambs. By observing certain individuals from day to day, he also becomes familiar with the habits of the sheep and learns to know when they are slightly "off" in health. A little attention in the first stage of illness will frequently restore a sheep to complete health, while if neglected until the animal no longer attempts to stay with the flock, the task of treating it is much more difficult.

Except in certain periods such as lambing time, 15 to 25 ewes require little, if any care than from two to 10 head. He should have enough to justify giving them adequate attention, for a busy man with three or four sheep on his hands will find they require more time than the returns will justify, and he will be apt to not give them the care they should have.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF BREEDING EWES.

For breeding purposes ewes should be well grown, healthy and spirited. They should be sound in mouth and milking organs; should be from one to four years of age, and covered with dense coats of marketable wool. They should be uniform in body lines, showing capacity for feed.

It is highly important that the ewes be in good health, which is indicated by lively, energetic movements, by a bright, clean skin, deep pink except in occasional specimens of the dark-faced breed, and by bright eyes, with pretty of red blood shown in the veins of the whites of the eyeballs.

The best ewe for the beginner is from two to three years old. At this age they are in their prime for producing lambs and wool. Having raised from one to two crops of lambs they have less trouble in delivering; their lambs are better mothers than young ewes.

The wool is a very important factor which too often is partly overlooked in selecting breeding ewes. A ewe yielding less than eight pounds should be discarded, while if neglected until the producer of lambs. To get a fleece of desirable weight, the body must be densely covered with wool. The purchaser should see to it that the belly is well covered and that the wool extends to the knees and hocks, and also over the forehead and cheeks. The fleece should be even in quality, and for farm flocks should grade from a fourth blood staple to fine staple. In addition to its commercial value, a dense, compact fleece protects the ewe's health by keeping her skin dry and by lessening the effects of sudden changes in temperature.

Ewes having capacious bodies and straight body lines are likely to have well-formed lambs and to nourish them well.

## THE KIND OF RAM TO BUY.

In the selection of the ram there should be even more care taken than in the case of the ewe. It is an old saying that "a good ram is half the flock," and a bad one is more than half. If possible, a pure bred ram should be secured, because he will impress his

## A Cure for Bad Breath

"Bad breath is a sign of decayed teeth, foul stomach or unclean bowel." If your teeth are good, look to your digestive organs at once. Get Seigel's Curative Syrup at druggists. 15 to 30 drops after meals, clean up your food passage and stop the bad breath odor. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles. Do not buy substitutes. Get the genuine.

characteristics on his offspring in greater degree than will a grade. If a suitable pure bred cannot be found, the next best is a ram from a high-grade flock belonging to a man who has added his ewes carefully and who has used good pure bred rams of the same breed for a number of years.

It is a risk to buy a ram without having any knowledge of his breeding; and no matter how good the breeding, it is poor practice to select a ram that does not conform to a high standard of excellence.

In selecting the ram, one should endeavor to get one, that is bold in head features and strong in constitution. He should be active, vigorous and from 1 to 3 years old; symmetrical and evenly covered with a dense fleece.

It is possible at times to secure an excellent pure-bred ram for a grade flock at a comparatively cheap price, because he is deficient in one or two breed characteristics. In hornless breeds, a ram having strong stubs of horns cannot be sold at a high figure; nor can a ram having dark wool on his head command a high price if the breed requirement calls for white wool in that region. In case a man starts with a ram belonging to a breed generally recognized as being adapted to his community, he should select rams of that breed year after year. By using care in selecting his rams he should be able to correct any marked deficiency in his flock without introducing a ram of another breed.

## HOTBEDS AND COLD FRAMES.

The surest way to have an early garden next spring is to prepare a hotbed and a cold frame, or a combination of the two, before the ground freezes this fall. After the ground freezes hard it will be impossible to dig a pit properly and construct the frame preparatory to making a hotbed. The essentials are a framework of boards and sash or light canvas for a covering. Standard hotbed sash are 3 by 6 feet in size, and the frame can be made to fit one, two or more of these sashes. The framework of boards should be 18 to 24 inches high at the back or north side and 10 to 12 inches high at the front or south side. The

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frame should be so arranged that the sash will not only slide on ways but also may be lifted or tilted at any angle for ventilation. The framework should be painted, and the sash should be given at least two coats of white lead and linseed oil, with a little drier added, before the glass is put in. In glazing hotbed sash the putty is first spread in the grooves on the sash bars, the glass then being bedded in the putty and well pressed down. The bottom light or glass in each row should be put in first; then the second light should overlap the first one about one-fourth of an inch; and so on until each piece of glass being cut to fill out the remaining space. Each piece of glass is fastened in place by means of special glazing points driven into the wooden sash bar.

The hotbed pit should be 12 to 14 inches deep and just a trifle smaller than the framework of boards. The dirt removed from the pit is used to bank around the frame. The pit may be filled with leaves during the early winter to prevent the soil freezing, and the sash stores where they will be protected from the weather until time to start plants in the bed. If this part of the work is done there will be no difficulty in getting an early start for a spring garden.

## Worth Remembering.

The standard measuring cup holds one-half pint.  
Nut bread is very good for the children's lunch basket, and grown-ups enjoy it also.

It is said that yeast cakes will kill rats or mice, if left where they can eat them.

Substitute flour, such as rice, barley, potato, etc., require longer baking and twice as much baking powder.

Save every crumb of bread and bake a delicate brown in the oven, they are as breakfast food with top milk.

When using a food chopper, add a cracker the last thing. It will save every bit of your food and leave the chopper clean.

Don't wash anything that has held fat until you have set it on a warm range to melt all fat that clings to the sides.

**AVOID COUGHS AND COUGHERS!**  
Coughing Spreads Disease SINCE 1870  
**SHILOH**  
SO SOOTHING COUGH  
HALF TINY FOR CHILDREN

## Deception.

Frances and Agatha had been very carefully reared. Especially had they been taught that in no circumstances must they tell a lie—not even a "white lie"—or deceive any one.

One day, during a visit made by these little girls to an aunt in a field they were crossing. Much frightened, the young sisters stopped, not knowing what to do. Finally Frances said:

"Let's go right on, Agatha, and pretend that we are not afraid of it."

But Agatha's conscience was not slumbering. "Wouldn't that be deceiving the cow?" she objected.

Bees—That's Mrs. Grabbit—she's a great war worker. Bob—Indeed! Bees—Yes, she's married four of her daughters to soldiers.—Titbits.

## MARKET REPORTS

## TORONTO MARKETS.

## FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Produce—  
Butter, choice dairy ..... \$0 52 \$0 58  
Do., creamery ..... 0 60 0 68  
Margarine, lb. .... 0 35 0 40  
Eggs, new laid, dozen. .... 0 45 0 50  
Cheese, lb. .... 0 32 0 38

Dressed Poultry—  
Turkeys, lb. .... 0 55 0 60  
Fowl, lb. .... 0 35 0 42  
Chickens, roasting ..... 0 40 0 45  
Geese, lb. .... 0 30 0 32

Fruits—  
Apples, basket. .... 0 40 1 00  
Do., bbl. .... 5 00 10 00

Vegetables—  
Beets, peck ..... 0 30  
Do., bag ..... 1 00 1 10  
Carrots, peck ..... 0 25  
Do., bag ..... 1 00  
Cabbage, each ..... 0 10 0 15  
Cauliflower, each ..... 0 20 0 35  
Celery, head ..... 0 10 0 10  
Lettuce, 3 bunches for ..... 0 25  
Do., head, 2 for ..... 2 25 2 50  
Onions, 75-lb. sack ..... 0 30 0 50  
Do., basket ..... 0 40 0 75  
Do., green, bunch ..... 0 05 0 10  
Do., bunch ..... 0 30  
Leeks, bunch ..... 0 05 0 15  
Parsnips, bag ..... 1 00  
Do., peck ..... 0 25  
Potatoes, bag ..... 1 40 1 50  
Rhubarb, 2 bunches for ..... 0 25  
Sage, bunch ..... 0 05 0 10  
Spinach, peck ..... 0 50 0 75  
Savory, bunch ..... 0 05 0 10  
Turnips, bag ..... 0 75  
Do., peck ..... 0 20

MEATS—WHOLESALE.  
Beef, forequarters ..... \$17 00 \$19 00  
Do., hindquarters ..... 28 00 30 00  
Carcasses, choice ..... 22 00 24 00  
Do., medium ..... 19 00 22 00  
Do., common ..... 17 50 19 00  
Veal, common, cwt. .... 13 00 15 00  
Do., medium ..... 20 00 23 00  
Do., prime ..... 25 00 26 00  
Heavy hogs, cwt. .... 16 00 18 00  
Shop hogs, cwt. .... 23 00 25 00  
Abattoir hogs, cwt. .... 24 00 26 00  
Mutton, cwt. .... 18 00 20 00  
Lamb, lb. .... 0 28 0 30  
Soring lamb, each ..... 12 00 15 00

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

Acadta granulated ..... 100-bags \$10 16  
Do., No. 1 yellow ..... " 9 76  
Do., No. 2 yellow ..... " 9 66  
Do., No. 3 yellow ..... " 9 56  
Atlantic granulated ..... " 10 16  
Do., No. 1 yellow ..... " 9 76  
Do., No. 2 yellow ..... " 9 66  
Do., No. 3 yellow ..... " 9 56  
Jaminon granulated ..... " 10 16  
Do., No. 1 yellow ..... " 9 76  
Do., No. 2 yellow ..... " 9 66  
Do., No. 3 yellow ..... " 9 56  
Redpaths' granulated ..... " 10 16  
Do., No. 1 yellow ..... " 9 76  
Do., No. 2 yellow ..... " 9 66  
Do., No. 3 yellow ..... " 9 56  
St. Lawrence granulated ..... " 10 16  
Do., No. 1 yellow ..... " 9 76  
Do., No. 2 yellow ..... " 9 66  
Do., No. 3 yellow ..... " 9 56  
Barrels—5c over bags.  
Cases—20 5-lb. cartons, 60c, and 50 2-lb. cartons 70c over bags. Gunnies, 5 20-lb., 40c; 10 10-lb., 50c over bags.

## Toronto Cattle Markets.

Export cattle, choice ..... \$14 00 \$15 00  
Export cattle, medium ..... 13 00 14 00  
Export bulls ..... 10 50 11 50  
Butcher cattle, choice ..... 10 75 13 00  
Butcher cattle, medium ..... 9 50 10 75  
Butcher cattle, common ..... 9 00 9 50  
Butcher cows, choice ..... 10 75 12 00  
Butcher cows, medium ..... 9 50 10 75  
Butcher cows, common ..... 8 50 9 50  
Butcher bulls ..... 9 25 10 50  
Feeding steers ..... 9 50 11 50  
Stockers, choice ..... 8 50 9 50  
Milkers, choice ..... 8 50 13 00  
Springers, choice ..... 8 00 14 00  
Sheep, ewes ..... 11 50 14 00  
Ducks and culis ..... 6 00 12 00  
Lambs ..... 18 50 20 00  
Hens, fed and watered ..... 20 00  
Hens, f.o.b. ..... 19 25  
Calves ..... 15 00 16 50

## OTHER MARKETS

## WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange yesterday were as follows:  
Oats—Open. High Low. Apr. 1  
May ..... x 70% 0 71% 0 70% 0 71%  
July ..... x 70% 0 71% 0 71% 0 72%  
Flax—  
May ..... 3 54 3 54% 3 50 3 51%  
July ..... 3 44 3 44 3 41 3 41%  
Barley—  
May ..... 0 99% 1 02% 0 99% 1 02%  
July ..... 1 09% 1 02% 1 00% 1 01%

## MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.

Minneapolis—Flour 15c higher; in carload lots, standard flour quoted at \$11.80 a barrel in 95-lb. cotton sacks. Barley, 92c to \$1.04. Rye, No. 2, \$1.05% Bran, \$38.00. Flax, \$3.74 to \$3.76.

## The Candid Friend.

Alleged Composer (at piano)—Listen to this. (He does brutal things to the instrument.) How do you like it? Too little air and too many variations perhaps? The Helpless Friend—Yes! give me more air. (He opens the window.)—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

One way for a woman to get all puffed up is with a powder puff.

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